



A G E N D A

Meeting of the Scotts Valley City Council

Date: August 5, 2015

Time: 6:00 p.m.

CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY 1 Civic Center Drive Scotts Valley, CA 95066 (831) 440-5602	MEETING LOCATION City Council Chambers 1 Civic Center Drive Scotts Valley, CA 95066	POSTING: The agenda was posted 7-31-15 at City Hall, SV Senior Center, SV Library and on the Internet at www.scottsvalley.org .
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Elected Officials Dene Bustichi, Mayor Donna Lind, Vice Mayor Stephany E. Aguilar, Council Member Randy Johnson, Council Member Jim Reed, Council Member	City Staff Members Steve Ando, City Manager Kirsten Powell, City Attorney Corrie Kates, Community Dev Dir/Deputy City Mgr Scott Hamby, Public Works Director John Weiss, Chief of Police Tracy Ferrara, City Clerk
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Notice regarding City Council Meetings:

The City Council meets regularly on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month at 6:00 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers located at 1 Civic Center Drive, Scotts Valley, CA 95066.

Agenda and Agenda Packet Materials:

The City Council agenda and the complete agenda packet are available for review by 5:00 pm the Friday before the Wednesday meeting on the Internet at the City's website: www.scottsvalley.org and in the lobby of City Hall at 1 Civic Center Drive, Scotts Valley, CA. Pursuant to Government Code §54957.5, materials related to an agenda item, submitted after distribution of the agenda packet, are available for public inspection in the lobby of City Hall during normal business hours, Monday-Friday, 8am-12 pm and 1-5 pm. In accordance with AB 1344, such documents will be posted on the City's website at www.scottsvalley.org.

Televised Meetings:

City Council meetings are cablecast "Live" on Community Television of Santa Cruz County on Comcast Channel 25.

CALL TO ORDER 6:00 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE and MOMENT OF SILENCE

ROLL CALL

COMMITTEE REPORTS

(Council members are appointed to committees which are either City committees or committees dealing with other jurisdictions. This portion of the agenda allows the committee member to present oral or written reports to the Council regarding their committee assignments. It also allows the Council to make comments and give the committee member direction, as required.)

Interjurisdictional Committees:

✓	Criminal Justice Council	(Lind/Johnson)
✓	Transportation Commission	(Johnson/Lind)
✓	Metro Transit District Board	(Bustichi)
✓	County Integrated Waste Mgmt Local Task Force	(Lind/Hamby)
✓	City/School District Joint Committee	(Reed/Johnson)
✓	AMBAG	(Aguilar/Lind)
✓	LAFCO	(Lind)
✓	City Selection Committee	(Mayor)
✓	League of California Cities Delegate Program	(Aguilar)
✓	Hazardous Materials Advisory Commission	(Ron Whittle)
✓	Cultural Council	(Lind)
✓	Seniors Advisory Council	(Lind)
✓	Santa Margarita Ground Water Basin Advisory Committee	(Lind /Aguilar)
✓	Library Financing Authority/Joint Powers Boards	(Reed/Johnson)

Standing Local Committees:

✓	Traffic Safety Committee	(Lind/Aguilar)
✓	Economic Development	(Johnson/Bustichi)
✓	Affordable Housing	(Aguilar/Bustichi)
✓	Water Subcommittee	(Bustichi/Lind)
✓	Budget Subcommittee	(Mayor/Vice Mayor)
✓	Sign Subcommittee	(Aguilar/Lind)
✓	Green Building Permit Process Subcommittee	(Lind/Reed)
✓	ADA Accessibility Subcommittee	(Aguilar)

Project Specific Committees:

✓	Skypark Subcommittee	(Johnson/Bustichi)
✓	Gateway South Commercial	(Reed/Johnson)
✓	Library Construction Subcommittee	(Bustichi/Reed)
✓	Glenwood Trails Subcommittee	(Aguilar/Reed)

CITY MANAGER REPORT

PUBLIC COMMENT TIME

(This is the opportunity for individuals to make and/or submit written or oral comments to the Council on any items within the purview of the Council, which are **NOT** part of the Agenda. No action on the item may be taken, but the Council may request the matter be placed on a future agenda.)

ALTERATIONS TO CONSENT AGENDA

(Council can remove or add items to the Consent Agenda.)

CONSENT AGENDA

(The Consent Agenda is comprised of items which appear to be non-controversial. Persons wishing to speak on any item may do so by raising their hand to be recognized by the Mayor.)

- A. Approve City Council meeting minutes of 7-15-15, 7-1-15
- B. Approve check register – 7-24-15, 7-16-15, 7-15-15
- C. Approve second reading and adoption of Ordinance No. 188 adding Chapter 5.22 of Title 5 of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code requiring tobacco retailer licenses and amending Chapter 8.25 of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code to regulate the sale of tobacco products
- D. Approve Resolution No. 1906 urging the state of California to provide new sustainable funding for state and local transportation infrastructure
- E. Approve denial of claim for reimbursement from Jesse Dresbach in the amount of \$363
- F. Approve new Senior Building Permit Technician job specification and corresponding salary range

ALTERATIONS TO REGULAR AGENDA

(Council can remove or add items to the Regular Agenda.)

REGULAR AGENDA

(Persons wishing to speak on any item may do so by raising their hand to be recognized by the Mayor.)

- 1. Presentation from Sarah Emmert, United Way of Santa Cruz and a member of the Youth Violence Prevention Task Force on “Turning the Curve: Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan” (CityManager/Ando)
- 2. Consider approval of letter to the Federal Aviation Administration regarding increased noise from airliners (CityManager/Ando)
- 3. Consider approval of Resolution No. 1907 supporting the use of Transportation Development Act (TDA) funding for the City of Scotts Valley Crosswalk Safety Improvement Project (PublicWorks/Hamby)

PUBLIC HEARING (To be heard at 6:30 p.m.)

- 4. Consideration of General Plan Amendment and Zone Change from Public/Quasi Public (P/QP) to Residential High Density (RH) for an existing 12,096 square foot parcel along Erba Lane, APN 022-480-19 (Planning/Kates)
 - ➔ Open public hearing
 - ➔ Close public hearing
 - ➔ Approve Resolution No. 1774.2
 - ➔ Approve Resolution No. 1774.3
 - ➔ Approve first reading and introduction of Ordinance No. 16-ZC-201.1

REGULAR AGENDA

(For Regular Agenda items following the public hearing. Regularly scheduled subjects of discussion on the Regular Agenda include:)

5. Discussion and direction on desired reserve balances (CityManager/Ando)
6. Discussion and direction on structural budget deficit (CityManger/Ando)
7. Future Council agenda items
(This portion of the Regular Agenda allows the Council to determine items to be placed on a future agenda and to choose a date, if so desired.)

CONVENE TO CLOSED SESSION

CLOSED SESSION

SUBJECT: Conference with labor negotiator re employee negotiations with SEIU, Mid Management Group, Management Group, Scotts Valley Police Bargaining Unit, Scotts Valley Police Supervisors Association
Legal Authority: Govt Code section 54957.6
Name of Case: N/A
Staff Present: City Manager, City Attorney, Community Development Director/Deputy City Manager, Police Chief

RECONVENE TO OPEN SESSION

REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN DURING CLOSED SESSION

ADJOURNMENT

The City of Scotts Valley does not discriminate against persons with disabilities. The City Council Chambers is an accessible facility. If you wish to attend a City Council meeting and require assistance such as sign language, a translator, or other special assistance or devices in order to attend and participate at the meeting, please call the City Clerk's office at (831) 440-5602 five to seven days in advance of the meeting to make arrangements for assistance. If you require the agenda of a City Council meeting be available in an alternative format consistent with a specific disability, please call the City Clerk's Office. The California State Relay Service (TTY/VCO/HCO to Voice: English 1-800-735-2929, Spanish 1-800-855-3000; or, Voice to TTY/VCO/HCO: English 1-800-735-2922, Spanish 1-800-855-3000), provides Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf and Disabled and will provide a link between the TDD caller and users of telephone equipment.

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROCEDURE COUNCIL SHOULD TAKE IN APPROVAL OF A RESOLUTION:

1. Move the Resolution number for approval.
2. Second the motion.
3. Vote by body, a roll call vote is not required.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROCEDURE COUNCIL SHOULD TAKE IN INTRODUCTION/ADOPTION OF AN ORDINANCE:

1. Move the Ordinance number for introduction (or adoption).
2. Move the Ordinance be introduced by title only and waive the reading of the text.
3. Read the Ordinance title.
4. Second the motion.
5. Vote by body, a roll call vote is not required.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROCEDURE COUNCIL SHOULD TAKE IN PUBLIC COMMENT/PUBLIC HEARINGS:

Unless otherwise determined by the presiding officer of the meeting:

1. Three minutes allowed per individual to speak.
2. Five minutes allowed per individual representing a group of three or more.



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MINUTES

CONSENT AGENDA ITEM A
DATE: 8-5-2015

Meeting of the Scotts Valley City Council

Date: July 15, 2015

POSTING:

The agenda was posted on 7-10-15
at City Hall, the SV Senior Center, and
the SV Library, by the City Clerk.

CALL TO ORDER 6:00 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE and MOMENT OF SILENCE

ROLL CALL

Present:

Mayor Bustichi
Vice Mayor Lind
Council Member Aguilar
Council Member Johnson

City Manager Ando
City Attorney Powell
Comm Dev Dir/Deputy City Mgr Kates
Public Wks Director Hamby
Police Chief Weiss
Police Lieutenant Wilson
Police Sergeant Milroy
City Clerk Ferrara

Absent: Council Member Reed

COMMITTEE REPORTS None.

CITY MANAGER REPORT

- Staff coordinated the annual fuel break clearing at Glenwood. It was completed on July 2 and 3. We have a 12-foot clearing around the perimeter.
- The July 4 parade and fireworks events went off without a hitch. Having a second band start playing earlier at 4 pm really helped in bringing people earlier to the event. We sold 197 more entry tickets to the fireworks event than last year - 5,714 total for this year. We sold over 9,000 dollar tickets than last year, about a 30% increase. People use the dollar tickets to buy food or play games, rock climbing, animal petting zoo, bounce houses, etc. Some of those funds go to the organizations providing those activities. We are still waiting on some costs so we don't have a net revenue figure yet. Last year the event netted approximately \$40,000. This is the only fundraiser for the Advocates.
- On behalf of the SV Parks and Recreation Advocates, I'd like to thank all of the volunteers and City staff that helped make both events a great success.
- CalPERS is reporting a preliminary investment return for fiscal year 2014-15 of 2.4%. This is below their assumed rate of 7.5%. However, their 3-year and 5-year average investment rates are 10.9% and 10.7%. This low rate will affect retirement contributions in a negative way in two years. In setting rates, CalPERS uses the rate from two years prior.

- Vice-Mayor Lind forwarded an e-mail from Congresswoman Anna Eshoo regarding the noise complaints from planes flying overhead. First, Congresswoman Eshoo encourages everyone to report their complaint with the SFO Noise Abatement Office. If you google that name you can find their web page and there is a link to file a complaint. She met with FAA Administrator Michael Huerta in May. He agreed to reexamine flight altitudes passing over this region. She also had a survey that can be submitted to her that she can pass along to the FAA. We can forward that survey to anyone requesting it. Other information and a petition can be found at www.sossantacruz.org.
- Tomorrow the City of Scotts Valley will be welcoming the Special Olympics' "Flame of Hope" that is being carried by an international team of law enforcement officers. The flame is on its way to the opening ceremonies at the Los Angeles Coliseum for the 2015 Special Olympics World Games. The team of runners will come down Scotts Valley Drive and arrive at Canepa Design at 11am for a reception and lunch. Mayor Dene Bustichi and Police Chief John Weiss will both be speaking. Community members are encouraged to come out and cheer the runners on. The Opening Ceremony of the 2015 Special Olympics World Games will be July 25th at the Los Angeles Coliseum.
- This Saturday, July 18, marks the annual Cops and Rodders Car Show and Police Motorcycle Competition at Siltanen Park. The event is sponsored by the SV Peace Officer's Association and will take place from 9am-5pm. This free, family event will include a helicopter landing and police K-9 demonstration.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Andrew Smith, resident of Old Coach Road, expressed concerns regarding noise impacts from the flight path change at San Francisco Airport that is negatively impacting him and his neighbors.

Mark Harris, SV resident, expressed concerns regarding noise impacts from the flight path change at San Francisco Airport that is negatively impacting him and his neighbors.

ALTERATIONS TO CONSENT AGENDA

Mayor Bustichi stated that he would be recusing himself from voting on Item C.

M/S: Aguilar/Lind

To approve the Consent Agenda with Mayor Bustichi recusing himself from voting on Item C.

Carried 4/0/1 (AYES: Aguilar, Bustichi, Johnson, Lind; ABSENT: Reed)

Consent Agenda:

- A. Approve check register – 7-2-15, 6-30-15
- B. Approve Resolution No. 1596.39 authorizing the levy of the annual special tax roll for Scotts Valley Drive for the Community Facilities District 97-1 for the fiscal year 2015/2016
- C. Approve second reading and adoption of Ordinance No. 16-133.3 amending Section 17.04.180 (definitions of "O" terms), Section 17.04.220 (definitions of "S" terms), 17.20.030 (conditional uses in the C-S zone), 17.26.030 (conditional uses in the I-L zone), 17.20.040

(development standards in the C-S zone), 17.26.040 (development standards in the I-L zone), and adding Section 17.20.035 (prohibited uses in the C-S zone) of Title 17, Zoning, of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code, to prohibit outdoor storage uses on Scotts Valley Drive no matter the zone, to allow outdoor storage uses in the C-S zone as conditional uses only and to establish development standards for screening outdoor storage in the I-L and C-S zones; Zoning Ordinance Amendment AZO15-001

- D. Approve second reading and adoption of Ordinance No. 16-136 amending Title 17, Zoning, of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code regarding density bonus
- E. Approve second reading and adoption of Ordinance No. 16-137 amending Title 17, Zoning, of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code to adopt the City's reasonable accommodation procedures
- F. Approve second reading and adoption of Ordinance No. 16-138 amending Title 17, Zoning, of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code to adopt the City's regulatory provisions for emergency shelters and transitional and supportive housing
- G. Approve the improvement agreement for the realignment of Bethany Drive between the City of Scotts Valley and 1440 DEVCO LLC
- H. Approve and ratify Council Member Jim Reed's appointment of Lori Gentile to the Parks & Recreation Commission to replace Marci-Beth Maple
- I. Approve and ratify the following appointments to the newly reorganized ADA Accessibility Committee:
 - (1) Mayor Bustichi has requested the appointment of Robert White
 - (2) Vice Mayor Lind has requested the appointment of Tom Pohle
 - (3) Council Member Aguilar has requested the appointment of Ellen Buckingham

ALTERATIONS TO REGULAR AGENDA

CM Ando stated that an amended ordinance had been provided to the Council for Item 1.

M/S: Aguilar/Lind

To approve the Regular Agenda as amended.

Carried 4/0/1 (AYES: Aguilar, Bustichi, Johnson, Lind; ABSENT: Reed)

REGULAR AGENDA

- 1. **Consider adding Chapter 5.22 to the Scotts Valley Municipal Code Regarding Tobacco Retailer Licenses (TRL)**

PS Milroy presented the written staff report, advised the City Council that an amended ordinance was provided for them on the dais, and responded to questions from Council.

The following individuals spoke in support of the City Council approving the ordinance regarding Tobacco Retailer Licenses (TRL):

Anna Lauridsen, Student
Kate Shilling, Student
Camilla Lauridsen, Student

Katie Shevlin, Student
Carson Cole, Student
Lorena Ramos, Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency
Gina Cole, Chair of Santa Cruz County Tobacco Education Coalition
Nick Sandoval, Salud Para La Gente
Lynn Lauridsen, Scotts Valley Parent

M/S: Aguilar/Lind

To approve first reading and introduction of Ordinance No. 188 adding Chapter 5.22 of Title 5 of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code requiring tobacco retailer licenses and amending Chapter 8.25 of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code to regulate the sale of tobacco products, and waive the reading thereof.

M/S: 4/0/1 (AYES: Aguilar, Bustichi, Johnson, Lind; ABSENT: Reed)

M/S: Aguilar/Lind

To approve Resolution No. 1905 establishing an annual tobacco retailer license fee.

M/S: 4/0/1 (AYES: Aguilar, Bustichi, Johnson, Lind; ABSENT: Reed)

2. **Future Council agenda items** None.

CONVENE TO CLOSED SESSION

The City Council convened to closed session at 7:00 p.m. to discuss the following items:

1. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.6, the City Council met in closed session to confer with their labor negotiator re employee negotiations with SEIU, Mid Management Group, Management Group, Scotts Valley Police Bargaining Unit, Scotts Valley Police Supervisors Association.

RECONVENE TO OPEN SESSION

The City Council reconvened to open session at 7:48 p.m.

REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN DURING CLOSED SESSION

Mayor Bustichi announced that there was nothing to report.

ADJOURNMENT The meeting adjourned at 7:49 p.m.

Approved: _____
Dene Bustichi, Mayor

Attest: _____
Tracy A. Ferrara, City Clerk

MINUTES

Special Closed Session Meeting of the Scotts Valley City Council

Date: July 15, 2015

POSTING:

The agenda was posted on 7-13-15
at City Hall, the SV Senior Center, and
the SV Library, by the City Clerk.

CALL TO ORDER 7:50 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Present:	Dene Bustichi, Mayor	Steve Ando, City Manager
	Donna Lind, Vice Mayor	Corrie Kates, Comm Dev Dir/Deputy City Manager
	Stephany E. Aguilar, City Council Member	Kirsten Powell, City Attorney
	Randy Johnson, City Council Member	

Absent: Jim Reed, City Council Member

CONVENE TO CLOSED SESSION

The City Council convened to closed session at 7:51 p.m. to discuss the following item:

- (1) Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9a, the City Council met in closed session to confer with their legal counsel regarding existing litigation, name of case: City of Scotts Valley vs. County of Santa Cruz, et al, Case No. CIV467230 San Mateo County Superior Court, and Case No. A126357 Court of Appeal, First District.

RECONVENE TO OPEN SESSION

The City Council reconvened to open session at 7:54 p.m.

REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN DURING CLOSED SESSION

Mayor Bustichi announced that there was nothing to report.

ADJOURNMENT The meeting adjourned at 7:54 p.m.

Approved: _____

Dene Bustichi, Mayor

Attest: _____

Tracy A. Ferrara, City Clerk

MINUTES

Meeting of the Scotts Valley City Council

Date: July 1, 2015

POSTING:

The agenda was posted on 6-26-15
at City Hall, the SV Senior Center, and
the SV Library, by the City Clerk.

CALL TO ORDER 6:00 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE and MOMENT OF SILENCE

ROLL CALL

Present:

Mayor Bustichi
Vice Mayor Lind
Council Member Aguilar
Council Member Johnson
Council Member Reed

City Manager Ando
City Attorney Powell
Comm Dev Dir/Deputy City Mgr Kates
Public Wks Director Hamby
Police Chief Weiss
City Clerk Ferrara

SPECIAL SET MATTER: Public Works Director Hamby introduced new employee, Troy Adams, Wastewater Division Manager

COMMITTEE REPORTS

VM Lind reported that she met with the Scotts Valley Chamber of Commerce and the Santa Cruz County Conference and Visitors Council (SCCCVC) to determine how to better represent Scotts Valley on the SCCCVC tourism site. She stated that there is a subcommittee working on this in order to showcase Scotts Valley and our events.

VM Lind reported that she is working with Community Bridges and the Seniors Council regarding funding and budgets. She announced that farmer's market vouchers are available through the Seniors Council and can be used at the Scotts Valley Farmer's Market.

CM Johnson reported that the Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission met and discussed several items, one of those items related to adding an employee to the SCCRTC staff to get information out to the public. He stated that he was the lone dissenting vote, as he does not believe with the status of the economy and budget concerns at the various jurisdictions, this is the appropriate time to expand staff.

Mayor Bustichi reported that the Budget Subcommittee met to discuss the City's structural deficit and they are preparing information for the first phase of structural deficit workshops that will be held. He stated that the first phase of the structural deficit workshop will include discussions regarding funds that the City needs to secure and have set-aside.

CITY MANAGER REPORT

- On June 3, I mentioned that Monterey Peninsula Engineering was potholing to identify utilities on Skypark Drive and Mt. Hermon Road for the emergency intertie project for the SVWD. Now MPE will start the trenching to put the pipe in the ground across Mt. Hermon. People should expect some delays again.
- For the hotel project on Scotts Valley Drive, plan checkers have approved underground mechanical, electrical, and plumbing penetrations through the slab and the related engineering. The concrete pour is approved for the perimeter walls and foundation pour. That will take two weeks to cure. After that they will pour the decking which will take another two weeks to cure. Had a meeting today with SV School Superintendent Penny Weaver. She introduced their new Chief Business Officer, Mike Roske, who comes to Scotts Valley from San Lorenzo. He replaces Vickie Clark who retired. Mike will be on our Scotts Valley Successor Redevelopment Agency Oversight Board.
- She talked about the Middle School project. They will be taking a tour to view 3 different structural methodologies that could be used for their project. Those are custom built on site, pre-fab, and modular buildings. They have a design committee made up of parents, staff, and community members that have been working on a site plan. Blach Construction, their contractor, has been helping with those meetings. They have started CEQA with traffic and noise while school was still in session. If all goes well, they hope to start the project next summer. Lastly, she mentioned that the SV sports complex group is currently working on the field/track/bleacher project. The group has funds for architecture and engineering.
- The Parks and Recreation Advocates are still in need of volunteers for the July 4 fireworks event. They have morning shifts from 8:30 to noon and 3 pm to 9 pm. Entrance to the event and a meal ticket will be provided to volunteers. Contact City Recreation at their office in Skypark or call 438-3251.
- One last announcement for the July 4 events. The parade down Scotts Valley Drive starts at 3:00 pm. Application to be in the parade is on the City's web site. There will be a flyover during the parade. The July 4 fireworks event is at Skypark. For the first time, music will start at 4:30 with the Joint Chiefs, so get there early. They will be followed by Mike Hadley and the Groove at 6:00 pm. Another jump house for the kids will be added, so there will be three instead of two jump houses. New on the food menu will be finger food appetizers, a humus wrap for vegetarians, and a pulled pork sandwich. It's a great event.
- Police Chief Weiss announced that retired Police Lieutenant John Hohmann has been organizing the final leg of the Torch Run, which will be held on Thursday, July 16 at 11:00 am, for the 2015 World Summer Games for the Special Olympics, being held in Los Angeles.
- Police Chief Weiss also gave an update regarding the recent 72 hour closure of the skate park, which was related to non-compliance with the helmet rule.

PUBLIC COMMENT

No one came forward.

ALTERATIONS TO CONSENT AGENDA

M/S: Lind/Johnson

To approve the Consent Agenda.

Carried 5/0 (AYES: Aguilar, Bustichi, Johnson, Lind, Reed)

Consent Agenda:

- A. Approve City Council meeting minutes of 6-17-15
- B. Approve Agreement for Professional Services between the City of Scotts Valley and Mesiti-Miller Engineering, Inc. for the design of the Storm Damage Repair of Pedestrian Path on Granite Creek Road and authorize City Manager to execute the agreement

**ALTERATIONS TO
REGULAR AGENDA**

M/S: Aguilar/Lind

To approve the Regular Agenda.

Carried 5/0 (AYES: Aguilar, Bustichi, Johnson, Lind, Reed)

REGULAR AGENDA

- 1. **Future Council agenda items**

None.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

- 2. **Consider first reading and introduction of a Zoning Ordinance Amendment regarding outdoor storage, File No. AZO15-001**

Mayor Bustichi recused himself from this item due to a conflict of interest.

SP Fodge presented the written staff report and responded to questions from Council.

PUBLIC HEARING OPENED - 7:00 PM

Juneen Lee McCombs and Jason McCombs, business owners of "Scotts Valley RV Storage" located on Mt. Hermon Road, spoke about their business operations and services to both City and County residents. They requested to stay in their current location until the Town Center is developed.

Phillip A. Passafuime, Attorney for Mr. Schriver, business and property owner of "Scotts Valley Sprinkler & Pipe Supply" located on Scotts Valley Drive, spoke about protecting his client's interests and requested confirmation that the business would be allowed to continue (as a legal nonconforming use) and would not be subject to the new ordinance.

PUBLIC HEARING CLOSED - 7:10 PM

M/S: Aguilar/Reed

To approve Resolution No. 1904 approving negative declaration ND15-001 to regulate outdoor storage uses pursuant to Zoning Ordinance Amendment AZO15-001, via Ordinance No. 16-133.3.

Carried 4/0/1 (AYES: Aguilar, Johnson, Lind, Reed; ABSENT: Bustichi)

M/S: Aguilar/Reed

To approve first reading and introduction of Ordinance No. 16-133.3 amending Section 17.04.180 (definitions of "O" terms), Section 17.04.220 (definitions of "S" terms), 17.20.030 (conditional uses in the C-S zone), 17.26.030 (conditional uses in the I-L zone), 17.20.040 (development standards in the C-S zone), 17.26.040 (development standards in the I-L zone), and adding Section 17.20.035 (prohibited uses in the C-S zone) of Title 17, Zoning, of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code, to prohibit new outdoor storage uses in the C-S zone and on parcels on Mt. Hermon Road and Scotts Valley Drive no matter the zone and to establish development standards for screening outdoor storage in the I-L zone; Zoning Ordinance Amendment AZO15-001, and waive the reading thereof.

Motion Failed 2/2/1 (AYES: Aguilar, Reed; NOES: Johnson, Lind; ABSENT: Bustichi)

CA Powell explained that the Council could amend the ordinance to eliminate the Mt. Hermon Road corridor.

After Council discussion, in order to minimize the unintended consequences of displacing RV's and other large items into residential neighborhoods, the Council removed language referencing Mt. Hermon Road and added language to clarify where outdoor storage is prohibited and a conditional use in the C-S zone subject to the new development standards.

The following amendments to the Ordinance were approved:

- (1) Section 1. SVMC Section 17.04.180 Definition of "O" terms: *Outdoor storage uses are prohibited in the C-S zone on Scotts Valley Drive and on all other properties located on Mt. Hermon Road and Scotts Valley Drive, no matter the zone. On all other properties zoned C-S, outdoor storage uses are conditional uses.*
- (2) Section 3. SVMC Section 17.20.030 Conditional uses in C-S zone: Replace "J. Outdoor storage" as a conditional use;
- (3) Section 4. SVMC Section 17.20.035 Prohibited uses in C-S zone: *Outdoor storage uses are prohibited in the C-S zone on Scotts Valley Drive and on all other properties located on Mt. Hermon Road and Scotts Valley Drive, no matter the zone. On all other properties zoned C-S, outdoor storage uses are conditional uses.*
- (4) Section 5. SVMC Section 17.20.040 Development standards in C-S zone: Add the same new development standards in I-L zone into the C-S zone.

- (5) Section 7. SVMC Chapter 17.26 and Chapter 17.20 is hereby amended by deleting and adding the text to include outdoor storage design standards for the I-L and the C-S zone.

M/S: Aguilar/Johnson

To approve first reading and introduction of Ordinance No. 16-133.3 as follows, amending Section 17.04.180 (definitions of "O" terms), Section 17.04.220 (definitions of "S" terms), 17.20.030 (conditional uses in the C-S zone), 17.26.030 (conditional uses in the I-L zone), 17.20.040 (development standards in the C-S zone), 17.26.040 (development standards in the I-L zone), and adding Section 17.20.035 (prohibited uses in the C-S zone) of Title 17, Zoning, of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code, to prohibit outdoor storage uses on Scotts Valley Drive no matter the zone, to allow outdoor storage uses in the C-S zone as conditional uses only and to establish development standards for screening outdoor storage in the I-L and C-S zones; Zoning Ordinance Amendment AZO15-001

Carried 4/0/1 (AYES: Aguilar, Johnson, Lind, Reed; ABSENT: Bustichi)

3. Consider first reading and introduction of three Zoning Ordinance Amendments regarding density bonus, reasonable accommodation, emergency shelters and transitional and supportive housing, File Nos. AZO15-002, AZO15-003, AZO15-004

SP Fodge presented the written staff report and responded to questions from Council.

Bill Wiseman, Kimley Horn and Associates, Inc., provided a presentation highlighting the zoning ordinance amendments and the reasons behind the amendments, and responded to questions from Council.

PUBLIC HEARING OPENED - 7:42 PM

Mark Lee, Ben Lomond resident, questioned the housing incentives and review process that will be required.

PUBLIC HEARING CLOSED - 7:45 PM

M/S: Aguilar/Lind

To approve first reading and introduction of Ordinance No. 16-136 amending Title 17, Zoning, of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code regarding density bonus as amended adding the wording "very low, low," to Section 17.62.030(F)(2) immediately before moderate-income housing, and waive the reading thereof.

Carried 5/0 (AYES: Aguilar, Bustichi, Johnson, Lind, Reed)

M/S: Aguilar/Lind

To approve first reading and introduction of Ordinance No. 16-137 amending Title 17, Zoning, of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code to adopt the City's reasonable accommodation Procedures, and waive the reading thereof.

Carried 5/0 (AYES: Aguilar, Bustichi, Johnson, Lind, Reed)

M/S: Aguilar/Lind

To approve first reading and introduction of Ordinance No. 16-138 amending Title 17, Zoning, of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code to adopt the City's regulatory provisions for emergency shelters and transitional and supportive housing, and waive the reading thereof.

Carried 5/0 (AYES: Aguilar, Bustichi, Johnson, Lind, Reed)

4. Skypark Open Space Maintenance Assessment District No. 1: Resolution No. 1555-SP-027; Annual Engineer's Report Skypark

CM Reed stated that he lives within this assessment district and recused himself from consideration of this item.

PWD Hamby presented the written staff report and responded to questions from Council.

PUBLIC HEARING OPENED - 7:49 PM

No one came forward.

PUBLIC HEARING CLOSED - 7:49 PM

M/S: Lind/Johnson

To approve Resolution No. 1555-SP-27 ordering and authorizing the levy and collection of assessments therein pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, Skypark Open Space Maintenance District.

Carried 4/0/1 (AYES: Aguilar, Bustichi, Johnson, Lind; ABSENT: Reed)

5. Pinewood Estates Landscape Maintenance Assessment District: Resolution No. 1213.29; Annual Engineer's Report Pinewood

PWD Hamby presented the written staff report and responded to questions from Council.

PUBLIC HEARING OPENED - 7:51 PM

No one came forward.

PUBLIC HEARING CLOSED - 7:51 PM

M/S: Lind/Aguilar

To approve Resolution No. 1213.29 ordering and authorizing the levy and collection of assessments therein pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972, Pinewood Estates Landscape Maintenance District.

Carried 5/1 (AYES: Aguilar, Bustichi, Johnson, Lind, Reed)

CONVENE TO CLOSED SESSION

The City Council convened to closed session at 7:53 p.m. to discuss the following items:

1. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.6, the City Council met in closed session to confer with their labor negotiator regarding employee negotiations with SEIU, Mid Management Group, Management Group, Scotts Valley Police Bargaining Unit, Scotts Valley Police Supervisors Association.

RECONVENE TO OPEN SESSION

The City Council reconvened to open session at 8:30 p.m.

REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN DURING CLOSED SESSION

Mayor Bustichi announced that there was nothing to report.

ADJOURNMENT The meeting adjourned at 8:31 p.m.

Approved: _____
Dene Bustichi, Mayor

Attest: _____
Tracy A. Ferrara, City Clerk

BANK	VENDOR	CHECK#	DATE	AMOUNT
BA	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT			
000182	A SIGN ASAP	104904	07/24/15	156.33
003023	ALLEN & SONS/GEORGE	104905	07/24/15	95.00
000881	ALVAREZ INDUSTRIES INC.	104906	07/24/15	2,474.00
001670	AT & T	104907	07/24/15	247.47
000021	BOWMAN & WILLIAMS	104908	07/24/15	28,503.96
000437	BRASS KEY LOCKSMITH	104909	07/24/15	39.69
001633	CAL-WEST LIGHTING & SIGN	104910	07/24/15	1,165.00
003005	CHALLENGER SPORTS CORPOR	104911	07/24/15	2,467.50
003191	CHILDREN'S DISCOVERY MUS	104912	07/24/15	132.00
000753	CONFLICT RESOLUTION CENT	104913	07/24/15	739.00
003451	DEFFENBAUGH/ERIC	104914	07/24/15	98.00
000318	DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	104915	07/24/15	1,141.44
001991	FASTENAL	104916	07/24/15	14.64
000202	FEDERAL EXPRESS	104917	07/24/15	437.03
000375	FIRST ALARM SECURITY & P	104918	07/24/15	440.00
000375	FIRST ALARM SECURITY & P	104919	07/24/15	165.00
003154	FLANNERY/MARLENE	104920	07/24/15	50.06
001597	FLEMING/JOSEPHINE	104921	07/24/15	13,545.00
001782	FLORES/CARLOS	104922	07/24/15	315.00
.14922	FOSSGREEN/VERONIQUE	104923	07/24/15	77.33
.14924	GIBSON/GERI	104924	07/24/15	29.86
000057	HACH COMPANY	104925	07/24/15	149.29
001856	HUB INTERNATIONAL	104926	07/24/15	740.38
003277	IMPERIAL SPRINKLER SUPPL	104927	07/24/15	995.47
001992	KOSMONT COMPANIES, INC	104928	07/24/15	8,747.25
001375	LEGAN DDS/THOMAS L	104929	07/24/15	785.00
001950	LEWIS TREE SERVICE INC	104930	07/24/15	300.00
003403	MAR-KEN INTERNATIONAL PO	104931	07/24/15	260.00
003212	MUNICIPAL MAINTENANCE EQ	104932	07/24/15	772.43
003190	OLD SPAGHETTI FACTORY	104933	07/24/15	196.10
003065	PACIFIC EDGE	104934	07/24/15	270.00
002063	PATEL-CROSKREY/DARSHANA	104935	07/24/15	349.18
000382	PETE'S OUTFLOW TECHNICIA	104936	07/24/15	185.00
000100	PETTY CASH - R. LIEB	104937	07/24/15	100.00
000100	PETTY CASH - R. LIEB	104938	07/24/15	173.38
000100	PETTY CASH - R. LIEB	104939	07/24/15	88.70
001233	PORTER DDS MS/BRENT J	104940	07/24/15	473.60
003117	PRIORITY 1 PUBLIC SAFETY	104941	07/24/15	2,504.64
002043	ROYAL WHOLESALE ELECTRIC	104942	07/24/15	6.61
.14921	RUSSO-BOYES/CHI-CHA	104943	07/24/15	474.57
001894	S.V. WATER DISTRICT - BU	104944	07/24/15	481.05
003407	SAN JOSE BMW VESPA	104945	07/24/15	217.50
003450	SAN JOSE GIANTS	104946	07/24/15	363.00
001919	SANTA CRUZ BEACH BOARDWA	104947	07/24/15	382.58
001919	SANTA CRUZ BEACH BOARDWA	104948	07/24/15	138.40
001533	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BANK	104949	07/24/15	1,763.23
001533	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BANK	104950	07/24/15	1,060.61
000127	SANTA CRUZ SENTINEL	104951	07/24/15	324.50

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BANK	VENDOR	CHECK#	DATE	AMOUNT	
BA	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT				
	003116 SARKISSIAN/NORA	104952	07/24/15	504.00	
	000131 SCOTTS VALLEY MEDICAL	104953	07/24/15	50.00	
	000405 SILVERSTEIN/THOMAS	104954	07/24/15	789.52	
	.14923 SILVIA/DONNA	104955	07/24/15	46.51	
	001844 STERLING WATER TECHNOLOG	104956	07/24/15	8,674.02	
	000143 SUMMIT UNIFORMS	104957	07/24/15	1,836.79	
	001560 TRITON CONSTRUCTION	104958	07/24/15	75.00	
	000754 UPS STORE/THE	104959	07/24/15	25.00	
	001211 WALNUT AVE WOMEN'S CENTE	104960	07/24/15	2,131.00	
	001625 YOSHIDA DDS/NOREEN	104961	07/24/15	30.00	
	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT			88,797.62	***

SCOTTS VALLEY ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY
07/27/2015 08:24:12
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BANK	VENDOR	CHECK#	DATE	AMOUNT
REPORT TOTALS:				88,797.62

RECORDS PRINTED - 000104

GL540R

FUND RECAP:

FUND	DESCRIPTION	DISBURSEMENTS
001	GENERAL	27,105.99
004	RECREATION	6,316.55
008	TRAFFIC IMPACT MITIGATION	8,424.73
009	PARKS & REC FACILITIES	1,356.25
010	WASTEWATER OPERATIONS	15,101.35
011	TERTIARY TREATMENT PLANT	149.29
023	SVRDA SUCCESSOR AGENCY	8,747.25
025	GENERAL TRUST	6,612.51
028	SENIOR CENTER	1,422.48
050	PINEWOOD EST LNDSCP MAINT DT	95.00
112	DENTAL INS INTERNAL SERV	1,603.60
123	COMMUNITY FACILITY CENTER	1,910.00
150	GENERAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	7,447.98
306	SUPPL LAW ENFORCEMENT SRVS	2,504.64
TOTAL ALL FUNDS		88,797.62

BANK RECAP:

BANK	NAME	DISBURSEMENTS
BA	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT	88,797.62
TOTAL ALL BANKS		88,797.62

BANK	VENDOR	CHECK#	DATE	AMOUNT
BA	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT			
000182	A SIGN ASAP	104749	07/16/15	137.03
003123	A T & T	104750	07/16/15	367.41
000705	ADVOCACY, INC	104751	07/16/15	372.75
.14919	ANANDA SANGHA OF THE RED	104752	07/16/15	136.00
000563	APPI	104753	07/16/15	971.86
001009	ARD/KRISTIN	104754	07/16/15	146.26
003319	ARMSTRONG/KILEY	104755	07/16/15	314.07
003409	ARON/LINDA	104756	07/16/15	30.00
001670	AT & T	104757	07/16/15	2,004.11
000097	AT&T	104758	07/16/15	154.56
002010	ATCO INTERNATIONAL	104759	07/16/15	400.00
001278	AVERA DDS MS/JOHN B	104760	07/16/15	165.00
000205	BACK TO EDEN INC	104761	07/16/15	2,850.00
003416	BALBOA CAPITAL	104762	07/16/15	284.36
.14918	BASKIN ROBBINS	104763	07/16/15	141.44
001822	BC LABORATORIES INC.	104764	07/16/15	384.00
003107	BELTZ/ZOE	104765	07/16/15	1,470.00
003419	BIKE DOJO, LLC	104766	07/16/15	595.00
001477	BLISS/MARCIA	104767	07/16/15	534.00
001911	BOARDWALK BOWL	104768	07/16/15	274.72
000063	BOGNER SERVICE CO./PHIL	104769	07/16/15	367.65
001040	BOGNER SHEET METAL	104770	07/16/15	367.65
000021	BOWMAN & WILLIAMS	104771	07/16/15	180.00
000437	BRASS KEY LOCKSMITH	104772	07/16/15	43.08
001566	BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE	104773	07/16/15	485.72
001216	C & N TRACTORS	104774	07/16/15	330.35
001017	C.W.E.A.	104775	07/16/15	79.00
003174	CAPITAL ONE COMMERCIAL	104776	07/16/15	1,020.91
003446	CARROT-TOP INDUSTRIES	104777	07/16/15	307.32
000756	CENTRAL HOME SUPPLY	104778	07/16/15	188.86
000700	CHILD DEVELOPMENT RESOUR	104779	07/16/15	616.00
001051	COASTAL EVERGREEN CORP	104780	07/16/15	120.00
001428	COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL	104781	07/16/15	202.25
001103	CREATIVE FORMS & CONCEPT	104782	07/16/15	1,017.53
001664	CROP PRODUCTION SERVICES	104783	07/16/15	380.50
000037	CRYSTAL SPRINGS WATER CO	104784	07/16/15	116.15
003043	CSG CONSULTANTS, INC	104785	07/16/15	20,446.66
003398	CYPRESS ENVIRONMENTAL	104786	07/16/15	880.00
001084	DAPPER TIRE CO	104787	07/16/15	546.84
000389	DASSEL'S PETROLEUM INC	104788	07/16/15	4,714.01
000488	DIENTES COMMUNITY DENTAL	104789	07/16/15	323.75
003298	DISCOVERY DOOR	104790	07/16/15	85.76
003447	DORAN POLYGRAPH SERVICES	104791	07/16/15	250.00
001362	DUNCAN AUTO TECH	104792	07/16/15	112.04
001257	EBRAHIMIAN DDS/MARK	104793	07/16/15	710.40
000072	ECOLOGY ACTION OF SC	104794	07/16/15	1,225.00
001991	FASTENAL	104795	07/16/15	1,362.94
000051	FISHER SCIENTIFIC	104796	07/16/15	80.81

BANK	VENDOR	CHECK#	DATE	AMOUNT
BA	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT			
001042	GOLDEN GATE PETROLEUM	104797	07/16/15	3,247.18
001881	GRAINGER	104798	07/16/15	421.49
003448	G3 ENGINEERING INC	104799	07/16/15	752.33
000057	HACH COMPANY	104800	07/16/15	61.20
001873	HARRIS/BUCK	104801	07/16/15	1,220.60
003444	HART/CYNTHIA S	104802	07/16/15	577.50
003449	HOSPICE OF SANTA CRUZ CO	104803	07/16/15	523.00
001841	IDEXX LABORATORIES, INC.	104804	07/16/15	1,737.34
001925	INDUSTRIAL CHEM LABS &	104805	07/16/15	105.96
000835	INTERSTATE SALES	104806	07/16/15	2,195.17
001308	JOHNSON DDS/BRETT	104807	07/16/15	212.00
.14913	JOHNSON/TOM	104808	07/16/15	40.00
003292	KIMLEY-HORN & ASSOCIATES	104809	07/16/15	3,832.51
003292	KIMLEY-HORN & ASSOCIATES	104810	07/16/15	14,190.30
003292	KIMLEY-HORN & ASSOCIATES	104811	07/16/15	17,960.88
001992	KOSMONT COMPANIES, INC	104812	07/16/15	5,336.24
001333	LARA/ JESUS D	104813	07/16/15	92.01
000078	LLOYD'S TIRE SERVICE INC	104814	07/16/15	416.08
000284	LOGAN & POWELL, LLP	104815	07/16/15	10,210.00
002078	METRO MOBILE COMMUNICATI	104816	07/16/15	306.61
003171	MICHALAK/GENE	104817	07/16/15	220.00
001926	MICROTECH SCIENTIFIC	104818	07/16/15	366.53
000218	MID VALLEY SUPPLY	104819	07/16/15	1,490.32
000083	MISSION UNIFORM SERVICE	104820	07/16/15	1,855.88
001418	MONTEREY REGIONAL	104821	07/16/15	5,613.30
000939	NATIONAL COMTEL NETWORK	104822	07/16/15	66.08
000463	NOB HILL FOODS	104823	07/16/15	109.96
001872	NORTH CENTRAL LABORATORI	104824	07/16/15	602.92
001988	O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE, INC	104825	07/16/15	281.83
001615	OLIN CORP-CHLOR ALKALI	104826	07/16/15	3,735.89
000089	OLIVE SPRINGS QUARRY INC	104827	07/16/15	1,367.39
001802	ONTRAC	104828	07/16/15	79.40
003336	OPEN COUNTER	104829	07/16/15	5,000.00
000101	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC C	104830	07/16/15	38,668.76
000101	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC C	104831	07/16/15	176.20
000101	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC C	104832	07/16/15	40.60
000098	PALACE ART & OFFICE	104833	07/16/15	5,505.46
003443	PAPE' MACHINERY EXCHANGE	104834	07/16/15	30.50
003223	PETROGLYPH	104835	07/16/15	360.69
.14914	PHOTOFLEX, INC	104836	07/16/15	45.00
001503	PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO/	104837	07/16/15	602.55
003230	REDWOOD TOXICOLOGY LAB	104838	07/16/15	64.00
000171	RIVERSIDE LIGHTING INC	104839	07/16/15	199.97
002043	ROYAL WHOLESALE ELECTRIC	104840	07/16/15	226.42
000134	S.V. WATER DISTRICT	104841	07/16/15	11,165.80
001894	S.V. WATER DISTRICT - BU	104842	07/16/15	414.43
003407	SAN JOSE BMW VESPA	104843	07/16/15	3,106.65
000135	SAN LORENZO VALLEY WATER	104844	07/16/15	30.64

BANK	VENDOR	CHECK#	DATE	AMOUNT	
BA	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT				
	.14915 SANCHEZ/ROBERTO	104845	07/16/15	200.00	
	001939 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SHERIF	104846	07/16/15	380.21	
	000126 SANTA CRUZ FIRE EQUIPMEN	104847	07/16/15	1,772.02	
	001887 SANTA CRUZ ROLLER PALLAD	104848	07/16/15	225.00	
	000122 SANTA CRUZ/CITY OF	104849	07/16/15	1,360.71	
	000129 SCOTTS VALLEY BANNER	104850	07/16/15	1,600.75	
	000319 SCOTTS VALLEY CAR WASH	104851	07/16/15	234.86	
	001547 SCOTTS VALLEY OUTDOOR PO	104852	07/16/15	29.63	
	000133 SCOTTS VALLEY SPRINKLER	104853	07/16/15	46.54	
	000160 SEA BERG METAL FABRICATO	104854	07/16/15	1,250.63	
	000916 SECOND HARVEST FOOD BANK	104855	07/16/15	960.00	
	000707 SENIOR CITIZEN'S LEGAL S	104856	07/16/15	2,579.00	
	000710 SENIOR NETWORK SERVICES,	104857	07/16/15	352.00	
	000799 SENIOR'S COUNCIL OF SANT	104858	07/16/15	2,895.00	
	003431 SGPA	104859	07/16/15	2,648.75	
	000805 SHAPE INC.	104860	07/16/15	548.10	
	003085 SHRED-IT USA INC	104861	07/16/15	287.57	
	000405 SILVERSTEIN/THOMAS	104862	07/16/15	2,811.05	
	001923 SIRCHIE	104863	07/16/15	112.79	
	001535 SKIP'S TIRE & AUTO CENTE	104864	07/16/15	595.00	
	003312 SLAKEY BROS INC	104865	07/16/15	83.92	
	000141 SNAP-ON TOOLS CORPORATIO	104866	07/16/15	154.43	
	000682 STAPLES INC.	104867	07/16/15	80.46	
	002053 STEPFORD	104868	07/16/15	5,443.00	
	001487 STEVENSON'S LANDSCAPING	104869	07/16/15	250.00	
	.14917 STUART/LARRY	104870	07/16/15	45.00	
	003363 SUSCO/JOSEPH	104871	07/16/15	928.00	
	001033 TIMES PUBLISHING GROUP	104872	07/16/15	150.00	
	001366 U.S. BANCORP OFFICE	104873	07/16/15	1,212.73	
	003435 ULTRAMAX	104874	07/16/15	3,253.49	
	.14916 VALENCIA/MARIA	104875	07/16/15	7,812.87	
	001803 VARGAS ACADEMY OF	104876	07/16/15	604.10	
	001106 VERIZON WIRELESS	104877	07/16/15	1,341.60	
	000899 VISTA CENTER FOR THE BLI	104878	07/16/15	503.50	
	001638 WATSONVILLE CADILLAC BUI	104879	07/16/15	118.56	
	000153 WEST GROUP	104880	07/16/15	262.00	
	000154 WINCHESTER AUTO STORES	104881	07/16/15	607.93	
	003166 WISDOM/ANGIE	104882	07/16/15	665.22	
	003445 YONG CHOI	104883	07/16/15	910.00	
	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT			238,475.74	***

SCOTTS VALLEY ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY
07/17/2015 15:05:59
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Check Register

BANK	VENDOR	CHECK#	DATE	AMOUNT
REPORT TOTALS:				238,475.74

RECORDS PRINTED - 000302

GL540R

FUND RECAP:

FUND	DESCRIPTION	DISBURSEMENTS
----	-----	
001	GENERAL	96,046.38
004	RECREATION	17,877.75
008	TRAFFIC IMPACT MITIGATION	9,223.70
009	PARKS & REC FACILITIES	3,832.51
010	WASTEWATER OPERATIONS	61,420.38
011	TERTIARY TREATMENT PLANT	4,617.52
023	SVRDA SUCCESSOR AGENCY	5,504.24
025	GENERAL TRUST	25,385.88
028	SENIOR CENTER	1,206.14
035	GREEN BUILDING FUNDING	851.41
050	PINEWOOD EST LNDSCP MAINT DT	41.23
077	SKYPARK MAINT ASSESS DIST	5,222.56
112	DENTAL INS INTERNAL SERV	2,015.40
123	COMMUNITY FACILITY CENTER	1,115.45
150	GENERAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	4,115.19
TOTAL ALL FUNDS		238,475.74

BANK RECAP:

BANK	NAME	DISBURSEMENTS
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BA	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT	238,475.74
TOTAL ALL BANKS		238,475.74

Check Register

BANK	VENDOR	CHECK#	DATE	AMOUNT	
BA	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT				
	000205 BACK TO EDEN INC	104884	07/15/15	950.00	
	003416 BALBOA CAPITAL	104885	07/15/15	284.36	
	001066 BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CARE I	104886	07/15/15	126.00	
	001017 C.W.E.A.	104887	07/15/15	50.00	
	001385 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOY	104888	07/15/15	116,726.91	
	001349 CALVERT DDS/M SCOTT	104889	07/15/15	225.60	
	002091 COMCAST	104890	07/15/15	430.62	
	.14920 DIAMOND VIEW AUTO GLASS	104891	07/15/15	285.00	
	001819 HARTFORD/THE	104892	07/15/15	100.00	
	002067 INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE	104893	07/15/15	155.00	
	001308 JOHNSON DDS/BRETT	104894	07/15/15	89.60	
	001333 LARA/ JESUS D	104895	07/15/15	741.52	
	000291 MBASIA	104896	07/15/15	211,213.00	
	001234 MC GRAW DDS/BERNARD	104897	07/15/15	115.00	
	001485 O'NEILL SEA ODYSSEY	104898	07/15/15	22,630.00	
	001279 PACIFIC CREST ENGINEERIN	104899	07/15/15	440.00	
	001503 PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO/	104900	07/15/15	602.57	
	000151 VISION SERVICE PLAN	104901	07/15/15	1,203.20	
	003145 WAGE WORKS	104902	07/15/15	110.00	
	000155 XEROX CORPORATION	104903	07/15/15	5,719.82	
	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT			362,198.20	***

SCOTTS VALLEY FINANCE DEPT.
CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY
07/17/2015 15:23:47
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Check Register

BANK	VENDOR	CHECK#	DATE	AMOUNT
REPORT TOTALS:				362,198.20

RECORDS PRINTED - 000109

GL540R

FUND RECAP:

FUND	DESCRIPTION	DISBURSEMENTS
001	GENERAL	241,388.10
002	RECYCLING/ENVIRONMENTAL	22,630.00
004	RECREATION	21,292.46
010	WASTEWATER OPERATIONS	63,397.96
011	TERTIARY TREATMENT PLANT	5,186.87
025	GENERAL TRUST	741.52
028	SENIOR CENTER	2,645.51
077	SKYPARK MAINT ASSESS DIST	950.00
112	DENTAL INS INTERNAL SERV	430.20
123	COMMUNITY FACILITY CENTER	3,535.58
TOTAL ALL FUNDS		362,198.20

BANK RECAP:

BANK	NAME	DISBURSEMENTS
BA	GENERAL CHECKING ACCOUNT	362,198.20
TOTAL ALL BANKS		362,198.20

ORDINANCE NO. 188

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY ADDING CHAPTER 5.22 OF
TITLE 5 OF THE SCOTTS VALLEY MUNICIPAL CODE REQUIRING TOBACCO
RETAILER LICENSES AND AMENDING CHAPTER 8.25 OF THE SCOTTS VALLEY
MUNICIPAL CODE TO REGULATE THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY AS
FOLLOWS:**

SECTION 1. Title 5 of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding
a new Chapter 5.22 entitled "Tobacco Retailer Licenses" to read as follows:

"Chapter 5.22

Tobacco Retailer Licenses

- 5.22.010 Definitions
- 5.22.020 Tobacco retailer license – Violations.
- 5.22.030 Limits on tobacco retail license.
- 5.22.040 Application procedure.
- 5.22.050 Issuance of tobacco retail license.
- 5.22.060 License renewal and expiration.
- 5.22.070 License nontransferable.
- 5.22.080 Fee for license.
- 5.22.090 Suspension or revocation of license by Chief of Police.
- 5.22.100 Notice of intended decision.
- 5.22.110 Procedure for hearing before the Chief of Police.
- 5.22.120 Decision of the Chief of Police.
- 5.22.130 Appeal.
- 5.22.140 Tobacco retailing without a license – Seizure.
- 5.22.150 Enforcement.
- 5.22.160 Notice.
- 5.22.170 Stipulated fine in lieu of hearing.

5.22.010 DEFINITIONS.

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this chapter, shall have the meanings defined in this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "Chief of Police" shall refer to the City of Scotts Valley Chief of Police or the person designated by the Chief of Police.

(b) "Drug paraphernalia" shall have the definitions set forth in California Health and Safety Code Section 11014.5, as that section may be amended from time to time.

(c) “Electronic Smoking Device” means an electronic device that can be used to deliver an inhaled dose of nicotine, or other substances, including any component, part, or accessory of such a device, whether or not sold separately. “Electronic Smoking Device” includes any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an electronic cigarette, an electronic cigar, an electronic cigarillo, an electronic pipe, an electronic hookah, or any other product name or descriptor.

(d) “Person” shall mean any natural person, partnership, cooperative association, corporation, personal representative, receiver, trustee, assignee, or any other legal entity.

(e) “Proprietor” shall mean a person with an ownership or managerial interest in a business. An ownership interest shall be deemed to exist when a person has a ten percent or greater interest in the stock, assets, or income of a business other than the sole interest of security for debt. A managerial interest shall be deemed to exist when a person can or does have or share ultimate control over the day-to-day operations of a business.

(f) “Tobacco paraphernalia” shall mean any item designed for the consumption, use, or preparation of Tobacco Products.

(g) “Tobacco product” shall mean:

(1) Any product containing, made or derived from tobacco or nicotine that is intended for human consumption whether smoked, heated, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, little cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, snuff; and

(2) any Electronic Smoking Device. Notwithstanding any provision of subsections (1) and (2) to the contrary, “Tobacco Product” includes any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product whether or not sold separately. “Tobacco Product” does not include any product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the sale as a tobacco cessation product or for other therapeutic purposes where such product is marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

(h) “Tobacco retailer” shall mean any person or business which sells, offers for sale, or does or offers to exchange for any form of consideration, tobacco, tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia or Electronic Smoking Devices, or who distributes free or low-cost samples of tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia or Electronic Smoking Devices. “Tobacco retailing” shall mean the doing of any of these things. This definition is without regard to the quantity of tobacco, tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia or Electronic Smoking Devices sold, offered for sale, exchanged, or offered for exchange.

(i) "Self-Service Display" means the open display or storage of Tobacco Products or Tobacco Paraphernalia in a manner that is physically accessible in any way to the general public without the assistance of the retailer or employee of the retailer and a direct person-to-person transfer between the purchaser and the retailer or employee of the retailer.

5.22.020 TOBACCO RETAILER LICENSE – VIOLATIONS.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to act as a tobacco retailer, or to display or advertise the sale of tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia or Electronic Smoking Devices, without complying with Chapter 8.20 and obtaining and maintaining a valid tobacco retailer's license pursuant to this chapter for each location at which that activity is to occur.

(b) Tobacco retailing by persons on foot or from vehicles is prohibited.

(c) Each tobacco retailer license shall be prominently displayed in a publicly visible location at the licensed location.

(d) Positive Identification Required. No person engaged in Tobacco Retailing shall sell or transfer a Tobacco Product or Tobacco Paraphernalia to another person who appears to be under the age of 27 years without first examining the identification of the recipient to confirm that the recipient is at least the minimum age under State law to purchase and possess the Tobacco Product or Tobacco Paraphernalia.

(e) Minimum Age for Persons Selling Tobacco. No Person who is younger than the minimum age established by State law for the purchase or possession of Tobacco Products shall engage in Tobacco Retailing.

(f) Self-Service Displays Prohibited. Tobacco Retailing by means of a Self-Service Display is prohibited, except in a Tobacco Retail Store as defined above.

(g) In the course of tobacco retailing or in the operation of a business or maintenance of a location for which a tobacco retailer's license has been issued, it shall be a violation of this chapter for a licensee, or any of the licensee's agents or employees, to violate any local, state or federal law applicable to tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia, tobacco retailing, narcotics or Electronic Smoking Devices.

5.22.030 LIMITS ON TOBACCO RETAIL LICENSE.

(a) No license shall be issued to authorize tobacco retailing at other than a fixed business place.

(b) No license shall be issued to authorize tobacco retailing at any location for which a tobacco retailer license suspension is in effect or during a period of ineligibility following a revocation.

(c) After the effective date of this ordinance, no license shall be issued to authorize tobacco retailing at any location, measured from the nearest property line, that is within one thousand feet of a school, or 500 feet of a park, or other business or institution whose primary business or purpose is the instruction or education of children or those under the age of 18. Examples of such places include, but are not limited to, tutoring centers, child care centers, recreational facilities and gyms.

5.22.040 APPLICATION PROCEDURE.

(a) Application for a tobacco retailer's license shall be submitted in the name of each proprietor proposing to conduct retail tobacco sales and shall be signed by each proprietor or an authorized agent thereof. The application shall include a statement signed by each proprietor that no drug paraphernalia is or will be sold at the location for which the license is sought.

(b) It shall be the responsibility of each proprietor to be informed regarding all laws applicable to tobacco retailing, including those laws affecting the issuance of a tobacco retailer's license.

(c) No proprietor may rely on the issuance of a tobacco retailer's license as a determination by the city that the proprietor has complied with all laws applicable to tobacco retailing.

(d) A license issued contrary to this chapter, contrary to any other law, or on the basis of false or misleading information supplied by a proprietor shall be revoked pursuant to Section 5.22.090

(e) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to vest in any person obtaining and maintaining a tobacco retailer's license any status or right to act as a tobacco retailer in contravention of any provision of law.

(f) All applications shall be submitted on a form supplied by the city planning department and shall contain the following information:

(1) The name, address, and telephone number of each proprietor of the business that is seeking a license.

(2) The business name, address, and telephone number of the single fixed location for which a license is sought.

(3) A single name and mailing address authorized by each proprietor to receive all communications and notices (the "authorized address") required by, authorized by, or convenient to the enforcement of this chapter. If an authorized address is not supplied, each proprietor shall be understood to consent to the provision of notice at the business address specified in subsection (f)(2).

(4) Proof that the location for which a tobacco retailer's license is sought has been issued a valid state tobacco retailer's license by the California State Board of Equalization, if the tobacco retailer sells products that require such license.

(5) Whether a proprietor has previously been issued a tobacco retailer's license pursuant to this chapter that is or was at any time suspended or revoked, and, if so, the dates and locations of all such suspensions or revocations.

(6) Such other information as the Chief of Police deems reasonably necessary for the administration or enforcement of this chapter.

(7) All information required to be submitted in order to apply for a tobacco retailer's license shall be updated with the city planning department whenever the information changes. A tobacco retailer shall provide the city planning department with any updates within ten business days of a change.

5.22.050 ISSUANCE OF TOBACCO RETAIL LICENSE.

Upon the receipt of a complete application for a tobacco retailer's license and the license fee required by this chapter, the city planning department shall forward the application to the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police shall have the final authority to issue a tobacco retail license unless one or more of the following exists:

(a) The application seeks authorization for tobacco retailing at a location for which a current proprietor's suspension is in effect pursuant to this chapter, for which a current proprietor's license has been revoked pursuant to this chapter, or for which this chapter otherwise prohibits issuance of tobacco retailer licenses;

(b) The application seeks authorization for tobacco retailing for a proprietor to whom a suspension is in effect pursuant to this chapter for the subject location or another location, whose license has been revoked pursuant to this chapter for the subject location or another location, or to whom this chapter otherwise prohibits a tobacco retailer license to be issued;

(c) The city has information that the proprietor or his or her agent or employee has violated any local, state or federal tobacco control law, including this chapter, within the preceding twelve months; or

(d) The application seeks authorization for tobacco retailing that is prohibited pursuant to this chapter or Chapter 8.20, that is otherwise unlawful pursuant to this code, or that is unlawful pursuant to any other local, state, or federal law.

Any denial of an application shall be in writing and shall set forth the reasons for denial of the permit. Such denial shall be subject to appeal in accordance with Section 5.22.130 of this code.

5.22.060 LICENSE RENEWAL AND EXPIRATION.

(a) A tobacco retailer license is invalid unless the appropriate fee has been paid in full and the term of the license has not expired. The term of a tobacco retailer license is one year beginning each fiscal year on July 1st and ending on June 30th of the same year. Each tobacco retailer shall apply for the renewal of his or her tobacco retailer's license and submit the license fee no later than thirty days prior to expiration of the term.

(b) A tobacco retailer's license that is not timely renewed shall expire at the end of its term. To reinstate a license that has expired, or to renew a license not timely renewed pursuant to subsection (a), the proprietor must:

- (1) Submit the license fee.
- (2) Submit a signed affidavit affirming that the proprietor:
 - (i) Has not sold and will not sell any tobacco product, tobacco paraphernalia or Electronic Smoking Devices after the license expiration date and before the license is renewed; or
 - (ii) Has waited the appropriate ineligibility period established for tobacco retailing without a license, as set forth in Section 5.22.090(b) before seeking renewal of the license.

5.22.070 LICENSE NONTRANSFERABLE.

(a) A tobacco retailer's license may not be transferred from one person to another or from one location to another. Whenever a tobacco retailing location has a change in proprietor a new tobacco retailer's license is required.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, prior violations at a location shall continue to be counted against a location and license ineligibility periods shall continue to apply to a location unless:

- (1) The location has been fully transferred to a new proprietor or fully transferred to entirely new proprietors; and
- (2) The new proprietor(s) provides the city with clear and convincing evidence that the new proprietor(s) has acquired or is acquiring the location in an arm's length transaction. As used in this section, the term "arm's length transaction" shall mean a sale in good faith and for valuable consideration that reflects the fair market value in the open market between two informed and willing parties, neither of which is under any compulsion to participate in the transaction. A sale between relatives, related companies or partners, or a sale for which a significant purpose is avoiding the effect of the violations of this chapter is not an arm's length transaction.

5.22.080 FEE FOR LICENSE.

The fee to issue or to renew a tobacco retailer's license shall be set by resolution of the City Council from time to time. The fee shall be calculated so as to recover the total cost of both license administration and license enforcement, including, for example, issuing the license, administering the license program, retailer education, retailer inspection and compliance checks, documentation of violations, and prosecution of violators. All fees shall be used exclusively to fund the program. Fees are nonrefundable except as may be required by law.

5.22.090 SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE BY CHIEF OF POLICE.

(a) In addition to any other remedy authorized by law, a tobacco retailer's license may be suspended and eventually revoked if the Chief of Police finds pursuant to this chapter that the licensee, or any of the licensee's agents or employees, has violated any of the requirements, conditions, or prohibitions of this chapter or has pleaded guilty, "no contest" or its equivalent, or admitted to a violation of any law designated in Section 5.22.020. During any period of license suspension, the retailer must remove all tobacco products from public view and cannot sell such products.

(b) Time Period of Suspension of License.

(1) Upon the first time that the Chief of Police makes a finding as set forth in subsection (a), the tobacco retailer's license shall be suspended for up to 30 days.

(2) Upon the second time that the Chief of Police makes a finding as set forth in subsection (a) within sixty months of the first determination, the tobacco retailer's license shall be suspended for 90 days.

(3) Upon the third time that the Chief of Police makes a finding as set forth in subsection (a) within sixty months of the prior determination, the tobacco retailer's license shall be suspended for 180 days.

(4) Upon the fourth and each subsequent time that the Chief of Police makes a finding as set forth in subsection (a) within sixty months of the prior determination, the tobacco retailer's license shall be revoked, and no new license may be issued for the location until five years have passed from the date of revocation.

(c) Revocation of License Issued in Error. A tobacco retailer's license shall be revoked if the Chief of Police finds, after written notice and opportunity to be heard, that one or more of the bases for denial of a license under Section 5.22.030 existed at the time the application was made or at any time before the license was issued. The decision by the Chief of Police shall be final. The revocation shall be without prejudice to the filing of a new application for license.

5.22.100 NOTICE OF INTENDED DECISION.

- (a) Upon determining the existence of any of the grounds for suspension or revocation of a license, the Chief of Police shall issue to the license holder a notice of intended decision.
- (b) The notice of intended decision shall state all the grounds upon which the revocation or suspension is based.
- (c) The notice of intended decision shall advise the permit holder that the suspension or revocation shall become final unless the licensee files a written request for hearing before the Chief of Police within ten calendar days of the date of service of the notice of intended decision.
- (d) The notice of intended decision shall specify the effective date of the suspension or revocation.

5.22.110 PROCEDURE FOR HEARING BEFORE THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

- (a) The written request for a hearing before the Chief of Police must be received by the Chief of Police within ten calendar days of the date of service of the notice of intended decision.
- (b) Upon timely receipt of a written request for a hearing, the Chief of Police shall schedule a hearing which shall be held no later than thirty calendar days after receipt of a timely request for hearing.
- (c) The Chief of Police shall serve a notice of hearing on the licensee at least ten calendar days prior to the scheduled date of the hearing.
- (d) At the hearing before the Chief of Police, or before a hearing officer at the chief's option, the licensee shall be given the opportunity to present witnesses and relevant documentary evidence.
- (e) The hearing will be conducted informally, and the technical rules of evidence shall not apply. Any and all evidence which the Chief of Police or hearing officer deems reliable, relevant, and not unduly repetitious may be considered.

5.22.120 DECISION OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

- (a) The Chief of Police, or hearing officer, shall serve on the licensee a written decision sustaining, reversing, or modifying the Chief's or hearing officer's intended decision.
- (b) The decision by the Chief of Police, designee, or hearing officer after hearing shall become final unless the licensee files an appeal within the time period specified in Chapter 4.20 of this code.

5.22.130 APPEAL.

If a licensee is dissatisfied with the written decision of the Chief of Police or designee, the licensee may file a written appeal. The appeal shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 4.20 of this code. For purposes of Chapter 4.20, the written decision of the Chief of Police or designee shall constitute an abatement order and the Chief of Police shall be the designated enforcement Official.

5.22.140 TOBACCO RETAILING WITHOUT A LICENSE – SEIZURE.

(a) Tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia and Electronic Smoking Devices offered for sale or exchange in violation of this chapter are subject to seizure by the Chief of Police, or any peace officer, and shall be forfeited after the licensee and any other owner of the tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia or Electronic Smoking Devices seized is given reasonable notice and an opportunity to demonstrate that the tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia or Electronic Smoking Devices were not offered for sale or exchange in violation of this chapter.

(b) Forfeited tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia and e-cigarettes shall be maintained and destroyed pursuant to the police department's policy for seized evidence.

5.22.150 ENFORCEMENT.

(a) The remedies provided by this chapter are cumulative and in addition to any other remedies available at law or in equity.

(b) Whenever evidence of a violation of this chapter is obtained in any part through the participation of a person under the age of eighteen years old, such a person shall not be required to appear or give testimony in any civil or administrative process brought to enforce this chapter, and the alleged violation shall be adjudicated based upon the sufficiency and persuasiveness of the evidence presented.

(c) Causing, permitting, aiding, abetting, or concealing a violation of any provision of this chapter shall also constitute a violation of this chapter.

(d) Violations of this chapter are hereby declared to be public nuisances.

(e) In addition to other remedies provided by this chapter or by other law, any violation of this chapter may be remedied or prosecuted pursuant to Title 4 of this code.

(f) (1) A first violation of this chapter shall constitute an infraction punishable by a fine of three hundred dollars.

(2) A second violation of this chapter committed within one year of a first violation shall constitute an infraction punishable by a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) A third violation of this chapter committed within one year of a second violation shall constitute an infraction punishable by a fine of three thousand dollars.

(4) A fourth or subsequent violation of this chapter committed within one year of a prior violation shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of five thousand dollars.

Each day a violation of this chapter exists is a separate offense.

5.22.160 NOTICE.

Whenever a notice is required to be given under this chapter, it shall be addressed to such person to be notified at the authorized address provided in the application for a tobacco retail license pursuant to Section 5.22.040 or, if an authorized address is not supplied, to the business address provided pursuant to Section 5.22.040.

5.22.170 STIPULATED FINE IN LIEU OF HEARING.

For a first or second alleged violation of this chapter within any sixty-month period, the city attorney may allow a tobacco retailer alleged to have violated this chapter to stipulate to the penalties provided for in this section in lieu of the penalties that would otherwise apply under this chapter and to forego a hearing on the allegations. Notice of any stipulation shall be provided to the police department and no hearing shall be held. Stipulations shall not be confidential and shall contain the following terms, plus any other noncriminal provisions established by the city attorney in the interests of justice:

(a) After a first alleged violation of the chapter at a location:

- (1) An agreement to stop acting as a tobacco retailer for one day; and/or
- (2) An administrative penalty of one thousand dollars; and/or
- (3) An admission that the violation occurred and a stipulation that the violation will be considered in determining the penalty for any future violation.

(b) After a second alleged violation of the chapter at a location within any sixty-month period:

- (1) An agreement to stop acting as a tobacco retailer for ten days; and/or
- (2) An administrative penalty of at least five thousand dollars; and/or
- (3) An admission that the violation occurred and a stipulation that the violation will be considered in determining the penalty for any future violations."

SECTION 2. Section 8.25.010J of Chapter 8.25 of Title 8 of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. “8.25.010J “Tobacco product” shall mean:

(1) Any substance containing tobacco leaf, including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, hookah tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco, dipping tobacco, bidis, or any other preparation of tobacco; or

(2) Any product or formulation of matter containing biologically active amounts of nicotine that is manufactured, sold, offered for sale, or otherwise distributed with the expectation that the product or matter will be introduced into the human body, but does not include any product specifically approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for use in treating nicotine or tobacco-product dependence.”

SECTION 3. Section 8.25.010L of Chapter 8.25 of Title 8 of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“8.25.010L “Electronic Smoking Device” means an electronic device that can be used to deliver an inhaled dose of nicotine, or other substances, including any component, part, or accessory of such a device, whether or not sold separately. “Electronic Smoking Device” includes any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an electronic cigarette, an electronic cigar, an electronic cigarillo, an electronic pipe, an electronic hookah, or any other product name or descriptor. Any references to e-cigarettes in this Chapter shall include and refer to Electronic Smoking Device.”

SECTION 4. Section 8.25.010 of Chapter 8.25 of Title 8 of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code is hereby amended to add the following subsections to read as follows:

A. “8.25.010M. “Tobacco paraphernalia” shall mean cigarette papers or wrappers, pipes, holders of smoking materials of all types, cigarette rolling machines, and any other item designed for the smoking, preparation, storing, or consumption of tobacco products.

B. 8.25.010N “Tobacco retailer” shall mean any person or business which sells, offers for sale, or does or offers to exchange for any form of consideration, tobacco, tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia or e-cigarettes, or who distributes free or low-cost samples of tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia or e-cigarettes. “Tobacco retailing” shall mean the doing of any of these things. This definition is without regard to the quantity of tobacco, tobacco products, tobacco paraphernalia or e-cigarettes sold, offered for sale, exchanged, or offered for exchange.”

SECTION 5. Section 8.25.020 of Chapter 8.25 of Title 8 of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code is hereby amended to add the following subsections:

A. "8.25.020(d) Positive Identification Required. No Tobacco Retailer shall sell or transfer a Tobacco Product or Tobacco Paraphernalia to another person who appears to be under the age of 27 years without first examining the identification of the recipient to confirm that the recipient is at least the minimum age under State law to purchase and possess the Tobacco Product or Tobacco Paraphernalia."

B. "8.25.020(e) Minimum Age for Persons Selling Tobacco. No Person who is younger than the minimum age established by State law for the purchase or possession of Tobacco Products shall engage in Tobacco Retailing."

C. "8.25.020(f) Self-Service Displays Prohibited. Tobacco Retailing by means of a Self-Service Display is prohibited except in a Tobacco Retail Store as defined above."

SECTION 6. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this Ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision of such Ordinance and shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

SECTION 7. REPEALS CONFLICTING ORDINANCES. All other ordinances of the City of Scotts Valley or provisions of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code which are in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 8. CEQA. The City Council finds and determines that the enactment of this Ordinance is statutorily exempt from environmental review pursuant to the State CEQA Guideline Section 15061(b)(3) because the activity is covered by the general rule that CEQA applies only to projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment. Where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment, the activity is not subject to CEQA.

SECTION 9. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after the date of its adoption. Prior to the expiration of fifteen (15) days from the date of adoption, this Ordinance shall be published in at least three (3) public places.

This Ordinance was introduced on the 15th day of July, 2015, and passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley on the 5th day of August, 2015, by the following votes:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

APPROVED: _____
Dene Bustichi, Mayor

ATTEST:

Tracy A. Ferrara, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Kirsten Powell, City Attorney

City of Scotts Valley INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 5, 2015

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Steve Ando, City Manager

SUBJECT: **Approval of Resolution Urging the State to Provide New Sustainable Funding for State and Local Transportation Infrastructure**

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

California's network of roads and highways are critical to our quality of life and economy. However, the state lacks adequate funding to fix crumbling roads, highways, bridges and transportation infrastructure. The condition of the deteriorating network of roads is staggering:

- California's crumbling roads cost motorists nearly \$600 a year per driver for vehicle maintenance.
- California has the second highest share of roads in "poor condition" in the nation.
- 58% of state roads need rehabilitation or pavement maintenance.
- California has 6 of 10 cities with the worst road conditions in the nation.
- 55% of local bridges require rehabilitation or replacement.
- Nearly 70% of California's urban roads and highways are congested.
- Without additional funding, 1/4 of local streets and roads will be in failed condition by 2024.

The state lacks adequate funding to address these critical deficiencies:

- Local streets and roads face an estimated shortfall of \$78 billion in deferred maintenance and an annual shortfall of \$7.8 billion.
- CalTrans faces a \$59 billion backlog in deferred maintenance and an annual shortfall in the State Highway Operation and Protection *Program (SHOPP)* of \$5.7 billion.

Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. has called an Extraordinary Session on Transportation and Infrastructure to address the immense underfunding of California's roads and highways. Cities and counties own and operate more than 81% of streets and roads throughout the state and have participated in efforts to study unmet funding needs and potential solutions. The *2014 California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment*, providing critical analysis and information on the local transportation network's condition and funding needs, predicts at current funding levels continued significant decline of local streets and roads over the next ten years, deteriorating at a more rapid pace and requiring more costly rehabilitation and rebuilding rather than more cost-effective preventative maintenance.

On July 16, 2015, the League of California Cities' Board of Directors formally adopted a resolution urging Governor Jerry Brown and the legislature to provide new sustainable funding for state and local transportation infrastructure. The League and many cities have been actively advocating this year for a significant investment in transportation infrastructure.

A broad coalition of cities, counties, labor, business, public safety and transportation advocates has formed to meet the Governor's call to address California's chronic transportation infrastructure funding shortfall. During the 2015 special session on transportation, the coalition supports the following priorities:

- 1. Make a significant investment in transportation infrastructure.** Any package should seek to raise at least \$6 billion annually and should remain in place for at least 10 years or until an alternative method of funding our transportation system is agreed upon.
- 2. Focus on maintaining and rehabilitating the current system.** Repairing California's streets and highways involves much more than fixing potholes. It requires major road pavement overlays, fixing unsafe bridges, providing safe access for bicyclists and pedestrians, replacing storm water culverts, as well as operational improvements that necessitate the construction of auxiliary lanes to relieve traffic congestion choke points and fixing design deficiencies that have created unsafe merging and other traffic hazards. Efforts to supply funding for transit in addition to funding for roads should also focus on fixing the system first.
- 3. Equal split between state and local projects.** We support sharing revenue for roadway maintenance equally (50/50) between the state and cities and counties, given the equally-pressing funding needs of both systems, as well as the longstanding historical precedent for collecting transportation user fees through a centralized system and sharing the revenues across the entire network through direct subventions. Ensuring that funding to local governments is provided directly, without intermediaries, will accelerate project delivery and ensure maximum accountability.
- 4. Raise revenues across a broad range of options.** Research by the California Alliance for Jobs and Transportation California shows that voters strongly support increased funding for transportation improvements. They are much more open to a package that spreads potential tax or fee increases across a broad range of options, including fuel taxes, license fees, and registration fees, rather than just one source. Additionally, any package should move California toward an all-users pay structure, in which everyone who benefits from the system contributes to maintaining it – from traditional gasoline-fueled vehicles, to new hybrids or electric vehicles, to commercial vehicles.

5. Invest a portion of diesel tax and/or cap & trade revenue to high-priority goods movement projects. While the focus of a transportation funding package should be on maintaining and rehabilitating the existing system, California has a critical need to upgrade the goods movement infrastructure that is essential to our economic well-being. Establishing a framework to make appropriate investments in major goods movement arteries can lay the groundwork for greater investments in the future that will also improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

6. Strong accountability requirements to protect the taxpayers' investment. Voters and taxpayers must be assured that all transportation revenues are spent responsibly. Local governments are accustomed to employing transparent processes for selecting road maintenance projects aided by pavement management systems, as well as reporting on the expenditure of transportation funds through the State Controller's Local Streets and Roads Annual Report.

7. Provide Consistent Annual Funding Levels. Under current statute, the annual gas tax adjustment by the Board of Equalization is creating extreme fluctuations in funding levels – a \$900 million drop in this budget year alone. A transportation funding package should contain legislation that will create more consistent revenue projections and allow Caltrans and transportation agencies the certainty they need for longer term planning.

FISCAL IMPACT

Based on the following:

- using the \$6 billion per year amount in priority 1 above;
- allocating equally to cities and counties of the one-half received by cities/counties;
- allocating the amount to cities based on population;

the City of Scotts Valley would receive approximately \$547,000 annually for transportation infrastructure / maintenance.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Adopt the attached Resolution 1906 and direct staff to send the resolution to the Governor, Senator Monning, Assembly Member Stone, and the League of California Cities.

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RESOLUTION NO. 1906

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY URGING THE STATE TO PROVIDE NEW SUSTAINABLE FUNDING FOR STATE AND LOCAL TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

WHEREAS, Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. has called an extraordinary session to address the immense underfunding of California's transportation infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, cities and counties own and operate more than 81 percent of streets and roads in California, and from the moment we open our front door to drive to work, bike to school, or walk to the bus station, people are dependent upon a safe, reliable local transportation network; and

WHEREAS, the resulting 2014 California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment, which provides critical analysis and information on the local transportation network's condition and funding needs, indicates that the condition of the local transportation network is deteriorating as predicted in the initial 2008 study; and

WHEREAS, the results show that California's local streets and roads are on a path of significant decline. On a scale of zero (failed) to 100 (excellent), the statewide average pavement condition index (PCI) is 66, placing it in the "at risk" category where pavements will begin to deteriorate much more rapidly and require rehabilitation or rebuilding rather than more cost-effective preventative maintenance if funding is not increased; and

WHEREAS, if funding remains at the current levels, in 10 years, 25 percent of local streets and roads in California will be in "failed" condition; and

WHEREAS, cities and counties need an additional \$1.7 billion just to maintain a status quo pavement condition of 66, and much more revenue to operate the system with Best Management Practices, which would reduce the total amount of funding needed for maintenance in the future; and

WHEREAS, models show that an additional \$3 billion annual investment in the local streets and roads system is expected to improve pavement conditions statewide from an average "at risk" condition to an average "good" condition; and

WHEREAS, if additional funding isn't secured now, it will cost taxpayers twice as much to fix the local system in the future, as failure to act this year will increase unmet funding needs for local transportation facilities by \$11 billion in five years and \$21 billion in ten years; and

WHEREAS, modernizing the local street and road system provides well-paying construction jobs and boosts local economies; and

WHEREAS, the local street and road system is also critical for farm to market needs, interconnectivity, multimodal needs, and commerce; and

WHEREAS, police, fire, and emergency medical services all need safe reliable roads to react quickly to emergency calls and a few minutes of delay can be a matter of life and death; and

WHEREAS, maintaining and preserving the local street and road system in good condition will reduce drive times and traffic congestion, improve bicycle safety, and make the pedestrian experience safer and more appealing, which leads to reduce vehicle emissions helping the State achieve its air quality and greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals; and

WHEREAS, restoring roads before they fail also reduces construction time which results in less air pollution from heavy equipment and less water pollution from site run-off; and

WHEREAS, in addition to the local system, the state highway system needs an additional \$5.7 billion annually to address the state's deferred maintenance; and

WHEREAS, in order to bring the local system back into a cost-effective condition, at least \$7.3 billion annually in new money going directly to cities and counties; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley strongly urges the Governor and Legislature to identify a sufficient and stable funding source for local street and road and state highway maintenance and rehabilitation to ensure the safe and efficient mobility of the traveling public and the economic vitality of California.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley strongly urges the Governor and Legislature to adopt the following priorities for funding California's streets and roads.

1. **Make a significant investment in transportation infrastructure.** Any package should seek to raise at least \$6 billion annually and should remain in place for at least 10 years or until an alternative method of funding our transportation system is agreed upon.
2. **Focus on maintaining and rehabilitating the current system.** Repairing California's streets and highways involves much more than fixing potholes. It requires major road pavement overlays, fixing unsafe bridges, providing safe access for bicyclists and pedestrians, replacing storm water culverts, as well as operational improvements that necessitate the construction of auxiliary lanes to relieve traffic congestion choke points and fixing design deficiencies that have created unsafe merging and other traffic hazards. Efforts to supply funding for transit in addition to funding for roads should also focus on fixing the system first.

3. **Equal split between state and local projects.** We support sharing revenue for roadway maintenance equally (50/50) between the state and cities and counties, given the equally-pressing funding needs of both systems, as well as the longstanding historical precedent for collecting transportation user fees through a centralized system and sharing the revenues across the entire network through direct subventions. Ensuring that funding to local governments is provided directly, without intermediaries, will accelerate project delivery and ensure maximum accountability.
4. **Raise revenues across a broad range of options.** Research by the California Alliance for Jobs and Transportation California shows that voters strongly support increased funding for transportation improvements. They are much more open to a package that spreads potential tax or fee increases across a broad range of options, including fuel taxes, license fees, and registration fees, rather than just one source. Additionally, any package should move California toward an all-users pay structure, in which everyone who benefits from the system contributes to maintaining it – from traditional gasoline-fueled vehicles, to new hybrids or electric vehicles, to commercial vehicles.
5. **Invest a portion of diesel tax and/or cap & trade revenue to high-priority goods movement projects.** While the focus of a transportation funding package should be on maintaining and rehabilitating the existing system, California has a critical need to upgrade the goods movement infrastructure that is essential to our economic well-being. Establishing a framework to make appropriate investments in major goods movement arteries can lay the groundwork for greater investments in the future that will also improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
6. **Strong accountability requirements to protect the taxpayers' investment.** Voters and taxpayers must be assured that all transportation revenues are spent responsibly. Local governments are accustomed to employing transparent processes for selecting road maintenance projects aided by pavement management systems, as well as reporting on the expenditure of transportation funds through the State Controller's Local Streets and Roads Annual Report.
7. **Provide Consistent Annual Funding Levels.** Under current statute, the annual gas tax adjustment by the Board of Equalization is creating extreme fluctuations in funding levels – a \$900 million drop in this budget year alone. A transportation funding package should contain legislation that will create more consistent revenue projections and allow Caltrans and transportation agencies the certainty they need for longer term planning.

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley at a regularly scheduled meeting held on the 5th day of August, 2015 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Approved: _____
Dene Bustichi, Mayor

Attest: _____
Tracy Ferrara, City Clerk

CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY
M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: August 5, 2015
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Tracy A. Ferrara, City Clerk
SUBJECT: CLAIM DENIAL

SUMMARY OF ISSUE:

Claimant: Jesse Dresbach
10170 Love Creek Road
Ben Lomond, CA 95005

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approval of this item on the Consent Agenda will deny the claim.

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Claim Form 2



CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
One Civic Center Drive • Scotts Valley • California • 95066
Phone (831) 440-5600 • Facsimile (831) 438-2793 • www.scottsvally.org

RECEIVED
JUL 17 2015

CLAIM FORM

(To be completed by Claimant)

CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY

CLAIMANT JESSE DRESBACH Telephone 408-505-8269

ADDRESS 10170 LOVE CREEK RD. BEN LOMOND, CA
95005

Description of Claim See attached.

Location of Occurrence SCOTTS VALLEY COMMUNITY CENTER

Amount of Claim \$363.00
(Attach supporting receipts, etc.)

City Employees Involved None

Date of Occurrence 6/27/15

Witnesses to Occurrence Ralph Fistovich
(Name and Address)

10170 LOVE CREEK RD.
BEN LOMOND, CA 95005

Date: 7/15/15 Signature Jesse Dresbach

SEND TO: Scotts Valley City Clerk
One Civic Center Drive
Scotts Valley, CA 95066

Jesse Dresbach

10170 Love Creek Rd.

Ben Lomond, CA 95005

408-505-8269

Description of Claim:

I set up & attended a wedding at the Scotts Valley Community Center on Friday June 26th. The wedding ended at 10 p.m. I planned ahead not to drive afterward, and got a ride to the Scotts Valley Hilton for the night, to return the next day and get my car. I checked that there were no signs prohibiting, at the entrances of the lot as well as the spot itself, and on the building. Had I of known otherwise, I definitely would have figured out another overnight parking solution.

Upon returning to the lot the next morning, my car was gone & the farmers market was taking place. At this point I had no idea if my car was stolen or towed, as there were no signs indicating it WOULD be towed, and furthermore there was absolutely no information who to call if my car was towed, and who had even towed it. After asking around the farmers market if anyone had seen anything, finally I got ahold of Rebecca Hever, of the Santa Cruz Farmers Market, who authorized the tow. Luckily she had their information, and I was able to retrieve my vehicle at a cost of \$363.00

I would like to be reimbursed for the towing fees as it's fairly expensive and I feel my car was wrongly towed. I read on the DMV website:

CC Vehicle Code 22658. (a) The owner or person in lawful possession of private property, including an association of a common interest development as defined in Sections 4080 and 4100 of the Civil Code, may cause the removal of a vehicle parked on the property to a storage facility that meets the requirements of subdivision (n) under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) There is displayed, in plain view at all entrances to the property, a sign not less than 17 inches by 22 inches in size, with lettering not less than one inch in height, prohibiting public parking and indicating that vehicles will be removed at the owner's expense, and containing the telephone number of the local traffic law enforcement agency and the name and telephone number of each towing company that is a party to a written general towing authorization agreement with the owner or person in lawful possession of the property. The sign may also indicate that a citation may also be issued for the violation.

Source:

https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/dmv/?1dmv&urile=wcm:path:/dmv_content_en/dmv/pubs/vctop/vc/d11/c10/a1/22658

I feel the car was essentially stolen. Luckily I arrived while Rebecca was still there. Had I of come after the farmers market was over, I would have absolutely no idea where my car was or who to contact.

I contacted the Community Center, figuring we could come to an agreement, I talked to Kristin Ard (831)438-3251 of the Recreation Department, and she sympathized but still felt that Rebecca was in the right to tow. One good point I tried to make, was what if a person parks there at 6:00 one morning to jog the skypark trail, there is no sign saying the farmers market would be starting up shortly.

I understand the circumstances, and realize they needed to hold the farmers market, I just feel some signs need to be put up in the community center parking lot so people can at least be aware that overnight parking is prohibited. I feel I did everything in my power to follow all rules, and do the responsible thing after attending a wedding where alcohol was served.

Thank you so much for your time, I can be reached via:

Email: jesse.dresbach@gmail.com

Phone: 408-505-8269

Mail: 10170 Love Creek Rd. Ben Lomond, CA 95005

Sincerely,

Jesse Dresbach

Included in this envelope:

3 pages, 2 photos each

1 Santa Cruz Aptos Auto Towing Receipt, credit receipt attached

1 Santa Cruz Aptos Auto Towing Private Property Tow Form

City of Scotts Valley INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 5, 2015
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Steve Ando, City Manager
SUBJECT: **Approval of New Job Classification and Salary Schedule**

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

Pursuant to section 8.03 of the Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Scotts Valley and the Scotts Valley Municipal Employees, SEIU Local 521, a request for a reclassification study was submitted. The City hired a consultant to review the Administrative Secretary II position in the Planning Department and prepare a report as well as a new job specification and salary range, if necessary.

The consultant found that a reclassification was in order. City staff met and conferred with the Union regarding the results. City staff, the effected employee, and the Union are in agreement regarding the new job classification of Senior Building Permit Technician which is attached for Council's review and approval.

FISCAL IMPACT

The new salary range will be \$3,599 to \$4,823 per month.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the new Senior Building Permit Technician job specification and the corresponding salary range.

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Senior Building Permit Technician salary schedule.....	5

CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY CLASS SPECIFICATION

SENIOR BUILDING PERMIT TECHNICIAN

JOB PURPOSE

Under the general direction of the Building Official, performs a variety of complex tasks associated with the issuance of building permits, coordinates workflow in the Building Department, including coordinating permit and plan review processes with other departments and agencies, and performs related duties as assigned. The Senior Building Permit Technician is the advanced journey level in the series and acts as a lead-worker and technical resource to other staff. Incumbents are expected to perform a full range of duties within a framework of established procedures and with only occasional instruction or assistance.

EXAMPLES OF DUTIES

Senior Building Permit Technician positions may perform any of the duties set forth in the class specification for Building Permit Technician. In addition, they:

- Performs public counter work related to the City's development process.
- Provides written and verbal information to the public regarding development, zoning, building and related regulations, procedures and policies.
- Performs simple plan checks and reviews applications, documents and plan submittals for permits to assure accuracy, completeness and compliance with pertinent laws.
- Routes plans to appropriate departments and agencies for review and monitors the status of such review.
- Assists with the calculation of building permit fees, collects building permit fees, issues building permits, and maintains logs and records of permits issued.
- Answers and directs phone calls to appropriate Planning and Building Department staff.
- Plans, organizes and coordinates work assignments, including scheduling appointments for building inspection.
- Acts as a technical resource to other City staff and provides orientation, direction and training in areas of technical expertise.
- Conducts research on past and current file activity and verifies zoning, geologic hazard, HOA associations, endangered species habitats and other status of permit sites.
- Performs computer data entry and retrieval and generates reports.
- Participates in the coordination, management and processing of complex development projects.
- Attends meetings, serves on committees, and represents the Building Department, as assigned.
- Acts as a liaison with other City departments, public agencies and the public.
- Makes field trips and site visits.

- Performs a variety of administrative and clerical work in support of City activities and staff, such as: calculates and collects fees and prepares receipts for business licenses, entertainment permits and solicitors' permits; assists in the development of reports and studies by researching, maintaining, and compiling data; takes meeting minutes; types, drafts, reviews and edits a variety of documents; prepares public information material; assists in the compilation of the department budget; files and maintains records and documents; answers phone and directs calls or takes messages for appropriate staff; and performs related tasks as assigned.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

Education, Experience and Licenses: Any combination of education and experience that would provide the required knowledge and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain the knowledge and abilities would be high school graduation or equivalent and two years of progressively responsible experience as a building permit technician or plan checker, which involved extensive public contact.

Possess and maintain a valid California driver's license or the ability to provide alternative transportation that is approved by the appointing authority.

Related training or certification in the International Code Council (ICC) Building or Permit Technician program is desirable and may be substituted for one year of the required office experience, as specified above.

Ability to: Learn and apply the City's permit processing procedures; read and interpret construction documents, building plans, maps, laws, rules and regulations related to building permit issuance and related activities; prioritize, organize and coordinate work assignments and multiple tasks, and meet deadlines; resolve conflicts with customers and staff; make accurate mathematical calculations; maintain records and track data; use computers, applicable software and databases; perform accurate data entry quickly under the pressure of deadlines; communicate clearly, concisely and effectively both verbally and in writing; use correct grammar, spelling and punctuation; exercise initiative, sound judgment and decision making within established guidelines; establish and maintain effective working relationships with those contacted in the course of work; respond tactfully, deal with conflict diplomatically, and maintain a professional demeanor even in contentious situations; work independently and as a member of a team; lead, train and provide technical direction to staff, interns and volunteers, as assigned; follow written and verbal instructions; observe safety practices and work in a safe manner; and, attend occasional evening meetings.

Knowledge of: Building codes, maps, construction plans and related laws and regulations sufficient to process building permits; customer service practices and techniques; research methods and techniques; records management practices; standard office operations, principles, practices and equipment; basic principles and practices of supervision; computer applications including Microsoft Word, Access, Excel and Publisher; spreadsheet and database management.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Environmental Conditions and Physical Requirements:

Positions in this class require the ability to: work both indoors and occasionally outside; sit for long periods; utilize hand and finger dexterity to use a computer keyboard and a variety of other office equipment; near vision to read documents and computer screens; far vision to drive; acute hearing to serve the public in person and over the telephone; stoop, kneel, crouch, bend and reach. The ability to lift and carry plans and documents weighing up to 25 pounds is required.

Some of these physical requirements may be accommodated for otherwise qualified individuals requiring and requesting such accommodation.

Approved by City Council: August 5, 2015

Senior Building Permit Technician
Salary Schedule

<u>Step 1</u>	<u>Step 2</u>	<u>Step 3</u>	<u>Step 4</u>	<u>Step 5</u>	<u>Step 6</u>	<u>Step 7</u>
\$ 3,599	\$ 3,779	\$ 3,968	\$ 4,166	\$ 4,374	\$ 4,593	\$ 4,823

City of Scotts Valley INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 5, 2015
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Steve Ando, City Manager
SUBJECT: Oral Presentation on Turning the Curve: Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan and Acceptance of the Plan

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

Sarah Emmert of United Way of Santa Cruz County and a member of the Youth Violence Prevention Task Force will be at the Council meeting to give a presentation on Turning the Curve: Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan (Plan) and ask Council to accept this Plan.

Per the Plan, youth violence has become a growing concern in Santa Cruz County. It both directly and indirectly impacts the health, quality of life, and future of our youth and our community. In response, the Youth Violence Prevention Task Force was formed in October 2012 as a project of the Criminal Justice Council of Santa Cruz County to better understand the problem and its solutions. Vice-Mayor Donna Lind is the City's representative on the Criminal Justice Council.

The Task Force had three workgroups and a steering committee with over 75 individuals including elected officials, law enforcement, schools, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, youth, formerly incarcerated individuals, and concerned citizens. The result of their efforts was a Strategic Plan that should be used to inform and guide practices, policies, and programming throughout Santa Cruz County to have stakeholders at all levels work in a coordinated effort to effectively address youth violence prevention.

Due to the size of the Plan, a physical copy of it is not attached to this report but can be viewed on the City's website at <http://www.scottsvalley.org/downloads/council/2015/08-05-15.Item1.pdf>. A copy of the executive summary is attached to this report.

FISCAL IMPACT

None at this time.

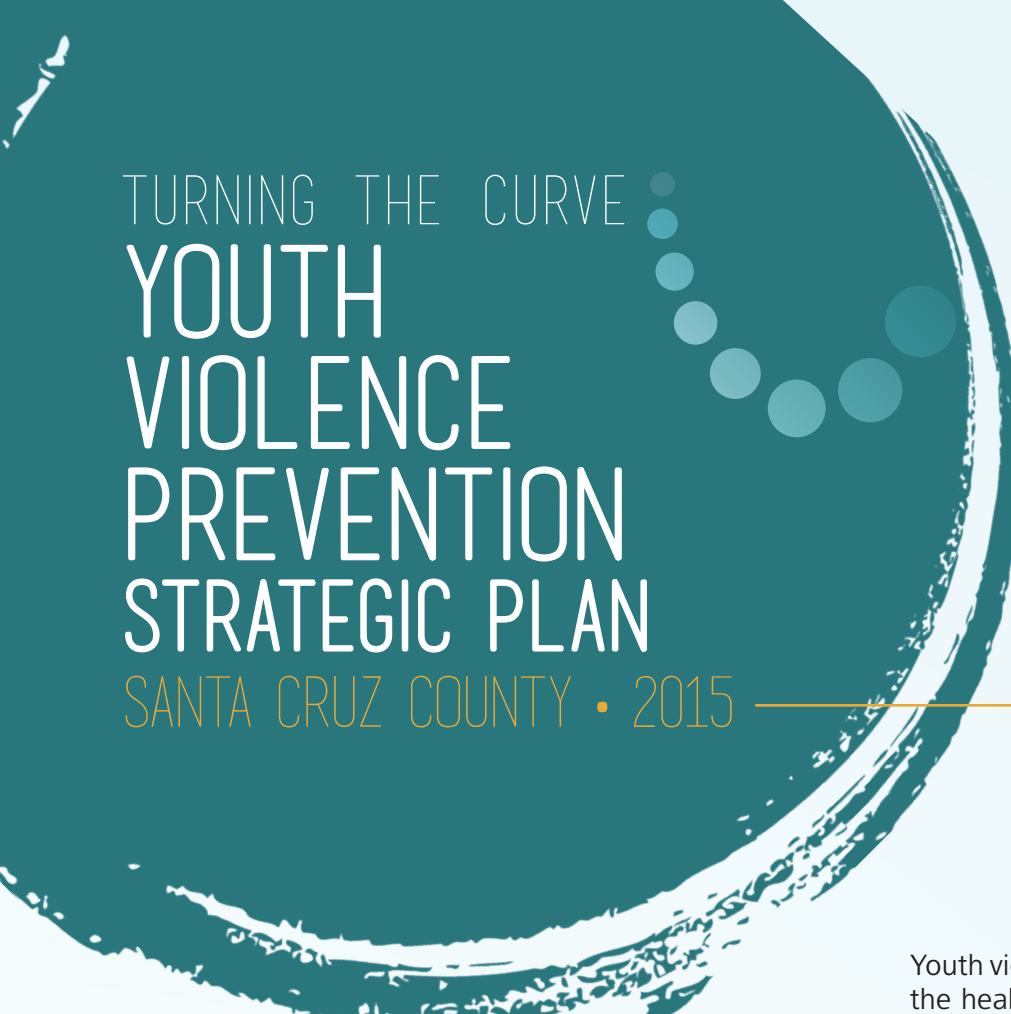
STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That Council accept Turning the Curve: Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan.

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Turning the Curve: Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan (under separate cover and available on the City's website at: http://www.scottsvalley.org/downloads/council/2015/08-05-15.Item1.pdf	



TURNING THE CURVE YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION STRATEGIC PLAN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY • 2015

The Youth Violence Prevention Task Force Mission is to create:

*an equitable, united, and safe
county where all youth are
engaged in family, school and
community, have a sense of
safety and wellbeing, feel
they have a voice and are
empowered to use it, and are
able to access opportunities
for successful transition
into adulthood.*

INTRODUCTION

**“THE COUNTY’S FUTURE
COULD BE A POSITIVE
OR NEGATIVE ONE, IT
ALL DEPENDS ON THE
WILLINGNESS OF THE ENTIRE
COMMUNITY TO UNITE AND
SUPPORT THE YOUTH.**

**WITH AN EMPOWERED
YOUTH GIVEN THE RIGHT
OPPORTUNITIES, THE FUTURE
OF THE COUNTY WILL BE
NOTHING BUT GOOD.”**

*- Verenise Valentin Youth Representative,
YVPT STEERING COMMITTEE; CITY MANAGER, WATSONVILLE YOUTH CITY COUNCIL*

Youth violence both directly and indirectly impacts the health, quality of life and future of our youth and our community. In response, the Youth Violence Prevention Task Force (YVPT) was formed in October 2012 as a project of the Criminal Justice Council (CJC) of Santa Cruz County to better understand the problem and its solutions. The Task Force and its three workgroups and steering committee is comprised of over 75 stakeholders including elected officials, law enforcement, schools, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, youth, formerly incarcerated individuals and concerned citizens.

Over the last three years, the YVPT has engaged well over 200 community stakeholders including elected officials, law enforcement, schools, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, youth, formerly incarcerated individuals and concerned citizens in a countywide youth violence prevention strategic planning process. This inclusive multi-sector collaborative is committed to addressing youth violence through a strength based public health approach of prevention, intervention and suppression.

The youth and the communities that make up Santa Cruz County are the reason for this work, and they are also part of the solution. Together we can create safer communities, supported families, and opportunities for successful youth

METHODOLOGY

YVPT chose to use Results Based Accountability for the planning process because it allows a common agenda and solve problems together, bridging divides and rising above special interest. YVPT used a variety of methods including: informant interviews, bi-lingual focus groups, surveys and police ride-alongs. Planning included

IMPLEMENTATION

YVPT is committed to moving from planning to action. Successful implementation will require a focus on equity, and inclusion (REI). Successful implementation must occur at the neighborhood level, through community groups and action plans. To measure our success, we will be asking the three basic questions

OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIC PLAN

The following table outlines the strategic plan. It identifies the key findings, goals, and strategies for each of the three basic questions.

Results & Strategies

YOUTH ARE LIFE, COLLEGE, AND CAREER READY

- Early identification of challenged/at-risk students
- Improve teacher-student-parent relationships
- Increase knowledge of & access to academic supports and community resources
- Safe routes to schools
- Continuum of responses
- Family engagement
- Data analysis & policy review
- School climate strategies
- Personalized education paths
- Targeted intervention for challenged/at-risk students
- Academic support
- Business engagement
- Youth employment services
- Outreach to disconnected youth & their families
- Diversion and alternatives to justice system involvement
- Multi-disciplinary approaches

YOUTH ARE SUPPORTED BY CARING ADULTS

- Social-emotional learning curriculums/programs
- Improve youth-teacher/education staff relationships
- Teacher engagement strategies
- School climate strategies
- School-based behavioral health services
- Community-based organization (CBO) prevention & intervention on school campuses
- Increased knowledge of & access to pro-social activities
- Law enforcement-youth relations
- Mentoring
- Street outreach

YOUTH ARE VALUED AND HAVE MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION IN THEIR COMMUNITY

- Increased knowledge of & access to pro-social activities
- Program evaluations
- Increase availability of a diverse array of options for activities

FAMILIES HAVE SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

- Develop family-to-family peer support networks
- Increase knowledge of & access to social services, mental health & substance abuse treatment
- Update & utilize resource directories
- Increase informal supports for families
- Law enforcement/community relations
- Work with existing initiatives

FAMILIES ARE CONNECTED, ENGAGED, AND VALUED

- Utilize schools as venues to reach out to & engage families with each other
- Increased connectivity through neighborhood-based supports & events
- Inclusion of families in decision-making
- Increase access to volunteer opportunities
- Civic engagement programs and organizations
- Family engagement in academics
- Community-based organization (CBO) prevention & intervention programming
- Support parent liaison approaches
- Increase knowledge of & access to academic supports and community resources
- Increase family participation in school activities & events

COMMUNITY IS CULTURALLY AND RACIALLY AWARE AND RESPONSIVE

- Collaborative initiative to address racial and ethnic disparities in the justice & education systems
- Culturally responsive programs
- Law enforcement/community relations
- Best-practices through Probation to reduce racial and ethnic disparities
- Increased knowledge of & access to pro-social activities
- Restorative Justice
- Targeted gang involvement intervention strategies

THE COMMUNITY IS SAFE AND THRIVING

- Use of effective alternatives/diversion programs for low-level offenders
- Effective law enforcement strategies
- Neighborhood-based strategies
- Multi-disciplinary approaches
- Reduce access to guns through safe storage campaign
- Reduce youth violence
- Increase access to mental health services
- Law enforcement training
- Probation/Juvenile Court services
- Street outreach

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY KEY YOUTH FINDINGS



THE OVERALL CRIME RATE HAS DECLINED SINCE 2005, BUT REMAINS HIGHER THAN THE STATE

56%

DROP IN JUVENILE ARRESTS IN 2013



26%

003

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT DROPPED BETWEEN 2007 AND 2013

...s a diverse group of stakeholders to utilize a data-driven decision making process to develop a common language, create interests. Extensive quantitative and qualitative material was also gathered and utilized to inform the plan, including key included three phases: Community Assessment, Community Capacity Building and Community Engagement and Planning.

...will require action at the programmatic, policy and systemic levels using a multi-sector approach through the lens of race, food and community levels. The YVPT will work with the County, Cities and Schools to develop implementation work questions of Results Based Accountability: How much did we do? How well did we do it? Is anyone better off?

...es the long term goals, specific results, and strategies that will help reach these results. The results are highlighted in teal.

Goals		
YOUTH ARE SAFE AND FEEL SAFE AT SCHOOL • Anti-bullying strategies • Continuum of responses • Family engagement • School climate strategies • Community-based organizational (CBO) prevention & intervention on school campuses • Raise awareness about why students feel compelled to bring weapons to school • Safe routes to schools • Preventative evidence-based programming on school campus • Develop a protocol to anonymously report weapons on school campus • Targeted gang involvement intervention strategies • Gang education in schools • Increased knowledge of & access to pro-social activities • Increase availability of a diverse array of options for activities • Access to alternatives to gang involvement • Family support & engagement • Multi-disciplinary approaches • Capacity building for appropriate responses to actual or potential violence • Data analysis & policy review • Bias-free classroom and respectful school environments • Staff should reflect the diverse populations they serve		PROMOTE POSITIVE CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT: In a strength based approach to youth violence prevention, focusing on increasing a youth's assets is key.
ALL FAMILIES ARE EQUITABLY SUPPORTED BY THE COMMUNITY • Affordable housing, poverty prevention & job creation • Increased knowledge of & access to social services, mental health & substance abuse treatment • Update & utilize resource directories • Culturally responsive programming & training • Staff should reflect the diverse populations they serve • Monitor equal access laws & policies using data to track progress • Free trainings that explain equal rights • Ensure family/ population served has representation on decision making boards • Target responses to specific family needs and opportunities • Ensure equal access to services • Increase funding for access to services		ENSURE SUPPORTED AND FUNCTIONING FAMILIES: Families play a critical role in the prevention of youth violence, and therefore must be equitably supported to be there for their youth and young adult.
...access to alcohol and other drugs ...s to effective substance use disorder treatment and services ...ent/community relations ...venile Hall ...h • Targeted gang involvement intervention strategies • Access to alternatives to gang involvement • Examine the issue of trying youth as adults		FOSTER SAFE AND VIBRANT NEIGHBORHOODS: Youth and their families are only a part of the picture of youth violence prevention using a public health approach. It is also critical to address the neighborhoods and environments within which youth group up.

WE ALL HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY

Government

- Help make violence prevention a community priority through funding and policy decisions.
- Support local action by joining community-based initiatives and coalitions.
- Be a champion for implementing best practice policies and programs.

Law Enforcement

- Implement best practices and training in community/youth relations to build mutual trust.
- Participate in prevention and intervention activities along with suppression.
- Collect and utilize data to identify and address disparities in enforcement.

Schools

- Implement school climate strategies that support youth wanting to be at school.
- Work across districts to develop common data collection and evaluation tools.
- Examine school disciplinary practices for unintended consequences and disparities.

Service Providers

- Implement best practices and evaluation of program outcomes.
- Reduce barriers and increase access to services provided.
- Participate in early identification of challenged families/youth and cross-referral.

Businesses

- Create opportunities for meaningful youth employment.
- Be a designated safe haven for youth.
- Serve as a mentor and offer internships/apprenticeships.

Community Members

- Serve as a mentor or volunteer with a youth serving organization.
- Create opportunities for meaningful youth engagement in the community.
- Advocate for prevention as a community priority.

Faith Community

- Serve as a mentor or volunteer for a youth.
- Be a resource for youth and their families, referring them to appropriate services.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

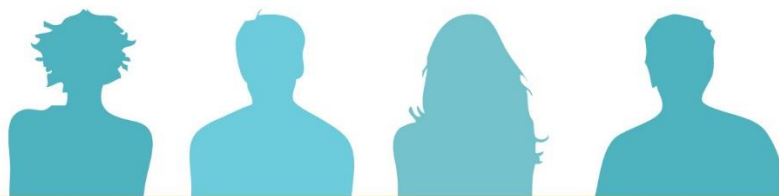
Santa Cruz County's Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan was made possible by countless individuals generously giving their time and in-kind resources to the process. Special thanks to the following major sponsors:

THE DAVID AND LUCILE PACKARD FOUNDATION • SANTA CRUZ COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT CHIEFS ASSOCIATION
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY PROBATION • APPLIED SURVEY RESEARCH • UNITED WAY OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

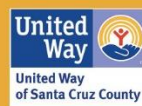


For more information and to view the full strategic plan: WWW.SCCYVPT.ORG

TURNING THE CURVE:
YOUTH
VIOLENCE
PREVENTION
STRATEGIC PLAN



SANTA CRUZ COUNTY | 2015



INTRODUCTION LETTER

Dear Santa Cruz County Community,

Until we tackle the root causes, youth violence will continue to flourish and claim the lives of youth and their families. Over the past two years, with broad countywide collaboration and community support, the Youth Violence Prevention Task Force embarked on a youth violence prevention strategic planning process.

On behalf of Santa Cruz County's Criminal Justice Council, we are pleased to introduce the County's first comprehensive plan to prevent and reduce youth violence. We are particularly proud of the multidisciplinary and collaborative effort undertaken to move Santa Cruz County forward and create a safe future for our youth and our neighborhoods.

This plan will serve to guide our work in youth violence prevention toward addressing the root causes of youth violence, increasing information sharing, enhancing youth opportunities, and strengthening and mobilizing our community.

This guide is important because it provides a better understanding of community-based youth violence prevention and intervention strategies. The plan outlines why communities and governments across the county should prioritize prevention and early intervention as a means toward long term change, while also addressing the unique needs of those youth and families already involved in the criminal justice system.

We urge you to join us and the other dedicated individuals and organizations who share this commitment of creating and implementing innovative and forward-thinking policy and programs and that are fundamentally transforming the way that we effectively address and reduce youth violence in our community. We each must embrace the responsibility to stop youth violence, the accountability for the plan's implementation, and the commitment to the change needed to ensure our success over the next three years.

We look forward to working with you.

Rudy Escalante

City of Capitola, CJC Secretary

Criminal Justice Council Executive Committee

Honorable Judge Ariadne Symons, Superior Court County of Santa Cruz, CJC Chair

Michael Watkins, Superintendent Santa Cruz County Office of Education, CJC Vice-Chair

Rudy Escalante, Chief of Police, City of Capitola, CJC Secretary

John Leopold, Supervisor 1st District, County of Santa Cruz

Donna Lind, Councilmember, City of Scotts Valley

Jeff Rosell, District Attorney County of Santa Cruz

Jo Ann Allen, Executive Director Criminal Justice Council

DEDICATION

The Turning the Curve: Santa Cruz County's Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan is dedicated to all those impacted by youth violence. It is also dedicated to the memory of Santa Cruz County District Attorney Bob Lee, who was passionate about giving victims a voice in the criminal justice system and was the catalyst behind the Board of Supervisors reinstating the Criminal Justice Council. We honor Bob's determination in bringing together diverse leaders toward a common goal of promoting the health and safety of our community.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of the *Turning the Curve: Santa Cruz County's Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan*, is the result of a multidisciplinary collaborative effort through the Youth Violence Prevention Task Force (YVPT). We especially appreciate the dedication of those who contributed their time, resources, and expertise to this endeavor:

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Please see appendix II for full list

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OVERVIEW

"I have been involved with gangs most of my juvenile and adult life. In some way, we are all affected by violence in our community, maybe not directly, but it's time we stop just watching from the news and take action. A lot of these kids can be reached, especially at a young age. We all can change, and I believe these kids deserve a chance. I believe our community as a whole deserves a chance. With the proper guidance and opportunities made available, I believe we will see a difference in our communities. The Youth Violence Prevention Task Force is trying to tear down and bridge the gap between at-risk youth and the resources and better opportunities that are out there that can help change people's lives."

- Young Adult from Santa Cruz County

"I truly believe that this work is taking us to an unprecedented, and much needed, collaborative and comprehensive approach to impacting gang and youth violence in our County."

-Mario Sulay, Gang Task Force

Youth violence has become a growing concern in Santa Cruz County. It both directly and indirectly impacts the health, quality of life and future of our youth and our community. In response, the Youth Violence Prevention Task Force (YVPT) was formed in October 2012 as a project of the Criminal Justice Council (CJC) of Santa Cruz County to better understand the problem and its solutions.

The Task Force and its three workgroups and steering committee is comprised of over 75 stakeholders including elected officials, law enforcement, schools, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, youth, formerly incarcerated individuals and concerned citizens. This inclusive multi-sector collaborative is committed to addressing youth violence through a public health lens of prevention, intervention and suppression.

Mission

An equitable, united, and safe county where all youth are engaged in family, school and community, have a sense of safety and wellbeing, feel they have a voice and are empowered to use it, and are able to access opportunities for successful transition into adulthood.

History

In October 2012, the Criminal Justice Council of Santa Cruz County (CJC) worked closely with Santa Cruz County Probation, The United Way of Santa Cruz County and Applied Survey Research to develop a Youth Violence Summit for over 125 stakeholders committed to preventing youth, gang, and school violence in Santa Cruz County. The summit was in response to a clear need communicated by community stakeholders for better alignment, coordination and understanding of all of the efforts currently happening in our community, as well as the identification of common goals for all of these efforts to work together toward a safer community. After the initial summit, the CJC Youth Violence Prevention Task Force was formed.

GOALS OF THE STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS

Over the last three years, the YVPT has engaged over 200 community stakeholders including elected officials, law enforcement, schools, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, youth, formerly incarcerated individuals and concerned citizens in a countywide youth violence prevention strategic planning process. This inclusive multi-sector collaborative is committed to addressing youth violence through evidence-based, prevention-focused and asset-based solutions.

"It's powerful that the YVPT is bringing everyone together- people that don't normally collaborate."

Justice Stakeholder

This strategic plan should be used to inform and guide practices, policies, and programming across the county to allow stakeholders at all levels to work as a coordinated effort to effectively address youth violence prevention in Santa Cruz County. Although the YVPT has been working for over two years, the work is just beginning on implementation, evaluation, and data development. Ongoing efforts will need to continue in data collection, coordination of efforts, policy/program development and evaluation and tracking our progress as a community. The youth and the communities that make up Santa Cruz County are the reason for this work, and they are also part of the solution. Together we can create safer communities, supported families, and opportunities for successful youth.



COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

In 2013, the YVPT conducted a community assessment culminating in the first data report on youth violence in Santa Cruz County. The report included over 60 indicators of risk and protective factors that impact youth violence.

COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING

Over the last two years, the YVPT has organized: two youth violence summits, the Turning the Curve on Youth Violence conference, and community events in Santa Cruz and Watsonville featuring James Bell of the W. Haywood Burns Institute and a panel of local experts speaking on strategies for addressing racial equity in our education and juvenile justice systems. The YVPT has also participated in the Peace and Unity Coalition and community march.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PLANNING

Over the last year, a steering committee and task force members participated in monthly workgroups to address three main focus areas:

- Promote Positive Child and Youth Development
- Ensure Supported and Functional Families
- Foster Safe and Vibrant Neighborhoods



Introduction and Methodology

INTRODUCTION

DEFINING YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Youth Violence Defined by the Center for Disease Control (CDC)

The CDC defines youth violence as “harmful behaviors that can start early and continue into young adulthood. Youth violence includes various behaviors. Some violent acts—such as bullying, slapping, or hitting—can cause more emotional harm than physical harm. Others, such as robbery and assault (with or without weapons) can lead to serious injury or even death.”¹

Youth ages 10-17 and Young Adults ages 17-24

For the purpose of this strategic plan, ages 10 to 24 were selected to define the target population. Ages 10 to 24 are commonly used when discussing youth violence because this age range is considered high risk. For example, gang involved youth commit violent offenses at a rate higher than those not involved in gangs, with the average age range of youth involved in gangs being 12 to 24 years old.² According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), homicide is a leading cause of death among youth and young adults ages 10 to 24.³ For this report, the term “youth” refers to individuals 10 to 17 years old and “young adult” refers to individuals 18 to 24 years old, unless otherwise specified. There were 24,274 youth ages 10-17 and 41,113 young adults ages 18-24 living in Santa Cruz County in 2013.

A Public Health Approach

The YVPT is committed to taking a public health approach to youth violence, which includes the 41 Developmental Assets, risk and protective factors, and resiliency.⁴

41 Developmental Asset: 41 Developmental Assets are the “the positive values, relationships, skills and experiences that help children and teens thrive”. They include external assets such as support, empowerment, boundaries and expectations, and constructive use of time, as well as internal assets such as commitment to learning, positive values, social competencies, and positive identity.⁵

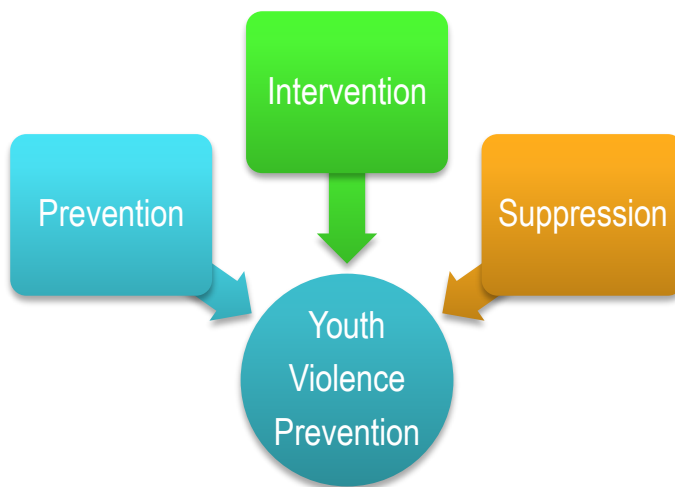
Risk and Protective Factors: Risk factors increase the likelihood a youth will engage in delinquent behavior. Protective factors act as buffers against risk factors. Risk and protective factors occur at individual, family, peer, school and community levels. Effective prevention and intervention efforts should reduce risk factors and increase protective factors.⁶

Resiliency: According to WestEd: “At its foundation, a resilience-based approach to youth development is based upon the principle that all people have the ability to overcome adversity and to succeed in spite of their life circumstances. Resilience is a strengths-based construct, meaning its focus is on providing the developmental supports and opportunities (protective factors) that promote success, rather than on eliminating the factors that promote failure.”⁷

Turning the Curve: Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan

A public health approach to this plan also included integrating a balance of prevention, intervention and suppression strategies, defined by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) as:

Prevention: Efforts that support youth who are "at-risk" of becoming involved in delinquent behavior and help prevent a juvenile from entering the juvenile justice system. Prevention includes efforts to prevent youth from penetrating further into the juvenile justice system after a juvenile has committed a delinquent act; these prevention efforts include arbitration, diversionary or mediation programs, and community service work or other treatment.



Intervention: Programs or services that are intended to disrupt a juvenile's delinquency process, reduce risk factors for delinquency and other negative behaviors, and/or build skills and prevent a youth from penetrating further into the juvenile justice or child welfare systems.

Suppression: Formal and informal social control procedures, including close supervision and monitoring of gang-involved youth by agencies of the juvenile/criminal justice system and also by community-based agencies, schools, and grassroots groups.

METHODOLOGY

RESULTS BASED ACCOUNTABILITY

Results Based Accountability (RBA) is a proven disciplined method of thinking that can be used to improve the performance of programs and enhance the lives of children, families, and communities. RBA works backwards to determine ends first and then the means to get there and can be used by programs to guide strategies, improve performance, and create greater impact. YVPT chose to follow the RBA planning process because it allows a diverse group of stakeholders to utilize a data-driven decision making process to develop a common language, create a common agenda and solve problems together, bridging divides and rising above special interests. There are six steps to RBA that this planning process followed, as listed below. To measure our success, we will be asking the three basic questions of RBA:

How much did we do? How well did we do it? Is anyone better off?

- RBA Step 1:** Population: Identify the population you will be discussing
- RBA Step 2:** Result: Identify the specific result
- RBA Step 3:** Indicator: Identify data points that will measure your progress
- RBA Step 4:** The Story Behind the Trend: Identify what the indicators say, what the cause and forces are that affect these indicators
- RBA Step 5:** Key Partnerships: Identify partners with a role to play in turning the curve
- RBA Step 6a:** Steps Toward Action: Identify the 5 best ideas for Turning the Curve and improving the results
- RBA Step 6b:** Strategies: Identify which strategies are best suited to turning the curve in the areas identified above

QUANTITATIVE DATA COLLECTION

The Status on Youth Violence report produced in 2013 reflects the task force's data collection process, which was designed to better understand the issue of youth violence in Santa Cruz County and inform the selection of further strategies and solutions. The indicators used in the strategic plan were chosen from this report by task force members. Areas for further data development are noted throughout the strategic plan.

QUALITATIVE INFORMATION

To ensure broad community input on issues of youth violence, YVPT members completed 63 Key Informant Interviews with stakeholders ranging from those holding top leadership positions to those providing direct service, representing the following sectors: business, community-based organizations, education, government, and justice.

Family and youth focus groups were also conducted throughout the county in English and Spanish, including youth at our juvenile hall facility and families who have children involved in the juvenile justice system.

Other YVPT research included police ride-a-longs, partnering with Keeping Kids in School to survey best practices in local schools, building a local community resource inventory using the online OJJDP strategic planning tool and general research on best practices to address youth violence.

STRATEGY SELECTION

Strategies were identified based on our data through research on best practices, input from workgroup members and responses from the various processes listed above. They were also selected based on leveraging what already exists, identifying what is missing, identifying programmatic and systemic areas for change and balancing prevention, intervention and suppression.

EVERYONE HAS A ROLE TO PLAY IN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Government	Help make violence prevention a community priority through funding and policy decisions.
	Support local action by joining community-based initiatives and coalitions.
	Be a champion for implementing best practice policies and programs.
Law Enforcement	Implement best practices and training in community/youth relations to build mutual trust.
	Participate in prevention and intervention activities along with suppression.
	Collect and utilize data to identify and address disparities in enforcement.
Schools	Implement school climate strategies that support youth wanting to be at school.
	Work across districts to develop common data collection and evaluation tools.
	Examine school disciplinary practices for unintended consequences and disparities.
Service Providers	Implement best practices and evaluation of program outcomes.
	Reduce barriers and increase access to services provided.
	Participate in early identification of challenged families/youth and cross-referral.
Businesses	Create opportunities for meaningful youth employment.
	Be a designated safe haven for youth.
	Serve as a mentor and offer internships/apprenticeships.
Community Members	Serve as a mentor or volunteer with a youth serving organization.
	Create opportunities for meaningful youth engagement in the community.
	Advocate for prevention as a community priority.
Faith Community	Serve as a mentor or volunteer for a youth.
	Be a resource for youth and their families, referring them to appropriate services.
	Be a designated safe haven for youth.
Families/ Caregivers/ Other Adults	Take advantage of and help spread the word about resources and services available.
	Provide a consistent model for how to respond to stress, fear and conflict without violence.
	Build a meaningful relationship with youth where it is safe for them to share concerns.
Youth	Get involved in community initiatives and let your voice be heard.
	Help each other through peer to peer support and mentoring.
	Ask for help if you or a friend needs it.



Focus Area I: Promote Positive Child and Youth Development

FOCUS AREA I: PROMOTE POSITIVE CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY TABLE

Result	Indicator	Strategies
#1 Youth are life, college and career ready.	A. Truancy	• Early Identification of Challenged/At-Risk Students • Improve Teacher-Student-Parent Relationships • Increase Knowledge of and Access to Academic Supports and Community Resources • Safe Routes to Schools • Continuum of Responses
	B. Suspensions C. Expulsions	• Continuum of Responses • Family Engagement • Data Analysis and Policy Review • School Climate Strategies
	D. Graduation Rate	• Personalized Education Paths • School Climate Strategies • Targeted Intervention for At-Risk Students • Academic Support
	E. Youth in Labor Force	• Business Engagement • Youth Employment Services
	F. Disconnected Youth	• Data Analysis and Policy Review • Outreach to Disconnected Youth Population and Their Families • Diversion and Alternatives to Justice System Involvement • Multidisciplinary Approaches
#2 Youth are valued and have meaningful participation in their community.	A. Prosocial Activities	• Increased Knowledge of and Access to Prosocial Activities • Program Evaluations • Increase Availability of a Diverse Array of Options for Activities

Result	Indicator	Strategies
#3 Youth are supported by caring adults.	A. & B. School Environment: Caring Adults with High Expectations	• Social-Emotional Learning Curriculums/Programs • Improve Youth-Teacher/Education Staff Relationships and Teacher Engagement Strategies • School Climate Strategies • School-Based Behavioral Health Services • Community-Based Organization (CBO) Prevention and Intervention Programming on School Campuses
	C. & D. Community Environment: Caring Adults with High Expectations	• Increased Knowledge of and Access to Prosocial Activities • Law Enforcement-Youth Relations • Mentoring • Street Outreach
#4 Youth are safe and feel safe at school.	A. Harassed or Bullied on Campus	• Anti-Bullying Strategies • Continuum of Responses • Family Engagement • School Climate Strategies
	B. & C. Students Reporting Carrying a Gun Or Other Weapon On School Campus	• Community-Based Organization (CBO) Prevention and Intervention Programming • Raise Awareness About Why Students Feel Compelled to Bring Weapons to School • Safe Routes to Schools • Preventative Evidence-Based Programming on School Campus • Develop A Protocol That Allows Students to Anonymously Report Weapons on School Campus • Targeted Gang Involvement Intervention Strategies • School Climate Strategies
	D. Students Reporting Gang Involvement	• Gang Education in Schools • Safe Routes to Schools • Increased Knowledge of and Access to Prosocial Activities • Increase Availability of a Diverse Array of Options for Activities • Access to Alternatives to Gang Involvement • Family Support and Engagement • Targeted Gang Involvement Intervention Strategies

Result	Indicator	Strategies
#4 Youth are safe and feel safe at school. (cont.)	E. Students Reported Feeling Very Safe or Safe at School	• School Climate Strategies • Continuum of Responses • Multidisciplinary Approaches • Capacity Building for Appropriate Responses to Actual or Potential Violence
	F. Discriminated Against on School Property	• School Climate Strategies • Data Analysis and Policy Review • Bias-Free Classroom and Respectful School Environments • Staff Should Reflect the Diverse Populations They Serve

Result #1: Youth are life, college, and career ready.

STEP 1: TARGET POPULATION

There were 24,274 youth ages 10-17 and 41,113 young adults ages 18-24 living in Santa Cruz County in 2013.

STEP 2: RESULT

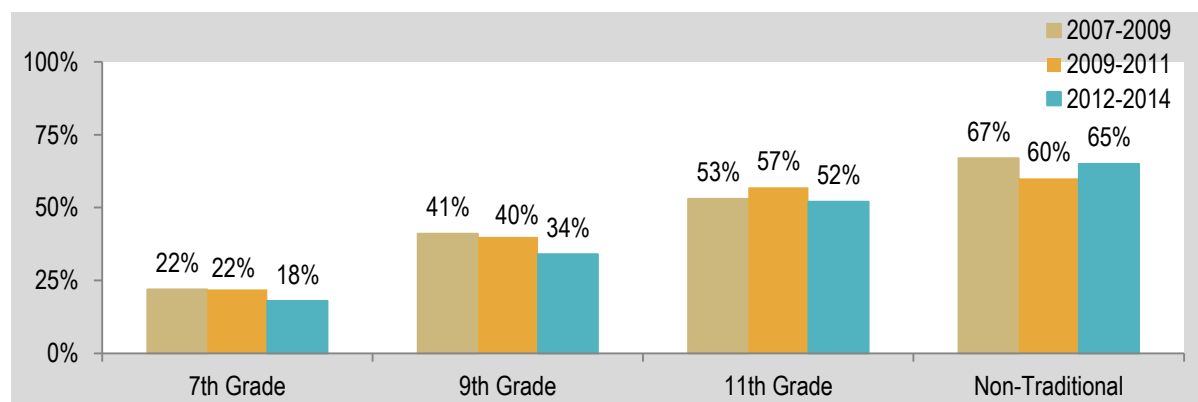
Youth are life, college, and career ready.

The American Youth Policy Forum defines college and career readiness as “being prepared to successfully complete credit-bearing college coursework or industry certification without remediation, having the academic skills and self-motivation necessary to persist and progress in postsecondary education, and having identified career goals and the necessary steps to achieve them.” This also includes assets that allow a young person to navigate these opportunities, such as developmental maturity, social supports and life skills. These protective factors play a critical role in a youth’s successful transition into adulthood.⁸

STEP 3: INDICATORS – A MEASURE OF COMMUNITY PROGRESS

Headline Indicators

A. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU SKIP SCHOOL OR CUT CLASSES? (RESPONDENTS ANSWERING ONE OR MORE TIMES), SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

Note: Data are not available by ethnicity.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in the endnotes.⁹

B. SUSPENSION NUMBER AND RATE, SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH A HIGH SCHOOL

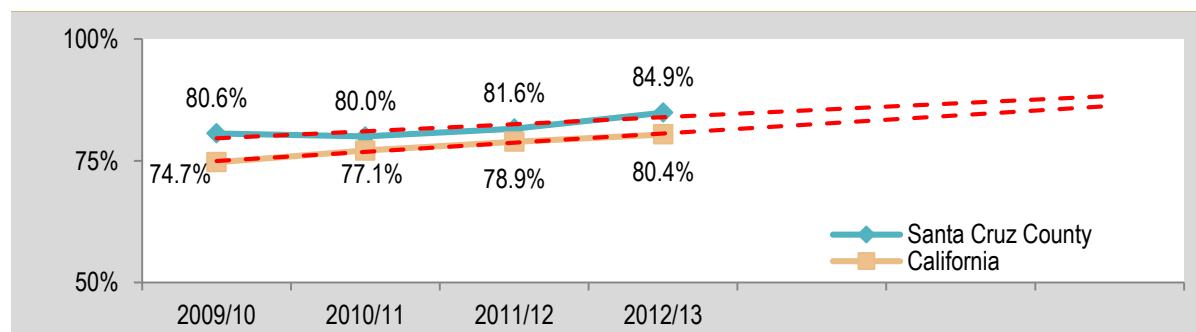
School District	2011-12	2012-13
Pajaro Valley Unified		
Students suspended	NA	1,359
Rate per 100	12.4	6.3
San Lorenzo Valley Unified		
Students suspended	111	93
Rate per 100	2.4	1.9
Santa Cruz City High		
Students suspended	240	210
Rate per 100	4.9	4.2
Scotts Valley Unified		
Students suspended	57	43
Rate per 100	2.2	1.7

Source: California Department of Education. (2014). 2011-2013 Educational Demographics Office.

C. EXPULSION NUMBER AND RATE, SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH A HIGH SCHOOL

School District	2011-12	2012-13
Pajaro Valley Unified		
Students expelled	90	82
Rate per 100	0.5	0.4
San Lorenzo Valley Unified		
Students expelled	0	0
Rate per 100	0.0	0.0
Santa Cruz City High		
Students expelled	3	15
Rate per 100	0.1	0.3
Scotts Valley Unified		
Students expelled	2	2
Rate per 100	0.1	0.1

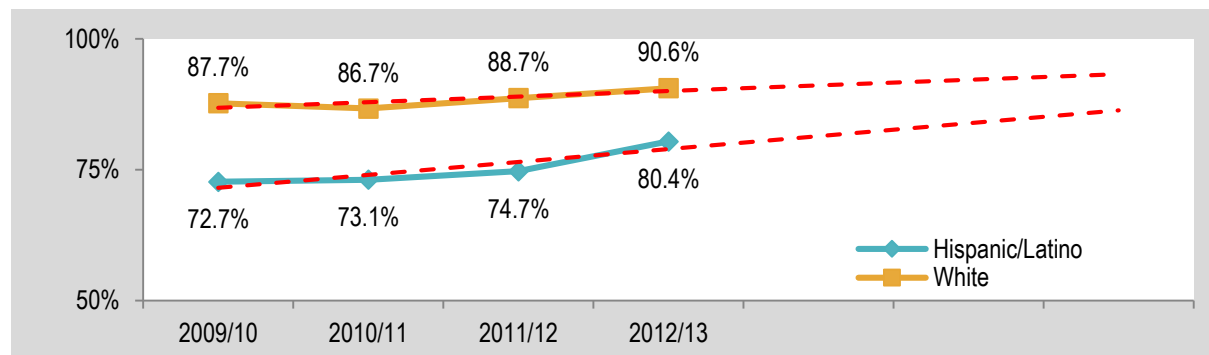
Source: California Department of Education. (2014). 2011-2013 Educational Demographics Office.

D. COHORT OUTCOME GRADUATION RATES

Source: California Department of Education. (2014). 2009-2013 Educational Demographics Office.

Santa Cruz County: 2009/10 n=507,209, 2010/11 n=503,273, 2011/12 n=500,974, 2012/12 n=495,316

D. COHORT OUTCOME GRADUATION RATES BY ETHNICITY, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



Source: California Department of Education. (2014). 2009-2013 Educational Demographics Office.

Hispanic/Latino: 2009/10 n=1,446; 2010/11 n=1,448; 2011/12 n=1,439; 2012/13 n=1,471. White: 2009/10 n=1,523; 2010/11 n=1,450; 2011/12 n=1,329; 2012/13 n=1,351.

D. COHORT OUTCOME GRADUATION RATES BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

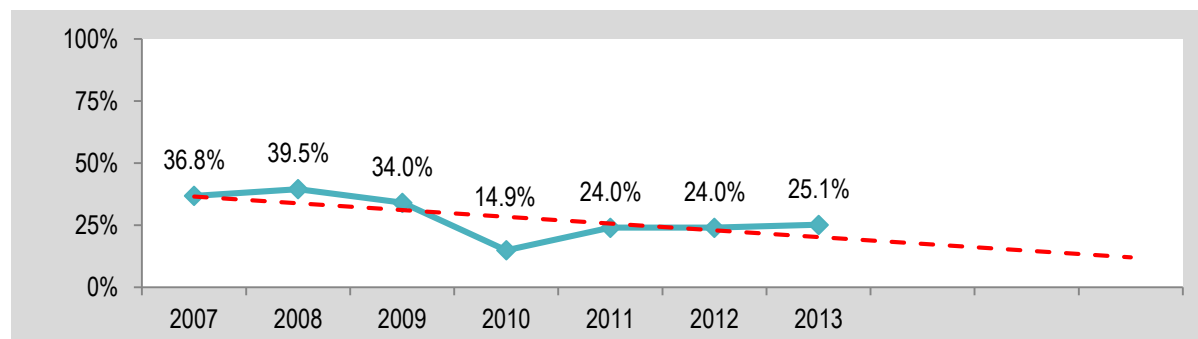
School District	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	09-13 Net Change
Pajaro Valley Unified	84.8%	81.6%	85.9%	88.6%	3.8
San Lorenzo Valley Unified	86.9%	90.1%	96.3%	94.4%	7.5
Santa Cruz City High	91.4%	90.2%	90.5%	89.8%	-1.6
Scotts Valley Unified	97.1%	96.7%	96.7%	97.9%	0.8

Source: California Department of Education. (2014). 2009-2013 Educational Demographics Office.

Note: Cohort outcome graduation rates are not available prior to the 2009/10 school year.

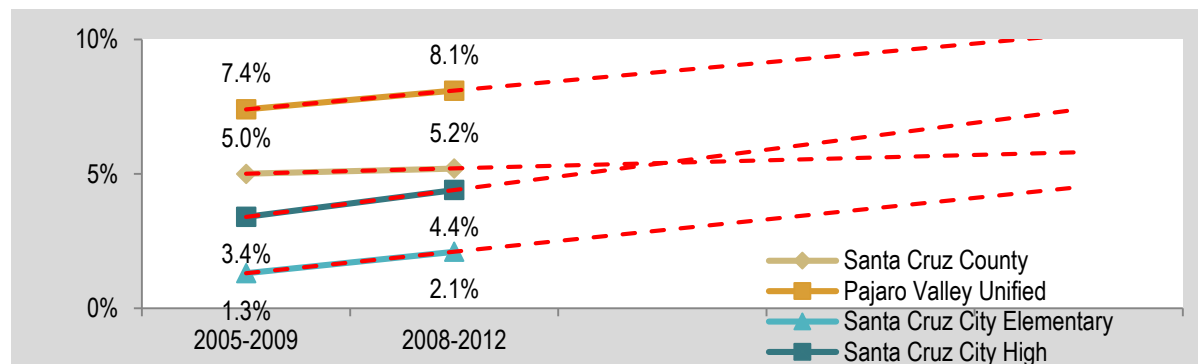
PVUSD: 2009/10 n=1,226; 2010/11 n=1,200; 2011/12 n=1,188; 2012/13 n=1,171. SLVU: 2009/10 n=244; 2010/11 n=223; 2011/12 n=164; 2012/13 n=197. SCCH: 2009/10 n=892; 2010/11 n=944; 2011/12 n=876; 2012/13 n=886. SCU: 2009/10 n=206; 2010/11 n=181; 2011/12 n=180; 2012/13 n=188.

E. PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH (AGES 16-19) EMPLOYED, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



Source: United States Census Bureau. (2014). 2007-2013 American Community Survey.

Number of youth employed: 2007 n=6,179; 2008 n=6,387; 2009 n=6,200; 2010 n=3,246; 2011 n=4,449; 2012 n=4,748; 2013 n=4,567.

F. TEENS NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BY SCHOOL DISTRICT AREA¹

Source: United States Census Bureau. (2014). 2005-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Retrieved from Kidsdata.org.

¹Represents those living within the school district boundaries, not which school they attend.

Note: Data are not available by ethnicity. Ns are not available.

Data Development

- School attendance for junior high and high school (chronically absent)
- Life readiness (soft skill development)

STEP 4: THE STORY BEHIND THE DATA

Indicator A: Skipping School/Truancy

School attendance is receiving national and statewide attention. Poor school attendance costs school districts, counties, and the state billions of dollars every year. Research overwhelmingly shows that school attendance is directly correlated to student success, school attachment and graduation rates. This is true "regardless of gender, ethnicity or socioeconomic status." Frequent excused and unexcused absences lead to lower academic performance and higher dropout rates. As one study showed, "when students are chronically absent during kindergarten, these students perform lower academically in first grade. The relationship is especially strong for Latino children who had much lower first grade reading scores if they were chronically absent in kindergarten."¹⁰ According to the OJJDP, "school based risk factors such as poor school performance and poor school attachment are primary factors for eventual gang involvement."¹¹ California's Local Control Funding Formula has prioritized the issue of school attendance and chronic absenteeism and requires that school districts address the issue in their Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAP).¹²

Overall, the number of students who reported skipping school in Santa Cruz County has been on the decline. Eleventh graders and students who attend nontraditional schools self-report the highest rates of skipping school. The YVPT will coordinate with the Keeping Kids in School (KKIS) Task Force to address these issues. KKIS was formed to address all issues regarding school absenteeism with a mission "to engage a diverse community to create a system of policies and best practices that promote positive school attendance and student success."

The community has indicated the following:

- Youth skipping schools is influenced by an array of factors including: being bullied, level of school engagement as interest, student health and substance use, peer influence, and familial factors.
- Due to the emphasis on standardized testing, teachers have less flexibility in their curriculums. Additionally, many courses such as art and music have been cut.
- Parents who are working may be unaware that their child is skipping school. Parents may feel powerless about how to ensure their child doesn't skip school.
- Some students have transportation issues to alternative education schools and lack safe routes to schools.

Indicators B & C: Suspensions and Expulsions

School disciplinary policies are being discussed at a local, statewide and national level. Suspensions and expulsions may have a place in effective discipline for severe or chronic behavioral issues; however, research shows that they may do more harm than good. Kidsdata.org has summarized the importance of this emerging issue by stating that suspensions and expulsions can exacerbate student academic problems, amplify the achievement gap between low-income children and their higher-income peers, and contribute to student involvement in the juvenile justice system. Suspensions and expulsions disproportionately affect students of color, students with disabilities, students in foster care, and non-heterosexual youth. Research has shown, for example, that students who experience out-of-school suspension and expulsion are 10 times more likely to drop out of high school than those who do not, and they are more likely to have less supervision at home than their peers.¹³ When students are removed from the school environment, they are at a significantly “higher risk of falling behind academically, dropping out of school, and coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.”¹⁴

Recent California legislation has limited the ability for schools to suspend and expel students and requires training in best practice classroom management and positive discipline.¹⁵

Locally, school leaders have reported the need for on-going resources to help look at school disciplinary policies. Traditionally, countywide data on school discipline has been inaccurate, which is a pattern that has been seen throughout the state. Previously, data surrounding suspensions and expulsions was not necessarily highly prioritized; though that has changed, and now data and accountability are requirements and state priorities. The data shows that suspensions and expulsions went up from 2011-12 to 2012-13, but some school officials were unsure as to whether the increase was due to an increase in entering data or actual rates of school discipline. In the past, schools have reported having limited tools and resources to address root causes of behavior, while promoting alternatives to suspensions and expulsions. The community has also indicated the following:

Turning the Curve: Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan

- Educators have stressed the importance of building relationships between students and parents, even when the student is in crisis or having disruptive behavior. It is believed that building strong positive school climate will impact suspensions and expulsions. They also spoke on the need for funding to increase counselors, social workers, and behavior technicians, as well as community-based organization prevention and intervention programming.
- Educators acknowledge that diversions and alternatives are time-consuming, and it is overwhelming being a teacher.
- Through data analysis and the implementation of alternatives, both Pajaro Valley Unified School District and Santa Cruz City Schools have reported decreases in suspensions and expulsions.

Indicator D: Graduation Rates

High school graduates earn higher salaries, have better self-esteem, more personal life satisfaction, fewer health problems, and less involvement in criminal activity as compared to high school dropouts.¹⁶ Households headed by a high school graduate accumulate ten times more wealth than households headed by a high school dropout.¹⁷ Roughly 60% of jobs require some type of training or education beyond high school.¹⁸

Locally, graduation rates for the County and the State have increased since 2009-2010. Graduation rates differed by race and ethnicity in the County. African American and Latino students had the lowest graduation rate in the County (71% and 75%, respectively). The community has indicated the following:

- There are differences in educational attainment throughout the County in terms of school districts and race and ethnicity.
- The level of educational attainment of parents may impact school success for students.
- English Language Learners and special needs students have additional academic challenges and require additional support.
- It is believed that if schools increased their guidance and mental health counselors, students would have more support, academically as well as emotionally.
- Many feel that, though a helpful option that works well for some students, alternative education is sometimes used too soon. In addition, some mentioned additional challenges with nontraditional schools: they often end the school day early, the expectations are not always as high as mainstream schools, and once students are enrolled in a nontraditional school, it is challenging getting them back into mainstream schools.
- Some students reported that the lack of bilingual educators and educational staff of color impacts comfort and trust between parents, youth and school staff. This impacts relationships and engagement in school.
- Some community members, including youth, believe that students are moved up grades when they aren't prepared. Literacy issues are a major issue in some students not feeling prepared.

- Schools believe they are lacking in capacity – with staff, time, and funding to holistically address the whole student.
- Some believe there is an overuse of school disciplinary responses. This impacts graduation rates. Educators stated that they felt they lacked alternatives to suspensions and expulsions and that their primary priority was school safety.
- Many asserted the schools are lacking in conflict resolution and restorative justice programs. Restorative justice practices provide alternatives to removing students from school and address problem behavior more holistically.

Indicator E: Youth in Labor Force

Research has long showed that youth employment can be a strong protective factor against violence and related behaviors. A lack of employment opportunities can create a sense of hopelessness about the future, lead to unnecessary idle time and can lead to increased criminal activity. This subsequently leads to less employment opportunities, creating a cycle that is challenging to move beyond.¹⁹ Having access to employment and job training is critical for youth to not only successfully plan for their futures, but also to believe a positive future can be achieved.

Locally, the number of employed youth, ages 16-19, has steadily been on the decline. The community has indicated the following:

- When youth were asked about why this might be, some young people reported that they believed more youth were choosing to focus on their education rather than employment. Others expressed that between unemployed adults and college students (UCSC & Cabrillo) there is a great deal of competition for quality jobs. Additionally, ROP and vocational programs have been on the decline. These types of programs provide capacity and skill building for future employment attainment.
- Most jobs available to youth are services jobs (e.g. fast food, retail).
- Due to the recession, adults are applying for jobs that youth used to get.
- There's been a loss of federally funded job programs for youth.
- There are additional barriers for obtaining employment for youth and young adults who have criminal records and/or visible tattoos.
- There's a lack of employment training and placement for 18-24 year olds.
- Major employers, like the Boardwalk, no longer employ local youth.
- If youth are not going to school, youth cannot obtain a work permit.

Indicator F: Disconnected Youth

Disconnected youth have education and economic disadvantages; they are neither in school nor employed. Disconnected youth are more likely to be involved in the foster care system and/or juvenile justice system, they may be homeless, struggle with mental health or substance use issues, teen pregnancy, might have learning differences or be experiencing high levels of family stress. Disconnected youth also have higher rates of school disciplinary issues.²⁰

Locally, rates of disconnected youth have been on the decline and are lower than the state average. When asked about the issue of disconnected youth, the community shared stories similar to those mentioned in youth in the labor force and graduation rates. Additionally the community indicated:

- When youth are disconnected, there is usually something going on in the home. These youth are experiencing high risk factors.
- There's been a decrease in vocational programming and ROP courses, which engage nontraditional youth.
- Some believed that prioritizing GEDs and connecting youth with Cabrillo College is one mode of ensuring successful transition into adulthood.

STEP 5: COMMUNITY PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY

Adult Education, Businesses, Cabrillo College, Community Members, Community-Based Organizations, County Health Services Agency, County Office of Education, Families, Human Services Department, Law Enforcement, School Districts, University of California, Santa Cruz, Youth

STEP 6: ACTION TO TAKE

Indicator A: Students who reported that they skipped school or cut classes 3 or more times in the past 12 months (Truancy)

Priority Strategies

Early Identification of Challenged/At-Risk Students

In the past decade, there has been much innovation in the early identification of at-risk behaviors in a school setting. Research indicates that a systematic, universal screening process is a preferred practice that would connect more vulnerable students to needed services, supports, and placements much earlier in their school careers. The following have emerged as best practices for screening and profiling students: 1) the systematic recording and analysis of archival school records resulting from disciplinary infractions commonly referred to as office discipline referrals (ODRs), 2) screening on the basis of Response to Intervention (RTI) where certain students fail to respond adequately to an appropriate intervention implemented with good treatment fidelity, 3) screening for exposure to risk factors that are associated with destructive outcomes, and 4) a multi-tiered system of support for student behaviors such as *Positive Behavior Interventions and Support* (PBIS) that is currently

being implemented at several local school districts. PBIS dictates that an entire school or district determine 3-5 behavioral expectations to teach just as they would core curriculum. The focus is on positive behavior expectations and is most effective when it is taught consistently by staff throughout the entire school.²¹

Improve Teacher-Student-Parent Relationships

Teachers play an important role in the trajectory of students throughout the formal schooling experience. Positive teacher-student relationships enable students to feel safe and secure in their learning environments and provide scaffolding for important social and academic skills. Teachers who support students in the learning environment can positively impact their social and academic outcomes, which are important for the long-term trajectory of school and eventually employment.²²



Over 50 years of research links the various roles that families play in a child's education—as supporters of learning, encouragers of grit and determination, models of lifelong learning, and advocates of proper programming and placements for their child. The US Department of Education's Dual Capacity-Building Framework for Family-School Partnerships builds on existing research suggesting that partnerships between home and school can only develop and thrive if both families and staff have the requisite collective capacity to engage in partnership. Many school and district family engagement initiatives focus solely on providing workshops and seminars for families on how to engage more effectively in their children's education. This focus on families alone often results in increased tension between families and school staff: families are trained to be more active in their children's schools, only to be met by an unreceptive and unwelcoming school climate and resistance from district and school staff to their efforts for more active engagement. Therefore, policies and programs directed at improving family engagement must focus on building the capacities of both staff and families to engage in partnerships.²³

Effective parent involvement programs include activities that are addressed by the following National PTA Parent and Community Standards:

- Collaborating with community - Community resources are used to strengthen schools, families and student learning.
- Communicating - Communication between home and school is regular, two-way, and meaningful.
- Parenting - Parenting skills are promoted and supported.
- School decision making and advocacy - Parents are full partners in the decisions that affect children and families.
- Student learning - Parents play an integral role in assisting student learning.
- Volunteering - Parents are welcome in the school, and their support and assistance are sought.

Increase Knowledge of and Access to Academic Supports and Community Resources for youth and families, while taking language and literacy-level needs into account. Some school districts utilize the “Resource Depot” model through their Student Services Department. Resources provided include referrals for families and their children, such as homework support, community-based prevention and intervention programs, mental health and substance use disorder treatment, after-school activities, and other health and human services.²⁴

Safe Routes to Schools

In many communities, walking and bicycling are major ways youth get to school. The danger of gang recruitment, intimidation, bullying and violence discourages youth from walking to school, increasing truancy, and the likelihood that a youth will feel that they need to protect themselves.

“One of the biggest predictors of gang involvement for my students, is their experience getting to and from school.”

School Stakeholder

Developing safe routes to schools may include strategies such as establishing school carpool lists, using techniques of “Crime Prevention through Environmental Design” (CPTED), encouraging local neighbors and business to serve as “eyes on the street,” utilizing Street Outreach Workers, and identifying safe havens, such as specific houses, businesses, and churches where youth can go in case of emergencies while going to and from school.²⁵

Continuum of Responses

Create a continuum of responses for educators that have meaningful implications for students, rather than removing youth from the school environment. For example, implement restorative practices, in-school disciplinary alternatives, such as Saturday school or in-school suspension, anger management, referrals to mental health services and community-based intervention programs. When consequences need to be enacted, they should be mildly unpleasant, short in duration, and immediate.^{26 27}

KKIS has developed four goals to respond to chronic absenteeism and truancy:

1. Launch an annual countywide campaign to promote the link between attendance in elementary school and academic success including reading at grade level and graduation rates.
2. Develop uniform protocols countywide for truancy proceedings beginning with truancy letters, to the School Attendance Review Board (SARB), to Truancy Mediation to Truancy Court.²⁸
3. Design interventions with all members of KKIS that will result in individual students and families increasing attendance, including academic support, expansion of Teen Peer Court and integration of mental health services/counseling on school campuses.²⁹
4. Implement a systemic training of Trauma Informed Care (TIC) to schools, courts and other providers. The California Center for Trauma Informed Care has been providing training to courts, agencies and schools.³⁰

Other Related Strategies

- Access to Engaging/Diverse After-School Activities
- Anti-Bullying Curriculums
- Community-Based Organization Programming on School Campus
- Create an Environment of Programming and Services that is Culturally Responsive
- Effective Data Tracking, such as HERO Tardy System
- Incentives, such as Positive Attendance Awards
- Increase Awareness of Chronic Absences Through District Statistics in Newspaper – Attendance Works
- Increase Parent Access to Program/Support Information, Considering Language, Literacy Levels, Access to Technology, Etc.
- In-School and After-School Academic Supports, such as Tutoring
- Interventions
- Local Control Funding Formula – Align Goals of Each District with YVPT Strategies
- Student support/ mentoring

Indicator B & C: Suspensions and Expulsions

Priority Strategies

Continuum of Responses

Create a continuum of responses for educators that have meaningful implications for students, rather than removing youth from the school environment. For example, implement restorative practices, in-school disciplinary alternatives, such as Saturday school or in-school suspension, anger management, referrals to mental health services and community-based intervention programs. When consequences need to be enacted, they should be mildly unpleasant, short in duration, and immediate.^{31 32}

Family Engagement

Over 50 years of research links the various roles that families play in a child's education—as supporters of learning, encouragers of grit and determination, models of lifelong learning, and advocates of proper programming and placements for their child. The U.S. Department of Education's *Dual Capacity-Building Framework for Family–School Partnerships* builds on existing research suggesting that partnerships between home and school can only develop and thrive if both families and staff have the requisite collective capacity to engage in partnership. Many school and district family engagement initiatives focus solely on providing workshops and seminars for families on how to engage more effectively in their children's education. Though helpful, this focus on families alone often results in increased tension between families and school staff: families

Turning the Curve: Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan

are trained to be more active in their children's schools, only to be met by an unreceptive and unwelcoming school climate and resistance from district and school staff to their efforts for more active engagement. Therefore, policies and programs directed at improving family engagement must focus on building the capacities of both staff and families to engage in partnerships. Effective parent involvement programs include activities that are addressed by the following National PTA Parent and Community Standards:³³

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- Communicating - Communication between home and school is regular, two-way, and meaningful.
- Parenting - Parenting skills are promoted and supported.
- School decision making and advocacy - Parents are full partners in the decisions that affect children and families.
- Student Learning - Parents play an integral role in assisting student learning.
- Volunteering - Parents are welcome in the school, and their support and assistance are sought.

Additionally families have requested family support groups. Family support groups through the school district can bring families together to discuss shared challenges and offer solutions.

Data Analysis and Policy Review

Best practice and local education stakeholders recommend reviewing school disciplinary policies and data through the lens of race, gender, and sexual orientation, using a team process. "Analyzing disaggregated data can allow school teams to determine if different groups of students receive different penalties for the same infraction." Educational stakeholders should have a discussion and agreement as to determine when it is appropriate to call the police for school discipline issues and when it is best to allow school administrators to handle the issue in-house.^{34 35}

Keeping Kids in School (KKIS) has committed to hosting a countywide educational stakeholder forum and discussion on data, to discuss the following: common language, strategies for consistency of coding incidences and inputting data.

School Climate Strategies

Addressing the school climate can greatly impact youth. It can determine whether a youth is comfortable and wants to be at school. Recognizing that all youth arrive each day with the stressors of their lives outside of school is important in interacting with them in both positive and disciplinary interactions. Changing school climate requires a multidisciplinary approach to create safe environments where both students and staff feel engaged, safe, and supported. Some of the following strategies can be utilized to change the school climate:

Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports (PBIS) programming was mentioned as an asset they desired for their school by the majority of education stakeholders YVPT interviewed. PBIS dictates that an entire school or district determine 3-5 behavioral expectations to teach just as they would core curriculum. The focus is on positive behavior expectations and is most effective when it is taught consistently by staff throughout the entire school.³⁶

Trauma Informed Care policies and practices in schools involves a framework that recognizes and understands the effects of trauma in youth's life. It is an approach that emphasizes emotional, psychological, and physical safety for the students and staff by practicing trauma narrative, cognitive coping mechanisms and processing, and relaxation skills.³⁷

Conflict Mediation as a way of resolving interpersonal conflict empowers youth to deal with differences of opinion and diverse cultures in a peaceful and responsible way. The skills learned help youth build constructive solutions in difficult situations.³⁸

Restorative Justice in the Educational System is a practice that can be used to address and discuss the needs of the school, build healthy relationships between educators and students, reduce, prevent and improve harmful behavior, repair harm and restore positive relationships, resolve conflict, and hold individuals accountable. Restorative Justice can be used to enhance school safety and as an alternative to zero-tolerance policies, reducing suspensions, expulsions, and involvement in the juvenile justice system. Restorative Practices included: Restorative Justice, community conferencing, community service, peer juries, circle process, preventative and post-conflict resolution programs, peer mediation, informal restorative justice practices, and social-emotional learning (SEL).^{39 40}

Cultural Responsivity teaching can be practiced in schools by having awareness of student's beliefs, customs, values, and behaviors that they have gained through their individual and collective experiences. Schools should be able to function effectively while acknowledging differences, validating student's identities, and being inclusive of varying perspectives. Culturally-based programming on school campuses is one method to increase cultural responsivity. Culturally-based programming models use a strength-based approach that taps into the cultural values, principles, customs, and traditions of diverse ethnic groups, taking a holistic approach in enhancing protective factors of youth and their families. La Cultura Cura, or culturally-based healing approach, uses a trauma-informed approach that enhances cultural identity and self-development, and provides a sense of status and inclusion for youth.^{41 42}

Other Related Strategies

- Academic Support
- Community-Based Organization Programming on School Campuses
- Conflict Mediation and Restorative Justice
- Creating an Environment of Programming and Services that is Culturally Responsive
- Family Engagement and Support
- Resource Depot
- School Resource Officers (SRO): Clarify Roles, Align SRO Practices with this Plan Across the County, Collect Data on Their Interventions
- Social-Emotional/Behavioral Support

Indicator D: Graduation Rate

Priority Strategies

Personalized Education Paths

Personalized education and learning paths are designed to meet the needs and goals of each student. All students are held to clear high expectations, but each student follows a customized path towards the appropriate goal, whether it's community college, a 4-year university, or vocational school. Each path responds and adapts to their motivations and goals, and the students' progress towards clearly defined goals are continuously assessed. To support students towards their goal, the following activities may be included: college readiness such as introductions to the college application process, college field trips, help with applications, knowledge about scholarships and financial aid; increased student and guardian awareness of what is required to get into college, and information about vocational programming. Additionally, efforts should be made to ensure that all students, regardless of race and ethnicity or socio-economic background have equal access and are prepared to transition to higher education.⁴³

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Targeted intervention for At-Risk Students

Research on early identification of at-risk behaviors in a school setting indicates that a systematic, universal screening processes is a preferred practice that would connect more vulnerable students to needed services, supports, and placements much earlier in their school careers. The following have emerged as best practices for screening and profiling students: (1) the systematic recording and analysis of archival school records resulting from disciplinary infractions commonly referred to as office discipline referrals (ODRs), (2) screening on the basis of Response to Intervention (RTI) where certain students fail to respond adequately to an appropriate

intervention implemented with good treatment fidelity, (3) screening for exposure to risk factors that are associated with destructive outcomes, and (4) a multi-tiered system of support for student behaviors.⁵¹ Appropriate referrals should be made to school counselors and relevant social services.

Academic Support

All students should receive the academic support they need. Academic supports can include tutoring and homework clubs. Best practice tutoring programs are culturally responsive, conduct targeted outreach, prioritize most at-risk students, and manage student retention.⁵² Homework Clubs provide a structured environment to complete homework. Homework Clubs support students by improving their academic ability, as well as their work habits, emotional adjustment, and peer relationships. Homework Clubs can be run by educational staff or volunteers.⁵³

Other Related Strategies

- Community-Based Organization Programming on Campus
- Create an Environment of Programming and Services that is Culturally Responsive
- Family Support and Engagement
- Student Support/Mentoring

Indicator E: Youth in Labor Force

Priority Strategies

Business Engagement

Encouraging businesses to hire youth and increase internships will provide more opportunities for youth to participate in the labor market. Employers may also need additional guidance in how to best support their young employees for a mutually beneficial experience and recognition that acknowledges business owners who implement these best practices.

Youth Employment Services

Skills/Preparation: Youth and some young adults need additional support when entering into the job market. This may include skill building, such as vocational training, resume building and interview workgroups, teaching

"The greatest crime preventers are jobs and opportunities."

Government Stakeholder

young people how to identify opportunities, align their interests with market needs, and acquire relevant skills that will let them succeed in sustainable careers. Supportive services such as counseling, career guidance, and job mentors increase protective factors for at-risk youth and young adults.⁵⁴

"It's hard to get jobs due to stereotypes."

Watsonville Youth Focus Group

Job Placement: For youth still enrolled in high school, jobs should be: compatible with school in supporting academic roles, age-appropriate, skill building, organized, and have high supervision. We need to increase both the quantity and quality of jobs that youth and young adults have access to. Young adults who are not enrolled in school should have equal access job placement.

Equitable Access: This includes equal access to jobs and job preparation programs to reach all youth and young adults who want to be employed. Some youth and young adults currently encounter barriers in gaining employment due to criminal backgrounds or a job program's restrictions on certain populations. In addition, disconnected youth who are not in school cannot obtain a work permit.

Other Related Strategies

- Activities that Connect Youth with Science Industries (e.g., Environmental Studies, Technology, Agriculture)
- Development of Clear Career Pathways in High School and Community College
- High school based career support, such as: vocational training, ROP, Social Emotional Skills Training, School learning Communities Based on Career Themes

Indicator F: Disconnected Youth

Priority Strategies

Data Analysis and Policy Review

Best practice and local education stakeholders recommend reviewing school disciplinary policies and data through the lens of race, gender, and sexual orientation using a team process. "Analyzing disaggregated data can allow school teams to determine if different groups of students receive different penalties for the same infraction." Policies should be reviewed to examine unintended consequences.^{55 56}

Outreach to Disconnected Youth Population and Their Families

Community-based case managers can help identify, track and support with direct/immediate referrals to services. Attempts should be made to reengage youth in school, and referral can range from job placement and vocational training programs, to mental health and substance use disorder treatment. Engage formerly incarcerated/ gang-involved youth and young adults to participate in leadership and civic engagement opportunities, as well as mentoring. Engage disconnected youth in juvenile hall to prepare for reentry.⁵⁷

Diversion and Alternatives to Justice System Involvement

Proper use of diversion programs for first time and low-level offenders are shown to reduce recidivism, provide more appropriate treatments at the community level, and reduce stigma associated with formal justice system involvement. Evidence-based risk assessment instruments are able to gauge the appropriateness of diversions. Diversions include: participation in treatment and services, utilization of the Restorative Justice Model, and electronic monitoring.^{58 59}

*"Once you're in the system,
it's hard to get out."*

Juvenile Hall Youth Focus Group

Multidisciplinary Approaches

This includes increased coordination and communication between stakeholders, such as a comprehensive service navigation system to connect young people to secondary and post-secondary education, job training and employment, community service, substance use counseling, and recreational opportunities. Ideally through a central youth serving center, young people in search of assistance are assessed by caseworkers and connected to appropriate programs, based on their individual needs. Intensive case management and data tracking technology help to ensure that young people access the correct services and do not slip through the cracks. Best practice programs usually include combinations of education (usually targeting the GED), vocational training, work experience, and youth development activities.⁶⁰

Other Related Strategies

- Foster Youth Outreach and Engagement
- Student Support/ Mentoring and Peer-to-Peer Mentoring
- See Graduation Rates indicator
- See Youth in Labor Force indicator

Result #2: Youth are valued and have meaningful participation in their community.

STEP 1: TARGET POPULATION

There were 24,274 youth ages 10-17 and 41,113 young adults ages 18-24 living in Santa Cruz County in 2013.

STEP 2: RESULT

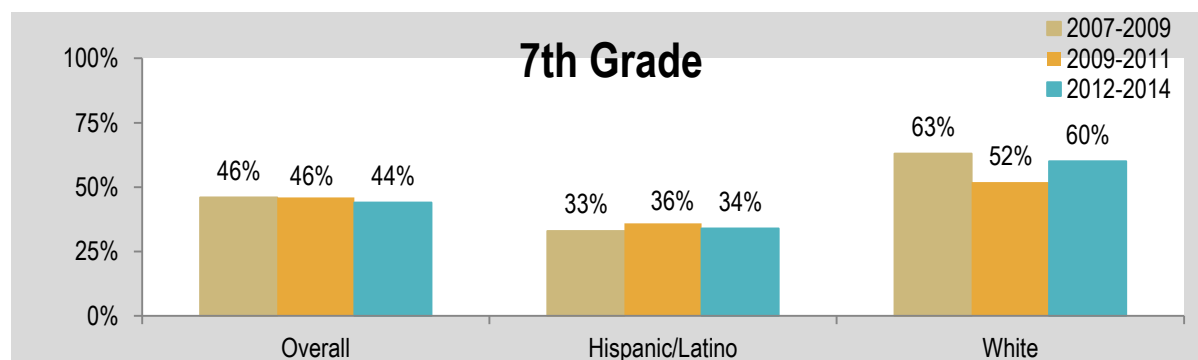
Youth are valued and have meaningful participation in their community.

There are several child and youth assets that are known to be critical for healthy development: external assets such as engaging in activities in the community; and internal assets such as self-esteem, sense of purpose, and a positive view of one's future. According to the Search Institute, the more assets youth possess, the more likely they are to choose healthy activities, succeed in school and avoid risky behaviors. Both external and internal assets can be achieved through participation in prosocial activities in school as well as after-school when youth are most likely to be unsupervised. Studies have shown that the after-school hours can be dangerous ones for youth. The Department of Justice reports that 29% of all juvenile offenses occur on school days between 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. and that the number of violent crimes committed doubles in the hour immediately after school is let out.⁶¹

STEP 3: INDICATORS – A MEASURE OF COMMUNITY PROGRESS

Headline Indicators

A. COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT: STUDENTS WHO HAVE A "HIGH" LEVEL OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION¹, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BY ETHNICITY

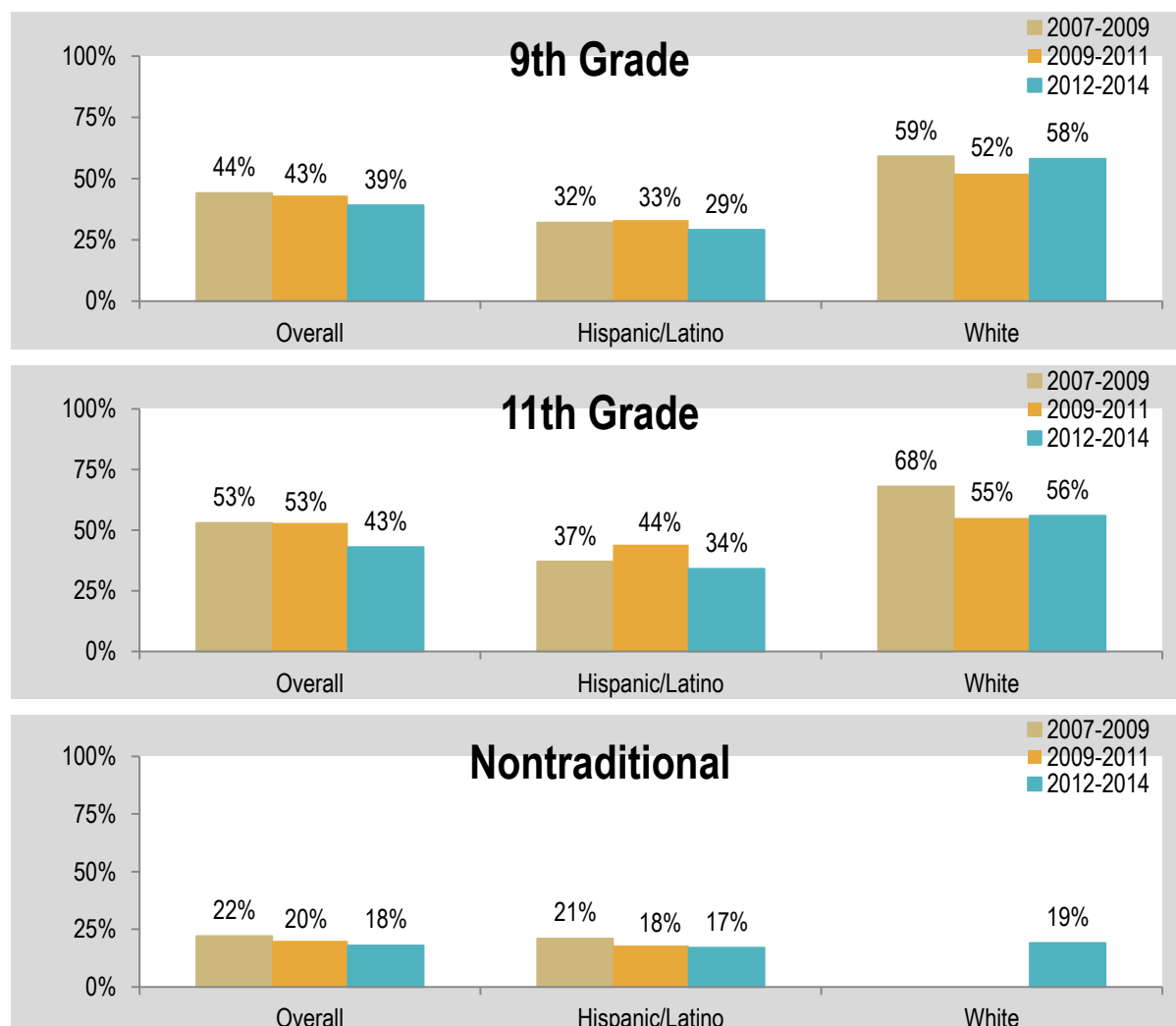


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

¹Includes: I am part of clubs, sport teams, church/temple, or other group activities; I am involved in music, art, literature, sports, or a hobby; and I help other people.)

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

A. COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT: STUDENTS WHO HAVE A "HIGH" LEVEL OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION¹, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BY ETHNICITY (CONT.)



Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

¹Includes: I am part of clubs, sport teams, church/temple, or other group activities; I am involved in music, art, literature, sports, or a hobby; and I help other people.)

Note: For nontraditional students there were fewer than 25 White respondents for 2007-09 and 2009-11 and therefore the data were suppressed for confidentiality.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

Secondary Indicators

- How often does (do) your MIDDLE SCHOOL/HIGH SCHOOL age child (children) participate in activities after school?

Data Development

- Youth City Council (YCC) Survey: Do you think you can make your community a safer place?
- Youth City Council (YCC) Survey: Youth who are willing to report a crime anonymously

STEP 4: THE STORY BEHIND THE DATA

Indicator A: Community Protective Factors – Prosocial Activities

During the “after-school gap”, which is the time between when youth get out of school and when their parents/caregivers return home from work, youth have an average of 20-25 hours a week of unsupervised time. Data tells us that this unsupervised time directly correlates to an increase in youth crime.⁶² Prosocial activities are a good alternative for youth when they are otherwise unsupervised. Survey data shows that countywide 9th grade participation in group activities is just slightly under that of the state level and has remained constant since 2007. However, student involvement in group activities, both in school and outside of school, varied greatly by school district and grade. The community has indicated the following issues that may prohibit local youth from having meaningful participation in the community:

- There are barriers to participation that include financial barriers, lack of knowledge about opportunities to participate, lack of transportation, lack of diversity in types of opportunities, and lack of cultural relevancy.
- There is a lack of participation by youth that attend nontraditional schools.
- School discipline issues can create a barrier to youth participating in school-based activities.
- San Lorenzo Valley is lacking in structured prosocial activities (e.g., youth groups).
- Community libraries can play a role in providing more structured activities.
- There is not enough meaningful programming that focuses on leadership development, empowerment, and civic engagement/politicization.

"There's a lack of information about what's out there in the community for youth to do"

SC High Youth Focus Group

STEP 5: COMMUNITY PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY

Community Members, Community-Based Organizations, County Office of Education, Faith Community, Families, Libraries, Neighborhood Services/Parks and Recreation, School Districts, Youth

STEP 6: ACTIONS TO TAKE

Indicator A: Community Protective Factors – Prosocial Activities

Priority Strategies

Increased Knowledge of and Access to Prosocial Activities

A youth's ability to participate in activities in the community can be thwarted by an array of barriers, both in knowledge of what is available and in their ability to actually attend. First and foremost, youth must know about what opportunities exist in order to want to participate. Once a youth knows about a program or activity, they can encounter other barriers. Needing a referral for participation can stop a youth from gaining access even when

they want to be involved because they are dependent on someone else to make the decision. Funding is often a barrier for participation which can be seen in sports teams that require fees for equipment and uniforms. If the program/activity is not in a location that the youth can get to and from, then they will be unable to attend. If programs are not culturally responsive or do not operate in the language spoken by the youth, then they will not be able to participate in a meaningful way. It is also important that there be programs available that pique interest based on a youth's identity whether that be their gender, sexual identity, or status in school. Ultimately, prosocial activities need to be inclusive in order to gain participation and reach youth that encounter some of the following barriers indicated:

- Referral Barriers
- Financial Barriers
- Location and Transportation Barriers - Programs brought directly to neighborhoods and transportations to bring youth to programs
- Language Barriers
- Cultural Competency in Programming
- Gender Specific Programming
- Special Focus on Youth from Nontraditional Schools

"There's not enough resources directed towards diverse activities. We have to ask ourselves, 'what else can we do to engage our youth?'"

Justice Stakeholder

Program Evaluations

In order to get a picture of the effectiveness of the current programs available to youth, programmatic evaluations must be completed. Research shows that effective programs make fact-based decisions based on a set system of inputs from multiple sources.⁶³ It is important to have a real understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency of a program so that limited resources can be prioritized by funders. Evaluations help inform program directors and decisions makers as to what programming is producing positive outcomes and should be expanded and made more widely available to youth across the county.

Increase Availability of a Diverse Array of Options for Activities

In order to ensure that the participation is meaningful, inclusive, and interesting, it is important that programming be culturally responsive and appropriate for the youth served. In order to serve the diverse population of youth across the county and meet their varied interests and strengths, there needs to be an array of opportunities for participation. Some examples of diversified programs include:

- Science and environmental studies, agriculture, and technology
- Leadership opportunities
- Mentorship programs
- Sports programs that offer free access to team sports

Result #3: Youth are supported by caring adults.

STEP 1: TARGET POPULATION

There were 24,274 youth ages 10-17 and 41,113 young adults ages 18-24 living in Santa Cruz County in 2013.

STEP 2: RESULT

Youth are supported by caring adults.

"We need to recognize community members as assets. There's a lot of caring individuals that want to reach out to youth. If we're able to tap into adults that want to help youth—it's a great opportunity."

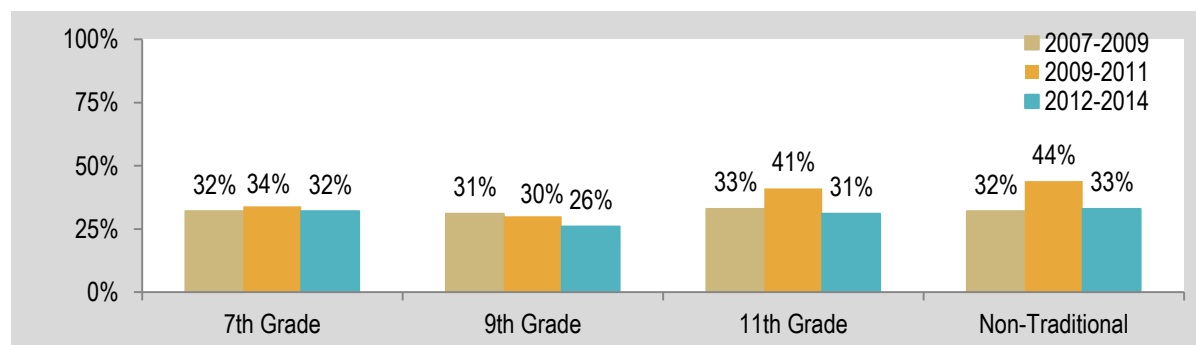
Government Stakeholder

Research shows that "youth's beliefs about themselves and their abilities are shaped by the extent to which they perceive that the adults in their lives care about them and are involved in their lives." Outside of the home, these positive connections to adult role models can happen in school, recreational, social service or mentorship settings. In terms of youth violence prevention, the CDC states "whether adults are supportive, encouraging of youth to use nonviolent ways to solve problems, and willing to intervene with conflicts also contribute to youth's beliefs about the acceptability of violence and their likelihood to act violently."⁶⁴ Positive connections with adult role models help youth to feel more connected and can lead to better choices and performance in all facets of their lives.

STEP 3: INDICATOR: A MEASURE OF COMMUNITY PROGRESS

Headline Indicators

A. SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT: STUDENTS WHO HAVE A "HIGH" LEVEL OF CARING RELATIONSHIPS WITH ADULTS IN SCHOOL¹, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

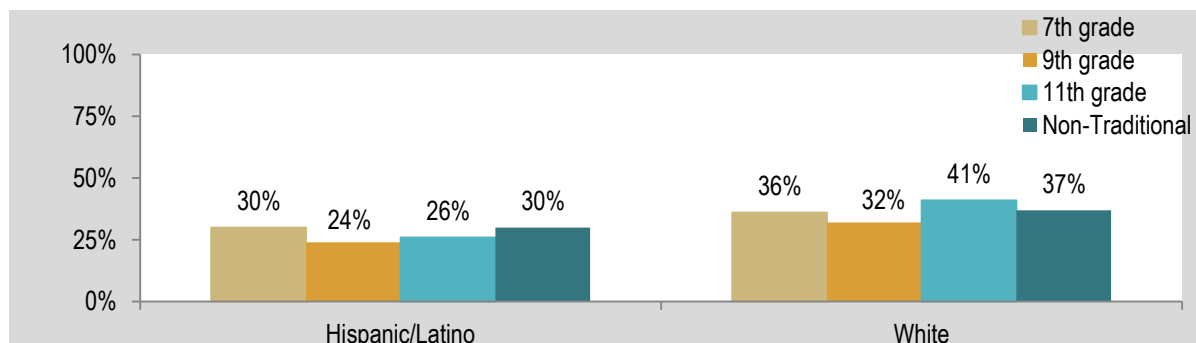


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

¹Includes: At my school, there is a teacher or some other adult who: really cares about me; notices when I am not there; and listens when I have something to say.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

A. SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT: STUDENTS WHO HAVE A “HIGH” LEVEL OF CARING RELATIONSHIPS WITH ADULTS IN SCHOOL¹, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BY ETHNICITY – 2012-2014

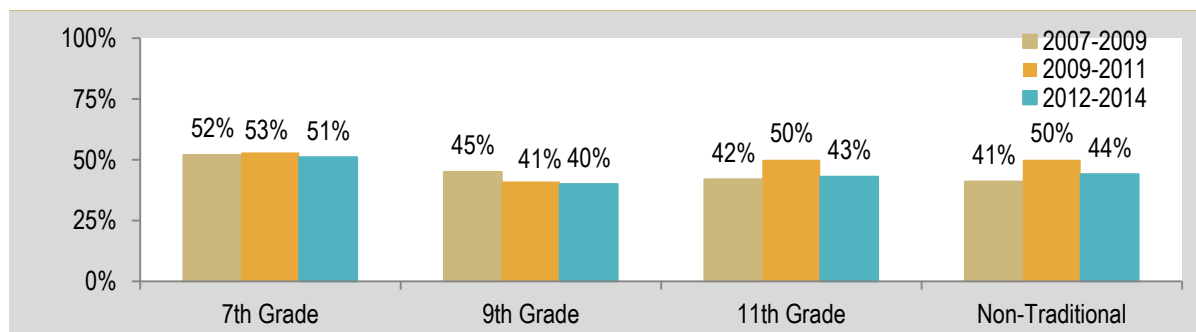


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2012-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

¹Includes: At my school, there is a teacher or some other adult who: really cares about me; notices when I am not there; and listens when I have something to say.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

B. SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT: STUDENTS WHO HAVE A “HIGH” LEVEL OF HIGH EXPECTATIONS WITH ADULTS IN SCHOOL¹, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

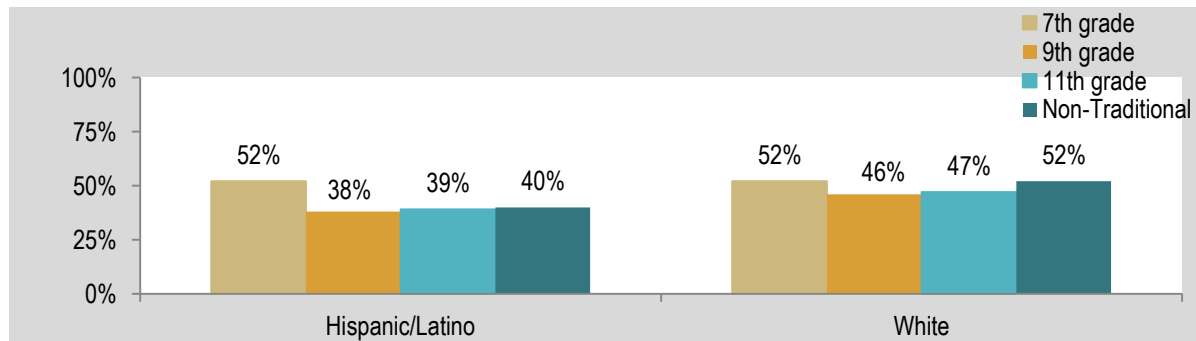


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

¹Includes: At my school, there is a teacher or some other adult who: tells me when I do a good job; always wants me to do my best; and believes that I will be a success.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

B. SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT: STUDENTS WHO HAVE A “HIGH” LEVEL OF HIGH EXPECTATIONS WITH ADULTS IN SCHOOL¹, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BY ETHNICITY – 2012-2014

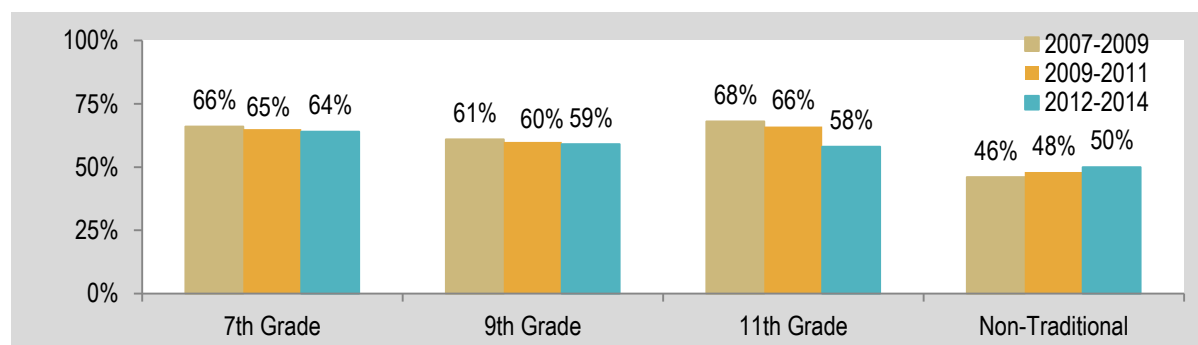


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2012-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

¹Includes: At my school, there is a teacher or some other adult who: tells me when I do a good job; always wants me to do my best; and believes that I will be a success.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

C. COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT: STUDENTS WHO HAVE A “HIGH” LEVEL OF CARING RELATIONSHIPS WITH ADULTS IN THE COMMUNITY¹, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

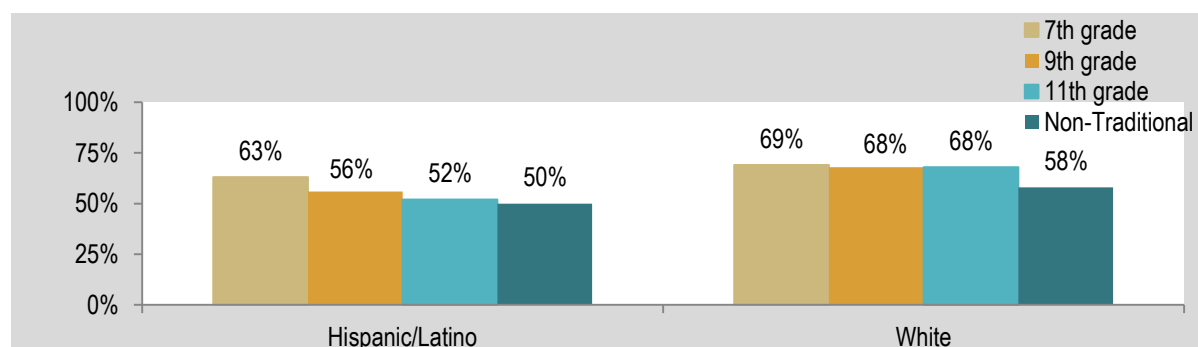


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

¹Includes: Outside my home and school, there is a teacher or some other adult who: really cares about me; notices when I am upset about something; and whom I trust.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

C. COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT: STUDENTS WHO HAVE A “HIGH” LEVEL OF CARING RELATIONSHIPS WITH ADULTS IN THE COMMUNITY¹, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BY ETHNICITY – 2012-2014

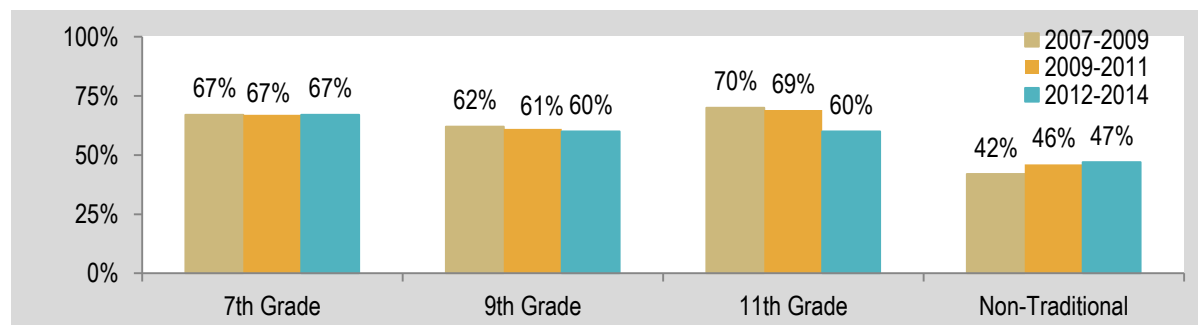


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2012-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

¹Includes: Outside my home and school, there is a teacher or some other adult who: really cares about me; notices when I am upset about something; and whom I trust.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

D. COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT: STUDENTS WHO HAVE A “HIGH” LEVEL OF HIGH EXPECTATIONS WITH ADULTS IN THE COMMUNITY¹, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

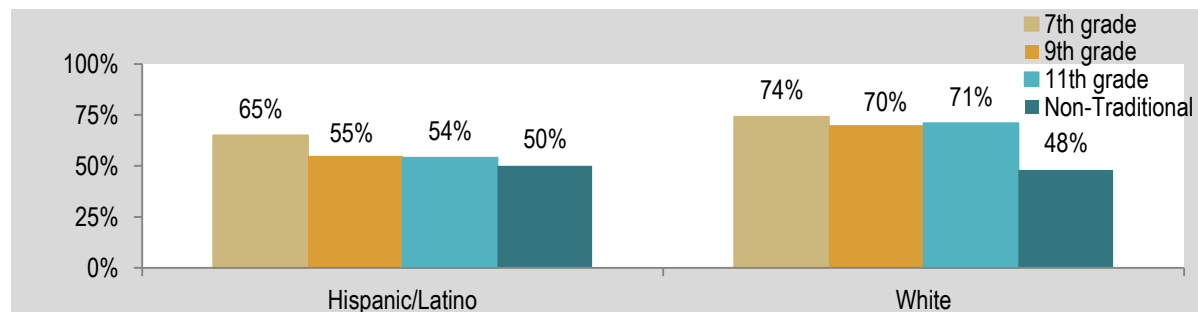


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

¹Includes: Outside my home and school, there is a teacher or some other adult who: tells me when I do a good job; always wants me to do my best; and believes that I will be a success.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

D. COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT: STUDENTS WHO HAVE A “HIGH” LEVEL OF HIGH EXPECTATIONS WITH ADULTS IN THE COMMUNITY¹, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BY ETHNICITY – 2012-2014



Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2012-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

¹Includes: Outside my home and school, there is a teacher or some other adult who: tells me when I do a good job; always wants me to do my best; and believes that I will be a success.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

Data Development

- Students who reported they have five or more adults who care, support, protect, praise

STEP 4: THE STORY BEHIND THE DATA

Indicator A & B: School Environment Factors: Caring Adults and High Expectations

Due to the amount of time youth spend in school, the school setting is where youth are very likely to have caring adult connections and feel that they are being held to a high level of expectation. According to the CDC, school environmental protective factors may contribute to the protection of youth from the potential harmful effects of negative situations, such as exposure to violence.⁶⁵ The community has indicated that the following factors can affect a youth's ability to have relationships with caring adults in the school setting:

- There is a perception in the community that teachers are not as engaged with their students as they could be. This may be due to lack of capacity, class sizes, lack of time, different classroom management styles, disconnected youth, and emphasis on standardized testing.
- Youth feel that educators underestimate their abilities.
- There are a lack of Latino educational staff which can impact comfort and trust between parents/youth and school staff. It is also reported that the racial and cultural differences can be a barrier for youth to build caring relationships. Some Latino youth in focus groups reported feeling that they are treated differently than their white counterparts.
- There are barriers and other responsibilities that conflict with participating in school-based prosocial activities, such as: finances, older siblings having to take care of younger siblings, employment, and the consequences of school discipline.
- There is a lack of community-based organizations on campus.

"They underestimate us."

Watsonville Youth Focus Group

- Union can act as barriers to having community volunteers in schools.
- Nontraditional students have less adult connections.
- In high school, eleventh grade is crucial to having relationships with other adults, because that is the time when youth begin to ask for letters of recommendation for college.

Indicator C & D: Community Protective Factors- Caring Relationships with Adults and High Expectations



Youth also have opportunity to form relationships with caring adults in the community. According to 2008-10 data, about two-thirds of California public school students in grades 7, 9, and 11 expressed a high level of agreement that adults in the community had high expectations of them and that adults in the community cared about them. The majority of 7th, 9th, and 11th graders in Santa Cruz County school districts also reported that they had an adult outside of their home and school that cared about them in 2010-11. The community indicated the following issues surrounding the cultivation of caring relationships in the community:

- There is a stigma around youth. Latino youth are labeled negatively.
- Lack of meaningful relationships with law enforcement, adults, and parents.
- There are not enough intentional opportunities for neighbors to get to know each other and the youth.
- Unwillingness to work with former/current gang members. Organizations are stigmatized for working with those who report they are involved in a gang.
- Youth focus group participants expressed the perception that adults in the community underestimate their capabilities.

STEP 5: COMMUNITY PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY

City and County Government, Community Members, Community-Based Organizations, County Health Services Agency, County Office of Education, Faith Community, Families, Libraries, Law Enforcement, Neighborhood-Based Groups, Neighborhood Services/ Parks and Recreation, School Districts, Youth

STEP 6: ACTIONS TO TAKE

Indicators A & B: School Environment Factors- Caring Adults and High Expectations

Priority Strategies

Social-Emotional Learning Curriculums/Programs

According to the California Department of Education, “social-emotional development includes the child’s experience, expression, and management of emotions and the ability to establish positive and rewarding relationships with others. It encompasses both intra- and interpersonal processes.”⁶⁶ In addition to being able to establish rewarding relationships with others, social-emotional skills include the ability to identify and understand emotions in one’s self and others, behavior regulation, and expressions of emotion in a constructive manner. All of these skills are important both in school and out in the community.

“We need holistic curriculums in school that are engaging and address the whole student.”

Government Stakeholder

Improve Youth-Teacher/Education Staff Relationships and Teacher Engagement Strategies

According to the CDC, when youth have stable connections to school personnel, it has been found to have a positive effect on decreasing aggressive behavior.⁶⁷ The youth-teacher/education staff relationship is a direct opportunity for caring adult relationships for youth. The structure of this relationship inherently provides the opportunity for setting expectations for youth. The amount of time spent in school also allows for the development of caring relationships between teachers and students. One way to increase teacher engagement with youth is through the implementation of social-emotional learning curriculums because they provide opportunities for discussion and connection on issues outside of standard academic lessons.

An example of an effort working towards the improvement of youth-teacher relationships is called Youth on Board. This project increases student involvement in teacher evaluations and allows for a process that results in constructive feedback. This process instills value in the student voice and builds teacher support for a positive classroom environment.⁶⁸ Ultimately any program that works on improving students’ problem solving and social skills will help them to build positive relationships with peers and teachers.⁶⁹

School Climate Strategies

Addressing the school climate can greatly impact youth. It can determine whether a youth is comfortable and wants to be at school. Recognizing that all youth arrive each day with the stressors of their lives outside of school is important in interacting with them in both positive and disciplinary interactions. Changing school climate requires a multidisciplinary approach to create safe environments where both students and staff feel engaged, safe, and supported. Some of the following strategies can be utilized to change the school climate:

Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports (PBIS) programming was mentioned as an asset they desired for their school by the majority of education stakeholders YVPT interviewed. PBIS dictates that an entire school or district determine 3-5 behavioral expectations to teach just as they would core curriculum. The focus is on

positive behavior expectations and is most effective when it is taught consistently by staff throughout the entire school.⁷⁰

Trauma Informed Care policies and practices in schools involves a framework that recognizes and understands the effects of trauma in youth's life. It is an approach that emphasizes emotional, psychological, and physical safety for the students and staff by practicing trauma narrative, cognitive coping mechanisms and processing, and relaxation skills.⁷¹

Conflict Mediation as a way of resolving interpersonal conflict empowers youth to deal with differences of opinion and diverse cultures in a peaceful and responsible way. The skills learned help youth build constructive solutions in difficult situations.⁷²

Restorative Justice in the Educational System is a practice that can be used to address and discuss the needs of the school, build healthy relationships between educators and students, reduce, prevent and improve harmful behavior, repair harm and restore positive relationships, resolve conflict, and hold individuals accountable. Restorative Justice can be used to enhance school safety and as an alternative to zero-tolerance policies, reducing suspensions, expulsions, and involvement in the juvenile justice system. Restorative Practices included: Restorative Justice, community conferencing, community service, peer juries, circle process, preventative and post-conflict resolution programs, peer mediation, informal restorative justice practices, and social-emotional learning (SEL).^{73 74}

Cultural Responsivity teaching can be practiced in schools by having awareness of student's beliefs, customs, values, and behaviors that they have gained through their individual and collective experiences. Schools should be able to function effectively while acknowledging differences, validating student's identities, and being inclusive of varying perspectives. Culturally-based programming on school campuses is one method to increase cultural responsivity, Culturally-based programming models use a strength-based approach that taps into the cultural values, principles, customs, and traditions of diverse ethnic groups, taking a holistic approach in enhancing protective factors of youth and their families. La Cultura Cura, or culturally-based healing approach, uses a trauma-informed approach that enhances cultural identity and self-development, and provides a sense of status and inclusion for youth.

School-Based Behavioral Health Services

The term "mental health" historically has been used in reference to mental illness; however, mental health is increasingly now viewed as a state of wellbeing. This new framework for mental health includes a focus on resilience, and having certain family and community supports that help improve wellbeing such as youth having adult mentors, participating in after-school activities and volunteer and leadership opportunities in the community. A youth's mental health plays a key role in how they interact with others, their ability to build relationships, how they perform in school, their behavior, and how they display their social-emotional skills. It can also play a role in their prevention of and response to crisis in their lives.⁷⁵

It should be noted that New Mental Health Parity laws, and the Affordable Care Act, now require behavioral health services to be provided by insurers on par with other health concerns. While youth with Medi-Cal (38% in the county) have access to a range of therapy and case management services through County Mental Health and their contract partners, youth with insurance/uninsured (62%) in particular need access to a broader array of therapy and support options by providers. Community stakeholders largely noted that having access to mental health services on school campuses makes access to these services much easier, adding that they would like to see these services at every school site and available after school hours. Increased access to on-site services can help eliminate many of the barriers that arise when seeking services in the community.

Community-Based Organizational (CBO) Prevention and Intervention Programming on School Campuses

Having CBO programming on school campuses provides additional support for students, their families, and staff. CBO program staff are able to connect youth and their families with resources in the schools as well as in the community. CBO program staff provide additional protective factors for youth. Among many things, they are able to act as mentors for the youth, encouraging school attendance and supporting students' socio-emotional needs. They are also able to assist with conflict resolution, provide culturally-based programming, help students apply for college, and even develop job resumes.

Other Related Strategies

- Student Mentoring
- Identification and Early Intervention for At-Risk Students
- Smaller Class Sizes and Small Learning Communities

Indicators C & D: Community Protective Factors- Caring Relationships with Adults and High Expectations

Priority Strategies

Increased Knowledge of and Access to Prosocial Activities



A youths' ability to participate in activities in their communities can be thwarted by an array of barriers, both in knowledge of what is available and in their ability to actually attend. First and foremost, youth must know about what opportunities exist in order to want to participate. Once a youth knows about a program or activity, they can encounter other barriers. Needing a referral for participation can stop a youth from gaining access even when they want to be involved because they are

dependent on someone else to make the decision. Funding is often a barrier for participation which can often be seen in sports teams that require fees for equipment and uniforms. If the program/activity is not in a location that the youth can get to and from then they will be unable to attend. If programs are not culturally responsive or do

not operate in the language spoken by the youth, then they will not be able to participate in a meaningful way. It is also important that there be programs available that pique interest based on a youth's identity whether that is their gender, sexual identity, or status in school. Ultimately, prosocial activities need to be inclusive in order to gain participation and reach youth that encounter some of the following barriers indicated:

- Referral Barriers
- Financial Barriers
- Location and Transportation Barriers - Programs brought directly to neighborhoods and transportations to bring youth to programs
- Language Barriers
- Cultural Competency in Programming
- Gender Specific Programming
- Special Focus on Youth from Nontraditional Schools

Law Enforcement-Youth Relations

Interacting with youth is an integral aspect of policing duties, which presents a unique set of opportunities and challenges. Lack of trust and positive relationships between law enforcement and youth impacts the perceived legitimacy of the law, and therefore increases the likelihood that youth will engage in delinquent behavior.^{76 77}

According to a brief published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in order to ensure positive outcomes between youth-law enforcement interactions, "law enforcement officers need to be equipped with the knowledge and skills to effectively interact with youth in any situation."⁷⁸ Law enforcement strategies to improve interactions with youth include trainings on: adolescent development, how to approach and interact with youth both verbally and nonverbally, trauma-informed care practices and policies, as well as opportunities for youth and law enforcement to interact in a non-suppression focused/nonthreatening situation such as through the Police Activities League.⁷⁹

Mentoring

Mentoring has been proven to be one of the most effective strategies for creating a "close, developmental relationship between an older, more experienced individual and a younger person, usually sustained over a period of time and involving mutual commitment, respect, and loyalty."⁸⁰ It has also been shown that having a mentoring relationship can positively affect a young person's school attendance and engagement, academic performance, self-efficacy and attitude toward drugs and alcohol. Community stakeholders identified a need to: increase community volunteers from the faith community, retirees, etc., and provide them with training in effective practices for mentoring; engage these mentors to work with "gang affiliated" youth; increase Latino mentors; increase long term relationship building activities, rather than one-time events or short term programs.

Street Outreach

A street outreach model should take a multidisciplinary approach, where outreach workers work with law enforcement, probation, service providers and the community to target and mentor youth and young adults most at-risk. They work to build one-on-one relationships, provide connections to services and crisis response with other agencies following a violent incident.⁸¹

In order to gain credibility in the community, street outreach workers should have lived experience and be familiar with and knowledgeable of the neighborhoods and community. Workers also must trust and be trusted by law enforcement personnel. Potential street outreach workers must be screened and undergo proper training. Outreach workers and partnering agencies “need to clearly understand each other’s roles so that they do not violate information sharing boundaries. It is very important that community members, Intervention Team members, and the gang members themselves see the outreach workers as intervention-focused, and not as law enforcement adjuncts.”⁸²

Other Related Strategies

- Youth-Friendly Events That Allow Neighbors to Get to Know Each Other, Such as Block Parties, National Night Out, Neighborhood Watch

Result #4: Youth are safe and feel safe at school.

STEP 1: TARGET POPULATION

There were 24,274 youth ages 10-17 and 41,113 young adults ages 18-24 living in Santa Cruz County in 2013.

STEP 2: RESULT

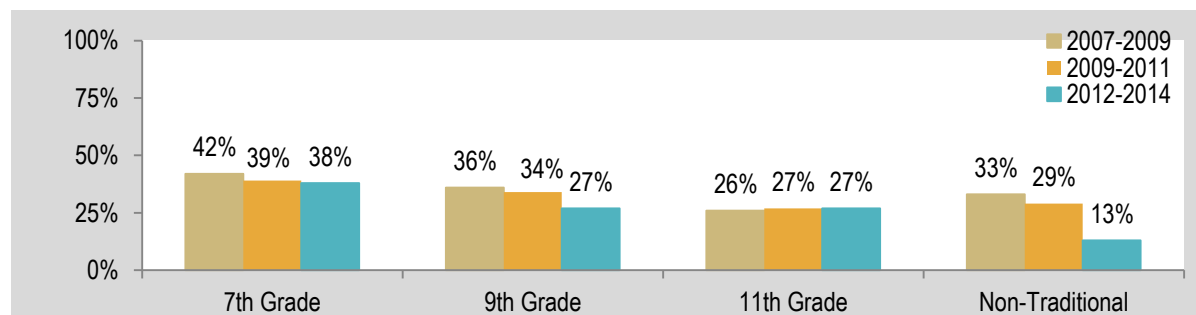
Youth are safe and feel safe at school.

Effective prevention and intervention programs are comprehensive, applying an array of strategies to promote a safe school climate. Ensuring youth are safe and feel safe at school requires ongoing planning, commitment, and collaboration between schools, parents, youth, and community members. It is important to be proactive rather than reactive when addressing school safety. According to the Safe and Responsive Schools Project, "[p]reventive programs, such as bullying prevention, peer mediation, or anger management, have far more data available to support their effectiveness than do technology-based fixes such as metal detectors or video surveillance cameras." Addressing school safety involves school climate strategies, early identification and interventions, and effective responses.^{83 84}

STEP 3: INDICATOR: A MEASURE OF COMMUNITY PROGRESS

Headline Indicators

A. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY WERE YOU HARASSED OR BULLIED FOR ANY REASON?, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

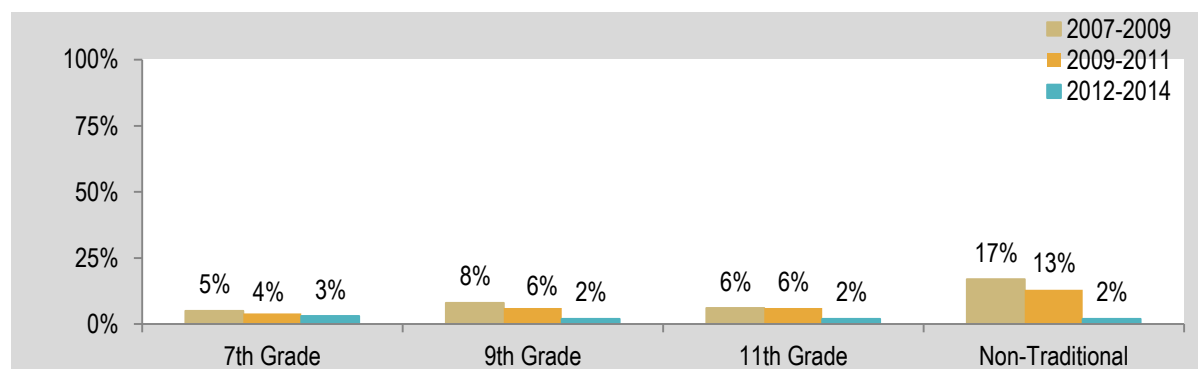


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

Note: Data are not available by ethnicity.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

B. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY HAVE YOU CARRIED A GUN? (RESPONDENTS ANSWERING AT LEAST ONE TIME), SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

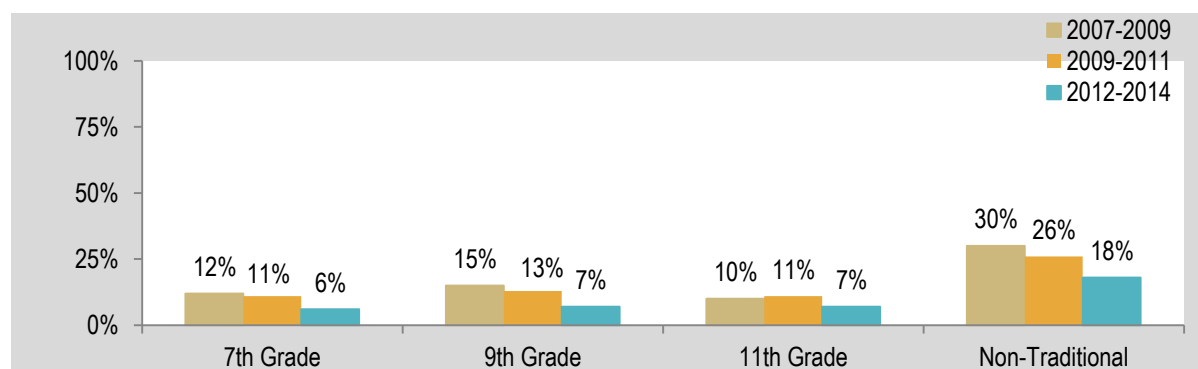


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

Note: Data are not available by ethnicity.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

C. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY HAVE YOU CARRIED ANY WEAPON OTHER THAN A GUN? (RESPONDENTS ANSWERING AT LEAST ONE TIME), SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

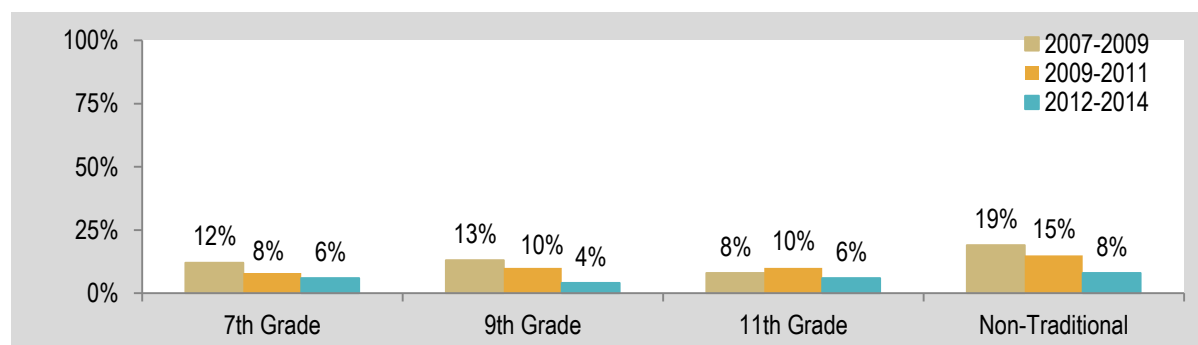


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

Note: Data are not available by ethnicity.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

D. DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF A MEMBER OF A GANG?, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

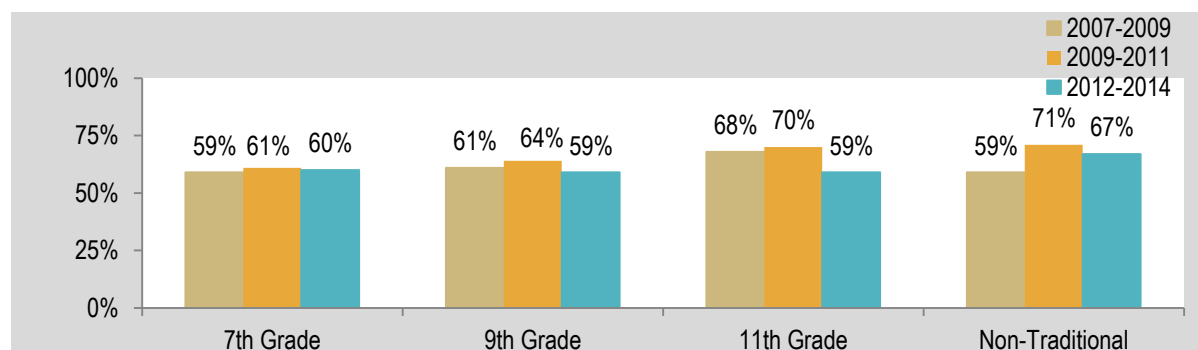


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

Note: Data are not available by ethnicity.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

E. HOW SAFE DO YOU FEEL WHEN YOU ARE AT SCHOOL? (RESPONDENTS ANSWERING "VERY SAFE" OR "SAFE"), SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

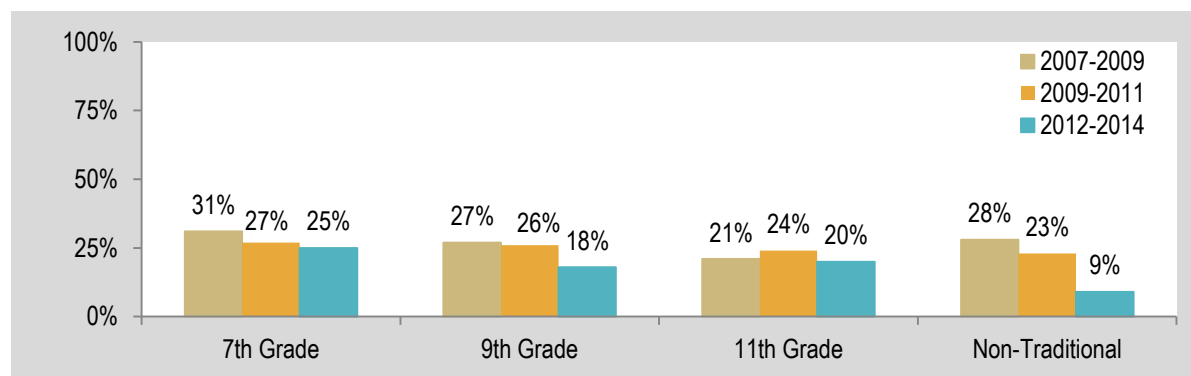


Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

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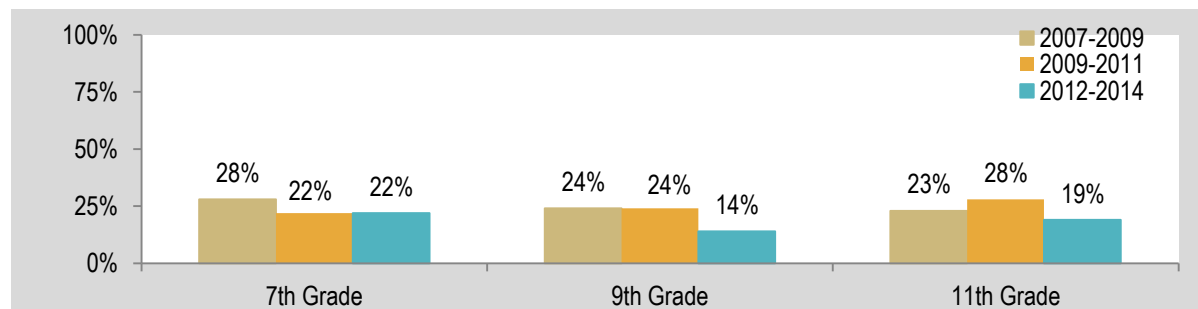
F. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY WERE YOU HARASSED OR BULLIED BECAUSE OF RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, RELIGION, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, OR PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY? (RESPONDENTS ANSWERING AT LEAST ONE TIME), SANTA CRUZ COUNTY – TOTAL RESPONDENTS



Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

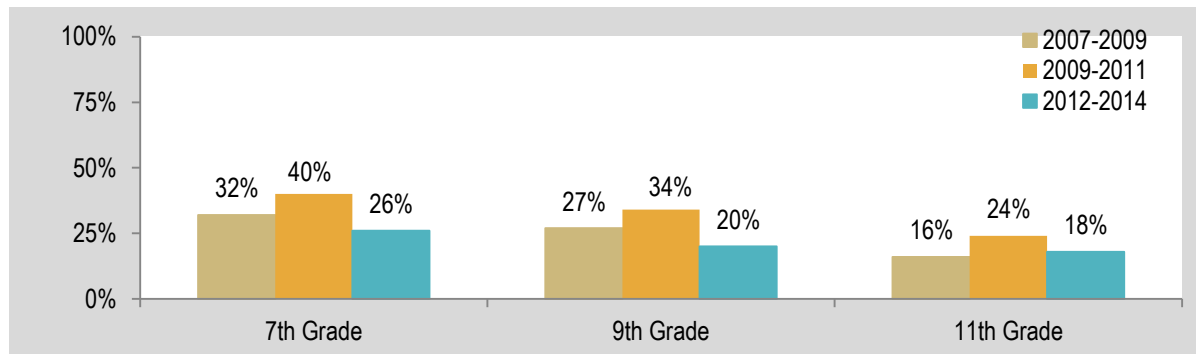
F. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY WERE YOU HARASSED OR BULLIED BECAUSE OF RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, RELIGION, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, OR PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY? (RESPONDENTS ANSWERING AT LEAST ONE TIME), SANTA CRUZ COUNTY – HISPANIC OR LATINO RESPONDENTS



Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

F. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TIMES ON SCHOOL PROPERTY WERE YOU HARASSED OR BULLIED BECAUSE OF RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, RELIGION, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, OR PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY? (RESPONDENTS ANSWERING AT LEAST ONE TIME), SANTA CRUZ COUNTY – WHITE RESPONDENTS



Source: West Ed for California Department of Education. (2014). 2007-2014 California Healthy Kids Survey, Santa Cruz County.

Note: Number of survey respondents can be found in endnote #9.

Secondary Indicators

- During the past 12 months, how many times did other students spread mean rumors or lies about you on the internet?
- Hospitalization rates per 1,000 youth ages 15-19 for mental health (5150: suicidal, homicidal, or gravely disabled)
- Suspensions/Expulsions
- Self-reported symptomatic depression
- Juvenile arrests

Data Development

- Youth City Council Survey: What makes you feel the most unsafe in Watsonville/Santa Cruz?
- Youth City Council Survey: How safe do you feel at school during the day?
- Youth City Council Survey: Youth who reported being approached by a gang member to join.
- Youth victims of crime

STEP 4: THE STORY BEHIND THE DATA

Indicator A: Harassed or Bullied

Bullying is prevalent in most schools, yet it has been found that school staff commonly underestimate the presence and impact of bullying on students.⁸⁵ According to the US Department of Health and Human Services, "Bullying is unwanted, aggressive behavior among school aged children that involves a real or perceived power

imbalance. The behavior is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated, over time. Bullying includes actions such as making threats, spreading rumors, attacking someone physically or verbally, and excluding someone from a group on purpose."⁸⁶

Nationally, over the past several years, bullying has received much public attention. Youth are harassed or bullied for diverse reasons, including gender, race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, physical features, and socio-economic status. Bullying impacts school attendance, academic achievement, and emotional wellbeing. Bullying others or being bullied puts a youth at greater risk for engaging in future violent behavior.⁸⁷

Locally, students reporting being harassed or bullied for any reason on school property has been on the decline since 2007. However, about one in four students in the 7th, 9th, and 11th grade in Santa Cruz County reported that they were harassed or bullied on school property in 2010-11. The percentage of students who reported being bullied on the internet increased with age in 2010-11. The community has indicated the following:

- Many youth are cyberbullied through social media. Some reported that unsupervised media is a factor in this.
- Youth focus groups reported that school staff sometimes ignore bullying and do not intervene.
- Some believe that schools are lacking restorative justice and conflict mediation programs, which may help address the issue.

Indicator B & C: Bring a Gun or Any Other Weapons on School Property

Bringing a weapon to school can result in school suspension or expulsion. According to law enforcement, youth are able to access weapons through the black market, their families, and their peers. Overall, students carrying any type of weapon on school campus has been on the decline since 2007. Six percent of 9th grade students in Santa Cruz County reported that they carried a gun onto school property, higher than 9th graders in the state (5%). Thirteen percent of 9th graders in the county reported carrying a weapon other than a gun onto school property. Community members have indicated that:

- Youth sometimes bring weapons onto campus because they do not feel safe on campus or going to and from school.
- Gang involvement may increase bringing weapons onto campus.
- Several educators and parents expressed their concerns about the normalization of violence amongst youth.
- The schools and community are lacking in culturally responsive conflict resolution prevention and intervention programming.
- Some believe that each school should have a School Resource Officer.

Indicator D: Gang Involvement

Individuals identified as being gang involved by law enforcement are responsible for the majority of serious violence committed by youth. There is an estimated 756,000 youth involved in gangs in the U.S. and most gang members join between the ages of 12 and 15. One in ten local ninth graders reported gang involvement in 2011, which is higher than the state average. A CDC study of youth and gangs, however, showed that when youth had more protective factors, they had a much lower rate of gang involvement. Protective factors may include good parent supervision, a supportive family, social skills, and an ability to cope with conflict. Youth who had seven or more protective factors had a 2% chance of joining a gang, compared to youth who had 0-3 protective factors who had a 26% chance of being in a gang. Research also suggests that a comprehensive approach to gangs involving prevention, intervention, and suppression efforts works better than suppression efforts alone. Schools are a critical component of this comprehensive approach. The community indicated the following issues regarding youth and young adult gang involvement:

- Youth join gangs for various reasons: safety, identity, to obtain a sense of belonging, status and respect, peer and familial influence, because of a "forced choice."
- Violence is normalized for youth in today's society.
- There is a lack of culturally-based prevention and intervention programs - in schools and in the broader community. Youth need an alternative identity that provides status.
- Need more support for those that want to "walk away" from gangs (differentiated from "dropping out").
- Intergenerational gang involvement in families and neighborhoods.
- Youth and broader community expressed concerns with over-labeling/ identification of youth being gang involved, by educators, law enforcement, and broader community (e.g., self-fulfilling prophecies).
- Single-parent households and working long hours impacts parental engagement and ability to supervise children. Parents may not know if their child is engaging in risky behavior. Poverty increase family stressors.
- Families of youth who are at-risk of being gang involved feel under-supported. Some families expressed frustration that they felt that their child(ren) had to get into trouble before they were able to access supportive services.
- Some parents and educators believe that youth use social media for gang-related activities.

Indicator E: Youth Reported Feeling Safe at School

When youth feel safe in school, it improves their educational performance and their ability to concentrate and learn.⁸⁸ However, in a 2011 nationally representative sample of youth in grades 9-12, 6% of youth did not go to school on one or more days in the last 30 days prior to the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to school.²¹⁷ Statewide, Local Control Accountability Plans (LCAP) must prioritize school climate.

Perceived school safety, violence, and bullying fall under the category of school climate.⁸⁹ Locally, youth reporting feeling safe at school has been on the incline. The community has indicated the following:

- Youth may not feel safe at school due to bullying and gangs.
- A sense of safety is both physical and emotional.
- Access to caring adults on schools campuses impacts sense of safety.
- Some youth reported that the lack of Latino educational staff impacts trust and comfort levels in going to staff when they do not feel safe.

Indicator F: Discriminated Against at School Because of Race, Ethnicity, or National Origin, Religion, Gender, Sexual Orientation, or Physical or Mental Disability

When community stakeholders were asked about discrimination, they focused on the issues of racial and ethnic disparities and school disciplinary policies. The issue of racial and ethnic disparities and school disciplinary policies is being discussed at a local, statewide and national level. Interestingly, it has been pointed out that Local Control Accountability Plans (LCAP) for Santa Cruz County school districts do not address racial and ethnic disparities. School leaders have reported the need for on-going resources to help look at school disciplinary policies. Locally, the community indicated the following:

- School disciplinary policies can be implemented subjectively.
- Some district officials said they believe they need funding for support in addressing equity, so that it is more than a one-time training (e.g., consultants).
- Educational staff are not necessarily representative of the population of students, which can impact comfort and trust between parents/youth and school staff. It is also reported that racial and cultural differences can act as barriers for youth in building relationships with adults. Some Latino youth in focus groups reported feeling that they were treated differently than their White counterparts.

STEP 5: PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY

Businesses, Community Members, Community-Based Organizations, County Health Services Agency, County Office of Education, Families, Law Enforcement, Libraries, Neighborhood Services/Parks and Recreation, School Districts, Youth

STEP 6: ACTION TO TAKE

Indicator A: During the past 12 months, how many times on school property were you harassed or bullied?

Priority Strategies

Anti-Bullying Strategies

The best way to address bullying is to stop it before it starts. It is important for everyone in the community to work together to send a unified message against bullying. There are a number of things school staff can do to prevent bullying, including: an assessment to determine how often bullying occurs, where it happens, how students and adults intervene, and whether prevention efforts are working; launch an awareness campaign to make the objectives known to the school, parents, and community members; establish a school safety committee or task force to plan, implement, and evaluate your school's bullying prevention program; create clear policies and rules against bullying; and create a mission statement, code of conduct, and a bullying reporting system. These approaches establish a climate in which bullying is not acceptable. It is also important to disseminate and communicate information that helps establish a school culture of acceptance, tolerance and respect through staff meetings, assemblies, class and parent meetings, newsletters to families, the school website, and the student handbook. Teacher and staff training on the school's rules and policies is also critical, giving them the skills to intervene consistently and appropriately.

Continuum of Responses

Create a continuum of responses for educators that have meaningful implications for students, rather than removing youth from the school environment. For example, implement restorative practices, in-school disciplinary alternatives, such as Saturday school or in-school suspension, anger management, referrals to mental health services and community-based intervention programs. When consequences need to be enacted, they should be mildly unpleasant, short in duration, and immediate.^{90 91}

Family Engagement

Over 50 years of research links the various roles that families play in a child's education—as supporters of learning, encouragers of determination, models of lifelong learning, and advocates of proper programming and placements for their child. The U.S. Department of Education's Dual Capacity-Building Framework for Family-School Partnerships builds on existing research suggesting that partnerships between home and school can only develop and thrive if both families and staff have the requisite collective capacity to engage in partnership.⁹²

Many school and district family engagement initiatives focus solely on providing workshops and seminars for families on how to engage more effectively in their children's education. Though helpful, this focus on families alone often results in increased tension between families and school staff: families are trained to be more active in their children's schools, only to be met by an unreceptive and unwelcoming school climate and resistance from district and school staff to their efforts for more active engagement. Therefore, policies and programs directed at improving family engagement must focus on building the capacities of both staff and families to

engage in partnerships.⁶⁷ Effective parent involvement programs include activities that are addressed by the following National PTA Parent and Community Standards:

- Collaborating with community - Community resources are used to strengthen schools, families and student learning.
- Communicating - Communication between home and school is regular, two-way, and meaningful.
- Parenting - Parenting skills are promoted and supported.
- School decision-making and advocacy - Parents are full partners in the decisions that affect children and families.
- Student learning - Parents play an integral role in assisting student learning.
- Volunteering - Parents are welcome in the school, and their support and assistance are sought.

Additionally families have requested family support groups. Family support groups through the school district can bring families together to discuss shared challenges and offer solutions.

School Climate Strategies

Addressing the school climate can greatly impact youth. It can determine whether a youth is comfortable and wants to be at school. Recognizing that all youth arrive each day with the stressors of their lives outside of school is important in interacting with them in both positive and disciplinary interactions. Changing school climate requires a multidisciplinary approach to create safe environments where both students and staff feel engaged, safe, and supported. Some of the following strategies can be utilized to change the school climate:

Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports (PBIS) programming was mentioned as an asset they desired for their school by the majority of education stakeholders YVPT interviewed. PBIS dictates that an entire school or district determine 3-5 behavioral expectations to teach just as they would core curriculum. The focus is on positive behavior expectations and is most effective when it is taught consistently by staff throughout the entire school.⁹³

Trauma Informed Care policies and practices in schools involves a framework that recognizes and understands the effects of trauma in youth's life. It is an approach that emphasizes emotional, psychological, and physical safety for the students and staff by practicing trauma narrative, cognitive coping mechanisms and processing, and relaxation skills.⁹⁴

Conflict Mediation as a way of resolving interpersonal conflict empowers youth to deal with differences of opinion and diverse cultures in a peaceful and responsible way. The skills learned help youth build constructive solutions in difficult situations.⁹⁵

Restorative Justice in the Educational System is a practice that can be used to address and discuss the needs of the school, build healthy relationships between educators and students, reduce, prevent and improve harmful behavior, repair harm and restore positive relationships, resolve conflict, and hold individuals accountable.

Restorative Justice can be used to enhance school safety and as an alternative to zero-tolerance policies, reducing suspensions, expulsions, and involvement in the juvenile justice system. Restorative Practices included: Restorative Justice, community conferencing, community service, peer juries, circle process, preventative and post-conflict resolution programs, peer mediation, informal restorative justice practices, and social-emotional learning (SEL).^{96 97}

Cultural Responsivity teaching can be practiced in schools by having awareness of student's beliefs, customs, values, and behaviors that they have gained through their individual and collective experiences. Schools should be able to function effectively while acknowledging differences, validating student's identities, and being inclusive of varying perspectives. Culturally-based programming on school campuses is one method to increase cultural responsivity. Culturally-based programming models use a strength-based approach that taps into the cultural values, principles, customs, and traditions of diverse ethnic groups, taking a holistic approach in enhancing protective factors of youth and their families. La Cultura Cura, or culturally-based healing approach, uses a trauma-informed approach that enhances cultural identity and self-development, and provides a sense of status and inclusion for youth.^{98 99}

Other Related Strategies

- School Policies That Allow Students to Anonymously File Harassment Complaint
- School Resource Officers

Indicator B & C: On School Property, Carried a Gun and Carried Any Other Weapon

Priority Strategies

Community-Based Organization (CBO) Prevention and Intervention Programming

Having CBO programming on school campuses provides additional support for students, their families, and staff. CBO program staff are able to connect youth and their families with resources in the schools as well as in the community. CBO program staff provide additional protective factors for youth. Among many things, they are able to act as mentors for the youth, encouraging school attendance and supporting students' socio-emotional needs. They are also able to assist with conflict resolution, provide culturally-based programming, help students apply for college, and even develop job resumes.

Raise Awareness about Why Students Feel Compelled to Bring Weapons to School

Community stakeholders indicated that school staff often are unaware that students may be bringing a weapon to school out of concern for their own safety. When educators have more knowledge as to why students are likely to bring a weapon onto a school campus, educators are more likely to participate in appropriate prevention and intervention practices such as identifying and addressing the warning signs, checking-in with a student and referring them to the appropriate resource.

Safe Routes to Schools

In many communities, walking and bicycling are major ways youth get to school. The danger of gang recruitment, intimidation, bullying and violence discourages youth from walking to school, increasing truancy and the likelihood that a youth will feel that they need to protect themselves. This was confirmed through our stakeholder interviews and youth focus groups. Developing safe routes to schools may include strategies such as establishing school carpool lists, using techniques of "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design" (CPTED), encouraging local neighbors and business to serve as "eyes on the street," utilizing Street Outreach Workers, and identifying safe havens, such as specific houses, businesses, community libraries, and churches where youth can go in case of emergencies while going to and from school.¹⁰⁰

Preventative Evidence-Based Programming on School Campus

These programs promote socio-emotional skills aimed at reducing impulsive and aggressive behavior. Programs that build on cognitive behavioral intervention models, social learning theory and empathy research can be utilized to better equip youth to manage their emotional reactions and decision making capabilities.¹⁰¹

Develop a Protocol That Allows Students to Anonymously Report Weapons on School Campus

It is important that students feel they can safely report a concern about a weapon without fear of retaliation or punishment. Some school districts have set up hotlines and have a link on their district website for students to make anonymous tips. These methods have also been used so that students can report bullying and potential violence. Students may need some guidance and discussion in regards to what should be reported and what the warning signs may be.

Targeted Gang Involvement Intervention Strategies

Community stakeholders identified the importance of providing supportive services for individuals who are carrying a weapon to school, as this is likely a sign of additional risks such as gang involvement. Targeted intervention includes: early identification of youth who are at risk of becoming involved in a gang and referrals to community-based intervention programs such as Broad-Based Apprehension Suppression Treatment and Alternatives (BASTA), and referrals to supportive services such as mentoring, counseling and other services in the community.

School Climate Strategies

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district determine 3-5 behavioral expectations to teach just as they would core curriculum. The focus is on positive behavior expectations and is most effective when it is taught consistently by staff throughout the entire school.¹⁰²

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Indicator D: Students Who Reported Gang Involvement

Priority Strategies

Gang Education in Schools

Increased utilization of the BASTA website as a resource for teachers, staff and parents is recommended. Community stakeholders also identified the need for gang education curriculums in schools starting in elementary school that address both youth and families such as Gang Resistance Education and Training. Programs to educate students, teachers and staff should represent diverse perspectives and offer a compassionate approach when addressing youth who may have intergenerational gang involvement. They

should include early warning signs of gang involvement and include research on trauma, adolescent development and social science.¹⁰⁹

Safe Routes to Schools

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Increased Knowledge of and Access to Prosocial Activities

A youth's ability to participate in activities in the community can be thwarted by an array of barriers, both in knowledge of what is available and in their ability to actually attend. First and foremost, youth must know about what opportunities exist in order to want to participate. Once a youth knows about a program or activity, they can encounter other barriers. Needing a referral for participation can stop a youth from gaining access even when they want to be involved because they are dependent on someone else to make the decision. Funding is often a barrier for participation which can often be seen in sports teams that require fees for equipment and uniforms. If the program/activity is not in a location that the youth can get to and from then they will be unable to attend. If programs are not culturally responsive or do not operate in the language spoken by the youth, then they will not be able to participate in a meaningful way. It is also important that there be programs available that pique interest based on a youth's identity whether that be their gender, sexual identity, or status in school. Ultimately, prosocial activities need to be inclusive in order to gain participation and reach youth that encounter some of the following barriers indicated:



- Referral Barriers
- Financial Barriers
- Location and Transportation Barriers - Programs brought directly to neighborhoods and transportations to bring youth to programs
- Language Barriers
- Cultural Competency in Programming
- Gender Specific Programming
- Special Focus on Youth from Non-Traditional Schools

Increase Availability of a Diverse Array of Options for Activities

It is important that programming be culturally responsive and appropriate for the youth they serve in order to ensure that the participation is meaningful, inclusive, and interesting. In order to serve the diverse population of youth across the county and meet their varied interests and strengths, there needs to be an array of opportunities for participation. Some examples of diversified programs include:

- Science and environmental studies, agriculture, and technology
- Leadership and civic engagement opportunities
- Mentorship programs
- Sports programs that offer free access to team sports

Access to Alternatives to Gang Involvement

In addition to factors such as poverty, lack of parental supervision, intergenerational involvement in gangs and lack of school attainment, youth report they join gangs to gain status, gain a sense of family, or to fit in. Community stakeholders identified the need to increase legitimate opportunities for youth to obtain status in the community. Within schools, this may include peer mentors, leadership opportunities, interesting, diverse and culturally relevant after-school activities and positive adult role models that maintain high expectations of the youth.

Family Support and Engagement

Some families of justice system involved youth interviewed said that they lack resources for best supporting their children prior to their child getting in trouble. They asserted that families should not have to wait until their children get involved in the system before they can access resources and services. This can be mitigated through:

wrap-around services through a team-based approach that provide individualized care planning, case management, and referrals¹¹¹; family support groups where families can share challenges of parenting, give and receive practical advice, and resource sharing; and culturally-based/relevant programming.

Targeted Gang Involvement Intervention Strategies

Community stakeholders identified the importance of providing supportive services for individuals who are involved in a gang. This includes: access to immediately available tattoo removal services; early identification of youth who are involved in a gang and referrals to community-based intervention programs such as BASTA; and Gang Interventionists to provide supportive services such as mentoring, counseling and referrals to other services in the community (Interventionists are trained individuals who have lived experience of gang lifestyle and can therefore more easily build trust and rapport with those who are gang involved).

Other Related Strategies

- Create an Environment of Programming and Services that is Culturally Responsive
- Provide Case Management by a Particular Agency for Case Conferencing and to Coordinate Services to Offenders and the Families of Youth Who Are Gang Involved
- Capacity Building for Those With Lived-Experience to Share Their Stories With Families and Youth, Such as a Speakers Bureau
- One-Stop Center That Addresses Gang Involvement and General Delinquency Involvement With Individual Problem Assessment, Services, Service Referral, and Recreational Activities
- Restorative Justice

Indicator E: Students Report Feeling Very Safe or Safe at School

Priority Strategies

School Climate Strategies

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"We need to get all the non-profit organizations together to create a vision of how they can work together in a coordinated effort."

CBO Stakeholder

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Continuum of Responses

Create a continuum of responses for educators that have meaningful implications for students, rather than removing youth from the school environment. For example, implement restorative practices, in-school disciplinary alternatives, such as Saturday school or in-school suspension, anger management, referrals to mental health services and community-based intervention programs. When consequences need to be enacted, they should be mildly unpleasant, short in duration, and immediate.^{119 120 121}

Multidisciplinary Approaches

Improve collaboration and communication between schools, parents, law enforcement, juvenile justice, mental health professionals, and community-based organizations in order to promote early identification and targeted interventions and responses. Coordinated services, such as wraparound teams, have become more widely used, allowing for the development of a comprehensive plan for youth and their families.^{122 123}

Capacity Building for Appropriate Responses to Actual or Potential Violence

Establish district and school-wide policies and procedures for responding to actual or potential violence. It is recommended that all school staff and agencies receive professional development training in crisis prevention and intervention. Schools should have a crisis intervention plan so that staff are clear about proper responses and courses of action.¹²⁴

Other Related Strategies

- Anti-Bullying Curriculums
- Community-Based Organization Prevention and Intervention Programs on Campus
- Reconsider Zero Tolerance Policies, and Understand Unintended Consequences
- School Resource Officers

Indicator F: Discriminated Against for Any Reason on School Property (youth self-reported)

Priority Strategies

School Climate Strategies

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Data Analysis and Policy Review

Best practice and local education stakeholders recommend reviewing school disciplinary policies and data through the lens of race, gender, and sexual orientation, using a team process. "Analyzing disaggregated data can allow school teams to determine if different groups of students receive different penalties for the same infraction." Educational stakeholders should have a discussion and agreement as to determine when it is appropriate to call the police for school discipline issues and when it is best to allow school administrators to handle the issue in-house.^{132 133}

Keeping Kids in School (KKIS) has committed to hosting a countywide educational stakeholder forum and discussion on data, to discuss the following: common language, and strategies for consistency of coding incidences and inputting data.

Bias-Free Classroom and Respectful School Environments

Educators "can create safe and respectful classroom environments through materials, events, and teaching that reflect the diversity of their classrooms and community."¹⁰⁸ Curriculums should address race and ethnicity, culture, gender, and LGBTI issues. Curriculum models involve critical thinking, empathy development, self-exploration, are skill building and comprehensively integrated into all aspects of teaching.^{134 135}

Staff Should Reflect the Diverse Populations They Serve

Fostering trust and ensuring value for all members of a community can begin by seeing the cultural makeup of a community reflected in the agency staff serving community. When students and families can relate to the people in the positions providing services they will feel more comfortable accessing them. This can also help to curb issues surrounding systematic discrimination. One way that this strategy can be achieved is through having intentionality in hiring practices. This starts by having a diverse hiring panel, seeking local applicants, and building strong relationships with other agencies with diverse staffing. Community stakeholders referenced the following areas where they want to see this change reflected:

- Resource Centers, Law Enforcement, Community-Based Organizations, and Schools
- Tracking data on organizational staff demographics as well as the demographic of the population served

Other Related Strategies

- School-Based Programs, such as: Teaching Tolerance; Restorative Justice Circles



Focus Area II: Ensure Supported and Functioning Families

FOCUS AREA II: ENSURE SUPPORTED AND FUNCTIONING FAMILIES

SUMMARY TABLE

Result	Indicator	Strategies
#1 Families are Connected, Engaged, and Valued.	A. People in Your Neighborhood Help Each Other	- Utilize Schools as Venues to Reach Out to and Engage Families With Each Other, Especially in Isolated Communities. - Increased Connectivity Through Neighborhood-Based Supports and Events
	B. Know How to Make a Positive Change in the Community	- Inclusion of Families in Decision-Making - Increase Access to Volunteer Opportunities - Civic Engagement Programs and Organizations
	C. Satisfaction with Local System of Education	- Family Engagement in Academics - Community-Based Organization (CBO) Prevention and Intervention Programming - Support Parent Liaison Approaches that Make Personal Contacts with Families - Increase Knowledge of and Access to Academic Supports and Community Resources - Increase Family Participation in School Activities and Events
#2 Families Have Social-Emotional Wellbeing.	A. Feel You Have Someone to Turn to When You Need Help	- Develop Family-to-Family Peer Support Networks - Increase Knowledge of and Access to Social Services, Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Treatment - Update and Utilize Resource Directories
	B. Satisfied With Overall Quality of Life	- Increase Informal Supports for Families - Law Enforcement/Community Relations - Develop Family-to-Family Peer Support Networks
	C. Domestic Violence or Intimate Partner Violence	Work with Existing Initiatives

Result	Indicator	Strategies
#3 All Families are Equitably Supported by the Community.	A. Going Without Basic Needs	- Affordable Housing, Poverty Prevention and Job Creation - Increased Knowledge of and Access to Social Services, Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Treatment - Update and Utilize Resource Directories
	B. Discriminated Against	- Culturally Responsive Programming and Training - Staff Should Reflect the Diverse Populations that are Being Served, Including Culture and Language - Monitor Equal Access Laws and Policies Using Data to Track Progress - Free Trainings that Explain Equal Rights
	C. Access to Services	- Ensure Family/Population Served has Representation on Decision Making Boards - Target Responses to Specific Family Needs and Opportunities - Ensure Equal Access to Services - Increase Funding for Access to Services

Result #1: Families are connected, engaged and valued.

STEP 1: TARGET POPULATION

There were 22,285 families with their own children under 18 years old living in Santa Cruz County in 2013. Of those, 16,064 (72%) had at least one child 6-17 years old. Slightly more than a quarter (27%) of families with at least one child 6-17 years old were single parent households.

STEP 2: RESULT

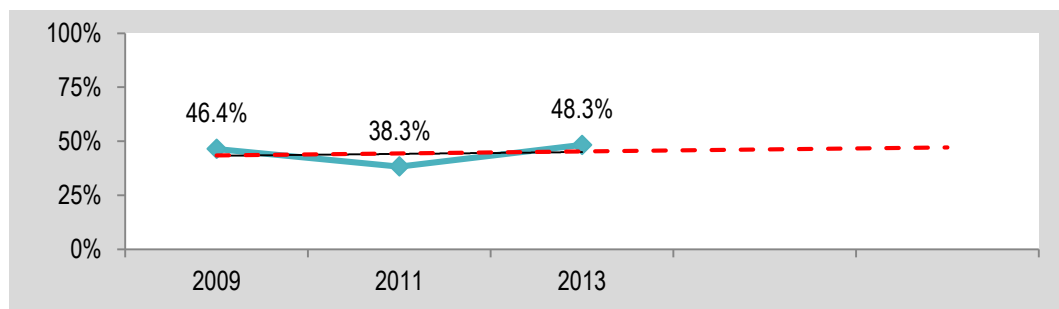
Families are connected, engaged and valued.

When families are connected, engaged and feel valued, overall resiliency is increased. According to the Center for Study of Social Policy, social connections are one of five protective factors identified by the Strengthening Families approach. Social connections through neighborhood networks, with other members of the community and through schools, can decrease risk factors such as isolation and lack of resources. Social connections provide support with childrearing, assistance in times of need, in problem-solving, increasing knowledge of and access to resources, and can allow for socio-emotional support.^{136 137}

STEP 3: INDICATOR: A MEASURE OF COMMUNITY PROGRESS

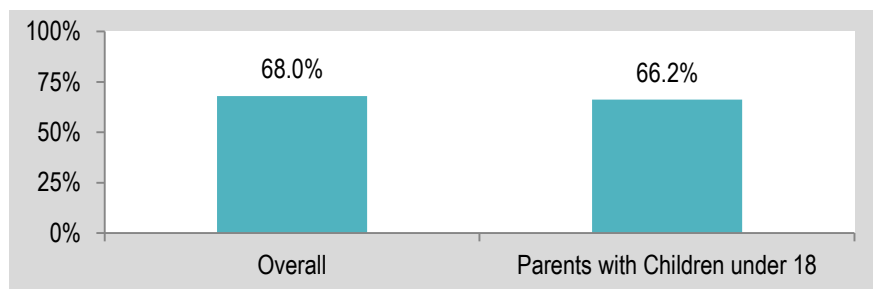
Headline Indicators

A. HOW OFTEN DO YOU FEEL THAT PEOPLE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD HELP EACH OTHER? RESPONDENTS ANSWERING "OFTEN" (PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18)



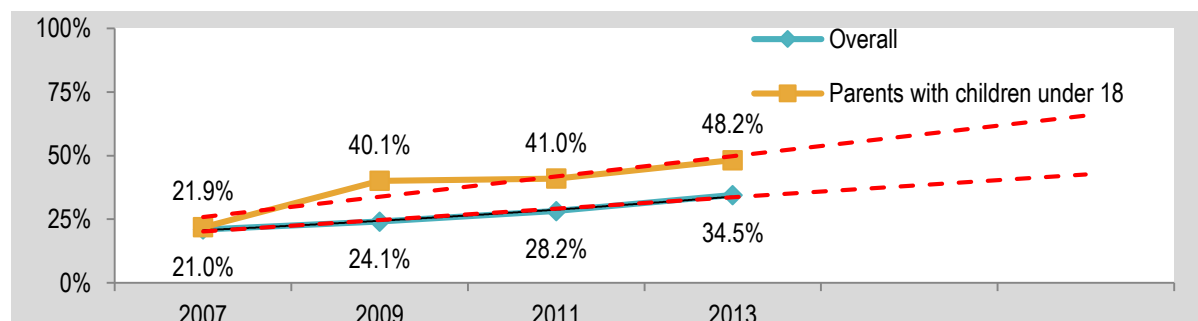
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2014). Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey. Parent respondents. n: 2013=209, 2011=220, 2009=244.

B. HOW WOULD YOU RATE YOUR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH THE STATEMENT, “I KNOW HOW TO MAKE A POSITIVE CHANGE IN MY COMMUNITY.”? RESPONDENTS ANSWERING “STRONGLY AGREE” AND “AGREE” – 2013



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2014). Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey. Parent respondents. Parents 2013 n=207. Overall 2013 n=682.

C. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH OUR LOCAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION? RESPONDENTS ANSWERING “VERY SATISFIED”



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2014). Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey. Parent respondents. Parents n: 2013=195, 2011=248, 2009=212, 2007=168. Overall n: 2013=604.

Secondary Indicators

- Out of home placements – Foster Care
- Do you regularly do volunteer work in the community? (Parents with children under the age of 18)

Data Development

- Frequency of family meals
- Frequency of participation in family activities - potential CAP question
- Parents communicating expectations with their youth or young adult
- Parents volunteering in classrooms
- Parents help with school work

STEP 4: THE STORY BEHIND THE TREND

Indicator A: People in Your Neighborhood Help Each Other

When neighbors are connected, they can provide an expanded network of support for families, to help with childrearing, assistance in times of need, social-emotional support, information exchange, and buffers to certain life stressors. When neighbors are connected, it creates a sense of community, where neighbors have watchful eyes on children playing outside and on residences when neighbors are out of town.¹³⁸

Over the past several years, less than 50% of Santa Cruz County respondents indicated that they felt people in their neighborhood help each other. The community has indicated the following:

- When there is a disconnect between neighbors, a lack of trust and communication between each other, they are less likely to look after neighborhood kids or engage with them.
- Some believed that perception of an unsafe community prevents people from engaging with each other.
- Some neighborhoods and communities lack activities that allow neighbors to get to know each other; though, in other neighborhoods there has been an increase in activities.
- Families are busy and sometimes overwhelmed. Socializing with neighbors might not be prioritized.
- Some pointed out that some families want to turn to family rather than neighbors for help.
- In diverse neighborhoods, language barriers and cultural differences impact comfort levels in asking neighbors for help
- Apartments and higher density housing may promote neighbors helping each other.
- Trauma, mental health and substance use issues impact people's willingness to engage with their neighbors.

Indicator B: How would you rate your level of agreement with the statement, "I know how to make a positive change in my community."? (Parent respondents) – families compared to non-families

Feeling that one can make a positive change in their community is a protective factor. When families feel they have a role to play in making a change in their community, they have a greater sense of empowerment and accountability for their community.¹³⁹ Civic engagement and community participation creates a sense of self-efficacy, greater control over one's life, and a sense of participating in solutions. The community has indicated the following:

- When families work long hours and are overwhelmed by personal issues, community engagement may be negatively impacted.
- There are barriers in outreach to Latino families, and undocumented families may feel disconnected from community involvement.

- Some community members felt that the underrepresentation of Latinos, African Americans, and Asians in government impedes comfort levels in participation.
- If youth are engaged in the community, making a difference, parents are more likely to become more involved.
- The community needs more education and awareness of opportunities to get involved in activism.
- Some families may not feel they have a voice in decision making in the community.

Indicator C: How satisfied are you with our local system of education? (Parent respondents) – families compared to non-families

The education system is an influential institution in a family's life. Education system collaboration with families is essential in supporting positive achievement with youth as families play a critical role in the success of the system. When families are involved in the schools, feel their voice is heard and feel their children are supported and have access to adequate resources, they are more likely to be satisfied with local education systems and feel connected and engaged overall.¹⁴⁰ As one local stakeholder said, "Schools can create a sense of community." The relationship families have with educators also impacts the children's perception of the school-system.¹⁴¹

Locally, families reporting satisfaction with our local education system has been on the rise. The community has indicated the following:

- Families that are engaged in their school report that they are happier with their education.
- At a family focus group hosted by a school district, families expressed the desire for family-support groups.
- Some families may not feel they have a voice in the school system
- Focus on standardized testing impacts satisfaction.
- Not all families are engaged in their schools for diverse reasons: personal issues, language barriers, work, etc.
- Students report that when there is a lack of educators of color, it impacts their families' trust and comfort level in engaging with staff.

STEP 5: PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY

Civic-Oriented Organizations, City Governments, Community Members, Community-Based Organizations, County Health Services Agency, County Office of Education, Faith Community, Families, Libraries, Neighborhood Groups, Neighborhood Services/ Parks and Recreation, School Districts

STEP 6: ACTION TO TAKE

Indicator A: People in Your Neighborhood Help Each Other

Priority Strategies

Utilize Schools as Venues to Reach Out to and Engage Families with Each Other, Especially in Isolated Communities

Through school activities and events, if encouraged, families can connect with each other and form informal social networks of support. Family support groups through the school district can bring families together to discuss shared challenges and offer solutions.

Increased Connectivity through Neighborhood-Based Supports and Events

Increasing social connectivity through informal supports can help families better manage challenges and solve problems. Creating informal networks of support for families through churches, schools or neighborhood-based groups can help build this social capital. Community stakeholders recommend strengthening existing or creating new neighborhood networks to reduce environmental risk factors and provide supportive environments for youth and families. This can be through:

- Organizing groups of residents interested in working together to improve the families and communities through models such as Neighborhood Associations and Community-Based Family Support Initiatives.
- Encouraging a word-of-mouth community network so that youth and families know they are connected.
- Developing community spaces for neighbors to interact and build relationships, such as community gardens, community centers, community libraries, and parks.
- Increasing opportunities for neighbors to engage with and get to know each other, such as: National Night Out, Open Streets, and Neighborhood Block Parties.

"If we strengthen the neighborhoods and bring families together, there are more people watching after the youth."

Workgroup Participant

Other Related Strategies

- Educate Landlords and Property Management About Tenant Engagement and Provide Incentives
- Outreach to Isolated Communities
- Latino Community Engagement

Indicator B: How would you rate your level of agreement with the statement, “I know how to make a positive change in my community.”? (Parent respondents) – families compared to non-families

Priority Strategies

Inclusion of Families in Decision-Making

Create roles for families on decision-making and advisory committees. The more parents participate in the school environment, the higher the student achievement. Developing family leaders and representatives through proper training and capacity building can promote enhanced involvement and presence of families on school campuses.^{142 143}

Increase Access to Volunteer Opportunities

Volunteering “provides role models and passes on family values to children, provides new learning experiences and development of new skills, provides quality time for the family to spend together, increases interpersonal communication and problem-solving abilities of family members, and teaches social responsibility.”¹⁴⁴ To increase access to volunteering, organizations should take into account language, different types of outreach, and provide incentives and free training to potential volunteers.

Civic Engagement Programs and Organizations

Increase knowledge of and participation in civic engagement organizations, encouraging families to become involved in the community, expand social networks, and engage in action. Community forums, events, and multi-media campaigns can be used to promote action.

Indicator C: How satisfied are you with our local system of education? (Parent respondents) – families compared to non-families

Priority Strategies

Family Engagement in Academics

Engage families to increase involvement in setting their children’s annual academic, college and career goals, setting high expectations and providing ways for families to support those expectations and learning at home. When families are involved in their children’s education and are seen as partners by the school, academic achievement is positively impacted. Parent-teacher collaboration is shown to increase the level of expectations that educators hold of the student. Families can be engaged through one-on-one meetings, home visits, workshops, and community-based organizations working directly with the schools.^{145 146}

Community-Based Organization (CBO) Prevention and Intervention Programming

The partnering of school and non-school learning opportunities provides a multifaceted approach to boosting youth’s educational attainment—one that brings together key stakeholders (i.e., parents, educators and service providers), strengthening the connections among home, school and community. The goal is to provide seamless

learning opportunities and support for youth as they traverse the school, community and home environments. Having CBO programming on school campuses provides additional support for students, their families, and staff. CBO program staff are able to connect youth and their families with resources in the schools as well as in the community. CBO program staff provide additional protective factors for youth. Among many things, they are able to act as mentors for the youth, encouraging school attendance and supporting students' socio-emotional needs. They are also able to assist with conflict resolution, provide culturally-based programming, help students apply for college, and even develop job resumes.¹⁴⁷

Support Parent Liaison Approaches that Make Personal Contacts with Families

Parent liaisons promote a connection between families and their children's school and facilitate family involvement. Liaisons are typically staffed through the school districts and responsibilities can include home visits, staffing parent centers, conducting family workshops, communicating with families about a child's academic performance and sharing community resources.^{148 149}

Increase Knowledge of and Access to Academic Supports and Community Resources for youth and families, while taking language and literacy-level needs into account

Some school districts utilize the "Resource Depot" model through their Student Services Departments. Resources provided include referrals for families and their children, such as homework support, community-based prevention and intervention programs, mental health and substance use disorder treatment, after-school activities, and other health and human services.¹⁵⁰

Increase Family Participation in School Activities and Events

Provide transportation and child care to enable families to attend time-appropriate school-sponsored, family-involvement events. Provide translation services during school activities and events to support families that are not English speaking.^{151 152 153}

Other Related Strategies

- School Staff to Make Personal Contacts With Families Through E-Mail, Phone Calls or Home Visits
- Increase Modeling of How Parents Can Help Children With Academic Learning and Progress
- Engage Families in School Planning, Leadership and Meaningful Volunteer Opportunities
- Provide Equal Representation for Parents on School Governing Bodies
- Offer Workshops to Inform Families of the High Expectations and Standards Children are Expected to Meet in Each Grade Level
- Partner With Local Agencies to Provide Regular Parenting Workshops on Nutrition, Family Recreation or Communication
- Cultural Responsivity Training for Schools
- Spanish Language Signage on School Campuses
- Capacity Building: Educational Advocacy and School Discipline Workshops

Result #2: All families have social-emotional wellbeing.

STEP 1: TARGET POPULATION

There were 22,285 families with their own children under 18 years old living in Santa Cruz County in 2013. Of those, 16,064 (72%) had at least one child 6-17 years old. Slightly more than a quarter (27%) of families with at least one child 6-17 years old were single parent households.

STEP 2: RESULT

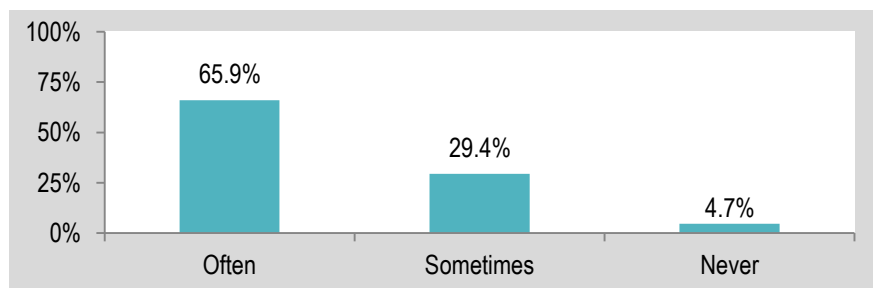
All families have social-emotional wellbeing.

Early attachments between children and adults help to set the foundation for positive self-identity and confidence as a child becomes a youth. Some families face challenges that can strain family social-emotional wellbeing and parent-child attachments. Stressors such as family violence and poverty can lead to unresolved post-traumatic stress and other serious long-term consequences (e.g., problems with interpersonal and cognitive functioning, mental health and substance use disorders) into and throughout adulthood. Protective factors such as having access to support and someone they can turn to can help mitigate the impact of these challenges.¹⁵⁴

STEP 3: INDICATOR: A MEASURE OF COMMUNITY PROGRESS

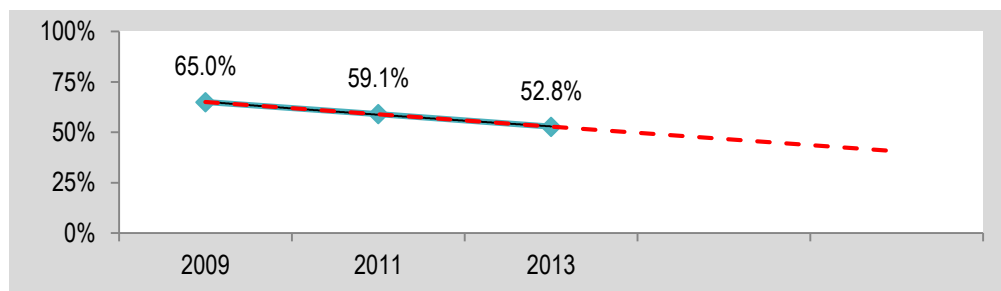
Headline Indicators

A. HOW OFTEN DO YOU FEEL YOU HAVE SOMEONE YOU CAN TURN TO WHEN YOU NEED HELP? (PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18) – 2013



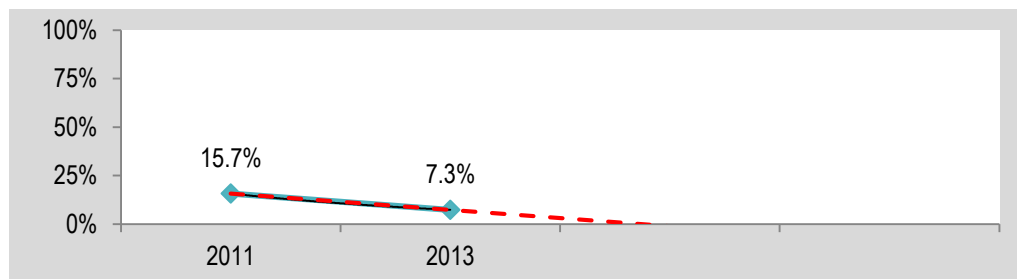
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2014). Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey. Parent respondents. 2013 n=211.

B. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR OVERALL LIFE? RESPONDENTS ANSWERING “VERY SATISFIED” (PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18)



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2014). Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey. Parent respondents. n: 2013=212, 2011=220, 2009=249.

C. HAVE ANY OF YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS OR FRIENDS IN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY EXPERIENCED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN THE LAST YEAR? (PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18)



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2014). Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey. Parent respondents. n: 2013=205, 2011=216.

Secondary Indicators

- Have you needed mental health treatment in the last 12 months? Did you receive it? Why didn't you receive it? (parent respondents)
- Symptomatic Depression: During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities? (Parents with children under the age of 18)

Data Development

- Broader drug/alcohol use
- Meaningful relationships
- How well are you able to manage stress?

STEP 4: THE STORY BEHIND THE DATA

Indicator A: How often do you feel that you have someone you can turn to when you need help? (parent respondents)

Family integration in a neighborhood or community is critical to their social-emotional wellbeing and the success of their youth. If families become socially isolated, they may not have access to the knowledge, information and resources needed to adequately foster prosocial behavior, supervise and support their youth. Emerging studies of family social capital have found that socially isolated families rely more heavily on institutions such as schools or the juvenile justice system as “surrogate parents.”¹⁵⁵ The community indicated the following issues regarding families having someone they can turn to locally:

- Some families feel isolated when they do not know where to turn when they need help.
- There is a cultural norm of individualism.
- There are barriers to accessing services: language, financial, location, etc.
- There is stigma in asking for help.

Indicator B: How satisfied are you with your overall quality of life? (parent respondents)

According to the CDC, overall satisfaction with life is an indicator of wellbeing. This often includes having good living conditions such as adequate housing and employment as well as quality relationships and positive emotions. Families who are more satisfied with their overall quality of life often also have important protective factors from isolation, poverty, family violence and other challenges.¹⁵⁶ The community indicated the following issues regarding families' satisfaction with overall quality of life Santa Cruz County:

- Poverty, institutional racism, access to resources, mental health issues, and substance use disorder impact overall wellbeing.
- Some families feel isolated.
- There are barriers to supportive services form some families: referral, location, financial, language, stigma, etc.
- There is a lack of services for undocumented families.

Indicator C: Have any family members or friends in Santa Cruz County experienced domestic violence or intimate partner violence in the last year? (parent respondents)

Children and youth that live in homes where there is domestic violence between adults have a higher chance of also being abused themselves. Research shows that 50% of men who frequently abuse their wives also abuse their children. Even in families with domestic violence and no child physical abuse, children who witness the abuse between their parents frequently suffer behavioral and emotional problems such as aggression towards others, withdrawal, low self-esteem, and lower school achievement. Domestic violence is underreported to law enforcement, and as such the number of cases should be viewed with caution as being unrepresentative of the

actual number of cases.¹⁵⁷ The community indicated the following issues regarding Domestic Violence in Santa Cruz County:

- Domestic violence is impacted by: substance use disorder, historical trauma, mental health issues, life stressors (poverty, employment, oppression).
- There are barriers to participating in domestic violence programs: financial, location, time.
- Knowledge and practice about self-calming/coping mechanisms is not wide spread.
- Undocumented families may fear contacting law enforcement due to fears of deportation.
- There are financial barriers for offenders to participate in and benefit from the required batterer's classes.
- The County needs a plan with all key stakeholders in collaboration (including survivors and offenders) using the principles of collective impact and results based accountability
- County needs to help connect the dots between what happens in Family Court and Criminal Court (we often don't know which cases are also being dealt with in Family Court or even if there are conflicting protective orders in place)
- Ensure that every victim/survivor of DV has an advocate or at least is aware of her resources in the community
- Shift the public perception that a domestic violence issue is not an urgent or serious matter through a media campaign
- Develop Tracking System to Monitor Child Witnesses to Domestic Violence – create understanding and pursue interest in monitoring child witness to domestic violence

STEP 5: COMMUNITY PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY

Board of Supervisors, Community Members, Community-Based Organizations, County Health Services Agency, County Office of Education, Faith Community, Families , Law Enforcement, , School Districts, Service Providers who Serve Families , Santa Cruz County Domestic Violence Commission

STEP 6: ACTION TO TAKE

Indicator A: How often do you feel that you have someone you can turn to when you need help? (parent respondents)

Priority Strategies

Develop Family-to-Family Peer Support Networks

Many families in the Family Focus Groups conducted by the YVPT indicated a desire for peer support to discuss and address common challenges, especially related to education. One successful model of peer-to-peer support

for families is “School-Based Mutual Support Groups,” made up of family members who share a common situation, challenge, heritage or goal.¹⁵⁸ These self-reliant groups are free to attend and are often face to face or over the phone to maximize access. These groups help build trust and a sense of empathy and belonging among peers while supporting problem solving and coping strategies.

Increased Knowledge of and Access to Social Services, Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Treatment

A community needs “a full continuum of interventions—ranging from primary prevention through early interventions to treatment of individuals with severe, pervasive, and chronic problems,” in order to create widespread wellbeing.¹⁵⁹ Community members must know about what resources are available to them and then they must be able to access these services when needed to ensure successful and equitable results. Barriers to accessing services exist on an institutional level where policy, accountability, time, space and budget are factors and on an individual level with practical barriers such as transportation or lack of knowledge of services available. The YVPT recommends working with the Human Care Alliance, Children’s Network, County’s Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Intervention Strategic Plan and Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency’s Mental Health division to address some of these issues. Community stakeholders stated the following issues in regards to social services, mental health supports, and substance use disorder treatment in Santa Cruz County:

- Referral Barriers
- Financial Barriers
- Location Barriers - Services brought directly to neighborhoods. It should be noted that the Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency’s Mental Health division is coordinating a strategic planning process, and plans to expand mobile crisis services as well as an integrated health/behavioral health clinic in both north and south regions. YVPT will work to coordinate with this existing effort.
- Language Barriers
- Cultural Competency
- Reduce stigma when asking for help

Update and Utilize Resource Directories

In order to increase knowledge of existing resources and support services there are multiple resource directories available to community members. Ensuring that these directories are optimized for relevant searches or queries and up to date and accessible in multiple forms allows community members to take advantage of the services they need.¹⁶⁰ Increased distribution of this knowledge helps maintain integrity, in equitably supporting all community members. Individuals and families must first know that these directories exist and then they must utilize them to gain further knowledge of what resources are available to them. Santa Cruz County stakeholders indicated the following opportunities and gaps in regards to the availability and use of resource directories: Utilize directories such as 211 and the BASTA Guide; Use avenues for promotion of these directories through school districts and media; Give specific attention to promotion through Spanish language radio.

Indicator B: How satisfied are you with your overall quality of life? (parent respondents)

Priority Strategies**Increase Informal Supports for Families**

Informal supports are those individuals who make up a family's social network, including extended family, friends, members of their faith community and work colleagues. Increasing access to social connectivity through informal supports can help families better manage challenges and solve problems. Creating informal networks of support for families through churches, schools or neighborhood-based groups can help build this social capital.

Law Enforcement/Community Relations

Interacting with youth is an integral aspect of policing duties, which presents a unique set of opportunities and challenges.⁴⁸ Lack of trust and positive relationships between law enforcement and youth impacts the perceived legitimacy of the law, and therefore increases the likelihood that youth will engage in delinquent behavior.¹⁶¹



According to a brief published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in order to ensure positive outcomes between youth-law enforcement interactions, “law enforcement officers need to be equipped with the knowledge and skills to effectively interact with youth in any situation.”¹⁶² Law enforcement strategies to improve interactions with youth include trainings on: adolescent development, how to approach and interact with youth both verbally and nonverbally, Trauma Informed Care practices and policies, as well as opportunities for youth and law enforcement to interact in a non-suppression focused/nonthreatening situation such as through Police Activities Leagues.¹⁶³

Develop Family-to-Family Peer Support Networks

“A thread is drawn through families from multi-generations of violence. As a community there are opportunities to change the trajectory – families need to heal & get support.”

CBO Stakeholder

Many families in the Family Focus Groups conducted by the YVPT indicated a desire for peer support to discuss and address common challenges. One successful model of peer-to-peer support for families is “School-Based Mutual Support Groups”, made up of family members who share a common situation, challenge, heritage or goal.¹⁶⁴ These self-reliant groups are free to attend and are often face to face or over the phone to maximize access. These groups help build trust and a sense of empathy and belonging among peers while supporting problem solving and coping strategies. These peer networks can also help advocate for

education goals across different educational institutions within one community, such as across public, private and alternative education schools.

Other Related Strategies

- Help Foster Quality Family Time
- Trauma Informed Care
- Incentives for Landlords to Bring Their Properties Up to Code and to Maintain in a Safe and Clean Condition

Indicator C: Have any family members or friends in Santa Cruz County experienced domestic violence or intimate partner violence in the last year? (parent respondents)

Priority Strategies

Work with Existing Initiatives

The YVPT will coordinate with existing initiatives such as the Santa Cruz County Domestic Violence Commission to communicate and address the gaps identified by the community input process to appropriate stakeholders. YVPT will also work with existing initiatives to explore interest in monitoring child witness to domestic violence through law enforcement.

Result #3: All families are equitably supported by the community.

STEP 1: TARGET POPULATION

There were 22,285 families with their own children under 18 years old living in Santa Cruz County in 2013. Of those, 16,064 (72%) had at least one child 6-17 years old. Slightly more than a quarter (27%) of families with at least one child 6-17 years old were single parent households.

STEP 2: RESULT

All families are equitably supported by the community.

The greater community as a whole can act as a safety net for families facing hardship and unmet needs by providing services, resources, and support when needed. According to the CDC, “social determinants of health are life-enhancing resources, such as food supply, housing, economic and social relationships, transportation, education, and health care, whose distribution across populations effectively determines length and quality of life.”¹⁶⁵ It is imperative that support services be provided to families in an equitable way in order to avoid systematic and avoidable disadvantages for segments of the community. When all families have access to support services without disparity, the community is more likely to thrive equitably. A supportive community allows families to better support their children and reduce risk factors associated with youth violence.

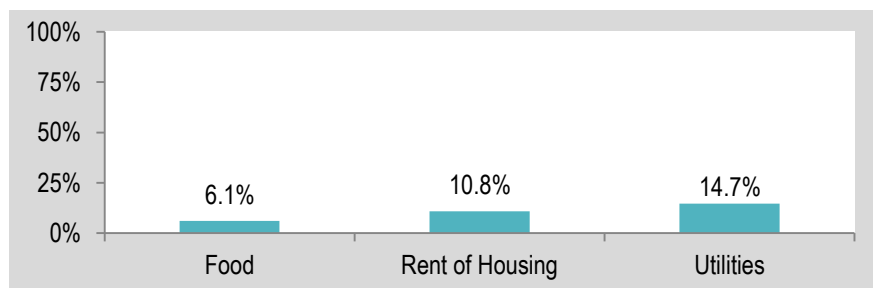
"We need to have better support for families in the community."

Justice Stakeholder

STEP 3: INDICATOR: A MEASURE OF COMMUNITY PROGRESS

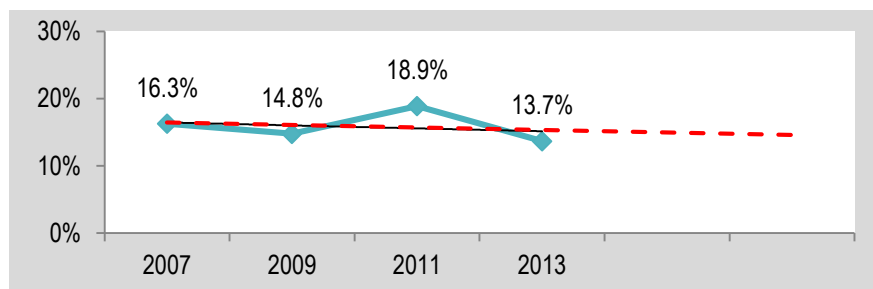
Headline Indicators

A. IN ANY GIVEN MONTH IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU FIND YOURSELF GOING WITHOUT...? 2013 (PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18) – 2013



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2014). Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey. Parent respondents. 2013 n: Food=212, Rent of Housing=212, Utilities=211.

B. HAVE YOU FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS? (PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18)



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2014). Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey. Parent respondents. n: 2013=211, 2011=220, 2009=250, 2007=190.

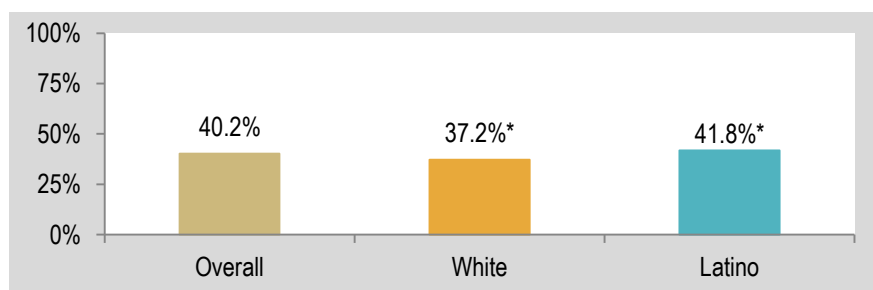
B. FOR WHAT REASON DID YOU FEEL DISCRIMINATED AGAINST? (TOP RESPONSES) (PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18)

Reason	2007	2009	2011	2013
Ethnicity/race	59.4%	51.6%	51.9%	59.3%
Appearance	1.1%	2.5%	8.8%	7.4%
Gender	5.0%	7.3%	10.1%	7.4%
Language	56.5%	21.7%	13.2%	7.4%
Socioeconomic Status	2.0%	2.8%	22.7%	3.7%
Respondents	29	32	40	27

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2014). Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey. Parent respondents.

Note: This was a multiple response question. Respondents were able to choose more than one response.

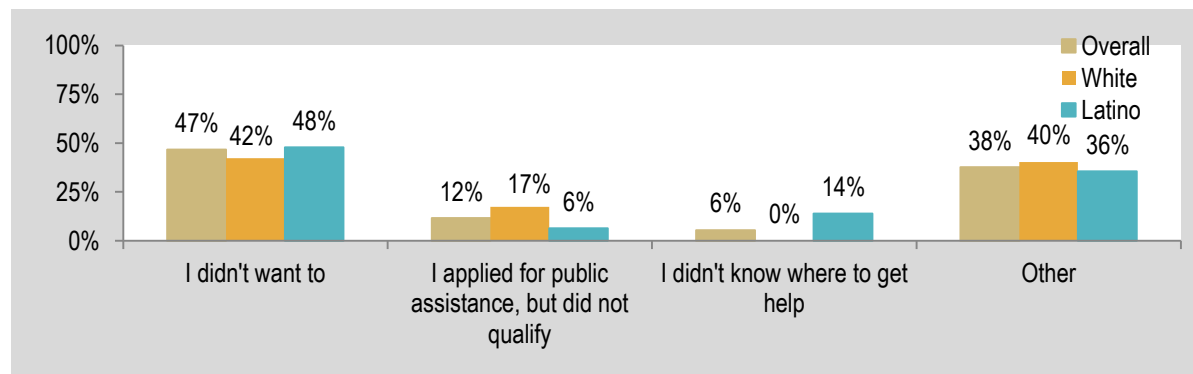
C. ACCESS TO SERVICES: IF YOU WENT WITHOUT BASIC NEEDS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU APPLY FOR PUBLIC OR GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE? (RESPONDENTS ANSWERING "YES") - 2013



Sources: Applied Survey Research. (2013). 2013 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

*Significance testing: Latino respondents were significantly more likely than White respondents to have applied for public or government assistance in the past 12 months in 2013.

Overall 2013 n: 138; White 2013 n: 71; Latino 2013 n: 52.

C. ACCESS TO SERVICES: WHY DID YOU NOT GET HELP FROM ANY SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAM? - 2013

Sources: Applied Survey Research. (2013). 2013 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

Overall 2013 n: 77 respondents offering 78 responses; White 2013 n: 41 respondents offering 40 responses; Latino 2013 n: 30 respondents offering 31 responses.

Secondary Indicators

- How satisfied are you with our local system of education?
- Do you feel like you have opportunities for employment?
- Generally speaking, what contributes most to your quality of life?
- How often do you feel you have someone to turn to when you need help?

STEP 4: THE STORY BEHIND THE DATA**Indicator A: Going Without Basic Needs**

Families in poverty face greater stressors as they have difficulties meeting basic needs such as housing, food, medical and dental care, and child care. In California, 19% of families with children under the age of 18 were living in poverty in 2012. At that same time in Santa Cruz County, 12% of families with children under the age of 18 were living in poverty. Despite the fact that Santa Cruz County has reported lower poverty levels than the state overall, there are pockets of concentrated poverty in the county that should be addressed when looking at youth violence prevention. Ensuring that families have their basic needs met strengthens their capacity to prevent youth violence, by decreasing the trauma induced stressors and risk factors and increasing protective factors. Addressing a youth's needs within the family setting allows for a more holistic approach to violence prevention and contributes overall to a thriving community. The community indicated the following:

- There is a lack of knowledge regarding services in the community.
- Santa Cruz County is an expensive community to reside in.
- Undocumented families have a harder time accessing services.

Indicator B: Have you felt discriminated against in Santa Cruz County in the last 12 months? (parent respondents)

Santa Cruz County has a diverse and changing demographic. In 2012, more than half of the total population (59%) identified as White, while another 33% were Latino, 4% were Asian, and 1% was African American. By 2060, the racial/ethnic distribution in Santa Cruz County is projected to change to where more than half (51%) of the population will identify as Latino and one-third (35%) will identify as White. This diverse landscape of cultures and backgrounds creates a vibrant environment, but also faces hardships when inequities exist as a result of discrimination. Feedback from the community indicates the following issues in regards to discrimination in Santa Cruz County:

- Unconscious bias, as well as interpersonal and institutional racism, exists in our community.
- Those that were previously incarcerated face discrimination – in seeking housing and employment opportunities.
- Underrepresentation of Latinos, African Americans, and Asians in social services, education, government, and law enforcement.

Indicator C: Access to Services

In order for a community to thrive, all members must be able to achieve wellbeing and feel connected and safe. One key strategy in helping a community achieve these goals is through access to appropriate and necessary support services when needed. The community indicated the following issues regarding access to services in Santa Cruz County:

- There are barriers to families accessing services: language, financial, location, etc.
- Families communicated that they feel like their child has to get into trouble before the family can access services.
- Families often do not know where to turn to when they need assistance.

STEP 5: COMMUNITY PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY

Businesses, City and County Government, Community-Based Organizations; County Health Services Agency, County Human Services Department, Faith Community, Families, Law Enforcement, Neighborhood-Based Groups, Neighborhood Services/Parks and Recreation; Planning Departments, Social Service Providers

STEP 6: ACTIONS TO TAKE

Indicator A: In any given month did you find yourself going without basic needs? (parent respondents)

Priority Strategies

Affordable Housing, Poverty Prevention and Job Creation

Poor economic climate in communities has been proven to increase risk factors that contribute to youth violence. Having safe spaces for habitation and recreation, as well as opportunities for productive economic growth can increase protective factors for individuals and families. Economic stability attracts families and business growth, and it creates an environment that is capable of investing in the prosperity of the community.¹⁶⁶ There are other initiatives in Santa Cruz County that are working to meet these basic needs for local families and individuals. It is recommended that the YVPT work with other existing efforts that address poverty, housing and jobs in order to most efficiently address these issues and their effect on youth violence prevention.

Increased Knowledge of and Access to Social Services, Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Treatment

A community needs “a full continuum of interventions—ranging from primary prevention through early interventions to treatment of individuals with severe, pervasive, and chronic problems,” in order to create widespread wellbeing.¹⁶⁷ Community members must know about what resources are available to them and then they must be able to access these services when needed to ensure successful and equitable results. Barriers to access of services exist on multiple levels including the institutional level where policy, accountability, time, space and budget are factors. On a personal level, there is an array of practical barriers as well as lack of knowledge that can factor into whether or not community members are adequately being supported. The YVPT recommends working with the County’s Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Intervention Strategic Plan and Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency’s Mental Health division to address some of these issues. Community stakeholders stated the following issues in regards to social services, mental health supports, and substance use disorder treatment in Santa Cruz County:

- Referral, Financial, and Location Barriers - Services should be brought directly to neighborhoods. It should be noted that the Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency’s Mental Health division is coordinating a strategic planning process, and it plans to expand mobile crisis services as well as an integrated health/behavioral health clinic in both North and South regions. YVPT will work to coordinate with this existing effort.
- Language Barriers; Cultural Competency; Reduce stigma when asking for help.

Update and Utilize Resource Directories

In order to increase knowledge of existing resources and support services, there are multiple resource directories available to community members. Ensuring that these directories are optimized for relevant searches or queries and up to date and accessible in multiple forms allows community members to take advantage of the

services they need.¹⁶⁸ Increased distribution of this knowledge helps maintain integrity in equitably supporting all community members. Individuals and families must first know that these directories exist, and then they must utilize them to gain further knowledge of what resources are available to them. Santa Cruz County stakeholders indicated the following opportunities and gaps in regards to the availability and use of resource directories: Utilize directories such as 211 and the BASTA Guide; Use avenues for promotion of these directories through school districts and media; Give specific attention to promotion through Spanish language radio

Indicator B: Have you felt discriminated against in Santa Cruz County in the last 12 months? (parent respondents)

Priority Strategies

Culturally Responsive Programming and Training

Research shows a lack of cultural responsiveness contributes to reluctance for participation in social services and supports. Cultural competency in support services allows for alignment with the cultures and values of the people they are serving in order to promote effective use of resources available. Ensuring that interactions with community members use appropriate language, metaphors, and respect for differences can foster inclusion and build trust.¹⁶⁹ Stakeholders in the community noted that Cara y Corazón and El Joven Noble were examples of culturally responsive programs. They also noted that training in cultural responsiveness was needed for social services, schools, law enforcement and community members.

"When a youth is 'walking-away' from the gang lifestyle, culturally-based interventions can create a new identity."

CBO Stakeholder

Staff Should Reflect the Diverse Populations that are Being Served, Including Culture and Language

Fostering trust and ensuring value for all members of a community can begin by seeing the cultural makeup of a community reflected in the agency staff serving community. When students and families can relate to the people in the positions providing services, they will feel more comfortable accessing services. This can also help to curb issues surrounding systematic discrimination. One way that this strategy can be achieved is through having intentionality in hiring practices. This starts by having a diverse hiring panel, seeking local applicants, and building strong relationships with other agencies with diverse staffing. Community stakeholders referenced the following areas where they want to see this change reflected: Resource Centers, Community-Based Organizations and Schools; Tracking data on organizational staff demographics as well as the demographic of the population served.

Monitor Equal Access Laws and Policies Using Data to Track Progress

In order to ensure that issues of systematic discrimination do not exist, there must be monitoring of the laws and policies in place. Data tracking plays a key role in analyzing the effects of laws and policies on equity in the community. According to the CDC, it is necessary to "expand and enhance data systems on youth violence and risk/protective factors and improve data integration and dissemination. Accurate and timely information is crucial

to planning, implementing, and evaluating youth violence prevention strategies. Particular attention can be given to integrating or creating information resources about circumstances of violence and contributing factors, establishing procedures to improve the efficiency of data sharing through secure, web-based systems, and analyzing data by neighborhood. This information should be shared to inform local prevention approaches.”¹⁷⁰

Free Trainings that Explain Equal Rights

Knowledge of equal rights can help inform service providers and contribute to creating equity in the community. For community members, trainings on equal rights can help empower them while accessing support systems. Making the trainings free and accessible in multiple languages ensures that everyone has access to the information. An example of a successful effort addressing this need is the Equal Rights Center. They offer “Know Your Rights” workshops that explain civil rights law, teach self-advocacy, and give examples of individual’s rights under the law to make the information more understandable. They provide these workshops to community groups, advocates, and government officials.¹⁷¹ Similar efforts could be put into practice locally in the community and schools to help facilitate more equitable access to services.

Indicator C: Access to Services

Priority Strategies

Ensure Family/Population Served has Representation on Decision-Making Boards

Having representatives of the population serve in leadership roles in community agencies and decision-making bodies ensures inclusion of the perspectives that are present in the community. In principle, family programs should have family representation on their boards. Ensuring that the family perspective is represented could prove to be a successful move in increasing equitable access by community families needing services. Ideally, this principal should be practiced in other types of organizations as well. This practice can build trust and work to challenge systematic disparities.

Target Responses to Specific Family Needs and Opportunities

For the utilization of resources to be most efficient and effective the response needs to fit the needs of the families receiving support. Efforts must be appropriate and relevant to the families being served to be most successful. Different family structures, different age ranges of the children in the family, and geographic location are just a few examples of what could affect the potential needs of families. By utilizing targeted responses that meet specific needs rather than broad on-going assistance, agencies can tailor their services and help to build the capacity of the families receiving services. Opportunities for targeted response can lead to intensive support and positive outcomes in changing conditions for families in a meaningful way.

Ensure Equal Access to Services

Equitable support starts with equal access to services. Community stakeholder feedback indicated the following areas that need to be addressed in order to ensure equal access to services in Santa Cruz County:

- Transportation services available to get to and from service providers

- Languages spoken in agencies and organizations that cater to the languages spoken by community members.
- Hours of operation that take into account parents' limited time not spent working.
- Provide incentives such as childcare and food in order to reduce barriers to accessing services.

Increase Funding for Access to Services

Successful access to services that help to improve conditions for families and their children is important in addressing risk and protective factors that contribute to youth violence. Funding is critical to organizations' ability to carry out their missions. Funding can be sourced publicly or privately through grants and fundraisers. Increasing funding builds the capacity of providers to better serve to the community's needs.¹⁷² Community stakeholders felt that this should be a priority in addressing youth violence prevention in Santa Cruz County.



Focus Area III: Foster Safe and Vibrant Neighborhoods

FOCUS AREA III: FOSTER SAFE AND VIBRANT NEIGHBORHOODS

SUMMARY TABLE

Result	Indicator	Strategies
#1 The community is safe and thriving.	A. Youth/Young Adult Crime Rates	• Use of Effective Alternatives/Diversion Programs for Low-Level Offenders
	B. Youth/Young Adult Arrest Rates	• Effective Law Enforcement Strategies • Neighborhood-Based Strategies • Multidisciplinary Approaches
	C. Youth/Young Adult Homicide	• Reduce Access to Guns Through Safe Storage Campaign • Reduce Youth Access to Alcohol and Other Drugs • Increase Access to Effective Substance Use Disorder Treatment • Increase Access to Effective Mental Health Services • Law Enforcement/Community Relations • Probation/Juvenile Hall • Street Outreach • Examine the Issue of Trying Youth as Adults
	D. Reported Youth Gang Activity	• Targeted Gang Involvement Intervention Strategies • Access to Alternatives to Gang Involvement • Effective Law Enforcement Strategies • Neighborhood-Based Strategies

Result	Indicator	Strategies
#2 Community is culturally and racially aware and responsive.	A. Race/Ethnicity of Probation Youth Proportionate to Population in County	• Collaborative Initiative to Address Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Justice and Education Systems • Culturally Responsive Programs • Law Enforcement-Community Relations • Best-Practices through Probation to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities • Increased Knowledge of and Access to Prosocial Activities
	B. Race/Ethnicity of Youth Arrested Proportionate to Population in County	• Collaborative Initiative to Address Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Justice and Education Systems • Increased Knowledge of and Access to Prosocial Activities • Law Enforcement-Community Relations • Restorative Justice • Targeted Gang Involvement Intervention Strategies

Result #1: The community is safe and thriving.

STEP 1: TARGET POPULATION

There were an estimated 264,808 people living in Santa Cruz County in 2013 (based on 5-year estimates). Santa Cruz is the largest city with 61,245 people, followed by Watsonville City (51,544). The city of Capitola has 9,982 people and the city of Scotts Valley has slightly more people at 11,618. Almost half (49%) of people in Santa Cruz County live in the unincorporated areas.

STEP 2: RESULT

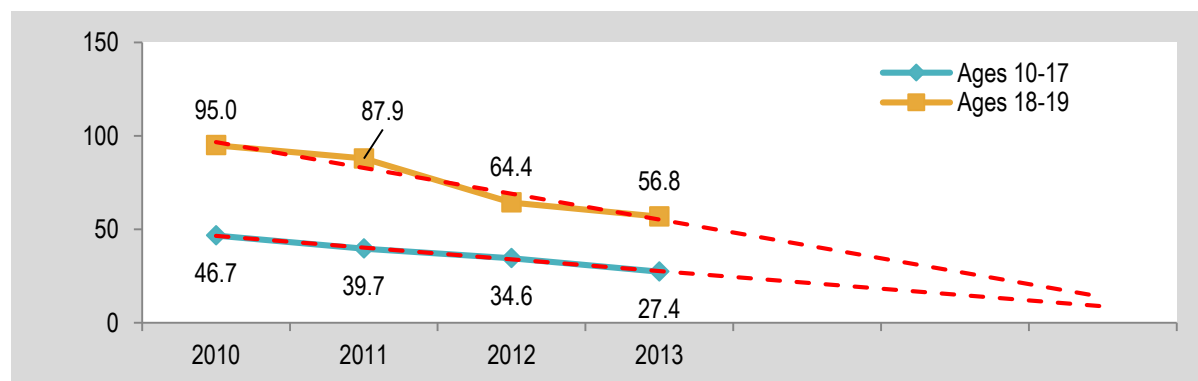
The community is safe and thriving.

“Community safety is achieved when community members live in peace, harmony and mutual respect, and when citizens and community groups feel that they personally can help prevent and control crime.” Communities that feel a greater sense of cohesiveness, can access ample prosocial opportunities and feel a greater sense of safety are more likely to report crime and less likely to experience incidents of crime and violence. These community conditions can help cause feelings of stability, belonging and connection for youth growing up there. Conversely, communities that report feeling less safe in their neighborhood, more neighborhood disorganization, increased access to alcohol or other drugs and high arrest rates, for example, experience higher rates of crime and violence and can lead to feelings of vulnerability among youth as well as promoting a culture of antisocial norms.

STEP 3: INDICATOR: A MEASURE OF COMMUNITY PROGRESS

Headline Indicators

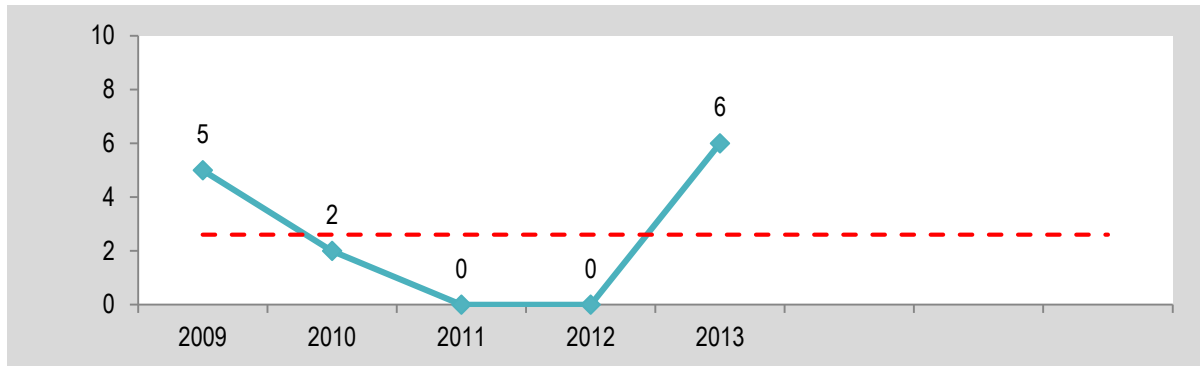
A. ARREST RATE PER 1,000, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



Source: California Department of Justice. (2014). 2009-2013 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance. (2014). E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State.

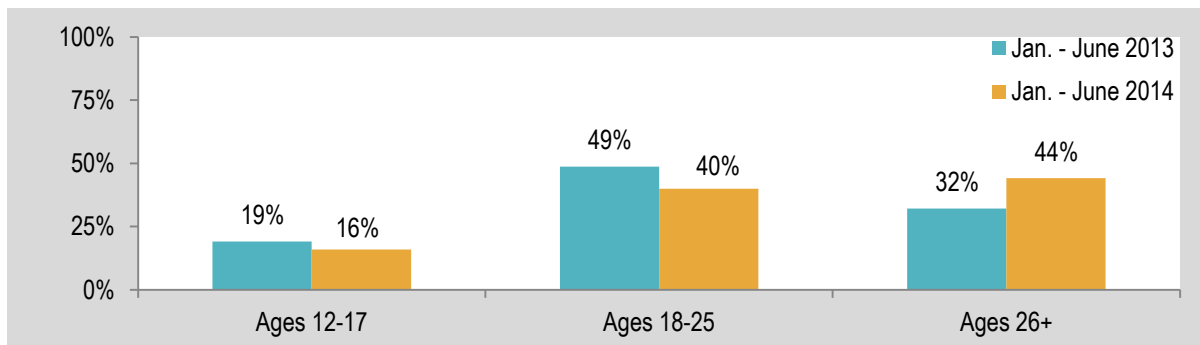
Ages 10-17: 2010 n=1,185; 2011 n=1,011; 2012 n=876; 2013 n=686. Ages 18-19: 2010 n=1,112; 2011 n=995; 2012 n=755; 2013 n=674.

B. NUMBER OF YOUTH BOOKED (OR CHARGED) WITH HOMICIDE IN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



Source: California Department of Justice. (2014). 2009-2013 California Criminal Justice Profile.

C. AGE OF UNDUPLICATED ARRESTEE AMONG GANG RELATED CASES, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

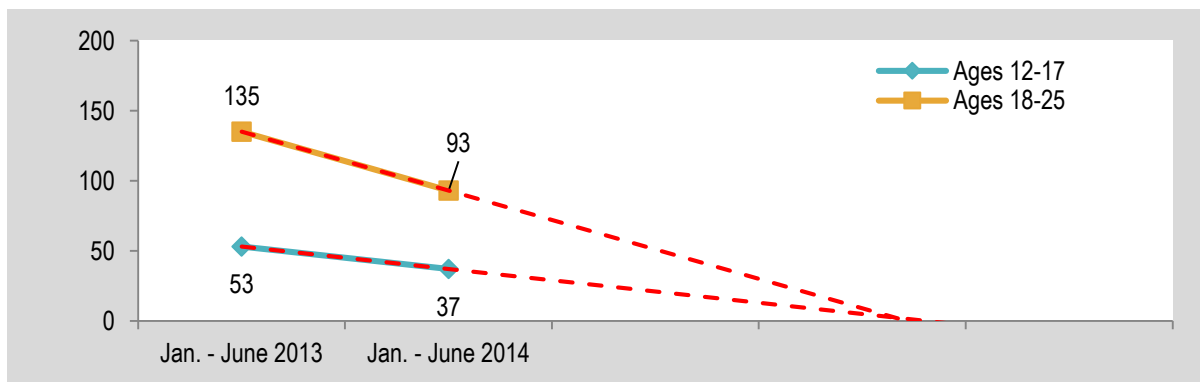


Source: Santa Cruz County Anti-Crime Team. (2014). Personal Correspondence.

Note: These numbers are the first half of the year, January through June, and do not reflect the entire year.

2013 n: Ages 12-17=53; Ages 18-25=135; Ages 26+=89; 2014 n: Ages 12-17=37; Ages 18-25=93; Ages 26+=103.

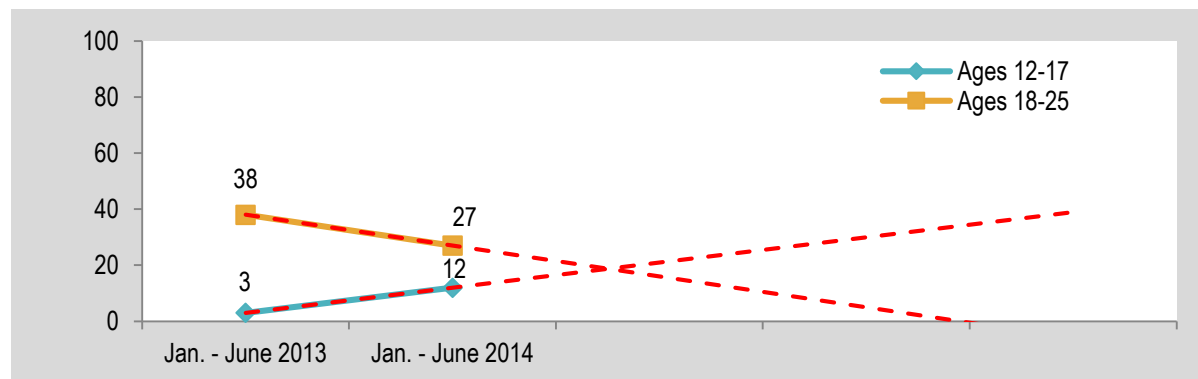
D. UNDUPLICATED ARRESTEE BY AGE IN GANG RELATED CASES, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



Source: Santa Cruz County Anti-Crime Team. (2014). Personal Correspondence.

Note: These numbers are the first half of the year, January through June, and do not reflect the entire year.

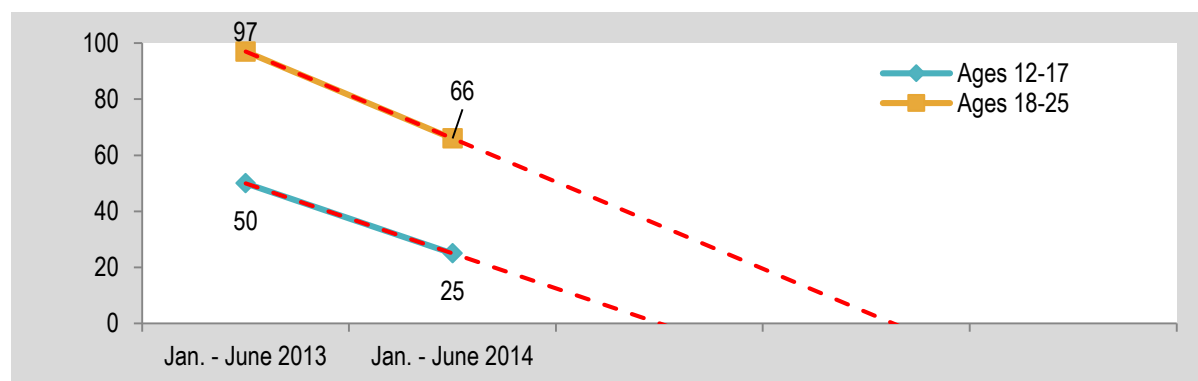
E. UNDUPLICATED ARRESTEE BY AGE IN GANG RELATED CASES, NORTH COUNTY



Source: Santa Cruz County Anti-Crime Team. (2014). Personal Correspondence.

Note: These numbers are the first half of the year, January through June, and do not reflect the entire year.

F. UNDUPLICATED ARRESTEE BY AGE IN GANG RELATED CASES, SOUTH COUNTY



Source: Santa Cruz County Anti-Crime Team. (2014). Personal Correspondence.

Note: These numbers are the first half of the year, January through June, and do not reflect the entire year.

Secondary Indicators

- Juvenile Hall Booking Rate per 1,000
- Concern about crime in Santa Cruz County
- Feeling safe in your neighborhood
- Concern about gangs in your neighborhood
- Concern about violence in your neighborhood
- Officers per capita (or patrol officers per capita)
- Youth recidivism
- Rate of youth on probation

STEP 4: THE STORY BEHIND THE DATA

Indicator A: Youth/Young Adult Crime Rates

According to the 2014 Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Report, overall crime rates across the country have been on the decline since 2006. Crime contributes to poorer physical and mental health for victims, perpetrators and community members. Witnessing and experiencing violence in a community can cause long-term behavioral and emotional problems in youth including Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression and perpetration of violence.¹⁷³ Locally, the community has indicated the following additional issues regarding youth and young adult crime rates:

- Actual crime rates and people's perceptions of community safety are different (feeling vs. reality).
- There is a lack of trust between youth and law enforcement, which impacts crime.
- Youth of color come from poorer neighborhoods with less resources, less opportunities for prosocial activities – impacts youth behavior.
- Substance use is a factor in crime. The County lacks in substance use disorder treatment for youth.
- Families feel unsupported and that they lack in resources/skills for handling their high-risk children
- There is a lack of adequate communication between agencies and stakeholders (law enforcement, community-based organizations, service providers) which leads to not being on same page (e.g., lack of collaboration/coordination; finger pointing; and mistrust).
- The policy of trying youth as adults is something the County needs to look at.

Indicator B: Youth/Young Adult Arrest Rates

Following National trends, arrests for youth ages 10-17 and young adults 18-19 in Santa Cruz County has been steadily decreasing since 2010. Without adequate intervention after arrest, arrest is a risk factor for the beginning of a long-term pattern of involvement with the criminal justice system.¹⁷⁴ The community has indicated the following additional issues regarding youth and young adult arrest rates:

- Not all youth are treated equally and do not experience the same consequences for similar behavior (due to unconscious bias, geography, socio-economic status).
- When parents work long hours and/or suffer from substance use disorder, parental supervision is impacted.
- There is a lack of prevention and intervention programs for youth and their families.
- Many communities lack prosocial activities that are engaging and diversified, that are offered afterschool and on weekends, and that are structured.

Indicator C: Youth Homicide

The impacts of youth homicide are far-reaching, affecting victims' families, friends and communities. Youth homicide undermines community cohesion and feelings of safety and wellbeing, increases the expense of health and law enforcement, and decreases property value. As with all violence, witnessing homicide in a community can cause long-term behavioral and emotional problems in youth including PTSD, depression and perpetration of violence.¹⁷⁵ The community has indicated the following additional issues regarding youth and young adult homicide:

- Most youth homicides are gang related.
- Gang retaliation impacts youth homicide.
- There is a lack of prevention and intervention, including restorative justice, conflict resolution, and anger management programs.
- Violence is normalized for youth in today's society.
- Weapons are easily available.

Indicator D: Gang Activity

Individuals identified as being gang involved by law enforcement are responsible for the majority of serious violence committed by youth. There is an estimated 756,000 youth involved in gangs in the U.S. and most gang members join between the ages of 12 and 15. One in ten local 9th graders reported gang involvement in 2011, which is higher than the state average. A CDC study of youth and gangs, however, showed that when youth had more protective factors, they had a much lower rate of gang involvement. Protective factors may include good parent supervision, a supportive family, social skills, and an ability to cope with conflict. Youth who had seven or more protective factors had a 2% chance of joining a gang, compared to youth who had 0-3 protective factors who had a 26% chance of being in a gang. Research also suggests that a comprehensive approach to gangs involving prevention, intervention, and suppression efforts works better than suppression efforts alone.¹⁷⁶ The community indicated the following issues regarding youth and young adult gang involvement:

- Youth join gangs for various reasons: safety, identity, to obtain a sense of belonging, status and respect, peer and familial influence, and "forced choice."
- Violence is normalized for youth in today's society.
- There is a lack of culturally-based prevention and intervention programs – in schools and in the broader community.
- More support is needed for those that want to "walk away" from gangs (differentiated from "dropping out").
- There is intergenerational gang involvement in families and neighborhoods.

Turning the Curve: Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan

- Youth and broader community expressed concerns with over-labeling/identification of youth being gang involved, by educators, law enforcement, and broader community (e.g., self-fulfilling prophecies).
- Single-parent households and working long hours impacts parental engagement and ability to supervise children. Parents may not know if their child is engaging in risky behavior.
- Families of youth who are at-risk of being gang involved feel under-supported. Some families expressed frustration that they felt that their child(ren) had to get into trouble before they were able to access supportive services.
- Poverty
- Youth use social media for gang related activities.

STEP 5: COMMUNITY PARTNERS WITH A ROLE TO PLAY

BASTA, City and County Government , Community Members, Community-Based Organizations County Administrative Office, County Health Services Agency, County Office of Education, District Attorney, Families, Law Enforcement, Faith Community , Libraries, Neighborhood-Based Groups, Neighborhood Services/Parks and Recreation, Probation, Planning and Public Works Departments, Santa Cruz County Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Commission, School Districts, Social Service Providers Youth

STEP 6: ACTIONS TO TAKE

Indicators A, B, & C: Youth/Young Adult Crime Rate; Youth/Young Adult Arrest Rate; Homicide Rate

Priority Strategies

Use of Effective Alternatives/Diversion Programs for Low-Level Offenders

Youth often experience the best outcomes when involvement in the justice system can be avoided.¹⁷⁷ Most youth will age out of delinquent behavior without a justice system intervention. Examples of effective programs include:

- Pre-arrest diversion: An example of this is community service. In Florida, pre-arrest programs called “civil-citations” for youth have saved the state more than \$50 million in five years.
- Post-arrest diversion from court: Case management with service referral or restorative justice programs like Neighborhood Accountability Boards and Victim-Offender dialogue.

Effective Law Enforcement Strategies

Law enforcement plays a critical role, not only in suppression activities, but also in prevention and intervention. The following are both recommended by community stakeholders and are considered evidence-based policing strategies.



Community Policing: Relationships are the key to this approach. Solving any problem in a community involves building relationships across sectors and with all layers of the community. This helps encourage community members to trust law enforcement, feel comfortable reporting crime and creates an environment conducive to collaboration. When law enforcement goes beyond their traditional role to help prevent, raise awareness and solve problems with the community, they can play a critical role in the prevention of future crime.

Foot Patrol: Foot patrol is an aspect of community policing that, according to the U.S. Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Services, can help curb crime, strengthen community relationships, keep officers in touch with what is happening in a neighborhood, and reduce fuel costs.¹⁷⁸ It is especially effective in combination with data driven strategies to help proactively deploy resources to areas of need identified by both law enforcement and the community rather than only in response to an incident.

Hot Spot Policing: Also known as place-based policing, this has proven to be one of the most effective policing approaches. It involves focusing police efforts on small geographic targets known to be high crime areas. This approach is especially effective for long-term change when combined with Problem Oriented Policing in the identified hot spots.¹⁷⁹

Development of a Law Enforcement Referral System: The majority of gang and crime resources acknowledge that partnership with service providers is an essential component of any comprehensive plan. Access to making referrals was also a consistent theme reported by police officers during our ride-alongs in both North and South County. Officers want the resources and knowledge at their fingertips to make quality referrals to service providers that can help a youth they have come in contact with. Police Chief Magazine highlights that creating a referral system can help police take proactive steps for troubled youth to turn their lives around.¹⁸⁰ A successful system requires leadership to support utilizing the system consistently and training for officers. In Hollywood, Florida an officer fills out a youth referral form which is then given to a trained officer that can determine which services to fax the form to. Services work in partnership with this system, contacting the family within 48-72 hours of receiving the referral form. In Redwood City, California they use their system to divert 50% of first-time youth offenders. There are dozens of additional promising programs to draw from.

Targeted Suppression through Gang Task Force: The National Gang Center points out that when part of a larger strategy that includes prevention and intervention activities, suppression strategies such as directed patrols to known gang hot spots and strategies to address gang-related crimes can help to hold targeted individuals who are gang involved accountable.¹⁸¹

Neighborhood-Based Strategies

Neighborhood residents can play a critical role in crime prevention and reduction through reporting crime, taking pride in their neighborhood and helping to clean up blight. Strategies identified by evidence-based practice and supported by community stakeholders include:

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED): CPTED refers to changing the physical environment in the community to address elements that are known to add to risk of crime. These include poor lighting, graffiti, and empty lots. The Bureau of Justice Assistance recognizes CPTED as a promising practice with evidence to support its use in crime reduction. CPTED can be implemented through resident groups such as Neighborhood Watch or Neighborhood Services. YVPT recommends that Santa Cruz County communities adopt CPTED ordinances, as recommended by the National Crime Prevention Council. These would include CPTED training for planning, zoning, police and other relevant departments in each jurisdiction as well as developing a list of prioritized initiatives to address lighting, street and building access, visibility and landscaping in identified high risk areas.¹⁸²

Neighborhood Watch: This involves neighborhood residents watching out for criminal or suspicious behavior and reporting it to local law enforcement. Volunteer neighborhood leaders help coordinate the effort, which may involve creating a communications system among neighbors, organizing “night walks,” organizing trainings with law enforcement and sharing information.¹⁸³

Safe Haven Programs: A Safe Haven provides a young person with a safe place to go if they need help in the community. Safe Haven programs can be developed in partnership with law enforcement and churches, community libraries, or businesses. Staff are trained to know how to call for emergency services or other help when a young person approaches them.¹⁸⁴

Safe Routes to School: In many communities, walking and bicycling are major ways youth get to school. The danger of gang recruitment, intimidation, bullying and violence discourages youth from walking to school, increasing truancy, and the likelihood that youth will feel that they need to protect themselves. This was confirmed in our focus groups with youth and our interviews with educators. Developing safe routes to schools may include strategies such as establishing school carpool lists, using techniques of (CPTED), encouraging local neighbors and business to serve as “eyes on the street,” utilizing Street Outreach Workers, and identifying safe havens, such as specific houses, businesses, community libraries, and churches where youth can go in case of emergencies while going to and from school.¹⁸⁵

Multidisciplinary Approaches

Many stakeholders that participated in the YVPT planning process indicated a need for increased collaboration and communication between stakeholders, including law enforcement, community-based organizations, schools, service providers and elected officials. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) recommends a collaborative infrastructure consisting of client information exchange, cross-agency client referrals, a networking protocol, interagency councils, and service integration. In a study out of the University of

Illinois on public safety partnerships, inclusivity was their biggest barrier to success.¹⁸⁶ It is recommended that existing local collaborative efforts such as BASTA, CJC and YVPT are expanded to be inclusive of all of the relevant stakeholders where possible, as this can be their greatest strength.

Reduce Access to Guns through Safe Storage Campaign

Guns have been identified as a consistent problem in our community regarding youth violence. Guns show up on school campuses and are often used in violent incidents. Local law enforcement report that guns are mainly accessed in other communities or through the black market. Gun buy-back programs and other efforts are not evidence-based. The National Crime Prevention Council recommend Lock-It-Up campaigns as a best practice: “According to a study by the RAND Corporation using statistics from the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately 1.4 million homes have firearms stored in a way that makes them accessible to the wrong hands – children, at-risk youth, potential thieves, and those who intend to harm themselves or others”.¹⁸⁷

Reduce Youth Access to Alcohol and Other Drugs

Substance Use Prevention is crucial in addressing the inextricable link between substance use disorder and delinquency. Research and local data shows that when youth use substances, they display behaviors that increase the demand for juvenile and criminal justice services. Santa Cruz County Community Prevention Partners (CPP) utilizes evidenced-based environmental prevention strategies, focused on enhancing local policy, to limit availability and youth access to: alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs. This is an integral part of the solution in tackling youth violence, and the YVPT will coordinate with the CPP to address these challenges.

According to local law enforcement, alcohol fueled violence has brought about serious concern, with reported stabbings, fights, and other types of crime taking place either in or around establishments with licenses to sell alcohol. Extensive research confirms the link between alcohol, violence, and community safety. Enhancing policy to decrease the number, density, and location of alcohol outlets and improving operational practices of outlets directly affects the level of community violence.

Marijuana impairs motor coordination and reaction time and is the second most prevalent drug (after alcohol) implicated in automobile crashes. One in six youth using marijuana become habitual users and often move onto use of other drugs. Limiting distribution, sales, and cultivation of marijuana through dispensaries and community-based operations is vital to limiting youth access and decreasing availability.

Over fifty percent of all overdose related deaths in the first six months of 2014 in Santa Cruz County were connected to prescription drugs. Of people who take non-medical prescription pain relievers, 1 in 15 will try heroin within 10 years. Strategies to address prescription drug use include: decreasing access through proper storage and disposal; adopting ordinances that require manufacturer funded take back programs; and decreasing over-prescription by healthcare providers.

Increase Access to Effective Substance Use Disorder Treatment

Four of every five young people in state juvenile justice systems are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs while committing their crimes, test positive for drugs, are arrested for committing an alcohol or drug offense, admit having substance use and addiction problems, or share some combination of these characteristics, according to a 2010 report by The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University. The report found that 1.9 million of 2.4 million juvenile arrests, nearly 80%, had substance use and addiction involvement and that only 68,600 juveniles, less than 4%, receive substance use disorder treatment.¹⁸⁸ Drug and alcohol use impacts a young person's behavior in a variety of ways, including impaired decision making, reduced self-control, increased impulsivity and reduced ability to recognize potentially dangerous situations.¹⁸⁹ Locally, Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency, Behavioral Health Division's Alcohol and Drug Program recently produced a Countywide Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Intervention Services Strategic Plan to address Substance Use Disorder and Co-Occurring Mental Health Disorder. The YVPT will work to coordinate with this existing effort.

Increase Access to Effective Mental Health Services

The term "mental health" historically has been used in reference to mental illness; however, mental health is increasingly now viewed as a state of wellbeing. This new framework for mental health includes a focus on resilience, and having certain family and community supports that help improve wellbeing such as youth having adult mentors, participating in after-school activities and volunteer and leadership opportunities in the community. Nearly one-third of ninth graders in Santa Cruz County have reported feeling so sad for two weeks or more that they stopped doing regular activities, and our hospitalization rates of youth for mental health issues is higher than the state average.¹⁹⁰

New Mental Health Parity laws, and the Affordable Care Act, now require behavioral health services to be provided by insurers on par with other health concerns. While youth with Medi-Cal (38% in the county) have access to a range of therapy and case management services through County Mental Health and their contract partners, youth with insurance/uninsured (62%) need access to a broader array of therapy and support options by providers.⁴⁷ The Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency's Mental Health division is coordinating a strategic planning process, and it plans to expand mobile crisis services as well as an integrated health/behavioral health clinic in both North and South regions. The YVPT will work to coordinate with this existing effort.

"We need to increase positive relationships between the community and law enforcement."

Watsonville Family Focus Group

Law Enforcement/Community Relations

Interacting with youth is an integral aspect of policing duties, which presents a unique set of opportunities and challenges.¹⁹¹ Lack of trust and positive relationships between law enforcement and youth impacts the perceived legitimacy of the law, therefore increasing the likelihood that youth will engage in delinquent behavior.¹⁹²

According to a brief published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in order to ensure positive outcomes between youth-law enforcement interactions, “law enforcement officers need to be equipped with the knowledge and skills to effectively interact with youth in any situation.”¹⁹³ Law enforcement strategies to improve interactions with youth include trainings on: adolescent development, how to approach and interact with youth both verbally and nonverbally, Trauma-Informed Care practices and policies, as well as opportunities for youth and law enforcement to interact in a non-suppression focused/nonthreatening situation such as through a Police Activities League.¹⁹⁴

Probation/Juvenile Hall

The use of secure detention must be reserved for only the most serious offenders based on the results of an objective detention risk assessment instrument. These tools ensure that only those youth that are at risk to recidivate pending court and/or fail to appear for court are held in secure detention until an initial hearing. Youth who can be safely released according to the objective detention risk assessment instrument should be released either to a detention alternative or released without conditions. Research indicates that reliance on unnecessary detention for youth increases the probability of future recidivism, incarceration and poor life outcomes.¹⁹⁵

According to Santa Cruz County Probation, best practices include continued utilization and implementation of: objective detention Risk Assessment Instrument, Juvenile Assessment Intervention System, Violation Response Grid; and Alternatives to Detention through programs such as the Evening Center, Home Supervision, Electronic Monitoring, Parent-Teen Mediation, and Restorative Justice programs.

Street Outreach

Nationally, street outreach programs have emerged as an important component in addressing youth violence. A key element in street outreach programs is the ability of outreach workers to connect with and engage the most at-risk youth and young adults in the community who are “typically not served by mainstream service-oriented approaches”. A street outreach model should take a multidisciplinary approach, where outreach workers work with law enforcement, probation, service providers and the community to target and mentor youth and young adults most at-risk. They work to build one-on-one relationships, provide connections to services, and provide crisis response with other agencies following a violent incident.¹⁹⁶

In order to gain credibility in the community, street outreach workers should have lived experience and be familiar with and knowledgeable of the neighborhoods and community. Workers also must trust and be trusted by law enforcement personnel. Potential street outreach workers must be screened and undergo proper training. Outreach workers and partnering agencies “need to clearly understand each other’s roles so that they do not violate information sharing boundaries.” It is very important that community members, Intervention Team members, and those that are gang involved themselves see the outreach workers as intervention-focused, and not as law enforcement adjuncts.”¹⁹⁷



Examine the Issue of Trying Youth as Adults

Community stakeholders consistently recommended that the YVPT look at the issue of trying youth as adults. The YVPT will coordinate with an existing effort to look at this issue being conducted by the Santa Cruz County Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Commission (JJDPC). This commission is dedicated to the promotion of an effective juvenile justice system operated in an environment of credibility, dignity, fairness and respect for the youth and other citizens of the county. The Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court. Two members are nominated by each of the five members of the Board of Supervisors to represent each Supervisorial district. There are also three general at-large members and two at-large members, ages 14-21 years, representing youth in our community.

In 2013, the JJDPC created a subcommittee to look at the issue of trying youth as adults in Santa Cruz County. Between January 2014 - February 2015, the subcommittee interviewed the following stakeholders: District Attorney, Public Defenders, Juvenile Court Judge, Chief of Probation, Program Manager of Children's Mental Health, and 6 youth currently being tried as adults. The subcommittee also conducted a site visit to two Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Facilities in Stockton, California.

The Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Commission voted on the following recommendations:

- Juvenile justice stakeholders convene a roundtable to discuss issues and concerns of charging youth as adults, to include, but not limited to: District Attorney, Public Defender, Juvenile and Adult Court Judges, Chief of Probation, Superintendent of Juvenile Hall, Juvenile Division Director, and Mental Health.
- Justice stakeholders conduct a site visit to a DJJ facility.
- Increase utilization of fitness hearings.
- Establish transparent criteria for gang identification and gang affiliation.
- Increase clinical mental health assessments and treatment.
- Appoint a probation officer specifically for direct file youth.
- Establish criteria and develop appropriate programming specifically designed for trying youth as adults.
- Expedite adjudication of cases where youth are being tried as adults.

Other Related Strategies

- Community-Based Programs that Support Youth and Families
- Culturally Responsive Programs
- Early Prevention Activities
- Gang Involvement Strategies

- Increase Victims Awareness
- Individual Interventions
- Family Support and Engagement
- Prosocial Activities: Youth Empowerment Programs; Programs that Increase Self-Esteem; Civic Engagement, Leadership, Culturally-Based
- Trauma Informed Care
- Utilizing Those With Lived Experience to Share Their Stories and Insights
- Youth Employment Strategies
- Expansion/Education of Nixle System in Schools and the Workplace

Indicator D: Reported Youth Gang Activity (Gang Violence)

Priority Strategies

Targeted Gang Involvement Intervention Strategies

Community stakeholders identified the importance of providing supportive services for individuals who are involved in a gang but want to “walk-away” from the life-style. This includes: access to immediately available tattoo removal services; early identification of youth who are involved in a gang and referrals to community-based intervention programs such as BASTA; and Gang Interventionists to provide supportive services such as mentoring, counseling and referrals to other services in the community. Interventionists are trained individuals who have lived experience of gang lifestyle and can therefore more easily build trust and rapport with those that are gang involved.

"Most kids join gangs because they want to belong. They want to fit in. Everybody, and I don't care who you are, in some form or fashion, wants to be accepted socially. Everyone yearns for some type of acknowledgement and respect."

Young adult

Access to Alternatives to Gang Involvement

In addition to factors such as poverty, lack of parental supervision, intergenerational involvement in gangs and lack of school attainment, youth report they join gangs to gain status, gain a sense of family, or to fit in.¹⁹⁸ Community stakeholders identified the need to increase legitimate opportunities for youth to obtain status in the community. This may include jobs, leadership opportunities and positive adult mentors.

Effective Law Enforcement Strategies

Law enforcement plays a critical role, not only in suppression activities, but also in prevention and intervention. The following are both recommended by community stakeholders and considered evidence-based policing strategies.

Community Policing: Relationships are the key to this approach. Solving any problem in a community involves building relationships across sectors and with all layers of the community. This helps encourage community members to trust law enforcement, feel comfortable reporting crime and creates an environment conducive to collaboration. When law enforcement goes beyond their traditional role to help prevent, raise awareness and solve problems with the community, they can play a critical role in the prevention of future crime.

Foot Patrol: Foot patrol is an aspect of community policing that, according to the U.S. Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Services, can help curb crime, strengthen community relationships, keep officers in touch with what is happening in a neighborhood, and reduce fuel costs.³⁵ It is especially effective in combination with data driven strategies to help proactively deploy resources to areas of need identified by both law enforcement and the community rather than only in response to an incident.

Hot Spot Policing: Also known as place-based policing, this has proven to be one of the most effective policing approaches. It involves focusing police efforts on small geographic targets known to be high crime areas. This approach is especially effective for long-term change when combined with Problem Oriented Policing in the identified hot spots.¹⁹⁹

Development of a Law Enforcement Referral System: The majority of gang and crime resources acknowledge that partnership with service providers is an essential component of any comprehensive plan. Access to making referrals was also a consistent theme reported by police officers during our ride-alongs in both North and South County. Officers want the resources and knowledge at their fingertips to make quality referrals to service providers that can help a youth they have come in contact with. Police Chief Magazine highlights that creating a referral system can help police take proactive steps for troubled youth to turn their lives around.²⁰⁰ A successful system requires leadership to support utilizing the system consistently and training for officers. In Hollywood, Florida an officer fills out a youth referral form which is then given to a trained officer that can determine which services to fax the form to. Services work in partnership with this system, contacting the family within 48-72 hours of receiving the referral form. In Redwood City, California they use their system to divert 50% of first-time youth offenders. There are dozens of additional promising programs to draw from.

Targeted Suppression through Gang Task Force: The National Gang Center points out that when part of a larger strategy that includes prevention and intervention activities, suppression strategies such as directed patrols to known gang hot spots and strategies to address gang-related crimes can help hold targeted individuals who are gang involved accountable.²⁰¹

Neighborhood-Based Strategies

Neighborhood residents can play a critical role in crime prevention and reduction through reporting crime, taking pride in their neighborhood and helping to clean up blight. Strategies identified by evidence-based practice and supported by community stakeholders include:

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED): CPTED refers to changing the physical environment in the community to address elements that are known to add to risk of crime. These include poor lighting, graffiti, and empty lots. The Bureau of Justice Assistance recognizes CPTED as a promising practice with evidence to support its use in crime reduction. CPTED can be implemented through resident groups such as Neighborhood Watch or Neighborhood Services. YVPT recommends that Santa Cruz County communities adopt CPTED ordinances, as recommended by the National Crime Prevention Council. These would include CPTED training for planning, zoning, police and other relevant departments in each jurisdiction as well as developing a list of prioritized initiatives to address lighting, street and building access, visibility and landscaping in identified high risk areas.²⁰²

Neighborhood Watch: This involves neighborhood residents watching out for criminal or suspicious behavior and reporting it to local law enforcement. Volunteer neighborhood leaders help coordinate the effort, which may involve creating a communications system among neighbors, organizing “night walks,” organizing trainings with law enforcement and sharing information.²⁰³

Safe Haven Programs: A Safe Haven provides a young person with a safe place to go if they need help in the community. Safe Haven programs can be developed in partnership with law enforcement and, churches, community libraries, or businesses. Staff are trained to know how to call for emergency services or other help when a young person approaches them.²⁰⁴

Safe Routes to School: In many communities, walking and bicycling are major ways youth get to school. The danger of gang recruitment, intimidation, bullying and violence discourages youth from walking to school, increasing truancy, and the likelihood that a youth will feel that they need to protect themselves. This was confirmed in our focus groups with youth and our interviews with educators. Developing safe routes to schools may include strategies such as establishing school carpool lists, using techniques of “Crime Prevention through Environmental Design” (CPTED), encouraging local neighbors and business to serve as “eyes on the street”, utilizing Street Outreach Workers, and identifying safe havens, such as specific houses, businesses, community libraries, and churches where youth can go in case of emergencies while going to and from school.²⁰⁵

Other Related Strategies

- Alternatives/Diversion from Justice System
- Increase Access to Effective Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Mental Health Services
- Individual-Level Interventions, in Middle Schools, with Community-Based Organizations, and Through Probation
- Law Enforcement/Community Relations
- Probation/Juvenile Hall: Evidence-Based Programs at Juvenile Hall; Reduced Probation Caseload in Evidenced-Based Setting; Strict Adherence to the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument
- Utilizing Those with Lived Experience to Share Their Stories and Insights
- Restorative Justice such as Neighborhood Accountability Boards

Result #2: The community is culturally and racially aware and responsive.

STEP 1: TARGET POPULATION

There were an estimated 264,808 people living in Santa Cruz County in 2013 (based on 5-year estimates). Santa Cruz is the largest city with 61,245 people, followed by Watsonville City (51,544). The city of Capitola has 9,982 people and the city of Scotts Valley has slightly more people at 11,618. Almost half (49%) of people in Santa Cruz County live in the unincorporated areas.

STEP 2: RESULT

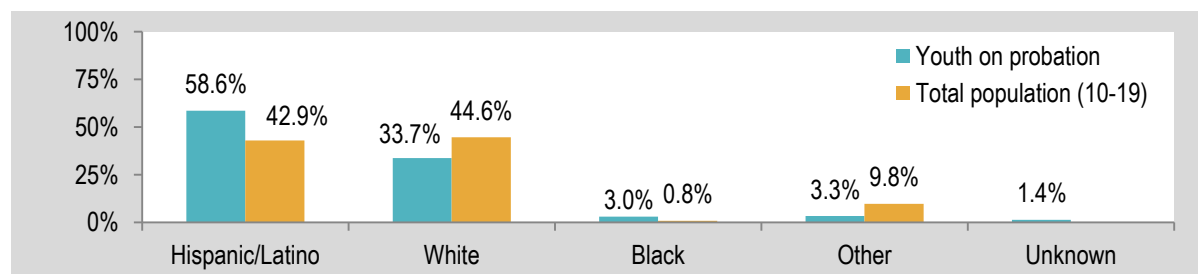
The community is culturally and racially aware and responsive.

Culturally responsive practices and policies are intended to ensure that all youth have equal access to a successful transition into adulthood. Being culturally and racially responsive means being aware of cultural differences, being willing to examine data and unintended consequences of certain policies, and adapting programs and interventions to the specific needs of certain populations. It also involves asking the question of why some youth succeed and others do not. When the community is working on reducing racial and ethnic disparities, data tracking and analysis is increased, diversions and alternatives are promoted, and programs and services are culturally responsive. When a community promotes equity, trust within the community and sense of institutional legitimacy can be strengthened. 206 207 208 209 210 211

STEP 3: INDICATOR: A MEASURE OF COMMUNITY PROGRESS

Headline Indicators

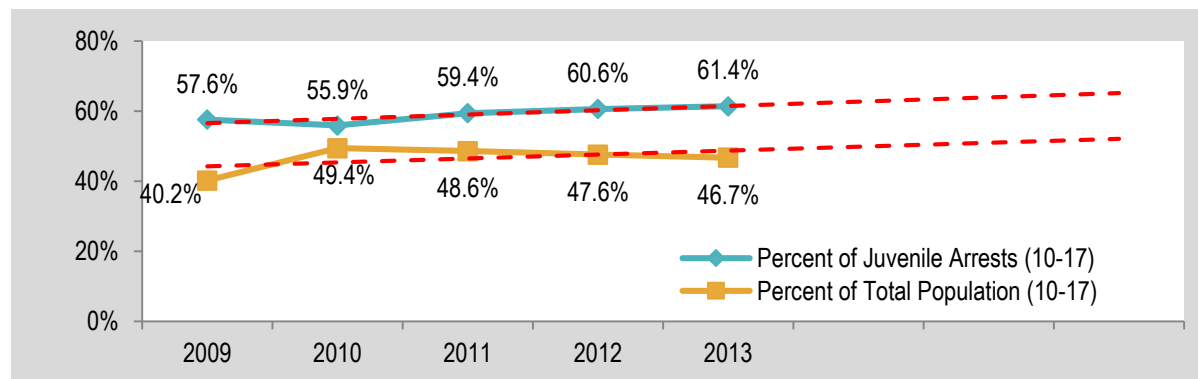
A. RACE/ETHNICITY OF YOUTH ON PROBATION DURING 2011-12 COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



Source: Santa Cruz County Probation, 2013.

Youth on Probation: Hispanic/Latino n=464; White n=267; Black n=24; Other n=26; Unknown n=11.

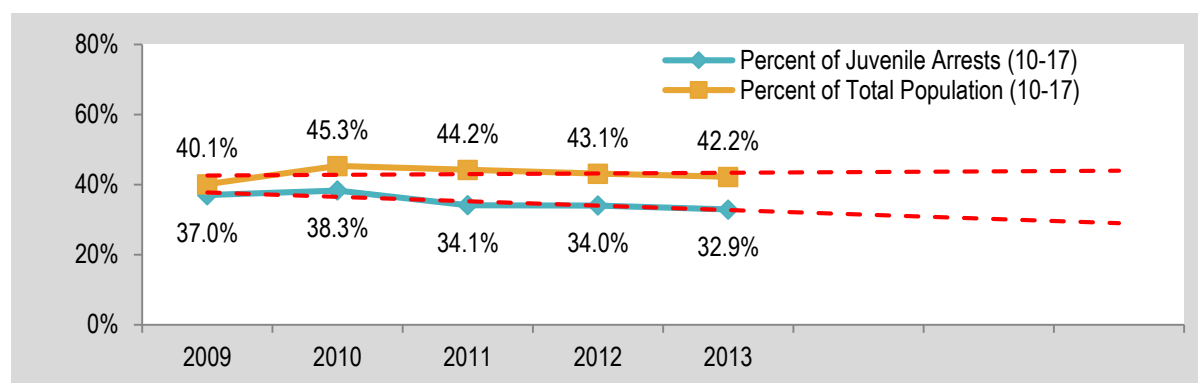
B. HISPANIC/LATINO JUVENILE ARRESTS COMPARED TO JUVENILE POPULATION, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



Source: California Department of Justice. (2014). 2009-2013 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance. (2014). E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State.

Arrests: 2009 n=964, 2010 n=662, 2011 n=579, 2012 n=531, 2013 n=421.

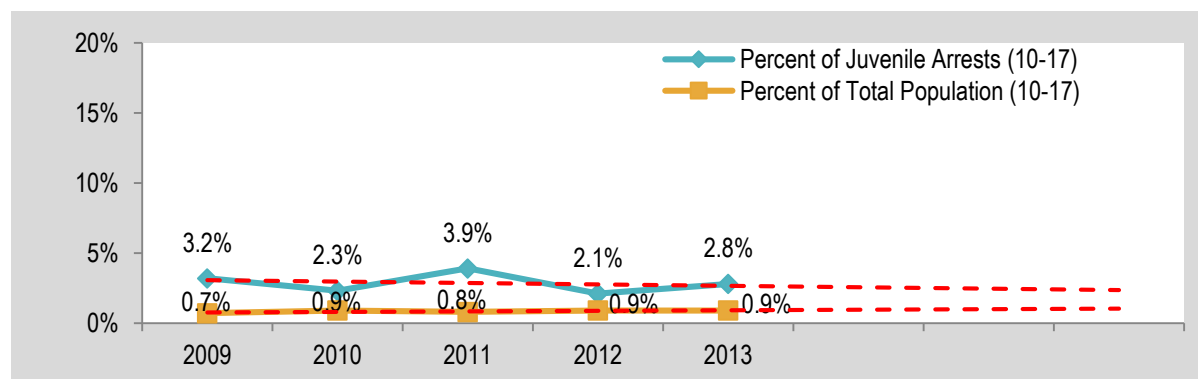
B. WHITE JUVENILE ARRESTS COMPARED TO JUVENILE POPULATION, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



Source: California Department of Justice. (2014). 2009-2013 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance. (2014). E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State.

Arrests: 2009 n=620, 2010 n=454, 2011 n=363, 2012 n=298, 2013 n=226.

B. BLACK JUVENILE ARRESTS COMPARED TO JUVENILE POPULATION, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY



Source: California Department of Justice. (2014). 2009-2013 California Criminal Justice Profile. California Department of Finance. (2014). E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State.

Arrests: 2009 n=52, 2010 n=27, 2011 n=43, 2012 n=18, 2013 n=19.

Secondary Indicators

- Have you felt discriminated against in Santa Cruz County in the past 12 months? Why?
- Discriminated against because of race/ethnicity on school property (youth self-reported)

STEP 4: THE STORY BEHIND THE TREND

Indicator A & B: Race/Ethnicity of Probation Youth and Youth Arrested Proportionate to Population in County

Nationally, Latinos and African American youth are disproportionately represented within the juvenile justice system. These rates are impacted by complex factors, such as risk and protective factors for youth and their families, unconscious bias of decision-makers and unintended consequences of institutional and justice system policies.^{212 213 214}

Locally, Latino and African American youth are overrepresented both in probation and in arrest rates. Though the number and rates of juvenile hall bookings have been decreasing steadily since 2002, Latino youth continue to be overrepresented.

The community has indicated the following additional issues regarding disparities of youth on probation and arrest rates:

- Key Informant Interviews and focus groups reported racial and ethnic disparities in charges, offers and dispositions. Some of this can be explained by socio-economic status, but also by unconscious bias and “over-criminalization of youth of color.” Some have reported that there is differential treatment in what communities get policed and who gets arrested.
- Some families of justice system involved youth said that they lack resources for best supporting their children prior to their child getting in trouble. They asserted that families should not have to wait until their children get involved in the system before they can access resources and services.
- Santa Cruz County Probation is a Juvenile Detention Alternatives (JDAI) model site in utilizing objective assessment tools and promoting alternatives to detention. Probation has also partnered with the W. Haywood Burns Institute to further address the issue of racial and ethnic disparities through the examination of data and best practices. Other justice system stakeholders have not participated with Probation and the Haywood Burns Institute.
- The community lacks a collaborative table that specifically looks at the issue of racial and ethnic disparities in our community.
- Some community members believed that forums that provide opportunities for community and law enforcement to communicate with each other, by sharing stories, concerns, challenges, will allow for healing within the community.
- Poverty correlates with race in our county, which impacts the social context of positive youth development.

- There is a lack of engaging and culturally responsive prevention and intervention programming.
- There is a lack of trust between youth and law enforcement.
- When youth of color lack legitimate means of obtaining status, they will obtain status illegitimately. We live in a culture that values materialism, power and status, and when there is an unequal opportunity for obtaining those materials and status, youth will find illegitimate ways of obtaining status.

STEP 5: KEY PARTNERSHIPS

Community Members, Community-Based Organizations, County Office of Education, Courts, District Attorney, Families, Law Enforcement, Libraries, Probation, School Districts

STEP 6: STEPS TOWARDS ACTION

Indicator A: Race/Ethnicity of Probation Youth Proportionate to Population in County

Priority Strategies

Collaborative Initiative to Address Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Justice and Education Systems

Through a facilitated collaborative environment, community and system stakeholders can strategically examine policies and use data to reduce racial and ethnic disparities. Participants should include justice system stakeholders, such as law enforcement, probation, and the courts, education stakeholders, community advocates, and importantly, youth and family representatives.^{215 216}

217 218

*"If you have money,
you have more
opportunities; you can
get out of trouble
easier."*

SC High Youth Focus Group

Culturally Responsive Programs

Culturally-based prevention and intervention programming in the community and juvenile justice system is one method of increasing cultural responsiveness in our community. Culturally-based programming models use a strength-based approach that taps into the cultural values, principles, customs, and traditions of diverse ethnic groups, taking a holistic approach in enhancing protective factors of at-risk youth and their families. La Cultura Cura, a culturally-based healing approach, uses a trauma-informed approach that enhances cultural identity, self-development, and provides a sense of status and inclusion for youth.^{219 220 221}

Law Enforcement-Community Relations

Interacting with youth is an integral aspect of policing duties, which presents a unique set of opportunities and challenges. Lack of trust and positive relationships between law enforcement and youth impacts the perceived legitimacy of the law, therefore increasing the likelihood that youth will engage in delinquent behavior.^{222 223} According to a brief published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in order to ensure positive outcomes between youth-law enforcement interactions, “law enforcement officers need to be equipped with the knowledge and skills to effectively interact with youth in any situation.” Law enforcement strategies to improve interactions with youth include trainings on: adolescent development, how to approach and interact with youth both verbally and nonverbally, Trauma-Informed care practices and policies, as well as opportunities for youth and law enforcement to interact in a non-suppression focused/nonthreatening situation such as through PALS.^{224 225}



Best-Practices through Probation to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities

The use of secure detention must be reserved for only the most serious offenders based on the results of an objective detention risk assessment instrument. These tools ensure that only those youth that are at risk to recidivate pending court and/or fail to appear for court are held in secure detention until an initial hearing. Youth who can be safely released according to the objective detention risk assessment instrument should be released either to a detention alternative or released without conditions. Research indicates that reliance on unnecessary detention for youth increases the probability of future recidivism, incarceration and poor life outcomes.

Best practices include continued utilization and implementation of the following: objective detention Risk Assessment Instrument; Juvenile Assessment Intervention System; Violation Response Grid; evidence-based practices in institutional setting; and Alternatives to Detention through programs such as: the Evening Center, Home Supervision, Electronic Monitoring, Parent-Teen Mediation, and Restorative Justice programs.²²⁶

Increased Knowledge of and Access to Prosocial Activities

A youth’s ability to participate in activities in their communities can be thwarted by an array of barriers, both in knowledge of what is available and in their ability to actually attend. First and foremost, youth must know about what opportunities exist in order to want to participate. Once a youth knows about a program or activity, they can encounter other barriers. Needing a referral for participation can stop youth from gaining access even when they want to be involved because they are dependent on someone else to make the decision. Funding is often a barrier for participation which can often be seen in sports teams that require fees for equipment and uniforms. If the program/activity is not in a location that the youth can get to and from, then they will be unable to attend. If programs are not culturally responsive or do not operate in the language spoken by the youth, then they will not be able to participate in a meaningful way. It is also important that there be programs available that pique interest based on the youth’s identity, whether that be their gender, sexual identity, or status in school.

Ultimately, prosocial activities need to be inclusive in order to gain participation and reach youth that encounter some of the following barriers indicated:

- Referral Barriers
- Financial Barriers
- Location and Transportation Barriers - Programs brought directly to neighborhoods and transportations to bring youth to programs
- Language Barriers
- Cultural Competency in Programming
- Gender Specific Programming
- Special Focus on Youth from Nontraditional Schools

"We have to look at economic and racial inequalities if we are going to address youth violence in our community."

School Stakeholder

Other Related Strategies

- Raise Awareness of Unconscious Bias and Racial and Ethnic Disparities through Community Conversations and Trainings

Indicator B: Race/Ethnicity of Youth Arrested Proportionate to Population in County

Priority Strategies

Collaborative Initiative to Address Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Justice and Education Systems

Through a facilitated collaborative environment, community and system stakeholders can strategically examine policies and use data to understand and reduce racial and ethnic disparities. Participants should include justice system stakeholders, such as law enforcement, probation, and the courts, education stakeholders, community advocates, and importantly, youth and family representatives.^{227 228 229 230}

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Restorative Justice in the juvenile system is a balanced approach that focuses on three distinct goals: addressing individual accountability to victims and the community for offenses, competency development of offenders while in the juvenile justice system, and responsibility for community safety. Restorative Justice Practices can be used through the Juvenile Courts and with Probation. Interventions include restitution, community services, victim-offender mediation, community-based supervision, as well as competency development such as work experience and service learning.²³⁵

Targeted Gang Involvement Intervention Strategies

Community stakeholders identified the importance of providing supportive services for individuals who are involved in a gang but want to “walk-away” from the life-style. This includes: access to immediately available tattoo removal services; early identification of youth who are involved in a gang and referrals to community-based intervention programs such as BASTA; and Gang Interventionists to provide supportive services such as mentoring, counseling and referrals to other services in the community (Interventionists are trained individuals who have lived experience of gang lifestyle and can therefore more easily build trust and rapport with those who are gang involved).

Other Related Strategies

- Strategies from: Youth/Young Adult crime rates



Implementation and Conclusion

IMPLEMENTATION

The Criminal Justice Council's Youth Violence Prevention Task Force is committed to moving from planning to action. Successful implementation will require action at the programmatic, policy and systemic levels using a multi-sector approach.

Implementation Planning

Successful implementation must occur at the neighborhood and community levels. YVPT will conduct implementation planning with Watsonville and Santa Cruz task forces to develop a 3-year work plan and budget based on prioritized action steps appropriate to the unique needs of each locality. This planning should include looking at the three key questions: how much do we need to do, for whom and by when? YVPT will host an informational meeting in other jurisdictions to help begin the action-planning process.

Short-Term Implementation Plans

- Package and make qualitative information collected from key informant interviews, youth and family focus groups, and workgroup member input accessible to partners and the community.
- Develop Spanish translation of the qualitative information packet.
- Conduct strategic plan launch event for the community and media in a mid-county location.
- Present to community partners of final plan (e.g., Children's Network, Chamber of Commerce, Watsonville Community Connections Collaborative, county commissions, Association of Faith Communities).
- Youth focused presentations and engagement (e.g., Youth City Councils, Youth N.O.W., local high schools).
- Launch a website home for the Strategic Plan, developed by youth at the Digital Nest, where resources, meetings and announcements can be posted and shared broadly.
- Support request for jurisdictional adoption: This will involve a report to each City Council and the county board of supervisors with a request for a formal resolution of support.
- Continue to convene and coordinate YVPT Steering Committee and its involvement in plan launch and roll out efforts.



Long-Term Implementation Structure

Watsonville and Santa Cruz

Implementation of this strategic plan will be most effective when applied at the neighborhood and city levels to meet the unique needs of each area. The YVPT is working with the cities of Watsonville and Santa Cruz for implementation of the strategic plan. City government and task force members in both jurisdictions have committed to creating local implementation groups to engage the appropriate stakeholders and partners in implementation in their area. Implementation will be expanded as resources are available.

Other Cities and Unincorporated Areas

The YVPT recognizes that implementation of this strategic plan will also be critical in other jurisdictions, including Scotts Valley, Capitola and unincorporated areas of our County. YVPT is committed to ensuring that these jurisdictions are supported in implementing the plan through representation on the Steering Committee, through hosting one meeting in each area for key stakeholders to learn about the plan, through ongoing key stakeholder engagement and additional strategies as they are identified by these areas.

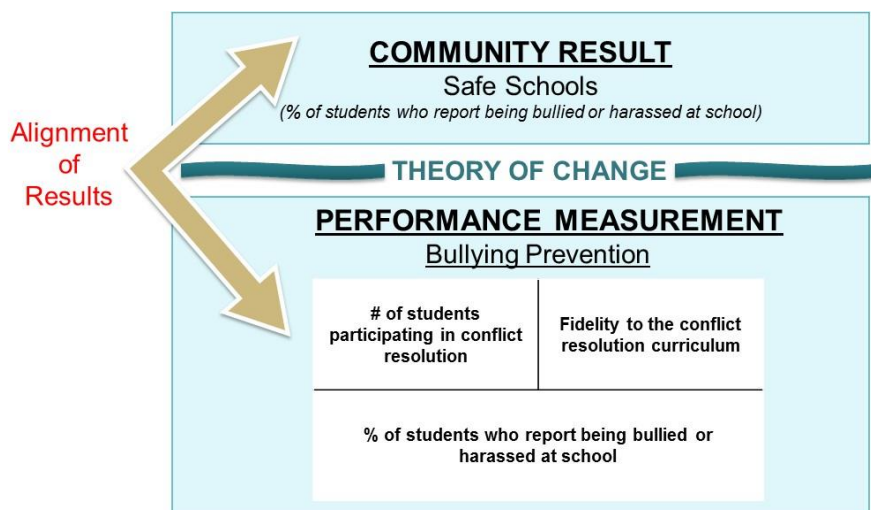
Implementation Staffing

The YVPT recommends that the current Youth Violence Prevention Task Force Coordinator help coordinate and support implementation in Watsonville and Santa Cruz as well as cross-county support and coordination through the Steering Committee. As resources become available, this position can be expanded to provide further support toward countywide implementation. Implementation support must also be imbedded in existing infrastructure of key organizations that play a role in violence prevention.

Implementation Measurement and Evaluation

The next step in the Results Based Accountability (RBA) model is performance accountability, commonly known as program evaluation. Performance accountability asks: How much did we do?; How well did we do it?; How hard did we try?; and What change did we produce?

RBA goes a step further by linking the performance accountability and population accountability. This link shows the impact that each of the strategies listed in this plan will affect the youth violence in Santa Cruz County. This framework is what has driven the plan. Below is an example of how these two are linked.



In order to accomplish this next step, YVPT will work to secure funding to support ongoing measurement, accountability, and reporting on stated results and indicators in the plan. Including developing performance accountability for implemented programs and developing additional data that can act as performance measures as resources become available.

Policy and Funding Support for Implementation

The YVPT recommends that policy and grant-writing support be provided by the Criminal Justice Council and the YVPT Steering Committee. Members of these organizations can:

- Serve as champions and advocates of policy, actions and responses that supports the strategies recommended in the plan
- Facilitate adoption of the plan by your individual organizations
- Examine policies and systems issues that are creating barriers to the issues raised in the plan
- Make efforts to help prioritize, coordinate, leverage and re-allocate existing resources to support the plan results and strategies.
- Aide in searching for and attaining new funding resources for plan implementation

CONCLUSION

A YOUTH'S PERSPECTIVE

The County's youth population ages 10-17 is approximately 26,131. With that in mind, there are plenty of countywide programs and opportunities youth can become involved with, but based on our study, there is still areas needing coverage. But before youth can become involved, they need encouragement and support, whether it be from family or positive mentors. Youth need to understand that they can learn beyond the classroom and feel motivated that they can succeed beyond high school in whatever their passion may be. I had the privilege and responsibility of being a youth representative on the Youth Violence Prevention Task Force Steering Committee and I would not be writing this piece if it weren't for all the mentors in my life, pushing me out of my comfort zone and supporting me every step of the way.

The commitment to youth development and engagement in the county is evident in the strategic planning process for the YVPT from youth focus groups and youth representatives on the Steering Committee. As one of the youth representatives, I was able to provide input into the plan on the strategic level. It was a positive experience, not only because of the respect I received from community members, but because the youth opinions were constantly sought out. There was not a meeting that occurred where I was not asked for my input on an issue or topic. But to be the youth representative, I had a much larger task than just stating my opinion. I had to conduct research on the history of youth violence prevention in Santa Cruz County and vigorously read through all the raw data. This extensive research had to be completed in order to ensure the utmost success in my contribution to the Steering Committee, and accurate representation of all youth, in the 3-5 year plan to end youth violence in our County. Essentially, I understood how important it was for me to insure that my input during this planning process was one that reflected the voice of youth in Santa Cruz County, and it is a role I did not take lightly.

In order to ensure that I understood the interests of the youth, the Youth City Councils of Watsonville and Santa Cruz, of which I am a member, sent out a 2015 Youth Safety Survey. This survey is for youth and by youth and will be a follow up survey of the 2013 Youth Safety Survey where over 1,400 surveys were collected. The intentions of the survey is to learn directly from youth and not make assumptions about what is generally true for youth; and to provide relevant peer-to-peer information for youth, parents, law enforcement, educators, and policy makers.

Santa Cruz County is a diverse community; environmentally and ethnically. We are surrounded by the beauty of lakes, mountains, and beaches. We should all be able to enjoy them. The County's future could be a positive or negative one, it all depends on the willingness of the entire community to unite and support the youth. With an empowered youth given the right opportunities, the future of the county will be nothing but good.

Verenise Valentin,

Youth Representative, YVPT Steering Committee

City Manager, Watsonville Youth City Council

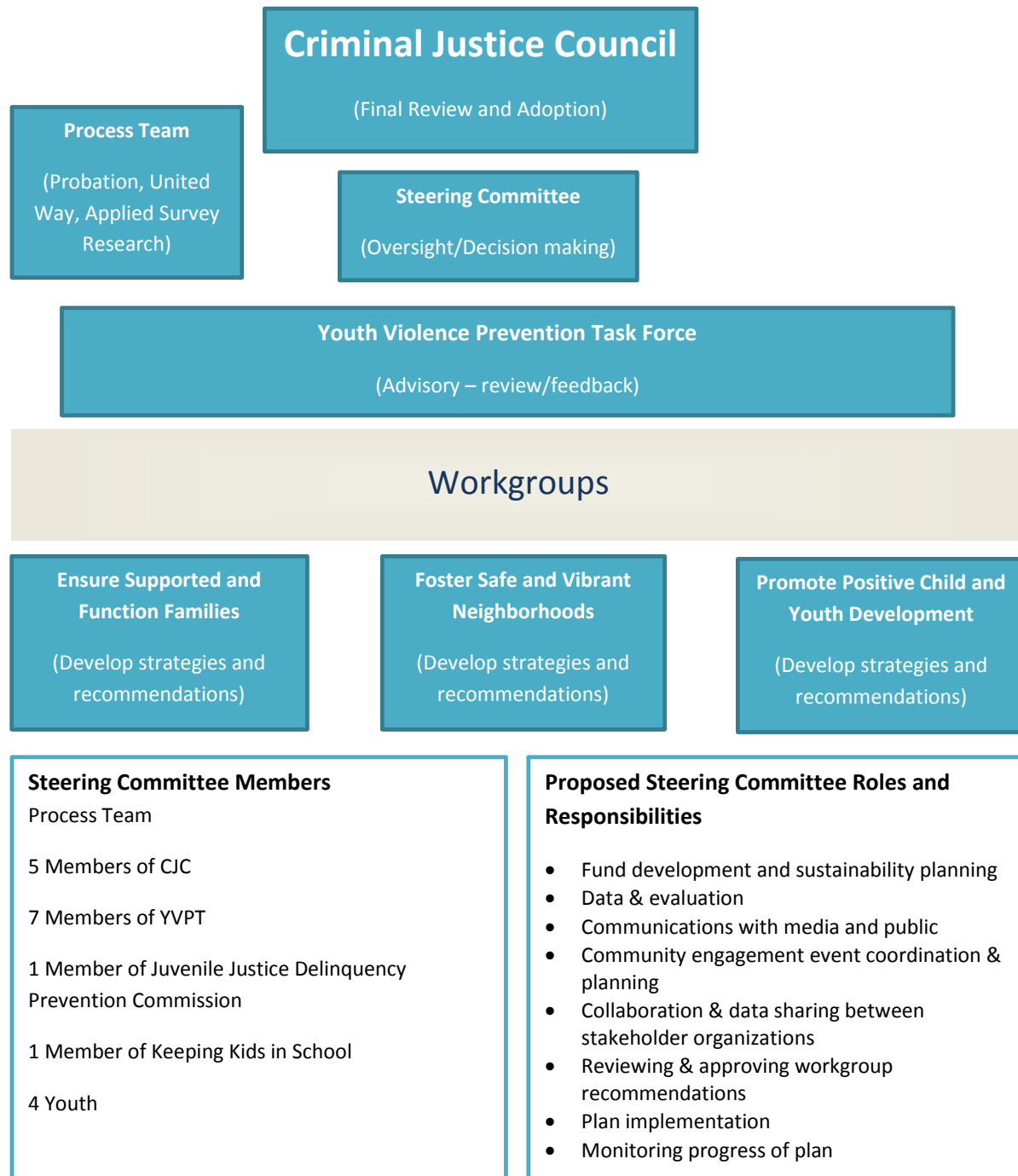
Youth Violence Prevention Task Force

OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIC PLAN

The following table provides a graphic illustration of the strategic plan. Starting from left to right, it identifies strategies organized by result, these strategies will impact the results, which help support the goals, and end with the mission statement or vision for youth in Santa Cruz County.

YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION TASK FORCE – MAP OF CHANGE				
STRATEGIES		RESULTS	GOALS	MISSION
Youth are life, college, and career ready - Early identification of challenged/at-risk students - Improve teacher-student-parent relationships - Increase knowledge of and access to academic supports and community resources - Safe routes to schools - Continuum of responses - Family engagement - Data analysis and policy review - School climate strategies - Personalized education paths - Targeted intervention for challenged/at-risk students - Academic support - Business engagement - Youth employment services - Outreach to disconnected youth and their families - Diversion and alternatives to justice system involvement - Multidisciplinary approaches	Youth are supported by caring adults - Social-emotional learning curriculums/programs - Improve youth-teacher/education staff relationships - Teacher engagement strategies - School climate strategies - School-based behavioral health services - Community-based organization (CBO) prevention and intervention on school campuses - Increase knowledge of and access to prosocial activities - Law enforcement-youth relations - Mentoring - Street outreach Youth are valued and have meaningful participation in their community - Increase knowledge of and access to prosocial activities - Program evaluations	Youth are safe and feel safe at school - Anti-bullying strategies - Continuum of responses - Family engagement - School climate strategies - Community-based organizational (CBO) prevention and intervention on school campuses - Raise awareness about why students feel compelled to bring weapons to school - Safe routes to schools - Preventative evidence-based programming on school campuses - Develop a protocol to anonymously report weapons on school campus - Targeted gang involvement intervention strategies - Gang education in schools - Increase knowledge of and access to prosocial activities - Increase availability of a diverse array of options for activities - Access to alternatives to gang involvement - Family support and engagement - Multidisciplinary approaches - Capacity building for appropriate responses to actual or potential violence - Data analysis and policy review - Bias-free classroom and respectful school environments - Staff should reflect the diverse populations they serve	- Youth are life, college, and career ready - Youth are supported by caring adults - Youth are valued and have meaningful participation in their community - Youth are safe and feel safe in school	Promote Positive Child and Youth Development
Families are connected, engaged, and valued - Utilize schools as venues to reach out to and engage families with each other - Increase connectivity through neighborhood-based supports and events - Inclusion of families in decision-making - Increase access to volunteer opportunities - Civic engagement programs and organizations - Family engagement in academics - Community-based organization (CBO) prevention and intervention programming - Support parent liaison approaches - Increase knowledge of and access to academic supports and community resources - Increase family participation in school activities and events	All families are equitably supported by the community - Affordable housing, poverty prevention & job creation - Increase knowledge of and access to social services, mental health and substance use disorder treatment - Update and utilize resource directories - Culturally responsive programming and training - Staff should reflect the diverse populations they serve - Monitor equal access laws and policies using data to track progress - Free trainings that explain equal rights - Ensure family/population served has representation on decision making boards - Target responses to specific family needs and opportunities - Ensure equal access to services - Increase funding for access to services	Families have social-emotional wellbeing - Develop family-to-family peer support networks - Increase knowledge of and access to social services, mental health and substance use disorder treatment - Update and utilize resource directories - Increase informal supports for families - Law enforcement/community relations - Work with existing initiatives	- Families are connected, engaged, and valued - All families are equitably supported by the community - All families have social-emotional wellbeing	Ensure supported and functioning families
The community is culturally and racially aware and responsive - Collaborative initiative to address racial and ethnic disparities in the justice and education systems - Culturally responsive programs - Law enforcement/community relations - Best-practices through Probation to reduce racial and ethnic disparities - Increase knowledge of and access to prosocial activities - Restorative Justice - Targeted gang involvement intervention strategies	The community is safe and thriving - Use of effective alternatives/diversion programs for low-level offenders - Effective law enforcement strategies - Neighborhood-based strategies - Multidisciplinary approaches - Reduce access to guns through safe storage campaign - Reduce youth access to alcohol and other drugs - Increase access to effective substance use disorder treatment and mental health services - Law enforcement/community relations - Probation/Juvenile Hall - Street outreach - Targeted gang involvement intervention strategies - Access to alternatives to gang involvement - Examine the issue of trying youths as adults	- The community is culturally and racially aware and responsive - The community is safe and thriving	Foster safe and vibrant neighborhoods	  

APPENDIX I: ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



APPENDIX II: STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

PROCESS TEAM

Abbie Stevens, Applied Survey Research
Susan Brutschy, Applied Survey Research
Fernando Giraldo, Santa Cruz County Probation
Megan Joseph, United Way of Santa Cruz County
Sarah Emmert, United Way of Santa Cruz County
Julie Burr, Project Intern, Youth Violence Prevention Task Force
Jorge Zamora, Watsonville Police Department

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Dane Cervine, Santa Cruz County Mental Health (Public Health Representative)
Don Lane, Santa Cruz City Council (Elected Official – North County)
Joe Hernandez, Santa Cruz Police Department (Law Enforcement – North County)
Jorge Zamora, Watsonville Police Department (Law Enforcement – South County)
Valerie Thompson, Santa Cruz County Probation (Juvenile Probation)
Elected Official (South County) – not filled

YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES

Verenise Valentin, City Manager, Watsonville Youth City Council

YVPT REPRESENTATIVES

Erin Nelson-Serrano, Community Action Board (CBO Representative)
Jacob Sidman, Community Member (Community Representative)
Jennifer Anderson-Ochoa, Community Bridges (CBO Representative)
Jennifer O'Brien Rojo, Walnut Avenue Women's Center (CBO Representative)
Kenya Edison, Pajaro Valley Unified School District (Education Representative)
Les Forster, Live Oak School District (Education Representative)
Martine Watkins, Santa Cruz County Office of Education (Keeping Kids in School Representative)
Mavel Armijo, Santa Cruz County Community Coalition to Overcome Racism (Community Representative)
Nicky McGivern Meza, Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Commission

APPENDIX III: WORKGROUP PARTICIPANTS

The following individuals participated regularly in one or more of our planning workgroups. The community is forever indebted to their selfless service over the last year.

COMMUNITY PARTNERS

Alain Desouches, Santa Cruz County Community Coalition to Overcome Racism
 Alan Hicks, Peace and Unity Coalition
 Christina Borberly, Community Member
 Danny Contreras, Community Member
 Deborah Elston, Santa Cruz Neighbors
 Dennis Etler, Santa Cruz County Community Coalition to Overcome Racism
 James Connery, Applied Survey Research
 Marlena Dufresne, Community Member
 Simba Kenyatta, Santa Cruz County Community Coalition to Overcome Racism
 Tom Tatum, Community Member

EDUCATION

JoAnn Allen, Santa Cruz County Office of Education
 John Armstrong, Santa Cruz County Office of Education
 Mary Gaukel Forster, Delta School
 Michael Paynter, Santa Cruz County Office of Education
 Teresa Rodriguez, Pajaro Valley Unified School District

FAITH-BASED COMMUNITY

C. Stoney Brook, Peace United Church & COPA
 Rev. Beth Love, Inner Light Ministries
 Rev. Beverly Brook, Peace United Church
 Rev. Florentino Cordova, First Christian Church

GOVERNMENT

Aimee Mangan, Santa Cruz County Alcohol and Drug Program
 Ana Espinoza, Watsonville City Parks and Community Services Department
 Bill Manov, Santa Cruz County Alcohol and Drug Program
 Brenda Armstrong, Santa Cruz County Alcohol and Drug Program
 Cathy Simmons, Santa Cruz County Children's Mental Health
 Lowell Hurst, Watsonville City Council
 Meg Yarnell, Santa Cruz County Children's Mental Health
 Trina Coffman-Gomez, Watsonville City Council

JUSTICE

Julia Feldman, Santa Cruz County Probation
 Mario Sulay, Santa Cruz County Gang Task Force
 Michelle Lipperd, Santa Cruz County Public Defender's Office

NON-PROFIT SERVICE PROVIDERS

Bob Langseth, Boys and Girls Club of Santa Cruz
Carlos Cruz, Encompass Community Services
Christina Soto, Monarch Services
Deirdre Hickey-Sturm, Special Kids Crusade
Dominic “Buzz” Renda, Oceanseed Project
Elias Gonzales, Community Action Board
Felipe Hernandez, Santa Cruz Barrios Unidos
Javier Diaz, Community Action Board
Jen O'Brien-Rojo, Walnut Avenue Women's Center
Kate Hinnenkamp, Live Oak Family Resource Center
Laura Hinck, Monarch Services
Leigh Guererro, Encompass Community Services
Nicole Young, Optimal Solutions Consulting, First 5 & Triple P
Nik Martinelli, Mountain Community Resources
Phyllis Katz, California Rural Legal Assistance
Raymon Cancino, Community Bridges
Reyna Ruiz, Santa Cruz Barrios Unidos & Youth City Council
Shauna Mora, Conflict Resolution Center
Stefani Merlo, Youth N.O.W. Student Center
Stephanie Tamrosas, Positive Discipline Community Resources
Susan Mahan, IF

APPENDIX IV: OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY INPUT PROCESS

Event/ Group	Participant Profiles	Purpose of Engagement	# of Participants
Youth Summit	Community At-Large	Gauge perception of the issue of youth violence in the community, to define what success looks like. Identify common goals, values, available data and a set of common indicators.	120+
From Data to Action Summit	Community At-Large	Release Status on Youth Violence Data Report and gather input on making meaning of the data for our community.	125+
Plan Design Workgroups (3 Workgroups)	Leaders and front-line representatives	Participatory strategic planning	75+ (participating in multiple meetings)
Steering Committee	Leaders representing Criminal Justice Council and Youth Violence Prevention Task Force, as well as Youth	Oversight body for strategic planning process	20
Focus Groups (8)	Youth (Juvenile Hall, Watsonville Evening Center, Youth N.O.W., Santa Cruz High) Families- conducted in English and Spanish (migrant education families, families who have youth involved in juvenile justice system, are experiencing school attendance issues, or school disciplinary issues, Probation, Pajaro Valley Unified School District)	Gain insight on challenges youth and families are facing, input on opportunities addressing youth violence, and provide youth perspective as to why youth participate in violence.	60+

Turning the Curve: Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan

Event/ Group	Participant Profiles	Purpose of Engagement	# of Participants
Key Informant Interviews	Leaders and front-line representatives from: Business, Community-Based organizations, Education, Government, and Justice	Interview stakeholders regarding their perception and depth of youth violence in our community and how we might go about addressing this concern.	63
Law Enforcement Ride-Alongs (5)	Ride-alongs were conducted with Watsonville and Santa Cruz Police Departments.	Gain insight on how youth violence shows up for police at different times of the day, and their best ideas for addressing the issue.	5
Online Education Survey	Countywide Educational Leaders	Gauge utilization of best practices for addressing school climate, youth violence and related issues in schools across the county.	45
Focus Group Questionnaire	Individuals incarcerated at Correctional Training Facility, Soledad, CA	Gain insight from those with lived experience	11

APPENDIX V: LOCAL PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

The Youth Violence Prevention Task Force (YVPT) has organized a resource and program list based on intentional research and community stakeholder input throughout the planning process. For more information on the programs and resources that have been compiled through the work of the YVPT please visit our website at www.sccypt.org.

Broad-Based Apprehension Suppression Treatment Alternatives (BASTA) Guide:

http://www.basta.santacruz.k12.ca.us/pdfs/gang_intervention_resources.pdf

This guide was designed for school staff and community partners to be a quick reference for prevention, intervention, and treatment services for gang involved youth. The guide gives school staff a brief description of gangs, risk factors and why youth join gangs. The guide provides a matrix of targeted local resources addressing gang prevention and intervention services, but is not all-inclusive.

Santa Cruz County Office of Education - Student Support Services Resource Directory:

<http://www.sccstudentresources.org/>

The purpose of this resource directory is to connect students and families to available community resources to meet the needs of all children from birth to college so that students can take full advantage of learning opportunities. This resource guide is for community, nonprofit, government, and social service agencies that provide low- or no-cost, free, or sliding scale supportive services to children from birth to college. Entities must serve children, birth to college, in Santa Cruz County and enhance learning opportunities for student success.

211:

<http://211bayarea.org/find-help/>

211 is a resource for people who need help, but don't know where to start. By calling 211, people receive direct confidential help, 24 hours a day in 170+ languages, from a trained call specialist, finding the health and human services they need. 211 is easy, convenient, confidential and free. Residents who have trouble dialing 211 can call 1-800-273-6222 to reach the 211 call center in their area. You can also search the 211 database online. Some of the resources you can find information on are food, shelter, homeless services, healthcare / mental health counseling, disaster response, childcare, disability services, and employment assistance.

Turning the Curve: Youth Violence Prevention Strategic Plan
Santa Cruz City - County Public Libraries – Community Information Database:
<http://php.santacruzpl.org/cid/public/>

This database was developed in 1987 as a cooperative effort between five public agencies: Santa Cruz County Human Resources Agency, Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency, United Way, Watsonville Public Library, and the Santa Cruz City-County Library. The goal was to develop a comprehensive database of human service resources available to people in Santa Cruz County. Since that time, the database has been enlarged to include the following: environmental groups, hobby clubs daycare and preschools, political organizations, service organizations, social and fraternal organizations, and support groups.

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City of Scotts Valley INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 5, 2015
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Steve Ando, City Manager
SUBJECT: **Approval of Letter to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
Regarding Increased Noise from Airliners**

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

In March of this year the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) implemented a new flight plan over Santa Cruz County to San Francisco International Airport (SFO) which has significantly increased the noise level over Scotts Valley as well as Capitola and parts of the County. This has led to numerous complaints from local residents to our local officials and to the SFO Noise Abatement Office.

The Mayor attended a meeting with Glen Martin, Western Regional Administrator for the FAA, along with Supervisors John Leopold and Bruce McPherson and Capitola Mayor Dennis Norton. All four local representatives signed a letter to the FAA requesting certain actions be taken to reduce the noise level. A copy of that letter is attached to this report. Mayor Bustichi also requested a letter from the City of Scotts Valley to add to the voices protesting this flight pattern change.

The attached letter for Council's consideration details the following:

- concentrated, narrow flight pattern increasing the number of airliners overhead from three to 150 per day
- lowering the flight altitude from 14,000 feet to 10,000 feet and having pilots decelerate over Santa Cruz County thereby increasing the noise level
- requesting a return to the previous flight pattern or other remedies to abate the constant noise level we are currently experiencing.

FISCAL IMPACT

None.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Council approve the letter to the FAA with changes, if any, and authorize the Mayor to sign.

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CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

One Civic Center Drive · Scotts Valley · California · 95066
Phone (831) 440-5600 · Facsimile (831) 438-2793 · www.scottsvalley.org

August 5, 2015

Michael Huerta, Administrator
Federal Aviation Administration
800 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20591

RE: REVISED NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AIR TRAFFIC ROUTES

Dear Mr. Huerta:

This letter is being sent with the unanimous approval of our City Council. As you are aware, in March of this year new air traffic routes and procedures were implemented by the Federal Aviation Administration that have greatly impacted the noise levels in Scotts Valley as well as other communities in the Santa Cruz area. Complaints to the San Francisco International Airport (SFO) Noise Abatement Office have significantly increased from our area since the change.

Prior to the change, the airlines coming into SFO flew over a wide range; however, now the flights are concentrated in a very narrow route over Scotts Valley. This has increased the number of airplanes significantly in this new flight pattern. For example, SFO reports a 50-fold increase in the number of flights for homes under or near the new flight pattern. Prior to the change, residents typically had 3 airliners overhead each day. After the change, these same residents have 150 airliners per day.

The number of flights is not the only impact on the noise. Flight altitude and deceleration have also increased the noise. The altitude at which the airliners fly is lower after the change. Previously the flights were at approximately 14,000 feet. They are now as low as 10,000 feet. In addition, the new procedure calls for pilots to decelerate over Santa Cruz County which creates more engine noise.

All of the above factors have caused a dramatic decrease in the quality of life of our residents. We ask that you consider returning to the flight patterns prior to March of this year or other remedies that will abate the constant noise level we are currently experiencing. I want to thank you for setting up the meeting locally with Glen Martin, Western Regional Director, and Elizabeth Ray, Vice-President, Mission Support Services, Air Traffic Organization. I was one of the local representatives who attended that meeting. It is our hope that this spirit of cooperation will result in our residents being able to enjoy living in their homes again.

Sincerely,

Mayor Dene Bustichi

Cc: Congresswoman Anna Eshoo
Congressman Sam Farr
Senator Dianne Feinstein
Senator Barbara Boxer
Glen Martin, Western Regional Director, FAA

July 24, 2015

Michael Huerta, Administrator
Glen Martin, Western Regional Director
Elizabeth Ray, Vice President, Mission Support Services,
Air Traffic Organization
Federal Aviation Administration
800 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20591

Dear Mr. Huerta, Mr. Martin, and Ms. Ray:

We are writing to thank Mr. Martin and Ms. Ray, along with their FAA colleagues, for meeting with us to discuss the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) new jet flight paths over Santa Cruz County. As we have indicated in that meeting and in prior correspondence (attached), the new flight paths have dramatically affected the quality of life of our citizens, as evidenced by the thousands of complaints received by our offices and by the San Francisco International Airport (SFO). The purpose of this letter is to provide you with a clear outline of the actions we have requested from the FAA representatives present at the meeting.

We respectfully request that the FAA investigate taking the following actions and respond to us within thirty days in writing regarding the feasibility, timeline, and process to implement these actions:

1. Immediately return SERFR ONE route to BIG SUR TWO, reinstating the constraints that worked for over 40 years.
2. If it is not possible to return to BIG SUR TWO, implement the constraints that BIG SUR TWO used on SERFR ONE. Consider raising the altitudes of the flight paths, reducing air braking and/or fanning the paths over a wider range. Also, please address and enforce the Class B airspace regulations as some aircraft are violating these.

July 24, 2015
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3. Work with local government agencies and community groups to fully understand the scope and mitigate the current and possible future noise impingements from the following RNAV routes: BRIXX, SSTIK, and CNDLE. Also, address and enforce the Class B airspace regulations as some aircraft are violating the 8K floor.
4. Commit to engaging in a continuing dialogue with local government agencies and community groups regarding the identified impacts and mitigations, including attendance at one or more informational meetings open to the public to occur within the next 60 days.

We appreciate the time and attention the FAA has devoted to this matter and look forward to the agency's timely response regarding the requested actions.

Sincerely,



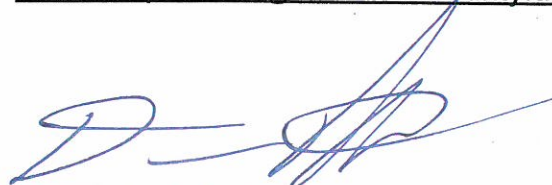
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DENNIS NORTON, Mayor
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dnortondesigns@msn.com



DENE BUSTICHI, Mayor
City of Scotts Valley
(831) 438-2356
dene@bustichi.com

JL:BAM:DN:DB:lg
Attachments

cc: Congressman Sam Farr; Congresswoman Anna Eshoo;
Senator Dianne Feinstein; Senator Barbara Boxer;
Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors; City Council, City of Capitola
City Council, City of Scotts Valley; Save Our Skies Santa Cruz

1926D5

CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY
STAFF REPORT

DATE: August 5, 2015
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Scott Hamby, Public Works Director
**SUBJECT: CROSSWALK SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT –
LOCAL FUNDS CLAIM**

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

Staff is recommending that the City submit a claim form to the Santa Cruz Regional Transportation Commission for \$25,000 of Transportation Development Act (TDA) Local Transportation Funds. The funding request is for the City's Crosswalk Safety Improvement Project that will focus on significant safety upgrades to three of the City's most impacted and unprotected crosswalks.

If the claim is approved the City will purchase three solar powered Rapid Rectangular Flashing Beacons (RRFBs) to be installed at the following three heavily used crosswalk locations.

1. 241 Kings Village Road (Post Office) – 8107 vehicles per day: This cross walk location connects the Post Office with Kings Village Shopping Center. This popular shopping center is home to Nob Hill Foods, the Scotts Valley Cinemas, Ace Hardware and many other stores and restaurants. Kings Village Road is heavily traveled as it is the location of the Metro Station, Library, Community Center, Senior Center, SV Parks and Recreation offices and the City's very popular Sky Park. The new RRFB at this location would also include an audible message when activated. This long straight portion of the road is heavily used and lends itself to high traffic speeds.
2. 8 Bean Creek Road – 5,400 vehicles per day: This location connects the Scotts Valley Middle School to the west side of Bean Creek Road. With no other crosswalk in the area this is the only way for pedestrians to cross from the high density residential area on the west side of the Bean Creek Road to east side of the street where the school is located. This area sees heavy foot traffic from middle school students at before and afterschool times. Due to the close proximity of residential homes the audible component is not recommended for this location.

3. 151 Vine Hill School Road – 1,458 vehicles per day: Vine Hill School Road is the location of Vine Hill Elementary School and Siltanen Park. A parking lot located across the street on the south side of Vine Hill School Road is a pick up and drop off location for the elementary school and also the only parking for the Siltanen Park that is busy seven days and evenings a week. The park is home to a children's day care facility, Scotts Valley Girls Softball, Little League Baseball, youth and adult soccer leagues and adult softball leagues. This is an extremely heavily used crosswalk in a long straight portion of the road that lends itself to high traffic speeds if motorists are not made aware of foot traffic. Due to the close proximity of residential homes the audible component is not recommended for this location.

In addition to the \$25,000 TDA funds the City will contribute an additional \$5,000 in labor for installation, hardware and signage.

TDA funds can be used for transit and non-transit related purposes that comply with regional transportation plans. The TDA is a funding source for the Local Transportation Fund (LTF). The LTF is derived from a ¼ cent of the general sales tax collected statewide. The sales tax collected in each county is returned to the county from where the tax was generated.

FISCAL IMPACT

\$25,000 in TDA Funds through the SCCRTC
\$5,000 of available City budgeted funds from Department 72 - Maintenance

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Approve Resolution No. 1907 a resolution of the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley Supporting the use of Transportation Development Act (TDA) funding for the City of Scotts Valley Crosswalk Safety Improvement Project

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RESOLUTION NO. 1907

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY SUPPORTING THE USE OF TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT (TDA) FUNDING FOR THE CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY CROSSWALK SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

WHEREAS, The Installation of Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFBs) at unprotected crosswalks have a proven track record; and

WHEREAS, Installations of RRFBs systems have shown to increase vehicle yielding compliance from 18 to 81%; and

WHEREAS, The percentage of drivers yielding at more than 100ft doubled over the baseline condition, many drivers yield at distances much greater than 100ft after the RRFB system was installed; and

WHEREAS, This outcome reduced the chance that a pedestrian may have been struck by drivers due to the inability to see the pedestrian when a yielding vehicle blocked the view of the driver in the passing vehicle; and

WHEREAS, The effects of the RRFB on drivers have persisted for two years with no tendency for them to decrease in effectiveness; and

WHEREAS, The City of Scotts Valley has identified three unprotected crosswalks with high traffic and heavy pedestrian use as ideal locations for RRFBs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that at the following three unprotected crosswalk locations the City of Scotts Valley will install RRFBs to further increase pedestrian safety;

1. 241 Kings Village Road (Post Office) – 8107 vehicles per day: This cross walk location connects the Post Office with Kings Village Shopping Center.
2. 8 Bean Creek Road – 5,400 vehicles per day: This location connects the Scotts Valley Middle School to the west side of Bean Creek Road.
3. 151 Vine Hill School Road – 1,458 vehicles per day: This location connects Vine Hill Elementary School and Siltanen Park to the parking lot to the south side of Vine Hill School Road; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that for the protection of school children and all pedestrians using unprotected crosswalks, the City of Scotts Valley supports the use of TDA funds for the installation of RRFBs at the aforementioned locations and hereby urges the Santa Cruz Regional Transportation Commission to approve the City of Scotts Valley's TDA Local Transportation Funds Claim Request of \$25,000.

This resolution was adopted on the **5th day of August 2015**, at a duly held regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Approved: _____
Dene Bustichi, Mayor

Attest: _____
Tracy Ferrara, City Clerk



MODEL R920^{SERIES}

RECTANGULAR RAPID FLASHING BEACON

Pedestrian-actuated warning system for uncontrolled marked crosswalks

RRFBs have been found to provide vehicle yielding rates between 72 and 96 percent for crosswalk applications, including 4 lane roadways with average daily traffic (ADT) exceeding 12,000*.

Superior Design and Technology

The R920 utilizes a self-contained solar engine integrating the energy management system with an on-board user interface, housed in a compact enclosure together with the batteries and solar panel. In low light conditions, the ambient auto-adjust option provides over-lighting protection and system efficiency, while still meeting MUTCD light intensity requirements.

Easy Installation

With its highly efficient and compact design, installation is quick and uncomplicated, dramatically reducing installation costs. Retro-fitting can be done where existing sign bases are used to enhance existing marked crosswalks in minutes, and new installations can be completed without the cost of larger poles and bases.

Advanced User-Interface

The R920 is the first RRFB with an on-board user interface and display for quick configuration and status monitoring. It allows for simple in-the-field set-up adjustment to flash duration, ambient settings, and night intensity. Settings are broadcasted automatically to all units in the system.

Reliable

Designed with Carmanah's industry leading solar modeling tools to provide dependable year-after-year operation.

Trusted

With thousands of installations in the field, Carmanah solar beacons and solar LED lights have become the benchmark in traffic applications and other transportation applications worldwide.

The R920 is the benchmark for Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFBs):

- Ultra-efficient optical and Energy Management System (EMS)
- Compact design to simplify installation
- Proven technology platform
- Exceeds FHWA standards



* U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highways Administration, Publication No FHWA-HRT-10-043 - "Effects of Yellow Rectangular Rapid-Flashing Beacons on Yielding at Multilane Uncontrolled Crosswalks"

Carmanah is backed by a worldwide network of distribution partners.
REPRESENTED IN YOUR REGION BY:

City of Scotts Valley INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 5, 2015

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Corrie D. Kates, Community Development Director/Deputy City Manager

SUBJECT: Consideration of a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change and Negative Declaration to amend and rezone a 12,096 square foot parcel for High Density Residential Use for a portion of a piece of property known as APN 022-480-019.

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

That the City Council adopt Resolution No. 1909 to approve Planning Commission recommendation to certify the Negative Declaration No. ND15-02, approve General Plan Amendment No. GPA15-02, and Zone Change No. ZC15-02 changing the land use designation from Commercial Service to High Density Residential to allow for residential development to be considered.

Project Description

The site is located on Erba Lane in the center of the City of Scotts Valley (Attachment 1 - Location Map). The site is across the street from condominiums and a fire station to the north and west, a city park to the east, and an office building to the south.

The City owns the site and proposes to amend the General Plan and change the Zoning designation of a 12,096 square foot Public/Quasi Public (P/QP) zoned parcel to High Density Residential (HD) (Attachment 2- Surveyor Map). The subject site is currently paved and was formerly used as a parking lot by Seagate Technologies. The site gently slopes from the north to the south toward another parking lot. The site is bordered by a natural drainage area, parking area and Erba Lane. No site development is proposed at this time but the City is considering to sell this parcel along with the adjacent parcel for a potential residential development. At this time there is no project.

The requested project entitlements include a General Plan and Zone Amendment. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A Negative Declaration has been prepared for the project.

Discussion

The Planning Commission held a Public Hearing on July 9, 2015 and two questions were asked during the public hearing as follows:

Commissioner Muth asked if the biotic report needed to be updated. Staff advised the Planning Commission that the subject property is developed and there is no current project under review at this time. If needed further analysis would be considered should the City receive a development proposal.

The second question was asked by Mr. Bergman an applicant for another project with regard to the

sale of City property and whether the City was required to go out for bid on the sale of the property. Staff advised the Planning Commission that the City was not required to go out to bid for the sale of the City property. Additionally the City was approached by Mr. Abitol a property owner in the City and that Mr. Abitol was interested in providing employee housing related to his business in the City.

Below is a review of the projects compliance with the City's General Plan and Zoning requirements.

Proposed Land Use

The project site is located on Erba Lane in the center of the City of Scotts Valley. The property is currently used as a parking lot. The site is adjacent to attached residences and a fire station to the north and west, a city park and a natural drainage corridor to the east, and an office building to the south. The site is currently zoned Public/Quasi Public (P/QP) and is proposed to be rezoned to High Density residential (RHD) allowing up to 4 multifamily dwellings per acre. The possible future residential use of the site is similar to the residential land use in the area and comparable with the general development pattern of the neighborhood. There are condominiums and single family dwellings on Erba Lane. The change of the General Plan land use designation from Commercial Service to High Density Residential implements goals and policies of the General Plan. Land Use Element Actions LA-5, 7 & 8 encourage the re-designation of non-residential land uses for residential use to meet housing needs, the infill of vacant sites at densities sufficiently high to encourage development, and the use of higher densities along transportation corridors. The site is directly adjacent to existing high density uses and a public park. The project is in close proximity to Scotts Valley Drive which is a major transportation corridor. No construction is proposed at this time. All future development would require City review.

CEQA Review

A Negative Declaration was prepared in conjunction with this project (Attachment 8). The Negative Declaration was circulated for a 30-day public review period from June 19, 2015 to July 19, 2015. A public notice was mailed to surrounding property owners within 300 feet pursuant to State law.

Findings

Based on the analysis it can be found that:

1. The Negative Declaration for the project has been completed in compliance with CEQA. The Negative Declaration for the project has been completed by the City and the requirements of CEQA Section 15063 have been met. The project was noticed pursuant to the requirements of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code and State Law.
2. Documents and other materials constituting the record of the proceedings upon which the City's decision and its findings are based will be located at the Department of Planning of the City of Scotts Valley in the custody of the Community Development Director. Copies of the environmental documents prepared for the project were made available at the public hearing for the project. These documents have been made available to the public for review pursuant to the requirements of CEQA.
3. The Negative Declaration represents the independent judgment of the City. The Negative Declaration was prepared by the City. All reports and supporting information has been

reviewed and approved by the City.

General Plan Amendment

4. The General Plan Amendment is consistent with the City's General Plan. The change of the General Plan land use designation from Public/Quasi Public (P/QP) to High Density Residential (RHD) implements the goals and policies of the General Plan. Land Use Element Actions LA-5, 7 & 8 encourage the re-designation of non-residential land uses for residential use to meet housing demands, the infill of vacant sites at densities sufficiently high to encourage development, and the use of highest densities along transportation corridors. The project site is directly adjacent to existing high density residential uses and a public park which would blend with the existing land use pattern and character of the area. The project is in close proximity to Scotts Valley Drive which is a major transportation corridor.

Zone Change

5. The proposed density and zoning are compatible with adjacent uses and densities. The project requires rezoning from Public Quasi Public to High-Density Residential. The proposed residential zoning is consistent with the character of the area in that the proposed project creates a high-density, infill housing opportunity along a transportation corridor which creates a transition zone between existing commercial and medium-high density residential zones.

6. The zone change is consistent with the revised General Plan designation. The project site is currently designated as Public/Quasi Public (P/QP) in the General Plan, and is zoned Public/Quasi Public (P/QP). The site would be re-designated to High Density Residential (RHD) (allows 9-15 dwelling units/acre) in the General Plan, and would be rezoned to High Density Residential, therefore the Zone Change would be consistent with the amended General Plan designation.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The site was posted and mailed to surrounding property owners within 300 feet pursuant to State law. The Planning Department has not received comments regarding the project.

Recommendation

The Planning Commission recommends approval of the Negative Declaration, General Plan Amendment and Zoning Ordinance as listed below:

1. Adopt Resolution No. 1774.2 to certify the Negative Declaration; and,
2. Adopt Resolution No. 1774.3 to approve the General Plan Amendment; and,
3. Introduce for first reading Ordinance No. 16-ZC-201.1, to approve the Zone Change.

Attachments

	<u>Page No.</u>
Resolution No. 1774.2	04
Resolution No. 1774.3	06
Ordinance No. 16-ZC-201.1	08
Survey Map	10
Initial Study/Negative Declaration	11

RESOLUTION NO. 1774.2

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY SCOTTS VALLEY CERTIFYING NEGATIVE DECLARATION NO. ND15-02 FOR A GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT AND ZONE CHANGE FOR A 12,096 SQUARE FOOT PORTION OF AN EXISTING PARCEL ON ERBA LANE FROM PUBLIC/QUASI PUBLIC PARCEL TO HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL// APN 022-480-019 (PTN).

WHEREAS, the Planning Department of the City of Scotts Valley reviewed the application for General Plan Amendment No. GPA 15-02 and Zone Change No. ZC15-02, to amend the General Plan and Rezone a 12,096 square foot portion of an existing parcel on Erba Lane from Public/Quasi Public to High Density Residential // APN 022-480-019 (PTN); and,

WHEREAS, substantial evidence which supports the application has been presented; and

WHEREAS, the application is a “project” pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”); and

WHEREAS, a Negative Declaration has been prepared pursuant to Section 15162 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and

WHEREAS, the project is determined to not have a significant impact on the environment based upon the results of the initial study; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a public hearing on July 9, 2015, to consider the application and after consideration of public testimony, the staff report and evidence submitted to support the Application, the Planning Commission recommended approval of the Application to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing on the proposed project was held by the City Council on August 05, 2015, and such hearing was noticed pursuant to the requirements of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code and State Law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council of the City of Scotts Valley, does hereby make the following findings, as further clarified in the staff report dated August 05, 2015:

1. *The Negative Declaration for the project has been completed in compliance with CEQA. The Negative Declaration for the project has been completed by the City and the requirements of CEQA Section 15063 have been met. The project was noticed pursuant to the requirements of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code and State Law.*
2. *Documents and other materials constituting the record of the proceedings upon*

which the City's decision and its findings are based will be located at the Department of Planning of the City of Scotts Valley in the custody of the Community Development Director. Copies of the environmental documents prepared for the project were made available at the public hearing for the project. These documents have been made available to the public for review pursuant to the requirements of CEQA.

3. *The Negative Declaration represents the independent judgement of the City. The Negative Declaration was prepared by the City. All reports and supporting information has been reviewed and approved by the City.*

SECTION 2: The Negative Declaration is hereby certified.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, after careful consideration of the application and related materials, plans, maps, facts, exhibits, staff report, testimony and other evidence submitted in this matter, and incorporated herein by this reference, the City Council certifies Negative Declaration ND15-02 for General Plan Amendment No. GPA15-02 and Zone Change No. ZC15-02, to amend the General Plan and Rezone a 12,096 square foot portion of an existing parcel on Erba Lane from Public/Quasi Public to High Density Residential // APN 022-480-019(PTN).

THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING RESOLUTION was duly and regularly passed by the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley at a meeting held on the 5th day of August, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

Dene Bustichi, Mayor

Tracy Ferrara, City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 1774.3

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY SCOTTS VALLEY APPROVING GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. GPA15-02 FOR A 12,096 SQUARE FOOT PORTION OF AN EXISTING PARCEL ON ERBA LANE FROM PUBLIC/QUASI PUBLIC PARCEL TO HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL // APN 022-480-019(PTN).

WHEREAS, the Planning Department of the City of Scotts Valley reviewed the application for General Plan Amendment No. GPA15-02 and Zone Change No. ZC15-02, to amend the General Plan and Rezone a 12,096 square foot portion of an existing parcel on Erba Lane from Public/Quasi Public to High Density Residential // APN 022-480-019(PTN); and,

WHEREAS, substantial evidence which supports the application has been presented; and

WHEREAS, the application is a “project” pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”); and

WHEREAS, a Negative Declaration has been prepared pursuant to Section 15162 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and

WHEREAS, the project is determined to not have a significant impact on the environment based upon the results of the initial study; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a public hearing on July 9, 2015, to consider the application and after consideration of public testimony, the staff report and evidence submitted to support the Application, the Planning Commission recommended approval of the Application to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing on the proposed project was held by the City Council on August 5, 2015, and such hearing was noticed pursuant to the requirements of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code and State Law; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council certified the Negative Declaration for the project by adoption of Resolution No. 1774.2.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council of the City of Scotts Valley, does hereby make the following findings, as further clarified in the staff report dated August 5, 2015:

4. *The General Plan Amendment is consistent with the City's General Plan.* The change of the General Plan land use designation from Public/Quasi Public to High Density Residential implements the goals and policies of the General Plan. Land Use Element Actions LA-5, 7 & 8 encourage the redesignation of non-residential land uses for residential use to meet housing demands, the infill of vacant sites at densities sufficiently high to encourage development, and the use of highest densities along transportation corridors. The project site is directly adjacent to existing high density residential uses and a public park which would blend with the existing land use pattern and character of the area. The project is in close proximity to Scotts Valley Drive which is a major transportation corridor.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, after careful consideration of the application and related materials, plans, maps, facts, exhibits, staff report, testimony and other evidence submitted in this matter, and incorporated herein by this reference, the City Council approves General Plan Amendment No. GPA15-02 to amend the General Plan for a 12,096 square foot portion of an existing parcel on Erba Lane from Public/Quasi Public to High Density Residential // APN 022-480-019(PTN), pursuant to the General Plan Amendment Map/Legal Description(Exhibit A) which is incorporated herein by this reference.

THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING RESOLUTION was duly and regularly passed by the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley at a meeting held on the 5th day of August, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

Dene Bustichi, Mayor

Tracy Ferrara, City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 16-ZC-201.1

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY APPROVING ZONE CHANGE NO. ZC15-02 FOR A 12,096 SQUARE FOOT PORTION OF AN EXISTING PARCEL ON ERBA LANE FROM PUBLIC/QUASI PUBLIC PARCEL TO HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL // APN 022-480-19

WHEREAS, the Planning Department of the City of Scotts Valley reviewed the application for General Plan Amendment No. GPA15-02 and Zone Change No. ZC15-02, to amend the General Plan and Rezone an approximate parcel of land consisting of 12,096 square foot portion of an existing parcel on Erba Lane from Public/Quasi Public to High Density Residential / APN 022-480-019 (PTN); and,

WHEREAS, substantial evidence which supports the application has been presented; and

WHEREAS, the application is a “project” pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”); and

WHEREAS, a Negative Declaration has been prepared pursuant to Section 15162 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and

WHEREAS, the project is determined to not have a significant impact on the environment based upon the results of the initial study; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a public hearing on July 9, 2015, to consider the application and after consideration of public testimony, the staff report and evidence submitted to support the Application, the Planning Commission recommended approval of the Application to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing on the proposed project was held by the City Council on August 05, 2015, and such hearing was noticed pursuant to the requirements of the Scotts Valley Municipal Code and State Law; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council certified the Negative Declaration for the project by adoption of Resolution No. 1774.2; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council approved the General Plan Amendment for the project by adoption of Resolution No. 1774.3.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council of the City of Scotts Valley, does hereby make the following findings, as further clarified in the staff report dated August 05, 2015:

5. *The proposed density and zoning are compatible with adjacent uses and densities.*

The project requires rezoning from Public Quasi Public to High-Density Residential. The proposed residential zoning is consistent with the character of the area in that the proposed project creates a high-density, infill housing opportunity along a transportation corridor which creates a transition zone between existing commercial and medium-high density residential zones.

6. *The zone change is consistent with the revised General Plan designation.* The project site is currently designated as Public/Quasi Public in the General Plan, and is zoned Public/Quasi Public. The site would be redesignated to High Density Residential (allows 9-15 dwelling units / acre) in the General Plan, and would be rezoned to High Density Residential, therefore the Zone Change would be consistent with the amended General Plan designation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, after careful consideration of the application and related materials, plans, maps, facts, exhibits, staff report, testimony and other evidence submitted in this matter, and incorporated herein by this reference, the City Council approves Zone Change No. ZC15-02 to change the zoning of an approximate 12,096 square foot portion of an existing parcel on Erba Lane from Public/Quasi Public to High Density Residential // APN 022-480-019 (PTN), pursuant to the Zone Change Map/Legal Description(Exhibit A) which is incorporated herein by this reference.

THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING RESOLUTION was duly and regularly passed by the City Council of the City of Scotts Valley at a meeting held on the 5th day of August, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

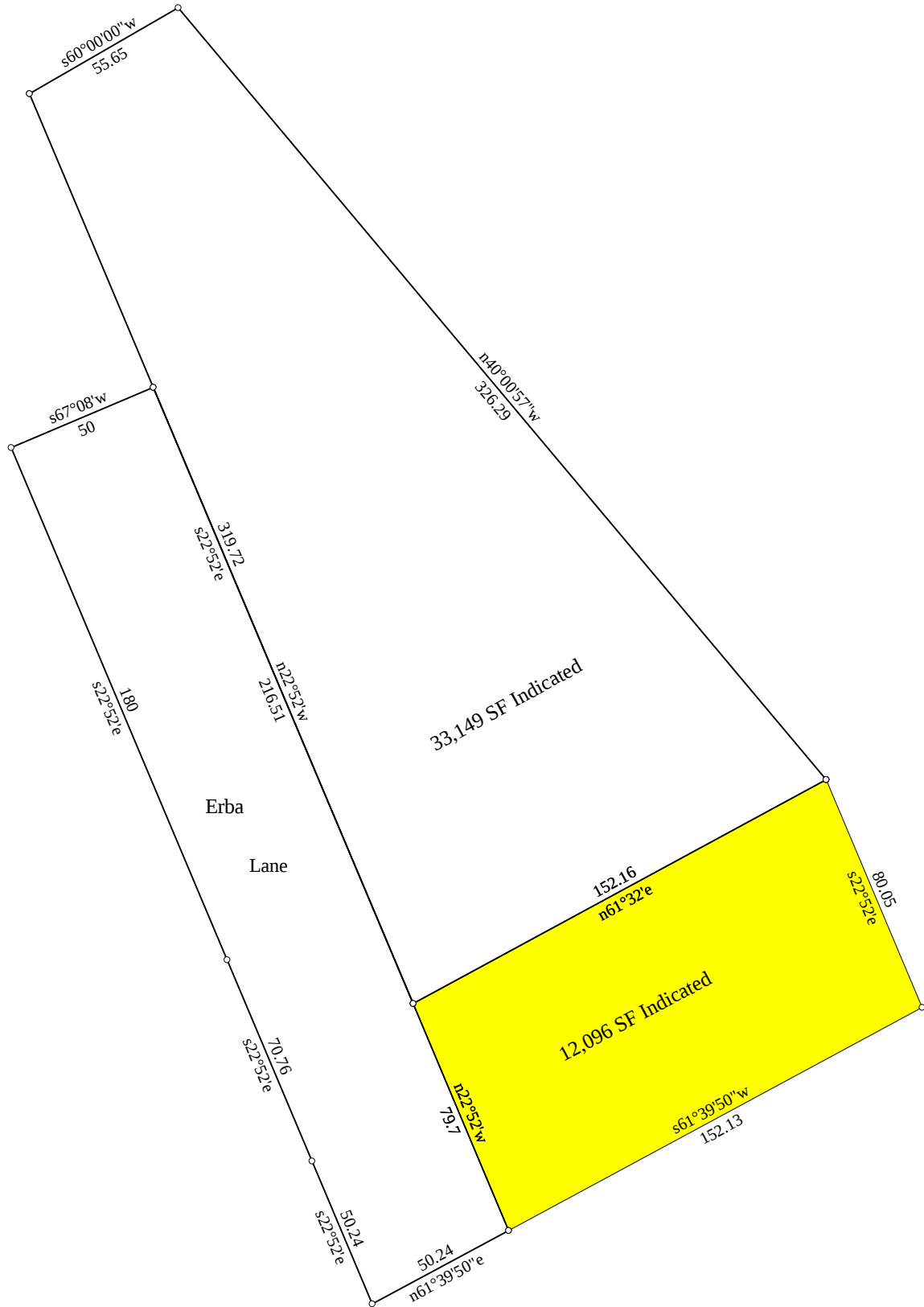
Approved: _____
Dene Bustichi, Mayor

ATTEST:

Tracy Ferrara, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Kirsten Powell, City Attorney



Title:		Date: 09-14-2013
Scale: 1 inch = 50 feet	File: Deed Plot South Parcel.des	010

CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

INITIAL STUDY

for

Erba Lane
Assessor's Parcel Number 022-480-019

General Plan Amendment No. GPA15-xx
Zone Change No. ZC15-xx

City of Scotts Valley, Applicant

June 18, 2015

CEQA Environmental Checklist

This checklist identifies physical, biological, social and economic factors that might be affected by the proposed project. In many cases, background studies performed in connection with the projects indicate no impacts. A NO IMPACT answer in the last column reflects this determination. Where there is a need for clarifying discussion, the discussion is included either following the applicable section of the checklist or is within the body of the environmental document itself. The words "significant" and "significance" used throughout the following checklist are related to CEQA, not NEPA, impacts. The questions in this form are intended to encourage the thoughtful assessment of impacts and do not represent thresholds of significance.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS: Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Scenic Vista. Future development of the site would not block any scenic vista.

Aesthetics. Future construction would require Design Review approval from the City's Planning Commission.

Light and Glare. Future construction would require Design Review approval from the City's Planning Commission and lighting impacts would be evaluated at that time.

Finding. For the "Aesthetics" category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded. There would be no impacts, therefore no mitigation is required.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion. The project site is not located on land that is classified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resource Agency. The site is located in a portion of the city zoned for park and residential uses. Therefore, no impacts would occur as a result of the project.

Finding. For the “Agricultural” category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded. There would be no impact on agricultural resources, therefore no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY: Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:	☐	☐	☐	☒
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non- attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Point and Non-point Source. The Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD) is responsible for limiting the amount of emissions that can be generated through the basin by various stationary sources. Specific rules and regulations have been adopted in the Air Quality Management Plan of 2000, which limit the emissions that can be generated by various uses and/or activities, and identify specific pollution reduction measures which must be implemented in association with various uses and activities. Emission sources subject to these rules are regulated through the MBUAPCD's permitting process. Any emissions sources that would be constructed as part of the proposed project would be subject to the MBUAPCD rules and regulations. The proposed development (the point source) does not include any processes or activities that would emit air pollutants, therefore, the proposed use does not have the potential for significant impacts that would conflict with the Air Quality Management Plan. For non-point source pollutants such as traffic, which is regulated by the State Air Resources Board (ARB), the construction of future residences will not result in significant impacts. Please refer to Section II.O. "Transportation and Traffic" for further discussion.

Wind Erosion. No construction is proposed at this time. Subject to adherence to standard best management practices [e.g. erosion control practices and procedures], future development of the site will not result in any significant wind erosion or introduce particulate matter (dust) into the atmosphere or adjacent surface water resources. Therefore, the proposed use will not have the potential to create significant wind erosion impacts.

Climate. The proposed project does not have the potential to alter air movement, moisture, or temperature.

Odor. The proposed project does not have the potential to create objectionable odors.

Finding. A significant air quality impact is defined as any violation of an ambient air quality standard, any substantial contribution to an existing or projected air quality violation, or any exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. As discussed above, for this "Air Quality" category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded. Therefore, there will be no significant air quality impacts and no mitigation is required in addition to the City's standard conditions of approval for construction dust control at the time of development.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Wildlife and Habitat. The property is currently used as a parking lot and is adjacent to a natural drainage channel containing mature oaks and willows. A biotic assessment has been prepared by Biotic Resources Group, dated October 20, 2005. The report provided a general assessment of potential impacts associated with the future development of the site. Depending on the scope of future development, mitigation measures maybe required. Future development would be subject to further review by the project biologist.

A habitat survey report for the endangered Mount Hermon June Beetle and Zayante Band Wing grasshopper has been prepared by Entomological Consulting Services, Ltd., dated July 14, 2005. The report concludes that the future development would not impact the Mount Hermon June Beetle and the Zayante Band Wing grasshopper.

Heritage Trees. The site is adjacent to a natural drainage channel and is not adjacent to any Heritage Trees.

Finding. No findings of significant for rare or endangered species have been identified in this area. Therefore, for this "Biological" category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded. No significant biological impacts are expected.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Cultural Resources. The Scotts Valley 1994 General Plan, Figure OS-2 ("Archeological Sensitivity Zones"), indicate that the site is located within areas of moderate and high archaeological sensitivity. Prior to the future development of the site a cultural resource evaluation prepared by a qualified archaeologist would be required per City regulations.

Paleontological Resources. The site is not located in any area of known paleontological resources. Purisima, Santa Margarita and Santa Cruz Mudstone soils are indicators for paleontological sensitivity. Paleontological resources are known to occur in such soil formations. The soils report for the project indicates the presence of silty sand, however, the site is not in a known paleontological resource area.

Finding. As discussed above, per City regulations the future development of the site would include review to reduce impacts on cultural resources to a level of less than significant. Therefore, for this "Cultural Resources" category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded. No significant cultural impacts are expected. For this "Cultural Resources" category, the project would have no impact and therefore no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS: Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	☐	☐	☐	☒

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Geotechnics. The Scotts Valley 1994 General Plan, Figure S-3 ("Liquefaction Potential") indicates that the project is not in an area for liquefaction. Figure S-4 ("Landslide Deposits") indicates that the site is in an area containing landslide deposits. Figure S-5 ("Slopes"), indicate that the subject parcel is not located within any mapped geological hazard areas. Per the earthquake hazard zones defined by the Alquist-Priolo map, the risk of earthquake-induced ground rupture occurring across the subject parcel is moderately low. A geotechnical investigation was prepared by Haro, Kasunich and Associates, Inc. for the site, in November of 2005. The report finds the site suitable for future development and given that the site is generally level the potential for seismically induced landsliding is low.

Grading. No grading is proposed at this time.

Finding. Therefore, for this "Geology & Soils" category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded. There will be no impacts on geology or soil resources; therefore, no mitigation is required.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS: Would the project:

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

An assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions and climate change is included in the body of environmental document. While Caltrans has

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

included this good faith effort in order to provide the public and decision-makers as much information as possible about the project, it is Caltrans determination that in the absence of further regulatory or scientific information related to GHG emissions and CEQA significance, it is too speculative to make a significance determination regarding the project's direct and indirect impact with respect to climate change. Caltrans does remain firmly committed to implementing measures to help reduce the potential effects of the project. These measures are outlined in the body of the environmental document.

Greenhouse Gas. The proposed General Plan amendment and Zone Change will not result in the generation of any production of Greenhouse Gas.

Finding. Therefore, for this " Greenhouse Gas Emissions " category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded. There will be no impacts on geology or soil resources; therefore, no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

☐
☐
☐
☒

Hazardous Substances. The proposed, future residential dwellings do not involve the use or storage of hazardous/combustible materials. Therefore, the risk of accidental explosion and/or release of a hazardous substance is remote.

Emergency Response. The Scotts Valley 1994 General Plan, Figure S-1 ("Fire Hazard Areas") indicates that the subject parcel is not located in a mapped fire hazard area. Figure S-6 ("Evacuation Routes") of the General Plan designates Scotts Valley Drive as the nearest arterial for exiting in the case of an emergency. No changes to the City's emergency response plan are proposed or required.

Existing Health Hazards. The subject parcel is not identified as a hazardous materials site, based on information provided by the state and county. The subject parcel is located adjacent to a known hazardous materials site at 7 Erba Lane. Based on information provided by the county an adjacent parcel has experienced diesel contamination. Given the distance from the subject parcel and the propensity for diesel to migrate downward and not laterally in sandy soils, impacts from the known hazardous site to the subject parcel and the proposed use are unlikely.

Finding. For this "Hazards and Hazardous Substances" category, the project would have no impact and therefore no mitigation is required.

Potentially
Significant
Impact

Less Than
Significant
with
Mitigation

Less Than
Significant
Impact

No
Impact

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY: Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

☐
☐
☐
☒

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

☐
☐
☐
☒

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

☐
☐
☐
☒

d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

☐
☐
☐
☒

e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

☐
☐
☐
☒

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion. Per City standards storm water detention calculations and the construction of all necessary storm drain facilities in conformance with the City of Scotts Valley Storm Drain Master Plan, December 1989, would require the approval by the City Public Works Department prior to the future development of the site.

The project is located in an area designated on the Scotts Valley General Plan Hydrological Resources Map, Figure OS-5, as a Potential Groundwater Recharge Area. Per the Open Space and Conservation Policy OSA-343 of the Scotts Valley General Plan, all proposed construction in a Potential Groundwater Recharge Area requires a detailed hydrological evaluation to mitigate the loss of recharge. Pursuant to City standards a hydrological evaluation would be required prior to the future development of the site.

The project is adjacent to a natural drainage channel. A biological assessment was prepared for the site as noted in the "Biological Resources" section above. The assessment identified potential impacts to the natural drainage channel from erosion and recommended that best management practices be incorporated with the project. Specific mitigation measures would be dependant upon the scope of future development (see "Biological" category above).

Finding. As discussed above, the future development of the site would be subject to City regulations to reduce impacts on hydrology and water resources to a level of less than significant. Therefore, for this "Hydrology and Water Resources" category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded. No significant cultural impacts are expected. For this "Hydrology and Water Resources" category, the project would have no impact and therefore no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING: Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

☐☐☐☒

Discussion. The property is currently used as a parking lot and is adjacent to a natural drainage channel. The project site is located on Erba Lane in the center of the City of Scotts Valley (reference Location Map). The site is adjacent to residences and a fire station to the north and west, a city park to the east, and an office building to the south. The site is currently zoned Public/Quasi Public (P/QP) and would be rezoned for High Density residential use. No construction is proposed at this time.

Finding. The proposed future residential use of the site would be in keeping with surrounding land uses and the development pattern of the neighborhood. For this "Land Use" category, the project would have no impact and therefore no mitigation is required.

Potentially
Significant
Impact

Less Than
Significant
with
Mitigation

Less Than
Significant
Impact

No
Impact

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES: Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

☐☐☐☒

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

☐☐☐☒

Discussion. The Scotts Valley 1994 General Plan, Figure OS-4, indicates that there are no significant mineral deposits on the project site.

Finding. For this "Mineral Resources" category, the project would have no impact and therefore no mitigation is required.

Potentially
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Significant
with
Mitigation

Less Than
Significant
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No
Impact

XII. NOISE: Would the project result in:

a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

☐☐☐☒

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

☐☐☐☒

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

☐☐☐☒

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

☐☐☐☒

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
|) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Long Term Noise Levels. The Noise Contour Map for the City indicates that the subject parcel is in an area of less than 60dBA. The Noise Element of the Scotts Valley General Plan specifies that "exterior noise levels measured at the property line of proposed new residential developments shall be limited to or below an average annual day-night level of 60 dBA" (NA-454). To analyze noise exposures on the proposed future residential use of the site, an Acoustical Analysis was prepared by Edward L. Pack Associates, Inc., dated September 2, 2005. The reports indicates that noise mitigation measures will not be required.

Short Term / Temporary Noise Levels. At some point in the future during construction, noise levels will increase due to grading and construction activities. The project is not located adjacent to any sensitive land uses. The noise will be temporary and will diminish when construction is completed. All construction within the City of Scotts Valley is limited to the hours between 8 AM and 6 PM, Monday through Friday, and 9 AM through 5 PM on Saturday. No construction activity is allowed on Sundays.

Finding. As discussed above, the proposed project would not expose future residential uses to noise in excess of City standards. Therefore, for this "Noise" category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded. Therefore, there will be no significant noise impacts.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING: Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Population. The subject property is currently vacant. The project would involve the construction of up to 11 residential units in the future. With the development of the project, an increase in population in the project area will occur. The projected population growth has been determined to be approximately 29 persons (11 units x 2.6 persons per household = 29), which is a 0.3% increase (13 persons/11,385 population = 0.003) in City population. This population increase is not significant. The proposed site could provide up to 11 new housing units, and displaces none.

Finding. There is no potential for a significant impact due to substantial growth either directly or indirectly. For this "Population and Housing" category, the project would have no impact and therefore no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES:				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	☐	☐	☐	☒
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Fire Services. The Scotts Valley Fire Protection District has reviewed the application and requested that future ingress and egress of the site not interfere with fire truck ingress and egress for the fire station on the other side of Erba Lane. Future development of the site would be subject to the review of the City in connection with the Fire District and potential impacts to fire service would be evaluated at that time.

Police Services. The Scotts Valley Police Department has reviewed the application and determined that it is in compliance with City Regulations.

Other Public Facilities. Future development of the site does not have the potential to affect other public facilities, in excess of that previously considered by the General Plan.

Finding. For this "Public Service" category, the project would have a less than significant impact as conditioned, and therefore no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. RECREATION:				

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
--	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

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Discussion. Scotts Valley has a total of seven parks, ranging in size from a half acre to 7.5 acres. Recreational facilities and activities are also available at local schools, the Vine Hill Recreation Center, the Scotts Valley Senior Center, and Scotts Valley Community Center. The proposed residential use of the site would not be a significant impact on the City's recreational facilities.

Finding. No significant impacts to recreation and open space resources are expected. For this "Recreation" category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded. Payment of Park Impact fees will mitigate the incremental increase created by the addition of eleven new residential units.

Potentially
Significant
Impact

Less Than
Significant
with
Mitigation

Less Than
Significant
Impact

No
Impact

XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC: Would the project:

a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

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b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

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c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

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d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

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☒

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

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☒

f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

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Vehicle Trips. A traffic report was prepared for this project by City of Scotts Valley Department of Public Works, on November 21, 2005. The traffic report indicates that 11 future residences would generate 65% less daily trips than the current land use and would not cause a decrease in level of service to, or below, LOS D and/or increase an average delay of three seconds or more at adjacent intersections already at LOS D, E, or F.

Proposed Access. The site is currently accessed from Erba Lane and future ingress and egress points would be determined at the time of development (see also "Public Service" category above).

Emergency Access. The site is accessible from Erba Land. Emergency site access would be reviewed with the future development of the site.

Parking. Parking would be evaluated with the future development of the site.

Pedestrian & Bicyclist Safety. Pedestrian and bicyclist safety would be evaluated with the future development of the site.

Finding. For this "Transportation and Traffic" category, the project would have a less than significant impact as conditioned, and therefore no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS: Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion. The proposed project does not have the potential to affect utility services, in excess of that previously considered by the General Plan. The proposed residential use of the property will require a minimal increase on the demand for water and waste water service. The Scotts Valley Water District has reviewed the application and has determined that existing water resources will support the proposed development. The Wastewater Department has reviewed the proposed development and has determined that the existing wastewater treatment facilities will support the proposed development.

Finding. For this "Utility and Service Systems" category, the project would have no impact and therefore no mitigation is required.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

This project does not have the potential to significantly degrade the quality of the environment, including effects on animals or plants. Both short-term and long-term environmental effects associated with this project will be less than significant. Potential impacts will be less than significant. When impacts associated with this project are considered alone, or in combination, they are insignificant.

III. DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there WILL NOT be a significant effect in this case as:

- a) All potentially significant effects have been avoided or mitigated, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project;
- b) The above discussions do not identify any substantial adverse impacts to people as a result of the proposed project; and,
- c) This determination reflects the independent judgment of the City.

Corrie Kates, Community Development Director

Date

Data Sources:

1. City of Scotts Valley, General Plan 1994 (On file).
2. City of Scotts Valley, Municipal Code (On file).

3. Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, CEQA Air Quality Guidelines, 2000 (On file).
4. Biotic Assessment, prepared by Biotic Resources Group, dated October 20, 2005.
5. Entomological Report, prepared by Entomological Consulting Services, Ltd., dated July 14, 2005. (Report on file)
6. Soils, Geotechnical Investigation by Haro, Kasunich and Associates, Inc. for the site, in November of 2005. (Report on file)
7. Acoustical Analysis, prepared by Edward L. Pack Associates, Inc., dated September 2, 2005.
8. Traffic Report prepared by City of Scotts Valley Department of Public Works, on November 21, 2005.

City of Scotts Valley INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 5, 2015
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Steve Ando, City Manager
SUBJECT: Discussion on Desired Reserve Balances

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

The City has had a structural budget deficit for a number of years. The City has been able to balance its budgets by using one-time monies in reserve and with temporary sales tax measures. One-time reserve monies are just that: one-time. Once spent, they are gone. Mayor Bustichi requested an agenda item to discuss the City's reserve balances as well as the City's structural budget deficit. The structural budget deficit will be discussed in a separate report.

What reserve balances do we have now?

General Fund Reserve: Currently we have the reserve in the General Fund from revenues exceeding expenditures in years past. Some cities call this an operating reserve, contingency reserve, stabilization reserve, or an emergency reserve. The main purpose of this reserve for Scotts Valley is to have a "savings account" to dip into when a particular year's budgeted expenditures exceed its budgeted revenues. This cannot happen for a prolonged time without replenishing the reserve. This General Fund reserve to start fiscal year 2015-16 is estimated to be \$1,700,000.

Over the past ten years, the General Fund reserve has ranged from a low of \$640,000 to a high of 2,595,000. The high reserve came at a time when the voters in Scotts Valley approved a temporary sales tax measure at a time when the General Fund reserve was quite low. The temporary sales tax came in higher than expected, and those funds were left in the General Fund reserve for future use. The low came right before the temporary sales tax was approved.

Debt Service Reserve: In the 1990's, the City was able to set up a reserve for General Fund debt service payments to help with debt payments in a particular budget year if need be. This reserve has benefited the City when new debt was issued. The rating agencies (i.e. Standard and Poor's) would give the City a higher rating on the new bond issue because they felt the reserve gave the City more financial stability to make its debt service payments in the future. A higher rating translates into lower interest rates the City pays on the debt it issues. The reserve has also helped the City in years past with balancing its budget.

Over the past four years, the debt service reserve has decreased from \$1,734,000 down to \$943,000. The City has not been able to replenish this reserve to date.

What other reserves should the City have?

Capital Projects Reserve: The City does not have a capital projects reserve other than for wastewater projects. During the presentation of the 5-Year Capital Improvement Program in March, it was noted that only projects with grant funding or other funding such as impact fees or gas tax are being considered. Projects without specific funding are not listed which limits the types of projects the City can consider. Having a capital projects reserve would allow the City to discuss these other projects.

Retiree Medical Reserve: The City funds its retiree medical obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis each year. No additional funds are set aside as is the case with the pension obligation. However, setting aside additional funds would help the funding of the retiree medical obligation through interest earned on the reserve funds. The City can make contributions to a trust fund managed by CalPERS. Contributions can be made when funds become available to the City. Mandatory set payments are not required as with the pension trust funds. Enrollment with CalPERS for this type of contribution is one of the recommendations recently made by the Grand Jury.

At what amount should the reserve balances be set?

As a starting point for discussion, staff makes the following recommendations for reserve fund balances.

	<u>Estimated June 30, 2015 Balance</u>	<u>Estimated June 30, 2016 Balance</u>	<u>Recommended Balance</u>
General Fund Reserve	\$1,700,000	\$1,578,000	\$1,826,000
Debt Service Reserve	\$943,000	\$943,000	\$2,000,000
Capital Projects Reserve	-	-	\$750,000
Retiree Medical Reserve	-	-	\$500,000

The General Fund Reserve is based on 20% of General Fund budgeted expenditures. In researching other cities, the City of Santa Cruz has a stabilization reserve of 16.67% (two month's worth) of budgeted expenditures, City of Capitola has a contingency and an emergency reserve totaling 25%, City of Larkspur has a catastrophic and a budget stabilization reserve totaling 25%, and City of Newport Beach has a contingency reserve of 25%. The 20% recommended for Scotts Valley is less than the 25% because of the additional debt service reserve amount. Although the debt service reserve could also assist with budget shortfalls, it is limited to just the debt service payments and having a healthy General Fund reserve for all other issues would be prudent.

The debt service reserve is recommended at \$2,000,000. Currently that would cover approximately four years of payments; however, annual debt payments will be increasing in fiscal year 2020 for about eight years due to the structure of the payment schedule. The \$2,000,000 could help the City during that time.

The capital projects reserve is recommended at \$750,000. There was no calculation behind this amount. This amount could handle two substantial projects of \$350,000 each and still have some funds remaining. As noted before, these recommendations are for a starting point of discussion.

The retiree medical reserve is recommended for \$500,000. This amount is substantial enough to earn a fair amount of interest through the investment portfolio of CalPERS. This is approximately 10% of the full actuarial liability for the retiree medical obligation. Although a higher balance would be preferable, this amount was more realistic.

How to fund the reserves?

First, the City must tackle its structural deficit which will be discussed on this same agenda. Getting the City out of the structural deficit will allow the City to set priorities with ongoing funding sources. To show how the structural deficit could affect the General Fund reserve, attached are two graphs that show the General Fund reserve from fiscal year 2005 through 2016. One graph then projects the fund balance assuming a 3% increase in expenditures and a 2% increase in revenues. The General Fund reserve drops to \$722,000 by the end of fiscal year 2019. This is less than one month's average expenditures which is insufficient. The other graph projects expenditures at 2% and revenues at 2%. In this scenario the General Fund reserve drops to \$999,000 at the end of fiscal year 2023. These two graphs give a range of the effect on the General Fund reserve and the need for it to be addressed.

Second, the City may receive one-time monies that would not be designated for any particular purpose. Funding these reserves with one-time monies would be appropriate as you would not want to use them on an ongoing obligation. Whether with ongoing funds or one-time funds a policy should be developed as to what reserves or portion of reserves are funded and in what order when these monies become available.

FISCAL IMPACT

Future funding of reserve balances at amounts established by Council.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That Council provide direction on reserve funds:

1. Which reserves to have
2. At what recommended balances
3. Priority of funding the reserves until they are fully funded

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RESERVES IN OTHER CITIES

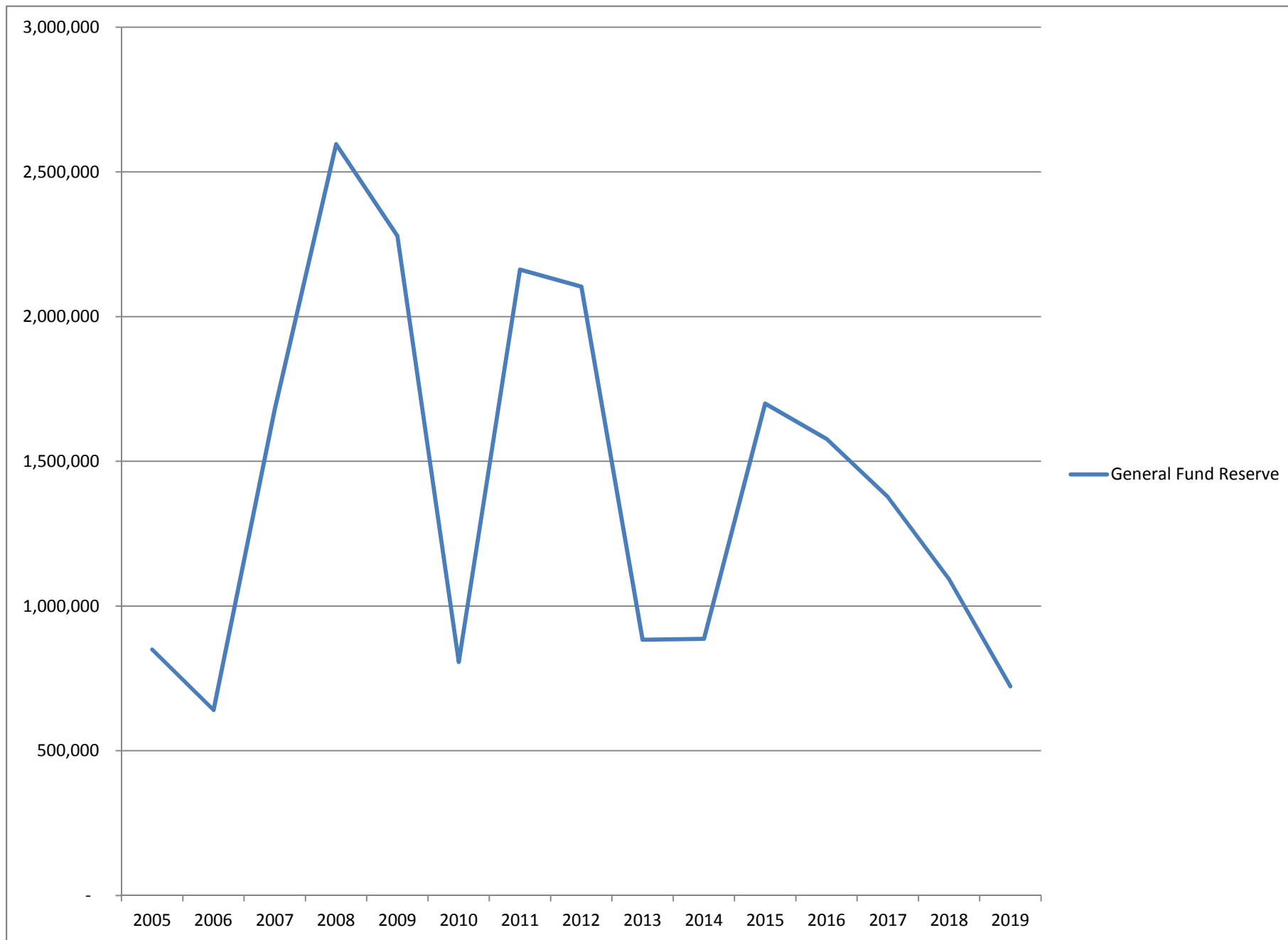
	<u>Percent of Operating Expenditures</u>
City of Santa Cruz	
Stabilization Reserve	16.67% *
City of Watsonville	
Operating Reserve	\$ 2,450,000 **
City of Capitola	
Contingency Reserve	15%
Emergency Reserve	10%
City of Larkspur	
Catastrophic Reserve	15%
Budget Stabilization Reserve	10%
City of Newport Beach	
Contingency Reserve	25%

* 2 months of expenditures

** Approximately 7.25% of operating expenditures.

GENERAL FUND RESERVE

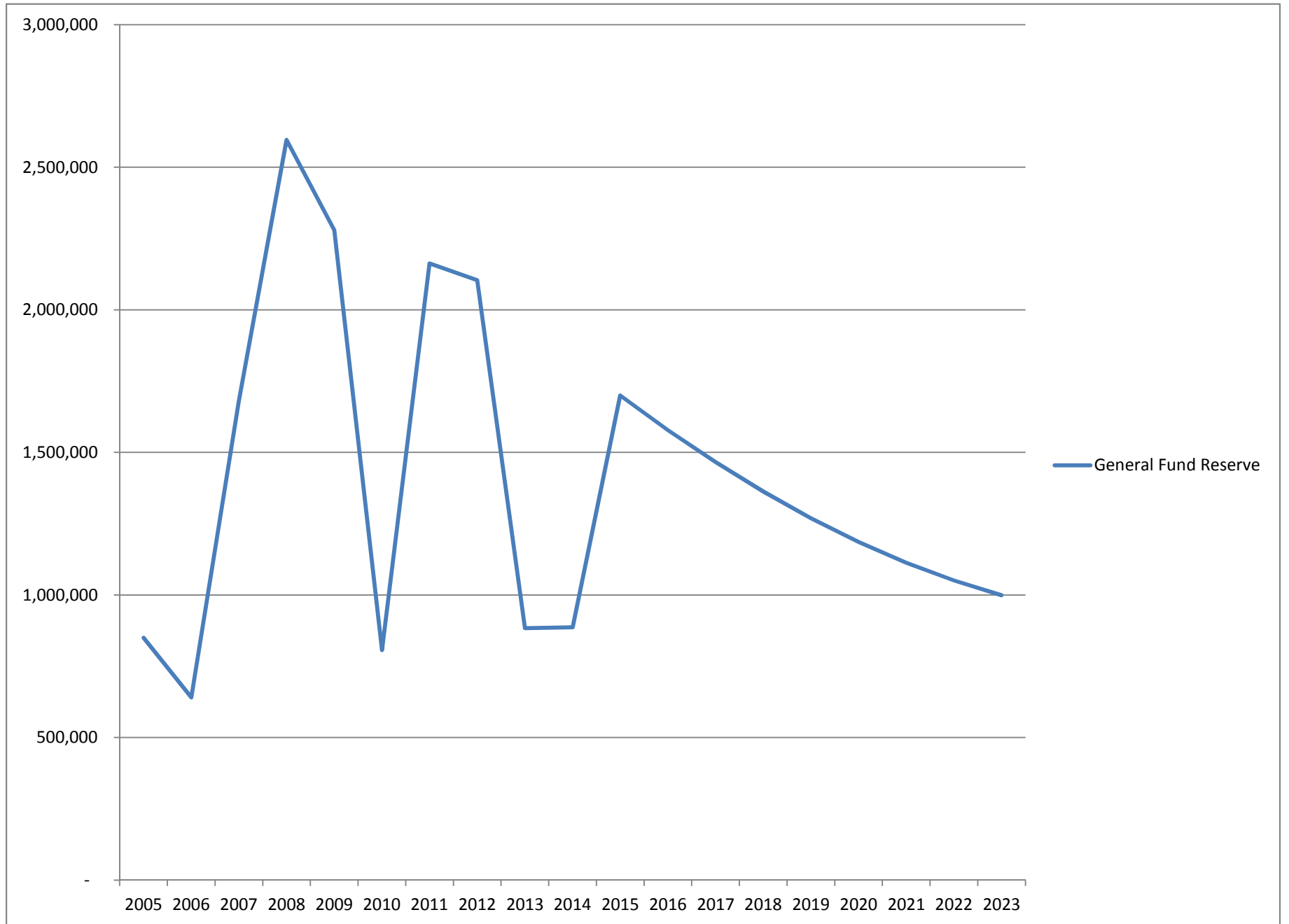
Expenditure 3% / Revenue 2% Increase



005
June 30, 2019 Balance = \$722,000

GENERAL FUND RESERVE

Expenditure 2% / Revenue 2% Increase



006
June 30, 2023 Balance = \$999,000

City of Scotts Valley INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 5, 2015
TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM: Steve Ando, City Manager
SUBJECT: Discussion on Structural Budget Deficit

SUMMARY OF ISSUE

As mentioned in the previous report, Mayor Bustichi requested a discussion on the City's structural budget deficit. A structural budget deficit means the City's ongoing expenditures exceed the City's ongoing revenues. Ongoing revenues do not include reserve funds as discussed in the previous report. Those are one-time monies that can only be used once. Ongoing revenues also do not include the temporary sales tax measure because it will end in fiscal year 2021-22.

How did the structural deficit come about?

There have been two major events that have helped bring about the structural deficit the City is experiencing today. First, the economic downturn starting in 2008 has had a big impact on the budget. The second major event is the elimination of redevelopment agencies.

In 2007, the structural deficit was only \$158,000. From fiscal year 2007 (actual) to fiscal year 2016 (budgeted), ongoing revenues have only increased an average of less than one percent over that nine year period. Costs have increased on average approximately 2.6% during that same time period. This is approximately the same as the average CPI increase of 2.44% over that same time period. The increase in costs being higher than revenues has increased the structural deficit to \$1.5 million. Although the economy is picking up again, the City is starting from a hole after several years of decreasing revenues.

A large part of the increase in costs has been the elimination of redevelopment agencies by the state in February 2012. Part of the City's employee and other costs were allocated to the City's Redevelopment Agency (RDA). When the RDA was eliminated, those costs had to be absorbed by the General Fund, which totaled approximately \$377,000. Not only have the increased costs affected the City's budget, but the law governing the dissolution process of the redevelopment agencies has made it much more difficult for the cities to be repaid for loans made to the agencies. This has postponed a potential funding source for the General Fund budget.

What the City has done.

Approximately 80% of the budget is personnel costs (salaries and benefits). The City has eliminated as well as frozen positions, when possible, as they have become vacant. From fiscal year 2003-04 to 2015-16, the City has eliminated / frozen 18.75 positions or just under one-quarter (25%) of its workforce. A listing of those positions is attached to this report.

In addition to the elimination of positions, the City instituted a work furlough (day off without pay) for employees other than public safety. The one day off per month amounted to a 4.6% pay decrease for the employees. This was in effect for approximately five years and saved the City approximately \$100,000 per year.

Other actions to help the City's budget picture include the following:

- The City pursued additional property tax revenues from the County and won its lawsuit. This provided back taxes of \$2,175,000 and ongoing revenues of approximately \$200,000.
- The City issued pension obligation bonds in 2012 to save over \$1,000,000 over 13 years.
- The City has worked with a property owner to have a new hotel built on Scotts Valley Drive to bring in additional transient occupancy tax from visitors.
- The City has worked with the new owner of the former Bethany University campus to transform that location into a new education facility that will bring visitors to Scotts Valley. Many of the visitors will be housed on campus that will also generate transient occupancy tax for the City.
- Used its Redevelopment Agency prior to its elimination to prepare the specific plan and EIR for the Town Center as well as purchase four properties in that area.
- The City has taken actions to help businesses such as Central Home Supply, Bell Sports, Zero Motorcycles, Bay Photo, and Fox Shox move into Scotts Valley creating jobs and increasing sales tax revenues.
- The City has assisted with the Tourism Marketing District which provides funds from the lodging businesses to increase advertising and marketing of the local area thereby increasing transient occupancy taxes from the Hilton and Best Western.

Other future issues to consider:

There are three future issues for Council to take into consideration: increase in future retirement contributions, temporary sales tax Measure U ending in fiscal year 2022, and increased transient occupancy tax from the new hotel on Scotts Valley Drive and from the new educational facility at the former Bethany University campus.

In 2013 the CalPERS Board approved an increase in rates effective for the 2015-16 fiscal year that would increase retirement contribution rates in order to fully fund the pension liabilities. Contributions are expected to increase 50% over five years. This will be an increase of approximately \$534,000 by the end of the five years. The retirement contributions increased \$183,000 for the 2015-16 budget. They will increase between \$80,000 and \$95,000 annually over the remaining four years. These are only estimates by CalPERS at this time. They could be higher or lower based on other factors, most notably the return CalPERS earns on its investments. CalPERS assumes a return of 7.5% when determining their contribution rates. CalPERS earned 18.3% on its investments in 2013-14 which will have a positive effect on the development of the 2016-17 rates. However, the preliminary 2014-15 return is being reported at 2.4%. This will affect the 2017-18 rates.

The temporary sales tax Measure was approved on the November 2013 ballot. It became effective April 1, 2014, and will run through March 31, 2022. It brought in \$1,152,000 in fiscal year 2014-15, the first full year of collections. While the end of this temporary sales tax is not for another seven years, the City should keep in mind that it is temporary and have a plan to address the loss of this revenue in 2022.

On a brighter side, two projects are currently under construction that will bring additional transient occupancy tax (TOT) to the City: the new hotel on Scotts Valley Drive and the new educational facility at the former Bethany University campus. It is unknown at this time how much additional TOT the new hotel will bring to the City because it is unknown how much it will take away from the other two hotels, i.e. what is the net increase. The new educational facility is totally new to the City, and we will need to wait until after it is open to know the level of revenue coming from this business.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

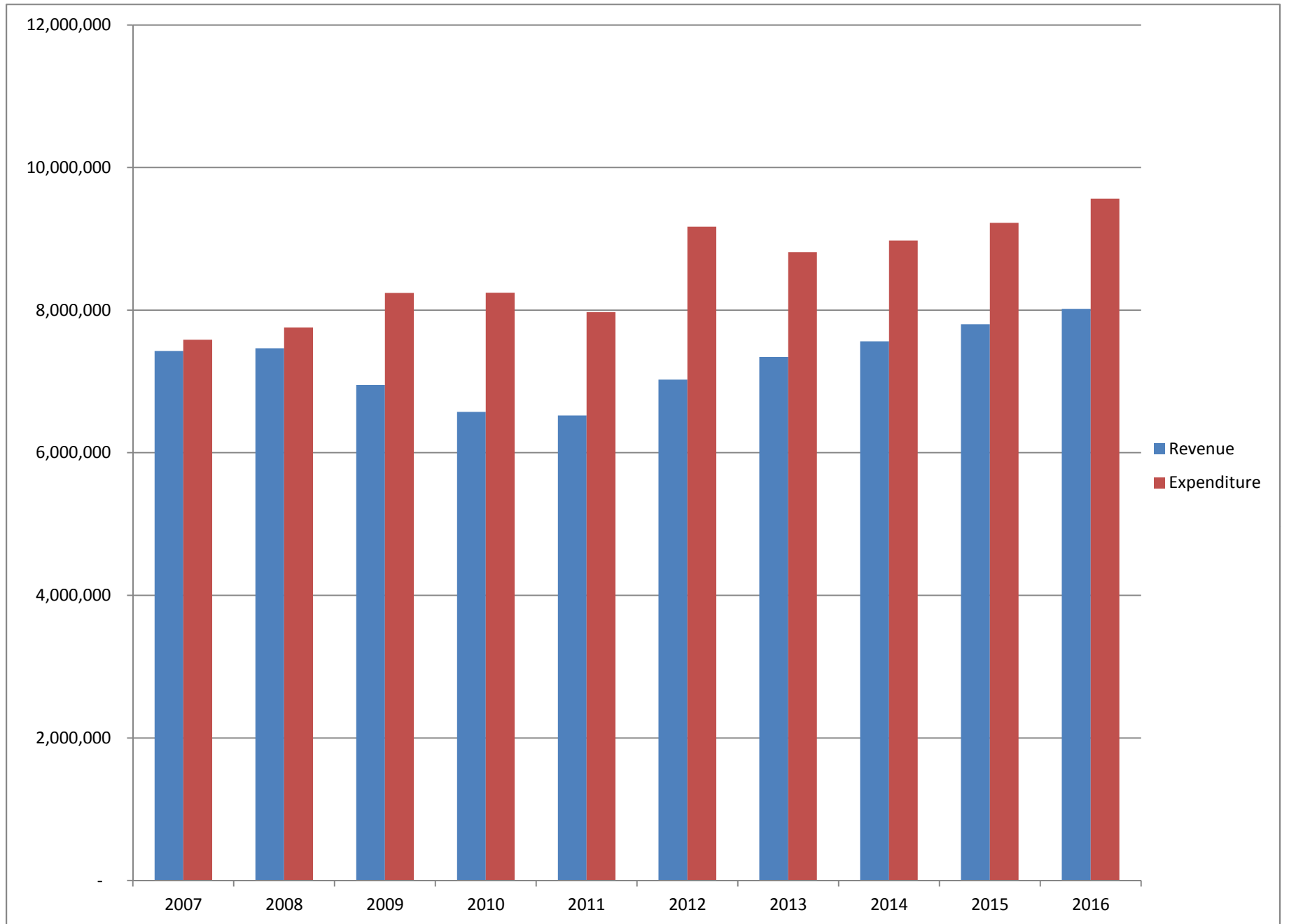
For Council discussion and provide direction to staff, if any.

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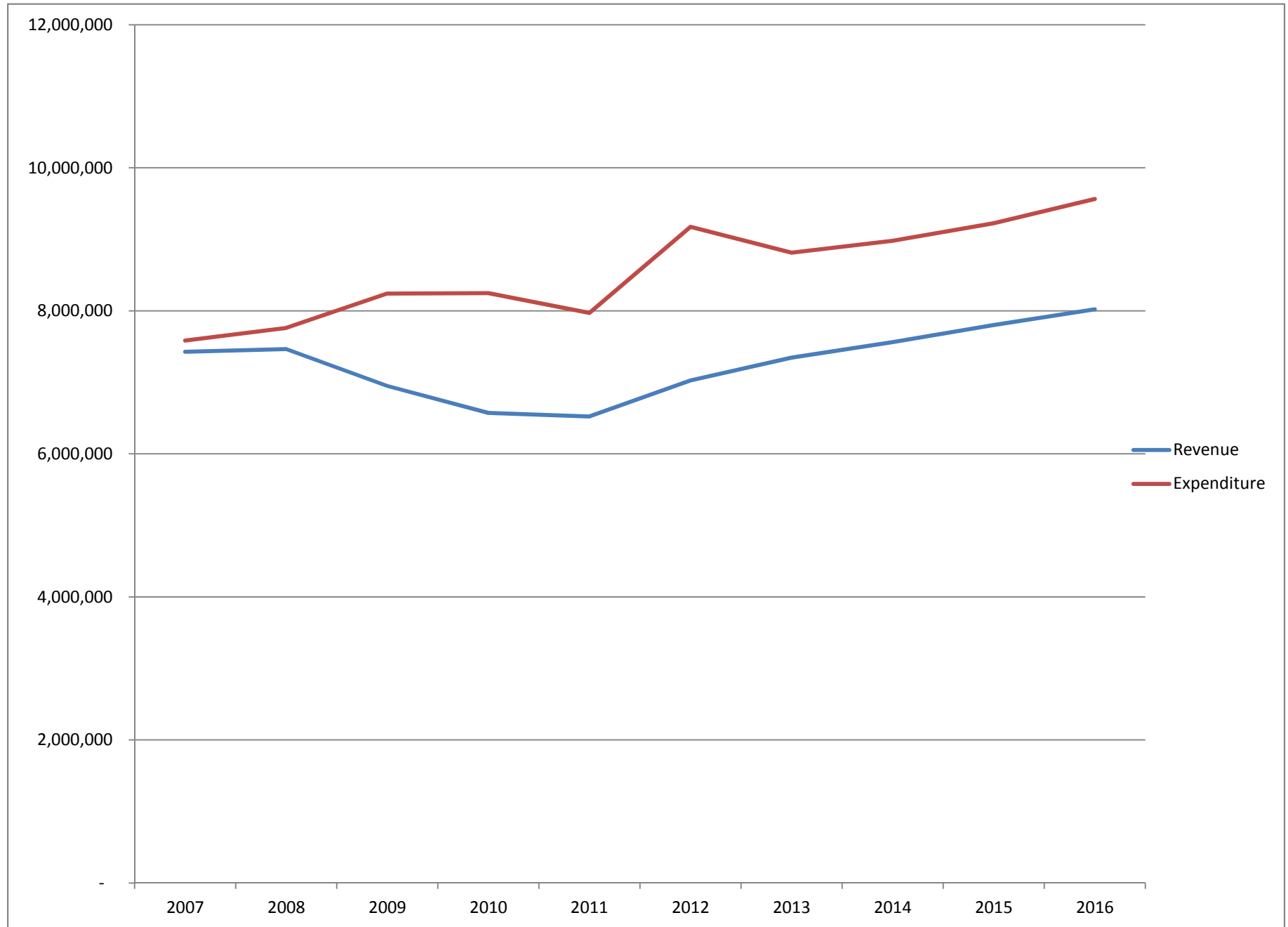
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Annual General Fund Revenues and Expenditures



Annual General Fund Revenues and Expenditures



Annual General Fund Revenue and CPI Percentage Change



POSITIONS FROZEN / ELIMINATED

Position Title	Number of Positions
Administrative Secretary III / Analyst	1.00
Deputy City Manager / Administrative Services Director	1.00
Administrative Secretary I	1.00
Network Specialist	0.50
Community Services Officer	1.00
Police Officer	2.00
Senior Planner	1.00
Planning / Economic Development Specialist	0.50
Building Official	1.00
Secretary I	0.75
Civil Engineer	1.00
Senior Public Works Inspector	1.00
Maintenance Division Manager	1.00
Maintenance Worker	2.00
Wastewater Plant Operator	1.00
Senior Recreation Specialist	1.00
Senior Center Coordinator	1.00
Recreation Specialist	1.00
Total Positions	18.75