



TRANSFER OF
KNOWLEDGE
WORKSHOP

An Interagency Approach to Youth Crime and Delinquency Prevention

1984-86 Highlights

Department of the Youth Authority
Prevention & Community Corrections Branch

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State of California
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

Youth and Adult Correctional Agency
N.A. CHADERJIAN, *Secretary*

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
JAMES ROWLAND, *Director*

CRAIG L. BROWN, *Chief Deputy Director*

FRANCISCO J. ALARCON, *Deputy Director*
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BRANCH

WILBUR A. BECKWITH, *Deputy Director*
PAROLE SERVICES BRANCH

RONALD W. HAYES, *Deputy Director*
PREVENTION & COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BRANCH

C. A. TERHUNE, *Deputy Director*
INSTITUTIONS AND CAMPS BRANCH

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OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING
G. ALBERT HOWENSTEIN, JR., *Executive Director*

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SUMMARY

This survey describes the variety of follow-up activities and outcomes resulting from the first 26 Transfer of Knowledge Workshops conducted by the Department of the Youth Authority, in partnership with the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

The purpose of Transfer of Knowledge Workshops is to provide the opportunity for community problem-solving on issues relevant to criminal justice. The three-day workshops bring together justice-system experts and practitioners, representatives from public- and private-sector organizations, and concerned citizens to share information and models, with strategies produced as part of a last day action plan.

As highlighted in this report, the benefits of the TOK process seem to multiply as models and strategies are shared among key people and implemented in new places. To learn about those outcomes, follow-up contacts were made with Youth Authority staff and key participants involved in the workshops.

TOK Workshop participants have taken practical plans back to communities and made things happen. Workshop participants have used the TOK process to help in:

- implementing effective new programs and procedures
- influencing major legislation and policy
- encouraging others in the public and private sector to take action
- developing new resources for criminal justice and related programs
- bringing together experts and practitioners to continue working together on these and other issues.

In addition, publications from each workshop provide useful information to even wider audiences. A Youth Authority brochure describes each workshop, telling readers how to obtain additional information. A larger narrative report adds detail, including workshop presentations and practical approaches to local problem-solving.

TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE WORKSHOPS

An Interagency Approach to Youth Crime and Delinquency Prevention

1984-1986 Highlights

These pages describe a variety of practical outcomes of 26 Transfer of Knowledge Workshops, May 1984 to June 1986, related to criminal justice and the prevention of delinquency, crime, and violence.

WHAT ARE THE TOK WORKSHOPS?

The Department of the Youth Authority, in partnership with the State Office of Criminal Justice Planning, is conducting a series of Transfer of Knowledge Workshops on a variety of subjects important to criminal justice. The first workshop in the series was held in May 1984.

The TOK workshops promote interagency work against shared community problems. Based on the belief that there currently exist in California sufficient knowledge and expertise to solve major problems of crime and delinquency, acknowledged experts and other concerned citizens are invited to share information and to develop program models or action strategies in a three-day group process. Those models and plans are then made available to interested communities.

Each workshop is developed by a different team of experts brought together by Youth Authority staff. Attended by about 30 to 50 participants, the workshops vary in format but have at least three similar phases. The first phase is information sharing, in which participants discuss their programs and personal involvements with the topic. In the second phase, the participants break into small discussion groups to develop strategies and model programs. The last phase is a return to the larger group for a discussion of small-group findings. The final products of the workshop are a brochure with workshop highlights and a narrative report detailing major discussions of the three-day event.

The most significant feature of the workshops is that they present realistic solutions of proven effectiveness rather than philosophical concepts that require extensive study and more resources. The workshops have demonstrated there are workable programs in our communities and that they are administered by people with the expertise to help solve the varied problems facing our justice system. Each workshop is unique, but all share knowledge of programs and concepts that can make California communities safer places to live.

PRACTICAL USES OF TOK WORKSHOPS: Toward Community Problem Solving

Highlighted below are practical outcomes of 26 Transfer of Knowledge Workshops from May 1984 to June 1986. Over 1,100 people have attended the workshops, taking new ideas and action possibilities back to their communities.

To check on post-workshop activities, phone calls were made to Youth Authority staff (Prevention & Community Corrections Branch) who had been heavily involved in workshops, and to various Youth Authority administrators, plus a number of workshop participants. By no means do we list every activity or program influenced in some way by the workshops. This is less a comprehensive survey of impacts than a sketch of examples. We have not systematically surveyed participants nor traced every post-workshop activity. Sketched here, then, are mainly illustrations of the process — the translation of workshop models and plans into step-by-step community problem-solving.

The activities advanced by workshop discussions are as varied as the participants and their wide-ranging affiliations. The 1,100-plus participants represented a wide scope of expertise and program focus. These people came from law enforcement, probation, courts, juvenile justice/delinquency prevention commissions, social service agencies, education, medicine, the ranks of volunteers, the State PTA, the Attorney General's Office, statewide commissions and councils, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the Youth Authority, numerous community-based organizations — and on and on. The mix of people reflected the variety of workshop topics, as well as the need for a diversity of perspectives.

The published materials from each workshop — the brochures and narrative reports — provide a significant means of transferring knowledge to the community-at-large and to interested groups and individuals. The publications serve to multiply the value of the workshops by offering how-to information to a wider audience. See the concluding section: "The How-to Publications."

THE WORKSHOPS

Listed here are the 26 workshops, including highlights of exemplar outcomes and selected follow-up activities.

Wilderness Intervention, May 1984, Lodi. This workshop brought together 40 participants to share knowledge and identify key issues in wilderness intervention with troublesome youth, with particular attention devoted to county-level possibilities. In part stemming from the workshop, outdoor programs for delinquent youth have been developed or augmented in Colusa County (Fouts Springs Boys Ranch), Siskiyou County, and in conjunction with several other county camps and juvenile halls.

The workshop also contributed to legislation to permit juvenile court placement of certain delinquent youth in wilderness programs. That legislation, AB 1645 (Stirling), is still under legislative consideration.

Correlations between Child Abuse and Delinquency, June 1984, Carmichael. This workshop brought together 30 participants to identify issues on the correlations between child abuse and delinquency, make recommendations on those issues, and identify action steps. The workshop produced 17 community recommendations, entailing 28 proposed action steps in education, interagency collaboration, individual children's needs, cultural sensitivity, and resources development. Largely due to the workshop's broad representation, a number of those steps have been initiated in various localities. Through county child-abuse councils and other entities, participants have helped shape local policies and programs, advocate for resources, and implement training. New communications generated by the workshop have helped sensitize other decisionmakers to child-abuse program needs.

The 28 action steps also became part of the deliberations of the Attorney General's Commission on the Enforcement of Child Abuse Laws, in part because of overlapping participation. Information developed in the workshop was transmitted not only to public officials in all counties but also to practitioners in training conferences. The workshop proved to be a catalyst in clarifying the facts of abuse and delinquency to a wide audience of professionals and others.

Interagency Programming, September 1984, Sacramento. This workshop brought together 65 participants, all either involved in interagency programs or interested in developing them. The participants shared expertise and knowledge, and identified key issues related to developing and maintaining interagency programs.

Of the city and county jurisdictions represented, eight operated interagency programs at the time of the workshop: the City of Richmond and the counties of Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, San Diego, and Solano. Several of these interagency programs

later reported procedural and service-delivery improvements, based on workshop discussions of related system issues.

At least three other counties attended the workshop because of an interest in starting interagency programs. Within a year of the TOK workshop, Humboldt County and Yolo County began programs based on, or similar to, the approach of one workshop model — the Fresno Interagency Committee. Tulare County likewise inaugurated an interagency strategy to provide health services in the schools.

Black and Hispanic Involvement in the Criminal Justice System, November 1984, Pacific Grove. This workshop brought together about 45 participants to discuss and recommend ways that the black and Hispanic communities can work with the justice system to reduce the numbers of minority offenders entering the justice system. The workshop marked the first of three workshops leading to formation of Save Our California Kids, Inc. (S.O.C.K.), a nonprofit public benefit corporation. See entry for November 1985, page 11.

Violence in the Community: Prevention and Intervention Strategies for High Risk Families and Youth, December 1984, San Diego. This workshop brought together 40 participants to discuss the causes of violence and share knowledge and experience of programs that have proven successful in reducing violence in California communities.

Seven models of violence prevention have received statewide publicity, mainly through the published report of the workshop. For each model approach, that report listed an address/phone number of a contact person eager to help others develop similar programs.

In addition, the exchange among participating programs has proven useful. For instance, the People Reaching Out program later achieved much-needed grant funding based on information from the W.E.A.V.E. Program. The Family Violence Project of San Francisco offered a number of outreach counseling ideas used later by two Sacramento programs. Shared building space, new funding resources, expanded program contacts — these and other improvements followed from sheer workshop participation.

Juvenile Restitution/Community Service, January 1985, Pasadena. This workshop brought together 50 participants to share knowledge and identify restitution/community service programs and issues as a foundation for technical assistance efforts. Three program models and three programs of training and information formed the centerpiece of workshop discussions — and the dissemination of knowledge in follow-up activities.

Those follow-up activities were especially keyed to a main workshop resource — the national RESTTA program. RESTTA (the Restitution Education, Specialized Training and Technical Assistance program) was linked to a number of workshop participants and other public/private interested people in the RESTTA National Training Conference in mid-year in San Francisco.

Ventura's Juvenile Restitution Project was tied to RESTTA for Host Site Training, and workshop topics were also presented to the California District Attorney Association's juvenile justice seminar. The David Kenyon Juvenile Justice Center, Los Angeles, was put in touch with RESTTA models and possibilities as that Center's restitution-program planning proceeded in late 1985.

Partnerships developed in the TOK workshop fostered an exchange of information with many public and private organizations concerning juvenile restitution and community service. A number of agencies have since come to work on plans with California Victim/Witness Assistance Programs (Office of Criminal Justice Planning), as well as California League of Alternative Service Programs, which provides information and training on community-service sentencing.

Black and Hispanic Involvement in the Criminal Justice System (Follow-up), February 1985, Sacramento. This workshop, the second of three in a series, brought together about 30 participants to discuss and recommend ways that the black and Hispanic communities can work with the justice system to reduce the numbers of minority offenders entering the justice system. The three workshops led to formation of Save our California Kids, Inc. (S.O.C.K.), a nonprofit public benefit corporation. See entry for November 1985, page 11.

Early Gang Intervention, February 1985, Sacramento. This workshop brought together 50 participants to identify intervention strategies for preventing early-gang activities. Participants identified key issues related to identifying and developing early-intervention programs, as well as developed recommendations for action.

At least four gang-intervention models received statewide dissemination, with a detailed narrative now in distribution. In addition, at least four communities have taken some action as a result of workshop activity and information. Examples: Concord's new community-gang task force, along with new program-grant applications; Santa Maria's new gang-intervention program patterned after a workshop model; Oakland's grants and program planning, based on workshop information; Paso Robles' new community board (including public/private agency representatives) rooted in workshop beginnings; and others. According to participants, the information exchange among programs has been a useful outcome of the workshop process.

Crime and Violence Among Asian/Pacific Islander Youth: Delinquency Prevention Strategies, March 1985, Sacramento. This workshop brought together 50 participants to share experience and knowledge, and identify key issues in program development for this special population.

Seven programs — from San Francisco, Orange County, Los Angeles, and San Diego — were represented in the workshop, and all enhanced their own programs via new ideas and planning exchanges during three days of discussions. Ideas for the future were fit within a ten-point prevention framework.

Since the workshop, some participants have called for a panel to certify interpreters in the justice system, among other improvements. Public-private partnerships, advocated in workshop sessions, now seem more likely here and there. At least one corporate participant later convened several post-workshop meetings to consider how to implement suggested interventions. That follow-up includes the development of a "prevention awareness" package, involving a coalition of corporate executives.

Likewise, following the workshop, a soccer tournament was organized for Southeast Asian youth living in central California — a way to facilitate social-support activities. Further, as a result of the workshop, Sacramentans were successful in developing community funding to support a sports program aimed mainly at Laotian youth. One service organization gave money, through a law-enforcement agency, for a sports program for Indo-Chinese youngsters. Related to the justice system itself, and following up on workshop ideas, an Asian member was appointed to a Southern California regional citizens' advisory committee to promote a better perspective on Asian youth issues.

Various workshop-related data were provided to public and private groups, such as the Huntington Beach School District and the Orange County Action Committee for Youth Gangs. Plans for a related (but independent) workshop on Indo-Chinese youth issues are currently under consideration by others.

School Safety and Educational Excellence — A Partnership, May 1985, Sacramento. This workshop brought together 60 participants to identify components in the school setting and community which make up the school safety and academic excellence partnership.

A large cadre of consultants, sponsored by the Attorney General and the Department of Education, was under development as the workshop occurred. An overlap in participation (that cadre and the workshop) helped assure that workshop issues influenced the focus of the cadre. Hence, an agreement on the importance of a seven-category inspection concerning school safety and academic excellence: plant security, discipline, attendance, conflict management, leadership, school climate/law enforcement connection, and school climate/effective learning environment. All workshop information was transmitted to that State cadre.

Other school-police partnership conferences, also with membership links to the workshop, have continued to address issues such as truancy and delinquency, drug abuse, and others.

Alcohol, Drugs, and the Teenage Driver, May 1985, Sacramento. This workshop brought together 45 participants to share experience and knowledge of alcohol/drug programs in order to help other localities develop their own plans and programs.

As disseminated in two statewide publications, the focus was on help to localities via effective school-based models, effective interagency models, and effective resources/support systems at federal, state, and private levels. The narrative report of the workshop turned out to be a handy nuts-and-bolts guide.

The workshop led to networking among a variety of related programs and interested people —with information used by several ongoing programs (for instance, People Reaching Out, Sacramento) and community services planning councils. The exchange of information among participants has brought related programs closer together, as evidenced by increasing cross-program contacts and sharing.

Community Schools, June 1985, Sacramento. This workshop brought together 55 participants interested in these special schools for youth otherwise not attending school — often because they have been expelled. Presentations were made by seven current programs. Representatives from six interested counties were on hand to learn about program issues. Participants examined statewide issues, developed implementation plans, and produced recommendations for improving community schools.

As a result of the workshop and related planning, new community-school programs have been implemented in Tulare County and San Luis Obispo County. The workshop was also instrumental in shaping community-school programs currently planned for Alameda County and Sonoma County. The workshop guidelines have helped other counties begin to develop the concept for future consideration: Kern County, Lake County, Del Norte County, Monterey County, and apparently others. The workshop helped give direction and momentum to the new program in Fresno County. The workshop, moreover, has spawned a group of informed advocates better equipped to promote the idea from school district to school district.

Delinquency Prevention, July 1985, Whittier. This workshop brought together 40 participants to discuss models of prevention, develop model program components, and identify issues of program development.

A videotape of the workshop has been used to train others interested in prevention programming, to multiply the value of the three-day session. Other discussions and conferences have followed (most recently, a conference on prevention approaches in the San Francisco Bay Area).

Workshop participants, according to one follow-up, have returned to their communities and undertaken a variety of involvements, as specifically planned in workshop meetings. Those involvements include: coordination of prevention plans with clergy, recreation departments, public and private agencies, schools, and law enforcement; plans for “duplicating” workshop discussions locally; steps in starting school career-awareness programs; plan for forming a local prevention task force; recruitment of service organizations to help with program components; networking between child-abuse practitioners and justice-system staff; reports to school superintendents on workshop “prevention elements/components”; follow-up recommendations to county juvenile justice commissions; compilation of local resources listing for prevention use; conducting a series of meetings among local clergy; and others.

Youth Violence and Senior Citizens as Victims, August 1985, Sacramento. This workshop brought together 75 participants to share knowledge, identify programs and issues, and develop local strategies to reduce youth violence and victimization of the elderly. Information was shared, issues discussed, on a number of model programs within six categories: law enforcement, victim/witness, crime prevention education, victim/offender, collaborative, and community.

Several workshop "teams" have contributed major follow-up activities as applied to local related issues. Examples: In Fresno, a follow-up workshop attracted 70 participants, with plans for more work on community-board concepts and victim-offender reconciliation programming. In San Joaquin County, hundreds of senior citizens attended a three-day workshop sponsored by the Youth Authority, the Department of Aging, and the California Commission on Aging. A Los Angeles team has begun work on programs in the Hollenbeck District. A Richmond team has proposed a youth/senior citizen program. A Riverside team is programming for the Palm Desert Area. A Butte team has networked with police to offer resources through their victim/witness program. In Pleasant Hill, a workshop on intergenerational programs was recently conducted, with 25 programs represented. An Anticrime Neighborhood Program, Oakland, is underway with involvement of the Eisenhower Foundation, and others. The workshop has given impetus to the useful new concept — galvanizing youth and senior citizens to work on problems in concert. Indeed, the title of the recent Contra Costa County workshop sets the tone: *Linking the Ages — Moving toward Intergenerational Communities*. The workshop turned out to be no small catalyst in this promising line of activity.

Classification of Youthful Gang Members in Local Detention Facilities, September 1985, Fresno. This workshop brought together 55 participants to develop a model system of classifying and tracking gang-oriented youth in the juvenile justice system.

A useful and fair system, flexible enough to allow application across jurisdictions, was developed and is used in technical assistance in the law enforcement community. The major dissemination of the model will proceed using the workshop's narrative report. The report will receive wide distribution in the justice system and promote follow-up technical assistance in applying the model classification/tracking system.

In the meantime, workshop material was presented to the State Task Force on Youth Gang Violence, and some recommendations in the Task Force's January 1986 report were drawn directly from the TOK workshop.

Group Home Training, September 1985, Aptos. This workshop brought together 45 participants to exchange information and develop recommendations for group home training in California.

A report in process will outline major presentations, recommendations for training, and options for following through on issues. The statewide distribution of that report will add to progress already achieved.

According to private group-home specialists, the workshop has directly produced major statewide expansion in communication among group-home operators, leading to improvements in management of group homes, plus plans for improvement. Follow-up workshops (no State costs), with up to 80 participants, have helped bring together grass-roots people in dealing with common quality-of-care issues. The workshop also brought private operators into better dialogue with state licensing authorities, according to reports from private operators.

A special committee organized at the workshop developed a curriculum for junior college training/certification, and at least one college has adopted that curriculum. The workshop also helped bring together the leaders of six professional organizations, who continue to meet on training matters.

An out-of-state expert on group-home training, introduced to California issues and operators through the workshop, continues to play a role in this state's progress in group-home training.

Runaway and Homeless Youth, September 1985, Hollywood. This workshop brought together 45 participants to share knowledge, address issues, and identify programs for the huge numbers of runaway and homeless youth in California.

Information developed in the workshop was instrumental in addressing legislative approaches to the problem. Those data (and their meaning to troubled youngsters and their families) became key background to amendments of SB 883 (Presley), which addressed status-offender alternatives. Data on runaways and others were also given to the Legislative Analyst for help in assessing SB 883 issues.

This workshop material was also incorporated into planning for the April 1986 workshop on Status of Status Offenders, which has produced progress toward related legislative solutions. (See entry for April 1986 workshop, page 12.)

As a direct result of workshop deliberations, the Triangle Project was implemented in the Hollywood area, providing critical services to runaway and "throwaway" youngsters living dangerously on urban streets. Among other objectives, the project seeks to recruit foster parents for those homeless youth. Churches, social agencies, police — a gamut of organizations and groups — have been drawn into this Southern California effort.

The workshop on Runaway and Homeless Youth also provided information and planning directions for a Los Angeles-area workshop involving California Council on Children and Youth. The overlap in participation offered a continuity of focus and planning on a major state problem. The TOK workshop also contributed to planning/needs assessments in a number of particular counties — Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and other localities.

Model Juvenile Bureau/Unit, September 1985, Sacramento. This workshop brought together some 35 participants to develop a model process for organizing effective juvenile bureaus/units in local law enforcement. Five key components were sorted out as having a direct impact on model juvenile bureaus: operations, prevention, investigations, dispositions, and education/training. A number of model bureaus/units in California were examined.

The exchange of information itself enhanced the operations of various departments. Examples: Chula Vista Police's development of a runaway procedures manual, San Diego County's adoption of SHO-DI-type programs drawn partly from San Jose and Oxnard police models, Oxnard's encouragement to seek stable funding for various (now federally financed) components, and others. Localities differ, of course, and thus models have been adapted to local issues.

These model approaches have been disseminated (through discussion and hand-out material) to large numbers of decision-makers in the law enforcement community. Hundreds have been reached through follow-up at the State Juvenile Officers Association annual conference, a crime and violence conference at Industry Hills, school/police partnership conferences in Oakland and San Diego, and others.

Parenting and Neighborhood Strategies Against Youth Gang Violence, September 1985, Los Angeles. This workshop brought together 50 participants to exchange information on neighborhood and parent-involvement strategies against gang violence.

Material developed from conference proceedings will be distributed to help parents (and residents) in other communities learn strategies for taking back "control" of neighborhoods. The material will also highlight ways to build bridges, ways to involve law enforcement, schools, churches, the private sector and others in combating gang violence.

Workshop information and planning led to a grant award for Soledad Enrichment program, which fosters parent and neighborhood work against gangs in South Central and East Los Angeles. Main components include a parents' network against gangs and a "dropout school," which helps youth return to public school (relying on a referral process bridging school and community). The workshop also helped produce an antidrug-use Just Say No program in Oakland.

In addition, at least two local groups used the workshop as a springboard to other opportunities to gain publicity for these antigang strategies. For instance, workshop presenters were able to find entree to the Governor's Conference on Crime Victims, and others.

Black and Hispanic Involvement in the Criminal Justice System (Follow-up), November 1985, Norwalk. This workshop, the third of three in a series, brought together about 30 participants to discuss and recommend ways that the black and Hispanic communities can work with the justice system to reduce the numbers of minority offenders entering the justice system.

The three workshops led to formation of Save Our California Kids, Inc. (S.O.C.K.), a nonprofit public benefit corporation. The aim, to be sought in part by obtaining and administering funds, is to spur local action on behalf of children and youth, including strategies for public awareness, as well as analysis and advocacy on issues of youth and justice. S.O.C.K. seeks to mobilize resources against youth problems, giving particular attention to special issues affecting minority youth.

The Prevention of Truancy, January 1986, Sacramento. This workshop brought together 45 participants to exchange information on issues of truancy and delinquency, as well as develop effective programs of truancy prevention, including new possibilities for private-sector involvement.

A narrative report on the workshop models is now in statewide distribution. Already, several "action teams," following up on workshop planning, have developed action plans in cooperation with school districts, law enforcement, and other agencies. Particular progress has been noted by the Alameda County and Fresno County teams. Fresno County, for example, is moving toward actual experimentation using "experimental" and "control" school sites to provide a best test of approaches.

Juvenile Justice Community Resource Programs, April 1986, Studio City. This workshop brought together 45 participants to consider statewide development of these JJCRP programs, added as Article 5.2 of the Youth Authority Act (Welfare & Institutions Code). The workshop featured discussions of the law, model programs, the public-private partnership, and the mobilization of community resources to address youthful offenders referred for services.

Because of the workshop, several JJCRP-type programs have been planned, developed, and funded, even though Article 5.2 JJCRP programs have not yet been funded under that law. From that three-day session also emerged a resources commitment by the Youth Authority. In 1986-87, the Department will support and help develop a number of strategy conferences aimed at implementing JJCRP programs. The workshop has thus produced steps to the future, an evolution toward formalized JJCRP programs, pending specific funding of such programs under that law.

Status of Status Offenders, April 1986, Sacramento. This workshop brought together 35 participants to assess current approaches to handling California's status offenders — truants, runaways, the ungovernable, etc. Current legal sanctions and treatment services, agreed workshop participants, fail to address the range of problems posed by these youngsters. The workshop addressed possible status-offender legislation, as geared to effective discipline, alternative programs, and lines of activity likely to offer the best hope for salvaging young lives.

As a result, workshop participants joined a broad-based coalition (including significant community leaders) to work with State legislators in considering possible legislative changes to improve statewide status-offender services. That work has continued through subsequent meetings, such as the forum provided by California Child, Youth, and Family Coalition, among others.

Public Service, June 1986, Upland. This workshop brought together 35 participants to exchange information and strategies on public service as part of offender accountability, service

to crime victim agencies, and alternative sentencing. Special sponsors included Chief Probation Officers of California and California League of Alternative Service Programs.

At this early writing, several participating counties (e.g., Humboldt County) have new elements of public-service programs under development. Following workshop discussions, Sacramento County Probation, the Youth Authority, and others have worked to publicize the community role of work projects/public service in reinforcing offender accountability. Networking among participants and their contacts has produced wider understanding of the several functions of public service by offenders — not only restitution and accountability, but job-skills development, the community service itself (the work performed), and a renewed public confidence in the application of justice. The information exchange among programs was a useful outcome of the workshop, participants reported, and resulting publications should enhance technical assistance efforts throughout the state.

Juvenile Detention in California, June 1986, Sacramento. This workshop brought together 75 participants to assess current problems and practices of juvenile detention, and to consider programs and structures for removing young people from jails.

At this early writing, follow-up county planning meetings are underway, with others scheduled. In large part, follow-up meetings are aimed at developing detention alternatives for juveniles.

The follow-up sessions, involving various county jurisdictions and professional/administrative specialties, anticipate the availability of increased funds for implementing or improving local alternatives. Bond revenue from Proposition 52 (June 1986) will greatly augment current resources, and thus planning is partly devoted to cost-effective use of those funds. Likewise, the meetings are geared to possible enactment of SB 1637, which would further limit jailing of youth, as well as require new juvenile procedures and alternatives. Under discussion are a number of innovations (e.g., regionalized sharing of new alternatives), as well as solutions to issues raised at the June workshop (e.g., legal liabilities, State-county coordination, etc.). The workshop has thus turned out to be a preliminary step in implementing important change in California justice.

The Religious Community and Victims of Violence, June 1986, Studio City. This workshop brought together 40 participants to identify roles and strategies for involvement of the religious community in helping the victims of crime including family violence.

At this early writing, several workshop models have been shared through other forums or scheduled for dissemination via various groups or affiliations. Two of the victim-assistance models, for instance, will also be presented at the Twelfth Annual North American Victims Conference (National Organization for Victim Assistance), because of networking among organizations. Likewise, one workshop model will soon be presented to a San Francisco Bay Area victims planning conference, two other models to a Northern California Juvenile Hall Chaplains meeting (based partly on strategies shared by San Diego County Probation). Some implementation of workshop models is underway in Riverside, Sacramento, and several other counties. In late 1986, Catholic Charities in Los Angeles is scheduled to replicate the Transfer of Knowledge workshop itself, helping assure that victim-assistance efforts will gain additional clergy support in Southern California.

THE HOW-TO PUBLICATIONS

For each workshop, there will be at least two how-to publications to help spread the word about information and issues, program models, and local action strategies. A *brochure* highlights those workshop outcomes, telling the reader how to obtain additional information. A major *narrative report* adds detail, including main presentations and nuts-and-bolts ideas for use in local problem-solving.

These publications are made available to all workshop participants, plus interested individuals and groups, local and state officials, public agencies and commissions, and a range of other public and private-sector people likely to use information to help dent serious California problems.

The publications already available in this series are checked below. If not checked, publications are in process.

Workshop	Brochure	Narrative Report
Wilderness Intervention May 1984	X	X
Correlations between Child Abuse and Delinquency June 1984	X	X
Interagency Programming September 1984	X	X
Black and Hispanic Involvement in the Criminal Justice System November 1984		Bylaws of Save Our California Kids, Inc., A Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation
Violence in the Community: Prevention and Intervention Strategies for High Risk Families and Youth December 1984	X	X
Juvenile Restitution/Community Service January 1985	X	X
Black and Hispanic Involvement in the Criminal Justice System (Follow-up) February 1985		Bylaws of Save Our California Kids, Inc., A Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation

Workshop	Brochure	Narrative Report
Early Gang Intervention February 1985	X	X
Crime and Violence among Asian/Pacific Islander Youth: Delinquency Prevention Strategies March 1985	X	X
School Safety and Educational Excellence — A Partnership May 1985	X	
Alcohol, Drugs, and the Teenage Driver May 1985	X	X
Community Schools June 1985	X	X
Delinquency Prevention July 1985	X	
Youth Violence and Senior Citizens as Victims August 1985	X	X
Classification of Youthful Gang Members in Local Detention Facilities September 1985	X	X
Group Home Training September 1985	X	X
Runaway and Homeless Youth September 1985	X	X
Model Juvenile Bureau/Unit September 1985	X	X

Workshop	Brochure	Narrative Report
Parenting and Neighborhood Strategies Against Youth Gang Violence September 1985		
Black and Hispanic Involvement in the Criminal Justice System (Follow-up) November 1985		Bylaws of Save Our California Kids, Inc., A Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation
The Prevention of Truancy January 1986	X	X
Juvenile Justice Community Resource Programs April 1986	X	
Status of Status Offenders April 1986		
Public Service June 1986		
Juvenile Detention in California June 1986		
The Religious Community and Victims of Violence June 1986		