



DJJ Realignment Subcommittee

SAN FRANCISCO JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL'S
DJJ REALIGNMENT SUBCOMMITTEE
7.12.22, 4PM – 5:30PM

Agenda

1. Statement on making public comment
2. Introductions – Roll call
3. FINDINGS TO ALLOW TELECONFERENCED MEETINGS UNDER CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54953(e). (Discussion and Action)
 - The DJJ Realignment Subcommittee will discuss and possibly adopt a resolution setting forth findings required under Assembly Bill 361 that would allow the Subcommittee to hold meetings remotely according to the modified Brown Act teleconferencing set forth in AB 361.
4. Public comment on any item not on the agenda
5. DJJ Realignment Subcommittee Updates (Discussion)
6. Step Down Alternatives (Discussion & Possible Action)
7. Future Agenda items (Discussion)
8. Adjournment



Statement on Making Public Comment

San Francisco Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council's
DJJ Realignment Subcommittee
7.12.22, Agenda Item 1



Introductions & Roll Call

San Francisco Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council's
DJJ Realignment Subcommittee
7.12.22, Agenda Item 2



Findings to Allow Teleconferenced Meetings Under California Government Code Section 54953(e)

San Francisco Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council's
DJJ Realignment Subcommittee
7.12.22, Agenda Item 3

Findings to Allow Teleconferenced Meetings Under California Government Code Section 54953(e)

- On September 16, 2021, the Governor signed AB 361, a bill that amends the Brown Act to allow local policy bodies to continue to meet by teleconferencing during a state of emergency....provided that the policy bodies make certain findings at least once every 30 days
- Most recent emergency order by the Mayor requires all bodies, except BOS and disciplinary hearings, to continue meeting virtually
- Subcommittee must make two findings (and vote) today on whether to continue remote meetings

Teleconferencing Meetings Continued

Must make two findings:

1) That the DJJ Realignment Subcommittee has considered the circumstances of the state of emergency and 2) that one of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of members to meet safely in person

OR

(b) State or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing



Public Comment on Any Item Not on the Agenda

San Francisco Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council's
DJJ Realignment Subcommittee
7.12.22, Agenda Item 4



DJJ Realignment Updates

San Francisco Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council's
DJJ Realignment Subcommittee
7.12.22, Agenda Item 5

YOU ARE HERE

7.12.22



**FALL
2021**

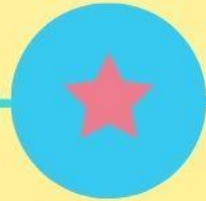
**DECEMBER
2021**

**SPRING
2022**

**SUMMER
2022**

**FALL
2022**

2023



- Subcommittee does gap analyses; determines funding priorities for SF's DJJ Realignment Plan

- Subcommittee votes to approve plan; votes to approve funding priorities for Year One & Year Two of funding; submits plan to OYCR

- Prepare Requests for Proposals for Credible Messenger Life Coaches and Whole Family Support/Direct Funding

- Discuss Step Up/Down Programs, and Out of County Vetting Process
- Release, score, and select grantees for Credible Messenger Life Coaches and Whole Family Support

- Release RFPs for Additional Programming, Step Up/Down Programs
- Planning period for new life coach and family support grantees; programming and services begin

- Year One & Two JJRBG programs and services are delivered
- Planning for FY 2023-24 funding; update DJJ Realignment Plan as juvenile hall replacement is determined
- Review of first full year of DJJ Realignment and SYTF

DJJ Realignment Updates

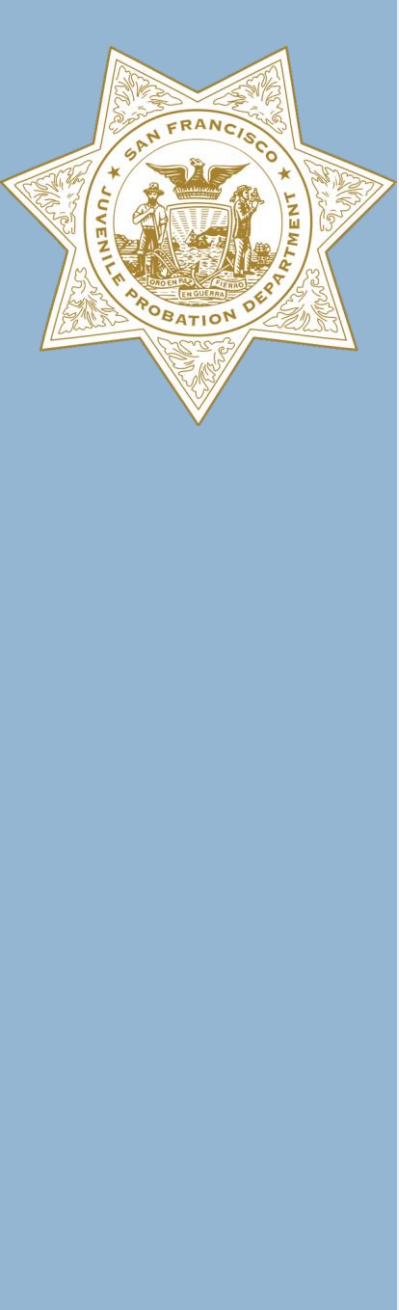
- **Local Updates**

- JJRBG Allocation
- Credible Messenger Life Coaches & Whole Family Support RFP
- ROCA Update

- **Statewide Updates**

JJRBG Year Two Investments (\$2,353,780) July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023	
Credible Messengers (DCYF)	\$ 1,809,423.50
Whole Family Support & Direct Funding for Young People & Their Families (DCYF)	
Personalized Programming in SYTF	
Restorative Justice Programming & Interventions	
Individualized Step Down Support	
Collective Training	
Out of County SYTF Set Aside	\$ 250,000.00
Senior Programming & Planning Specialist 1.0 FTE (DCYF)	\$ 202,354.00
Youth Justice Transformation Coordinator .5 FTE (JPD)	\$ 92,002.50
Total	\$ 2,353,780.00

**Updated JJRBG Allocation adds
\$456,343 to San Francisco's
FY22-23 Budget**



Step Down Alternatives

San Francisco Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council's
DJJ Realignment Subcommittee
7.12.22, Agenda Item 6



Future Agenda Items

San Francisco Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council's
DJJ Realignment Subcommittee
7.12.22, Agenda Item 7

Future Agenda Items

- August 9
 - Out of County Discussion Report Out
- September 13
 - Report Back from Less Restrictive Alternatives Working Group



Adjournment

San Francisco Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council's
DJJ Realignment Subcommittee
5.10.22, Agenda Item 8

Less Restrictive Alternatives for SYTF Eligible Youth

What is an SYTF eligible youth?

An SYTF-eligible youth is any youth, **age 14 or older**, adjudicated on a **WIC 707(b) offense** in the juvenile delinquency courts.

What is a less restrictive alternative?

“a halfway house, a camp or ranch, or a community residential or nonresidential service program”

LIST OF WIC 707(b) Offenses:

- (1) Murder.
- (2) Arson, as provided in [subdivision \(a\)](#) or [\(b\) of Section 451 of the Penal Code](#) .
- (3) Robbery.
- (4) Rape with force, violence, or threat of great bodily harm.
- (5) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.
- (6) A lewd or lascivious act as provided in [subdivision \(b\) of Section 288 of the Penal Code](#) .
- (7) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.
- (8) An offense specified in [subdivision \(a\) of Section 289 of the Penal Code](#) .
- (9) Kidnapping for ransom.
- (10) Kidnapping for purposes of robbery.
- (11) Kidnapping with bodily harm.
- (12) Attempted murder.
- (13) Assault with a firearm or destructive device.
- (14) Assault by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury.
- (15) Discharge of a firearm into an inhabited or occupied building.
- (16) An offense described in [Section 1203.09 of the Penal Code](#) .
- (17) An offense described in [Section 12022.5](#) or [12022.53 of the Penal Code](#) .
- (18) A felony offense in which the minor personally used a weapon described in any provision listed in [Section 16590 of the Penal Code](#)

WIC 707(b) list continued:

(19) A felony offense described in [Section 136.1](#) or [137 of the Penal Code](#) .

(20) Manufacturing, compounding, or selling one-half ounce or more of a salt or solution of a controlled substance specified in [subdivision \(e\) of Section 11055 of the Health and Safety Code](#) .

(21) A violent felony, as defined in [subdivision \(c\) of Section 667.5 of the Penal Code](#) , which also would constitute a felony violation of [subdivision \(b\) of Section 186.22 of the Penal Code](#) .

(22) Escape, by the use of force or violence, from a county juvenile hall, home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp in violation of [subdivision \(b\) of Section 871](#) if great bodily injury is intentionally inflicted upon an employee of the juvenile facility during the commission of the escape.

(23) Torture as described in [Sections 206 and 206.1 of the Penal Code](#) .

(24) Aggravated mayhem, as described in [Section 205 of the Penal Code](#) .

(25) Carjacking, as described in [Section 215 of the Penal Code](#) , while armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon.

(26) Kidnapping for purposes of sexual assault, as punishable in [subdivision \(b\) of Section 209 of the Penal Code](#) .

(27) Kidnapping as punishable in [Section 209.5 of the Penal Code](#) .

(28) The offense described in [subdivision \(c\) of Section 26100 of the Penal Code](#) .

(29) The offense described in [Section 18745 of the Penal Code](#) .

(30) Voluntary manslaughter, as described in [subdivision \(a\) of Section 192 of the Penal Code](#) .

ROBBERY IS A 707(b) OFFENSE BUT NOT ALL ROBBERIES ARE THE SAME

GOING INTO A STORE AND THREATENING THE OWNER FOR THE CASH WITH OR WITHOUT A WEAPON AND TAKING IT = ROBBERY

GOING UP TO SOMEONE AND SAYING "GIVE ME YOUR WALLET OR I'LL KILL YOU" AND THEN RUNNING OFF WITH THE WALLET = ROBBERY

PUSHING A KID AND TAKING THEIR BIKE = ROBBERY

SNATCHING A PURSE WHERE THE OWNER AND YOUTH HAVE A BRIEF PUSH AND PULL FOR THE PURSE = ROBBERY

A YOUTH PUSHING AWAY FROM THE LOSS PREVENTION OFFICER WHO GRABBED THEM IN THE STORE PARKING LOT AS THEY RUN AWAY WITH THE BEER OR THE SHAMPOO OR THE CANDY OR THE CONDOMS OR WHATEVER = A ROBBERY

MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTERS ARE 707(b) OFFENSES BUT NOT ALL MURDERS/MANSLAUGHTERS ARE THE SAME:

A YOUTH SHOOTS AND KILLS THEIR FATHER AFTER YEARS OF WATCHING THEM ABUSE THE FAMILY

A YOUTH KILLS HER PIMP

A YOUTH KILLS ANOTHER YOUTH WITH ONE PUNCH

A PHYSICAL FIGHT ENDS IN DEATH

A YOUTH PUSHES HIS OR HER SIBLING IN AN ANGRY FIGHT AND THE SIBLING FALLS BACK AND HITS THEIR HEAD ON A CEMENT PLANTER AND DIES

A YOUTH SIT IN THE BACK SEAT OF A CAR WITH FRIENDS DRIVING AROUND IN THE RIVAL NEIGHBORHOOD LOOKING TO STEAL A CAR WHEN THE FRONT PASSENGER ASK THE YOUTH IN THE BACK SEAT TO HAND HIM THE GUN ON THE BACK SEAT FLOOR BOARD, THE YOUTH HANDS HIM THE GUN AND THE FRONT PASSENGER SHOOTS AND KILLS SOMEONE

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE CAR ACCIDENT WHERE SOMEONE DIES

YOUTH CAR RACING AND SOMEONE DIES

THE POLICE CHASE THAT ENDS IN A CAR WRECK AND THE PASSENGER DIES

IMPORTANT FOUNDATIONAL FACTS

- NOT ALL YOUTH ARE THE SAME
- NOT ALL FACTUAL SCENARIOS OF 707(b) OFFENSES ARE THE SAME
- NOT ALL YOUTH ADJUDICATED OF WIC 707(b) OFFENSES NEED TO BE IN A SECURE SETTING
- NOT ALL YOUTH COMMITTED TO THE SYTF NEED TO REMAIN THERE FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME

WIC 875 (a)

THE LAW RECOGNIZES
THAT SOME YOUTH AGE
14 AND OLDER
ADJUDICATED OF 707(b)
OFFENSES DO NOT NEED
TO BE COMMITTED TO
SYTF

THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR
A LESS RESTRICTIVE
ALTERNATIVE

BEFORE COMMITTING A YOUTH TO SYTF, the Court must make a finding that “a **less restrictive, alternative disposition** for the ward is unsuitable. In determining this, the court shall consider all relevant and material evidence, including the recommendations of counsel, the probation department, and any other agency or individual designated by the court to advise on the appropriate disposition of the case. The court shall additionally make its determination based on all of the following criteria:

- (A) The **severity of the offense** or offenses for which the ward has been most recently adjudicated, including **the ward's role in the offense, the ward's behavior, and harm done to victims.**
- (B) The ward's **previous delinquent history**, including the adequacy and success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the ward.
- (C) Whether **the programming, treatment, and education offered and provided in a secure youth treatment facility is appropriate to meet the treatment and security needs** of the ward.
- (D) Whether the goals of rehabilitation and community safety can be met by assigning the ward to an alternative, less restrictive disposition **that is available to the court.**
- (E) The ward's age, developmental maturity, mental and emotional health, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and any disabilities or special needs affecting the **safety or suitability of committing the ward to a term of confinement in a secure youth treatment facility.**

WIC 875

THE LAW RECOGNIZES THAT NOT ALL YOUTH IN SYTF NEED TO REMAIN IN SYTF FOR THE DURATION OF BASELINE TERM OF CONFINEMENT

“(e)

(1) The court shall, during the term of commitment, schedule and hold a progress review hearing for the ward not less frequently than once every six months. In the review hearing, the court shall evaluate the ward's progress in relation to the rehabilitation plan and shall determine whether the baseline term of confinement is to be modified. The court shall consider the recommendations of counsel, the probation department and any behavioral, educational, or other specialists having information relevant to the ward's progress. At the conclusion of the review hearing, the court may order that the ward remain in custody for the remainder of the baseline term or ***may order that the ward's baseline term be modified downward by a reduction of confinement time not to exceed six months. The court may additionally order that the ward be assigned to a less restrictive program, as provided in subdivision (f)***”

WIC 875

THE LAW RECOGNIZES
THAT YOUTH IN SYTF
CAN BE TRANSFERRED
TO A LESS
RESTRICTIVE
PROGRAM UPON
MOTION OF
PROBATION OR THE
YOUTH

(f)(1) Upon a motion from the probation department or the ward, the court may order that the ward be **transferred from a secure youth treatment facility to less restrictive program, such as a halfway house, a camp or ranch, or a community residential or *nonresidential* service program.** The purpose of a less restrictive program is to facilitate the **safe and successful reintegration of the ward into the community...**

In making its determination, the **court shall consider** both of the following factors:

(A) The ward's overall progress in relation to the rehabilitation plan during the period of confinement in a secure youth treatment facility.

(B) The **programming and community transition services to be provided, or coordinated by the less restrictive program**, including, but not limited to, any educational, vocational, counseling, housing, or other services made available through the program.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A LESS RESTRICTIVE ALTERNATIVE?

PREVENT CONFINEMENT PER WIC 875(a) (3): Developing suitable less-restrictive alternatives, or "step-downs" may prevent the need for removal from the community of any SYTF-eligible youth.

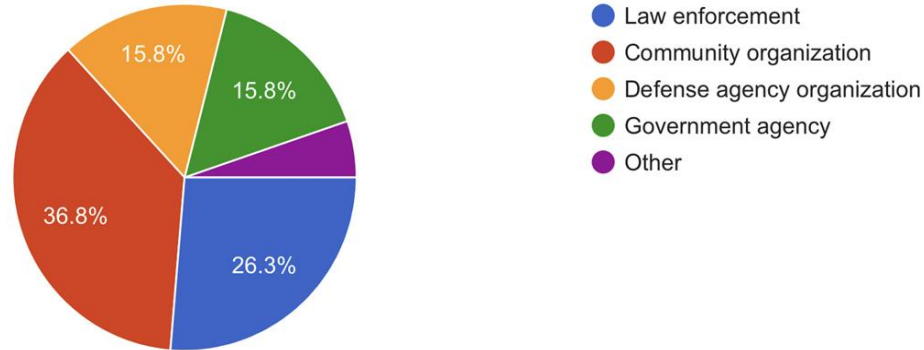
RELEASE FROM SYTF AS SOON AS APPROPRIATE TO A LESS RESTRICTIVE PROGRAM PER WIC 875(e) and/or (f): For youth that have been committed to the SYTF, the court may at any time decide to release them to a less-restrictive alternative.

SAFE AND SUCCESSFUL REINTEGRATION OF THE WARD INTO THE COMMUNITY

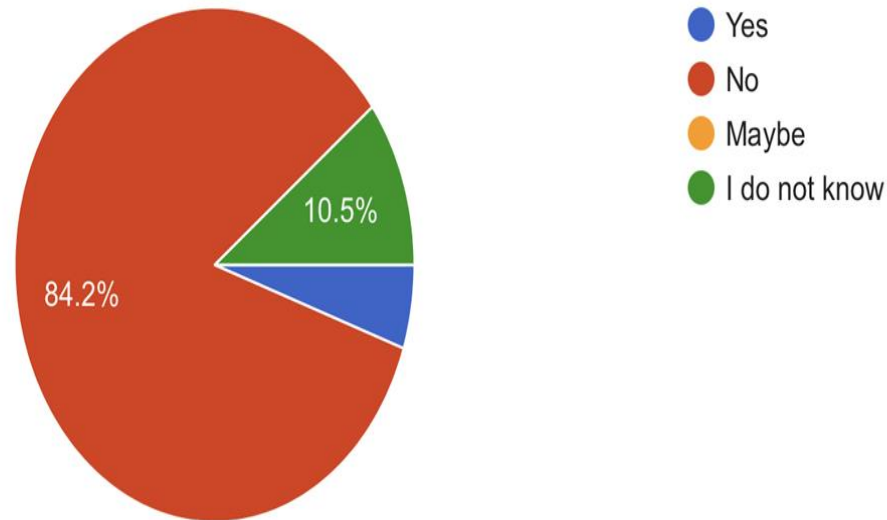
SURVEY RESULTS

“Less Restrictive Alternatives” and/or Step Down Options

Types of agencies where responders work



Do you believe that the court has sufficient less restrictive or step-down alternatives available?



If yes, please describe the programs you are considering.

- Only one “yes” response
- Responder listed Horizons Unlimited as a resource with programs that “empower, nurture, and transform the lives of Latino and other youths of color, ages 12-26.”

If no, please describe why you believe there are not sufficient step-down alternatives available, and how programs can be supported so that they better meet the needs of the relevant population.

- No step-down options for high-risk offenders
- there are not enough culturally competent, structured, evidence based, clinical options available to support the youth and their families.
- Lack of culturally appropriate, well-trained, staff and clinicians
- Lack of programming specifically designed to address the needs of the LGBTQIA+ youth population
- Insufficient community access/involvement.
- Ideas include:
 - Need to build community based step-downs that provide support in a family like setting. These could include family foster care, kinship, and THP FC with or without enhanced supports for the youth and caregiver.
 - Homelike residential placements and specialized options for mental health or substance abuse
 - Rehabilitation centers/Day Programs within the community from which youth can return home at night
 - Acknowledgement of wide spectrum of needs, from mental health care, to vocational training, sports teams, and arts and crafts
 - Send more youth to “33rd” Boy’s Shelter and invest in making the program stronger

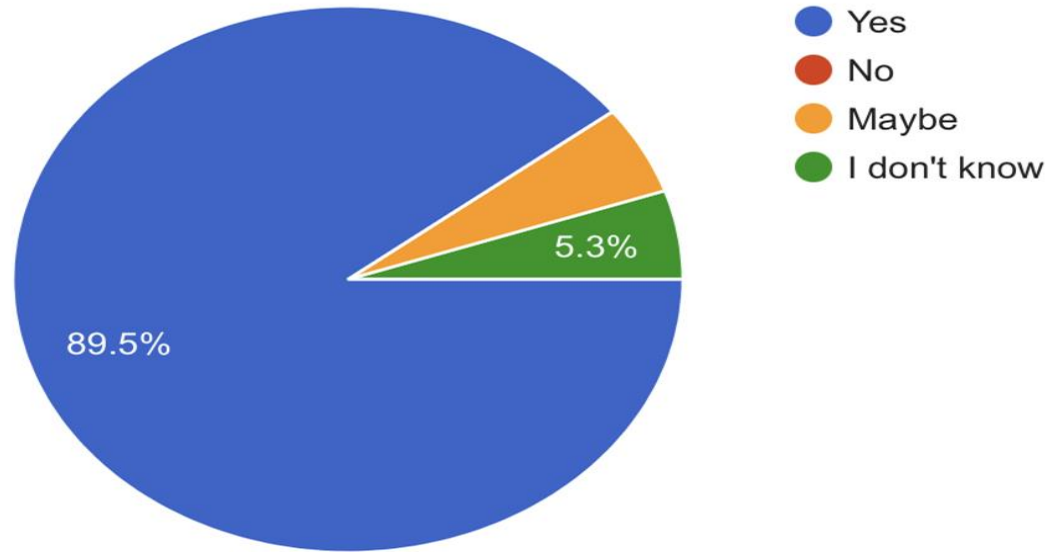
If “I don’t know,” please elaborate, including a description of any information you do not currently have that you wish were available to you.

- Unfamiliarity with all the programs
- Requests for a comprehensive, full list of step-down alternative services and providers, as well as availabilities and program criteria
- One respondent also asked will step downs be modeled like Parolee Halfway Houses?

How can we promote the development of additional suitable step-down alternatives?

- Start by asking currently incarcerated youth what they need
- Use and Invest in 33rd Boy's Shelter
- Formulate consistent achievable standards across settings
- Build them at 375 Woodside
- Open Log Cabin Ranch
- Partner with Trade Unions to build programs for youth
- Provide financial resources, as well as therapeutic programs and vocational programs
- Invest in settings
 - Engage community programs that have credible histories of working with youth
 - City departments, building a pathway for developing credible messengers, teachers, therapists
 - Partner with an existing agency and help fund/run it
 - Fund, buy, create sober living units
- Money plays a big role: living wages and supported rent support sustainable more successful programs.

Would you like to see the individual rehabilitation plan for youth designed and implemented across all three settings: in community, in placement, and in a secure facility (including SYTF)?



Please elaborate on your response to the previous question.

- Consistency is vital, and coordination among all partners is key
- Create cohesive plans from Secure Track to community. Ensure that agencies work collaboratively
- Create highly individualized and dynamic treatment plans that are reassessed and adjusted with time and circumstance changes. No to the cookie cutter approach
- Locked institutions are the least effective environment to provide supportive services. The vast majority of youth do not need to be in a locked setting.
- Could the IRP be informed by some of the principles used in the CFT plan?

Less Restrictive Alternatives - In Community

List programs in the community that you are familiar with, and describe their programs that you believe make them suitable as less restrictive options. Please also include areas for development that would enhance their suitability.

- SF Boys Shelter, CJCJ, Sunset Youth Services, Omega, Instituto de Familia de la Raza, Samoan Community Development Center, CYC, Instituto and Mission Neighborhood, Collective Impact, Ella Hill Hutch
- Good Will, Treasure Island Jobs Corps Center, Jewish Vocational Services, Success Center
 - Employment and training opportunities
- IFR
 - Latinx services with mental health, cultural enrichment, case-management focus
- SYS
 - Family-style services using music as a language youth can understand/want to participate in

How can SYTF-eligible youth be supported to succeed in community?

- Solid support team of no more than 3 people
- Keep youth that remain in community occupied
- Intensive, hands-on supervision by Probation, in a manner that builds trust with families and offers praise for moments that would be otherwise missed. Adapt the level of supervision as appropriate
- Food, housing, and employment assistance
- With adults/peers support that care and have appropriate training
- Residential settings out of their county of residence
- Limit long-term incarceration and have robust programs that ensure growth and development while youth are incarcerated

What specific services should be provided for these youth to remain in community or to help them succeed upon return? Why?

- Consistent vocational and educational programming that holds them accountable
- GPS, gang intervention, victim empathy, life skills, counseling through community-based agencies that understand San Francisco street politics
- Partner with community services that supply food and housing security, documentation access, and linkage services. Paid for housing and living expenses, therapy, and case-management mentoring.
- Support for families so that they are able to support and nurture young people
- Access to fun activities, i.e. camping, sailing, hiking, etc.

What programs or features should be avoided for these youth to remain in community or to succeed upon return? Why?

- Staff that is not trained to work with this particular population should not work with them
- Highly intrusive and punitive programs do not build on or support the strengths of youth. These tend to be less successful and risk disengagement
- Overuse of electronic monitoring, excessive policing and use of search conditions to invade a youth's home, overuse of law enforcement to monitor youth and families. These stigmatize youth and families in their communities.
- Agencies that are "too intimidated to report the truth"

Please describe your perspectives and preferences for house arrest or electronic monitoring

- These measures do not work effectively. The technology and accountability is lacking.
- Graduated system: 24-hour house arrest with permission to leave for work/school/programming. Adjust to curfew as time goes on.
- Youth need to earn release or removal of GPS so they can learn, otherwise they will continue the same behaviors
- In certain cases, it is appropriate.
- There is absolute overuse and reliance on house arrest and EMS. Youth are traumatized and stigmatized by these shackles.
- Devices need to be more discreet.
- More positive interventions would work better.

Less Restrictive Alternatives - Placements

Please list out-of-home placement options that you are familiar with, and describe features that you believe make them suitable as step-down options. Please also include areas for development that would enhance their suitability.

- There are no juvenile programs that I am currently aware of that would be able to serve our secure track youth who need a step-down placement.
- Youth often need to be out of the city/community to avoid revenge
- Almost all out-of-home placements that I am familiar with are outdated
- Boy's Shelter in SF is the most practical SF step-down, but programming needs to be improved and changed to a youth-centered model that provides incentives for youth to remain and progress at their own speed.
- Glen Mills in PA is like a college campus with educational and vocational resources, open campus within a small community.

Please describe your perspectives/preferences for length of stay in a placement.

- 6-12 months of detention as to reintroduce to society and support self-sufficiency
- 6-8 months
- Maximum of 6 months, 1-3 month preference
- There are no general rules on this/should not be a specific time limit
- There should be flexibility in length of stay based on the progress and needs of the youth

Describe your perspectives and preferences for programming in placements

- On-site therapeutic and life skill services. Mental health and physical health programming. Therapy, employment, vocational training, education, sports/recreation, supervision, mentoring.
- Supervision: Curfews, no contraband, no drugs, confidentiality about residents, no onsite visits for safety and to decrease neighborhood frama
- Programming should be as individualized as possible
- Community-based, culturally competent, professional, well-paid staff and clinicians

Describe your perspectives/preferences for education in placements

- Life skills, online courses
- Have partner agencies do workshops for various needs
- Complete education where youth left off
- Access to high school if needed and college if desired
- Community school

Describe your perspectives/preferences for therapy in step-down placements

- Absolutely necessary
- Ideally community-based
- Use of other cultural therapies, including drumming, art therapy, meditation, etc.
- On-site individual and group therapy sessions
- Family therapy sessions if possible

Should youth be able to earn early release?

- Mixed responses: some simply no, some yes through successful completion of activities
- Be mindful of optics; don't want to create public backlash in cases of serious crimes/murder

Perspectives on punishment: How and when should a placement address behavioral challenges or rule violations?

- Positive behavioral interventions are more effective than punishment or taking things away. Build on a youth's strengths: incentive and model the behavior you want to see. It is critical that programs build trust with youth
- Detention for youth who don't follow the rules or can't control their behavior
- Increased chores, earlier curfews, longer sentences, community service (i.e. serving food, dropping supplies off to homeless), weekends in custody
- Goals and expectations must be laid out and consequences clearly defined
- Graduated sanctions

How and when should a placement reward youth?

- Achievements made in the placement itself: significant efforts, leadership, excelling in goal attainment, etc.
- Special outings, providing youth with opportunities they have never experienced. Professional sports events, a special movie night, a gift that they want for their hobby/interest, sports equipment, later curfew, etc, free time, activities they enjoy
- Money and early release

Describe your perspectives for restorative justice in step-down placements

- Restorative justice counseling
- Very important
- Youth need to understand the impact of their actions; hear from people about what it is like to have someone in their life taken.
- Conversations with friends/family members of victims, not necessarily in their own cases
- Should be incorporated in all programming, by well-trained restorative justice practitioners and not guards
- Set clear expectations, give fair options and opportunities, a voice and a trusted sounding board

how to best achieve gender, sexual orientation, and cultural responsiveness in step-down placements

- Highlight differences and learn about differences in a class or programmatic-wide posters
- Guest speakers
- Any discrimination should not be tolerated and should result in removal from the program
- All programming should follow best practices related to recognizing the preferred gender and sexual orientation of youth
- Access to appropriate health care
- Staff training
- Consistent practices that support equity; not performative efforts

Proposal

- Create a work group to develop recommendations to the DJJ Realignment Subcommittee
- Work group can propose realistic/workable guidelines for less restrictive programs and porpoise practical ideas on how to support these less restrictive programs (funding, resources, partnerships etc)
- Bring it all back to the DJJ Realignment Subcommittee in September

Describe any other perspectives and preferences for step-down placements you would like the DJJ Realignment Subcommittee to consider

- The committee should include a member from the workforce development agency of the city, Office of Economic and Workforce development
- Extensive training for justice partners, including community services, to create strong step-down placements. Funding is vital: service providers should be paid well enough to support themselves
- Open Log Cabin Ranch, with proper programming and re-entry services.