



JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT BLOCK GRANT ANNUAL PLAN

MAIN CONTACT FOR PLAN

Date: 3/13/24

County Name: San Francisco

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BACKGROUND AND INSTRUCTIONS:

Welfare & Institutions Code Section(s) 1990-1995 establish the Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant program for the purpose of providing county-based care, custody, and supervision of youth who are realigned from the state Division of Juvenile Justice or who would otherwise be eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice prior to its closure. Section 1995 was amended by Assembly Bill 505 (Ting, Chapter 528, Statutes of 2023.) This template has been updated to reflect those amendments which will be in effect on January 1, 2024. All citations are to the law as amended. The statutory language can be found [here](#).

To be eligible for funding allocations associated with this grant program, counties shall create a subcommittee of the multiagency juvenile justice coordinating council to develop a plan describing the facilities, programs, placements, services, supervision, and reentry strategies that are needed to provide appropriate rehabilitative services for realigned youth. (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(a).)

County plans are to be submitted to the Office of Youth and Community Restoration in accordance with Welf. & Inst. Code §1995. OYCR may request revisions as necessary or request completion of the required planning process prior to final acceptance of the plan. (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995 (f).) Plans will be posted to the Office of Youth and Community Restoration website. (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(g).)

There are nine sections to the plan:

- Part 1: Subcommittee Composition
- Part 2: Target Population
- Part 3: Programs and Services
- Part 4: Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant Funds
- Part 5: Facility Plan

- Part 6: Retaining the Target Population in the Juvenile Justice System
- Part 7: Regional Efforts
- Part 8: Data
- Part 9: Other Updates

PART 1: SUBCOMMITTEE COMPOSITION AND PROCESS (WELF. & INST. CODE §§ 1995 (B) AND (C))

List the subcommittee members, agency affiliation where applicable, and contact information:

Agency	Name and Title	Email
Chief Probation Officer (Chair)	Katherine Weinstein Miller	katherine.miller@sfgov.org
District Attorney's Office Representative	Tiffany Sutton	tiffany.sutton@sfgov.org
Public Defender's Office Representative	Patricia Lee	patricia.lee@sfgov.org
Department of Social Services Representative	Joan Miller	joan.h.miller@sfgov.org
Department of Mental Health	Mona Tahsini	mona.tahsini@sfdph.org
Office of Education Representative	Rachel Noto	notor@sfusd.edu
Court Representative	Hon. Monica Wiley	mwiley@sftc.org
Three Community Members (<i>defined as "individuals who have experience providing community-based youth services, youth justice advocates with expertise and knowledge of the juvenile justice system, or have been directly involved in the juvenile justice system"</i> (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(b).))	Denise Coleman	dcoleman@huckleberryyouth.org
	Ron Stueckle	ron@sunsetyouthservices.org
	Aimee Ubas	Aubas004@gmail.com
Attorney Administrator (Delinquency) for the Indigent Defense Administration (IDA) of the Bar Association of San Francisco (BASF)	Julie Traun	jtraun@sfbar.org
Community Member: Individual with lived experience in a secure youth facility	Will Roy	will.roy@safeandsound.org
Community Member: Victim/survivor of community violence	Chaniel Williams	chanielw88@gmail.com
Community Member: Caregiver or loved one of children impacted by a secure youth facility	<i>Vacant</i>	Click or tap here to enter text.
Community Member: Community-based provider who serves justice-involved young adults and has expertise in housing and/or workforce development	Liz Jackson-Simpson (Success Centers)	Ljackson-simpson@successcenters.org

Describe the process used to determine whether to select a co-chair for your subcommittee (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(b)):

When the subcommittee met in January 2024, our Chair shared that the subcommittee could now appoint a co-chair. At that time, membership decided not to select a co-chair for the subcommittee and to leave Chief Miller as the Chair of San Francisco’s DJJ Realignment Subcommittee.

Provide the dates of the last two meetings that the subcommittee convened to discuss your county’s JJRBG plan?

Meeting Date 1:

Meeting Date 2:

Additional meeting dates of the subcommittee, if applicable:

Since the May 2023 plan submission, the subcommittee has met four times. The two dates above as well as August 22, 2023 and January 23rd, 2024.

Date that the subcommittee approved the plan by a majority vote.

Describe how the plan was developed, including the review and participation of the subcommittee community members as defined in Welf. & Inst. Code § 1995(b):

When the original plan was developed in 2020, the subcommittee did an intensive gap analysis to examine what programs, services, and resources the City and County of San Francisco already had to support for this population of young people, what wasn’t available that should be, and how to bridge those gaps. Different members of the subcommittee assumed a lead role in a variety of topic areas including Education, Housing, Family Engagement, Healthy Adolescent Development, Workforce Development & Employment, Transitional Housing, Cultural Responsivity, Girls & Gender Expansive Young People, Facilities/Settings, and Mental & Behavioral Health. In their lead capacity, members convened sessions with other juvenile justice partners and community members, lead discussions and research to inform these analyses, and presented their findings to the full subcommittee. The subcommittee reviewed the analyses of each area and set a series of funding priorities based on what those analyses showed (detailed below in the plan). JPD staff then drafted the plan for subcommittee members to review. After receiving edits and feedback, staff updated the plan and it was unanimously approved by subcommittee members in December 2021. Since then, San Francisco Juvenile Probation staff updates the plan with any progress, subcommittee members review that progress, give edits and feedback, and after those edits have been incorporated, vote to approve the plan.

PART 2: TARGET POPULATION (WELF. & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(1))

Briefly describe the County’s realignment target population supported by the block grant.

The “target population” is defined as “youth who were eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice prior to its closure and shall further be defined as persons who are adjudicated to be a ward of the juvenile court based on an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707 or an offense described in Section 290.008 of the Penal Code.” (Welf. & Inst. Code § 1990(b))

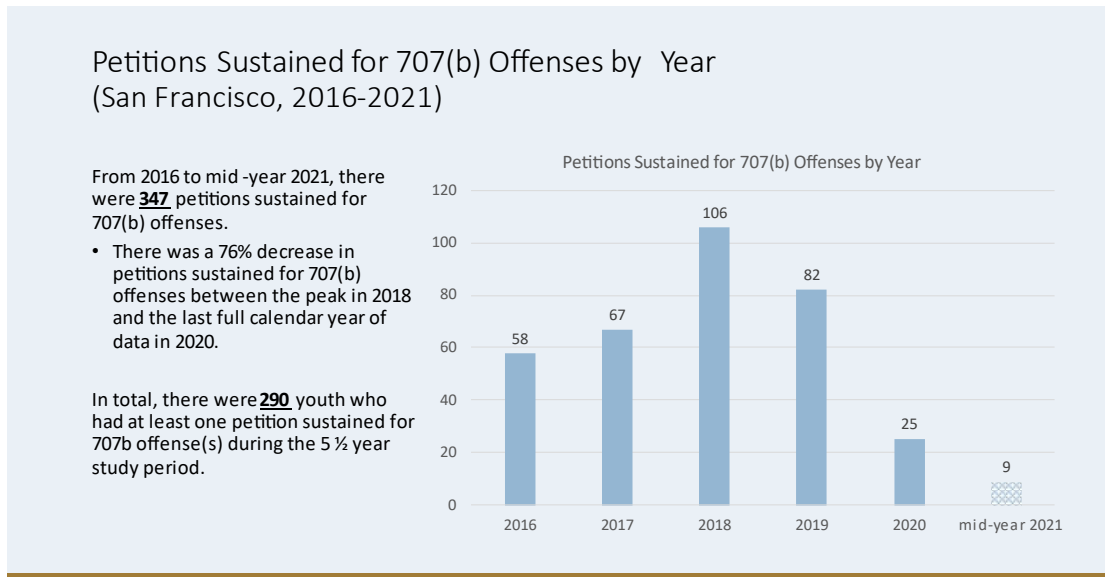
San Francisco City and County will utilize the Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant (JJRBG) to support young people who were otherwise eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) prior to its closure. These young people could range in age from 14 to 25 and will have been adjudicated to be a ward of the juvenile court based on an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 707 or on an offense described in Section 290.008 of the Penal Code.

JJRGB funds may also be used to support youth who have previously been adjudicated to be a ward of the court based on a 707(b) offense but have come back into custody on a new warrant. San Francisco will need to provide age-appropriate programs and services for this realigned population as well.

Demographics of identified target population, including anticipated numbers of youth served, disaggregated by factors including age, gender, race or ethnicity, and offense/offense history.

WIC 1995 asks each county across California to create a plan for the realignment target population articulated above. For San Francisco’s planning process, our subcommittee has looked at the demographics and disposition types of the young people in our jurisdiction who have historically had petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses. We have supplemented that information with more recent data (discussed below), to project the anticipated number of young people who will be impacted by our new continuum of services, supports, and interventions in the future.

Figure 1

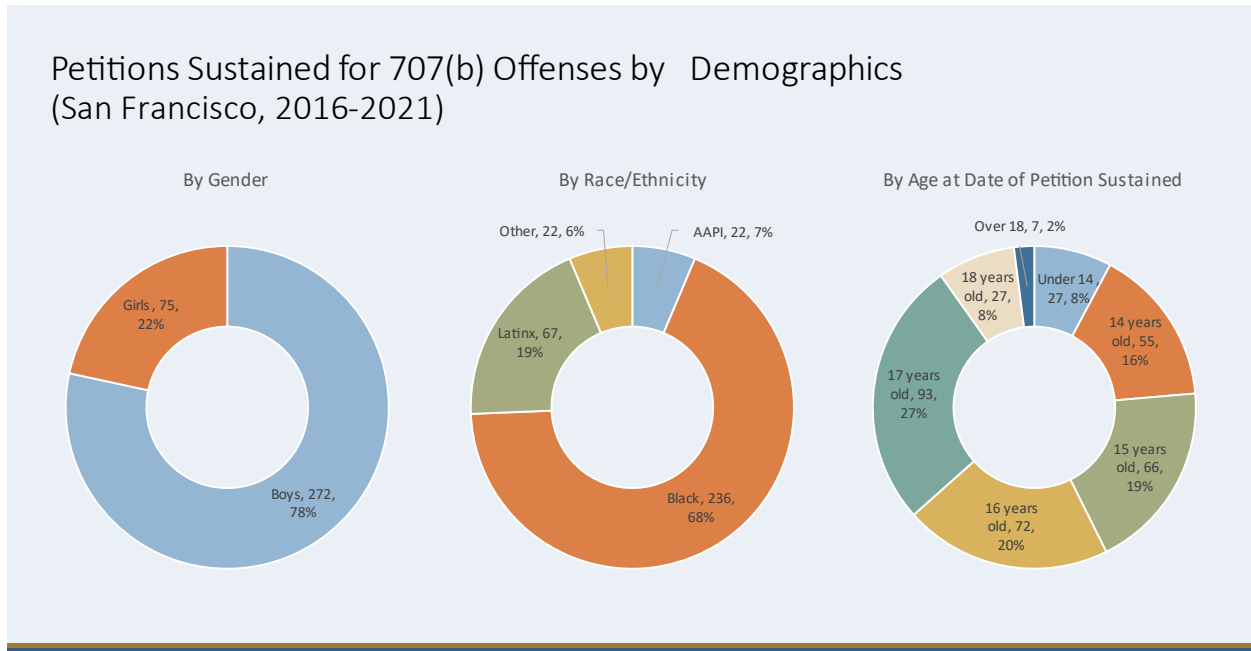


Over the last five and a half years, the San Francisco juvenile court has sustained a total of 347 petitions for 707(b) offenses representing 290 individual youth (Fig. 1). Over that same period, San Francisco has seen a vast reduction in petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses, from a peak of 106 petitions in 2018, to just 9 as of June 2021.

Of the 347 petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses since 2016, 78% have been boys, 68% have been Black, 19% have been Latinx, and 90% have been under 18 years old (Fig. 2). The glaring racial disparity in San Francisco’s juvenile justice system cannot be overlooked. In a city and county where Black or African American residents

make up just 5.3% of the population¹, every response in San Francisco’s realignment plan must acknowledge these disparities and include equity-based and equity-driven solutions. Similarly, although girls only make up 22% of the realignment population, San Francisco is committed to using a gender specific lens to examine every barrier in our planning process to ensure gender-responsive solutions.

Figure 2



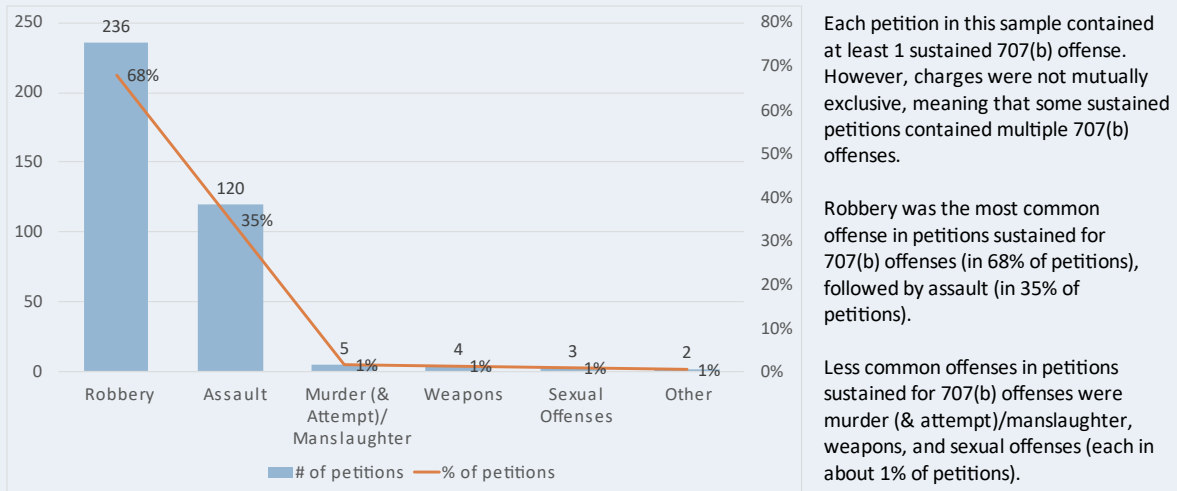
The most common sustained 707(b) offense types were robbery (68%) and assault (35%), with murder, weapons, and sexual offenses each making up about 1% (Fig. 3).

At the time of the preparation of this plan, the court had issued dispositions for 334 of the 347 petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses (Fig. 4). For our planning purposes, San Francisco looked at the first disposition, as it is the most representative of court decision-making based on the case rather than subsequent factors. For instance, a young person may initially be ordered to wardship probation (first disposition) and then, if not successful, subsequently ordered to out of home placement (subsequent disposition).

Figure 3

¹ U.S. Census Bureau (2021). Race and Ethnicity in the United States 2010 and 2020. Retrieved from [Race and Ethnicity in the United States: 2010 Census and 2020 Census, https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/race-and-ethnicity-in-the-united-state-2010-and-2020-census.html](https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/race-and-ethnicity-in-the-united-state-2010-and-2020-census.html), accessed 18 October 2021.

Petitions Sustained for 707(b) Offenses by Charge Category (San Francisco, 2016-2021)



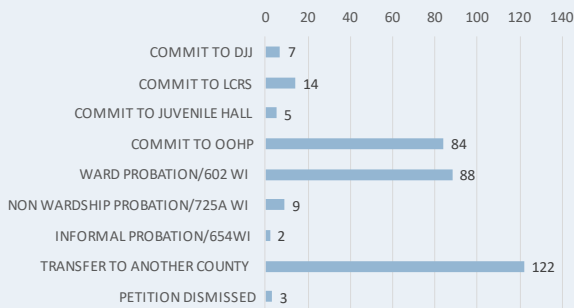
As displayed below, 26% of young people with petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses are ordered to 602 wardship probation, which means they will live at home under the supervision of the Juvenile Probation Department (Fig. 4). Twenty-five percent of these young people are ordered to out of home placement (OOHP), which could mean living with a resource family in a foster home or in a Short Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP), commonly referred to as a group home.

Prior to 2020, some young people in this population were ordered to STRTPs outside of California, but this practice has stopped statewide, with very limited exceptions. Eight percent of petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses since 2016 have been ordered to DJJ, committed to San Francisco’s juvenile hall, or ordered to San Francisco’s now shuttered Log Cabin Ranch. San Francisco’s largest disposition category by far was “transfer to another county” (37%). This is in line with Juvenile Probation’s regular caseload numbers, which routinely find that 34% of young people referred to our system live outside of the city and county. We anticipate that these out of county numbers will stay relatively high, as San Francisco is the metropolitan hub of the region, and there are many young people who no longer live here but still identify as San Franciscans, and come into the city to go to school, to be with their circles of support, their family, and to maintain other connections.

Figure 4

Petitions Sustained for 707(b) Offenses by First Disposition* (San Francisco, 2016-2021)

One petition may have subsequent dispositions (e.g., a youth may first be ordered to wardship probation, and then subsequently to OOHP). This analysis specifically explores the first disposition, since it is the most representative of court decision-making based on the case rather than subsequent factors.



Of the 334 petition dispositions,

- 8% committed to DJJ, Log Cabin Ranch, or JJC
 - Log Cabin Ranch stopped admitting new youth in 2018
- 25% committed to OOHP**
- 26% 602 wardship probation
- 3% 725A non-wardship probation
- < 1% 654 informal probation
- 37% transferred out to another county
- < 1% dismissed

* This analysis shows the first disposition for a petition sustained for a 707(b) offense, not the first disposition for a youth. Youth may have had prior cases.

** It is not possible to breakdown OOHP for sustained 707(b) offenses by in-state/out-of-state STRTP within this data. However, 8% of all STRTPs from January 2019 through July 2020 were out-of-state.

San Francisco also specifically examined our historical commitments to DJJ. Since 2016, San Francisco has committed only 11 young people to DJJ. As we contemplate realignment today, there are no young people from San Francisco in secure detention at DJJ. Overwhelmingly, young people from San Francisco have been sent to DJJ because their immediate sustained petition is serious and violent, or because that young person has a long history of serious and violent behaviors paired with unsuccessful out of home placements.

Of those 11 commitments, the range of sustained charges include:

- Violent Offense: 82%
- Attempted Homicide/Homicide: 27%
- Gun Offense: 18%
- Sex Offense: 0%
- Probation Violation: 18%

The prior system involvement of these 11 young people include:

- Prior Referrals/Arrests: 100%
- Prior Referral for Violent Offense: 91%
- Prior Referral for Sex Offense: 18%
- Prior Out of Home Placement: 64%

Young people are often 18 or older when they are committed to DJJ, and all of the last 11 commitments have been young men. Seven of the eleven young people committed to DJJ between 2016-2020 have been African American, two have been Latinx, one is Pacific Islander, and one is white. Finally, and important to our planning, most young people sent to DJJ from San Francisco stay at least two years, ranging from a minimum of nine months to a maximum of 3.4 years.

San Francisco must contemplate a continuum of responses for this realigned population who the court would have previously committed to DJJ. This population, most of whom will have serious histories and high needs, will be very small in number, and made up primarily of transitional-aged youth (TAY) who will need to progress into successful adulthood when they are released. Additionally, we must examine every component of this continuum through a racial equity lens in order to address the stark racial disparities among the young people who have been sent to DJJ from San Francisco, particularly for Black or African American young men.

While San Francisco has not sent a girl to DJJ since at least 2016, it is possible that the court may order a girl, transgender, or gender expansive young person to a Secure Youth Treatment Facility in the future, and so we must be prepared to offer meaningful, responsive options should that happen. Additionally, although San Francisco has not sent any young people to DJJ since 2019, there are currently two young people who have been committed to our juvenile hall, one who may be ordered to a Secure Youth Treatment Facility imminently, and four young people currently facing homicide charges. San Francisco recognizes that it is imperative that we have a Secure Youth Treatment Facility and step-down options available for this population. These options must be as safe, healthy, and as similar to life in the community as is possible in a secure or residential setting.

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From supervision in the community, to out of home placement, to secure commitment, San Francisco intends to develop a comprehensive, culturally responsive, healing-centered array of options for young people who have sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses, that emphasizes the least restrictive alternative, and ensures the safety and wellbeing of youth and community.

Describe the target population, disaggregated by programs, placements and/or facilities to which they have been referred.

Network of Community Based Organizations & Support

For the more than 25% of young people with sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses who are court ordered to wardship probation supervision, there is a wide spectrum of well-established community-based programs available in San Francisco, funded primarily by the City and County, specifically to support justice-involved youth and young adults. These programs include detention alternatives, such as diversion, home detention, and electronic monitoring, community-based case management; and services, supports, and programming grounded in positive youth development, cultural relevance, and enduring relationships. The City and County also funds an even broader array of community-based services that provide workforce development, recreation, education supports, therapeutic interventions and support, as well as connective services. This broad array of services, built out over the last 20 years, has an annual investment of over \$54 million, and plays an integral role in San Francisco's juvenile justice system. These programs and services, which also serve young people in out of home placement and in San Francisco's juvenile hall, are discussed in Section 3.

Out of Home Placement

In San Francisco, out of home placement (OOHP) is only used for young people who have committed serious offenses or multiple repeated offenses, and accounts for about 25% of all dispositions for young people with sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses. Data on the full juvenile court history of 92 young people in San Francisco who had OOHP dispositions in 2019 and 2020 show that these young people had a median of eight referrals to Juvenile Probation each (including referrals for new offenses and for probation violations), and a median of three sustained petitions. On average, this cohort was booked into juvenile hall five times. All young people ordered to OOHP had at least one sustained petition for a 707(b) offense.

The racial disparities in San Francisco's OOHP population are even greater than those of the overall probation population, which is 53% Black or African American and 95% young people of color. Similarly, 95% of all young people with OOHP dispositions since January 2019 are youth of color, and 63% of those young people are Black or African American. This reinforces that racial equity, including the express goal to reduce racial disparities, must be at the center of this planning process.

Over the last 18 months, there have been many changes to the landscape of out of home placement options for young people with sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses. In December 2020, after reports of rampant abuse and neglect, the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) decertified out-of-state group home placements, with very limited exceptions. Through the first half of 2020, there were an average of seven young people from San Francisco in an out-of-state STRTP on any given day. This number dwindled, initially because of the COVID-19 pandemic, and then ultimately fell to zero once the CDSS decision was finalized. Though not relied on heavily in recent years, out-of-state placements have been used for young people who the court otherwise would have committed to DJJ. For example, of the 15 DJJ recommendations made to the court by Juvenile Probation from 2018-2020, 4 resulted in out-of-state placements. In 2020, there were no DJJ recommendations made by the department, but there were six out-of-state placements.

Out of home placement is also changing in California as a result of federal and state legislative shifts. The new federal requirements associated with the Families First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA), intended to reduce foster care placements in group homes and ensure that congregate care is both necessary and the most effective option, have resulted in the following changes:

- STRTPs must provide trauma-informed treatment and services, 24/7 access to a licensed or registered nurse, and discharge planning and family-based aftercare
- STRTP placements must be approved by a trained professional or licensed clinician who is not an employee of the placement agency and who is not affiliated with any placement setting utilized by the county
- STRTP placements require additional oversight & documentation.

In San Francisco, we have also steadily increased our reliance on resource families (foster families), particularly kinship resource families, both in and out of county, rather than STRTPs, as it becomes increasingly clear that being in a home with a family is healthier for adolescent development. San Francisco has recently piloted a foster care-resource family program of dedicated placements for young people in the juvenile justice system, which provides culturally responsive, youth-centered strategies, including 24/7 case management and services for youth and resource families. Finally, it is worth noting that San Francisco has a dearth of in county placements, both resource families and STRTPs, for a variety of reasons including the cost of housing and real estate, and low referral numbers.

Log Cabin Ranch

In 2018, San Francisco closed our juvenile ranch, Log Cabin Ranch (LCR), after a series of young people ran away from the program. While initially intended to be a temporary move, the high cost and time required to bring the facility back online, combined with low population projections, has led the City and County to contemplate other uses for the property. Prior to its closure, the court had used LCR for young people who otherwise would have been eligible to be committed to DJJ. Along with the decertification of out of state placements, the closure of LCR represents another option taken off the table for the court to consider for the realignment population.

DJJ Commitments

In San Francisco, young people are typically ordered to an out of home placement when they have had multiple petitions sustained and have not had success on wardship probation supervision. Prior to its closure, young people committed to DJJ often had a series of unsuccessful terms of probation or placements, or their immediate offense was serious enough that the court found a secure facility commitment appropriate. This is true for the 11 young people committed to DJJ between 2016-2020, discussed above, and their offense, supervision, and placement history. Young people also engaged in programming offered at DJJ which included the following:

- *Education*: Five of the young people had completed some educational programming while in DJJ (63%)
 - Engaged in high school and/or some college courses
- *Training/Certification*: Four of the youth had received at least one certification while at DJJ (50%)
 - All four youth received their forklift certification; two received firefighting certification
- *Employment*: Six of the young people had employment while at DJJ (75%)
 - Four worked in general maintenance, three in food services, three in landscaping, and two in firefighting – these are not mutually exclusive as some youth worked multiple jobs
- *Programming*: All youth had participated in several programs while at DJJ (100%)
 - Most common programming included: Counter Point, Aggression Interruption Training, Interactive Journaling (What Got Me Here, Victim Awareness), group/individual therapy.

Closure of Juvenile Hall

San Francisco has undertaken a local process to close the current juvenile hall and reimagine what a non-institutional place of detention will look like for young people who require secure holding. This local process coincides with statewide DJJ realignment, and demands that we are creative, thoughtful, and intentional in designing the full continuum of care for justice involved young people. The legislation requires that the hall close on December 31st, 2021, but at the time of the drafting of this plan, there is not clarity regarding the future of San Francisco's juvenile hall. In the interim, San Francisco's DJJ Realignment Subcommittee has determined that we will use juvenile hall as San Francisco's interim SYTF and revise the SYTF plan once City leadership makes decisions regarding San Francisco's place of detention; to recommend to City leadership to consider co-locating San Francisco's SYTF and San Francisco's future place of detention; and that regardless this place should be healing-centered, family-centered, community-connected, and culturally responsive.

Increase in Young Adults

San Francisco's juvenile justice involved population of Transitional Age Youth (TAY) has grown over the last few years, particularly post SB 823, with TAY now making up over a third of our juvenile hall population and nearly two-thirds of Juvenile Probation's caseload. The juvenile court and Juvenile Probation have extensive experience working with young people as they transition into adulthood, and especially with young people in extended foster care. What is new in San Francisco is to have the highest-level interventions and/or placements for young adults over 18 years old in our own county.

Out of County Young People

As mentioned above, approximately 34% of young people referred to Juvenile Probation live outside of San Francisco. We see similar representation for 707(b) dispositions, 37% of which result in transfers to other counties. It is imperative that our programs and services take this regionality into consideration.

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San Francisco faces DJJ Realignment at a time when there are fewer high-level intervention and placement options for young people with sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses. Simultaneously, there are young people currently going through the court process who may be ordered to higher-level interventions and/or placements. Though our numbers for these highest-level interventions are low, it is essential that San Francisco have a variety of settings and options for young people with sustained 707(b) offenses that emphasize the least restrictive option possible, and that are individualized, culturally responsive, gender-specific, healthy, and safe. Regardless of the disposition, every young person should have the opportunity to grow and transition successfully into adulthood as close to home as possible.

UPDATE

Since Realignment, and our local subcommittee's decision to use our current Juvenile Justice Center (which houses our Juvenile Hall) as our Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) in 2021, San Francisco has had 11 SYTF and juvenile hall commitments, the majority of which have been SYTF commitments. This is much higher than we anticipated given San Francisco's historical commitments to DJJ. All of these commitments have been young men of color and most have been over 18 at the time of their commitment. San Francisco recognizes that it is imperative that we continue to maintain a Secure Youth Treatment Facility and continue working to identify step-down options available for this population. These options must be as safe, healthy, and as normative and similar to life in the community as is possible in a secure or residential setting.

Other populations of young people with sustained 707(b) offenses, who live in the community or who have been ordered to out of home placement, have stayed similar since San Francisco's previous DJJ Realignment Plan submission.

As submitted to OYCR in December of 2023, data for San Francisco in FY 22/23 included the following:

- 34 youth were adjudicated of a 707(b) offense.
- The vast majority of these youth are boys/ young men of color.
- The most serious adjudicated offenses were:
 - Assault: 19
 - Robbery: 13
 - Homicide: 2
- Zero youth were adjudicated of a PC 290.008 offense.
- One youth was transferred from SYTF to a less restrictive program.
- Zero youth were ordered to a fitness hearing.
- Zero youth were transferred to adult criminal court.
- 6 youth were committed to SYTF.
- The youth were between the ages of 17-19 at the time of commitment.
- All six youth are young men of color.

Additionally, since the drafting of our original plan, San Francisco's Juvenile Justice Center is still operational and houses both the pre-adjudicated population as well as our long-term committed youth. The City has not determined whether the current facility will close or what might secure facility/ies might replace it. JPD has worked with an architect and design team to explore potential options, which resulted in a high-level design for a potential new campus for both detained and committed youth, as well as cost projections for that project. This information is now being provided to City leadership.

PART 3: PROGRAMS AND SERVICES (WELF. & INST. CODE §1995(D)(2))

Provide a description of the facilities, programs, placements, services and service providers, supervision, and other responses that will be provided to the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(D)(2) and (d)(8)):

Dispositions for young people with sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses usually fall into one of three settings: 1) wardship probation supervision in the community (26%), 2) out of home placement (25%), or 3) a secure facility (8%). San Francisco already leverages a broad array of programs, placements, facilities, services, supervision strategies, supports, and resources for young people with petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses in each of these three settings, and will continue to do so post DJJ realignment. Concurrently, San Francisco's DJJ Realignment Subcommittee has engaged in a collaborative planning effort to examine existing programs and practices, identify and address gaps, and implement new approaches that are culturally responsive, healing-centered, family-centered, and grounded in partnership between government and community stakeholders to provide services in each setting.

Wardship Probation in the Community: As detailed in Section 2, the majority of young people with sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses are placed on wardship probation in the community, in which the young person lives at home under a set of probation conditions supervised by Juvenile Probation. As of late 2020, deputy probation officers (DPOs) are assigned vertically at intake and stay with each young person through adjudication, and post disposition when applicable. Through this model, DPOs have the opportunity to form a relationship with each young person and their family far before disposition and develop a strong sense of their strengths and needs. Wardship probation should also involve the fostering of connections to community programming, either through prior relationships, probation, defense counsel, or the court.

Out of Home Placement: When a young person with a sustained petition for a 707(b) offense is ordered to out of home placement (OOHP), that young person lives either with a resource family or in a Short Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) for a period of time prescribed by the court, while under the supervision of Juvenile Probation. Unlike young people who are ordered to wardship probation, young people ordered to OOHP first work with a DPO in one of the Vertical Units during the pre-adjudication phase, and are then transitioned to a DPO in the Placement/JCRU unit post disposition for the duration of their placement and their reentry back home.

Placements may be in San Francisco, in another Bay Area County, or, sometimes, further away in different regions of California or even, for some resource families, out of state. If a young person stays in San Francisco, then all of the City's investments, programs, and services are available to them. If a young person is sent to a

placement out of county, there are fewer programmatic and service options from the San Francisco network, and it is much more challenging for San Francisco-based programs to provide services. At STRTPs, the facility is required to provide services to meet each young person's needs. For young people living in resource families, with the support of their DPO and community partners or service providers, the young person and their resource family can access services in other counties. DPOs also initiate Medi-Cal transfers to the county where a young person resides so that they can receive physical and behavioral health services. The Juvenile Probation Department facilitates regular Child and Family Team meetings for all youth ordered to out of home placement, regardless of the placement location.

If a young person turns 18 while in out of home placement, they become eligible for extended foster care (AB12), enabling them to receive benefits, and access supportive and transitional housing options, along with specialized services and supports. Once they have completed probation, they can stay in extended foster care until age 21, if they so wish, and work with a JPD social worker, who provides support and guidance, and ensures that they continue to meet AB12 eligibility requirements.

Typically, when a young person is getting ready to return home from out of home placement, the DPO submits a referral to the Juvenile Collaborative Reentry Unit (JCRU) Case Coordinator at the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice (CJCJ), a community-based partner who has long served young people in San Francisco's juvenile justice system. Once the JCRU Case Coordinator receives the referral, they meet with that young person and help them prepare for their transition home. This Case Coordinator supports them with gathering vital documents, employment, acquiring life skills, transitioning into a special housing program, and whatever else they might need. San Francisco has a dedicated JCRU court calendar, which includes "pre-court" the day before hearings, during which the judge, Juvenile Probation, CJCJ, the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office, and other community providers come together to discuss the young person, their plan, progress and challenges, and troubleshoot solutions to better support the reentry process.

Juvenile Hall: Juvenile hall is the official reception and detention center for youth detained as a result of an arrest for alleged delinquent misconduct or a juvenile court order in San Francisco. The court may also commit a youth to placement at juvenile hall for a prescribed period of time as a disposition, for example for a sustained petition for 707(b) offenses. The San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department, in partnership with the San Francisco Unified School District, Department of Public Health, and 17 community-based organization partners, currently provides evidence-based and culturally responsive programs and services to youth housed in juvenile hall (see Appendix B). All young people committed to the hall are eligible to participate in these programs and leave their living unit to access the education center, the library, the gymnasium, the large outdoor recreation and garden space, and the multipurpose classroom setting where their educational, recreational, and programming needs are met.

While at the hall, young people are engaged in individualized education plans with the goal of achieving their high school diploma. There are GED and HiSET options available for youths whose educational goals would be best served in these formats. For high school graduates, there is access to online community college classes through the City College of San Francisco, and we are working to identify additional post-AA higher education and vocational training opportunities with colleges, universities, and CBOs in the Bay Area.

Currently, the Department of Public Health and community-based organizations provide a variety of programs and services that encourage literacy, self-expression, critical thinking skills, and life skills, and promote job

readiness, as well as social-emotional skills like communication, problem-solving, and self-assessment. All young people committed to the hall and the interim SYTF will be able to engage in this programming array. We will continue to identify and implement long-term programming for young people committed to the facility with a focus on programming that is developmentally aligned, trauma informed, culturally responsive, and grounded in positive youth development, explored in more detail below. In addition, given that young people committed to the hall and the interim SYTF will face longer periods in the facility, we are expanding our visitation policies to ensure connections to their families and circles of support.

Secure Youth Treatment Facility: San Francisco’s DJJ Realignment Subcommittee has voted to use juvenile hall as San Francisco’s interim Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) and to revise our SYTF plan once City leadership makes decisions regarding San Francisco’s current juvenile hall and future place of detention; to recommend to City leadership to consider co-locating San Francisco’s SYTF and San Francisco’s future place of detention; and that regardless this place should be healing-centered, family-centered, community-connected, and culturally responsive. While San Francisco utilizes our juvenile hall for this population as the interim SYTF, young people will have access to all of the services and programming described above. Though the Subcommittee has not identified any specific out of county SYTF options to use at this time, San Francisco will utilize out of county options when and where appropriate, should they align with our values.

When a young person with a sustained petition for a 707(b) offense is ordered to a secure youth treatment facility (SYTF) by the court, the young person will live in a secure facility for a period of time prescribed by the court. While incarcerated, that young person will be assigned a DPO in the Placement/Juvenile Collaborative Reentry Unit (JCRU). Previously, when this small population of young people were sent to DJJ, they were assigned a JCRU DPO who visited them monthly. Also, while at DJJ, that young person was assigned to a parole agent, with whom the JCRU DPO would communicate to help address any issues, champion successes, and help prepare that young person for the parole board. DJJ provided annual progress reports to the Juvenile Probation Department for each young person from San Francisco. Young people returning from DJJ would also go through the Collaborative Reentry Court process detailed above.

As a result of DJJ Realignment, DPOs will have much closer contact with young people ordered to SYTF our juvenile hall. In partnership with the young person being committed, their family, community programs and partners who have been supporting them, and juvenile hall staff, the assigned DPO will create an Individualized Treatment Plan (IRP). This IRP will be submitted to the court for approval and the young person will then transfer to the Placement/JCRU DPO who will support them in implementing their plan while in the SYTF, along with their network of support. The court will be required to review that young person’s progress every six months and determine if they are ready to be “stepped-down” to a non-secure facility, an OOHP, to live with a family member, transition into independent living, or shorten their SYTF commitment term.

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Current Investments Across Probation, Out of Home Placement, & Secure Youth Treatment Facility

Current Investments in Justice-Involved Youth Serving Community-Based Organizations

San Francisco has a robust array of community-based programming and services for young people who are justice-involved. San Francisco invests over nine million dollars from the local Children’s Fund (a voter-approved property tax allocation), JPD general fund, and the state JJCPA and YOBG apportionments in services and programs specifically for justice-involved young people in both the juvenile and adult system. The bulk of this

funding is administered by the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families (DCYF) through their Justice Services portfolio, which funds the following strategies:

Table 1 Justice Services

Strategy Area	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
Cultural Programming	Designed to address the unique needs of youth of color who are pre- and post-adjudicated or are court referred and disconnected TAY who have been charged, indicted or are on active probation by leveraging culturally based approaches designed to reduce the chance of further involvement in the justice system through case management, mentorship, skill building opportunities, educational reengagement, access to resources, life skills workshops and other support.	9	\$1,974,000
Detention-Based	Designed to support programs that help build pro-social skills and resiliency for youth in juvenile detention and disconnected TAY in adult detention. Programs engage participants in positive activities such as enrichment programming, skill and knowledge building activities and other opportunities to build resiliency and see beyond their current circumstances.	9	\$1,433,200
Girls' & Young Women's Programming	Designed to address the unique needs of girls who are pre- and post-adjudicated or are court referred and disconnected transitional age young women have been charged, indicted or are on active probation. Programs focus on promoting the development and resiliency of girls and young women by helping them build the skills and knowledge needed to increase their chance of future success. Programs provide a range of services including case management, mentorship, skill building opportunities, educational reengagement, access to resources, life skills workshops and other supports.	7	\$1,788,000
Multi-Service Programs	Designed to reduce recidivism, ensure successful reentry and help youth and disconnected TAY who have made formal connection with the juvenile or criminal justice systems build the skills and resiliency to prevent further engagement. Multi-Service programs provide a wide range of services including, but not limited to, case management, supportive services, mentorship, skill building opportunities, educational reengagement, access to resources, life skills workshops and connection to other positive activities that will help participants complete court mandates and permanently exit the justice system. Multi-Service programs also provide services that are gender responsive and/ or culturally based and may include family partnership activities as a part of their approach.	6	\$3,823,000

Strategy Area	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
Young Adult Court Case Management	Supports young people in the criminal justice system participating in Young Adult Court.	1	\$800,000

In addition to these specific programs and services for justice-involved young people, DCYF has a series of broader investments that young people can access and leverage which includes the following service areas and strategies:

Table 2 Youth Workforce Development

Strategy Area	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
High School Partnerships	Designed to provide the opportunity for students at Downtown, John O’Connell, Phillip and Sala Burton, and SF International high schools, as well as June Jordan School for Equity to benefit from work-based learning and career exposure experiences that are embedded and intentionally connected to the school day. Programs work closely with school site staff to ensure the work-based learning opportunities align to students’ school-day curricula and support the development of college and career readiness skills.	5	\$2,043,000
Youth Workforce Development	Designed to provide youth ages 14 to 17, justice-involved youth ages 14 to 24, and disconnected TAY ages 18 to 24 with the knowledge, skills, abilities, and experiences that will prepare them for the world of work. Programs offer job readiness and other training, work-based learning experiences and transition planning activities all intended to expose youth to jobs and careers, provide work experience and help them begin to connect their long-term goals with the educational and employment steps needed to achieve them.	34	\$8,729,000
Mayor’s Youth Employment & Education Program (MYEEP)	Citywide collaborative youth employment program that supports the positive development of 9th and 10th graders who have no previous work experience. The MYEEP program provides initial exposure to the workplace, entry-level job readiness training, educational support, youth leadership development activities and meaningful work-based learning opportunities in the non-profit, government and private sectors.	1	\$5,605,000
YouthWorks	Citywide year-round program that teaches 11th and 12th graders crucial job skills while sparking their interest in public service careers. The program provides work-based learning opportunities for participants at a	1	\$1,720,000

Strategy Area	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
	San Francisco City government department, job readiness training and support to ensure that youth are developing career-related knowledge and skills.		

Table 3 Educational Supports

Strategy Area	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
Academic Supports	Designed to provide programming that helps youth get back on track academically and make successful transitions within their academic careers. Programs provide academic support to African American, Hispanic/Latino and Pacific Islander youth that are struggling academically as well as disconnected TAY who are looking to reengage with the educational system and/or working to attain a High School Equivalency credential.	17	\$3,236,000
Alternative Education	Designed to provide opportunities for youth and young adults to obtain their High School diplomas. Programs target youth who are off-track, have attended multiple schools, are suspended or expelled for disruptive and/or delinquent behavior, or have generally been unsuccessful at learning in a mainstream or traditional educational environment.	2	\$1,013,000

Table 4 Enrichment, Leadership, & Skill Building

Strategy Area	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
Identity Formation	Designed to provide opportunities for middle and high school youth to increase their self-esteem and sense of purposefully belonging by focusing on the resiliency, strengths and assets of their personal identity. Programs provide project-based activities that help participants understand the social and historical contexts that influence the many parts of their personal identities. Through these experiences participants analyze systems of power and oppression, develop relationships with positive peer and role models and build self-identity and self-esteem.	18	\$2,850,000
Arts & Creative Expression	Designed to provide elementary, middle, and high school youth and disconnected TAY with opportunities to explore one or more forms of artistic and creative expression. Arts and Creative Expression programs provide project-based activities that allow participants	33	\$4,758,000

Strategy Area	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
	to learn skills and express their creativity while engaging in an artistic discipline.		
Science, Technology, Engineering, & Math (STEM)	Designed to provide learning opportunities related to science, technology, engineering, and math that will help elementary, middle, and high school youth develop 21st-Century skills and competencies. Programs are project-based, hands-on and collaborative and allow youth to work together to investigate a problem, develop possible solutions or explanations, make observations, test out ideas, think creatively and evaluate their findings and process.	17	\$1,902,465
Service Learning	Designed to provide opportunities for elementary, middle, and high school youth and disconnected TAY to practice civic engagement by linking learning with active engagement in their communities. Programs provide project-based activities that foster civic engagement beyond traditional community service with the goal of transforming both the participant and the communities where they reside. Participants conceive, plan, implement and evaluate service-learning projects that produce concrete community impact.	10	\$1,862,000
Sports & Physical Activity	Designed to provide opportunities for elementary, middle, and high school youth, especially girls, to engage in competitive and noncompetitive sports and physical activities and to develop key skills such as teamwork and collaboration. Programs help participants positively connect with their peers and develop increased social awareness, emotional bonds, and self-esteem.	19	\$2,716,000
Youth Leadership, Engagement, & Organizing	Designed to foster youth leadership and encourage middle and high school youth and disconnected TAY to take an active role in their communities. Programs provide project-based opportunities for young people to initiate, participate, lead, and make decisions on projects that are meaningful and have impact beyond one individual.	13	\$1,878,000
Youth-Led Philanthropy	Designed to educate high school youth and disconnected TAY about the process of grant making by training them to administer and support grants to other young people for youth-led projects. Youth-Led Philanthropy programs help participants develop skills related to philanthropic deliberation, decision-making and the implementation of peer support systems. By providing their services to other youth leaders in San Francisco, who are encouraged to solicit grant applications to implement projects that they envision and create, Youth-Led Philanthropy programs provide tangible skill building opportunities as well as the ability	3	\$1,200,000

Strategy Area	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
	to make a real impact both in the lives of young people and in their communities.		

Table 5 Mentorship

Strategy Area	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
Mentorship	Designed to provide middle school girls who are African American, Hispanic/Latino, Pacific Islander or low-income Asian, children of incarcerated parents or disconnected TAY with opportunities to become connected to caring adult role models who can support them in their upward mobility and success. Mentorship programs offer activities that support the development of caring relationships between youth and mentors, individual and group support, connection to needed services and resources and positive social and emotional learning.	5	\$865,000
Connective Services	Designed to provide at-risk youth and disconnected TAY with opportunities to connect to caring adult role models who can help them achieve their goals and build their self-esteem. Connective Services programs promote positive social and emotional learning and use a range of programming models that includes mentoring, activities that help develop caring relationships between youth and staff, individual and group support, connection to needed services and resources, restorative justice practices, positive youth development activities and culturally focused programming.	4	\$343,000

Table 6 Community Collaboratives

Collaborative Name	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
Black To The Future	A citywide, community-driven collaborative that aims to achieve better outcomes for high need, multiple system involved African American youth, transitional age youth and their families. Black to the Future utilizes a network of community-based organizations, coordinated by Young Community Developers, to provide services that address the disparities that affect the African American community in San Francisco.	1	\$4,071,596
Roadmap to Peace	A citywide, community-driven collaborative that is holistic and coordinated and uses restorative justice,	1	

Collaborative Name	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
	resiliency, trauma-informed and intergenerational principles to transform the health and safety outcomes of disconnected Latino youth and transitional age youth. Roadmap to Peace utilizes a network of community-based organizations, coordinated by Instituto Familiar de la Raza, to provide services that address the disparities that affect the Latino community in San Francisco.		

San Francisco is fortunate to have both the will and commitment of our residents and community to invest so heavily in our nonprofit, community-based agencies through our historic Children’s Fund, as well as the network of support, relationships, care, and love that our community providers tirelessly give to San Francisco’s young people.

Current Investments in Mental Health

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions who are ordered to wardship probation, reentering from out of home placement (OOHP), or reentering from the Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF), there are a series of investments, jointly funded by the Department of Public Health (DPH) and DCYF, that provide intensive supervision and case management services (ISCS), as well as behavioral health services for justice-involved young people and their families. Additional programs funded by DPH for justice-involved young people include TRACK, targeted substance abuse and dual diagnosis services; and, FIRST, which provides community based intensive family therapy for youth committed to OOHP. FIRST services begin while youth are in placement and continue for an additional 6-8 months after the transition back home.

All young people in San Francisco, including young people with petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses, can access DPH’s Outpatient Community Clinics across the city, which have language capacity and culturally responsive treatment models, and provide outpatient individual, group, and family therapy. Young people can also access medical services through DPH’s Community Health Programs for Youth (CHPY), which provides primary care medical services for young people ages 12-25 and has several community clinics throughout the city.

Specifically for transitional age youth (TAY), DPH has:

- *DPH TAY FSP (Full Service Partnership)*: Wraparound services for higher acuity TAY, including medication management, case management, and linkages to housing and any other treatment needed
- *Felton FSP*: Pre-psychosis program that provides similar wraparound services as above to TAY who are experiencing pre-psychosis symptoms.

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions ordered to out of home placement, the opportunities for mental health services depend on where that young person has been placed. If still in San Francisco through an

STRTP or with a resource family, they can access all the services detailed above, as well as engage in the FIRST program while in placement. There are only two STRTPs operating in San Francisco, one of which provides intensive clinical and behavioral services. The court may also order the highest needs youth experiencing mental health challenges to a Community Treatment Facility, which provides 24-hour non-medical care and mental health treatment services to children in a secure environment, which are less restrictive than a hospital.

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions who are ordered to an SYTF in San Francisco's juvenile hall, there are many programs and services to support them through DPH, DCYF, and JPD investments.

Special Programs for Youth (SPY) is a DPH-staffed program providing primary, medical, dental, and behavioral health services for youth in juvenile hall. SPY mental health services include:

- Assessment
- Individual therapy
- 24/7 crisis intervention, including risk assessment and safety planning
- Family engagement practices, including staying in touch with families, updating them, and keeping them in the loop regarding their young person
- Group therapy utilizing evidence based and culturally responsive curriculums
- Experiential programming/therapy, including activities that facilitate social skills and executive functions, such as cooking or playing games
- Sex offender treatment (described below)
- Psychiatry services
- Care coordination, including keeping DPOs updated on client's progress, relaying important information back to the young person, connecting with all stakeholders involved in young person's case, sharing information as appropriate, and linking young person back to any community provider

SPY also provides medical services to young people in the hall which include:

- Annual physical exam and onsite care with medical provider
- 24/7 onsite medical services
- Coordination to subspeciality services and/or youth's private provider
- Dental services
- Immunizations
- Reproductive health services

SPY services are delivered by culturally and linguistically diverse staff, trained in trauma-informed healing practices. Many program staff have pre-existing relationships with young people and their families. SPY has a collaborative relationship with community-based providers, including shared electronic health records, especially in service of supporting young people's aftercare plans during their reentry into the community. All SPY services meet BSCC Title 15 and Title 24 standards.

For those young people who require a higher level of care than SPY and juvenile hall can provide, there is only one acute psychiatric hospitalization and treatment facility in San Francisco, which often does not accept justice-involved youth.

Sex Offender Treatment

SPY is also the main Sexual Risk provider serving young people detained for sexual offenses. SPY refers the young person to a specialized unit at DPH that does psychological testing and assessment to determine risk level and level of care, including whether inpatient or outpatient treatment is appropriate. These assessments and findings are then submitted to the court. If the court orders Juvenile Sexual Risk treatment, SPY then will initiate treatment, and may refer out to other providers, depending on the needs of that young person.

Current Investments in Healthy Adolescent & Young Adult Development

San Francisco has deep investments in programs and services that promote healthy adolescent development for youth and young adult development across the city. These investments are funded by a range of agencies, including the Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families, Human Services Agency, Juvenile Probation Department, the Department of Public Health, the District Attorney, the Public Defender's Offices, and the Recreation and Parks Department. For the realignment population, there are varying degrees of investment at each setting level (wardship probation, OOHP, secure facility), with some programs and services that specifically serve justice involved youth, and others that serve young people broadly.

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions who are ordered to wardship probation or are transitioning home from OOHP or an SYTF, there are a wide array of programs and supports, many of which are detailed in the sections above and below. These include programming and services for job training, placement and employment, sports, music, arts, and other enrichments, direct support for young people and their families, restorative justice, school reentry, youth advocacy and support, detention alternatives, and case management support for young people. Other supports and services, some of which are not directly funded by the city, include faith-based community support and informal neighborhood gate keepers, who are influential supports and advocates for many of these young people.

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions ordered to out of home placement, if they are placed in San Francisco, they have access to all the programs and services listed above. We know that San Francisco is rich in resources in a way that many of our neighboring counties are not. In some cases, young people ordered to OOHP in another county can continue working with their community-based case manager, which ensures continuity of relationships and services. There are also some OOHPs that coordinate services with some of San Francisco's community based organizations, but it is not consistent across all OOHPs or community-based programs.

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions who are ordered to an SYTF in San Francisco's juvenile hall, there are programs and services that promote healthy adolescent development including support, self-esteem, and confidence building groups; music and arts programs' meditation and yoga; school and workforce development programs; limited college courses; and, access to therapy. There are also case managers from community organizations who work with young people in the SYTF, youth advocates who support them, and faith communities that bring in services and supports throughout the week. Some staff who work in the SYTF also develop deep connections with young people while they are there and are a source of support throughout their time in custody.

Current Investments in Family Engagement

The juvenile justice system in the United States has historically failed to adequately support, collaborate, leverage, and communicate with families and loved ones of young people in this system, and San Francisco is no exception. There are currently no direct investments in young people's families or loved ones during their justice system involvement. While there are peer supports and system navigation assistance, this work is done entirely on a volunteer basis, with no funding. The community collaboratives and case managers mentioned in Part 3 work with young people who are justice-involved as well as with their families and loved ones, but ultimately the focus is on the young person. The same is true for other system stakeholders, such as defense counsel and probation officers, who may offer support to the family, but whose responsibility centers around the young person.

Family support is critical to supporting young people in this realignment population. Regardless of where the court orders a young person with a sustained petition for a 707(b) offense, there is enormous work that San Francisco must do to include families, communicate, support, and counsel them, and incorporate them as a critical part of a young person's case plan.

Current Investments in Education

San Francisco invests millions of dollars to provide meaningful educational, workforce, and housing opportunities to young people across the city, mostly through the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) and the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families (DCYF).

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions who are ordered to wardship probation, many continue to attend a traditional SFUSD high school or an alternative or continuation high school. SFUSD has counselors who support young people's transitions back into school if their time in the system has kept them from attending. DCYF invests over \$4 million dollars in community organizations that deliver education-related programming and services to San Francisco's most vulnerable young people. These programs and services include culturally responsive academic support, social and emotional awareness and skill-building, career and college awareness, tutoring, and mentoring. DCYF also funds alternatives to traditional high school education that include a charter high school that houses a dorm on its Treasure Island campus, and specifically targets young people who have been failed by public systems; GED prep and test-taking programs; and, alternative-to-high school diploma programs and resources. There are additional local and state investments in San Francisco City College, San Francisco State University, and UC Berkeley that offer current or previously justice-involved high school graduates postsecondary academic opportunities with targeted support and guidance from credible messengers and peer mentors.

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions ordered to out of home placement, academic continuity and opportunities depend on where that young person has been placed. If housed with a San Francisco STRTP or resource family, they can access all the services detailed above. If they are out of county, they may be placed in an STRTP that has its own school on campus or, if with a resource family or placed in an STRTP that does not have an academic program, the young person will be enrolled in a local high school in the county where they reside, with support provided by their DPO.

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions committed to an SYTF in San Francisco's juvenile hall, there are multiple investments in education. SFUSD and the San Francisco County Office of Education, in collaboration with other community organizations, deliver an academic day program that every young person in the hall is required to attend if they have not completed the requirements to earn a high school diploma. Each student

has an individual educational plan (IEP) that includes a connection to an SFUSD school that will be the best fit to help that young person graduate from high school. Every class in juvenile hall has a general education teacher and a special education teacher who assess youth who have not previously been identified for special education, develop that student's IEP, and monitor IEPs and student performance through a co-teaching model.

In addition to academics, education and enrichment programming in the hall includes:

- Social emotional learning
- Health and nutrition, including food, exercise, and effects of drugs and alcohol on the brain and body
- College and career exploration
- Basic writing skills, including research and creative writing opportunities
- Job readiness skills, including resume building, interview prep, soft skills, and other communication skills
- Gardening
- Library periods
- Cinema studies
- Visual arts
- Sketch comedy program
- Computer literacy workshop series

During the pandemic, education program staff developed virtual reality programming as a part of lessons delivered in the quarantine unit, which allow students to walk in civil rights marches, swim underwater, and be immersed in other places, cities, and environments. Once students have completed their high school diploma requirements, they can attend classes virtually at San Francisco City College using SFUSD laptops and Wi-Fi. These students also receive support from SFUSD teachers and juvenile hall counselors as they complete their coursework.

Current Investments in Workforce & Employment

San Francisco is rich in resources and opportunities for workforce development and employment support for young people, adults, and their families, investing over \$172 million in resources per year across 22 City Departments. The bulk of the investments for young people come from the Office of Economic Workforce and Development (OEWD) and the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families (DCYF), which fund organizations to deliver these programs and services in custody as well as in the community. San Francisco also participates in federal reentry grants, though not as much as neighboring counties.

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions who are ordered to wardship probation, or are transitioning from an OOHP or SYTF back to the community, DCYF funds career exposure and work-based learning opportunities that are developmentally appropriate. Their continuum of programs encompasses a range of services, including opportunities for early career introductions, job skills training, exposure to the private sector and career-oriented employment, and targeted programming for high needs young people. Workforce development programs help prepare young people for adulthood by providing opportunities for exposure to career options, teach skills and competencies that are relevant to both education and employment, and ensure that young people have the ability to navigate the labor market. Some of these programs are specifically for justice-involved young people, while others serve all young people in the community. For young adults, there are One Stop Career Centers throughout the city that have linkages to reentry opportunities, and provide job readiness support, as well as opportunities to learn and earn certifications. Many programs offer stipends for

internships and job readiness courses, which is imperative so that young people can earn money while they learn as well.

Current Investments in Transitional Housing

San Francisco has a few different investments across the city that support housing for transitional age youth (TAY) including justice-involved TAY, but none that have been specifically designed with them in mind. Most of these investments are funded through San Francisco's Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing (HSH) or through SF's Human Services Agency (HSA) in partnership with community-based organizations.

Within San Francisco city and county limits, these include emergency or crisis shelter beds for young people who need an immediate place to stay, a TAY-specific navigation center which offers stabilizing services for homeless young people, personalized support, and connections to education and employment, as well as long-term transitional housing opportunities for young people exiting foster care. Additionally, there are other Transitional Housing Plus housing options for young people exiting foster care outside of San Francisco that are accessible to all AB12 eligible young people.

Current Investments for Culturally Responsive Programming

San Francisco's juvenile justice system has stark racial disparities. Black young men are the most disproportionately represented and make up over 50% of the young people on Juvenile Probation's active caseload. This disproportionality requires a particular, specific, and targeted investment. San Francisco has deep investments in programs and services that are culturally responsive to young people from diverse backgrounds. These investments are funded by a range of agencies, including the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families (DCYF), Department of Public Health, District Attorney, Public Defender, and the Recreation and Parks Department, and include many of the community collaboratives and programs detailed above. Given the glaring racial disparities present in this population of young people, all of our interventions and solutions must be culturally responsive – especially for Black and African American, Latinx, and AAPI young people. For the purposes of our population of young people with sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses, there are varying degrees of investment at each setting level (wardship probation, OOHP, secure facility), with some programs and services specific to the juvenile justice system.

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions who are ordered to wardship probation, there are a rich array of community-based resources that are culturally responsive in their staffing, services, and delivery model for Black and African American, Latinx, and AAPI young people that include case management, education support, workforce development and job connections, mental health services, identity formation services (as detailed in DCYF's portfolio above), immigration support, recreation activities, mentorship, and culturally responsive services specifically for girls and gender expansive young people. Many of these programs have deep roots in the neighborhoods and communities where the majority of young people in the realignment population come from, and are best suited to be their support, guidepost, and anchor during their system involvement.

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions ordered to out of home placement, there are some investments that are specifically designed for and culturally responsive to the realignment population. This is the case with the new resource family pilot program, which provides additional investment in resource families to create dedicated placements for young people in the juvenile justice system. The program also provides

culturally responsive, youth-centered strategies, including 24/7 case management and services for youth and resource families, and resource family recruitment from communities most impacted by the justice system. Some formerly impacted young people have found the STRTPs in county to be culturally responsive as well, in identifying and working with young people through their trauma and having culturally competent staff.

For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions committed to an SYTF in San Francisco's juvenile hall, young people have access to community-based services that are trauma-informed and provide programming through the lens of racial equity. As described earlier in the Mental Health section, there is culturally responsive mental and medical health care available for young people while they are in the SYTF. The school in the SYTF delivers an inclusive and culturally diverse and responsive curriculum to students and ensures that young people are assigned a liaison who will help them reconnect with the school district when they are released. Several JPD staff who work in the SYTF in juvenile hall are from the San Francisco communities most impacted by the justice system, including some who were involved in the juvenile justice system themselves as young people. Juvenile hall staff are 69.5% male, 50% are Black or African American, and 88.5% of staff in juvenile hall are BIPOC. These staff play an important role as culturally responsive mentors and role models.

Current Investments for Girls & Gender Expansive Young People

San Francisco invests specifically in girls and gender expansive young people who are involved in the juvenile justice system. Most of these investments are made by DCYF and DPH, and delivered by culturally responsive, gender specific programs with a long history of providing programming, services, and safe, stable, supportive relationships to young women and gender expansive young people across San Francisco. These services include case management, basic needs barrier removal, paid internships, paid participation in groups, mental health and substance abuse counseling, and an array of services specifically designed for young people who have experienced commercial sexual exploitation. All of these services are available for young women and gender expansive young people, regardless of whether they are on probation in the community, in out of home placement, or in an SYTF.

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In San Francisco, our realignment population is comprised primarily of boys and young men of color. This means that we must commit to ensuring that every gap identified by the subcommittee and every solution prioritized to address those gaps must be responsive to the needs of these young people. Additionally, although girls and gender expansive young people make up less than a quarter of the realignment population, San Francisco is committed to ensuring that every solution is considered and examined through a gender-specific lens. Across all settings, San Francisco needs to value and embed choice, voice, basic needs, procedural justice, and culturally and gender-specific resources and supports.

UPDATE

In partnership with JPD and other City agencies, San Francisco's Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families currently is going through its primary RFP process to determine the diverse array of youth programming and services that it will invest in for its 2024-2029 5-year grant cycle, including specific investments in juvenile justice programs and services. This includes programming funded by the Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant. At the time of the drafting of this plan, DCYF has not announced the award recipients and so we will include those updated investments in our next progress submission.

Since the submission of this plan in May 2023, City College of San Francisco has received a Rising Scholars grant to specifically and intentionally engage juvenile justice-involved young students, especially the realignment population, both in and out of custody. They have hired a new Juvenile Justice Services Director and plan to bring in-person classes to the facility this summer as well as work on recruitment and retention of justice involved students out of custody.

PART 4: JUVENILE JUSTICE REALIGNMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS (WELF. & INST. CODE §1995(D)(3))

Overview of Investments:

As described in the following sections, San Francisco will make investments with the Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant (JJRBG) that will prioritize the primary gaps identified by the DJJ Realignment Subcommittee. Our investment in *credible messenger life coaches* aims to build trusting relationships for young people, across all settings, with adults who have similar lived experiences in order to support youth engagement, success with their case plan, and a healthy transition into adulthood. Investments in *whole family support* aim to empower families to be advocates for their loved one, give them a voice in their young person's plan, and provide the resources to support their loved one. *Flexible funding*, including direct support for young people and their families, seeks to address emergent and basic needs so that young people and their families are able to fully participate in their case plan. *Collective training* will include all stakeholders and professionals who interact with this population of young people in the juvenile justice system, and seeks to create a shared approach to best serve young people. Finally, an investment in *personalized programming* in the SYTF will ensure that the individual needs and strengths of each young person, as identified in collaboration with them and their families, can be supported.

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address the mental health, sex offender treatment, or related behavioral or trauma-based needs of the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(A) and (d)(8))

As described in the following sections, San Francisco's JJRBG investments will prioritize the primary gaps identified by the DJJ Realignment Subcommittee—including services that directly or relatedly address behavioral and trauma-based needs, mental health, and sex offender treatment. San Francisco will also leverage our jurisdiction's existing investments in these service areas to support the realignment population.

All of San Francisco's JJRBG investments will emphasize the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's six principles of trauma-informed care:

- Safety
- Trustworthiness & transparency
- Peer support
- Collaboration & mutuality
- Empowerment & choice
- Cultural, historical & gender responsiveness

All of San Francisco's investments aim to promote healing and wellness for young people and their families in a historically traumatic system.

UPDATE

San Francisco has leveraged the experience and expertise of our on-site Department of Public Health clinicians to support youth with sustained sex offenses as well as those with any intensive behavioral health needs. At the request of the court, we are currently looking to identify additional resources and supports for young people who have intensive mental health needs in this population.

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address support programs or services that promote healthy adolescent development for the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(B) and (d)(8))

San Francisco's juvenile justice involved population of Transitional Age Youth (TAY) has grown over the last few years, particularly post SB 823, with TAY now making up half of our juvenile hall population and nearly two-thirds of Juvenile Probation's caseload. The Juvenile Court and Juvenile Probation have extensive experience working with young people as they transition into adulthood, and especially with young people in extended foster care. What is new for us is to have the highest-level interventions and/or placements for juvenile justice-involved young adults over 18 years old in our own county.

San Francisco will use a portion of our JJRBG to provide *collective training opportunities to all system stakeholders who work with the realignment population*, including, but not limited to:

- Probation staff (both juvenile hall/SYTF counselors and deputy probation officers)
- Community program partners
- Judges and other court staff
- Defense attorneys
- Prosecutors
- Police officers/law enforcement partners
- Department of Public Health staff
- School staff
- Neighborhood gatekeepers
- Credible messengers

Multi-disciplinary training of system stakeholders will ensure that all adults providing services or interacting with the realignment population has the mindset, framework, collective language, and operating lens of positive healthy youth and young adult development. This could include, but is not limited to, trainings on cultural responsiveness, gender-responsivity, racial equity, young adult development, positive youth development, cognitive behavioral approaches, and therapeutic interventions. These trainings will also allow system stakeholders the opportunity to learn and work together in service of young people.

UPDATE

After the priorities of the subcommittee were identified through the drafting of this plan, San Francisco JPD, in partnership with the San Francisco Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families, issued a competitive solicitation, to bring in additional programming to the SYTF. Through this solicitation, JJRBG dollars have funded nine additional programs operating in the SYTF. These programs aim to promote healthy adolescent and positive youth development, and equip young people committed to our facility with the skills, knowledge, and power to be successful when they leave. These programs include:

- Border Youth Tennis Exchange: Sport for Healing - a program offering healing centered sports, enrichment, and job readiness activities that includes professional sports instruction and a curated enrichment curriculum of trauma-informed coaching, sport for development, sport psychology, and positive social and emotional expression.
- Five Keys Schools and Programs: Higher Education Tutoring and Navigation - career and college exploration/navigation program that also provides educational support to youth in identifying and pursuing career and academic goals.
- Insight Prison Project: Victim Offender Education Group (VOEG) - an intensive 18-month group program for incarcerated people who wish to understand themselves better, how their life experiences and decisions led them to prison and how their crimes have impacted their victim(s).
- Occupational Therapy Training Program: Life Skills - provides group and individual Occupational Therapy services to help young people develop skills across a variety of contexts of their life including: anger management, frustration tolerance, acceptance, stress management, exploration of interests, and more.
- Sharp Circle, Inc.: Life Ownership Plan Program - a 3-6 month mentorship program which includes a comprehensive consultation to help discover and set a collection of transformational SMART goals, followed by a series of individualized coaching sessions to help identify and overcome internalized obstacles.
- Success Centers: This Way Out-Wraparound Supports – provides flexible programming and services as well as capacity to quickly subcontract with appropriate organizations to provide support for urgent, individualized needs of young people serving a commitment term
- Success Stories: Success Stories Program - provides a 12-week curriculum that addresses root causes of harm and violence by helping participants unlearn destructive beliefs and behaviors. Their program tackles gun, gang, interpersonal, and community violence by acknowledging these behaviors as symptoms of an entrenched patriarchal system and seeks to build safe communities by delivering transformational feminist programs to youth and adults, with an emphasis on people who have caused harm.
- Sunset Youth Services: Parenting Program - a 12-week parenting class based on the evidence-based Triple P Positive Parenting program that includes a Bedtime Story Project in which parents select a book from the public library, practice reading it aloud, and then make a recording of it to give to the child as a way to foster ongoing connection.
- Sunset Youth Services: Vocational Support Program – provides two hands-on vocational training, experiences, and skill tracks: culinary arts and digital arts/sound recording that equip young people with marketable skills in the digital and culinary arts industries while providing opportunities for creative expression, healing, and leadership development

Since the 2023 submission of this plan, San Francisco has partnered with the Roca Impact Institute (RII), an intensive coaching organization, designed to equip institutions and individuals at the center of urban violence with tools and strategies to address trauma, reduce violence and improve outcomes for young people. RII is the coaching arm of Roca, a nonprofit based in Massachusetts that works relentlessly with 16-to-24-year-olds who have experienced extensive trauma and are the primary victims or drivers of urban violence to reduce violence and incarceration. Using JRRBG funds, SF JPD has brought Roca's Rewire Cognitive Behavioral Theory (CBT)

training to San Francisco. RII has trained 45 of our Deputy Probation Officers and Juvenile Justice Center Counselors, on-site partners like clinicians and education staff, and community program partners, like our credible messenger life coaches. Rewire CBT is a seven-skill cognitive behavioral theory approach designed for frontline staff to help young people learn and practice the lifesaving skills they need to heal from trauma and make healthier choices. Developed in partnership with Massachusetts General Hospital, Rewire CBT helps organizations overcome traditional barriers to access, preparing frontline staff to reach the highest-risk young people not consistently served in clinical settings. We hope to continue to expand the reach of Rewire and will hold our fourth cohort starting April 2024.

Through our Credible Messenger Life Coach partnership, Success Centers has been able to bring in the Credible Messenger Mentoring Movement (CM3) to provide technical assistance and professional development opportunities to support the launch of this model that integrates credible messenger life coaches into our SYTF units during all waking hours.

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address family engagement in programs for the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response: Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(C) and (d)(8))

To date, San Francisco has not adequately supported families of young people in our system. This huge, persistent gap in our funding and service structure was identified over fifty times by our subcommittee membership and must be remedied. To that end, San Francisco will dedicate a portion of our JJRBG to fund *whole family support for young people in the realignment population and their families*, across all settings (wardship probation, out of home placement, and in the Secure Youth Treatment Facility). This will include a more expansive definition of family to include individuals identified by the youth as playing a key role in their wellbeing and success.

San Francisco is also dedicated to *expanding family voice* in the juvenile justice process, especially for the realignment population, which includes many communication, coordination, process, and policy based changes to come. For example, including family members as partners in creating their loved one's Individualized Treatment Plan, and expanding who can visit a young person in an SYTF. Some of the elements San Francisco will explore to use JJRBG funding for include:

- Developing a peer mentorship program for family members with young people in the realignment population, so that families are supported in caring for their loved one
- Developing a process to directly support the whole family of a young person, including distributing resources for basic needs
- Developing a family therapy component in custody that can continue in the young person's home, and community to support a successful transition back home
- Creating opportunities for young people and their families to participate in activities together beyond family therapy
- Creating and distributing incentives for families to encourage their participation in therapy, activities, bonding experiences, etc.
- Creating and incorporating alternative, indigenous, mindfulness practices, programs, and services for young people and their families
- Honoring and actively supporting the relationships that families may already have with smaller, less funded programs in their communities.

San Francisco will also use JIRBG funds to create a *flexible funding mechanism* to support basic and emergent needs of youth and their families, such as tools and supplies for work, books for school, transportation assistance, etc.

UPDATE

San Francisco issued a request for proposals for all the elements of family engagement listed above in the Summer of 2022, but only received proposals focused on creating flexible funding mechanisms to support basic and emergent needs of youth and their families in the target population. Three community organizations received this funding and have been providing rapid, direct support for basic and emergent needs to young people and their families since early 2023. As San Francisco moves into a new funding cycle with the Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families, we hope to continue this effort.

San Francisco also intends to continue parenting programming in the SYTF for committed young people as detailed in the previous section and hopes to continue identifying additional family engagement strategies for the entire the realignment population over the coming year.

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address reentry, including planning and linkages to support employment, housing, and continuing education for the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(D) and (d)(8))

The small projected number of young people who will be committed by the court to an SYTF offers San Francisco the exciting opportunity to place *youth voice and choice* at the center and make programming and support for young people *personalized* in a way we haven't been able to previously. As evidenced in Part 3, San Francisco has a wealth of resources for behavioral health, education, workforce, housing, and enrichment support. However, we lack programming in specific areas of note, such as parenting for young adults and higher education opportunities, especially four-year degrees. Based on a young person's personalized plan, San Francisco will ensure that each young person receives the most appropriate program, service, or support that is needed or desired for their growth while in the SYTF, and that those programs and supports follow that young person as they transition to other settings and back into the community. San Francisco will use our JIRBG funds to leverage or augment the services of current and future community program partners, on an individual basis, to ensure that the young people in the SYTF have the services and supports they have identified so that they can thrive, and ultimately transition back into the community successfully.

Personalized programming and support will include, but is not limited to:

- *Education*: Including two- and four-year college, intensive tutoring and support
- *Workforce*: Including certification opportunities and vocational support
- *Behavioral health and wellness*: Including indigenous, nontraditional approaches
- *Parenting*: For young parents in the SYTF
- *Substance Abuse*: Including harm reduction and holistic approaches
- *Reentry/Transition*: Including life skills and financial literacy support.

UPDATE

San Francisco has specifically set aside portion of JJRBG funds for flexible, personalized programming for young people committed to the SYTF to support program components such as one-on-one domestic violence counseling, tuition for higher education, books, hygiene items, bedding, and any other identified needs. We will continue to use this funding to meet the individualized needs of eligible young people in long-term commitments.

Since San Francisco last submitted our DJJ Realignment Plan, we have had our first two releases from SYTF and learned quickly that additional planning was needed to support successful reentry to the community. Our DJJ Realignment Subcommittee created a Reentry Planning Workgroup that will present a series of recommendations later this Spring to the subcommittee about how to adequately and appropriately plan for and invest in reentry services for young people leaving secure commitments in the coming months.

In the interim, one supportive resource for young people transitioning out of SYTF includes Sharp Circle, Inc., detailed in an earlier section, a program that works with each committed young person individually in a mentorship capacity to help them create a Life Ownership Plan. Youth are guided through a process that includes goal setting, strategizing action steps, accepting responsibility for their behaviors, and developing healthy accountable relationships. This process is guided by an individual with his own lived experience and helps participants develop self-reflection and problem-solving skills and assists them in creating a plan that can serve them when they are transitioning to the community.

San Francisco is committed to providing a continuum of reentry housing and programmatic options that best supports each individual young person as they reenter the community from secure commitment. To that end, JPD recently issued a Request for Proposals (RFQ) for transitional housing to support young people leaving long-term secure commitment. We are hoping to identify an array of transitional housing types including: 1) host families, where the resident lives with a caring adult who has been approved by the transitional housing provider, 2) staffed sites, where the resident lives in an apartment, condominium, or single-family dwelling, rented or leased by the transitional housing program provider, in which one or more adult employees of the transitional housing provider resides on site, or 3) remote sites, where the resident lives in a single housing unit rented or leased by the housing provider, in which the resident can, but is not required to, be a co-lessee on the lease. This RFQ builds on previous work done by a Least Restrictive Options Work Group that the subcommittee convened in fall of 2021.

While preparing this RFQ, San Francisco submitted a Letter of Intent to OYCR to support transitions of committed youth to less restrictive programs. San Francisco proposed using OYCR funds to support three components:

- Transitional Housing Program for young people stepping down from SYTF,
- Reentry support from a reentry counselor with whom youth has established, trusting relationship,
- Exploration of partnership with other counties to support step downs/less restrictive alternatives as ordered by the court.

San Francisco is thrilled that OYCR has funded this proposal, enabling JPD to partially fund the transitional housing programs identified through the RFQ for eligible youth. San Francisco will continue

to work with other counties to identify additional less restrictive programs and opportunities for committed young people.

Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address evidence-based, promising, trauma-informed and culturally responsive programs or services for the target population. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(E) and (d)(8))

San Francisco will use a portion of our JIRBG to support *credible messenger life coaches for young people in the realignment population*, across all settings. While San Francisco has a wide array of services, there is a lack of specific and intentional mentorship or life coaching programs and services delivered by people with similar lived experiences. This gap is particularly salient for the largest subset of our realignment population: transitional age young Black men. While San Francisco has high quality programming like this for young women and gender expansive young people, and while there are meaningful programs that employ case managers and other staff with similar lived experience, San Francisco will specifically support credible messenger life coaches that can work with young people regardless of where they are: on probation, in out of home placement, or in an SYTF, and who will work with them throughout their time in the system and beyond. It is the vision of this subcommittee that credible messengers, with the right funding and support, are the best positioned adults in our community to continuously engage with young people, become trusted confidants and advisors, and help young people in a time of crisis to navigate their circumstances through the system, through their challenges and triumphs, and into a successful adulthood.

UPDATE

Using JIRBG funds, through a competitive solicitation process, San Francisco has funded credible messenger life coaches for young people in the realignment population who reside in the community and those residing in the SYTF. In partnership with Success Centers, a community-based organization, Credible Messenger Life Coaches are present during all waking hours from 9am-9pm on the SYTF units. Life coaches are there to support young people during programming and down time and have proven to be integral partners to the everyday workings of these units and in promoting positive youth development. Leveraging their experience and expertise, they have successfully built trusting relationships with young people and staff in the facility.

Describe whether and how the County plans to apply grant funds to include services or programs for the target population that are provided by nongovernmental or community-based providers. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code §1995(d)(3)(F) and (d)(8))

As evidenced throughout this plan, San Francisco has a rich history of investing in and relying on nongovernmental agencies and community-based providers as a core part of programming, services, resources, and support for young people in the juvenile justice system. The DJJ Realignment Subcommittee intends to continue that strategy as we build out new parts of our continuum for realigned young people.

Across the continuum of options for this group of young people, San Francisco's community based organizations provide the bulk of services, support, case management, enrichment, and programming. Community based organizations run our music and arts enrichment programs, our academic support and workforce development programs. Our community partners are the case managers, the group facilitators, the

substance abuse counselors supporting this group of young people. They are integral parts of this work. Clear, consistent, and communicative relationships between City and County agency staff and community based organization staff are necessary to ensure that these young people successfully transition into adulthood and out of the juvenile justice system, whether they are ordered to wardship probation in the community, to an out of home placement, or to San Francisco’s Secure Youth Treatment Facility.

Based on the funding priorities detailed above, San Francisco plans to invest most, if not all, JRBG funds in community programs and services. Investments in credible messenger life coaches, whole family support, collective training, flexible funding—including direct support for emergent and basic needs to young people and their families—and personalized programming in San Francisco’s SYTF will all be investments directly into community programs, young people, and their families. This aligns with our belief that investing in community, young people, and their families is the single most effective way to support our realignment population, their families, and their communities, and promote community safety and wellbeing.

UPDATE

Since the last submission of this plan, San Francisco released two interim RFPs to fund the work detailed above. The strategies funded through the interim RFPs have now been incorporated into DCYF’s larger, more expansive RFP process described above, and new grants will start July 1, 2024. The results of this RFP, which will fund services for five years, are forthcoming. San Francisco will include these results and investments in next year’s plan submission.

PART 5: FACILITY PLAN (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(4))

Provide a detailed facility plan indicating which facilities will be used to house or confine the target population at varying levels of offense severity and treatment need, and improvements to accommodate long-term commitments. Facility information shall also include information on how the facilities will ensure the safety and protection of youth having different ages, genders, special needs, and other relevant characteristics. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code (d)(8))

Facility Description

San Francisco will use our juvenile hall as our interim SYTF and will revise the SYTF plan once City leadership makes decisions regarding San Francisco’s current Juvenile Hall and future place of detention. We will recommend that City leadership consider co-locating the SYTF and San Francisco’s future place of detention and that regardless of where it is, the SYTF should be healing-centered, family-centered, community-connected, and culturally responsive.

Though San Francisco will be using our juvenile hall as the interim SYTF, as there are no other secure spaces in the county, we recognize that juvenile halls were not designed to house young people for long periods of time and are not the ideal setting for a long-term facility. The decision to utilize juvenile hall as the interim SYTF was made with the recognition that part of navigating our best work means doing right by the young people who are currently in the system, while also planning for larger, transformational juvenile justice reform. In San Francisco, this means that we must recognize and fulfill our commitment to every young person in our interim Secure Youth Treatment Facility (SYTF) inside our juvenile hall today, as well as commit to planning and

executing creative, innovative, and equity-based options for the future. Where possible, we will make investments that can be transferrable to other spaces or facilities, and we will continue to work to identify, create, and reimagine what an SYTF will be in San Francisco.

Based on historical data, San Francisco anticipates that a small number of young people with petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses will be ordered to an SYTF, with most, if not all, over 18 years old at time of commitment. Because the numbers are so small, we will house young people committed to the SYTF based on their needs and characteristics, such as level of schooling, age, and/or gender. This means that they may be folded into the general population of our juvenile hall, when appropriate. This approach will ensure that we are able to create a pro-social community, based on youth needs and strengths, that fosters curriculum-based programming, and allows young people the opportunity to live in community with one another. Each young person committed to the SYTF will live in a single occupancy room and will have an Individual Treatment Plan that addresses their programming, service, and support needs.

San Francisco's juvenile hall has a variety of spaces that young people committed to the SYTF will be able to access including:

- *Merit Center*: Space for young adults to interact with staff in a neutral space where they can play table tennis, foosball, video games, table games such as dominoes, chess, card games, bingo, various puzzles, etc.; participate in basic cooking skills; receive personal telephone calls or virtual visits; record music in a recording booth; and, receive haircare or nail services (female)
- *Education Center*: Dedicated space for age-appropriate educational services (high school diploma, GED/Hi-SET, college education services, and vocational training services)
- *Outdoor Space*: Includes a garden which is part of a school program, horticultural services, culinary arts program, gym, and basketball court
- *Library*: Facilitated by the San Francisco Public Library
- *Multi-Purpose Room*: Space for a wide range of on-site programming provided by community partners, including music recording and larger group sessions.

Though San Francisco plans to co-house our SYTF commitments with other young people in the hall who have similar needs or characteristics, we recognize that sometimes interpersonal conflicts might prevent young people from being co-located on same unit. Where necessary, we will take the following measures: make sure each young person can live safely, which may require separation; and 2) employ a model launched this year in our hall, in which credible messengers from the community, hall staff, and young people sit in circle to resolve conflicts. These interpersonal conflicts and relationships are dynamic and because young people may be living together for extended time periods, we must support them in finding a way to do so safely and in community with one another.

Per regulation, San Francisco's juvenile hall classifies young people when they get booked, and re-classifies, at a minimum, every 30 days. Classification is based on age, offense type, and prior system involvement. If classification reveals that there are young people who cannot be safely housed together, we will transfer them to another unit, or open a vacant unit, to allow for a period of separation. The San Francisco juvenile hall is a BSCC-approved secure facility in accordance with Title 24 and Title 15 regulations and requires no facility changes to meet regulation standards.

During the hours that youth are awake, one wide-awake youth supervision staff member is on duty for each five youth in detention, and during the hours that youth are confined to their room for the purpose of sleeping, one wide-awake youth supervision staff member is on duty for each ten youth in detention. Both staffing ratios are higher than regulation standards.

For now, San Francisco's juvenile hall is the only facility that has been identified to house young people with sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses for whom the court has ordered a commitment to an SYTF. We have not yet identified step-down facilities, but we are committed to identifying additional non-secure programs with robust support and services and will update this plan as those become available. Similarly, San Francisco does not currently plan to create specific facilities for, nor have we identified any specific facilities to which we will send, any special populations such as young people with sex offenses, young people with severe and persistent mental health needs, and girls and gender expansive young people. However, the subcommittee voted to use out of county facilities when and where appropriate, and will develop a process to approve other counties' SYTFs and other non-secure facilities, so that the court has an array of options based on the needs and preferences of young people and their families.

Improvements to Accommodate Long Term Commitments

As is true for many other counties across California, San Francisco's juvenile hall was never intended to house young people for long periods of time. For this reason, San Francisco plans to make investments to the space using both the BSCC's Youth Program and Facilities Grant funding as well as leveraged funding from other sources, to make the hall as trauma-informed, home-like, and enriching as is possible in a secure setting until a permanent SYTF is identified. We are committed to making transferrable improvements to the extent possible, so any furniture and/or materials purchased for juvenile hall will be able to move to a permanent location.

These upgrades will include updating furnishings on the units to be more comfortable and home-like, such as couches and chairs as well as furnishings, materials, and supplies in our Education Center, including college-style study carrels and upgraded technological equipment. We also plan to invest in transferrable outdoor materials, like outdoor kitchen equipment for a culinary program and upgraded sports equipment for recreation.

San Francisco will also invest in different types of clothing for young people in juvenile hall to wear for different activities. For example, work clothes and work gear, loungewear, school clothes, etc. that create opportunities for youth to express choice and preference. San Francisco will invest in better bedding, including thicker mattresses, for the young people staying in our juvenile hall. For these kinds of investments, we will leverage existing funding to ensure that all young people in juvenile hall, not just those under commitment to the SYTF, benefit from the upgraded materials and supplies.

As referenced earlier, San Francisco will invest in comprehensive training for all professionals and stakeholders who work with this population of young people on healthy adolescent and young adult development, equity, relationship-building, etc. so that every hall counselor, program provider, and volunteer operate with the same knowledge, have a shared language when interacting with young people, and do their best work. As also addressed in an earlier section, San Francisco will make investments with JJRBG funds to ensure that programming is personalized to each young person's individual treatment plan, needs, and interests.

UPDATE

San Francisco currently has two dedicated units for young people with sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses who are committed to the SYTF or Juvenile Hall. Though we have a low number of commitments, we continue to operate two units for classification and safety reasons. Since the last submission of San Francisco's DJJ Realignment Plan, we have made a series of changes to soften the space: repainted all of the walls, including in the sleeping rooms, of both units, purchased patio furniture for the small courtyards attached to each unit, and replaced/upgraded some of the furniture in the dayroom living space to be more homelike. We have also upgraded the hygiene products available to committed youth, who can now order name brand items on a monthly basis. We give each young person the opportunity to order two sets of sheets (cotton, microfiber, or flannel), two fleece blankets, and a set of towels in the colors and patterns of their choosing. This has created an opportunity for young people to express choice and preference in what their rooms look like and what materials and products they use every day.

Additionally, we have upgraded our large outdoor space and installed an outdoor kitchen area along with picnic tables and a gazebo. Imminently, we will be expanding the tools and materials available for our garden program, run by the school district, including getting an indoor garden system for one of our committed young people who is passionate about gardening and growing fruits and vegetables. We have also converted a unit into a fitness center specifically for long term committed youth. Staff and contractors with experience in personal training guide them through use of the equipment and help them develop fitness goals and plans.

We are planning to order more new furniture for the commitment units that aims to meet the needs of a secure facility, while also feeling homelike and normative. We plan to address the dining area in the shared living space and the sleeping rooms first, purchasing items such as new tables for dining, and shelving and/or bedside tables for the sleeping rooms.

Finally, in partnership with the Roca Impact Institute, San Francisco has also developed a pilot behavior development program that is designed to maintain a safe and secure environment inside the Juvenile Justice Center for young people, staff, and community, while facilitating operational strategies aimed at creating a therapeutic culture that supports positive behavior change. This points and level system promotes and incentivizes positive behaviors and contains clear strategies to address negative behaviors through a trauma-informed skill building repair process.

PART 6: RETAINING THE TARGET POPULATION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(5))

Describe how the plan will incentivize or facilitate the retention of the target population within the jurisdiction and rehabilitative foundation of the juvenile justice system, in lieu of transfer to the adult criminal justice system. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code (d)(8))

San Francisco has not arraigned a youth in adult court since 2017 and it is the intent of all juvenile justice system stakeholders to continue this practice. Both the juvenile and adult justice systems in San Francisco are committed to responding to young people in a developmentally appropriate way. San Francisco’s Young Adult Court, which is a collaborative court model for transitional age young people, ages 18-25 years old, facing felony charges, is evidence of this commitment.

Since 2017 and the passage of Proposition 57, which shifted the discretion of whether a juvenile case should be tried in juvenile or adult court from the prosecutor to the judge, San Francisco has arraigned zero juvenile cases in adult court. Even in previous years, the number of such cases were low. San Francisco is committed to keeping juvenile cases in the juvenile system despite DJJ’s closure.

Table 7 Young People Arraigned in San Francisco Criminal Court Prior to Their 18th Birthday, 2012-2021²

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Arraigned	3	2	5	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convicted	2	1	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

To prevent such transfers from happening in the future, San Francisco will provide a robust continuum of options for young people who commit serious offenses, including a Secure Youth Treatment Facility that has rehabilitative underpinnings, and programming and services that show a true belief in young people’s capacity to change and grow. With this continuum, we are confident that we can give the court the array of options needed to make an appropriate disposition order without transferring the case to adult court.

In the past, and in other counties, transfers to the adult system often happen because there is a desire for longer term commitments. By offering a commitment facility described above, San Francisco will demonstrate that we can serve this population, while also retaining young people in the juvenile system and giving them a real chance at success when they are released.

UPDATE

San Francisco has seen no change in transfers filed for young people to be charged in the adult system. Since the submission of this plan, there have been no transfers of juveniles to the adult system.

PART 7: REGIONAL EFFORT (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(6))

Describe any regional agreements or arrangements supported by the County’s block grant allocation. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response: (Welf. & Inst. Code (d)(8))

As of the drafting of this plan, San Francisco has not embarked on any formal regional agreements or arrangements with other counties. However, the subcommittee has determined that we will send young people out of county when and where appropriate, and will develop a process to approve other counties’ SYTFs so that

² Data does not delineate between cases that were direct files to the adult criminal court and cases that were transferred from juvenile court to adult.

the court has an array of options based on the needs and preferences of young people and their families. San Francisco is especially interested in exploring these for special populations such as girls, transgender and gender expansive young people, young people with sustained petitions for sex offenses, and young people with severe and persistent mental health needs.

UPDATE

As of the updating of this plan, San Francisco is not a part of any regional agreements or arrangements with other counties.

PART 8: DATA (WELF & INST. CODE § 1995(D)(7))

Describe how data will be collected on youth served by the block grant. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response:

The San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department (JPD) implemented a web-based automated case management system in 2018 that enables us to collect and report a comprehensive array of data regarding all youth we serve, including those youth served with JIRBG funds. Categories of data collected include demographics (age, gender, race/ethnicity; zip code); risk/needs assessment outcomes; case data from referral through post-disposition (arrests/referrals, charges, petitions, dispositions); electronic monitoring; out of home placement (placement type, location); secure detention/commitment data (average length of stay, average daily population); case plans; Child and Family Team meetings; contacts/visits; and program/service/treatment utilization (referrals, providers, program types/modalities, outcomes). Data is entered by probation officers, social workers, and support staff, as part of their job functions. Each month, JPD prepares a statistics report for the Juvenile Probation Commission covering nearly all of the categories listed above, that is shared with the public and posted on our web site. This report, as well as the Department's annual report, will be expanded to include descriptive statistics about the realignment population, in addition to the outcome measures described in the next section.

UPDATE

JPD has added data elements to our case management system to facilitate tracking case details specific to the DJJ realignment target population, including dispositions. JPD has also instituted data quality processes to ensure that youth eligible for JIRBG funded services and activities are clearly identified. San Francisco submits all statutorily required data to OYCR on an annual basis.

Describe outcome measures that will be utilized to measure or determine the results of programs and interventions supported by block grant funds. Describe any progress on this element since May 1, 2023, at the end of your response:

San Francisco is committed to developing outcome measures that reflect the guiding values used by the DJJ Realignment Subcommittee in developing this plan. The strategies we have proposed are youth-centered, healing-centered, family-centered, community based, and culturally responsive; with a focus on orienting services around the youth—rather than the stage of their case, preventing deeper system involvement, and addressing racial disparities. As a part of this commitment, San Francisco's DJJ Realignment Subcommittee will form a data working group to further define outcome measure methodology and validate findings.

As described in earlier sections, the San Francisco juvenile justice system experiences longstanding and pervasive racial disparities, particularly for African American or Black young people. These disparities become more severe at each stage of the justice process and are particularly egregious among young people for whom the court sustains 707(b) offenses. It is imperative that JPD continuously monitor racial disparities across all aspects of the juvenile case process, particularly for the realignment population, and for each of the measures defined below. On a monthly basis, JPD will generate statistics including, but not limited to the following:

Case Statistics

By monitoring the following case statistics, San Francisco will remain attentive to racial disparities, as well as any possible net widening for the realignment population, and protect against transfers of realigned youth into the adult criminal justice system.

- Number of petitions sustained (total)
- Number of petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses
- Of petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses, breakdown by number and percentage:
 - Primary sustained offense category
 - Disposition type (wardship probation, out of home placement, juvenile hall, SYTF)
 - Demographics of youth in realignment population: gender, race/ethnicity, age, zip code
- Number of transfers into the adult criminal justice system.

Case Planning & Programming

In order to ensure that we are implementing the JJRBG in line with the subcommittee's guiding values, JPD will also generate statistics on the following case planning and programming activities for the realignment population across all settings:

- Number of case plans developed for the realignment population
- Number of individual rehabilitation plans developed for youth committed to SYTF
 - Percentage of individual rehabilitation plans completed within 30 days of SYTF disposition)
- Program referrals for youth in the realignment population to address the following:
 - Mental health, sex offender treatment, or related behavioral or trauma-based needs
 - Support programs or services that promote the healthy adolescent development
 - Family engagement in programs
 - Reentry, including planning and linkages to support employment, housing, and continuing education
 - Evidence-based, promising, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive
- Outcomes for the program referrals listed above.

Secure Youth Treatment Facility Commitments & Outcomes

For youth committed to SYTF, JPD will also provide statistics on the following:

- SYTF Terms ordered at disposition (Range, Average, Median)
- Length of stay in SYTF (Range, Average, Median)
- Number of young people placed in less restrictive programming to serve the remainder of their baseline term or modified baseline term, and types of less restrictive programming. For youth placed in less restrictive programming: subsequent juvenile referrals, petitions filed, petitions sustained.

UPDATE

On a monthly basis, JPD publicly reports on the current number of SYTF commitments, the average length of stay for youth committed to the SYTF, and dispositions resulting in an SYTF commitment. Due to the very small numbers of youth committed to the SYTF, more detailed statistics regarding the DJJ Realignment population, including demographics, are reported on an annual basis, including through the annual SB 104 report to OYCR.

JPD is currently engaged in a holistic youth outcome research project to build out reporting related to case planning and programming.

PART 9: OTHER UPDATES: DESCRIBE ANY PROGRESS ON ELEMENTS SINCE MAY 1, 2023: (WELF. & INST. CODE (D)(8))

Provide a description of progress made regarding any plan elements and any objectives and outcomes in the prior year's plan, to the extent that they have not already been described above.

All progress is discussed in above sections.