



A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

**Napa County
Gang and Youth Violence Commission**

**Annual Report
to the
Napa County Board of Supervisors
for the year
July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014**

**Presented to the Napa County Board of Supervisors
on July 22, 2014**

Napa County Gang and Youth Violence Commission

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1. Introduction

The Napa County Gang and Youth Violence Commission is appointed by the Napa County Board of Supervisors to coordinate and collaborate efforts countywide regarding gang and youth violence prevention, intervention and suppression; to eliminate duplicate efforts; to learn about new efforts and best practices in our communities, and to engage and inform the public about what is being done to work on this problem. Additional stated goals of the Commission are to review and implement the County Master Plan on Gang and Youth Violence and to give an annual report to the Board of Supervisors recapping the prior year's work by the Commission. In order to invite more public participation, meetings are held quarterly throughout the county rotating between the cities of American Canyon, Napa, St. Helena and Calistoga. While the Commission does not have an annual budget, the membership of the Commission has tremendous passion and commitment to the youth of our community.

The Commission membership currently consists of 28 members, including two positions (the Public Defender and a second Youth Representative) that were added by the Board of Supervisors on May 6, 2014. The 16 standing members include the District Attorney; a County Supervisor Representative; one representative from each of the City and Town Councils of American Canyon, Napa, Yountville, St. Helena and Calistoga; the Sheriff; the Chief Probation Officer; the Police Chiefs of American Canyon, Napa, St. Helena and Calistoga; the County Superintendent of Schools; the Superintendent of Napa Valley Unified School District and the Public Defender. The 12 appointed members, who are appointed by the Board of Supervisors for 3 year terms, include 6 Community Representatives, 2 Parents or Representatives of a Parent Organization, 2 At-Large Representatives and 2 Youth Representatives. The Commission is led by a 6 member Executive Committee consisting of the Commission Chair and Vice Chair (who are elected annually by the Commission), the District Attorney, the immediate past Chair (who serves as a non-voting member of the Executive Committee), a Commission member who is a Community Representative (appointed annually by the Commission) and a Commission member who is either an At-Large Representative or a Parent Representative (appointed annually by the Commission). The District Attorney provides the administrative support for the Commission including the taking of minutes, as well as the preparation and posting of the meeting agendas.

Part of the Commission's responsibility is to provide an annual report to the Board of Supervisors summarizing our meetings, activities and mission progress for the past year from July 2013 through June 2014. This report is divided into six sections: (1) Introduction, (2) Status of the Gang and Youth Violence Commission; (3) Goals and Accomplishments for 2013-2014; (4) Concerns; (5) Goals for 2014-2015 and (6) Commission Recommendations.

On behalf of the members of the Commission, it is an honor for us to serve our community and we are proud to present our Annual Report for 2013-2014.

2. Napa County Gang and Youth Violence Commission Status

A. Membership 2013-2014 - At the close of the fiscal year, membership on the Commission consisted of twenty-eight members:

Executive Committee for 2013-2014

Chair	Charles Rose
Vice-Chair	Mary Butler
District Attorney	Gary Lieberstein, Esq.
Community Representative	Ivan Chaidez
Parent, Parent Org. or At-Large Rep.	MelanieFae Garrett
Past Chair (Non-Voting)	Vanessa Luna Shannon

Standing Commission Members:

Napa County Supervisor	Brad Wagenknecht
Napa County District Attorney	Gary Lieberstein, Esq.
Napa County Sheriff	John Robertson
Napa County Probation	Mary Butler
Napa County Public Defender	Ronald Abernathy
Napa County Office of Education	Dr. Barbara Nemko
Napa County Unified School District	Dr. Patrick Sweeney
Napa City Council	Alfredo Pedroza
Napa City Police	Richard Melton
American Canyon City Council	Kenneth Leary
American Canyon Police	Tracey Stuart
Calistoga City Council	Irais Lopez-Ortega
Calistoga City Police	Mitch Celaya
St. Helena City Council	Mario Sculatti
St. Helena City Police	Jackie Rubin
Yountville Town Council	Richard Hall

Commission Members Appointed by the Napa County Board of Supervisors

Community Representative	Charles Rose
Community Representative	Amanda Bevins
Community Representative	Ivan Chaidez
Community Representative	Eric Dreikosen
Community Representative	Alicia Jaramillo
Community Representative	Johanna Guzman-Navarro
Parent Organization Representative	David Rodriguez
Parent Organization Representative	Vanessa Luna Shannon
At-Large Representative	Alex Shantz
At-Large Representative	Melanie Fae Garrett
Youth Representative	Delaney Creswell
Youth Representative	To Be Appointed

B. Former Commissioners

The Commission acknowledges the service of Undersheriff Jean Donaldson, a standing Commission member while serving as Chief of Police of the City of American Canyon until the appointment of Tracey Stuart to that position.

The Commission acknowledges the service of Catarina Sanchez, a standing Commission member while serving as City Council Member of the City of St. Helena, until the appointment of Mario Sculatti to that position.

The Commission acknowledges the service of Karen Slasser, a standing Commission member while serving as City Council Member of the City of Calistoga until the appointment of Irais Lopez-Ortega to that position.

The Commission acknowledges the service of Delaney Creswell, an appointed Commission member, who served as a Youth Representative until her resignation effective June 30, 2014 to relocate and attend college outside of Napa County.

C. Administrative Support

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates the administrative support provided by the Office of the Napa County District Attorney.

The Commission acknowledges and commends the excellent service of Cathy Kisler-Caravantes and Daisy Pedroza who produced very excellent Minutes of the meetings of the Commission which provide a detailed and nearly verbatim transcript of our proceedings to inform the Napa County Board of Supervisors and the citizens of Napa County on the activities of the Commission.

D. Special Recognition

The Commission commends Commissioner Delaney Creswell, Youth Representative, who received an award on March 31, 2014 from the Soroptimist International of St. Helena for her volunteer work with the Commission and recommended that the Commission receive a matching award of \$250. The Commission also commends Commissioner Johanna Guzman-Navarro, Community Representative, who received an award on June 12, 2014 from the Soroptimist International of Napa for her work with the Mariposa Project.

The Commission commends the work and leadership of Napa Valley College Professor Carlos Hagedorn and Napa Police Officer Omar Salem, who are the LEGACY Youth Project program coaches, managers, and developers. The Commission finds that the LEGACY Youth Project is providing a very positive and transformative experience for our youth. The LEGACY Youth Project is a model prevention program that is very effective and should be replicated in other schools.

E. Dedication to the Mission

Commission members demonstrated strong motivation and dedication to the mission of the Gang and Youth Violence Commission. Progress was made in determining and reaching our goals as listed and described under Section 2 – Goals and Accomplishments.

F. Committee Activity

To fulfill the Commission’s responsibilities, as stated in its Bylaws, to “oversee the implementation of the Master Plan”, the Commission organized ad hoc committees to address each recommendation in the Master Plan. The Master Plan itself is over six years old. Some of the data in the Master Plan is more than seven years old. The Commission needed to update some of the data in the Master Plan to the extent that Commission members had access to the data. We wanted to analyze changes in the data and report on how the data has changed. The purpose of the ad hoc committees was to work between Commission meetings, research the findings and recommendations included in the Master Plan, report the committee findings to the Commission; and provide advice in regards to whether the recommendations in the Master Plan should or should not be implemented. If an ad hoc committee advised that a Master Plan recommendation should be implemented, they were to advise who would implement the recommendation, how, when and at what cost.

G. Brown Act Training

At the Commission meeting held in the City of Napa on November 13, 2013, the Commission received a presentation from Janice D. Killion, Napa County Deputy County Counsel, regarding the requirements of the Brown Act as it pertains to the Commission.

H. Revision of Commission Bylaws

At the Commission meeting held in the City of Napa on November 13, 2013, the Commission approved resolutions to revise its Bylaws to (1) add the Napa County Public Defender or his/her designee as a standing member of the Commission, (2) add a second Youth Representative and (3) modify the “Representative of Parent Organization” description to be a “Parent of a youth who is a Napa County resident or a representative of parent organization”. The revisions to the Bylaws increased the total membership from 26 to 28.

The Commission appreciates the assistance of Mike Donovan, Chief Investigator, Napa County District Attorney’s Office who coordinated the Commission’s actions with the Office of County Counsel. The Commission also appreciates the assistance of Chris Apallas, Deputy County Counsel, Office of County Counsel, who drafted the revised Bylaws and prepared the proposed resolution for the Board of Supervisors to approve the revised Bylaws. The revised Bylaws were approved by the Board of Supervisors on May 6, 2014.

3. **Goals and Accomplishments 2013-2014**

A. **Provide a forum for the identification of local resources associated with prevention of gang activity and youth violence.**

During the 2013-2014 year, the Commission meetings included presentations from the following agencies:

Town of Yountville Prevention Programs
McPherson Elementary School Programs
The Wolfe Center
On The Move - VOICES
COPE Family Center
Calistoga Junior & Senior High School Student Assistance Program
The Up-Valley Family Centers
Santa Rosa Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force
LEGACY Youth Group
CLARO (Challenging Latinos to Access Resources and Opportunities)
St. Helena-Calistoga Youth Diversion and Intervention Program

The following are summaries of the presentations made to the Commission:

Town of Yountville Prevention Programs

At the Commission meeting held in the Town of Yountville on August 14, 2013, the Commission received a presentation from Mr. Richard Hall, a member of the Yountville Town Council and a member of this Commission, regarding what Yountville has done in the area of prevention programming. The Town of Yountville has tried to keep their youth busy and engaged in activities which hopefully keep them away from activities that would get them into trouble or engage them in gang type activities. In the last few years, they have put a concerted effort into offering programs during summer time and after school that have received much more acceptance and a lot more participation, not just in Yountville. The programs offered in Yountville are attended not only by Yountville residents, but by residents from all over Napa County. In the summer of 2013, they offered 8 weeks of summer camps. In 2011, with these programs they saw 43 children a week, but in 2013, they had 55 children a week. Over 444 children attended their summer camps in 2013 and only 25% of the attendees were Yountville residents, 66% came from Napa. The Town of Yountville, because of their opportunities to subsidize and support these programs has taken an approach that is does not require 100% cost recovery. To that end, this last year, they subsidized their summer programs between 25-30%. Mr. Hall reported that there are many resources in the Town of Yountville and many areas for children to be engaged. They are being proactive at preventing youth from getting engaged in negative activities.

McPherson Elementary School Programs

At the Commission meeting held in Napa on November 13, 2013, the Commission received a presentation from Ms. Tamara Sanguinetti, Principal, McPherson Elementary School, which is a large elementary school with about 600 students. They have a very powerful model for a community school and realize that, in order to transform the school, they needed to transform the community and the neighborhood. One of their goals is to get the people in the neighborhood to behave like neighbors and to care about the community. They have a community garden and an onsite family resource center that helps not only the families of McPherson, but helps people that live in the neighborhood. There is help available with job and housing applications and the expectation is that you help teach someone else with their application. They do not want a community that is only “come and get”; they want you have to give back. An example is their community garden, which they work with On The Move. When someone gets a garden plot, they also have to take care of the plot right next to them and with their plot they need to harvest the food and share it with other people in the community.

They have the LAYLA program, which is a ninth grade through twelfth grade leadership program where the focus is on transforming the community. Their youth leaders can give back and make a difference in the community. They built a preschool playground, worked on the gardens, and worked with the Napa Parks and Recreation to create a cultural plaza. They also have a middle and elementary school academy, by which they are trying to create a pipeline of leaders that are going to come back to the community and make it stronger. They have noticed that they have far less graffiti and vandalism at their site and not as much garbage. People in the neighborhood understand that this is their community. They have an understanding of how to navigate all the government organizations here. They are able to organize themselves, ask questions and really start to make some big changes in the neighborhood. There are many people that care about the neighborhood and want to help. Transformation started by creating opportunities for people to come to our school and really understand how they can contribute. The efforts of McPherson School have prevented the McPherson neighborhood from being a gang infested neighborhood and have set an example for other neighborhoods.

The Wolfe Center

At the Commission meeting held in Napa on November 13, 2013, the Commission received a presentation from Ms. Sheila Daugherty, Executive Director of the Wolfe Center. The Wolfe Center is a program for teens in the community between the ages of thirteen and eighteen who are drug users, drug abusers or drug addicted. They provide prevention services at thirteen middle

schools and high schools throughout Napa County. After prevention services, if youth are identified as having some difficulty with alcohol or drug use, they intervene and provide lower level treatment at the schools. For those youth who are more seriously addicted, the Wolfe Center provides intensive treatment at its facility located at 2310 First Street in Napa. It is at the intensive treatment services where gang issues are seen. Many of the Wolfe Center clients are on probation, but since the Wolfe Center also treats clients who are not on probation, they have to be careful mixing youth with different degrees of gang or criminal propensity. The Wolfe Center is gang free and creates an environment that does not accept gangs, even though some youth are gang affiliated. In the ten years that the Wolfe Center has been operating, there has been only one minor gang related incident. The Wolfe Center also has a free program, that it operates in conjunction with Queen of the Valley Hospital, to remove tattoos, especially gang-related tattoos, from those between the ages of thirteen and twenty-five.

The Wolfe Center is discussed on Page 16 of the Master Plan. After ten years of providing alcohol and drug prevention and treatment services for youth in Napa County, the Wolfe Center has discontinued its operations, due to funding constraints, and has transitioned some of its operations to Aldea.

On The Move/VOICES

On The Move is discussed on Page 14 of the Master Plan. At the Commission meeting held in Napa on November 13, 2013, the Commission received a presentation from Mr. Matt Moon-Bailey, Executive Director of On The Move/VOICES. They operate the Family Resource Center at McPherson Elementary School, which provides family support and case management, parent education and leadership training, and family engagement. They are trying to get families involved in their children's education at all levels and introduce new community members with long term members who have been involved in the community and the school. They operate the McPherson Neighborhood Initiative to get people invested in their schools, which has three leadership programs, including (1) LAYLA (Leadership Academy Youth Leaders in Action) which is a high school leadership program that currently has 75 youth involved and does everything from community gardening to tutoring younger students, (2) the LIFE program, which is the middle school leadership program that has 45 youth who do mentoring and the community garden and (3) the MALA program which is a fourth and fifth grade program that has up to 40 youth involved in conflict resolution and school beautification.

Another program that they operate is the LBGTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning youth) Connection located at the VOICES center. Currently it is the hub for LBGTQ adults and youth to meet and strategize to promote leadership opportunities to get them involved and seen. They just completed a school safety survey with more than 900 youth from five schools and they found 11.5% of the youth identified themselves as LBGTQ.

VOICES Youth Center is on Lincoln Avenue and was started in 2005. They have served over 830 youth in Napa County and less than 200 foster youth. They have the ILP (Independent Living Program) program which provides case management programs in partnership with the County in helping foster youth with education, emancipation and employment. There is a drop in service and we offer food, laundry services, mail reception, referral to other community based organizations to help get needs met. Mr. Moon-Mullins runs the Changes program which includes the garden and athletic programs. Another program that they operate is the EXPLORATIONS College & Career Center, which provides about 65 paid internships per year in the community and pays the first three months of a youth's wage and workman's compensation payroll tax for them to get a shot at a job. They currently have about 55 youth enrolled in the program, in partnership with the County through the work force investment act, and 28 are permanently working. They target low income youth, youth with disabilities and other barriers to employment. They also provide assistance with job search activities, resume writing, and interviewing. They are also part owners in a restaurant called the Food Shed, located in Corporate Park by the airport and employ four full time intern employees. They have a drop in center with everything from social calendar to a place to see doctors, place to find a club or to belong.

They also provide a program called Parent University, which is conducted at five schools including McPherson, Salvador, Phillips, Shearer and Napa Junction. This program assists Hispanic and Non-English speaking parents to help them with their preschool and early elementary school students to participate in their educational process and know how to access the system.

COPE Family Center

At the Commission meeting held in Napa on November 13, 2013, the Commission received a presentation from Ms. Diane Jackel, Child Abuse Prevention Council Manager from Cope Family Center. The Cope Family Center serves the community as it relates to child abuse. They provide parent education and one-on-one case management to strengthen families and give parents the tools they need to be aware what is needed for the kids. They were launching a campaign called "Enough" which is directed at how to prevent childhood sexual abuse. They have selected four trainers both in English and Spanish who will go out into the community and train parents, teachers, members of youth serving organizations, churches, and students, to get the word out why it happens, and what are the misunderstandings that allowed somebody to get too close to their child. As parent educators, they find that most parents really want to know how to be better parents. A lot of people they deal with have not had models for themselves and, by the time they see them, the parents are already really struggling. They find that parenting is challenging for everybody and having the support makes a difference.

Calistoga Junior & Senior High School Student Assistance Program

At the Commission meeting held in Calistoga on February 19, 2014, the Commission received a presentation from Mr. Jonathan Lucha, who is the Student Assistance Program (SAP) Coordinator, and from Mr. Logan Adams who is the afterschool Activities Coordinator for Calistoga Junior/Senior High School.

Mr. Lucha works with 7th-12th graders to identify students on their campus that are dealing with any particular issues, including from academic, behavioral, social, and emotional. He works with family centers and outside agencies, such as the Wolfe Center, to help address the needs of our students to remove obstacles in their way to success. He reported that they do not have many gang related issues in their school but they do have occasional incidents such as violence or tagging, but nothing too serious. What they have seen more recently are marijuana and alcohol use on campus. They have been working closely with the Chief of the Calistoga Police Department and with diversion services through the Boys and Girls Club to help identify which students they feel are at risk for those types of behaviors and what they can do to prevent or help intervene and get the students back on track. They have seen students suffering academically who are in need of therapeutic services, which is something they offer on campus.

They have several groups on campus such as the CLARO group and the Wolfe Center group which work with roughly 70-80 students within each program to identify gang issues or substance and alcohol abuse. They have noticed small cliques forming and have also noticed tagging of backpacks and clothing recently with "YRS" which stands for "Young Rolling Stoners" or "Young Reckless Stoners", who identify themselves as a group of friends that like to smoke and drink. They have prevention programs on campus that help prevent this type of behavior and suppress gang related violence, including five Wolfe Center groups that deal with students that have friends or family members that are dependent on drugs and alcohol and work with them therapeutically in a group setting to try to talk through their emotions and work them through what they are dealing with. They have two different groups, five weeks total, in the prevention category and two groups in the intervention category depending on what end of the spectrum the student is in. The CLARO groups are support groups that are designed to work with Hispanic youth in the community. Their focus is on personal goal setting for each student by looking at colleges and their academics. They also look at how they feel their Hispanic culture fits in with the culture around them and how they can feel supported within their community and their own family culture. Those groups have an emphasis on an ethics based program. They look to see how they can connect as a group and how they can connect with each other as a school and as a community. They have been able to work with the police department, school staff, and even bring in a student's family to help intervene as needed. They have not seen much of an upswing in gang behavior since about seven years ago when they had a group that would call themselves the Cali Boys. They do not have a large gang problem like some of the other bigger cities have,

although some of those issues do exist there, but they are on the lower end of spectrum.

They have therapeutic counseling services that are offered twice a week. They have two counselors that come up to Calistoga from Napa and see students throughout the school year to help with any issues with which the students are dealing. Their school works very closely with outside organizations, including diversion services, the Wolfe Center, CLARO groups, school psychologists, principal, vice principals, and the police department. Their goal is to get a 360° view to identify any issue or problem and to see what can be done to intervene or prevent any gang activity. They believe that what helps at their school is to have prevention services as opposed to intervention services. They feel that prevention services are where they should be focusing the majority of their efforts.

The Up Valley Family Centers

At the Commission meeting held in Calistoga on February 19, 2014, the Commission received a presentation from Jenny Ocón, who is the new Executive Director of The Up Valley Family Centers. The Calistoga Family Center and St. Helena Family Center merged and the new name is Up Valley Family Centers. They will continue to offer same services at both locations. The goal of the merger was to be more efficient administratively so that they can direct as many resources as possible to the community. At the time of her presentation, she was on her fourth week on the job. She was looking at the needs of the community with a goal is to be collaborative and offer services that the families need. The value that the family centers bring is that they have the ability to connect with families and parents. The collaboration between the youth services program and the parent component really works. They find that prevention services are extremely valuable and the ability for parents to get their questions answered is a very comprehensive approach. They serve about 4,000 individuals. They have funding through private foundations, contracts with school districts and city, and individual donors that support the organization.

City of Santa Rosa Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force

At the Commission meeting held in Calistoga on February 19, 2014, the Commission received a presentation on "Best Practices and Lessons Learned from Santa Rosa's Gang Prevention Efforts" from Mr. Khaalid Muttaqi, Program Manager of the City of Santa Rosa Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force, and Ms. Serena Lienau, Program Analyst. Mr. Muttaqi had been the Program Manager for City of Santa Rosa Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force for about six months, at that time, and previously was the gang prevention manager for the City of Sacramento.

In 2004, the City of Santa Rosa recognized that a stable, sustained funding source was necessary to develop, implement, and coordinate a continuum of programs, services, and facilities for gang prevention and intervention. In November 2004, voters in the City of Santa Rosa passed Measure O by 73% which approved a quarter cent sales tax to fund public safety and gang prevention and intervention programs for twenty years. The estimated annual revenue generated by the tax is \$7 million, with allocations of 40% to the Police Department, 40% to the Fire Department and 20% to Recreation & Parks for gang prevention and intervention services. The 20% that goes to Recreation & Parks provides about \$1.4 million dollars a year to invest in specific youth development gang prevention programs with an emphasis on prevention and intervention. About two-thirds of the 20% portion of the tax revenue that goes to the Recreation and Parks Department provides sports programs for the community, a summer recreations program and other neighborhood based programs. About one-third of the 20%, which equates to about \$500,000 per year, goes directly towards community based organizations through the City's CHOICE (Community Helping Our Indispensable Children Excel) Grant Program.

The City of Santa Rosa Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force has been through a strategic planning process several times and just this last year, they added two new goals to deal with re-entry AB109 prison realignment and regionalization. They realized that the gang element doesn't identify to specific jurisdictional boundaries; it crosses over to Rohnert Park, city of Sonoma and other neighboring cities. The strategic plan is the comprehensive model which includes seven goals including (1) Awareness, (2) Prevention, (3) Intervention, (4) Enforcement, (5) Re-Entry, (6) Regionalization and (7) Measurements/Metrics.

The structure of the City of Santa Rosa Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force is organized into two teams, the Policy Team and the Operational Team. The Policy Team meets every other month and provides leadership and direction by setting policies and monitoring the effectiveness of the effort. The Policy Team is subject to the Brown Act and is very similar to the Napa County Gang and Youth Violence Commission. The Policy Team is co-chaired by the Mayor's Office and the Chief of Police and members include policymakers from a variety of stakeholder organizations including law enforcement, probation, the District Attorney's office, education, non-profit organizations, community groups, the business community, the faith community and parents.

The Operational Team, which meets every month, reports to the Policy Team and carries out activities and strategies under the Policy Team's direction, and includes the Gang Prevention / Intervention Services Manager and the Sergeant of the Santa Rosa Police Department Gang Unit and other members who are appointed by the Policy Team as a representative of their organization who is able to bring knowledge, expertise and resources to share with the Team. In addition to the members appointed by the Policy Team, agencies qualified to provide services and receive funding under the City's Measure O CHOICE Grant Program

are required to participate on the Operation Team as part of their service agreement. At the Operational Team meetings, law enforcement and others who work with gang involved youth brief members on the recent gang activity in the community. Action plans are developed to address specific issues and are reported monthly. The Operational Team's responsibilities include (a) identifying and evaluating gang trends in the community, (b) coordinating a strategic response plan to specific gang activity identified by the Team and (c) implementing the Mayor's Gang Prevention Task Force Strategic Plan set by the Policy Team. Because of the confidential subject matter discussed, Operational Team meetings are closed to the public under the authority of the California Welfare and Institutions Code Section 830.1, which allows open conversations about actual people. There is a referral process where school districts (e.g., a school counselor) and law enforcement can refer a youth, who exhibits a risk factor, to the Operational Team to provide service. Individual progress is checked on a monthly basis at the Operational Team meeting and information is provided back to the school counselor to inform them of the services the agency was able to provide.

The Task Force is being more deliberate and intentional on target population. They believe that it is always a good idea to do primary prevention because, theoretically, any young person can be at risk. They also realize that if there is a cumulative risk on a particular individual for example if a youth comes from a family of multi-generational gangs or they are living in neighborhoods with high crime and low academic achievement, they need to make sure that they are reaching that population because there is a higher probability that if they don't catch youth exhibiting these risk factors, in five years that youth will be the one involved in gang activity.

One issue that always comes up in the annual needs assessment is transportation. There is always a barrier getting the people to the program. They are taking more of a neighborhood based approach on how they are addressing youth and working with partners who serve that particular neighborhood. When implementing this neighborhood approach, they have a philosophy of bringing the programs and services to the community. They look at having the programs located on the school site or in low income housing properties.

The CHOICE Grant Program service needs are identified through an annual Community Needs Assessment by way of focus groups with youth, parents, service providers, affordable housing property managers, schools and the Task Force conducted throughout the City. They review data, such as crime and school reports and surveys related to the CHOICE target population, including review of the California Healthy Kids Survey. Through a recent needs assessment process, the City identified five eligible service areas for CHOICE grants (1) Personal Transformation Through Intervention and Case Management, (2) Cognitive Behavioral Change and Life Skills Education, (3) Street Outreach Worker Services (Gang Outreach, Intervention, Mediation), (4) Vocational Job Training

Services and (5) Parent Awareness, Education and Training. The City has a grant review team of subject matter experts from the community, including a representative from the D.A.'s office, police department, and the schools to create a diverse perspective for making the funding decisions and filling in gaps for what the needs are in the community. Currently, the CHOICES Grant Program provides grant funds to six agencies for eight different programs, which range from \$30,000 to \$100,000 annually.

For example, the CHOICES Grant Program funds a program which is a partnership with the Probation Department and The Boys and Girls Club to provide a program inside Juvenile Hall to focus on re-entry. Because they are working with juveniles inside the hall, they are building relationships and developing plans that identify what they need to do as they are re-entering back into the community; do they need a job, housing, or more schooling? This program is able to provide them with a support system to increase their likelihood of being successful.

They also fund a program called Padres Unidos through Community Action Partnership, which is a 16 week Spanish language parent training program that specifically educates parents about how to be a parent, how to work with the school system, and how to deal with destructive adolescent behaviors. The program addresses the problem of parents dealing with issue related poor school attendance and performance, alcohol and other drug use, gang involvement, violence and runaways. The Community Action Partnership program model includes bilingual, bicultural facilitators, a Family Advocate who can meet with the families on a one-on-one basis, and an alumni program to keep families in touch and offers refresher classes as needed.

Mr. Muttaqi stated, as lessons learned, that Napa should do exactly what the Napa County Gang and Youth Violence Commission is doing, which is being proactive and not waiting until the problem gets to that tipping point where it gets hard to address, which is what Santa Rosa did nearly ten years ago before they passed the Measure "O" tax measure. Mr. Muttaqi previously was the gang prevention manager for the City of Sacramento. In his Sacramento experience, they spent a lot of time doing community outreach, focus groups, and getting policy makers involved. A plan was adopted by City Council but, not only did they not have funding, they were laying off police officers and firefighters. They secured some grants and adopted five strategies. One of the strategies was called GPAL (Gang Prevention And Literacy), which linked education and gang involvement and one of the superintendents on the board adopted this philosophy and implemented a literacy program for the kids falling behind in first and second grade. Without a funding source, the Sacramento effort was very limited.

LEGACY Youth Project

At the Commission meeting held in the City of American Canyon on April 16, 2014, the Commission received a presentation from Mr. Carlos Hagedorn (a Napa Valley College professor, a member of the Napa Valley Unified School District Board of Trustees and the LEGACY coach) and Napa Police Officer Omar Salem (Vintage High School Resource Officer) regarding the LEGACY Youth Project. The LEGACY Youth Project was established in 2013 at Vintage High School to support our youth towards educational achievement and positive transformation in their personal lives. The Mission of the LEGACY Youth Project is to provide a positive, healthy, safe transformative educational experience for at-risk youth of the Napa Valley. They implement a culturally responsive curriculum, provide mentorship, life-skills, team-development, tutoring, parent engagement and community based projects to ensure our youth are college/career ready and successful in developing meaningful lives. They are committed to the success of every youth in their positive transformation, their future and leaving a LEGACY. Their motto is “LEGACY isn’t hard work. It’s heart work.”

The LEGACY Youth Project provides academic support and achievement, college and career readiness, culturally responsive pedagogy and curriculum, leadership development and community projects, and parent engagement. The LEGACY Youth Project at Vintage High School meets every day at the fifth period where the students receive academic support, practice leadership development, and learn about history and culture through Chicano studies. A major component of their academic achievement program comes from the support and leadership of the tutors/mentors, the “Young Community Leaders” who are eight Napa Valley College students, four community professionals and a Vintage High School student who volunteer their time to support the academic success of the LEGACY students. There are 45 students currently participating in the LEGACY Youth Project; 27 from Vintage High School and 15 from Valley Oak High School. In the Fall semester of 2013, 75% of the LEGACY students increased their grade point average.

In the Fall of 2013, the LEGACY Youth Project hosted and participated in the making of an upcoming documentary film: “The Mask You Live In”, which is co-written, produced, and directed by Jennifer Siebel Newsom, wife of California Lt. Governor Gavin Newsom. The documentary, scheduled to debut this year, uncovers the topic of how we, as a society, are failing our teenage males. Newsom, who produced the critically acclaimed documentary “MissRepresentation” in 2012, a film about U.S. media impact on teenage females, sought LEGACY to gain the perspective of teenage males, specifically the Latino male narrative. Eight LEGACY youth participated in the documentary.

The LEGACY Youth Project has forged a relationship with Homeboy Industries of Los Angeles, a center that helps ex-gang members with job training, counseling and other social services. In the Spring of 2013, LEGACY co-hosted Homeboy Industries Executive Director Hector Verdugo and Substance Abuse Counselor

and Artist Fabian DeBora during the screening in Napa of the documentary “G-Dog”, a film about Father Greg Boyle of Homeboy Industries. In the Fall of 2013, Fabian DeBora visited LEGACY and shared his story of transformation from gang life and drug abuser to becoming a Substance Abuse Counselor at Homeboy, an artist, a community leader, a husband and a father. He spent a day teaching the LEGACY youth in mural painting and developed a mentorship relationship with the youth. The LEGACY youth are working to finish the mural and presenting the mural to the community. In the Spring of 2014, fourteen LEGACY youth were able to travel to Los Angeles to visit Homeboy Industries and to tour the campus of U.C.L.A. The trip was also an opportunity for LEGACY students, some of whom belonged to rival gangs, to develop trust in each other.

The LEGACY Youth Project started a limited program at Valley Oak High School which meets every Thursday during the second hour of the third period. The LEGACY Youth Project has a goal to expand their program at Valley Oak High School and initiate programs at Napa High School and Redwood Middle School. In order to expand the program and fund the training of additional counselors, the LEGACY Youth Project must secure funding beyond that provided by the Napa Police Department and the Napa Valley Unified School District. The LEGACY Youth Project is working to partner with Puertas Aberitas to be their fiscal sponsor in order to receive tax deductible contributions.

At the Commission meeting on April 16, 2014, the Commission heard from several of the LEGACY students who described how transformative the program has been for their lives. One student, Arturo Rubio, a senior at Vintage High School, described how LEGACY was the greatest thing that has happened to him and he intends to become a counselor for the LEGACY Youth Project in order to help other students.

The Commission finds that the LEGACY Youth Project is making a very significant positive transformational impact on the youth that it serves. The program is highly dependent on its two leaders and it requires the training and development of additional counselors for expansion and succession planning. The Commission recommends that the Napa County Board of Supervisors provide contract funding to the LEGACY Youth Project, through the Napa County Health and Human Services Agency, to supplement funding from other sources, in order to adequately fund the operation and expansion of the LEGACY Youth Project at Valley Oak High School, Napa High School, Redwood Middle School and to other middle schools and high schools throughout Napa County.

CLARO (Challenging Latinos to Access Resources and Opportunities)

At the Commission meeting held in the City of St. Helena on June 18, 2014, the Commission received a presentation from Ms. Sara Cakebread and Mr. Claudio Fuentes regarding the CLARO program. The CLARO program is run by Claudio

Fuentes, a former Nuestra staff member, who conducts the CLARO support groups and an after-school soccer program.

CLARO is an acronym for Challenging Latinos to Access Resources and Opportunities. The program has been in Napa County since 2000 and originated as a program of an organization called Nuestra Esperanza, headed by Felix Bedolla, which no longer exists. CLARO became a program of Aldea, but it was difficult to sustain funding and since CLARO was not part of Aldea's core mission, the program was discontinued under Aldea. The program obtained a Drug and Safe Schools grant which implemented the Safe Student Services program in both St. Helena and Calistoga and the CLARO program became an adjunct to that grant. Finally, CLARO became a program of the St. Helena Family Center and, with the merger of the St. Helena Family Center and the Calistoga Family Center to become the UpValley Family Centers, it now operates under the sponsorship of that non-profit organization. Eventually, the CLARO program contracted with the Napa County Office of Education which allowed the program to operate at three schools in Napa: Valley Oak High School, Harvest Middle School and Silverado Middle School. However, Ms. Cakebread reported that funding from NCOE is in jeopardy, so the program may not continue in Napa City schools.

Many Latino youth who were involved with gangs or at-risk of joining gangs responded positively to Nuestra Esperanza's CLARO program, which was brought to Napa from a program in Los Angeles to help Latino youth make positive life choices and stay away from gangs or get out of them altogether. Shortly after the CLARO program was established, the CLARA (Challenging Latinas through Awareness, Resources and Action) program was developed for Latina middle-school and high-school girls. Together these programs helped young Latinos and Latinas youth understand their culture and heritage as Latinos and Latinas while also exploring who they wanted to become as individuals. There was also a soccer program which provided recreational alternatives for the boys. Often the teams were composed of former rival gang members who quickly put aside their past differences and learned to work out and play together. At its peak, the CLARO and CLARA mentoring programs serve 300-plus Latino and Latina youths from American Canyon to Calistoga. Many young people who participated in CLARO and CLARA have gone on to make positive choices in their lives and are working or attending college.

Ms. Cakebread stated that many Latino youth have lost a sense of identity and they are in between the American culture, that they are immersed in at school and after school, and the Latino culture that they are immersed in at home, with family and with friends. She stated that by building pride in their culture, it reduces the incidents of at-risk behaviors and that is the role of the CLARO program. Ms. Cakebread reported that there was a youth in Calistoga who said that "I want to be in CLARO because I want to show my family and my friends that I can be a success in my life and not just be a dumb Mexican." She stated that this is what CLARO is all about.

The Commission inquired about (1) the differences between the CLARO and CLARA programs, (2) the differences between the CLARO program and the LEGACY Youth Project and (3) the differences between the CLARA program and the Mariposa program. Ms. Cakebread and Mr. Fuentes explained that originally, the CLARO program was focused on male gang and youth violence issues and the CLARA program was focused on the female role in the culture, female sexuality and values. The CLARA program and the Mariposa program are very similar. The CLARO program is a prevention program, while the Legacy Youth Program works with at-risk youth, which is a very different objective. Students in the CLARO program either self-refer or are referred by school counselors.

Ms. Cakebread reported that the bare bones budget for CLARO is about \$50,000 per year but ideally the budget would be about \$75,000 to include a parenting program. The Mariposa program, supporting females, is being funded through the Napa County Office of Education, but the CLARO program, supporting males, is not. Commission member Dr. Sweeney recommended that the Commission establish an ad hoc committee for 2014-2015 to further discuss the mission and funding of CLARO and the LEGACY Youth Project and the mission and funding of CLARA and Mariposa. The Commission agreed with Dr. Sweeney's recommendation.

St. Helena-Calistoga Youth Diversion and Intervention Program

At the Commission meeting held in the City of St. Helena on June 18, 2014, the Commission received a presentation from Ms. Heather Baker, Director of the St. Helena-Calistoga Youth Diversion and Intervention Program, which is sponsored by the Boys and Girls Club (headed by Mr. Jay Templeton, who was also in attendance). Her program includes prevention, intervention and diversion services in both Calistoga and St. Helena. In Calistoga, she is on the Junior/Senior High School campus two days a week and on the elementary school campus one day a week. She also works at the St. Helena High School and elementary school.

For prevention, she teaches the "Every 15 Minutes" program at both high schools, which educates teenagers about the consequences of drinking alcohol and texting while driving. Last year, she started to teach the D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program to the 5th and 6th grades at the Calistoga elementary school and to the 5th grade at the St. Helena elementary school. D.A.R.E. covers drug resistance, violence prevention, treating peers with respect, healthy choices and other subjects that help youth to make better decisions. At the 7th grade in both middle schools (Calistoga Junior High and R.L.S. Middle School), she teaches a gang class in which students discuss why youth join gangs, what is the allure of gangs, and what do they see happening on campus. She

works very closely with the CLARO program and the Student Assistance Programs in both St. Helena and Calistoga. She is the only common link for the students between the elementary school and the junior high school in both St. Helena and Calistoga and provides a continuous resource for kids as they get older. She meets with youth who want to see her for advice or to maintain a relationship through elementary school, middle school and high school, even if they have completed a diversion program and need reinforcement.

For intervention, Ms. Baker identifies students who have started making bad decisions and she focuses on the student's goals and aspirations. She helps them to assess whether they are taking appropriate actions to achieve those goals and aspirations and she will help to identify the actions and resources needed to achieve their goals. The intervention program is completely voluntary and anyone (e.g., teachers, parents, or other students) can refer students to the prevention program.

For diversion, Ms. Baker works primarily with high school students who have entered into the juvenile justice system. She works with the courts, the Probation Department, the local police departments and the local school districts to keep students out of the juvenile detention facility. If approved by the court, probation and police, the student can voluntarily enter the diversion program by which the student and his or her parents sign a formal diversion contract that defines behavioral expectations, which may include school attendance, counseling, community service, restitution, and other requirements. She has a diversion caseload, which are individual students who are referred by the Police Department. She meets with the parents to coordinate services to help the family. She periodically monitors the student's adherence to the terms of the diversion contract. If the terms of the contract are met, the judicial case is dropped and there is no criminal record. If the terms of the contract are not met, probation can be revoked and the youth can be sent to the juvenile detention facility.

Ms. Baker reported that she observes very little gang activity in St. Helena and Calistoga, but it still occurs in spurts. There are a lot of kids who she says are gang "wannabees" and they pretend to be in a gang; she tries to identify them immediately and provide them with prevention help.

Ms. Baker stated that the fifth graders in Calistoga came up with a concept that they nicknamed the "Millisecond", which is the split second before making a wrong decision where they should ask themselves the following questions to avoid making a mistake: (1) Is it safe?, (2) Is it against the rules or the law?, (3) Will my family approve?, and (4) Do I even want to do it? If they pause or stop to think about those questions, hopefully they will make the right decision.

She refers kids to the Boys and Girls Club for community service, but she cannot make it mandatory; however, she can make attending the Wolfe Center or attending CLARO to be mandatory in diversion contracts. For prevention

services, it is primarily teaching the students and there is not much control that she has over whether a youth uses prevention services.

She reported that both Calistoga and St. Helena have a peer mentor program. The peer mentor program at Calistoga is new and matches 7th and 9th graders and matches 9th and 12th graders. It is primarily academic but is now also used for students who are identified by the school as being at-risk.

Chief Probation Officer Mary Butler reported that Napa County Probation offers a program for parents with youth on probation and it is very effective. Generally, the parents are very reluctant to attend the program, but after a while, they are hooked because they attend with other parents who are in a similar situation. By the end of the ten week sessions, the parents learn how to be empowered again, they feel back in charge of their kid and they have a room of supporters.

Frequently, the parents will exchange telephone numbers with other parents and want to continue participating in the program even after the 10 week session ends because they find it to be a very positive experience.

The Probation Department's parent program is held in Napa and recently once in American Canyon. It had been held in St. Helena but they ran out of families, so it was not cost effective to continue. The program is strictly for probation families; however, in Napa they partner with ParentsCan, who had a grant where they would come to St. Helena and Calistoga at least twice a year to provide the ten week curriculum, but that grant ended and they continue to look for additional grants.

Ms. Baker is an employee of the Boys and Girls Club, which receives funding for her program from contracts with the City of St. Helena and the City of Calistoga. The contracts do not cover all of the costs incurred by the Boys and Girls Club. Half of Calistoga's expense comes from city funds and the other half comes from Calistoga Joint Unified School District funds.

B. **Collaborate with non-profit organizations, school districts, local law enforcement agencies, cultural organizations, parent organizations, and interested parties to reduce gang activity and youth violence.**

During the 2013-2014 year, the Commission continued to focus on gathering information regarding the resources that are currently provided by non-profit organizations, school districts, local law enforcement agencies, parent organizations and other interested parties to create an inventory of the services provided.

C. **Prepare implementation plans for the recommendations outlined in the Master Plan, including private and public partnerships.**

For fiscal year 2013-2014, the Commission continued the precedence set in the previous two years to have public and community service presentations and input at each Commission meeting. In addition, the focus of the Commission this year was to address the recommendations of the Master Plan. The Commission is responsible to advise the Board of Supervisors of the Commission's position on each of the recommendations in the Master Plan.

The Master Plan itself is over six years old. Some of the data in the Master Plan is more than seven years old. The Commission wanted to update some of the data in the Master Plan to the extent that the Commission had access to the data. We wanted to analyze changes in the data and report on how the data has changed.

The Commission organized ad hoc committees to address each recommendation in the Master Plan. The purpose of the ad hoc committees was to work between Commission meetings, to report the committee findings to the Commission; and provide advice in regards to whether the recommendations in the Master Plan should or should not be implemented. If an ad hoc committee advised that a Master Plan recommendation should be implemented, they were to advise who would implement the recommendation, how, when and at what cost.

The Commission's vision was that this annual report would be a comprehensive assessment of the Master Plan and the position of the Commission on whether recommendation should or should not be implemented. While we have made significant progress in achieving that vision, there is much more work and analysis to be completed.

D. **Meet quarterly in various areas of the County including American, Calistoga, St. Helena, and Napa to allow for maximum participation from County residents.**

Commissioner Meetings and Attendance: During the 2013-2014 year, the Commission held meetings on the following dates and locations. The attendance by Commission members was:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Commissioner Attendance</u>
August 14, 2013	Yountville	22 present, 3 absent, 1 vacancy.
November 13, 2013	Napa	18 present, 8 absent.
February 19, 2014	Calistoga	20 present, 6 absent
April 16, 2014	American Canyon	21 present, 5 absent.
June 18, 2014	St. Helena	13 present, 14 absent, 1 vacancy.

- E. **Prepare an annual report to be presented to the Napa County Board of Supervisors no later than the end of June in each Fiscal Year to update them on the achievements of the Commission and the progress made in achieving the recommendations of the Master Plan.**

The annual report for the year 2013-2014 will be presented to the Napa County Board of Supervisors at its regular meeting to be held on July 22, 2014.

- F. **Advise the County Board of Supervisors and the County Superintendent of Schools with respect to resources available to reduce gang activity and youth violence.**

The Agendas and Minutes of the five meetings held during the year 2013-2014 are provided to the Napa County Board of Supervisors and are posted on the Commission's webpage linked to the District Attorney's website. Copies of the Agendas and Minutes are attached to this Annual Report, except for the Minutes of the Commission meeting held on June 18, 2014 which will be approved by the Commission at its next meeting.

4. **Concerns 2013 – 2014**

- A. **Meeting attendance by the public**

The Commission continues to be concerned by the very low public attendance, which may be the result of inadequate communication of scheduled meetings to the public, the location of the Commission meetings, the time (5:30 p.m.) when meetings are held, community apathy or lack of concern, or other causes. To date, the majority of meeting recruitment has been through grassroots efforts, consisting primarily of personal relationships of Commission Members with members of agencies and schools in the area. Greater efforts are needed to reach a wider audience.

- B. **Lack of understanding of the purpose and authority of the Commission by the general public**

As evidenced in various public comments made at meetings, the general public does not have a clear understanding of the purpose of the Commission.

- C. **No discretionary budget**

The lack of a discretionary budget has caused barriers in meeting space availability, since many locations require nominal fees, as well as the ability to tape and broadcast meetings via Napa TV or place meeting notices in local

newspapers. Also, a discretionary budget could be used to communicate information to the public regarding the purpose, composition and activities of the Commission.

D. Viability of Community Organizations That Support Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Services

The Commission is concerned that various community organizations are at-risk of being unable to sustain their operations due to financial constraints. The Wolfe Center, which provided prevention and intervention services for youth regarding alcohol and drug use, ceased operations in June 2014 due to financial issues, although some operations were transitioned to Aldea. Some community organizations (e.g., CLARO) expressed concern about their financial viability; while other community organizations (e.g., LEGACY Youth Project) are unable to expand their programs due to lack of funding. Some organizations are funded through city or school funds, such as the LEGACY Youth Project and the St. Helena-Calistoga Youth Diversion and Intervention Program. The City of Santa Rosa Mayor’s Gang Prevention Task Force provided a model of how a local political entity could provide revenue through grants to support community organizations that provide youth development, gang prevention and intervention programs. Without a funding source, the Commission’s efforts are very limited.

5. Commission Goals for 2014-2015

The following will be the Commission’s leadership team and goals for 2014-2015:

Executive Committee for 2014-2015

Chair	Melanie Fae Garrett
Vice-Chair	Alfredo Pedroza
District Attorney	Gary Lieberstein
Community Representative	Amanda Bevins
Parent Organization or At-Large Rep.	Alex Shantz
Past Chair (Non-Voting)	Charles Rose

During the 2014-2015 year, the Napa County Gang and Youth Violence Commission will continue to conduct meetings that achieve the primary goals of the Commission:

1. To provide a forum for the identification of local resources associated with prevention of gang activity and youth violence;
2. To collaborate with non-profit organizations, school districts, local law enforcement agencies, cultural organizations, parent organizations and interested

- parties to reduce gang activity and youth violence;
3. To prepare implementation plans for the recommendations outlined in the Napa County Gang and Youth Violence Master Plan, dated April 5, 2011, including private and public partnerships to achieve necessary funding.

During the upcoming year, in addition to achieving the other goals, the primary focus of the Commission meetings will be:

1. Focus more on the youth violence component of the Master Plan goals beginning with the identification of existing youth and adult programs that provide successful, evidence-based results in their program services.
2. Provide additional support initiatives for existing gang violence and youth violence programs either through commission advocacy/endorsement, fundraising initiatives, county funded agency support, networking opportunities for existing county-based programs that meet preliminary criteria in #1 above.
3. Focus on identification and implementation of prevention resources beginning at the new/young parenting level (with emphasis on programs as presented at the Commission meeting held on February 19, 2014 - see page 15 of this Annual Report) -- "The Task Force is being more deliberate and intentional on target population...if a *youth comes from a family of multi-generational gangs or they are living in neighborhoods with high crime and low academic achievement*, they need to make sure that they are reaching that population because there is a higher probability that if they don't catch youth exhibiting these risk factors, in five years that youth will be the one involved in gang activity...".
4. Identify and implement early intervention family program at the Birth-6 year and/or primary grades K-3 specifically targeting the parents in this group.
5. Identify and implement programs addressing early intervention in mental health issues manifesting more frequently in the Napa County Juvenile Justice System.
6. Receive more community specific reports from each town from the gang liaison resources within the offices of the District Attorney/County Probation Office/County Sheriff/City Police Departments.

The Commission will continue to serve our role as an advisory body to the County Board of Supervisors on gang activity and youth violence issues.

6. **Commission Findings and Recommendations in Response to the Findings and Recommendations in the Master Plan:**

Master Plan Key Finding 1: Napa County is experiencing major demographic changes.

The statistics from the 2010 U.S. Census for Napa County are consistent with the finding. The Commission has no information to dispute the finding.

Master Plan Recommendation 1: Build on current collaborative meetings and stakeholder groups to develop a more efficient monitoring system to observe trends associated with gangs and gang crime including the collection of additional data to further define gang and youth violence issues.

Communities That Care Survey

The Master Plan (Page 21) recommended that a school-based survey should be administered annually or biennially to a sample of elementary, junior high, and high school students to adequately measure important risk and protective factors and behaviors of the youth population. The Master Plan stated that the most appropriate survey would be the Communities That Care survey.

The Communities That Care (CTC) program was developed by the Social Development Research Group of the School of Social Work at the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington. The CTC program is self-described as a coalition-based community prevention operating system that uses a public health approach to prevent youth problem behaviors including underage drinking, tobacco use, violence, delinquency, school dropout and substance abuse. According to CTC, it helps decision-makers in the community select and implement tested policies and programs to address the most pressing risks facing their youth. CTC guides the community coalition through an assessment and prioritization process that identifies the risk and protective factors most in need of attention and links those priorities to prevention programs that are proven to work in addressing them.

CTC reports that results from a seven state experimental trial involving twenty-four communities showed that within four years of adopting the CTC system, community coalitions can reduce the incidence of delinquent behaviors and of alcohol, tobacco and smokeless tobacco use, and delinquent behavior among young people community wide by the spring of grade 8.

Implementing CTC involves (1) downloading CTC training materials free of charge from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) prevention platform, (2) installing the CTC system which requires an on-site community coordinator to manage the CTC coalition, administration, analysis and reporting of the CTC Youth Survey, and (3) trainer costs for the six CTC trainings, and (4) the costs of the prevention programs selected for implementation through the CTC process.

The Commission created an ad hoc committee to research the Communities that Care program and to recommend whether the program should be adopted. The committee found that the Communities That Care survey is very similar to the California Healthy Kids survey that is administered by the Napa Valley Unified School District and the Napa County Office of Education.

The following chart is provided on Page 8 of the Master Plan:

2006 California Healthy Kids Survey

Percentage of students who reported that they has EVER belonged to a gang	7 th Grade	9 th Grade	11 th Grade	Court and Community Schools
California	11%	12%	9%	22%
Napa County	10%	16%	14%	34%
Difference for Napa	-1%	+4%	+5%	+12%

More recent County data, regarding the same question, was not available for this Report, but the same question was asked in the 2011-2012 survey for the Napa Valley Unified School District and the Napa County Office of Education with the following results:

2012 California Healthy Kids Survey

Percentage of students who reported that they has EVER belonged to a gang	7 th Grade	9 th Grade	11 th Grade	Court and Community Schools
Napa Valley USD 2011-2012	6%	11%	9%	24%
NCOE 2011-2012	--	--	--	23%
Difference from Napa County 2006 Data	-4%	-5%	-5%	-10% NVUSD -11% NCOE

A comparison of statistics, regarding youth who self-identify as a **current** gang member, from the California Health Kids Survey for 2010 and 2012 is provided in the chart below.

Do you consider yourself a member of a gang?	7 th Grade	9 th Grade	11 th Grade	Court and Community Schools
NVUSD 2009-2010	6%	8%	10%	12%
NVUSD 2011-2012	6%	8%	7%	11%
NCOE 2009-2010	--	--	--	22%
NCOE 2011-2012	--	--	--	31%
Calistoga Joint USD 2009-2010	6%	17%	10%	--
Calistoga Joint USD 2011-2012	7%	6%	22%	--
St. Helena USD 2009-2010	13%	4%	11%	--
St. Helena USD 2011-2012	6%	5%	5%	--

The Napa County Comprehensive Community Health Assessment, April 2013, found that “Gang involvement among youth is another measure of safety and risk of violence. Gangs were responsible for approximately 20% of homicides in the 88 largest cities in the U.S. from 2002-2006 and research shows gang members are more likely than their non-gang affiliated peers to engage in crime and violence, which increases their risk of violence-related injuries and death. During 2011-2012 academic year, between six and eight percent of seventh, ninth and eleventh grade students in Napa County reported current gang involvement. Gang involvement was higher among non-traditional students in Napa County, with 13% reporting current gang involvement. In Napa County, non-traditional students are those who are in continuation school, court school, community school or independent study. Non-traditional students were also more likely to report that they had carried a gun two or more times compared to two percent of students from the seventh, ninth and eleventh grades.”

An analysis of the above chart, which gives more geographic-specific data, presents some areas for concern. For example, is the rise in current gang membership in the NCOE schools from 2010 to 2012 an increasing problem or is it a shift of gang members from other schools to the NCOE schools? The Calistoga Joint Unified School District statistics are of concern since it shows that for the Class of 2013, the gang population in the 9th grade in 2010 grew from 17% to 22% when they were in the 11th grade in 2012. The Class of 2013 is now of adult age, so it indicates the potential of an adult gang membership problem in the Calistoga area. The statistics also raise questions about whether additional resources may be needed at the NCOE or Calistoga schools.

Commission Recommendation: The Commission recommends that Napa County continue to utilize the California Healthy Kids survey and not implement the Communities That Care program. When more recent data from the California Healthy Kids survey is available to the Napa County Office of Education and the Napa Valley Unified School District, the data should be presented to the Commission, along with an analysis of trends and recommended actions to address any significant negative trends. To be effective, the survey data must be used to prioritize risk factors, to develop an action plan to implement evidence-based programs addressing specific risks and to develop an evaluation plan to measure progress toward desired outcomes.

Recent Arrestee Monitoring System.

The Master Plan (Page 22) recommended that stakeholders in Napa County should consider implementing a comprehensive recent arrestee monitoring system in order to share data between police, corrections and to establish a tracking system with outputs that policy makers can use to understand the issues and problems related to gangs.

This Master Plan recommendation is addressed in the section entitled “Criminal Justice Information Management System” included in the analysis of Master Plan Recommendation 2.

Commission Recommendation: The Commission can report that Napa County has substantially implemented this Master Plan recommendation.

Common Definition of (1) “Gang Member”, (2) “Affiliated”, and (3) “At-Risk”.

The Master Plan (Page 23) recommended that Napa County needs to develop common definitions or a common understanding as to who is a “gang member” and who is “gang affiliated” and who is at-risk of becoming gang affiliated.

California State law does not define the terms “gang”, “gang member” or “gang affiliated”. The California Penal Code uses the term “criminal street gang”, which is defined in Penal Code § 186.22(f) as “any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of the criminal acts enumerated . . . , having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity.” The term “pattern of criminal gang activity” is defined in Penal Code § 186.22(e) as “the commission of, attempted commission of conspiracy to commit, or solicitation of , sustained juvenile petition for, or conviction of two or more” of 33 specified offenses within a three year period and the offenses were committed on separate occasions or by two or more persons.

At the Commission meeting held in American Canyon on April 16, 2014, the Commission received a presentation from Napa Police Commander Steve Potter who discussed the Department of Justice database and affiliates within that database. What they use to track numbers is the Department of Justice web page. It has a gang database that is a pointer system, more so than an informational system. All agencies within the state of California are able to enter information such as contacts, reports involving certain individuals who either self-identify or are otherwise identified as gang members. If they want to do some research on an individual, that system allows them to report back to other agencies to either get copies of their reports or find out how that person came about being placed in that system. It cannot be used for employments purposes, for search warrants or arrest warrants. To be identified as a gang member there is generally nine to ten different criteria that are used. Anywhere from self-identification, body markings, clothing and other symbols or signs that are associated with a group that is identified as a street gang. They need to have two of those occur at the same time in order to be placed in the system. Adults are kept in the database for five years. There is not a process that the state uses to remove the name from that database. For example, if someone is convicted of a crime and they get sent off to prison for more than five years, they come out starting fresh with their name removed from that list. Conversely, if someone on that list is contacted multiple times by law enforcement and they have one of the criteria at that point, they get refreshed by the system and start the five years over again. Juveniles are different. There is a new law in the state of California which requires that parents be notified in writing if a person under the age of eighteen is to be entered into the database. The parents are offered the opportunity to challenge why their juvenile should not be placed in the database and we are required to give them a final answer within sixty days. The numbers in our system fluctuate quite a bit and are refreshed daily. Currently have 457 people, both adults and juveniles, who are identified as gang members in the system. The numbers have been decreasing. According to Commander Potter, the decrease is due to taking positive steps to keep the number down, such as The Legacy Program and the Special Enforcement Unit.

The impact of being on that list is that it is a pointer system for all of the law enforcement agencies, but it is strictly used for investigation and not for employment verification or school verification. Chief Butler added that, on the juvenile side, if someone is identified in the system and they are on formal probation, it might add to the type of court orders they might have as part of their terms and conditions and it could impact Juvenile Probation if they are on supervision.

Officer Sedgley, who is a current member of the Special Enforcement Unit, reported that the trend of gang activity has been mostly younger kids, under eighteen, but they still have the nineteen to twenty one year olds. She reported that they primarily contact people that live in Napa. American Canyon Police Chief Tracey Stuart reported that they have about ten to fifteen juveniles that are documented gang members, but fortunately, for the city of American Canyon, those kids go to school in Napa. They are not seeing activities from them when they are back from school.

Chief Butler addressed what they are seeing in juvenile hall regarding gang activity. She stated that this year has been pretty active in juvenile hall. Historically once some of these young folks were arrested and in juvenile hall, they started to see their behavior change because they know the rules and the structure. They have a small but very active group that has been juvenile hall repeaters within the last six months. They have seen a huge spike, for Napa. Since November 2013, they had six incidents and one of those incidents resulted in a serious injury, fractured skull. One gang member, unprovoked, assaulted another gang member. Generally speaking they get about two punches in before staff intervenes. In regards to gang activity in schools like Liberty and Chamberlain, it has been a little bit lighter. They have not seen significant fights just a lot of comments being thrown back and forth and the probation officers are pretty busy trying to keep the peace.

Chief Butler reported that there are significant gang issues with the adult population in the jail; however, it is not our local gang members. It is primarily a group of gang members out of Alameda County that are in our jail because they committed a crime in our county. They have caused quite a bit of trouble and have assaulted staff. They are more hard core than what the jail is used to seeing and a lot have been in prison.

How the City of Santa Rosa is Tracking Gang-Related Incidents

The Santa Rosa Police Department is tracking gang-related incidents and providing the City Council and community members with statistics and trends that inform a wide range of community-based gang reduction strategies. This tracking system was implemented in 2011 and is now providing reliable information on gang incidents. Data from 2011 will be used as the baseline for gang incidents. The Santa Rosa Police Department definition of a “gang related incident” is: “A gang-related incident is defined as an incident where there is a reasonable suspicion that the individual who is involved has been or is currently associated with criminal gang activity, or where the totality of the circumstances indicates that the incident is consistent with criminal street gang activity.”

SRPD officers are responsible for identifying gang-related incidents in crime reports based on the department’s definition of gang-related crime. In addition to articulating gang-related criteria in the reports, officers are required to enter a “G” (gang related) in an assigned data field for all

gang-related crime incidents in the department's automated reporting system. SRPD's Gang Crimes Team reviews all reports with a "G" to verify gang-related criteria. During this secondary review process, the Gang Crimes Team may determine that a report does not meet the definition of a gang-related crime and remove the reporting officer's "G" designator. Alternatively, the Gang Crimes Team may determine that a report not assigned a "G" designator by the reporting officer meets the definition of a gang-related crime and assign the "G" designation.

SRPD has developed a database of all "G" (gang-related) crime incidents and uses the database to produce statistical reports for the Gang Crimes Team and the MGPTF. Currently, the SRPD provides a monthly summary report of gang-related crime incidents and arrests to the MGPTF. The report also includes charts illustrating gang crime and violent gang crime incidents and trend lines for a rolling 12-month period. Monthly gang-related crime incident and arrest statistics provided to the MGPTF are considered preliminary and subject to the secondary review conducted by the SRPD Gang Crimes Team.

Commission Recommendation: The Commission can report that Napa County has substantially implemented this Master Plan recommendation.

Master Plan Key Finding 2: Magnitude of the gang activity (i.e., arrests or incidents) and suspected gang membership is growing, but manageable.

The Commission received reports from Commission members and from other public officials throughout the County who gave no indication that the magnitude of gang activity is growing.

Master Plan Recommendation 2: Institute a gang liaison program to increase the quality of gang information collected and to aid the dissemination of gang information and its use for policy and programmatic purposes.

Gang Liaison Program

The Master Plan (Page 25) recommended that Napa County institute a gang liaison program to increase the quality of the gang information collected and to aid the dissemination of gang information and its use for policy and programmatic purposes. It says that one of the current City of Napa Special Enforcement Unit officers could fulfill this position.

Commission Recommendation: The Commission finds that there are adequate gang liaison resources within the District Attorney, Chief Probation Officer, Sheriff and Police Departments. The Commission can report that Napa County has substantially implemented this Master Plan recommendation.

Criminal Justice Information Management System

The Master Plan (Page 26) stated that the County of Napa was rewriting the Criminal Justice Information Management System and one of the goals of the rewrite process was to improve the data collection and reporting functions of the system.

At the Commission meeting held in the City of American Canyon on April 16, 2014, Commissioner Mary Butler, Chief Probation Officer, provided an update to the county wide Criminal Justice Network (CJNET) project, which is the computer system that is starting to incorporate all the data. The District Attorney and Public Defender have been live on the system for quite some time and Probation just went live within the last two months. The jail will be the next in line. Any time there is an arrest that goes through the jail, the data will be available to the police and sheriff's departments. If it's not through an arrest that goes through jail, if it's something that gets filed out of custody, once the District Attorney's office enters it in, all agencies will get the information. The system will be able to track who is committing new offenses and agencies can follow cases all the way through, including when they got off of probation supervision.

The data that they are able to collect now, but were not able to collect before, is impressive. They are still migrating data from the old system into the new system. They will be able to collect data of recidivism and the different type offenders. They are also working with the courts which are going to their brand new system and the two systems will communicate with each other much more than they do currently. They are moving forward with the system that will really help us know what is going on in our community in terms of the criminal justice system.

The system will be able to sort data by ethnicity, gender, and zip code. So they will be able to see what is happening in Calistoga, St. Helena, Napa, etc. In the future, the system will be able to sort data by type of offense. This will only account for people that are getting caught and arrested.

Commission Recommendation: The Commission can report that Napa County has substantially implemented this Master Plan recommendation.

Master Plan Key Finding 3: There is a modest geographic concentration of gang problems.

The Commission found no facts to dispute this finding.

Master Plan Recommendation 3: Implement Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) in specific schools.

The Master Plan's recommendation (Page 29) states that gangs and gang members tend to concentrate in certain neighborhoods. Areas of disadvantage often experience greater problems associated with gang membership, as well as other issues of crime and disorder. In order to address the geographic distribution of gang involvement, the Master Plan recommended that Napa County implement the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) program in schools where gangs are problematic including McPherson Elementary School, Silverado Middle School, Napa High School, Vintage High School, Chamberlain High School, Liberty High School and Valley Oak High School. The GREAT curriculum was once offered by the City of Napa Police Department and it was taught at the Napa County Office of Education Schools by the Sheriff School Resource Officer. The recommendation is that the program be implemented at other schools.

The Commission created an ad hoc committee, consisting of Commissioners Ivan Chaidez and Alex Shantz and they provided the following report. The Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) program is a gang and delinquency prevention program delivered by law enforcement officers within a school setting. The target demographic for GREAT is youth who are at risk of joining gangs. G.R.E.A.T. was designed in 1991 through collaboration between the Phoenix Police Department and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in an effort to start a proactive program to address the gang problems in Phoenix. In 1993 it became a national program.

G.R.E.A.T. was implemented in Napa County from 1997 to 2012. It was taught in the third grade at Donaldson Way and Napa Junction schools and the 7th grade at Silverado Middle School and American Canyon Middle School. It was also taught at Pope Valley Elementary and Howell Mountain Middle School. From 2005 to 2012, it was taught to 7th grade class at Creekside Middle School, which was located at Napa County Office of Education. Currently, Napa County Office of Education and Napa Valley Unified School District are not using or teaching the G.R.E.A.T. program as Napa County Sheriff Officers who were trained to teach the program have moved on or retired.

In 1994, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) funded a multisite, multiyear (1994-2001) national evaluation of G.R.E.A.T., focusing on the program's core curriculum. According to this evaluation, G.R.E.A.T. students had lower levels of victimization and risk seeking tendencies, more pro-social peers, more negative views about gangs, and more positive views of law enforcement. However, there were no differences between G.R.E.A.T. and non-G.R.E.A.T. students in levels of delinquency, violence, or gang membership.

Due to these latter results, G.R.E.A.T. underwent a programmatic review that resulted in substantial program modifications, particularly in the core curriculum. Accordingly, the G.R.E.A.T. curriculum was rewritten to utilize interactive teaching techniques in a skills building,

strengths-based approach, with lessons more tightly connected and designed to address some of the known risk factors for gang involvement. In addition, the new program was to be part of a more comprehensive school, family, and community approach. The revised version of the program is referred to as G.R.E.A.T. II.

NIJ evaluation concluded that the results are supportive of a 1-year post-program effect. That is, students completing the G.R.E.A.T. program have lower rates of gang affiliation than do students in the control group, experiencing a 54% reduction in odds of gang membership. Additionally, the G.R.E.A.T. students report a number of more pro-social attitudes, including more positive attitudes to the police, than do the control students.

Janine Gallagher, retired Napa County Sheriff Officer and Napa County Office of Education School Resource Officer recommended that the schools buy into the program and give officers the class time to implement and teach G.R.E.A.T. program at their schools. She also recommended the Police and Sheriff's departments buy into the program by supporting the officers to be trained and to allow them the time to teach the classes within their work schedule. At one point G.R.E.A.T. was financially supported by Safe Schools Foundation, but eventually funding and support faded as support shifted over to D.A.R.E. There are also national resources available to those interested in rejuvenating the program via the West Region Administrator.

Other Programs

Although, G.R.E.A.T. is currently not being implemented in Napa County, there are other programs being implemented that are designed to serve similar demographics. So far these programs are showing successful results at all schools. Several of the programs are:

Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports (PBIS) is the national term for the framework to improve school climate, culture, and student behavior. Napa Valley Unified School District (NVUSD) uses a curriculum called "Building Effective Schools Together" (BEST) to implement PBIS. PBIS was first implemented on select campuses in 2007.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) is a collaborative effort by law enforcement, schools, teachers, students, parents and the community to help prevent drug abuse and related crime and violence through education and awareness.

The LEGACY Youth Project is a program that engages gang-involved or gang-associated high school students. The program addresses the topics of college/career development, academic support, tutoring/credit recovery, Ethnic/Latino studies, leadership and team development, and parent engagement. LEGACY began on the Vintage High School campus in 2012 and this year has expanded to Valley Oak High School campus.

At the Commission meeting held in the Town of Yountville on August 14, 2013, audience member Haley Armstrong recommended looking at a program called the Green Dot Violence Prevention Strategies and she said that it is being used in the Kentucky High Schools. Green Dot, et cetera, Inc. is a nonprofit that develops programs, strategies, curricula and training courses designed to address power-based personal violence, such as bullying, child abuse, domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault. That program may warrant further research.

Commission Recommendation: The Commission recommends that Napa County continue prevention programs, especially the LEGACY Youth Project, and provide adequate funding to expand the program to middle schools and high schools throughout Napa County.

Master Plan Key Finding 4: The gang problem is more pronounced among juveniles than adults.

The Commission found no facts to dispute this finding.

Master Plan Recommendation 4: Target at-risk youth with prevention programming.

The Master Plan's recommendation (Page 30) states that prevention and intervention activities must target at-risk youth. The recommendation specifically discusses two programs by the Boys & Girls Clubs of America: (1) the Gang Prevention Through Targeted Outreach program and (2) the Latino Outreach Initiative, both of which are not offered by the Boys and Girls Clubs within Napa County.

The Commission received a report from Commissioner Eric Dreikosen, who is the current Director of Operations of the Boys & Girls Clubs of Napa Valley. He stated that the Gang Prevention Through Targeted Outreach program (GPTTO) is an evidence based program. The Boys and Girls Club applied for a substantial, federally funded grant through OJP or OJJVP, that was a collaborative effort with the up valley St. Helena Boys and Girls Club organization and the Napa County Office of Education. The Napa Boys and Girls Club did not get the grant because the funding went to metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles and Sacramento. The program involves a case management approach, tracking very specific targeted individuals, and it is resource intensive.

Commission Recommendation: The Napa Boys & Girls Club has several thousand youth members of which over 60% are Latino or Hispanic, so they are providing outreach to that community. Expanding the program could be resource intensive and, unless a funding source can be secured, the organization would not be able to undertake an expansion. State and federal funding would not be realistic, since Napa would be competing with cities such as Oakland, Richmond, Sacramento, and San Francisco. Therefore, unless County funding is made available, the Commission recommends that no action be taken in response to this Master Plan recommendation.

Master Plan Key Finding 5: Gang membership is a fluid state.

The Commission found no facts to dispute this finding.

Master Plan Recommendation 5: Do not treat all gang members and at-risk youth as if they are equal.

The Master Plan’s recommendation (Page 32) states that there are consequences associated with the labeling of individuals as gang members, especially if delinquent offending comes to the attention of law enforcement and, for this reason, it is important to appropriately target prevention and intervention resources. The recommendation discusses the “Gang Response and Involvement Pyramid” and concludes (Page 35) that “Napa County currently offers a wide variety of services that fit into the Gang Response and Involvement Pyramid. It recommends that a stakeholder group should fully analyze what is currently offered and how it fits into the pyramid. From this exercise, gaps can be identified and prioritized for inclusion in program expansions or resources can be redirected.

Commission Recommendation: The Commission accepted the recommendation. In 2012, the Commission initiated an inventory of prevention services being offered in Napa County. In the Annual Report submitted for 2012-2013, the Commission reported on the Commission’s activities during that year to inventory those services. This effort needs to continue, but it may need to be concluded by a County organization (e.g., HHSA) or a nonprofit organization (e.g., The Coalition of Nonprofit Organizations).

Master Plan Key Finding 6: Hispanics are disproportionately represented as gang members in the criminal justice system.

The Commission found no facts to dispute this finding.

Master Plan Recommendation 6: The overrepresentation of Hispanics in official records is a community problem that requires a solution that extends beyond the police and requires community participation. The County should build on current stakeholder groups and work to engage the community in the larger solution.

The Master Plan recommended (Page 38) the Spergel model or the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Comprehensive Gang Model, which advocates a comprehensive approach consisting of 5 components to combat gangs in the communities. The Commission finds that each of the five components are being served by current organizations: (1) the community mobilization component is being accomplished by McPherson Elementary School; (2) the opportunities provision is being accomplished by organizations such as On The Move/VOICES and The Boys & Girls Club; (3) the social intervention component is being accomplished by The LEGACY Youth Project and other organizations; (4) the suppression component is being accomplished by the District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation and law enforcement; and (5) the organizational change component is being accomplished by the collaboration of the District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation and law enforcement.

Commission Recommendation: The Commission can report that Napa County has substantially implemented this Master Plan recommendation.

Master Plan Key Finding 7: Gang affiliation is a risk factor for substance use and victimization.

The Commission found no facts to dispute this finding.

Master Plan Recommendation 7: An intervention system must be in place to respond to the needs of gang and at-risk youth in crisis situations.

The Master Plan's recommendation (Page 43) states that gang members offend and are victimized at higher rates than the general population. For this reason, gang youth are more likely to come in contact with criminal justice officials and health professionals. The Master Plan recommends that intervention services should be instituted at these points of contact, especially when individuals are victimized. The recommendation also states that data from the County of Napa indicates that substance use is much higher among gang and former gang identified youth than non-gang youth. It further states that "The County currently has the Wolfe Center that provides substance abuse treatment and other services to youth. However, at its current funding level, the Wolfe Center cannot meet the service needs of the youth community." The statement was very prophetic, as the Wolfe Center ceased its operations in June 2014 and transferred some operations to Aldea.

Commission Recommendation: The Commission does not have adequate information to determine whether the Master Plan recommendation is being implemented or can be implemented in Napa County.

Master Plan Key Finding 8: There is a consensus among criminal justice system experts that more prevention and intervention is needed.

The Commission found no facts to dispute this finding.

Master Plan Recommendation 8: Build on current stakeholder efforts to develop a more formal coalition consisting of representatives from various organizations invested in the well being of local youth.

The Master Plan's recommendation (Page 46) states that a working group of high level policymakers and community individuals come together in a more formalized manner to address the interests of at-risk and gang youth. It recommends that the coalition should consist of management level representatives from schools, the police and sheriff's departments, probation, local government, private sector businesses, community groups, the faith community, and concerned citizens.

Commission Recommendation: The Commission believes that Napa County has substantially implemented this Master Plan recommendation by the creation of the Napa County Gang and Youth Violence Commission and by the composition of the members of the Commission.