

CITY OF OAKLAND
AGENDA REPORT

FILED
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
OAKLAND
2005 MAY 11 PM 12:33

To: Office of the City Administrator
Attn: Deborah Edgerly
From: Police Department
Date: May 24, 2005

Re: A Report and Proposed Resolution Authorizing the City Administrator to Accept and Appropriate Grant Funds in an Amount Not to Exceed Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000) from the State of California, Board of Corrections (BOC), Title V Community Prevention Grants Program, and Authorize a Funding Agreement in an Amount Not to Exceed One Hundred Eighty Thousand Dollars (\$180,000) with Safe Passages for Implementation of Project First

SUMMARY

A resolution has been prepared authorizing the City Administrator, on behalf of the City of Oakland, to accept and appropriate grant funds in an amount not to exceed \$200,000 from the State of California, Board of Corrections, Title V Community Prevention Grants Program. The resolution also authorizes a Funding Agreement with Safe Passages in an amount not to exceed \$180,000 for implementation of Project First. The proposed program period is July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006.

FISCAL IMPACT

It is anticipated that the State of California, Board of Corrections, will approve the Police Department's Project First application and award the City of Oakland \$200,000 in state grant funds. Revenues and appropriations will be allocated in the State of California Grant Fund: 2152; Campus Life And School Safety (CLASS) Org.: 105530; Youth and Community Services Program: PS13¹, in a Project Account to be determined. The program will be managed by the CLASS Section Commander, and the program liquidation period is 90 days following the program end date. The funding agency requires a fifty percent (50%) in-kind match component. These matching funds/services shall be provided by non-City of Oakland collaborative partners. Proposed expense allocations are as follows:

¹ Program Code effective for fiscal year 2004-2005; subject to change as of July 1, 2005.

Item: _____
Public Safety Comte.
May 24, 2005

Use of Funds	Cost
Safe Passages (Contract for Services)	
Program Administration	10,000
The Mentoring Center	60,000
The Center for Family Counseling	60,000
Covenant House	50,000
Safe Passages Subtotal	180,000
Accountancy Services (\$40/hr x 1.5 x 6/hrs/mo x 12/mos)	4,320
Program Supplies/Duplication	2,400
Computer Equipment	7,115
Contract Assessment Fee (\$180,000 x 3%)	5,400
Central Services Overhead (\$4,320 x 17.77%)	765
OPD Expense Subtotal	20,000
TOTAL GRANT FUNDS	\$200,000
Local In-Kind Match (50% of total project cost) (Provided by Safe Passages, The Mentoring Center, the Center for Family Counseling and Covenant House)	\$100,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$300,000

BACKGROUND

Project First, through targeting first time offenders, seeks to provide effective services to reduce the likelihood that these youth will commit future crimes. It is suggested that the likelihood of further involvement with the juvenile justice system should lessen as a function of both decreasing risk factors and increasing protective factors.² Research also suggests that when services are immediately provided to first time offenders, they are less likely to commit more violent or serious crimes.³

KEY ISSUES AND IMPACTS

The effectiveness of programs designed to serve at-risk youth is, in large part, contingent upon matching the appropriate level of intervention with the level of risk the target youth are experiencing. Further, there is persuasive evidence that appropriate interventions can

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon General, Rockville, MD, 2001.

³ Greenwood, P., Model, K., et al, Diverting Children from a Life of Crime: Measuring Costs and Benefits, RAND pgs 5-6.

significantly reduce risks and the rate of offending.⁴ According to research and an evaluation of best practices in violence prevention programs for at-risk youth, the most effective programs are those that incorporate the following principles:

- Use a strength-based (rather than a deficit-based) approach to help youth develop empathy, learn how to anticipate outcomes of their actions, see alternatives to negative behaviors, and recognize that they have options
- Empower families to support youth's positive activities and efforts to succeed in school
- Connect youth with peers
- Link youth to highly structured program activities in the communities in which they live⁵

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project First combines several program components derived from proven national model programs, including the Repeat Offender Prevention Program, operating in several California counties, and Florida's Project Back-on-Track. The Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP) is a multimodal treatment program that concentrates on first-time offenders who are no older than 15½ and exhibit risk factors. At each ROPP site, probation officers identify cases that are appropriate for the program and refer them to a central agency. After an assessment is complete, both the participating youth and his or her family receive integrated services developed by a multidisciplinary team.

The multi-site evaluation compared juveniles who received ROPP services with a similar group of juveniles who received standard probation services. Compared with the control group, ROPP juveniles 1) attended significantly more days of school, 2) made more immediate improvements in grade point average, 3) were less likely to fall below grade level, 4) significantly increased their completion of court-ordered obligations for restitution, work, and community service, 5) significantly reduced their percentage of positive drug tests, 6) had significantly fewer sustained petitions for new offenses, and 7) absconded (i.e. take off in order to avoid legal process) at a significantly lower rate.

Project Back-on-Track is an afterschool diversion program designed to help divert youth in early stages of delinquency from committing future crimes. It uses a multifaceted approach targeting

⁴ Lipesey, M., Wilson, D., and Cothorn, L., Effective Intervention for Serious Juvenile Offenders. Juvenile Justice Bulletin: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Washington, DC (2002).

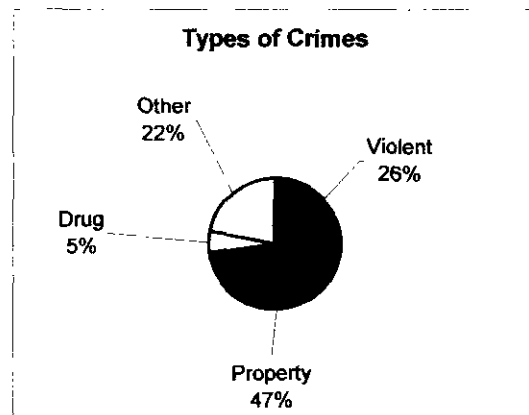
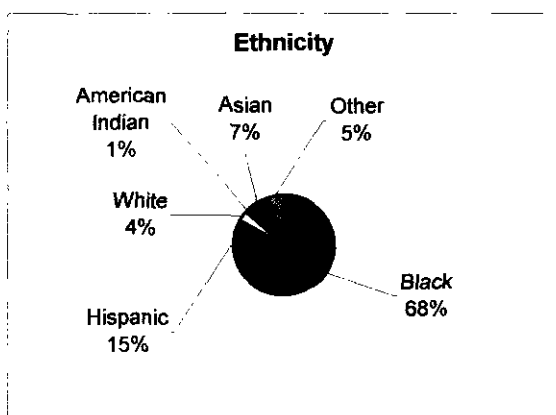
⁵ Beyer, M. Best Practices in Juvenile Accountability, JAIBG Bulletin, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, April 2003.

factors that contribute to delinquent behavior. Program youth participate in a 4-week cycle of treatment consisting of group and family therapy sessions, parent groups, education sessions, community service projects, and empathy-building exercises. An evaluation of Project Back-On-Track found that youth who completed the program were significantly less likely than the matched control group to have committed subsequent criminal offenses in the 12 months following their participation in the program. In addition, they had significantly fewer subsequent criminal charges at 9- and 12-month follow-up intervals than the control.

In keeping with the best practices discussed above, Project First will offer mentoring, counseling, educational services, and afterschool enrichment activities to first-time offenders on court-ordered informal probation. The court places youth on court-ordered informal probation in lieu of adjudging the minor as a ward of the court. With the consent of the minor and the minor's parents or guardian, the court requires the youth to participate in specified services available within the community under the supervision of the Probation Department, for a period of at least six months. The designed supervision program may also require the parents or guardians of the minor to participate with the minor in counseling or education programs. In most cases, the court will dismiss all charges at the end of the informal probation period if the youth successfully completes the requirements outlined in the designed supervision program. If a youth is successful in Project First, the court will be more likely to dismiss the charges and dismiss the youth from informal probation.

Referral Source

In Alameda County, 65% of Oakland youth on court-ordered informal probation are first time offenders. In 2003, there were 75 first-time offenders on informal probation. Youth on informal probation range in age from 14 to 17 and are 66% male. Other descriptive information about the target population is shown in the charts below:



Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency

Referrals to Project First will come from the Alameda County Probation Department. Once a youth is placed on informal probation by the court, the assigned probation officer will make a referral to the Project First Program Coordinator. The Program Coordinator will provide regular reports back to the referring probation officer to update them on the youth's involvement in the program and their progress. The probation officer will include the Project First updates in their own report back to the court at the end of the informal probation period.

Delinquency Prevention Plan

As mandated by the State of California, Board of Corrections, the Police Department has developed a three-year Delinquency Prevention Plan (DPP)⁶ to serve as the foundation for development of Project First. The Department's DPP was developed based upon Alameda County's Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan. It was reviewed and endorsed by the Alameda County Chief of Probation in his capacity as Chair of Alameda County's Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

Assessment and Case Management

Every youth and his/her family referred to Project First will participate in an initial assessment with the Program Coordinator. The assessment will gather background information on the youth's family, education status, and involvement in the juvenile justice system to determine needs. The assessment will also gather information on existing risk and protective factors. Risk factors have been defined as "anything that increases the probability that a person will suffer harm." Protective factors have been defined as "something that decreases the potential harmful effect of a risk factor."⁷ All of the information collected by the initial assessment will be used by the Program Coordinator to determine which intervention services are appropriate for the youth and his/her family, as well as to inform the evaluation of the program.

Safe Passages

Safe Passages represents a dynamic partnership between the City of Oakland, Alameda County, Oakland Unified School District, the East Bay Community Foundation and the Community that works to reduce youth violence in Oakland by changing the way public systems and community based organizations work together. Founded in 1998, Safe Passages' mission is to use a "systems change" approach to break down barriers and unite institutions serving children and

⁶ See Appendix A

⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon General. Rockville, MD, (2001).

families in Oakland through a shared commitment to collaboration, capacity building, and the use of data and best practices. The Safe Passages Board of Directors includes elected county and city officials, agency directors, high level administrators, and community leaders.

Safe Passages has developed four violence prevention/intervention strategies: a Youth Offender Strategy to prevent youth from re-offending; a Middle School Strategy that provides a network of school-based services to steer vulnerable middle school youth from violent behavior; an After-School Strategy to sustain and expand quality after-school programs; and the Oakland Early Childhood Initiative (OECI), dedicated to creating a system to identify and support children 0-5 exposed to violence and their families.

Transformative Mentoring

Project First youth will be enrolled in a 12-week group-mentoring program, called the Positive Minds Group (PMG) offered by **The Mentoring Center**. Since 1995, PMG has utilized a “Transformative Mentoring” approach to serve highly at-risk youth to address the mentality that gives rise to destructive behavior. Transformative Mentoring/Intervention is a structured, systemic and corrective intervention focused on personally transforming the attitude and mental framework of a disrupted human development cycle. For youth enrolled in PMG, a case manager will maintain one-on-one contact throughout their time in the program. For youth not enrolled in PMG, the Program Coordinator will provide the case management. In addition, youth enrolled in PMG will be provided with bus passes (if needed) to enable them to attend program activities and related appointments.

PMG sessions include a combination of facilitated discussions, lectures, video presentations, writing exercises, role-play, and more. In addition to trained staff, PMG employs three youth coordinators (youth who have gone through the PMG process) to serve as peer mentors.

PMG uses a curriculum designed to encompass Character Development, Cognitive Restructuring, Spiritual Development, Life Skills training, Anger Management, and Employability skills. The curriculum consists of eight topics:

- 1) Why Do We Act The Way We Act
- 2) Who Am I Really: The Foundation of Human Culture, Conduct & Purpose
- 3) Life’s Developmental Process: Man/Womanhood, Responsibility, Perseverance
- 4) African and African American History and Cultural Precepts
- 5) The World of Work and Personal Industry
- 6) Character Development and Life’s Purpose
- 7) Male-Female Relationships
- 8) Practical Application Exercises

Item: _____
Public Safety Comte.
May 24, 2005

Upon “graduation” from the Positive Minds Group, youth receive a certificate of completion to symbolize their commitment to personal growth. This mentoring model, its curriculum, and program services have proven successful in effectively addressing the core goals of reducing violence and recidivism and helping youth from troubled backgrounds to discover and develop their potential.

Family Counseling

The **Center for Family Counseling** will provide an initial mental health assessment for all youth and their families referred to Project First. This initial assessment is conducted to determine if there is a need for family counseling. During assessment, the family therapist will assess each youth’s situation and needs, involving family members, probation staff and school representatives, as necessary. The therapist will use a Parent Problem Checklist and Youth Questionnaire to frame the assessment. A genogram⁸ of the family may be developed to create a schema of important family members who influence the child, in order to look at family dynamics. If the initial mental health assessment concludes that there is a need for family counseling, families will be offered 12 one-hour family counseling sessions at no cost. The Family Therapist will develop a family treatment plan for the youth and his/her family that integrates various therapeutic modalities including Multi-Systemic Therapy and Brief Strategic Family Therapy, collateral contacts, referrals to additional services for the youth and family, and coordination with probation and school. The youth and his/her family will be engaged in developing the treatment plan to maximize buy-in and cooperation. The goals of family counseling include improvement in the youth’s behavior, reduction in the severity of the presenting problem, improved family communication skills, acquisition of tools to reduce family conflict, and improved school behavior and attendance.

Although the goal of this component is to provide counseling to the youth and his/her family, some parents/caregivers may choose not to participate. In such cases, the youth is still eligible to receive individual counseling. Youth with more severe mental health and/or substance abuse needs will be referred to the most appropriate agency.

Afterschool Enrichment Activities

Under the direction of the Activities Coordinator at **Covenant House**, Project First youth will be enrolled in afterschool enrichment activities as an incentive to attend the tutoring/homework support sessions. The enrichment activities will be offered two afternoons a week, in 1-hour sessions. Enrichment activities such as poetry, lyric-writing, beat-making, vocal performance, and sound editing, help youth develop confidence, skills in writing and organization, and

⁸ Genogram: resembles a family tree, however, it includes additional relationships among individuals. It permits the therapist and patient to quickly identify and understand patterns in family history.

constructive ways to express personal problems and social issues. Youth will be able to record music in a recording studio and compile their work onto compact discs. Youth will also be introduced to digital photography, film, and dance.

Tutoring

This component of Project First seeks to address basic education and life skills gaps exhibited by youth referred to the program. Because youth that are referred will have a variety of backgrounds and academic needs, this component will be flexible enough to help youth at many levels. For 1.5 hours, two afternoons per week, youth will receive help with homework assignments and/or tutoring in specific subjects from an Educational/Vocational Specialist located at Covenant House. The tutoring/homework support will be conducted either on a one-to-one or small groups basis. Periodically, youth may also be organized into group activities such as life skills workshops, discussion groups, and career counseling information sessions.

Parent Education and Support Groups

The **Center for Family Counseling** will offer three (3) Parent Education and Support Groups per year. Each parent group will consist of eight, two- hour group meetings for parents of identified youth, with 8 – 10 participants per group. The parent groups will feature a collaborative parenting series that will include core therapeutic elements that enable group process and family change. These structured work groups will accentuate mutual support, empowerment, parental strengths, optimism, and encourage confidence in participants' parenting skills and potential to provide a nurturing and consistent environment for their children.

SUSTAINABLE OPPORTUNITIES

Economic

Violence prevention activities enhance the Police Department's efforts to reduce crime and provide a climate in which economic development can flourish.

Environmental

No environmental opportunities are anticipated.

Equity

Enactment of Project First will enhance violence prevention and facilitate future economic growth in Oakland.

DISABILITY AND SENIOR CITIZEN ACCESS

All facilities used in relationship to Project First operate in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Older Americans Act.

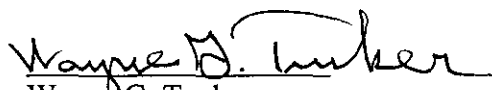
RECOMMENDATION

The Oakland Police Department recommends that the City Council adopt the resolution and authorize the City Administrator to accept grant funds in an amount not to exceed \$200,000 from the State of California, Board of Corrections, Title V Community Prevention Grants Program, and authorize a Funding Agreement in an amount not to exceed \$180,000 with Safe Passages for implementation of Project First.

ACTION REQUESTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL

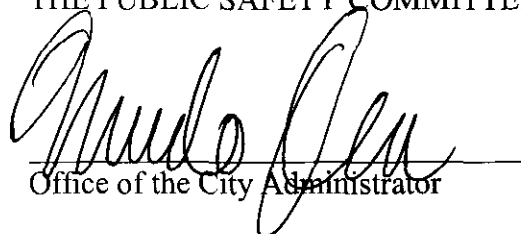
Staff recommends that the City Council approve the resolution.

Respectfully submitted,


Wayne G. Tucker
Chief of Police

Prepared by: Candice Jessie
Fiscal Services Division
Bureau of Services

APPROVED AND FORWARDED TO
THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE:


Office of the City Administrator

Item: _____
Public Safety Comte.
May 24, 2005

City of Oakland

Delinquency Prevention Plan
(Three-Year Term)

Submitted by:

**Oakland Police Department
455 Seventh Street
Oakland, CA 94607**

March 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

Part I. Identification and Analysis of Program Need

Overview of Juvenile Delinquency Conditions

- Analysis of Program Justification
- Crime Trends and Demographics
- Overview of Existing Prevention/Early Intervention Efforts
- Disproportionate Minority Contact

Part II: Identification and Analysis of Target Area Population

Quality of Life Benchmarks

- Prevailing Risk Factors
 - Family Status
 - Unemployment Trends
 - Occupational Distribution
 - School Environment
 - Academic Overview
 - Crime on Campus
 - Home Environment
 - Domestic Violence
 - Child Maltreatment

Oakland Crime Rates

- Comparative Crime Analysis
- Juvenile Arrest Data
- Other Societal Factors

Need for Continuum of Services

Part III. Delinquency Prevention Strategy

Delinquency Prevention Plan Goals

- Targeted Delinquency Prevention
 - Program Target Area and Target Population
 - Goals and Objectives
 - Multi-Agency Program Endorsement
 - Performance Measures

Part IV. Proposed Delinquency Prevention Projects

- Program Management
 - City of Oakland / Oakland Police Department
 - Financial Management

Overview of Proposed Programs

- **Project First - Program Description**
- **Program Partners:**
 - Safe Passages
 - The Mentoring Center
 - The Center for Family Counseling
 - Covenant House
- **INTERFACE Project - Program Description**
- **Program Partner:**
 - The Donald P. McCullum Youth Court

Part V. Attachments

- Delinquency Prevention Plan Review Form
- Prevention Policy Board Membership Listing

Introduction

The City of Oakland's three-year Delinquency Prevention Plan (the "Plan") is comprised of components in keeping with Alameda County's Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan (CMJJP). Like CMJJP, the Plan was developed to address juvenile delinquency within the City of Oakland, and contains information relative to the goals, objectives and strategies targeted for enactment relative to the Call for Proposals associated with the federal Title V Community Prevention Grants Program.

As a means of ensuring public safety throughout the City of Oakland by reducing crime and juvenile delinquency, the Oakland Police Department will direct its delinquency prevention resources to maximize juvenile delinquency abatement results while ensuring accountability and sustainability in the delivery of delinquency prevention and diversion services. Goals and associated strategies include:

1. Targeted delinquency prevention and diversion services directed toward youths at highest risk for delinquency and psychosocial programs that serve high-risk youths.
2. Coordination of juvenile crime delinquency prevention efforts to ensure that agencies and partners serve targeted populations to prevent juveniles from committing repeated acts of delinquency or becoming chronic offenders.

3. Increase in the effectiveness and efficiency of delinquency prevention programs to ensure that program success is proportional to program costs, and that program measurements include reliable, valid and consistent data.

4. The establishment of programs which provide young people with emotionally and physically safe environments, opportunities to build health, positive relationships with adults and peers, meaningful leadership roles, opportunities for community involvement, and the chance to build practical life skills.

Services provided will be matched to the risk factors of the individual youth as indicated by assessments, case management, and judicial agency referrals. To achieve maximum effectiveness, the Plan incorporates services that address multiple problems that occur in more than one area of each youth's life, including family, school, and community interaction.

This Plan represents a starting point for meeting the City of Oakland's long-term juvenile delinquency prevention goals, as well as those of Alameda County as expressed in the CMJJP. The strategies depicted in this Plan will be implemented over a 3-year term to begin, implement, achieve, and sustain program results. The Plan will be reviewed annually to ensure the progress of prevention planning, and revised and updated as needed. The emphasis on youth violence prevention planning as addressed in the Plan will be supported by, and interfaced with, Alameda County's Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan.

Part I. Identification and Analysis of Program Need

Overview of Juvenile Delinquency Conditions

Analysis of Program Justification

The County of Alameda has very limited juvenile court budgets and scarce resources. As a result, only the most serious and habitual juvenile offenders are held accountable for their actions through the traditional channels of the Probation Department and Juvenile Court. Youth charged with “less serious” offenses are often counseled and released with no formal charges filed, no custody time, and no referrals to intervention or rehabilitative services. Not only do these young offenders not benefit from much needed intervention services, many of them walk away with the knowledge that they “got away with it”. Historically, most of these youths re-offend. When a minor is neither held accountable, nor benefits from intervention, it becomes easier to commit a crime repeatedly, with research showing that each crime becomes increasingly more serious and more violent.

Compounding this problem is the lack of support services that exist for youth in Oakland, a city riddled with poverty, violence and illegal activity. Research has shown that more than 75% of the school sites in Oakland lack a full-time case manager, social worker, or mental health provider that can identify and provide support services to students in need. Further, more than 60% of the 14,400 school suspensions in the 2003-2004 school year were for violent crimes or attempted violent crimes.

Crime Trends and Demographics

As identified in Alameda County's Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan, the City of Oakland continues to account for the greatest share of juvenile crimes among all cities within the

County. In 1999, one in four (25%) homicide arrests occurred in Oakland; almost one-half (49%) of all car theft arrests in the County, and almost three-quarters (74%) of drug arrests were made in Oakland (CA Department of Justice, 2000). Currently, Alameda County's juvenile arrest rate for violent felonies remains higher than those statewide.

The City of Oakland, with a population of approximately 410,000, is the largest city in Alameda County and accounts for 30% of the county's total population. As referenced in Table 1, African Americans comprise about two-thirds of the City's population. Latinos, the third most populous group, comprise about one-fifth of the population

Table 1

	Oakland		Alameda County	
	<i>Population</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>%</i>
African American	140,139	35%	211,124	15%
Asian/Pacific Islander	62,259	16%	301,131	21%
Latino	87,467	22%	273,910	19%
Native American	1,471	0%	5,306	0%
White	93,953	24%	591,095	41%
Other	12,966	3%	56,499	4%
Multiracial	1,226	0%	4,676	0%
Total	399,484	100%	1,443,741	100%

Source: US Census 2000

Overview of Existing Juvenile Prevention/Early Intervention Efforts

The City of Oakland has limited resources for addressing juvenile delinquency. However, there are a number of noteworthy programs which facilitate “less serious” juvenile offenses by providing strength-based early intervention that holds youths accountable for their actions, connects youths to appropriate social services, and provide youth development programs. A brief overview of these programs is as follows:

The Mentoring Center

The Mentoring Center serves between 90-130 adjudicated and incarcerated youth between the ages of 13-25 annually through two intensive mentoring and intervention efforts: The Transition Program and the Positive Minds Group. TMC also leads the City of Oakland’s two initiatives that serve youth offenders: Pathways to Change (administered by the Oakland Police Department), and Project Choice. The Mentoring Center’s Youth Services Division specializes in working with the most highly at-risk youth, those youth who are no longer simply at-risk but immersed in their risk behaviors. Most of the youth that TMC serve come from disadvantaged communities.

The Center for Family Counseling

Services provided at the Center for Family Counseling include family counseling and mental health services to at-risk youth and families living in Oakland, anger management and skill building groups for youth, a parent support and education program, a case management program, and a contract with Alameda County Behavioral Healthcare to provide counseling services to children and families. All programs build on existing individual and family strengths and are designed to strengthen family cohesiveness and reduce *dependence on public resources*.

Covenant House

Covenant House California (CHC) is a nonprofit, multi-service agency with programs based in Los Angeles and Oakland. Emphasis is on services that advance the educational, vocational, and social achievement of at-risk youth between the ages of 13-22. Covenant House Oakland provides street outreach crisis intervention (food, counseling, referral, and transport), case management, educational/vocational and employment assistance, computer classes, legal clinics, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS education/counseling, life skills workshops, and recreational activities/delinquency prevention programs.

Safe Passages

Safe Passages represents a dynamic partnership between the City of Oakland, Alameda County, Oakland Unified School District, the East Bay Community Foundation and the Community that works to reduce youth violence in Oakland by changing the way public systems and community based organizations work together. Founded in 1998, Safe Passages' mission is to use a "systems change" approach to break down barriers and unite youth-serving institutions serving children and families in Oakland through a shared commitment to collaboration, capacity building, and the use of data and best practices. The Safe Passages Board of Directors includes elected county and city officials, agency directors, high level administrators, and community leaders.

The Donald P. McCullum Youth Court

The Donald P. McCullum Youth Court (MYC) was founded more than a decade ago by a group of district attorneys, judges, and educators to address the lack of early intervention for youthful offenders by interrupting intergenerational cycles of crime and incarceration with early intervention to divert young people from the traditional juvenile judicial system. MYC is designed to "change young lives and impact communities by providing empowering opportunities for youth through collaborative peer justice" in Alameda County.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

The issue of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) for juveniles in Oakland is significant, with African American juveniles more than three times as likely to be arrested than whites, and more than 15 times as likely to be confined in a secure correctional facility. Further, Latinos are more than twice as likely as a white youth to be confined. Youth of color in general are more than 3 times as likely as a white youth to be placed on probation. An overview of DMC within Alameda County, as reported by the State of California, Board of Corrections, follows on Table 2:

Table 2

AREA REPORTED	Reporting Period Jan / 2003 through Dec / 2003									
	Total Youth	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Pacific Islander	American Indian	Other	Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	157,830	46,455	27,207	40,526	33,287	1,399	988	0	7,968	111,375
2. Juvenile Arrests	7,635	1,722	3,239	1,722	554	56	10	332	0	5,913
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	8,167	1,330	4,031	1,693	420	20	6	667	0	6,837
4. Cases Diverted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	3,236	356	1,956	611	166	14	4	129	0	2,880
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1,809	239	966	334	113	8	1	148	0	1,570
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,304	171	692	245	80	7	1	108	0	1,133
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1,016	114	562	190	64	4	0	82	0	902
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	26	2	18	4	0	1	1	0	0	24
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Meets 1% rule?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		Yes	

Table 3 compares the overall family status of children in the City of Oakland and the County of Alameda. This table points up the level of risk experienced by children in Oakland. Less than 60% of the children in the City live with two parents, compared to nearly three-quarters of the children in Alameda County who live in two-parent households. Moreover, a child in Oakland is more than twice as likely as the average Alameda County child to live in a household in which no parent is in the labor force.

Part II. Identification and Analysis of Target Area Population

Quality of Life Benchmarks

Prevailing Risk Factors

√ Family Status

**Table 3
Families with children under age 18 by labor force status**

	<i>Lives with two parents</i>				<i>Lives with one parent</i>			<i>Total living in family with no parent in labor force</i>
	<i>Both In Labor Force</i>	<i>One in Labor Force</i>	<i>None in Labor Force</i>	<i>Total Living w/two parents</i>	<i>In Labor Force</i>	<i>Not in Labor Force</i>	<i>Total Living with one parent</i>	
Oakland	27%	21%	9%	57%	28%	14%	43%	24%
Alameda County	40%	26%	6%	72%	21%	7%	28%	14%

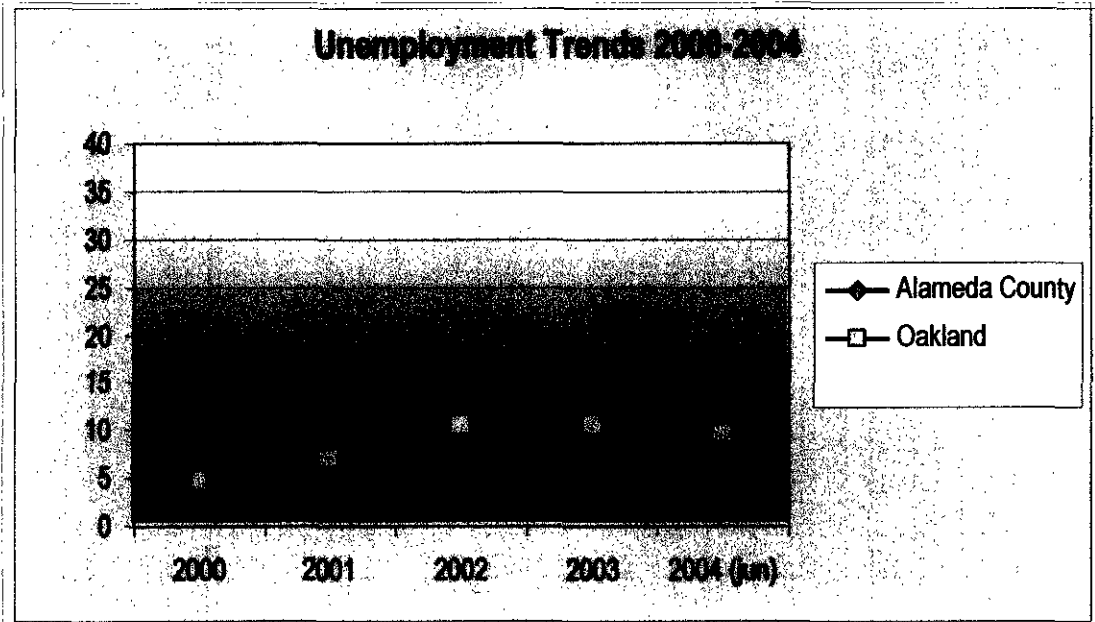
Source: US Census 2000

√ Unemployment Trends

Table 4 shows the course of unemployment over the last decade. Law enforcement, community residents and community-based organizations are aware that unemployment is a critical issue for Oakland residents. First, youth and adults need job readiness and skill-building training as well as job placement services. Second, community members have found it difficult to find these services

in Oakland. Third, a significant number of the youth and adults who are of employable age are ex-offenders who have returned to the community.

Table 4



Sources: US Census 2000, California Employment Development Department Research Files

√ Occupational Distribution

Table 5 represents the occupational distribution within Oakland. Although area residents do have a relatively higher number of individuals in service and lower-skill occupations, as compared to the County as a whole, less of the community labor force are in management and technical professions.

Table 5

Distribution of Occupations		
	Oakland	Alameda County
Management, professional, and related occupations:	39%	45%
Service occupations:	16%	12%
Sales and office occupations	25%	28%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations:	0%	0%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	7%	8%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	12%	8%

√ School Environment

Youths throughout Oakland are in dire need of youth violence prevention services. Public schools in Oakland rank among the most dangerous within the state of California with regard to increases in violence and the use of drugs and weapons on campuses. Additionally, with the recent legislative enactment of The Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act, Alameda County district attorneys now have the authority to charge youth offenders younger than the age of 18 in adult court, where they could be subject to much harsher punishment than the juvenile system allows.

√ Academic Overview

On most measures, schools in Oakland perform under the median of a District that is itself historically troubled and is currently in receivership. Table 6, below, compares the performance of schools in the District to those within the County as a whole on the state-mandated STAR Test. In every grade, on each component, District schools performed below the national average. Moreover, median scores tended to decline from grade to grade, except for the Language score.

This appears to be an indicator of the progressive failure of the schools to engage students and support their educational success over time.

Oakland Parents and community residents often report that they see young people loitering on street corners and in liquor stores throughout neighborhoods when school is in session. City agencies and social service organizations serving the community said that youth and adults who were products of the school system basically lacked education and the skills needed to become employable. The large number of concerns by community residents illustrates the complexity and depth of the problems surrounding schools, positive youth engagement, and development.

Table 6

Percent of Students Scoring "Below Proficient" or "Far Below Proficient" on the 2003 STAR Test				
Grade Level	English		Mathematics	
	<i>Oakland Unified School District</i>	<i>All Alameda County Schools</i>	<i>Oakland Unified School District</i>	<i>All Alameda County Schools</i>
2	46	30	33	22
3	51	34	37	24
4	40	25	41	26
5	39	25	45	33
6	51	27	60	34
7	51	27	60	34
8	50	28	47*	27*
9	54	30	87*	51*
10	58	33	94*	69*
11	58	36	92*	76*

*Algebra I

Source: California Department of Education STAR Research Files

√ Crime on Campus

School administrators within the Oakland Unified School District (OUSD) recently enacted a "zero-tolerance" policy associated with youth-based crimes, yet youth offenses remain prevalent, with high incidents centered on batteries, assaults with a deadly weapon, sex offenses and crimes

against property. Recent studies have shown that the highest rate for crimes against persons occurs in middle school, when peer pressure, bullying and other social conflicts can result in the disengagement of students. Data recently released by the California Department of Education on Crime in Schools for the Oakland/East Bay area detailed the following, with information reported by principals within each school district:

Table 7

School District	Drug/ Alcohol 00/01	Battery 00/01	Assault/ Weapon 00/01	Robbery/ Extortion 00/01	Sex Offenses 00/01	Weapons Possession 00/01	Property Crimes 00/01
Alameda	36	124	8	4	4	19	36
Albany	12	16	0	2	0	2	14
Berkeley	32	166	6	10	13	9	38
Emeryville	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakland	94	590	59	27	45	89	211
Piedmont	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Home Environment

Living and interacting in environments which are safe and supportive is vital to the well-being and development of all children. While there is limited pertinent data relative to how many children are exposed to violence between adults in the home, information is available relative to both incidents of domestic violence and child maltreatment.

√ Domestic Violence

Since 1998, law enforcement agencies throughout Alameda County received over 10,000 domestic violence complaints. Although the population of Oakland comprises only 28% of the total

population of Alameda County, 35% of all calls for domestic violence originate in Oakland. This suggests there is a heightened degree of violence in Oakland homes as compared to other households in Alameda County.

It should be noted that in 2001, in response to the prevailing need for domestic violence advocacy services for victims of domestic violence and their children, the Oakland Police Department established the Family Violence Intervention Unit. The unit is staffed by full-time Domestic Violence Advocates who provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Despite this commendable stride in the provision of both prevention and intervention services, advanced policy analysis studies conducted by the Police Department maintain that there is still an overwhelming lack of accountability for perpetrators, as well as limited City-wide victim advocacy services.

√ Child Maltreatment

Since 1999, Alameda County's Child Protective Services (CPS) has recorded over 18,000 referrals for child maltreatment annually. Of these referrals, over 32% are made concerning children living in Oakland. Since 1998, about 2.5% of the estimated Oakland youth population were removed from their homes because of maltreatment. Of these children, approximately one in three (34.7%) was removed as a result of a caretaker being absent or incapacitated; one in five (19.6%) was removed due to general neglect; and one in ten (9.0%) was removed because of severe neglect. Physical abuse and sexual abuse accounted for 7.4 and 2.9 percent of the cases, respectively.

Oakland Crime Rates

U.S. Census information indicates that crimes in Oakland are almost three times the national average; there are 2,184 violent crimes per 100,000 residents, and 7,915 property crimes per

100,000 residents. As reported in the Oakland Police Department's 2003 Annual Report, crime data city-wide was as follows: 109 homicides; 2,474 robberies; 268 reported rapes; 2,762 felony assaults; 4,568 burglaries; 12,551 total larcenies; 5,511 auto thefts; **8,148 reported juvenile crimes; 2,301 reports of child abuse, and 363 children placed in protective custody.**

Comparative Crime Analysis

The Federal Bureau of Investigation publishes information on crime statistics annually. Information for Oakland for the year 2002 is presented in Table 8 below, with data for two neighboring cities, San Francisco and San Jose, as well as for cities that are relatively comparable in population to Oakland.

Table 8
Uniform Crime Reports
Crime Index 2002
(includes juvenile and adult offenses)

City	Population	Violent crime ¹	Property crime ¹	Crime Index Violent + Property)
Oakland, CA	414,161	5,661	24,214	29,875
Neighboring Cities				
San Francisco, CA	805,269	6,059	36,612	42,671
San Jose, CA	927,821	4,134	20,005	24,139
Cities Comparable in Population				
Baltimore, MD	671,028	13,789	42,031	55,820
Denver, CO	581,105	3,107	29,025	32,132
Miami, FL	379,044	7,228	26,724	33,952
Pittsburgh, PA	342,529	3,794	15,943	19,737
Seattle, WA	580,089	4,092	42,340	46,432
Tampa, FL	317,322	6,289	29,091	35,380

Source: <http://www.fbi.gov>

¹ Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

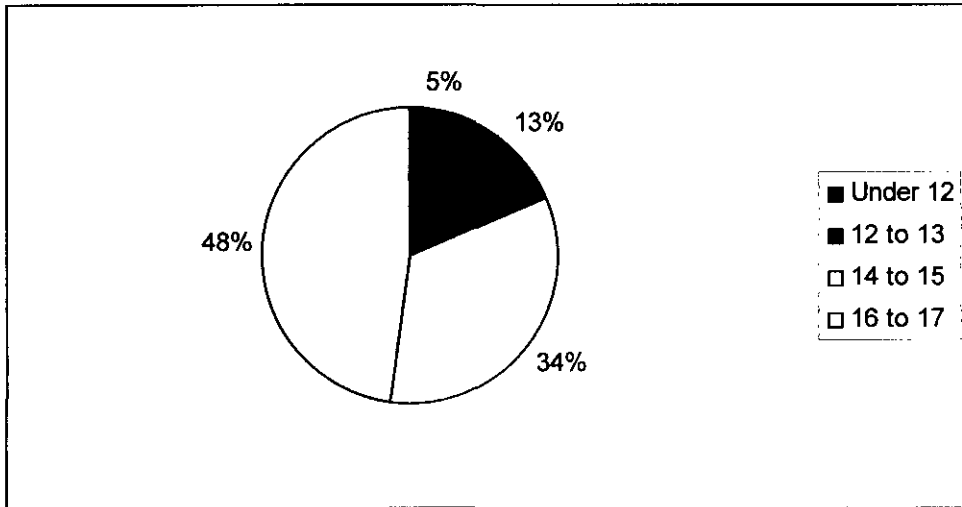
- It should be noted that San Francisco and San Jose have populations that are about twice that of Oakland, so the number of violent crimes need to be reviewed in that context, i.e. although double in population, do San Francisco and San Jose have double the amount of violent and property crimes as Oakland?
- Examining cities comparable in population, Baltimore has about a 50% greater population but twice the amount of violent crime and almost twice the number of property crimes as Oakland. The city closest to Oakland's population, Miami, has slightly more violent and property crimes. Tampa, which has about 25% fewer people, has slightly more violent and property crimes.

Juvenile Arrest Data

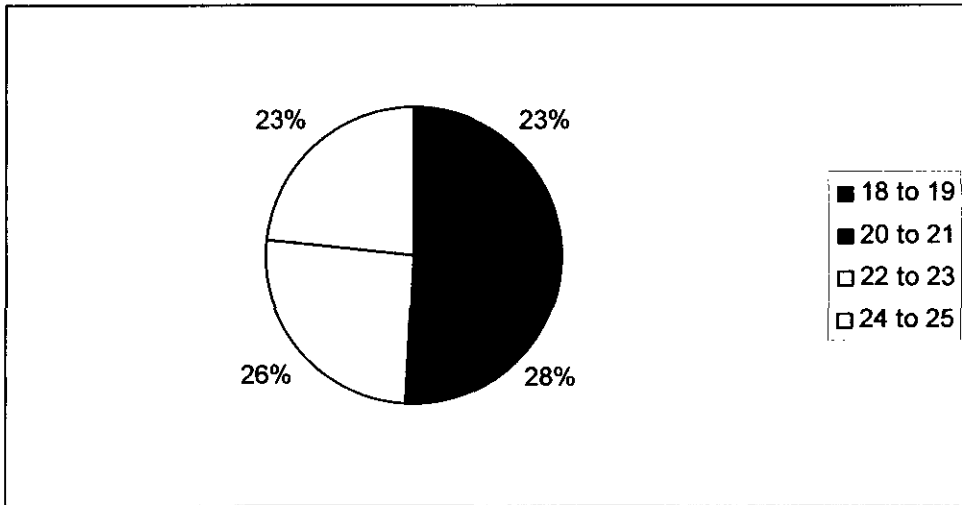
Arrest data provided by the Oakland Police Department was examined for youth under 18 and for young adults between the ages of 18 and 25. A single year data analysis was done for 2003, the most recent year data were available. Trend data cover the years 1999-2003.

Arrest Data for the City of Oakland, 2003
Figure 1 Age of Persons Arrested, 2003

Under 18 Years



18 to 25 Year Olds



- Youth ages 16 to 17 comprised almost half (47.8%) of all youth arrests. 14 to 15 year olds comprised one third of all arrests.
- For the 18 to 25 year olds, each of the age groups from 18-19 to 24-25 contributed similarly to the number of arrests.

Table 9: Offense Type by Age for 2003

Under 18

	Under 12	12 to14	15-17	Total
Violent	8	39	215	262
Property	20	90	353	463
Drug	0	186	199	385
Other ¹	4	50	142	196
Warrant	1	6	59	66
Probation/Parole	0	1	0	1
Alcohol Related	0	1	8	9
5150	2	1	4	7
Child Protective	3	2	2	7
Status	43	58	115	216
Total	81	434	1097	1612

18-25 Year Olds

	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total
Violent	66	97	99	110	112	95	100	87	766
Property	130	105	115	99	84	66	75	63	737
Drug	149	193	172	180	145	145	129	132	1245
Other	219	217	191	198	190	139	126	140	1420
Warrant	81	185	194	203	193	191	183	174	1404
Prob/Parole	9	24	36	32	22	21	16	19	179
Alcohol Related	70	98	139	182	211	222	215	207	1344
Total	724	919	946	1004	957	879	844	822	7095

- Within the two age categories, the most frequent type of arrests varies. For youth under 12, the majority of arrests were for status offenses (e.g. running away). In contrast, for youth ages 12 to 14, the majority of arrests were for drug offenses. For youth ages 15-17, the majority of arrests were for property crimes (Table 9).

¹ "Other" offenses include driving without a license, failure to show registration, evading a police officer, loitering, resisting arrest, conspiracy, threats, carrying a concealed weapon, disorderly conduct, prostitution throughout the report for both age categories.

Gender Specific Arrest Data

Gender of Persons Arrested, 2003

- Males accounted for over two thirds of the arrests for both age categories. For youth under 18, 77.3% of the arrests were male (n=1241); males accounted for 81.5% of arrests (n=5800) for 18-25 year olds.

Table 10
Race of persons arrested by offense, 2003

Under 18

	Asian	African American	Hispanic	Am. Indian	White	Other	Total
Violent	8	273	22	0	5	5	313
Property	64	413	52	1	15	14	559
Drug	13	183	19	0	6	5	226
Other	9	121	44	1	15	6	196
Warrant	4	48	7	0	5	2	66
Prob/Parole	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Alcohol Related	2	3	2	0	0	2	9
5150	0	5	0	0	0	2	7
Child Protective	0	6	1	0	0	0	7
Status	3	167	24	1	16	5	216
Total	103	1219	172	3	62	41	1600

18-25 Year Olds

	Asian	African American	Hispanic	Am. Indian	White	Other	Total
Violent	19	551	145	0	34	15	764
Property	31	494	144	1	41	26	737
Drug	19	983	172	1	53	17	1245
Other	35	938	326	1	83	37	1420
Warrant	27	1120	156	4	73	24	1404
Prob/Parole	6	148	20	1	4	0	179
Alcohol Related	56	544	487	7	210	40	1344
	193	4778	1450	15	498	159	7093

- 76% of youths under 18 who were arrested were African American, almost 11% were Hispanic, 6% Asian, almost 4% White, 3% "Other," and three individuals arrested were American Indian.
- For 18-25 year olds who were arrested, 74% were African American, 20% were Hispanic, 7% were White, 3% were Asian, 2% were Other, and 15 were American Indians
- Youth 17 and under in every racial group were arrested most for property crimes, while 87% of the arrests for violent crimes were African Americans.
- For 18-25 year olds, the reason for arrest was highest for the warrant and "other" categories, with alcohol-related and drug offenses close in number.
- African Americans contributed most to these arrests with Hispanics a distant second.

Other Societal Concerns

As detailed in the Family Status section of the Plan, many Oakland youths do not live in two-parent households. Among the 57% who live with two parents, a significant percentage do not live with both of their biological parents. Many juveniles in Oakland also have low neighborhood attachments, and have frequent transitions and mobility. Even for youths not experiencing frequent moves, large numbers of families moving in and out of the communities decreases the strength of emotional attachments in the community; making neighborhood inhabitants feel less cohesive with one another.

Need For Continuum of Services

Strategies to interrupt the cycle of violence must include a continuum of services for youth at all ages that will both prevent and suppress patterns of violent behavior. Prevention alone will not

work, nor will suppression alone. A number of cities nationally have been successful in reducing violence in their communities after multiple years of implementing a continuum of services from prevention to suppression. Research suggests that Oakland needs a similar approach if significant gains are to be made and sustained over time.

To this end, the Oakland Police Department's Delinquency Prevention Plan and associated collaborative, programmatic efforts have been developed in response to the prevailing research of, and overwhelming need for, juvenile crime abatement and delinquency prevention services in the City of Oakland.

Part III. Delinquency Prevention Strategy

Delinquency Prevention Plan Goals

Targeted Delinquency Prevention

The City of Oakland has limited resources for addressing juvenile delinquency. Hence, only the most serious and habitual youth offenders are held accountable for their crimes. The proposed projects (Project First and the INTERFACE Project), address the City of Oakland's need to serve youth offenders charged with "less serious" offenses by providing strength-based early intervention that holds them accountable for their actions, and connects these youth to appropriate social services and positive youth development programs. The programs aim to curtail risks and fortify protective factors to prevent youth in the City of Oakland from entering the juvenile justice system, noting the overrepresentation of youth of color involved with the juvenile justice system and disproportionate minority contact (DMC) reported in California Department of Corrections (CDC) data each year. As noted throughout the Plan, the lack of diversion programs

is often cited as a factor contributing to DMC. Both of the proposed projects represent a two-pronged approach that will a) provide asset-based diversion and early intervention with positive alternatives for youth at high risk for adjudication, confinement, etc. and b) promote delinquency prevention by building developmental assets through after-school programming that engages youth in experiential learning.

Program Target Area and Target Population

The program target area for *Project First* and the INTERFACE Project is the City of Oakland. The target population for *Project First* are youth on information probation ranging from 14 to 17 years of age, and their families/caregivers. The target population for the INTERFACE project are first-time offending youths between the ages of 10-17, and their families/caregivers.

Goals and Objectives

The City of Oakland's Delinquency Prevention Plan presents a set of definitive goals and objectives relative to enactment of its two proposed program strategies: *Project First* and the INTERFACE Project. Primary program goals relative to both initiatives are:

Goal 1: To seek effective services for youth to reduce the likelihood of youth committing future crimes.

Goal 2: Youth remain outside the juvenile justice system as a conscious choice.

Goal 3: Youth possess knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to navigate challenges and opportunities through high school and college/post secondary education.

Goal 4: Youth are connected to a caring, supportive community that includes positive mentors and role models.

Goal 5: Youth envision and pursue positive goals towards a positive future as productive, prosocial members of the community

In turn, program objectives include:

- Use a strengths-based rather than a deficit-based approach to help youth develop empathy, learn how to anticipate outcomes of their actions, see alternatives to negative behaviors, and recognize that they have choices;
- Empower families to support youth's positive activities and efforts to succeed in school;
- Connect youth with prosocial peers;
- Link youth to highly structured program activities in the communities in which they live.²
- Provide experiential learning and leadership development for youth offenders;
- Broaden the programmatic continuum to better serve all youth
- Expand formal youth leadership structure

Multi-Agency Program Endorsement

Both of the programs detailed by the City of Oakland – Oakland Police Department within this three-year Delinquency Prevention Plan, *Project First* and the INTERFACE Project, have received endorsement by multiple governmental, judicial and community-based operations throughout Oakland. A sampling of these supporting agencies follows:

Alameda County Board of Supervisors	Alameda County Probation Department
Alameda County Juvenile Court	Alameda County Social Services Agency
Alameda County Health Care Services Agcy.	Alameda County Public Defender's Office
Alameda County Sheriff's Office	Alameda County Office of Education
OneLandOnePeople	Youth Alive

² Beyer, M. Best Practices in Juvenile Accountability, JAIBG Bulletin, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*, April 2003.

Performance Measures

Project First -Output and Outcome Performance Measures

Output and Outcome performance measures relative to both Project First are as follows:

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Assessment • Group Mentoring • Case Management • Tutoring/ Homework Assistance • Afterschool Music and Art Program • Family Counseling • Parent Education and Support Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth assessment conducted on 60 youth. • 60 youth enrolled in 12-week group mentoring program. • 60 youth will receive case management. • 30 youth enrolled in a tutoring/ homework assistance club for 1.5 hours a day, two days per week. • 30 youth enrolled in an afterschool music and art program for 1 hour, two days per week. • 60 youth and families receive a mental health assessment. • 60 youth and families receive 12 family counseling sessions. • 24 parents will enroll in an 8-week parent support group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in school attendance. • Increase in pro-social behaviors. • Increase in positive self-image. • Increase in family functioning. • Decrease in recidivism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 first-time offenders • Full-time program coordinator • Part-time Educational/Vocational Specialist • Part-time Activities Coordinator • Full-time Family Therapist • Part-time Parent Educator • Part-time Case Manager • Youth bus passes • Youth field trips

INTERFACE Project – Output and Outcome Performance Measures

Output and Outcome performance measures relative to the INTERFACE Project are as follows:

1. Youth remain outside the juvenile justice system as a conscious choice.			
Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Resources
<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case Management for youth offenders ▪ Peer Attorney-Client meeting ▪ Peer Court Hearing and Sentencing ▪ Referral to needed services ▪ Gender specific psychoeducational workshops ▪ Anger Management class, Theft Awareness class, as needed ▪ Juror Service at Youth Court ▪ Mandatory community service ▪ Apprentice Youth Law Program option for community service ▪ Mentoring by peer in Youth Law Program ▪ Mentor/Apprentice team building/social activities ▪ Adolescent Development & Adolescent Issues workshops for parent/guardians <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experiential education and training on law and justice ▪ Law-related skills development ▪ Communication skills development 	<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 180 youth & parent/guardians x 1 hr PreHearing/Assessment ▪ 150 youth x .5 hr meeting with peer attorney ▪ 150 youth x 1.5 hr Court Hearing and Sentencing ▪ 150 youth x 1 hr Intake/Goal setting/Strength-based service plan ▪ 150 youth x average 4 contacts/month with Case Manager for average 5 months = 3000 contacts ▪ 150 youth x 12 hrs gender specific programming (in series of 8 psychoeducational workshops) ▪ 150 youth x average 9 hrs of Juror Training and Service (3 hrs x average 3 times) ▪ 150 youth x Average 18 hrs community service in community based organization ▪ 20 youth x 8 wk x 3 hrs/wk Apprentice Youth Law Program ▪ 40 youth matched in Mentor/Apprentice pairs x 5 two-hr activities 	<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved self image, self-concept, self-esteem, sense of self-efficacy ▪ Increased sense of connection to positive individuals and/or a prosocial community ▪ More positive vision of future options ▪ Improved communication and negotiation skills ▪ Fewer school disciplinary actions ▪ Improved school attendance and/or performance ▪ Decreased recidivism <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved sense of self efficacy ▪ Increased academic motivation ▪ Increased perception of positive future options ▪ Improved verbal and written communication skills ▪ Improved problem solving and analytical skills ▪ Improved interpersonal social/negotiation/conflict resolution skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 FTEs of experienced diverse, culturally competent staff ▪ Safe, supportive environment ▪ Proactive referral sources for youth offenders ▪ Partners for community service placements ▪ Subcontractors with expertise and services targeted to the youth offender population ▪ First time youth offenders ages 10 – 17+ ▪ Youth ages 11 – 18 interested in law and justice issues ▪ Linkages to services for referrals ▪ Board of Directors representing key stakeholders ▪ Youth Board for youth input and feedback ▪ Program space and meeting space for youth ▪ 3 retired computers for youth ▪ Access to off site program space for East Oakland youth ▪ Courthouse facility for Court Nights ▪ Professional attorney volunteers ▪ College student volunteers ▪ <i>Foundation funding</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Team work skills development ▪ Leadership skills development ▪ Nutritious refreshments ▪ Social & enrichment activities ▪ Leadership roles and positions ▪ Mentoring relationships (as Mentor and/or as Mentee) ▪ Guidance with college & career aspirations ▪ Special events that include youths' families ▪ Court-related community service opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100 parent/guardians x one 2-hr workshop on adolescents <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 youth x 20 hrs Law & Justice Summer Institute (includes 15 youth for Novice Youth Law Training) ▪ 15 youth x 20 hrs of intensive Youth Law Basic Training ▪ 200 middle school youth x 2 hrs Jury System and Juror Service workshops ▪ 45 youth x 2 hrs after school Law Club x 2 times/month x 9 months ▪ 14 youth x 20 hrs Law & Justice Leadership training ▪ 14 youth x 2-hour Leadership meeting x two times/month x 9 months ▪ 45 youth x 3.5 hrs Court Night x 1 time/month x 11 months ▪ 300 youth x 3 hrs Juror Training & Service ▪ 45 youth x 1 three-month experience mentoring or being mentored ▪ 15 youth x 5 four-hour field trip or social/recreational activity ▪ 45 youth x 1 five-hour special event that includes families ▪ 22 youth x 1 three-hour special event celebrating accomplishments for the year 		
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2. *Youth possess knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to navigate challenges and opportunities through high school and college/post secondary education.*

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Resources
<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case Management for youth offenders ▪ Peer Attorney-Client meeting ▪ Peer Court Hearing and Sentencing ▪ Referral to needed services ▪ Gender specific psychoeducational workshops ▪ Anger Management class, Theft Awareness class, as needed ▪ Juror Service at Youth Court ▪ Mandatory community service ▪ Apprentice Youth Law Program option for community service ▪ Mentoring by peer in Youth Law Program ▪ Mentor/Apprentice team building/social activities ▪ Adolescent Development & Adolescent Issues workshops for parent/guardians <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experiential education and training on law and justice ▪ Law-related skills development ▪ Communication skills development ▪ Team work skills development ▪ Leadership skills development ▪ Nutritious refreshments ▪ Social & enrichment activities ▪ Leadership roles and positions 	<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 180 youth & parent/guardians x 1 hr PreHearing/Assessment ▪ 150 youth x .5 hr meeting with peer attorney ▪ 150 youth x 1.5 hr Court Hearing and Sentencing ▪ 150 youth x 1 hr Intake/Goal setting/Strength-based service plan ▪ 150 youth x average 4 contacts/month with Case Manager for average 5 months = 3000 contacts ▪ 150 youth x 12 hrs gender specific programming (in series of 8 psychoeducational workshops) ▪ 150 youth x average 9 hrs of Juror Training and Service (3 hrs x average 3 times) ▪ 150 youth x Average 18 hrs community service in community based organization ▪ 20 youth x 8 wk x 3 hrs/wk Apprentice Youth Law Program ▪ 40 youth matched in Mentor/Apprentice pairs x 5 two-hr activities ▪ 100 parent/guardians x one 2-hr workshop on adolescents <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 youth x 20 hrs Law & Justice 	<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved self image, self-concept, self-esteem, sense of self-efficacy ▪ Increased sense of connection to positive individuals and/or a prosocial community ▪ More positive vision of future options ▪ Improved communication and negotiation skills ▪ Fewer school disciplinary actions ▪ Improved school attendance and/or performance ▪ Decreased recidivism <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved sense of self efficacy ▪ Increased academic motivation ▪ Increased perception of positive future options ▪ Improved verbal and written communication skills ▪ Improved problem solving and analytical skills ▪ Improved interpersonal social/negotiation/conflict resolution skills ▪ Increased sense of connection to a community ▪ Increased sense of social responsibility/purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 FTEs of experienced diverse, culturally competent staff ▪ Safe, supportive environment ▪ Proactive referral sources for youth offenders ▪ Partners for community service placements ▪ Subcontractors with expertise and services targeted to the youth offender population ▪ First time youth offenders ages 10 – 17+ ▪ Youth ages 11 – 18 interested in law and justice issues ▪ Linkages to services for referrals ▪ Board of Directors representing key stakeholders ▪ Youth Board for youth input and feedback ▪ Program space and meeting space for youth ▪ 3 retired computers for youth ▪ Access to off site program space for East Oakland youth ▪ Courthouse facility for Court Nights ▪ Professional attorney volunteers ▪ College student volunteers ▪ Foundation funding

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mentoring relationships (as Mentor and/or as Mentee) ▪ Guidance with college & career aspirations ▪ Special events that include youths' families ▪ Court-related community service opportunity 	<p>Summer Institute (includes 15 youth for Novice Youth Law Training)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15 youth x 20 hrs of intensive Youth Law Basic Training ▪ 200 middle school youth x 2 hrs Jury System and Juror Service workshops ▪ 45 youth x 2 hrs after school Law Club x 2 times/month x 9 months ▪ 14 youth x 20 hrs Law & Justice Leadership training ▪ 14 youth x 2-hour Leadership meeting x two times/month x 9 months ▪ 45 youth x 3.5 hrs Court Night x 1 time/month x 11 months ▪ 300 youth x 3 hrs Juror Training & Service ▪ 45 youth x 1 three-month experience mentoring or being mentored ▪ 15 youth x 5 four-hour field trip or social/recreational activity ▪ 45 youth x 1 five-hour special event that includes families ▪ 22 youth x 1 three-hour special event celebrating accomplishments for the year 		
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3. *Youth are connected to a caring, supportive community that includes positive mentors and role models.*

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Resources
<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case Management for youth offenders ▪ Peer Attorney-Client meeting ▪ Peer Court Hearing and Sentencing ▪ Referral to needed services ▪ Gender specific psychoeducational workshops ▪ Anger Management class, Theft Awareness class, as needed ▪ Juror Service at Youth Court ▪ Mandatory community service ▪ Apprentice Youth Law Program option for community service ▪ Mentoring by peer in Youth Law Program ▪ Mentor/Apprentice team building/social activities ▪ Adolescent Development & Adolescent Issues workshops for parent/guardians <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experiential education and training on law and justice ▪ Law-related skills development ▪ Communication skills development ▪ Team work skills development ▪ Leadership skills development ▪ Nutritious refreshments ▪ Social & enrichment activities ▪ Leadership roles and positions ▪ Mentoring relationships (as 	<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 180 youth & parent/guardians x 1 hr PreHearing/Assessment ▪ 150 youth x .5 hr meeting with peer attorney ▪ 150 youth x 1.5 hr Court Hearing and Sentencing ▪ 150 youth x 1 hr Intake/Goal setting/Strength-based service plan ▪ 150 youth x average 4 contacts/month with Case Manager for average 5 months = 3000 contacts ▪ 150 youth x 12 hrs gender specific programming (in series of 8 psychoeducational workshops) ▪ 150 youth x average 9 hrs of Juror Training and Service (3 hrs x average 3 times) ▪ 150 youth x Average 18 hrs community service in community based organization ▪ 20 youth x 8 wk x 3 hrs/wk Apprentice Youth Law Program ▪ 40 youth matched in Mentor/Apprentice pairs x 5 two-hr activities ▪ 100 parent/guardians x one 2-hr workshop on adolescents <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 youth x 20 hrs Law & Justice Summer Institute (includes 15 	<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved self image, self-concept, self-esteem, sense of self-efficacy ▪ Increased sense of connection to positive individuals and/or a prosocial community ▪ More positive vision of future options ▪ Improved communication and negotiation skills ▪ Fewer school disciplinary actions ▪ Improved school attendance and/or performance ▪ Decreased recidivism <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved sense of self efficacy ▪ Increased academic motivation ▪ Increased perception of positive future options ▪ Improved verbal and written communication skills ▪ Improved problem solving and analytical skills ▪ Improved interpersonal social/negotiation/conflict resolution skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 FTEs of experienced diverse, culturally competent staff ▪ Safe, supportive environment ▪ Proactive referral sources for youth offenders ▪ Partners for community service placements ▪ Subcontractors with expertise and services targeted to the youth offender population ▪ First time youth offenders ages 10 – 17+ ▪ Youth ages 11 – 18 interested in law and justice issues ▪ Linkages to services for referrals ▪ Board of Directors representing key stakeholders ▪ Youth Board for youth input and feedback ▪ Program space and meeting space for youth ▪ 3 retired computers for youth ▪ Access to off site program space for East Oakland youth ▪ Courthouse facility for Court Nights ▪ Professional attorney volunteers ▪ College student volunteers ▪ Foundation funding

<p>Mentor and/or as Mentee)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidance with college & career aspirations ▪ Special events that include youths' families ▪ Court-related community service opportunity 	<p>youth for Novice Youth Law Training)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15 youth x 20 hrs of intensive Youth Law Basic Training ▪ 200 middle school youth x 2 hrs Jury System and Juror Service workshops ▪ 45 youth x 2 hrs after school Law Club x 2 times/month x 9 months ▪ 14 youth x 20 hrs Law & Justice Leadership training ▪ 14 youth x 2-hour Leadership meeting x two times/month x 9 months ▪ 45 youth x 3.5 hrs Court Night x 1 time/month x 11 months ▪ 300 youth x 3 hrs Juror Training & Service ▪ 45 youth x 1 three-month experience mentoring or being mentored ▪ 15 youth x 5 four-hour field trip or social/recreational activity ▪ 45 youth x 1 five-hour special event that includes families ▪ 22 youth x 1 three-hour special event celebrating accomplishments for the year 		
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4. <i>Youth envision and pursue positive goals towards a positive future as productive, prosocial members of a community.</i>			
Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Resources
<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case Management for youth offenders ▪ Peer Attorney-Client meeting ▪ Peer Court Hearing and Sentencing ▪ Referral to needed services ▪ Gender specific psychoeducational workshops ▪ Anger Management class, Theft Awareness class, as needed ▪ Juror Service at Youth Court ▪ Mandatory community service ▪ Apprentice Youth Law Program option for community service ▪ Mentoring by peer in Youth Law Program ▪ Mentor/Apprentice team building/social activities ▪ Adolescent Development & Adolescent Issues workshops for parent/guardians <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experiential education and training on law and justice ▪ Law-related skills development ▪ Communication skills development ▪ Team work skills development ▪ Leadership skills development ▪ Nutritious refreshments ▪ Social & enrichment activities ▪ Leadership roles and positions ▪ Mentoring relationships (as Mentor and/or as Mentee) 	<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 180 youth & parent/guardians x 1 hr PreHearing/Assessment ▪ 150 youth x .5 hr meeting with peer attorney ▪ 150 youth x 1.5 hr Court Hearing and Sentencing ▪ 150 youth x 1 hr Intake/Goal setting/Strength-based service plan ▪ 150 youth x average 4 contacts/month with Case Manager for average 5 months = 3000 contacts ▪ 150 youth x 12 hrs gender specific programming (in series of 8 psychoeducational workshops) ▪ 150 youth x average 9 hrs of Juror Training and Service (3 hrs x average 3 times) ▪ 150 youth x Average 18 hrs community service in community based organization ▪ 20 youth x 8 wk x 3 hrs/wk Apprentice Youth Law Program ▪ 40 youth matched in Mentor/Apprentice pairs x 5 two-hr activities ▪ 100 parent/guardians x one 2-hr workshop on adolescents <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 youth x 20 hrs Law & Justice Summer Institute (includes 15 youth for Novice Youth Law 	<p><u>Youth Offender Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved self image, self-concept, self-esteem, sense of self-efficacy ▪ Increased sense of connection to positive individuals and/or a prosocial community ▪ More positive vision of future options ▪ Improved communication and negotiation skills ▪ Fewer school disciplinary actions and/or performance ▪ Decreased recidivism <p><u>Youth Law Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved sense of self efficacy ▪ Increased academic motivation ▪ Increased perception of positive future options ▪ Improved verbal and written communication skills ▪ Improved problem solving and analytical skills ▪ Improved interpersonal social/negotiation/conflict resolution skills ▪ Increased sense of connection to a community ▪ Increased sense of social responsibility/purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 FTEs of experienced diverse, culturally competent staff ▪ Safe, supportive environment ▪ Proactive referral sources for youth offenders ▪ Partners for community service placements ▪ Subcontractors with expertise and services targeted to the youth offender population ▪ First time youth offenders ages 10 – 17+ ▪ Youth ages 11 – 18 interested in law and justice issues ▪ Linkages to services for referrals ▪ Board of Directors representing key stakeholders ▪ Youth Board for youth input and feedback ▪ Program space and meeting space for youth ▪ 3 retired computers for youth ▪ Access to off site program space for East Oakland youth ▪ Courthouse facility for Court Nights ▪ Professional attorney volunteers ▪ College student volunteers ▪ Foundation funding

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidance with college & career aspirations ▪ Special events that include youths' families ▪ Court-related community service opportunity 	<p>Training)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15 youth x 20 hrs of intensive Youth Law Basic Training ▪ 200 middle school youth x 2 hrs Jury System and Juror Service workshops ▪ 45 youth x 2 hrs after school Law Club x 2 times/month x 9 months ▪ 14 youth x 20 hrs Law & Justice Leadership training ▪ 14 youth x 2-hour Leadership meeting x two times/month x 9 months ▪ 45 youth x 3.5 hrs Court Night x 1 time/month x 11 months ▪ 300 youth x 3 hrs Juror Training & Service ▪ 45 youth x 1 three-month experience mentoring or being mentored ▪ 15 youth x 5 four-hour field trip or social/recreational activity ▪ 45 youth x 1 five-hour special event that includes families ▪ 22 youth x 1 three-hour special event celebrating accomplishments for the year 		
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Part IV. Proposed Delinquency Prevention Projects

Overview of Proposed Programs

Program Management

The City of Oakland will serve as the lead agent of local government for *Project First* and the INTERFACE Project. The City of Oakland, with a population of approximately 410,000, is the largest city in Alameda County and accounts for 30% of the county's total population. Crime in Oakland is disproportionately higher than in surrounding jurisdictions in the county: state data shows that Oakland accounts for 47% of the California Crime Index's violent and property crimes within the county. When violent crime alone is considered, the situation is even more disproportionate: 70% of homicides, 58% of forcible rapes, 57% of robberies and 55% of aggravated assaults in the county occurred in Oakland. In fact, Part 1 crime per capita in Oakland significantly outstrips all other Bay Area and Northern California counties. For homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, Oakland crime is 1.1-14 times greater than other jurisdictions.

The **Oakland Police Department (OPD)** is the implementing agency for *Project First* and the INTERFACE Project. The OPD serves the jurisdiction of the City of Oakland and its mission is to provide competent, effective public safety services to all persons, with the highest regard for human dignity through efficient, professional and ethical law enforcement and crime prevention services. In relationship to the issue of youth violence prevention initiatives, the OPD has a strong history of formal collaboration with a significant number of governmental and community-based organizations throughout Oakland.

Financial Management

The Oakland Police Department has extensive experience in both pre and post award grants administration. The Department is currently administering over \$13 million in Federal and State grants, including:

1. Juvenile Accountability Block Grant: \$153,200
2. Office of Traffic Safety: \$300,000
3. COPS in Schools Program: \$1,500,000
4. COPS More Technology: \$6,400,000
5. Creating a Culture of Integrity: \$125,000
6. Local Law Enforcement Block Grant: \$2,180,000
7. Paul Coverdell National Forensic Science Grant Program: \$248,000
8. Project Exile/Project Safe Neighborhoods: \$250,000
9. Homicide Task Force Program: \$100,000
10. Drug Education for Youth: \$40,000
11. Universal Hiring Grant Program: \$2,250,000
12. West Oakland Weed and Seed Initiative: \$225,000

Project First

Project First combines several program components derived from proven national model programs, including the Repeat Offender Prevention Program operating in several California counties and Florida's Project Back-on-Track. The Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP) is a

multimodal treatment program that concentrates on first-time offenders who are no older than 15½ and exhibit at least three risk factors. At each ROPP site, probation officers identify cases that are appropriate for the program and refer them to a central agency. After an assessment is complete, both the participating youth and his or her family receive integrated services developed by a multidisciplinary team.

The multi-site evaluation compared juveniles who received ROPP services with a similar group of juveniles who received standard probation services. Compared with the control group, ROPP juveniles 1) attended significantly more days of school, 2) made more immediate improvements in grade point average, 3) were less likely to fall below grade level, 4) significantly increased their completion of court-ordered obligations for restitution, work, and community service, 5) significantly reduced their percentage of positive drug tests, 6) had significantly fewer of the highest sustained petitions for new offenses, and 7) absconded at a significantly lower rate.

Project Back-on-Track is an afterschool diversion program designed to help divert youths in early stages of delinquency from committing future crimes. It uses a multifaceted approach targeting factors that contribute to delinquent behavior. Program youths participate in a 4-week cycle of treatment consisting of group and family therapies, parent groups, educational sessions, community service projects, and empathy-building exercises. An evaluation of Project Back-On-Track found that youth who completed the program were significantly less likely than the matched controls to have committed subsequent criminal offenses within 12 months following their participation in the program. In addition, they had significantly fewer subsequent criminal charges at 9- and 12-month follow-up intervals than the controls.

In line with the best practices discussed above, *Project First* will offer mentoring, counseling, educational services, and afterschool enrichment activities to first-time offenders on court-ordered informal probation. The court places youth on court-ordered informal probation in lieu of adjudging the minor a ward of the court. With the consent of the minor and the minor's parents or guardian, the court requires the youth to participate in specified services available within the community under the supervision of the Probation Department for a period of at least six months. The designed supervision program may also require the parents or guardians of the minor to participate with the minor in counseling or education programs. In most cases, the court will dismiss all charges at the end of the informal probation period if the youth is successful in completing the requirements outlined in the designed supervision program. If a youth is successful in *Project First*, the court will be more likely to dismiss the charges and dismiss the youth from informal probation.

Project First – Program Partners

The implementation of all program elements associated with *Project First* shall be facilitated by the following community-based organizations serving as program partners:

The Mentoring Center

Founded in 1991, The Mentoring Center (TMC) provides technical assistance and training to approximately 50-85 mentoring efforts, and direct mentor training to 1,700-2,500 volunteers and program staff annually. TMC's technical assistance and training services are tailored for organizations such as school districts, individual local schools (K-12), colleges and universities, juvenile detention facilities, faith-based organizations, community based organizations, municipal/public institutions, and private businesses.

As a direct service provider, TMC serves between 90-130 adjudicated and incarcerated youth *between the ages of 13-25 annually through two intensive mentoring and intervention efforts: The Transition Program and the Positive Minds Group.* TMC also leads the City of Oakland's two initiatives that serve youth offenders: Pathways to Change (administered by the Oakland Police Department), and Project Choice. The Mentoring Center's Youth Services Division specializes in working with the most highly at-risk youth, those youth who are no longer simply at-risk but immersed in their risk behaviors. Most of the youth that TMC serve come from disadvantaged communities. Communities of poverty, blight, high unemployment, substandard schools, proliferation of liquor stores, an open illicit drug market, and easy access to guns. Without strong family support and community services, many of these youth succumb to their destructive environments.

The Center for Family Counseling

The Center for Family Counseling is a private, non-profit community based family counseling agency located in East Oakland. Incorporated in 1978, the mission of the Center for Family Counseling (CFC) is to provide a range of culturally sensitive mental health services for youth and families in Oakland, including prevention, early intervention and clinical case management in collaboration with other support services in the community. The Center for Family Counseling has provided family centered services to the Oakland Community for over 25 years. CFC has worked collaboratively with schools, law enforcement, probation and other local programs in order to provide coordinated, cohesive service to families.

Services provided at CFC include family counseling and mental health services to at-risk youth and families living in Oakland, anger management and skill building groups for youth, a parent support and education program, a case management program, and a contract with Alameda County

Behavioral Healthcare to provide counseling services to children and families. All programs build on existing individual and family strengths and are designed to strengthen family cohesiveness and reduce dependence on public resources.

Covenant House

Covenant House California (CHC) is a nonprofit, multi-service agency with programs based in Los Angeles and Oakland. CHC is an affiliate of the nationally recognized Covenant House, Inc. CHC began in Los Angeles in 1988 with street outreach and shelter, and expanded to Oakland in 1998, with the implementation of an innovative Outreach Program and Community Service Center. CHC Oakland's mission is to safeguard all children, and to serve those at greatest risk, particularly those for whom no other service exists, with absolute respect & unconditional love. Emphasis is on services that advance the educational, vocational, and social achievement of at-risk youth between the ages of 13-22. Covenant House California is in the process of developing its own Crisis Shelter and Transitional Living programs in the East Bay area.

CHC Oakland provides street outreach crisis intervention (food, counseling, referral, and transport), case management, educational/vocational and employment assistance, computer classes, legal clinics, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS education/counseling, life skills workshops, recreational activities/delinquency prevention programs in addition to a Youth Shelter Program. CHC Van Outreach staff builds trusting relationships with youth by addressing their immediate needs such as food, shelter, referrals, and assisting them in taking the steps necessary to resolve their crisis situations. The Outreach staff also responds to CHC's 24-hour crisis hotline, known as the "Nineline" and outside referrals. Outreach staff offer crisis intervention, runaway and delinquency prevention programs on the street, at schools and in the community.

Safe Passages

Safe Passages represents a dynamic partnership between the City of Oakland, Alameda County, Oakland Unified School District, the East Bay Community Foundation and the Community that works to reduce youth violence in Oakland by changing the way public systems and community based organizations work together. Founded in 1998, Safe Passages' mission is to use a "systems change" approach to break down barriers and unite youth-serving institutions serving children and families in Oakland through a shared commitment to collaboration, capacity building, and the use of data and best practices. The Safe Passages Board of Directors includes elected county and city officials, agency directors, high level administrators, and community leaders.

Safe Passages has developed four violence prevention/intervention strategies: a Youth Offender Strategy to prevent youth from re-offending; a Middle School Strategy that provides a network of school-based services to steer vulnerable middle school youth from violent behavior; an After-School Strategy to sustain and expand quality after-school programs; and the Oakland Early Childhood Initiative (OECI), dedicated to creating a system to identify and support children 0-5 exposed to violence and their families.

Project INTERFACE

With a goal of embracing youth offenders more fully as a resource for peer justice, *INTERFACE* has three primary objectives: 1) enhance strength-based services to youth offenders, including a new Apprentice Advocate program to increase the number of youth offenders who become involved in the Donald P. McCullum Youth Court (MYC) as attorneys, clerks, or bailiffs; 2) broaden MYC's programmatic continuum in order to engage more youth from a younger age in law and justice experiential education – this will enable MYC to engage youth offenders in the Youth Law

Program from a younger age and provide support for youth at a time of significant transitions by engaging them in MYC activities beginning in middle school; and 3) expand the formal, paid youth leadership component to further empower youth and infuse youth development practices into MYC programs and provide an additional incentive to youth offenders. Aligned with the City of Oakland's Delinquency Prevention Plan, broad goals of MYC's program are:

Goal 1. Youth remain outside the juvenile justice system as a conscious choice.

Goal 2. Youth possess knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to navigate challenges and opportunities through high school and college/post secondary education.

Goal 3. Youth are connected to a caring, supportive community that includes positive mentors and role models.

Goal 4. Youth envision and pursue positive goals towards a positive future as productive, prosocial members of a community.

These goals will be addressed by the overall program, as well as INTERFACE's three core components.

Apprentice Program: Provide experiential learning and leadership development for youth offenders

The Apprentice Program will serve at least 20 youth offenders over the course of the year. MYC has recognized a need to engage its youth ages 14 - 17 who are especially at risk for entering the juvenile judicial system in MYC's youth development component, the Youth Law Program, to

ensure ongoing support and building of developmental assets. Hence, an *Apprentice Program* for youth offenders ages 14 - 17 has been piloted this year to engage youth offenders in the Youth Law Program while they are still involved in MYC. Youth offender participation in the Youth Attorney program in the past has been encouraged after sentence completion. However, youth offenders are most likely to explore new options and consider ways to make positive choices and meaningful change in their lives while they are still completing their sentence, not after they exit MYC. The Apprentice Program targets youth offenders while they may be open to a new experience and there is an incentive to participate as a community service option towards sentence completion. Training tailored to the needs of youth offenders is provided, along with pairing with an experienced Youth Law Program participant who serves as a peer mentor. After four weeks of trainings held twice a week after school, the youth begin to shadow their peer mentor at Law Club meetings and at Court. Special team building activities, educational field trips, and additional training workshops are offered during this six-week Apprenticeship period. The Apprentice Program provides a "fast track" into the Youth Law Program, since the regular Youth Law Program training period is considerably longer. The Peer Mentors participate in an orientation, training, and ongoing support.

Title V Community Prevention funding will enable INTERFACE to furnish youth offenders the Apprentice Program with a firm foundation of case management, a community service context, and a peer mentor component. Approximately 15% of current MYC Youth Attorneys are former youth offenders. The MYC Interface project will increase the percentage of former youth offenders in the Youth Law Program to 25% by the end of Fiscal Year 2005-2006 and to 33% by the end of the following year -- the percentage exceeded 50% at one time in the past. A long term goal is for more

than 50% of Youth Law Program participants to be former youth offenders. The purpose of this effort is to enable youth who are especially at risk for entering the juvenile judicial system to remain connected to services at MYC; to engage them in an empowering experiential legal education program; to reinforce MYC values and the concepts “peer justice” and “peer role models” at the agency by involving more former youth offenders in Youth Court processes; and to enhance the social learning related to diversity for all youth in the organization.

Novice Program: Broaden MYC’s programmatic continuum to better serve all youth

The Novice Program will serve 200 middle school students, including at least 15 who will become Novices. MYC youth offenders who are in middle school will be included among the 15 Novices. With the Novice Program, MYC is responding to a steady drop in the age of youth offenders by developing programmatic elements that enable youth to participate from a younger age. This broadening of services will enable middle school youth offenders to transition into the Youth Law Program through **Novice Program**, and offer MYC programming to all youth at the juncture of the critical middle school years and the transition from middle to high school. The norm in the past has been for youth to join MYC in their junior year of high school. The goal for FY 05-06 is to have 33% of all Youth Attorneys transition into the program in Spring of their 8th grade or Summer as rising 9th graders. More years of participation in MYC will enable youth to develop more substantial, supportive relationships with peers and adults in the program, build a stronger knowledge base and skill set, and define goals and progress purposively towards increasing levels of knowledge, skills, responsibility, and leadership. Similar to the Apprentice Program, the Novice Program will provide youth offenders a way to fulfill mandatory community service hours towards

sentence completion and simultaneously transition into a youth development program while they still have the support of an MYC case manager and services.

In their role as *Novices*, youth will a) shadow a peer mentor in the Youth Law program at Law Club meetings and Court, b) participate in special activities including trainings, field trips, and workshops, and c) assist with the Court process as they develop and demonstrate the necessary skills. The *Novice* experience will include workshops and activities (such as time/stress management, goal setting, efficient reading, and effective written and verbal communication, peer pressure, and conflict resolution) to help youth prepare for some of the challenges of 9th grade. Reading, writing, and speaking skills are ones that the Youth Law Program both deliberately cultivates. The summer before they enter high school, *Novices* will attend MYC's *Law and Justice Summer Institute* to prepare to serve as attorneys, clerks, and bailiffs.

During the Fall of 9th grade, *Novices* will participate in Law Clubs and fulfill certain requirements that qualify them to become *Bona Fide* attorneys, clerks, and bailiffs. There will be a formal process whereby they graduate from *Novice* to *Bona Fide*. For every *Novice* who is in the program, there will be a peer Mentor who works with the *Novice* and participates in certain *Novice/Mentor* activities. MYC currently does not target middle schools to recruit for Juror Service. Hence, in Fiscal Year 2005-2006, the *Novice* program will extend MYC's Juror Service program to middle schools and use Juror Service as a recruiting ground for *Novices*. Beginning in Fall of 2005, MYC will offer middle school classrooms a Juror Service program based on the Street Law curriculum. This Juror Service program will consist of two 50-minute workshops on *Due Process and the Jury System*, along with a *Practicum* component where students serve as jurors at Youth Court.

Law & Justice Leadership Program: Expand formal youth leadership structure

A third component of INTERFACE, serving at least 14 Oakland youth, will increase leadership opportunities for youth in the Youth Law Program. The current leadership programs for youth attorneys and clerks *will be consolidated into a single Youth Law & Justice Leadership Program* that adds a Bailiff component. The Bailiff position is one of the most challenging at Court, given the need for a guided jury deliberation process to ensure a thoughtful, meaningful, and fair sentence. The Bailiff position provides a leadership opportunity for youth who may not have the interest or, in some cases, the literacy needed to serve as an Attorney or Clerk. MYC's Youth Board (15 – 25 members, with 75% Oakland representation in the current 2004-2005 year) and six Law & Justice Summer Institute Peer Advisors (who serve as staff assistants and residential advisors, as well as participate in planning and implementing the Summer Institute) will also be part of the Law and Justice Leadership Program. The Law and Justice Summer Institute, offered as an overnight college campus experience, *will be an intense leadership development training.*

INTERFACE represents an appropriate and timely response to Oakland youths' need for 1) a viable alternative to youthful incarceration, 2) purposeful, positive relationships with peers and caring adults, and 3) *meaningful opportunities for knowledge and skills building and involvement in a community.* The project also addresses the need for experiential learning and leadership/civic opportunities for all youth to build confidence and a sense of self efficacy; to cultivate relationships across such boundaries as race, ethnicity, gender, and class; and to foster college and career aspirations particularly in households where primary adults have not graduated college. The project's commitment to retain youth offenders in the Youth Advocate Program after they complete their sentence and the project's extension of services to middle school students aims to furnish consistent, quality interactions over time that are conducive to trust building and meaningful relationships.

INTERFACE Project - Program Partner

The Donald P. McCullum Youth Court

The Donald P. McCullum Youth Court ("MYC") is charged with the day-to-day program management and implementation of the INTERFACE Project. MYC has successfully fulfilled its mission for a decade, serving more than 7,000 youth to date. In the past, the agency has effectively undertaken efforts comparable in scope and scale to the *INTERFACE* project proposed here, demonstrating MYC's ability to provide deliverables. For the last fiscal year, MYC delivered 134% of contracted services with a major City of Oakland funder and leveraged 263% of the funds. The agency exceeded targeted outcomes by more than 15%, including the result that two-thirds of MYC youth offenders who were not in school, returned to school by the time they completed the program and less than 18% of youth who participated in MYC within the last four years had re-offended.

Resources that MYC will bring to the proposed project include a) more than a decade of experience partnering with other agencies and organizations to provide diversion and youth development services in Oakland; b) specialized technical expertise in operating a Youth Court; c) empowered and engaged youth, from diverse backgrounds, who play a key role in all aspects of programming and serve as powerful role models for their peers; d) a versatile, diverse staff professionals; e) the demonstrated ability to deliver quality programming over the past decade; f) collaborative relationships with important organizations and agencies; g) the active involvement of community volunteers; h) an interface between different stakeholders, from the law enforcement and criminal justice systems to the legal profession and ex-offender population; and i) match funding.

**APPENDIX A
PPB/JJCC Delinquency Prevention Plan Review Form**

Applicants must designate or form a Prevention Policy Board (PPB) comprised of 15-21 individuals representing a balance of public agencies, private nonprofit organizations serving youth and their families, and business. The PPB must review and approve the Delinquency Prevention Plan.

A county's existing Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) may function as the PPB if the specified groups are represented. The JJCC must review the Delinquency Prevention Plan to determine if it is consistent with the Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan even if the applicant forms a new PPB.

Please submit this completed form as an attachment to the Delinquency Prevention Plan (refer to instructions in Section II of the RFP).

The members of the PPB for the applicant have reviewed and approved the three-year Delinquency Prevention Plan developed and submitted as part of the Title V grant application.

Name of Chair:

Title:

Signature: _____

Phone: E-mail:

The members of the JJCC in Alameda County have reviewed the three-year Delinquency Prevention Plan developed and submitted as part of the Title V grant application. The Delinquency Prevention Plan is consistent with the existing Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan.

Name of Chair: Donald H. Blevins

Title: Alameda County Chief of Probation

Signature: Donald H. Blevins

Phone: 510.268.7233 E-mail: donald.blevins@acgov.org

Alameda County

Comprehensive Multi-Agency Juvenile Justice Plan Committee List (Prevention Policy Board Membership)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title and Agency Affiliation</u>
Donald Blevins (Chair)	Chief of Probation / Alameda County
Scott Haggerty	District Supervisor / Alameda County Board Of Supervisors
Gail Steele	District Supervisor / Alameda County Board Of Supervisors
Susan Muranishi	County Administrator / Alameda County
Carl Morris	Presiding Judge / Alameda County Juvenile Court
Chet Hewitt	Director / Alameda County Social Services Agency
David Kear	Director / Alameda County Health Care Services Agency
Tom Orloff	District Attorney / Alameda County District Attorney's Office
Diane Bellas	Public Defender / Alameda County Public Defender's Office
Charles Plummer	Sheriff / Alameda County Sheriff's Office
Dr. Marye Thomas	Director / Alameda County Behavioral Health Care Services
Sheila Jordan	Superintendent / Alameda County Office of Education

Wayne G. Tucker	Chief of Police, Oakland Police Department
Millie Cleveland	Project Director / OneLandOnePeople
Deane Calhoun	Director / Youth Alive
Marvin Smith	Member / Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Commission
Tony Crear	Community Network Coordinator / Alameda County Probation Department
James Sweeney	Community Representative
Maria Verdugo-Oakes	Community Drug and Alcohol Program Representative

OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL

[Signature]
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, City Attorney
OF OAKLAND

RESOLUTION No. _____

C.M.S.
2005 MAY 11 PM 12:33

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR TO ACCEPT AND APPROPRIATE GRANT FUNDS IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$200,000) FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, BOARD OF CORRECTIONS (BOC), TITLE V COMMUNITY PREVENTION GRANTS PROGRAM, AND AUTHORIZE A FUNDING AGREEMENT IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$180,000) WITH SAFE PASSAGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT FIRST

WHEREAS, it is anticipated that grant funds totaling up to \$200,000 will be received from the State of California, Board of Corrections, Title V Community Prevention Grants Program, for implementation of Project First through the Police Department; and

WHEREAS, the Department desires to enter into a Funding Agreement with Safe Passages for an amount not to exceed one hundred eighty thousand dollars (\$180,000) for implementation of the Project First, to be funded by the grant; and

WHEREAS, additional program collaborators associated with the proposed implementation of Project First are The Mentoring Center, The Center for Family Counseling, and Covenant House; and

WHEREAS, all non-City of Oakland collaborative partners associated with Project First shall provide the fifty percent (50%) in-kind match required by the grantor, in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000); and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the services provided pursuant to the agreement with Safe Passages authorized hereunder are of a professional, scientific or technical nature and are temporary in nature; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds the agreement with Safe Passages shall not result in a loss of employment or salary by any person having permanent status in the competitive service; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the City Council hereby authorizes the City Administrator or her designee to accept and appropriate a grant in an amount not to exceed \$200,000 from the BOC to be allocated to the State of California Grant Fund: 2152, Campus Life and School Safety (CLASS) Org.: 105530, Youth and Community Services Program: PS13, in a Project Account to be determined, for implementation of Project First; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That the City Administrator or her designee is hereby authorized to enter into a Funding Agreement with Safe Passages in an amount not to exceed \$180,000 for the implementation of Project First, funded by the grant, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That grant funds received for the Project First program shall not be used to supplant expenditures controlled by the City of Oakland; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That the City Council hereby appoints the City Administrator as agent of the City to conduct all negotiations, applications, agreements, and related actions which may be necessary for the completion of the aforementioned grant and funding agreements; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That the City Attorney shall review and approve said agreement with Safe Passages as to form and legality and a copy of the fully executed agreement shall be placed on file with the Office of the City Clerk.

IN COUNCIL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, _____, 20_____

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES- BROOKS, BRUNNER, CHANG, NADEL, QUAN, REID, and PRESIDENT DE LA FUENTE

NOES-

ABSENT-

ABSTENTION-

ATTEST: _____

LaTonda Simmons
Interim City Clerk and Interim Clerk of the
Council of the City of Oakland, California