



City and County of San Francisco YOUTH COMMISSION

MINUTES - Draft

Tuesday, January 3, 2023
5:00 p.m.

IN-PERSON MEETING with REMOTE ACCESS

Members: Emily Nguyen (Chair, D11), Ewan Barker Plummer (Vice Chair, Mayoral), Steven Hum (Legislative Affairs Officer, Mayoral), Raven Shaw (Legislative Affairs Officer, Mayoral), Gabrielle Listana (Communications & Outreach Officer, D6), Astrid Utting (Communications & Outreach Officer, D8), Chloe Wong (D1), Allister Adair (D2), Qien Feng (D3), Maureen Loftus (D4), Hayden Miller (D5), Ann Anish (D7), Yoselin Colin (D9), Vanessa Pimentel (D10), Sahara Frett (Mayoral), Yena Im (Mayoral), Tyron S. Hillman III (Mayoral).

Present: Chloe Wong, Allister Adair, Qien Feng, Hayden Miller, Gabbie Listana, Ann Anish, Astrid Utting, Yoselin Colin, Vanessa Pimentel, Emily Nguyen, Ewan Barker Plummer, Steven Hum, Raven Shaw, Yena Im, Tyrone S. Hillman III.

Absent: Maureen Loftus (excused), Sahara Frett (unexcused).

Tardy: None.

The San Francisco Youth Commission met in-person with remote access, and provided public comment through teleconferencing, on January 3, 2023, with Chair Nguyen presiding.

1. Call to Order and Roll Call for Attendance

Chair Nguyen called the meeting to order at 5:10pm.

On the call of the roll:

Roll Call Attendance: 15 present, 2 absent.

Chloe Wong present
Allister Adair present
Qien Feng present



Maureen Loftus absent
Hayden Miller present
Gabrielle Listana present
Ann Anish present
Astrid Utting present
Yoselin Colin present
Vanessa Pimentel present
Emily Nguyen present
Ewan Barker Plummer present
Steven Hum present
Raven Shaw present
Sahara Frett absent
Yena Im present
Tyrone S. Hillman III present

A quorum of the Commission was present.

Commissioner Utting, seconded by Officer Shaw, motioned to excuse Commissioner Loftus. The motion was carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call vote: 15 ayes, 2 absent.

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Qien Feng aye
Maureen Loftus absent
Hayden Miller aye
Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Emily Nguyen aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
Sahara Frett absent
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye

Action: Commissioner Loftus's absence excused.



2. Communications

Alondra Esquivel Garcia, Director of the SFYC, shared communications and meeting announcements with Commissioners.

3. Approval of Agenda (Action Item)

No discussion, and no public comment.

Commissioner Miller, seconded by Officer Utting, motioned to approve the January 3, 2023 full Youth Commission meeting agenda. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 15 ayes, 2 absent.

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Qien Feng aye
Maureen Loftus absent
Hayden Miller aye
Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Emily Nguyen aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
Sahara Frett absent
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye

Action: Agenda Approved.

4. Approval of Minutes (Action Item)

a. December 19, 2022 (Packet Materials)

Officer Utting amended the minutes to reflect that her excused absence at the December 19, 2022 full Youth Commission meeting was excused. No public comment.



Officer Utting, seconded by Commissioner Colin, motioned to approve the amended December 19, 2022 full Youth Commission meeting minutes. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 15 ayes, 2 absent

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Qien Feng aye
Maureen Loftus absent
Hayden Miller aye
Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Emily Nguyen aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
Sahara Frett absent
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye

Action: Minutes Approved.

5. Public Comment on matters not on Today's Agenda (2 minutes per comment)

No public comment.

6. Resignation Letter - Commissioner Frett (discussion and action item)

a. Presenter: YC Staff

Director Esquivel Garcia read the resignation letter for Commissioner Frett, in addition to Commissioner Frett's attendance record, due to their violation of the Youth Commission attendance policy. Vice Chair Barker Plummer asked if there was any communication between staff and Commissioner Frett, and Director Esquivel Garcia said that the Commissioner asked for alternatives rather than resignation. Commissioners also asked if there was any precedent or possibility of a resigned Commissioner being re-appointed.



Commissioner Colin, seconded by Officer Utting, motioned to approve the resignation letter of Commissioner Frett. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 15 ayes, 2 absent

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Qien Feng aye
Maureen Loftus absent
Hayden Miller aye
Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Emily Nguyen aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
Sahara Frett absent
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye

Action: Commissioner Frett's resignation letter accepted.

7. Sexual Harassment and Assault Resolution (first reading and discussion)

- a. Presenters: Chair Nguyen, Vice Chair Barker Plummer, Commissioner Im, and Commissioner Loftus.

Commissioners introduced the resolution, in addition to the background of why this resolution is being presented. Officer Hum asked for his submitted amendment to be included in the language presented in the resolution, and Officer Shaw asked about the process of how youth voices would be included in the 'Safer Schools Task Force'. Commissioner Colin highlighted grammatical amendments that should be made by the next reading, and asked for clarification about the language around specific cases of sexual assault. Commissioner Miller asked what metrics other school districts have used that have been successful, and how the culture of sexual harassment and assault can be addressed directly in a tangible way. Chair Nguyen agreed that there should be metrics to compare progress, in addition to a more in-depth educational curriculum taught in SFUSD on these issues. Commissioner Anish said higher education institutions should also be included in this conversation. Officer Utting said it would be helpful to



have the details of the reporting process during and after that process takes place, so that students understand the full scope. Commissioner Adair, Commissioner Colin, and Commissioner Hillman all agreed that specific language needs to be included. Commissioner Im asked what the boundaries are when it comes to naming cases or individuals. Commissioner Pimentel supports this resolution, and would like to see more testimonials included, in addition to ages since the definition of 'youth' can vary wildly. Commissioner Wong supports including quotes in the resolution. Commissioner Colin stated that some accountability measures of those processes in specific cases should be included. Officer Shaw wanted to emphasize increased access to both mental health resources and safe spaces.

No public comment.

8. Stop Pretext Stops Resolution (second reading & action)
a. Presenters: Officer Shaw and Commissioner Colin.

Commissioners read the updated resolution, in addition to the context of the changes that have been made since the last full Youth Commission meeting, where there were several proposed amendments by Commissioners. Commissioner Miller thanked the authors for writing the resolution, appreciated the incorporation of feedback into the newest version, and amended the resolution to include a final clause on who the resolution will be sent to:

“THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the 2022-2023 San Francisco Youth Commission directs the YC staff to send this resolution to the Mayor Office, San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Police Department, the Police Commission, the Department of Police Accountability.”

No public comment.

Commissioner Colin, seconded by Commissioner Miller, motioned to approve the Stop Pretext Stops Resolution with the newly added amendments. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 15 ayes, 1 absent

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Qien Feng aye
Maureen Loftus absent
Hayden Miller aye



Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye
Vanessa Pimentel aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
~~Sahara Frett n/a~~
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye
Emily Nguyen aye

Action: Stop Pretext Stops Resolution passes as amended.

Chair Nguyen called for a 10 minute recess, with no members in dissent, at 6:30pm

Chair Nguyen called the meeting back to order at 6:42pm.

On the call of the roll:

Roll Call Attendance: 15 present, 1 absent.

Chloe Wong present
Allister Adair present
Qien Feng present
Maureen Loftus absent
Hayden Miller present
Gabrielle Listana present
Ann Anish present
Astrid Utting present
Yoselin Colin present
Vanessa Pimentel present
Ewan Barker Plummer present
Steven Hum present
Raven Shaw present
~~Sahara Frett n/a~~
Yena Im present
Tyrone S. Hillman III present
Emily Nguyen present



A quorum of the Commission was present.

9. Freeway Resolution (first reading and discussion item)

- a. Presenters: Chair Nguyen, Vice Chair Barker Plummer, Commissioner Miller.

Commissioners introduced the resolution, in addition to the background of why this resolution is being presented. Chair Nguyen spoke on the divisive nature of freeways in her personal experience, and Vice Chair Barker Plummer talked about the history of how freeways have perpetuated institutional racism, as well as divided and destroyed many communities of color across the nation. Commissioner Miller also stated that freeway removal has been done before in San Francisco, and that it's created people-centered spaces for all.

Staff recommended to direct the resolved clauses toward advising the Board of Supervisors and Mayor's Office directly, since the Youth Commission can only directly advise them both. Commissioner Wong recommends that the reference to higher crime rates be more specific. Commissioner Adair supported the resolution and said it was well done. Commissioner Im was skeptical at first, but came around to supporting it through the proposed language. Officer Shaw stated that she does understand the impacts on the BIPOC community that the freeway removal would have, but wants to make sure that if the freeway is removed, it's done in a way to still support the movement of people around the city. Commissioner Miller said the resolution could be strengthened by shortening the language, and Chair Nguyen said that would be considered by the next meeting. Commissioner Feng said the resolution language was long, and asked for clarification on the goal of the resolution. Chair Nguyen clarified that this resolution is to urge the Board of Supervisors and Mayor to urge Caltrans to fulfill the study that was planned. Commissioner Miller also said there should be a distinction if I-280 should be included in this. Chair Nguyen said that I-280 should be included in that study since the study hasn't been conducted yet.

Public Comment:

Caller 1 (Kevin Ortiz): The caller believes that it's young people's responsibility to learn about the history and abuse of urban planning. They want the members of the Youth Commission to table the resolution until they reach out to members of the community, and not to repeat the same mistakes of the past.

Caller 2 (Erick Aguello): The caller read a letter from the American Indian Cultural District, and wants community organizations to be included in the process of any



decision regarding the Central Freeway. They believe that studies should be done with race and equity in mind.

Caller 3 (Luis Avalos): The caller wants Youth Commissioners to table this and listen to what the community has to say, as previous callers stated.

10. Retreat Update (discussion item)

a. Presenter: YC Staff

Chair Nguyen called for a recess due to the internet interruption at 7:35pm, with unanimous approval. Chair Nguyen resumed the meeting at 7:37pm, when the internet connection resumed.

Staff presented updates on the agenda for the Youth Commission's Mid-Year Retreat on Saturday, January 14th, 2023. Specialist Zhan also specified that private and personal information would be discussed during recess, since this meeting must be public. Vice Chair Barker Plummer asked for clarification if the community advocacy training would be with San Francisco Rising's 401(c)(3), which staff confirmed it would. Commissioners asked for clarification about what the dress code will be for the photoshoot at the retreat.

11. Reviewing Civic Engagement Survey (discussion and action item)

a. Presenter: Officer Utting

Officer Utting presented the updates on the Civic Engagement Survey, and there was conversation

Vice Chair Barker Plummer, seconded by Commissioner Miller, motioned to table this item to the January 17, 2023 full Youth Commission meeting. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Roll Call Vote: 15 ayes, 1 absent

Chloe Wong aye
Allister Adair aye
Qien Feng aye
Maureen Loftus absent
Hayden Miller aye
Gabrielle Listana aye
Ann Anish aye
Astrid Utting aye
Yoselin Colin aye



Vanessa Pimentel aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Steven Hum aye
Raven Shaw aye
~~Sahara Frett n/a~~
Yena Im aye
Tyrone S. Hillman III aye
Emily Nguyen aye

Action: Agenda item tabled to January 17, 2023 full Youth Commission meeting.

12. Meeting Debrief - Chief Katie Miller, JUV (discussion item)

- a. Presenters: Commissioner Pimentel and Commissioner Colin.

Commissioner Pimentel and Commissioner Colin discussed their takeaways from the meeting with Chief Katie Miller from the Juvenile Probation Department. Commissioners said that the Board of Supervisors took no action on the 39 recommendations made towards the closure of Juvenile Hall, due to the lack of verification of state laws, policies, and regulations. Commissioner Colin clarified that Chief Miller said the State of California would need to take action in order for any further movement to close or radically change the current structure of Juvenile Hall to be more rehabilitative. Commissioner Colin also said that they are resistant to making any physical changes to Juvenile Hall since potential action is possibly in the works, so they're not willing to make those investments. Currently, there are 14 youths in Juvenile Hall. Chief Miller asked the Youth Commission to potentially pass a resolution, hold a hearing to discuss these issues, and/or put these recommendations into our budget and policy priorities on how to best address the issues within Juvenile Hall. Staff clarified the situation and restrictions with the timeline of closure, state law changes, and other important information.

13. Budget and Policy Priorities - Basic Needs Discussion (discussion item)

- a. Presenter: YC Staff

Specialist Zhan presented questions on how the Youth Commission can create budget and policy priorities that would be youth-centric, and are focused on ensuring that all youth in San Francisco have their basic needs met. Commissioner Miller brought up the lack of access to public restrooms as one issue, as well as access to healthcare in general. Commissioner Colin brought up access to sanitation is critically important, as well as access to legal services. Commissioner Adair said that access to open spaces for people and the community to recreate and be in the outdoors, along with a clean surrounding environment. Chair Nguyen said that access to social and emotional



education, and expanding mental health and educational materials to all. Officer Utting brought up the importance of access to therapy and mental health services.

Specialist Zhan also walked Commissioners through the calendar for the upcoming weeks and months in regards to the Youth Commission's Budget and Policy Proposals for the 2023-2024 budget. Chair Nguyen also said that we can discuss whether or not the Commission should have an official budget committee, but that will be discussed further at the mid-year retreat.

14. Committee Reports (discussion item)

a. Executive Committee

i. Legislative Affairs Officers

Officer Shaw gave updates on the most recent of legislative actions from the Youth Commission, but noted that there hasn't been much since the Board of Supervisors continue to be in legislative recess until January 9th.

ii. Communication and Outreach Officers

Officer Utting announced that the Comms meetings would soon resume, and that the Comms team would start to post on social media with the recently passed YC resolutions and legislation referred memos.

iii. General Committee Updates

Vice Chair Barker Plummer stated that the Executive Committee did not meet on December 28, 2022 since it was during the holiday season.

1. Youth Commission Attendance

No discussion.

b. Housing, Recreation, and Transit Committee

Commissioner Anish gave updates on recent HRT Committee's last meeting in December, and the ongoing progress on multiple resolutions and discussions.

c. Civic Engagement and Education Committee

No major updates.



d. Transformative Justice Committee

No major updates.

e. LGBTQ+ Task Force

Commissioner Pimentel gave updates that the task force hopes to meet with community organizations to better align the Youth Commission's legislative priorities with CBO's resources and services.

No public comment.

15. Staff Report (discussion item)

Director Esquivel Garcia requested that Commissioners finish their online trainings, and asked for Commissioners to request copies if they want physical copies of official meeting documents. Specialist Zhan gave updates on future budget priorities, and for final community organization presentations. Specialist Ochoa gave updates that he is sending emails for folks to reschedule 1:1's and meetings, and for Commissioners to request what community-based organizations they'd like to speak at either committee or full Commission.

No public comment.

16. Announcements (this includes Community Events)

Director Esquivel Garcia announced that most full Commission meetings until March are likely to be in City Hall's Room 278, due to the conflicting holidays that fall on Mondays for the upcoming months.

No public comment.

17. Adjournment

There being no further business on the agenda, the full Youth Commission adjourned at 9:13pm.

1 [Study of Freeway Removal]

2 **Resolution urging the City and County of San Francisco to further urge and**
3 **collaborate with the California Department of Transportation to study and explore**
4 **the removals of the Central Freeway and the Interstate 280 Freeway with**
5 **consideration of its impact on marginalized communities.**
6

7 WHEREAS, On November 28, 2022, California Senator Scott Wiener (District 11)
8 sent a letter to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) requesting a study
9 on the removal of the Central freeway¹; and

10 WHEREAS, When United States President Dwight Eisenhower created the
11 Federal Aid Highway Act in 1956, he created a foundation for mass suburbanization and
12 an economy centered on the automobile,² and as the act facilitated highway
13 construction, these highways facilitated the economic development of predominantly
14 white communities while facilitating the physical and economic destruction and
15 underdevelopment of Black and low-income communities³; and

16 WHEREAS, Between 1993 and 2017, highway planners built more than 30,000
17 miles of freeway lanes in the country's 100 largest urban areas, according to
18 Transportation for America, a national advocacy group,⁴ and a *Los Angeles Times*

¹ "Forget the Central Subway—What's Happening With the Central Freeway?," *San Francisco Standard*, <https://sfstandard.com/housing-development/forget-the-central-subway-whats-happening-with-the-central-freeway/>.

² "How freeways bulldoze California communities of color," *Calmatters*, <https://calmatters.org/housing/2021/11/california-housing-crisis-podcast-freeways/>.

³ Deborah N. Archer, *Transportation Policy and the Underdevelopment of Black Communities*, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3797364#.

⁴ Rayla Bellis, *Transportation for America The Congestion Con: How More Lanes and More Money Equal More Traffic*, [Page 4], <https://t4america.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Congestion-Report-2020-FINAL.pdf>.

1 investigation found that out of 200,000 people who lost their homes in that time period,
2 nearly two-thirds of them resided in Black and Latino neighborhoods⁵; and

3 WHEREAS, Planners of the interstate highway system routed many highways
4 directly and intentionally through Black and Brown communities, and

5 WHEREAS, Deborah Archer, professor at the New York University School of
6 Law, explains that “The highway development popped up at a time when the idea of
7 integration in housing was on the horizon. And so very intentionally, highways were
8 sometimes built right on the formal boundary lines that we saw used during racial
9 zoning. Sometimes community members asked the highway builders to create a barrier
10 between their community and encroaching Black communities”⁶; and

11 WHEREAS, Archer continues, “our system exists not to develop, but to under
12 develop Black people. To affect this underdevelopment, racism is embedded into the
13 core of power, the economy, culture, and society. The result is that Black people have
14 been intentionally sacrificed to feed America’s growth and expansion”, demonstrating
15 how the construction of highways benefited white communities, while exploiting Black
16 communities”⁷; and

17 WHEREAS, The late Congressman John Lewis described this discrimination
18 when he said “the legacy of Jim Crow transportation is still with us. Even today, some of
19 our transportation policies and practices destroy stable neighborhoods, isolate, and

⁵ Liam Dillon and Ben Poston, “Freeways force out residents in communities of color — again,” *Los Angeles Times*
<https://www.latimes.com/projects/us-freeway-highway-expansion-black-latino-communities/>.

⁶ “A Brief History Of How Racism Shaped Interstate Highways,” NPR, <https://www.npr.org/2021/04/07/984784455/a-brief-history-of-how-racism-shaped-interstate-highways>.

⁷ Archer, *Transportation Policy*, [Page 1].

1 segregate our citizens in deteriorating neighborhoods, and fail to provide access to jobs
2 and economic growth centers”⁸; and

3 WHEREAS, In a 2016 Dear Colleague Letter, the then-secretaries of the United
4 States Departments of Housing and Urban Development (Julián Castro), Education
5 (John B. King, Jr), and Transportation (Anthony R. Foxx) acknowledged how the
6 intersection of transportation, housing, and education policies created and maintained
7 concentrated poverty and racial segregation which continues to impede economic
8 mobility and access to opportunity from marginalized communities”⁹; and

9 WHEREAS, Archer explains, “highways, roads, bridges, sidewalks, and public
10 transit have been planned, developed, and sustained to pull resources from Black
11 communities that are subsequently deployed and invested to the benefit of
12 predominantly white communities and their residents”, showing how freeways
13 specifically perpetuate the underdevelopment of Black communities”¹⁰; and

14 WHEREAS, The transportation sector is the single largest source of greenhouse
15 gas emissions in California, and according to the state’s most recent pre-pandemic
16 inventory, the transportation sector accounts for 41%, or 171 million metric tons, of the
17 state’s Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e) emissions, and in San Francisco,
18 transportation accounts for 2.2 million metric tons CO₂e, or roughly 47% of emissions¹¹;
19 and

20 WHEREAS, The highway system carries high volumes of traffic volumes, and
21 therefore high concentrations of greenhouse gas emissions, other particulate matter,
22 volatile organic compounds, brake dust, tire wear, and noise pollution¹²; and

⁸ Archer, *Transportation Policy*, [Page 8].

⁹ Archer, *Transportation Policy*, [Page 10].

¹⁰ Archer, *Transportation Policy*, [Page 1].

¹¹ Letter by Scott Wiener, “Caltrans Central Freeway Letter,” November 28, 2022,
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qDBIKNdhZXyejOi3bbiqRBADm2l3kXgy/view>.

¹² Letter by Scott Wiener, “Caltrans Central Freeway Letter,” November 28, 2022,
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qDBIKNdhZXyejOi3bbiqRBADm2l3kXgy/view>.

1 WHEREAS, People who live near major highways have an increased likelihood
2 and severity of health problems associated with exposure to pollution from traffic,
3 including higher rates of asthma, cardiovascular disease, impaired lung development in
4 children, preterm and low-birthweight infants, childhood leukemia, and premature
5 death¹³; and

6 WHEREAS, Youth, older adults, people with preexisting cardiopulmonary
7 disease, and people of low income in particular have higher risks for health impacts
8 from air pollution near roadways¹⁴; and

9 WHEREAS, Finding alternatives to freeways is consistent with the City's climate
10 goals, as the 2021 San Francisco Climate Action Plan which laid out a climate action
11 framework across six sectors, including the transportation and land use sector, aimed at
12 least 80% of all San Francisco trips would be low-carbon trips, meaning trips by transit,
13 walking or biking by 2050¹⁵; and

14 WHEREAS, According to SF StreetsBlog, "The highest instances of pedestrian
15 fatalities are reported to center around freeway ramps that spill the highest volumes of
16 motor traffic onto wide, one-way arterial roads in the city's eastern neighborhoods. In
17 SoMa, a growing residential population is walking in some of the city's harshest
18 conditions"¹⁶; and

¹³ "Near Roadway Air Pollution and Health: Frequently Asked Questions," United States Environmental Protection Agency, https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-11/documents/420f14044_0.pdf.

¹⁴ "Near Roadway," United States Environmental Protection Agency.

¹⁵ *San Francisco's Climate Action Plan 2021*, [Page 16],

https://sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/events/cap_fulldocument_wappendix_web_220124.pdf.

¹⁶ "City's Pedestrian Crash Toll Dwarfs Preventative Safety Costs," Streets Blog SF, <https://sf.streetsblog.org/2011/04/12/citys-pedestrian-crash-toll-dwarfs-preventative-safety-costs/>

1 WHEREAS, The areas surrounding the Central Freeway have “long been
2 blighted by the ugly, noisy freeway and its presence has caused the surrounding
3 neighborhoods to be marginalized and blighted. This imaginative proposal will help
4 revive this part of the City and create opportunities for much needed new housing”, said
5 a student at the University of California, Berkeley¹⁷; and

6 WHEREAS, In addition to eliminating or significantly mitigating these problems,
7 ripping out the three miles of the Central Freeway and 101’s 200-foot right of way could,
8 all together, make space for some 13,000 new homes¹⁸; and

9 WHEREAS, The late San Francisco Mayor Ed Lee, SPUR, and the Spring 2014
10 graduate design studio at UC Berkeley explored and endorsed the proposal to take
11 down the spur of Interstate 280 from 16th Street northward and replace it with a
12 landscaped multiway boulevard, noting that this section of freeway was underutilized
13 and its removal could simplify the Caltrain Downtown Extension and California High
14 Speed Rail projects and allow for new housing to be built¹⁹; and

15 WHEREAS, There have been many other examples of highways that have
16 turned to successful community spaces, while also preventing harmful impacts on
17 marginalized communities; for example, when the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake in San
18 Francisco damaged the elevated double-decker Embarcadero Freeway, officials turned
19 the area into the Embarcadero which has now become a beautiful water-facing,
20 pedestrian-friendly urban boulevard, and became one of the most popular attractions in
21 the city²⁰; and

¹⁷ Robert Steuteville, “Urban repair through freeway removal,” CNU, <https://www.cnu.org/publicsquare/2021/04/22/urban-repair-through-freeway-removal#:~:text=A%20mile%2Dlong%20section%20of,to%20the%20I%2D80%20interchange>.

¹⁸ Roger Rudick, “SPUR Talk: Bury or Tear Down US-101 and the Central Freeway,” StreetsBlog SF, <https://sf.streetsblog.org/2022/11/18/spur-talk-bury-or-tear-down-us-101-and-the-central-freeway/>.

¹⁹ John Norquist, *A Freeway-Free San Francisco*, [Page 18], https://www.cnu.org/sites/default/files/freeway-free-san-francisco_0.pdf.

²⁰ Claire Wang, “Federal Highway Removal Program Raises Hopes in California,” The American Prospect, <https://prospect.org/infrastructure/building-back-america/federal-highway-removal-program-raises-hopes-in-california/>.

1 WHEREAS, Traffic increases from the Embarcadero Freeway removal predicted
2 by Caltrans and others failed to materialize, and traffic actually improved without the
3 freeway because the network of local streets, which were underutilized because of the
4 nearby freeways, were able to manage a great deal of traffic capacity²¹; and

5 WHEREAS, The property tax base for the city increased and thousands of units
6 of affordable housing were added, and since the freeway removal, John Norquist from
7 the Congress for the New Urbanism in *A Freeway-Free San Francisco* wrote “the
8 Embarcadero boulevard has prospered with added jobs, increased retail sales, and new
9 housing, including thousands of affordable units”²²; and

10 WHEREAS, In 1999, voters approved a proposition to build Octavia Boulevard to
11 replace the concrete section of the Central Freeway west of Market Street that was
12 severely damaged 10 years earlier,²³ and in 2003, the Central Freeway ramp north of
13 Mission Street was demolished, plans for the new Octavia Boulevard were approved,
14 and in 2004 construction on the new Octavia Boulevard began²⁴; and

15 WHEREAS, In 2004, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed Resolution
16 No. 304-04 urging the San Francisco County Transportation Authority (SFCTA) to study
17 relocating the freeway’s on-and off-ramps and urging Caltrans to work with the city to
18 study alternatives to the freeway, and postpone retrofits in order to to lessen the
19 negative impacts on the surrounding neighborhoods²⁵; and

²¹ Norquist, *A Freeway-Free*, [Page 5].

²² Norquist, *A Freeway-Free*, [Page 10].

²³ “Forget the Central,”

²⁴ “Timeline / A look back at Octavia St. and the Central Freeway,” *San Francisco Chronicle*, <https://www.sfchronicle.com/news/article/Timeline-A-look-back-at-Octavia-St-and-the-2680322.php>.

²⁵ “Resolution urging the Governor to postpone future retrofits of the Central Freeway deck and to commit the State to participate in a study of alternative future configurations for the Central Freeway,” San Francisco Board of Supervisors, <https://www.sfbos.org/ftp/uploadedfiles/bdsupvrs/resolutions04/r0304-04.pdf>.

1 WHEREAS, The land beneath the section north of Market Street has been
2 redeveloped into housing and Octavia Boulevard while the remainder south of Market
3 Street was repaired,²⁶ and according to Norquist from the Congress for the New
4 Urbanism in *A Freeway-Free San Francisco*, "The transformation of the Hayes Valley
5 around Octavia Boulevard has been remarkable. What was once considered a high-
6 crime, depressed area of San Francisco is now thriving"²⁷; and

7 WHEREAS, according to the Project for Public Spaces, after the transformation
8 of Octavia Boulevard, there was a 75% increase in transit trips, a large increase in
9 housing production, a 23% increase in employment, an increase in home values, and a
10 new development of a park²⁸; and

11 WHEREAS, In a follow-up study of the Octavia Boulevard freeway closure,
12 Caltrans concluded that a public information campaign alerting drivers of alternatives
13 was a success and that drivers learned new ways to navigate the city by car, and it was
14 evident that a traffic increase did not ensue after a segment of urban freeway was
15 removed²⁹; and

²⁶ Alex Mullaney, "Any Plan for the Central Freeway Must Be Community-Led, New Coalition Says," San Francisco Standard, <https://sfstandard.com/transportation/future-plans-central-freeway-community-coalition/>.

²⁷ Norquist, *A Freeway-Free*, [Page 10].

²⁸ "Octavia Boulevard: Creating a Vibrant Neighborhood from a Former Freeway," Project for Public Spaces, <https://www.pps.org/article/octavia-boulevard-creating-a-vibrant-neighborhood-from-a-former-freeway#:~:text=The%20city%20accomplished%20this%20by,light%20fixtures%20and%20brick%20color.>

²⁹ Henderson, "Conservative Fight," FoundSF.

1 WHEREAS, In 1973, the San Francisco City Planning Commission and Board of
2 Supervisors adopted the Transit First Policy, “giving top priority to public transit
3 investments as the centerpiece of the city's transportation policy and adopting street
4 capacity and parking policies to discourage increases in automobile traffic. This policy
5 encourages multi-modalism, including the use of transit and other transportation
6 choices, including bicycling and walking, rather than the continued use of the single-
7 occupant vehicle”, as stated in the San Francisco Planning Department’s Transportation
8 Element of the General Plan³⁰; and

9 WHEREAS, Norquist from the Congress for the New Urbanism wrote that,
10 “Transit, walking, and cycling, if properly planned for, are viable ways to move through
11 urban spaces—and these modes add to street vitality. When San Francisco built the
12 double-decked Embarcadero along its waterfront, it claimed the space for cars and little
13 else. When the Embarcadero was removed, people returned to the area and today co-
14 exist with the streetcar, buses, and cars”³¹; and

15 WHEREAS, A provision in the 2005 San Francisco General Plan’s
16 Transportation Element called for a comprehensive study the removal of the Central
17 Freeway south of Market Street and an “analysis of the impacts and benefits on
18 surrounding neighborhood livability, local and regional transportation, especially Muni
19 and regional transit services, and economic impacts”³², but the study was never done³³;
20 and

³⁰ "San Francisco General Plan," San Francisco Planning, <https://generalplan.sfplanning.org/>.

³¹ Norquist, *A Freeway-Free*, [Page 16].

³² "San Francisco," San Francisco Planning.

³³ "Forget the Central,"

1 WHEREAS, The Planning Department was said to be updating the transportation
2 section of the General Plan in 2022 and what will happen to the section regarding the
3 comprehensive study of the Central Freeway and the impact of its removal is yet to be
4 seen³⁴; and

5 WHEREAS, The Planning Department's chief of staff, Dan Sider, said the
6 department still has not conducted any meaningful engagement on the freeway removal
7 study³⁵; and

8 WHEREAS The 2022 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) established the new
9 Reconnecting Communities Pilot discretionary grant program, funded with \$1 billion for
10 the next 5 years for planning grants and capital construction grants, as well as technical
11 assistance, to restore community connectivity through the removal, retrofit, mitigation, or
12 replacement of eligible transportation infrastructure including freeways³⁶ which the
13 Central Freeway would qualify for; and

14 WHEREAS, States, local governments, metropolitan planning organizations, and
15 nonprofit organizations can apply for a planning grant to study the feasibility and
16 impacts of removing, retrofitting, or mitigating an existing eligible facility or to conduct
17 planning activities necessary to design a project to remove, retrofit, or mitigate an
18 existing eligible facility³⁷; and

³⁴ Mullaney, "Any Plan," San Francisco Standard.

³⁵ Mullaney, "Any Plan," San Francisco Standard.

³⁶ "Reconnecting Communities Pilot Program – Planning Grants and Capital Construction Grants

³⁷ "Reconnecting Communities," United States Department of Transportation.

1 WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco is eligible for a planning grant
2 from the Reconnecting Communities Pilot program to study and complete the following;

3 1) Current traffic patterns on the facility proposed for removal, retrofit, or mitigation and
4 the surrounding street network; transportation network capacity; alternative roadway
5 designs or other uses for the right-of-way; impacts to the mobility of freight and people;
6 impacts to the safety of the traveling public; cost; anticipated economic impacts and
7 environmental impacts both human and natural, 2) Public engagement activities to
8 provide the public opportunities to provide input into a plan to remove and convert an
9 eligible facility, and 3) Other transportation planning activities required in advance of a
10 project to remove, retrofit, or mitigate an existing facility to restore community
11 connectivity, as determined by the Department of Transportation³⁸; and be it,

12 RESOLVED, the 2022-2023 San Francisco Youth Commission urges the City
13 and County of San Francisco to identify relevant historical documents, and grant
14 sources to develop freeway removal plans, such as the Reconnecting Communities
15 Pilot program, in order to support communities affected by freeways; and, be it

16 FURTHER RESOLVED, The 2022-2023 San Francisco Youth Commission urges
17 the the City and County of San Francisco to complete the study on the freeway removal
18 from the San Francisco Planning Department General Plan's Transportation Element;
19 and, be it

20 FURTHER RESOLVED, The 2022-2023 San Francisco Youth Commission urges
21 Caltrans to work with San Francisco to identify alternatives to the existing Central
22 Freeway spur, for which a study has already been explicitly called for, and as well as
23 the Interstate 280 Freeway; and, be it

³⁸ "Reconnecting Communities," United States Department of Transportation.
Commissioner(s) Nguyen; Miller, Barker Plummer
YOUTH COMMISSION

1 FURTHER RESOLVED, The 2022-2023 San Francisco Youth Commission urges
2 the City and County of San Francisco to center the voices of marginalized groups,
3 seeing that more than 100 organizations—many of which are community-serving
4 nonprofits and cultural districts sent a letter to the Planning Department and city officials
5 asking to be in the center of any and all actions made in regard to the 1.2-mile section
6 of elevated freeway forming the boundary between SoMa and the Mission³⁹.

³⁹ Mullaney, "Any Plan," San Francisco Standard.

1 [Equitable Access to Open Space]

2 **Resolution urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to support and provide**
3 **funding for public transportation services to the Marin Headlands, Camp Mather,**
4 **Golden Gate Park, and other recreational destinations in the Bay Area and Calling**
5 **for the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department, San Francisco County**
6 **Transportation Authority, and San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department to**
7 **develop a plan to reduce public transit delay along 9th Avenue and Martin Luther**
8 **King Junior Drive.**

9
10 WHEREAS, According to the American Public Health Association, “Access to
11 nature has been related to lower levels of mortality and illness, higher levels of outdoor
12 physical activity, restoration from stress, a greater sense of well-being, and greater
13 social capital”¹; and

14 WHEREAS, according to a report by the Center for American Progress,
15 “Students who spend more time outdoors, including students from low-income
16 backgrounds, tend to perform better on standardized tests, demonstrate more
17 enthusiasm toward school, and have fewer attendance problems. According to one
18 study, simply having more tree cover in a neighborhood could account for as much as
19 13 percent of variance in student outcomes; the study found the positive effect to be
20 strongest in schools that faced the most external socioeconomic challenges.” but the
21 study also noted “People of color, families with children, and low-income communities
22 are most likely to be deprived of the benefits that nature provides.”²; and

¹<https://www.apha.org/policies-and-advocacy/public-health-policy-statements/policy-database/2014/07/08/09/18/improving-health-and-wellness-through-access-to-nature>

² <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/the-nature-gap/>

1 WHEREAS, According to the Trust for Public Land's ParkScore Rankings which
2 compare the quality of 100 US City's parks based on 5 categories, San Francisco's
3 parks rank 7th overall but rank 31st when looking at the equity score alone³; and

4 Whereas, According to a San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency study,
5 34.5% of San Francisco households do not own a car and lower income (<100k/yr)
6 (53%), Black/African American (61%), Native American (57%), Pacific Islander/Filipino
7 (53%), age 18-29 (44.4%), and age 65+ (47.5%) households were all significantly more
8 likely to not have access to a vehicle than the 34.5% average⁴; and

9 WHEREAS, Camp Mather is a Family Camp operated by the San Francisco
10 Recreation and Parks Department located in Tuolumne County, California on the site of
11 former housing and a lumber mill for the construction of the O'Shaughnessy Dam
12 creating the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir that supplies San Francisco with water and
13 electricity, and now hosts nearly 10,000 campers over 11 week long secessions each
14 summer; and

15 WHEREAS, In 2003, a Civil Grand Jury released a report entitled "SHARING
16 CAMP MATHER, SAN FRANCISCO'S SECRET JEWEL, WITH ALL SAN
17 FRANCISCANS" which examined inequities in access to Camp Mather such as limited
18 publicity, a complex lottery based-application process, a high rate of returning campers
19 over first-time campers, low utilization of the low-income campership program and a
20 lack of materials in languages other than English and provided recommendations to
21 increase access including providing transportation from San Francisco to Camp Mather
22 to campers who qualify for the campership program⁵; and

³ <https://parkserve.tpl.org/customranking/?PS0667000>

⁴ https://www.sfmta.com/sites/default/files/reports-and-documents/2021/02/survey_findings_demographics.pdf

⁵ https://civilgrandjury.sfgov.org/2002_2003/Sharing_Camp_Mather_San_Francisco.pdf

1 WHEREAS, The San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department currently
2 provides transportation during Camp Mather's Senior Session at a cost of \$5784 per
3 bus per week which includes the trip to and from Camp Mather from San Francisco and
4 a midweek shuttle from Camp Mather to Yosemite Valley but does not provide any
5 transportation for guests or employees during family sessions; and

6 WHEREAS, The Marin Headlands, a National Park located just across the
7 Golden Gate Bridge in Marin County, California, is part of the Golden Gate National
8 Recreation Area (GGNRA) and sees 13 Million visitors a year making it one of the most
9 visited sites in the national park system⁶; and

10 WHEREAS, The Marin Headlands, like other national and regional parks, suffers
11 from high parking demand resulting in traffic congestion and hazardous and illegal
12 parking in part due to a lack of other options to access the park; and

13 WHEREAS, Prior to April 7th, 2020, Muni operated the 76X Marin Headlands
14 Express which provided weekend and holiday service every 60-90 minutes from
15 Downtown San Francisco to the Marin Headlands, the only public transit connection
16 from San Francisco to the Marin Headlands, and served approximately X riders in 2019;
17 and

18 WHEREAS, Prior to 2012, the 76X operated as the 76 local which operated on
19 Sundays only and served an average of 275 riders per week but in 2012, thanks in part
20 to \$235,000 in grant funding from the GGNRA, service was expanded to Saturdays and
21 Holidays and the potential of a further expansion to 30-minute service with a new
22 express route making fewer stops within the city⁷; and

⁶ <https://www.nature.org/en-us/get-involved/how-to-help/places-we-protect/the-nature-conservancy-in-california-1972-marin-headlands/>

⁷ <https://archives.sfmta.com/cms/cmta/documents/11-6-12item12tepupdateppt.pdf>

1 WHEREAS, According to Darren Brown, a transportation planner for the
2 GGNRA, “The 76-Marin Headlands is the only transit line that takes passengers directly
3 to different points of the park. Along with reducing the impact of private vehicles in the
4 park, the service changes could introduce visitors to features that are only open
5 Saturdays.”⁸; and

6 WHEREAS, In 2017 King County Metro launched the “Trailhead Direct” pilot
7 program which provides seasonal (~May-October) public transit service from Downtown
8 Seattle and the surrounding city’s light rail stations to regional parks along a single initial
9 route, the pilot became permanent and grew to 4 routes, in its third year the service
10 provided more than 35,000 rides, helping to alleviate parking challenges and provide
11 increased access to the regions open space.⁹; and

12 WHEREAS, According to William Chen, Communications Manager for the
13 Environmental Coalition of South Seattle, “Trailhead Direct is a boon for narrowing the
14 gap in access to the outdoors for communities of color. ECOSS was thrilled to see the
15 addition of service from Tukwila and Renton. This new route was the season’s most
16 popular for the immigrants, refugees and other communities of color we serve, and
17 especially for families and seniors. Trailhead Direct and its partnership with community-
18 based organizations shows the power of meeting communities where they are, to
19 implement solutions that advance the equity of outdoors access.”¹⁰; and

20 WHEREAS, Muni route 44 O’Shaughnessy provides public transit access to
21 Golden Gate Park from diverse communities across San Francisco including the

⁸ <https://web.archive.org/web/20121110063023/http://www.sfxaminer.com:80/local/transportation/2012/11/muni-s-downtrodden-76-line-marin-slated-improvements>

⁹ <https://kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/constantine/news/release/2019/October/29-trailhead-direct-results.aspx>

¹⁰ <https://kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/constantine/news/release/2019/October/29-trailhead-direct-results.aspx>

1 Bayview and Excelsior districts which have highlighted concerns about accessing
2 Golden Gate Park especially given the implementation of a permanent JFK promenade;
3 and

4 WHEREAS, The 44 travels on 9th Avenue from Judah Street to MLK Drive and
5 MLK Drive from 9th Avenue to Hagiwara Tea Garden Drive where it is heavily impacted
6 by private vehicle traffic congestion and illegal parking that causes increased travel
7 times and contributes to declines in service reliability including bus bunching and
8 service gaps, at times as many as 4 buses have bunched within a 2 block segment of
9 the route; and

10 WHEREAS, Golden Gate Park has received significant political and media
11 attention in part due to the recent Ferris Wheel and JFK Promenade debates and sees
12 significantly more visitors and receives more investment compared to other city parks;
13 and

14 WHEREAS, Other city parks such as John McLaren park suffer from many
15 issues leading them to “underperform as a citywide asset. A combination of deferred
16 maintenance, decades of incomplete design ideas, and an inconsistent boundary with
17 its adjacent neighborhoods, have created a park without a cohesive identity, sense of
18 place or even a clear set of park entrances.”¹¹; and

19 WHEREAS, San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department has identified that
20 many San Franciscans are unfamiliar McLaren park and it is perceived by some as
21 unkempt and dangerous but believes that through investing in and promoting the park’s

¹¹ <https://sfrecpark.org/DocumentCenter/View/7224/Vision-Plan-Report-PDF> (pg. 10)

1 unique features it can better serve its existing visitors and invite new users to explore
2 it¹²; now, therefore, be it

3 RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of
4 San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to support and allocate
5 funding for San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department to provide bus
6 transportation from San Francisco to Camp Mather for at least 25% of family summer
7 sessions at Camp Mather with bus transportation space prioritized for families receiving
8 camperships; and be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
10 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to support and
11 allocate funding for the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency to restore Muni
12 route 76X service as soon as possible to provide public transit access to the Marin
13 Headlands and for the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency to seek potential
14 grant funding from the GGNRA or other sources to support the operation of the service;
15 and be it

16 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
17 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to support and
18 allocate funding for San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department and San
19 Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency to study a program similar to King County's
20 Trailhead Direct program that would provide a public transit connection for San
21 Francisco's young people to access various recreational destinations on a rotating
22 schedule; and be it

¹² <https://sfrecpark.org/DocumentCenter/View/7224/Vision-Plan-Report-PDF> (pg. 18)

1 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
2 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to direct the San
3 Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, San Francisco County Transportation
4 Authority, and San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department to develop a plan to
5 reduce delays for public transit on 9th Avenue from Judah Street to MLK Drive and MLK
6 Drive from 9th Avenue to Hagiwara Tea Garden Drive including increased parking
7 enforcement, parking and loading changes, turn restrictions, and restricting private
8 vehicle access to 9th Avenue from Judah Street to Lincoln Way; and be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
10 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to support and fund
11 efforts of the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department to improve and promote
12 the use of both large parks such as John McLaren Park and local parks and
13 playgrounds, especially those in equity priority communities; and be it

14 FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor,
15 Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, San Francisco
16 County Transportation Authority, and San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department.

1 [Combating Fentanyl Usage]

2 **Resolution urging the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor of San Francisco to**
3 **implement a Narcan program in all San Francisco public, private, and charter schools,**
4 **as well as send extra naloxone boxes to young people's homes and to disseminate**
5 **information about potentially deadly counterfeit medication, in order to improve safety**
6 **measures and prevent further fentanyl deaths.**

7
8 WHEREAS, Fentanyl is a quickly acting synthetic opioid that is frequently used to treat
9 severe pain and as a supplement to general anesthesia because of its pain-relieving effects
10 similar to those of morphine¹; and

11 WHEREAS, The potency of fentanyl can be up to 50–100 times greater than that of
12 heroin²; and

13 WHEREAS, After being given medical approval in the United States for the treatment
14 of pain, fentanyl has been used extensively in anesthesia practice since 1968³; and

15 WHEREAS, Fentanyl has now saturated San Francisco's drug supply with it being
16 illegally produced in laboratories as a fake fentanyl prescription that is frequently linked to
17 recent fentanyl overdoses⁴; and

18 WHEREAS, Drug dealers are selling this synthetic fentanyl in numerous ways
19 including 1) on blotter paper, in eye droppers, nasal sprays⁵, as powder, tablets, capsules,
20 and solutions⁶; 2) On pills that resemble other prescription opioids such as Ritalin, Adderall,

¹ National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, "Fentanyl - LiverTox: Clinical and Research Information on Drug-Induced Liver Injury," National Library of Medicine, April 25, 2019, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK548826/?report=classic>.

² National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, "Fentanyl - LiverTox: Clinical and Research Information on Drug-Induced Liver Injury."

³ Eliza Wheeler and Kristen Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders," Harm Reduction Coalition, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://harmreduction.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Resource-Fentanyl-FentanylSafetyAGuideforSanFranciscosFirstResponders.pdf>.

⁴ "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

⁵ "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

⁶ Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

1 Xanax, Oxycontin⁷; and 3) On a variety of substances such as black tar heroin, cocaine,
2 methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA, often known as ecstasy/molly)⁸, rock, and
3 powder cocaine⁹; and

4 WHEREAS, Since fentanyl is a cheap but dangerous additive, mixing it with other
5 drugs increases the risk for drug users who are unaware that the drugs they are taking may
6 contain fentanyl, and as a result, the drugs may contain stronger opioids than the individual is
7 accustomed to, which could result in an overdose¹⁰; and

8 WHEREAS, Fentanyl, like heroin, morphine, and other opioid drugs, binds to the
9 body's opioid receptors, which are located in parts of the brain that regulate pain and
10 emotions, and after repeatedly ingesting opioids, the brain becomes accustomed to them,
11 decreasing their sensitivity and making it difficult to derive pleasure from sources other than
12 the drug, which can lead users to develop an addiction¹¹; and

13 WHEREAS, In the spring of 2015, the first wave of fentanyl entered San Francisco in
14 the form of white powder marketed as "china white", and since then, there have been multiple
15 clusters of overdoses linked to fentanyl and an increase in fentanyl contamination¹²; and

16 WHEREAS, In the fall of 2015, fake Xanax and Norco tablets containing fentanyl
17 surfaced and harm reduction programs reported difficulty informing the population of people
18 who use medications¹³; and

19 WHEREAS, San Francisco data¹⁴ from 2016 on fentanyl-related deaths show that 14
20 of the 22 deaths had no signs of injection, 64% were found in private homes or single-room

⁷ Jennifer Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives," Slide show presentation,
<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xTPvqRaqXmbH4JdrINtir51j5QtwEFaw/edit?usp=sharing&oid=111580268407164799664&rtpof=true&sd=true>

⁸ "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

⁹ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

¹⁰ "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

¹¹ "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

¹² Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

¹³ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

¹⁴ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

1 hotels, 10 of the deaths revealed the presence of methamphetamine, and 6 of the deaths
2 revealed the presence of cocaine; and

3 WHEREAS, Crack cocaine was the cause of a wave of nine non-fatal overdoses and
4 one fatal overdose that occurred in San Francisco in April 2017, and test results from the
5 toxicology lab at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital (ZSFGH) indicated that the
6 crack cocaine was contaminated with fentanyl¹⁵; and

7 WHEREAS, According to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH)¹⁶, there
8 were 234 fentanyl-related deaths in California in 2016 and 373 in 2017, a 59 percent increase
9 in only one-year; and

10 WHEREAS, According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)¹⁷,
11 107,375 people in the United States died of drug overdoses and drug poisonings at the end
12 of 2021 (a startling 67 percent of those deaths were attributed to synthetic opioids like
13 fentanyl, and some of these deaths were caused by fentanyl mixed with other drugs like
14 cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin, with many users unaware that they were taking
15 fentanyl); and

16 WHEREAS, Only two milligrams of fentanyl are thought to be a potentially fatal dose,
17 making it especially risky for someone who does not have an opiate tolerance¹⁸; and

18 WHEREAS, In 2020 and 2021, the Tenderloin and South of Market (SOMA) districts
19 each saw between 18 percent and 23 percent of overdose deaths, with many of these deaths
20 taking place outside or on sidewalks in front of buildings¹⁹; and

¹⁵ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

¹⁶ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

¹⁷ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

¹⁸ "Fentanyl DrugFacts."

¹⁹ Yoohyun Jung, "Tracking San Francisco's Drug Overdose Epidemic," The San Francisco Chronicle, December 21, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.sfchronicle.com/projects/2021/san-francisco-drug-overdoses-map/>.

1 WHEREAS, Roughly 70 percent of the fentanyl fatalities in the Tenderloin and SOMA
2 districts were men between the ages of 35 and 64²⁰; and

3 WHEREAS, In March 2022, the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFPDH)
4 issued a health warning in response to a string of fatal and nonfatal deaths among cocaine
5 users who unintentionally ingested fentanyl²¹; and

6 WHEREAS, Three fatal and nine non-fatal fentanyl overdoses among San Francisco
7 residents who reportedly intended to use just cocaine were reported to SFPDH between
8 March 3 and 17, with the three fatal overdoses occurring on March 5, 2022, in the Mission
9 district²²; and

10 WHEREAS, Over 1,360 drug overdose deaths have occurred in San Francisco, with
11 the Tenderloin district and SOMA once more hosting the majority of these fatalities²³; and

12 WHEREAS, According to Jean Cooper, chief strategy and impact officer for the
13 nonprofit group Glide, "the reality is that the drivers to what we see on the streets here are
14 deep-seated systemic issues that not only San Francisco struggles with, but major cities
15 across the United States are struggling with right now, and it's around a lack of affordable
16 housing, a lack of access to affordable, quality health care and that includes mental health
17 and substance use treatment"²⁴; and

18 WHEREAS, A rise in "rainbow fentanyl", also known as "rainbow fent", has also
19 saturated San Francisco's drug supply, with drug dealers targeting teenagers and young
20 adults because the brightly-colored pills and powder attracts younger buyers²⁵; and

²⁰ Jung, "Tracking San Francisco's Drug Overdose Epidemic."

²¹ "Health Alert: Overdoses Among People Exposed to Fentanyl While Using Other Drugs | San Francisco," SF.GOV, March 17, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://sf.gov/news/health-alert-overdoses-among-people-exposed-fentanyl-while-using-other-drugs>.

²² "Health Alert: Overdoses Among People Exposed to Fentanyl While Using Other Drugs | San Francisco."

²³ Luke N. Rodda, "OCME Overdose Report," February 17, 2021, accessed January 10, 2023, https://sf.gov/sites/default/files/2021-01/2021%2001_OCME%20Overdose%20Report.pdf.

²⁴ Westervelt, "Overdoses Far Exceed COVID Deaths in a San Francisco District. The Mayor Has a Plan."

²⁵ Stephanie Sierra, "Fentanyl Cause for Spike in Mass-Overdoses, Teen Deaths, DEA Says," ABC7 San Francisco, August 30, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://abc7news.com/rainbow-fentanyl-fent-overdose-deaths/12179077/>.

1 WHEREAS, Although teen drug use has remained constant over time, deaths have
2 been rapidly increasing: 253 in 2019, 680 in 2020, and 880 in 2021²⁶; and

3 WHEREAS, Fentanyl is at fault for 77 percent of drug-related deaths among
4 teenagers²⁷; and

5 WHEREAS, In February 2018, three non-opioid-using young people overdosed
6 simultaneously overnight in the Haight Ashbury neighborhood, and their bodies were
7 discovered the next morning in a doorway²⁸; and

8 WHEREAS, Samples of paraphernalia and other drugs found at the scene were tested
9 immediately by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME), and the tests discovered
10 that methamphetamine, ketamine, fentanyl, and acetyl fentanyl were in the drugs, and it was
11 also discovered through conversations with the three individuals' peers that they had ingested
12 drugs thinking they were ketamine, which led to the fatal overdoses²⁹; and

13 WHEREAS, On November 27, 2022, a 10-month-old baby accidentally overdosed on
14 fentanyl at a Marina district playground, likely caused by powder exposure, though it is
15 difficult to determine exactly when and where such exposure occurred³⁰; and

16 WHEREAS, According to a national study³¹ that examined 25 cases from 2004 to
17 2013 of small children dying and/or surviving after accidentally ingesting fentanyl, there were
18 twelve cases being fatal, the youngest case of fentanyl overdose involved a 1-year-old, boys
19 as young as 2 survived, and the majority of cases involved boys between the ages of 2 and
20 4; and

²⁶ Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

²⁷ Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

²⁸ Kurtis Alexander, "Deaths of Three Men in the Haight Traced to Fentanyl-Laced Street Drugs," San Francisco Chronicle, February 23, 2018, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Deaths-of-three-men-in-the-Haight-traced-to-12704657.php>.

²⁹ Alexander, "Deaths of Three Men in the Haight Traced to Fentanyl-Laced Street Drugs."

³⁰ Mallory Moench, "Dad Reveals Horrific Details of Baby's Reported Fentanyl OD at SF Park," San Francisco Chronicle, December 7, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/San-Francisco-authorities-investigating-whether-a-17621718.php>.

³¹ William V. Stoecker et al., "Boys at Risk: Fatal Accidental Fentanyl Ingestions in Children," National Library of Medicine, November 2016, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6139757/>.

1 WHEREAS, According to California's Overdose Surveillance Dashboard³², it appears
2 that fentanyl-related opioid deaths are trending younger, for example, the highest prevalence
3 of fentanyl-related overdose deaths in Alameda County in 2020 occurred in adults 30 to 34
4 years old, and in 2021, it shifted to people aged 25 to 29; and

5 WHEREAS, Fentanyl can be transmitted through significant quantities of airborne
6 fentanyl particulates, posing a significantly higher risk of exposure, as well as through direct
7 contact with mucous membranes or the bloodstream directly (i.e. inhaling/snorting, smoking
8 or injecting)³³; and

9 WHEREAS, When intoxicated in fentanyl, symptoms include slow breathing or no
10 breathing, drowsiness or unresponsiveness, and constricted or pinpoint pupils³⁴; and

11 WHEREAS, Naloxone, a medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration
12 (FDA), is an efficient and life-saving treatment designed to quickly reverse the effects of
13 opioid overdoses³⁵; and

14 WHEREAS, Naloxone binds to opioid receptors, reversing and blocking the effects of
15 opioids, such as fentanyl, heroin, morphine, oxycodone, and other prescription opioid
16 medications³⁶; and

17 WHEREAS, Naloxone can be administered by intranasal spray (into the nose),
18 intramuscular (into the muscle), subcutaneous (under the skin), or intravenous injection³⁷,
19 and there are two ways to administer Naloxone that anyone can do without medical training
20 or authorization: intranasal spray (into the nose) and intravenous injection³⁸; and

³² "Alameda County Dashboard Count," California Overdose Surveillance Dashboard, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://skylab.cdph.ca.gov/ODdash/?tab=CTY>.

³³ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

³⁴ Wheeler and Marshall, "Fentanyl Safety: A Guide for San Francisco's First Responders."

³⁵ "Naloxone," U.S. Department Of Health & Human Services, September 27, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment/medications-counseling-related-conditions/naloxone>.

³⁶ "Naloxone."

³⁷ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control and Division of Drug Overdose Prevention, "Lifesaving Naloxone," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, December 28, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.cdc.gov/stopoverdose/naloxone/index.html>.

³⁸ "Naloxone."

1 WHEREAS, When given to an individual exhibiting signs of an opioid overdose,
2 naloxone acts as a temporary countermeasure to the opioids and quickly brings back normal
3 breathing in those whose breath has slowed or even stopped³⁹; and

4 WHEREAS, Naloxone's effects only persist for about 30 to 90 minutes on average, it's
5 critical that the individual receives medical attention as quickly as possible after taking
6 naloxone⁴⁰; and

7 WHEREAS, In 2017, the largest single-city naloxone distribution program in the United
8 States, the Medicine Overdose Prevention and Education (DOPE) Project, provided
9 approximately 20,000 doses of naloxone, largely to drug users and service providers in San
10 Francisco, and has recorded 1,266 overdose reversals⁴¹; and

11 WHEREAS, The community-based distribution of naloxone is linked to lower opioid
12 overdose rates, according to research on the "Impacts of a community-based naloxone
13 distribution program on opioid overdose mortality rates" carried out in North Carolina⁴²; and

14 WHEREAS, The North Carolina Study also calculated that naloxone distribution
15 prevented roughly 352 deaths during a three-year period; and

16 WHEREAS, According to a study conducted by the Ohio Department of Public Health,
17 the state of Ohio provided 145,645 Naloxone kits in 2021, which led to 19,760 confirmed
18 overdose reversals, and 346,160 kits were distributed between 2014 and 2021, resulting in a
19 total of 50,037 verified reversals⁴³; and

³⁹ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control and Division of Drug Overdose Prevention, "Lifesaving Naloxone."

⁴⁰ Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

⁴¹ National Harm Reduction Coalition and San Francisco Department of Public Health, "The DOPE Project," National Harm Reduction Coalition, November 7, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://harmreduction.org/our-work/action/dope-project-san-francisco/>.

⁴² Rebecca B. Naumann et al., "Impact of a Community-Based Naloxone Distribution Program on Opioid Overdose Death Rates," National Library of Medicine, August 30, 2019, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8107918/>.

⁴³ Ohio Department of Health, "Annual Project DAWN Data," accessed January 7, 2023, <https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/project-dawn/project-dawn-data/project-dawn-data>.

1 WHEREAS, According to a study⁴⁴, more than one in three opioid overdoses involved
2 witnesses, and with the correct equipment, like naloxone, bystanders can take action to
3 prevent overdose deaths; and

4 WHEREAS, A Narcan Program has been adopted in California school districts such as
5 Placer County, Marin County, Solano County, and Los Angeles County⁴⁵; and

6 WHEREAS, In 2020, 24 Placer County residents lost their lives to fentanyl poisoning—
7 nearly half under 25 years of age, including a 17-year-old student who purchased what he
8 thought was a prescription Percocet through a drug dealer on the social media platform,
9 Snapchat but turned out to be a fentanyl pill⁴⁶; and

10 WHEREAS, Because of these youth deaths, Placer County has created the “1 Pill Can
11 Kill” Placer campaign to inform students about the dangers of fentanyl and substance abuse,
12 and implemented additional resources to help teens and young adults cope with stressors
13 without turning to illicit pills, and resources to support parents in navigating difficult
14 conversations with their children⁴⁷; and

15 WHEREAS, In Marin County in March 2021, 57 percent of the 65 fatal overdoses were
16 directly tied to fentanyl, and several deaths included teens who unknowingly took fake
17 prescription drugs laced with fentanyl, purchased on social media and on the street⁴⁸; and

18 WHEREAS, Marin County has ensured that more than 100 local pharmacists are
19 trained on the importance of furnishing Narcan, and first responders all over Marin keep life-
20 saving naloxone at the ready when responding to emergencies, as well as are educating

⁴⁴ Epstein, “Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives.”

⁴⁵ Holly McDede and Center for Health Journalism, “San Francisco’s Overdose Crisis Has Received National Attention. So Why Is the Data Such a Mess?,” Center for Health Journalism, August 31, 2022, accessed January 7, 2023, <https://centerforhealthjournalism.org/2022/08/08/san-francisco-s-overdose-crisis-has-received-national-attention-so-why-data-such-mess>.

⁴⁶ County of Placer, “Placer County Partners Raise Awareness of Increased Fentanyl Poisonings among Teens and Young Adults,” April 22, 2022, accessed January 10, 2023, <https://www.placer.ca.gov/7972/Placer-County-partners-raise-awareness-o>.

⁴⁷ County of Placer, “Placer County Partners Raise Awareness of Increased Fentanyl Poisonings among Teens and Young Adults.”

⁴⁸ County of Marin, “Fentanyl Overdose Is Target for OD Free Marin: Coalition, Formerly RxSafe Marin, Focuses on Emerging Crisis of Synthetic Opioids,” January 9, 2023, accessed January 10, 2023, <https://www.marincounty.org/main/county-press-releases/press-releases/2023/hhs-od-free-marin-010923>.

Marin County communities (from schools to nonprofits), distributing Narcan, and helping individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) access treatment options⁴⁹; and

WHEREAS, Marin County has abundant data demonstrating how successful distributing Naxolone has been, for instance, in 2015, Marin County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) administered Naloxone to 123 people who contacted EMS (911), in 2016, Marin County EMS administered Naloxone to 132 people and Non-EMS individuals administration Naloxone to 3 people, and in 2018, Marin County EMS administered Naloxone to 138 people, and Non-EMS individuals administration Naloxone to 48 people ⁵⁰; and

WHEREAS, Between 2016-2018, Marin County data further showcases that family members administered naloxone 12 times, Corrections Staff administered naloxone 32 times, Police Officers administered naloxone 15 times, and Rehab/Nursing Staff administered naloxone 10 times⁵¹ (demonstrating the importance of bystanders having Naloxone on hand); and

WHEREAS, 16 percent of individuals who acquire take-home naloxone from schools have helped to reverse an opioid overdose⁵²; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and County of San Francisco implores the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to implement the Naloxone Distribution Project (NDP) in all San Francisco public, private, and charter schools in collaboration with the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) and the Medicine Overdose Prevention and Education (DOPE) Project to reduce fentanyl overdose-related deaths across San Francisco; and, be it

⁴⁹ County of Marin, "Fentanyl Overdose Is Target for OD Free Marin: Coalition, Formerly RxSafe Marin, Focuses on Emerging Crisis of Synthetic Opioids."

⁵⁰ "Marin County Preventing the Next Opioid Overdose | LiveStories," accessed January 10, 2023, <https://insight.livestories.com/s/v2/preventing-the-next-opioid-overdose/aa67c27f-1b19-42ca-8bd3-178f26afc91f/>.

⁵¹ "Marin County Preventing the Next Opioid Overdose | LiveStories."

⁵² Epstein, "Naloxone Distribution Project: The Power To Save Lives."

1 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
2 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to distribute free Narcan
3 to all San Francisco students, staff, parents, local businesses, and potentially high-risk
4 individuals, in case anyone becomes a bystander in a fentanyl overdose; and be it

5 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
6 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and Board of Supervisors that when distributing
7 free Narcan, they also include a pamphlet with clear steps and images on how to administer
8 Naxolone, as well as clear information on what an overdose looks like and the type of
9 symptoms that can occur; and be it

10 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
11 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, and the San Francisco
12 Department of Public Health to increase availability and accessibility of substance-use
13 services for youth and all San Franciscans who struggle with drug addictions, specifically
14 substance-use services in schools and in the districts most at risk of fentanyl overdoses; and
15 be it

16 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
17 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors, with collaboration of
18 San Francisco schools, to create a system where students can anonymously inform adults of
19 possible young friends, or themselves, who are struggling with drug-addiction to receive
20 adequate support and services; and be it

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
22 County of San Francisco recommends the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the San
23 Francisco Department of Public Health, the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD),

1 the San Francisco Public Charter Schools, and the Independent Schools in the San
2 Francisco Bay Area (ISSFBA) to develop an anonymous school survey that students fill out
3 each academic year to determine the number of students using drugs and reevaluate possible
4 services or actions to reduce the number of students using drugs; and be it

5 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
6 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to raise awareness
7 at all San Francisco schools, either through information packets, teacher announcements, or
8 guest speakers from the San Francisco Department of Public Health, about the dangers of
9 “one pill can kill”, particularly fake prescription pills laced with a potentially lethal dose of
10 fentanyl, in order to discourage youth from using drugs and/or making them aware of the
11 risks they may face with taking drugs; and be it

12 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 2022-2023 Youth Commission of the City and
13 County of San Francisco urges the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to publicly support
14 this resolution, in favor of combating fentanyl usage and fatalities in our youth and in San
15 Francisco.

Youth Local Civic Engagement Survey

This survey is designed by the San Francisco Youth Commission to capture San Francisco youth engagement in local government and elections. Your feedback is essential to understanding how the city and county of San Francisco can support local youth civic engagement. You can contact the San Francisco Youth Commission through email at youthcom@sfgov.org and on social media @sfyouthcom.

* Required

1. Name

2. How did you hear about this survey? *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ School Newsletter
- ☐ Community Organization
- ☐ Social Media
- ☐ Friend
- ☐ Other:

3. Which of the following best describes you? Select all that apply. *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Hispanic or Latino
- ☐ Native American or Alaskan Native
- ☐ White or Caucasian
- ☐ A race/ethnicity not listed here
- ☐ Prefer not to say

4. Grade *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 6th
- ☐ 7th
- ☐ 8th
- ☐ 9th
- ☐ 10th
- ☐ 11th
- ☐ 12th
- ☐ None

5. Which of the following best describes your gender identity? *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Transgender
- ☐ Genderqueer
- ☐ Prefer not to say
- ☐ Not listed here
- ☐ Other: _____

6. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation? *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Asexual
- ☐ Bisexual
- ☐ Gay/Lesbian
- ☐ Heterosexual/Straight
- ☐ Pansexual
- ☐ Queer
- ☐ Not listed here
- ☐ Prefer not to say
- ☐ Other: _____

7. School *

8. District (insert find your district link) *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ District 1
- ☐ District 2
- ☐ District 3
- ☐ District 4
- ☐ District 5
- ☐ District 6
- ☐ District 7
- ☐ District 8
- ☐ District 9
- ☐ District 10
- ☐ District 11

9. Age *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 10 *Skip to question 21*
- ☐ 11 *Skip to question 21*
- ☐ 12 *Skip to question 21*
- ☐ 13 *Skip to question 21*
- ☐ 14 *Skip to question 21*
- ☐ 15 *Skip to question 21*
- ☐ 16 *Skip to question 19*
- ☐ 17 *Skip to question 19*
- ☐ 18 *Skip to question 10*
- ☐ 19 *Skip to question 10*
- ☐ 20 *Skip to question 10*
- ☐ 21 *Skip to question 10*
- ☐ 22 *Skip to question 10*
- ☐ 23 *Skip to question 10*

Over 18

10. Are you registered to vote? *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Prefer not to say
- ☐ Other: _____

11. Have already voted or plan to vote in a local election? *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes, I plan to vote or have voted in a local election.
- ☐ No, I do not plan to vote or have not voted in a local election.
- ☐ Prefer not to say
- ☐ Other: _____

12. If you do not plan to vote in a local election, or have not already voted in a local election, why? *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ I don't know where to vote
- ☐ I don't understand what to vote for
- ☐ I don't see the importance of voting
- ☐ I chose plan to vote/prefer not to say
- ☐ Other: _____

13. Please select the answer you feel best represents your opinion about this statement, disregarding voter registration status: "I feel prepared to vote in a local election" *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Strongly disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Strongly agree

14. If you answered disagree/neutral, what would make you feel prepared to vote? *
(you may select multiple answers)

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Information about voter guides
- ☐ More outreach in schools
- ☐ More outreach from local government and elected officials
- ☐ More youth voter engagement events
- ☐ I answered agree/strongly agree/neutral
- ☐ Other: _____

15. Please select the answer you feel best represents your opinion about this statement: "I think San Francisco provides many opportunities for youth to be educated on local government" *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Strongly disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Strongly agree

16. Please list any programs (through school or community organizations) that have helped you vote/become engaged in government *

17. Prior to this survey, did you know who your District Supervisor is? *

Mark only one oval.

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Other: _____

18. This is an optional space for you to elaborate on any answers or opinions you were not able to express in this survey:

Pre-Registration (for people who answered ages 16-17)

19. Are you preregistered to vote? *

Mark only one oval.

☐ Yes *Skip to question 21*

☐ No *Skip to question 20*

☐ Other: _____

Not Pre-Registered

20. If you are not preregistered to vote, why?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ I do not see the importance of preregistering *Skip to question 21*
- ☐ I did not know I could preregister *Skip to question 21*
- ☐ I do not know how to preregister *Skip to question 21*
- ☐ Other: _____

Skip to question 21

Under 16, 16-17 AND Can Pre-Register

21. Do you plan to vote in a local election when you are 18? *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes, I plan to vote in a local election.
- ☐ No, I do not plan to vote in a local election.

22. If you do not plan to vote in a local election, why? *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ I don't know where to vote
- ☐ I don't understand what to vote for
- ☐ I don't see the importance of voting
- ☐ Other: _____

23. Please select the answer you feel best represents your opinion about this statement: "I feel prepared to vote in a local election when I turn 18." *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Strongly disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Strongly agree

24. If you answered disagree/neutral, what would make you feel prepared to vote? (you may select multiple answers) *

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Information about voter guides
- ☐ More outreach in schools
- ☐ More outreach from local government and elected officials
- ☐ More youth voter engagement events
- ☐ I answered agree/strongly agree/neutral
- ☐ Other: _____

25. Please select the answer you feel best represents your opinion about this statement: "I think San Francisco provides many opportunities for youth to be educated on local government" *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Strongly disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Strongly agree

26. Please list any programs (through school or community organizations) that have helped you vote/become engaged in government *

27. Prior to this survey, did you know who your District Supervisor is? *

Mark only one oval.

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Other:

28. This is an optional space for you to elaborate on any answers or opinions you were not able to express in this survey:

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BOARD of SUPERVISORS



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Alondra Esquivel-Garcia, Director, Youth Commission

FROM: John Carroll, Assistant Clerk,
Youth, Young Adult, and Families Committee

DATE: January 5, 2023

SUBJECT: LEGISLATIVE MATTER INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors' Youth, Young Adult, and Families Committee has received the following hearing request, introduced by Supervisor Ronen on December 13, 2022. This item is being referred for comment and recommendation.

File No. 221290

Hearing to discuss and understand the scope of and proposed solutions to family and newcomer family homelessness for students and families in the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD); and requesting SFUSD, the Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing, Office of Civic Engagement and Immigrant Affairs, Dolores Street Community Services, and Buena Vista Horace Mann's Stay Over Program to report.

Please return this cover sheet with the Commission's response to John Carroll, Assistant Clerk, Youth, Young Adult, and Families Committee.

RESPONSE FROM YOUTH COMMISSION Date: _____

_____ No Comment
_____ Recommendation Attached

Chairperson, Youth Commission

Introduction Form

(by a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor)

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):

- ☒ 1. For reference to Committee (Ordinance, Resolution, Motion or Charter Amendment)
- ☐ 2. Request for next printed agenda (For Adoption Without Committee Reference)
(Routine, non-controversial and/or commendatory matters only)
- ☐ 3. Request for Hearing on a subject matter at Committee
- ☐ 4. Request for Letter beginning with "Supervisor [] inquiries..."
- ☐ 5. City Attorney Request
- ☐ 6. Call File No. [] from Committee.
- ☐ 7. Budget and Legislative Analyst Request (attached written Motion)
- ☐ 8. Substitute Legislation File No. []
- ☐ 9. Reactivate File No. []
- ☐ 10. Topic submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the Board on []

The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following (please check all appropriate boxes):

- ☐ Small Business Commission ☐ Youth Commission ☐ Ethics Commission
- ☐ Planning Commission ☐ Building Inspection Commission ☐ Human Resources Department

General Plan Referral sent to the Planning Department (proposed legislation subject to Charter 4.105 & Admin 2A.53):

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

(Note: For Imperative Agenda items (a Resolution not on the printed agenda), use the Imperative Agenda Form.)

Sponsor(s):

Ronen

Subject:

[Hearing - Family and Newcomer Family Homelessness for Students in SFUSD]

Long Title or text listed:

Hearing to understand the scope of and proposed solutions to family and newcomer family homelessness for students and families in the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD): requesting SFUSD, San Francisco Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing (HSH), Office of Civic Engagement and Immigrant Affairs (OCEIA), Dolores Street Community Services, and Buena Vista Horace Mann's Stay Over Program to report.

Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor: [s/Hillary Ronen]



DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELESSNESS AND
SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

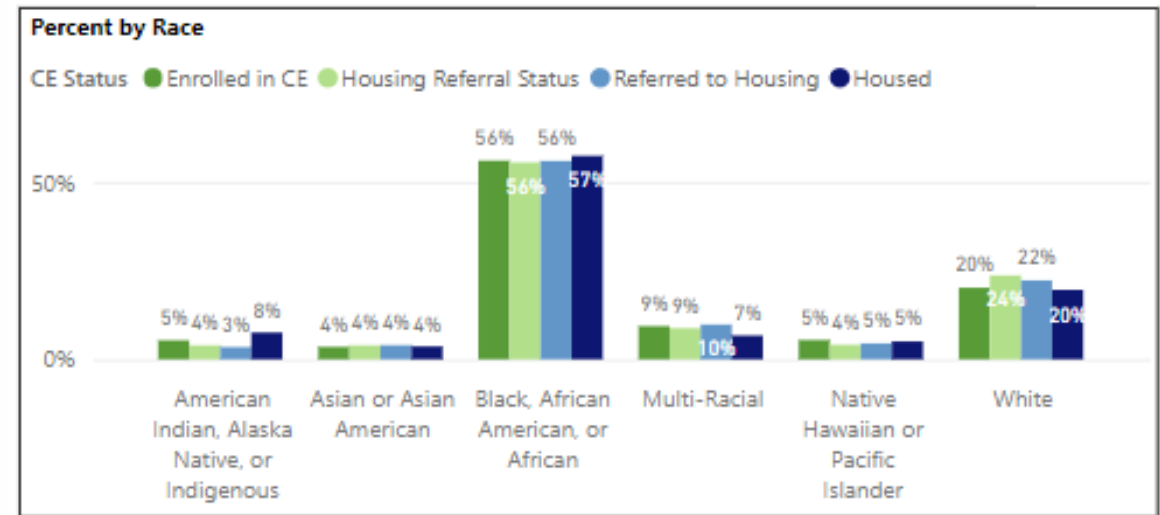
HSH Resources for Unhoused Families

Youth, Youth Adult, and Families Committee | Friday, January 13, 2023



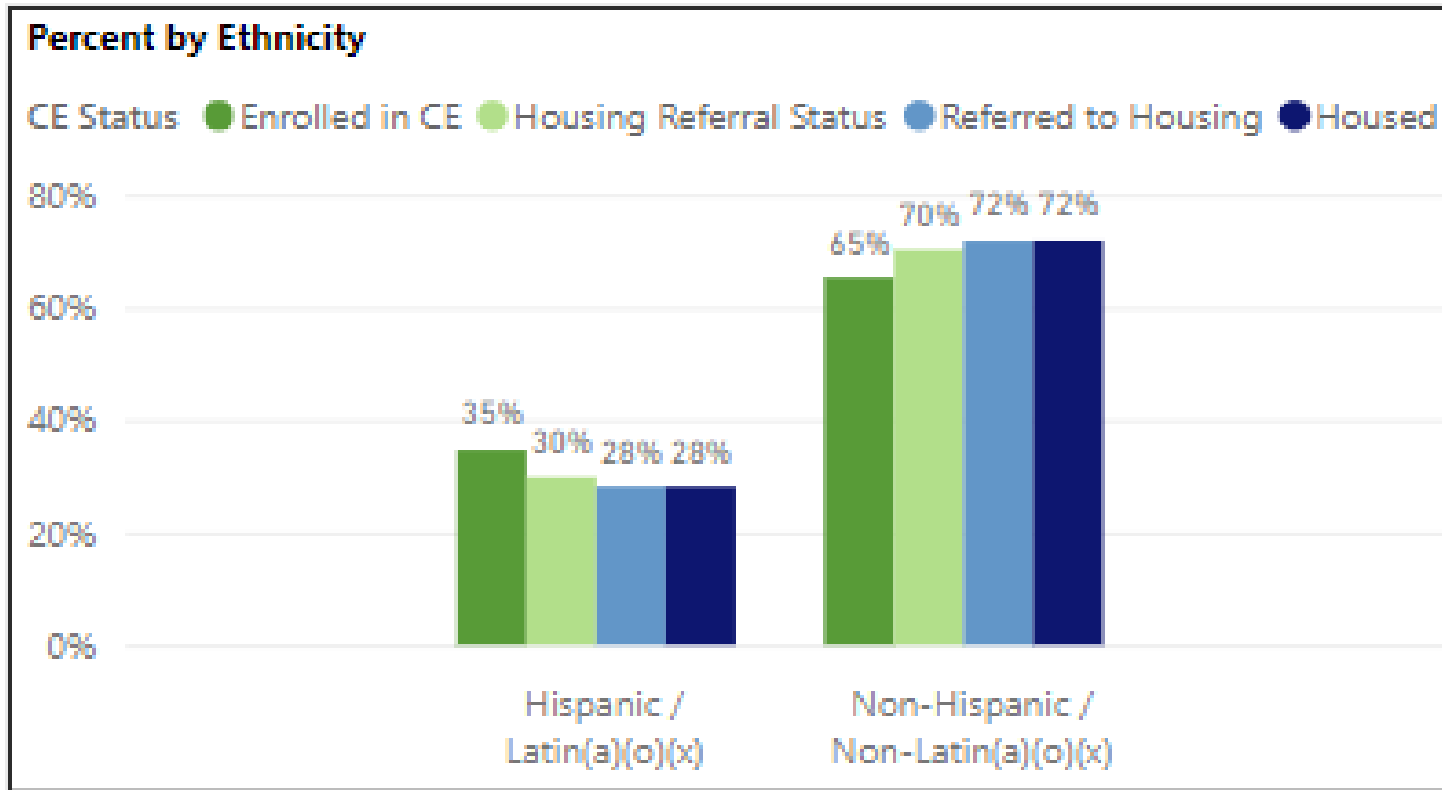
Racial Equity & Family Homelessness

- Homelessness, including family homelessness, is the result of **structural racism**.
- Homelessness continues to disproportionately impact people of color, which is why HSH is working to **increase housing access** for BIPOC households.
 - Intentional racial equity strategy for housing resources like EHV's.
 - Expanding language and cultural competency across our system of care.
- In 2022, **80% of family households** known to Coordinated Entry were **BIPOC**.



Equity & Family Homelessness

Families in Coordinated Entry by Ethnicity, 2022



Compared to the overall population of people enrolled in CE, families are more likely to:

- Be **Hispanic/Latinx**:
 - 35% of families vs. 23% overall
- Have a **female** head of household
 - 87% of families vs. 36% overall



DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELESSNESS AND
SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Family Homelessness: By the Numbers

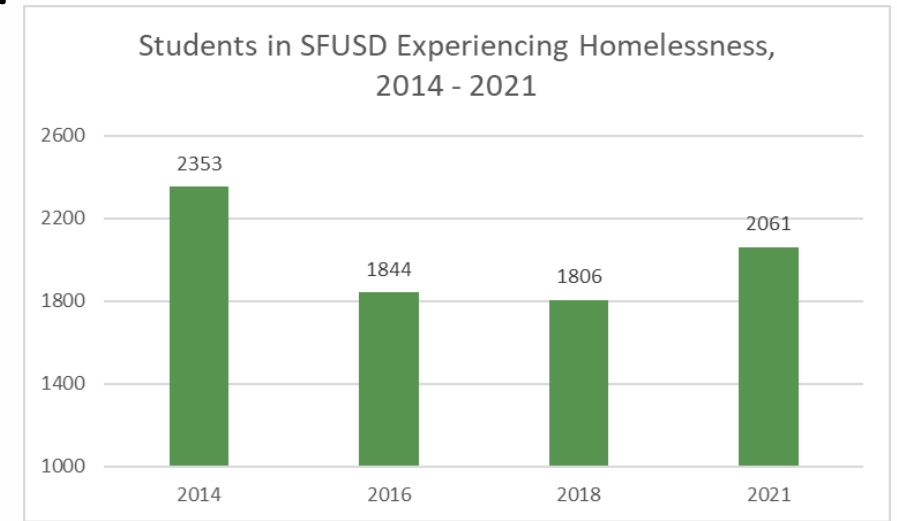
SF Families Experiencing Homelessness

- 2022 PIT Count:

- **205 families** with **605 members** experiencing homelessness the night of Feb. 23, 2022: 87% sheltered and 13% unsheltered
- **Job loss** was most frequently cited cause of homelessness (23%)
- **Methodological change:** called families on waitlists for housing/in need of shelter to ensure they were counted in the PIT.

- 2021 SFUSD Data:

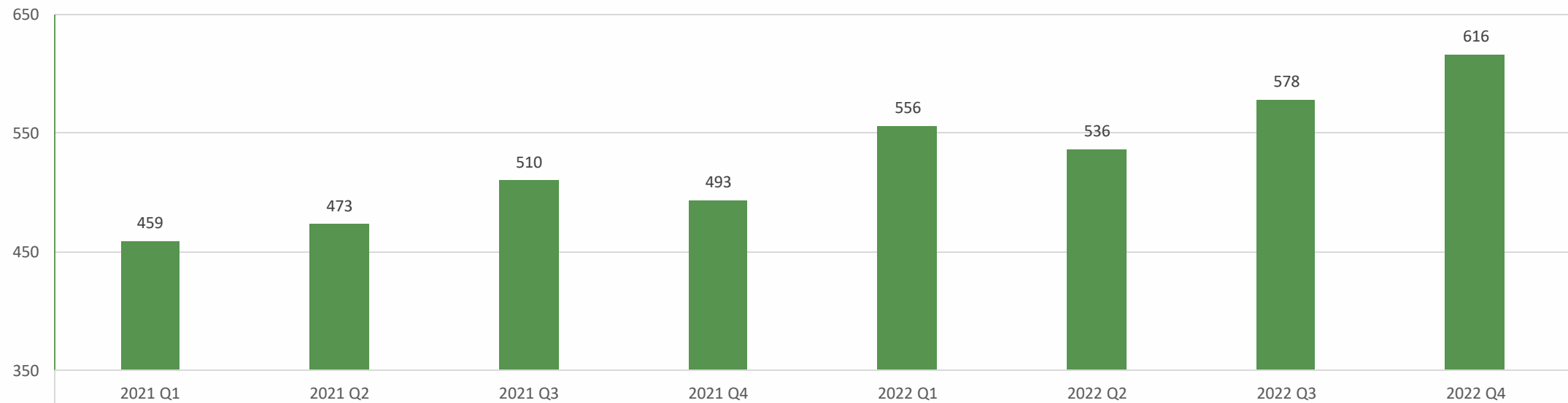
- Data included in PIT indicates **2,061 students in SFUSD** experienced homelessness in 2021 (including families living in SRO units or "doubled up")



HSH Administrative Data

- **~1,200 families** enrolled in Coordinated Entry throughout 2022; Families make up **~10% of enrollments**.
- Recent increase in families in the Homelessness Response System

Unhoused Families Enrolled in Homelessness Response System Programs, 2021 - 2022





DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELESSNESS AND
SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

HSH Resources: Families Experiencing or At-Risk of Homelessness

Family Access Points

- **Family Access Points** serve people with minor children and pregnant people.
- **Mobile teams** are available to meet families **anywhere in the City**.

Central City Access Point

- Compass Family Services
- 37 Grove Street

Bayview Access Point

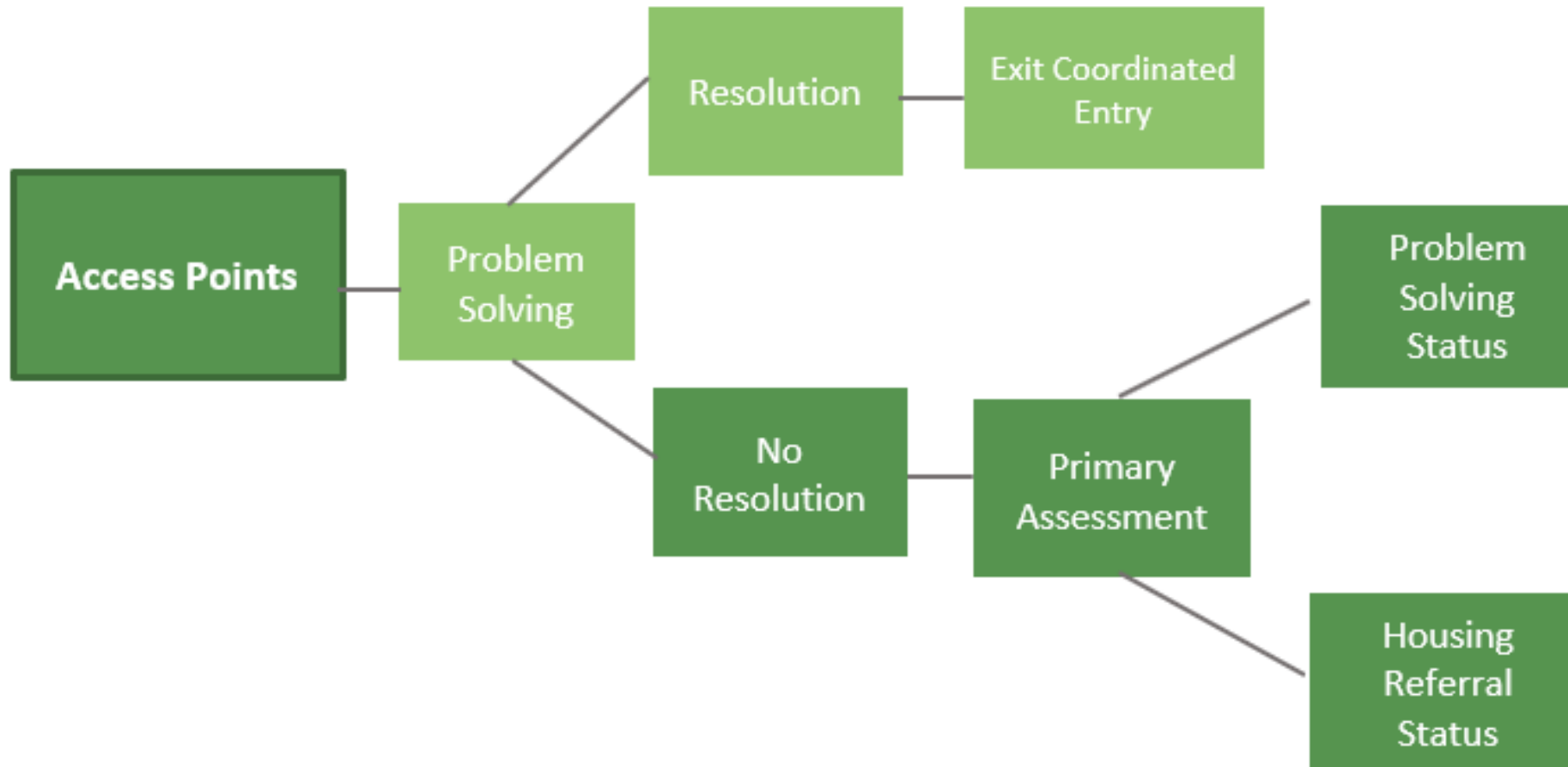
- Catholic Charities
- 1641 La Salle Avenue

Mission Access Point

- Catholic Charities
- 2871 Mission Street

[Get up-to-date hours and information on the HSH website.](#)

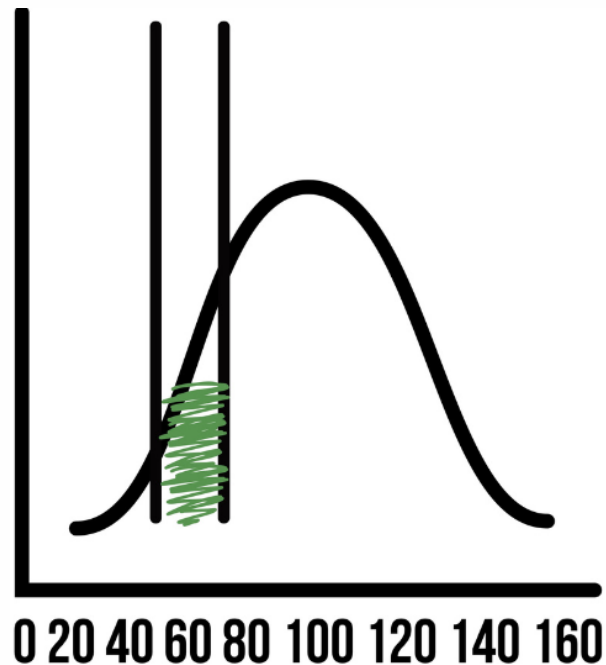
What happens at an Access Point?



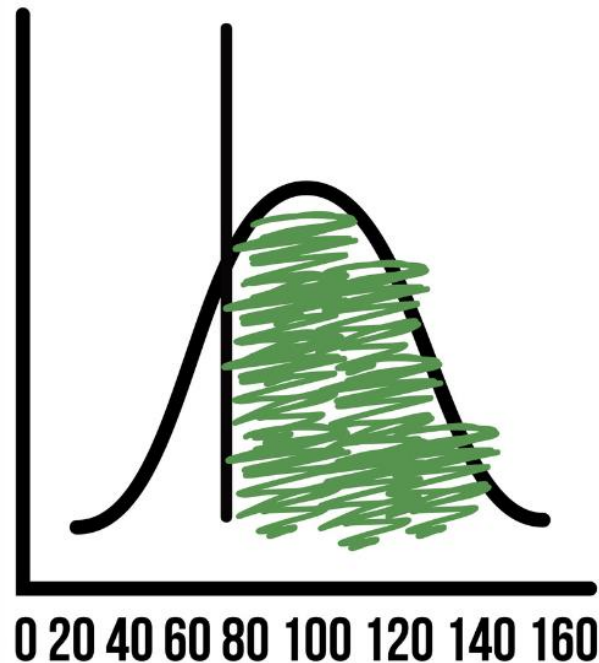
Families can access **housing** and **shelter** at **Family Access Points**.

Fall 2022 Family Thresholds

Rapid Rehousing (RRH)



Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)



As of Sept. 2022, HSH used the following thresholds for families and **estimate 90%** of households will be **eligible for housing**:

- **PSH: 75 – 160** (estimated 60% of households)
- **RRH: 50 – 74** (estimated 30% of households)
- **Problem Solving: 0 – 49** (estimated 10% of households)
- [Current thresholds are public on the HSH website.](#)
- **New thresholds will go into effect on January 26, 2023.**

Coordinated Entry, Problem Solving & Prevention

• Coordinated Entry:

- Coordination with providers in fall 2022 to ensure all provider staff are aware that pregnant people can choose which Coordinated Entry system (family or otherwise) to work with.

• Prevention:

- Strong prevention program for families, including access to **Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP)** once queue is re-opened in 2023.
- New partnership with **Mission Neighborhood Centers**, provider with **extensive language capacity** (Chinese, Russian and Spanish) for **Targeted Homelessness Prevention**.

• Problem Solving:

- SOI issued in **November 2022** for a non-Access Point **Problem Solving provider** to reach community who do not normally interact with the Homelessness Response System.
- As of November 2022, **Housing Location Assistance Services** offered through Problem Solving to support households who need support navigate housing market.

Resources for Domestic Violence Survivors

- Access Points **connect survivors to Victim Service Providers** or continue work in the Homelessness Response System depending on **client preference**.
 - **Woman, Inc. training** in November 2022 at Adult and Youth Access Points on how to refer survivors (including families) to appropriate services and DV shelter resources.
- **Safe Housing Working Group:**
 - Met monthly from April to December 2022
 - Conducted surveys, solicited input from stakeholders, and drew on quantitative analysis to identify ways to **improve survivor access to resources**.
 - Produced **system-wide recommendations** for coordination with Victim Service Providers, Access Point design, and access to shelter, housing, and diversion resources.
 - Recommendations to be presented to the Local Homeless Coordinating Board in 2023.
- Emergency Housing Vouchers: **at least 136** vouchers must be allocated to **survivors of domestic violence**.

Supportive Housing for Families

🔑 Family Supportive Housing Inventory:

- ~850 units of existing family PSH
- ~625 Rapid Rehousing slots
- ~250 Emergency Housing Vouchers

🔑 2023 Expansions:

- 193 site-based PSH units
- ~149 Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool slots
- 70 Family Housing Ladder slots

🔑 New PSH sites:

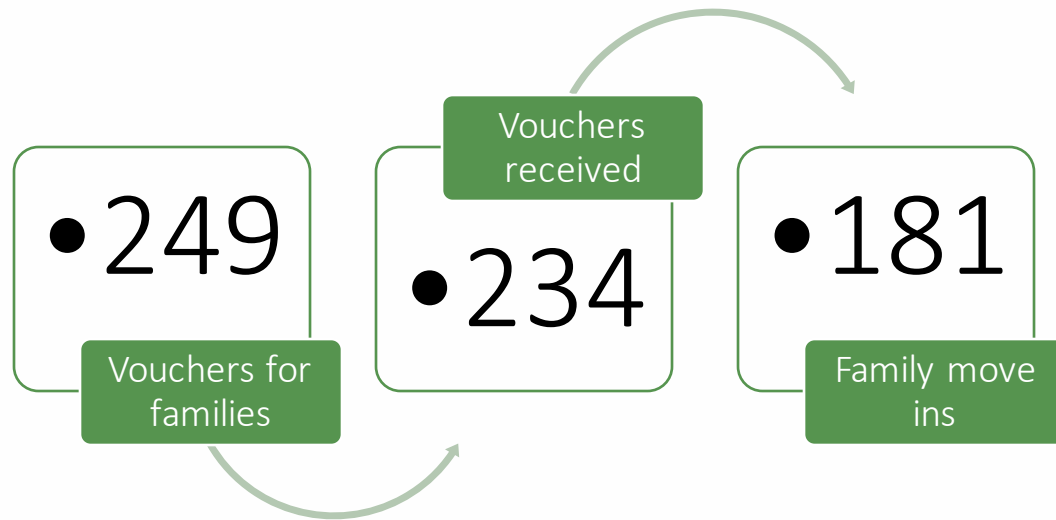
- **The Margot (1321 Mission)** - 40 units for families
 - Move-ins will be completed by February 2023.
- **681 Florida Street** - 39 units for families
 - Move-ins continuing through early 2023.
- **City Gardens (333 12th Street)** - 193 units for families
 - Lease-ups anticipated to begin in March 2023.



City Gardens (333 12th Street)

Emergency Housing Vouchers for Families

234 families with vouchers:



• **Average household size: 3 people**

• **Living Situation/Risk Factors:**

- **29% unsheltered**
- 20% in shelter
- 51% at risk of or recently homeless

• **Head of household demographics:**

- 81% **female headed households**
- 94% **BIPOC**
 - 13% **Native/indigenous**
 - 47% **Black**
- 26% **Latinx**

New Tenant-Based Programs for Families

• **Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool** (Scattered-Site PSH):

- Local tenant-based subsidy program – tenants placed into private-market apartments that the City has identified and pay 30% of income in rent.
- First Flex Pool program for families with **~149 slots**.
- **Compass Family Services** will start the program in early 2023

• **Family Housing Ladder:**

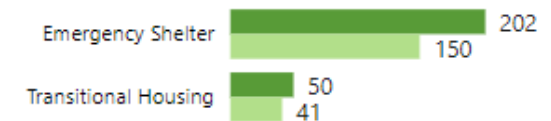
- First Housing Ladder program for families launching in 2023 for **70 family households currently in PSH** who are **ready for more independent living**.
- **Compass Family Services** is the provider.
- Families live in a private-market apartment and pay 30% of income in rent.
- Services provided: housing location, housing coordination, landlord liaison services, housing-focused case management.

HSH Family Shelter Inventory

As of January 9, 2023, there are **252 units/beds** of shelter for families across **11 sites** with **191** occupied by **459 guests**.

Capacity and occupancy by site type

● Capacity ● Occupancy



Low-Barrier Emergency Shelter for Families and Pregnant People

- **Buena Vista Horace Mann (BVHM)**: for families with students in SFUSD
 - Call program directly – 415-857-7710 (8am – 6pm) | 415-879-4316 (6:30pm – 7am)
- **Hamilton Family Congregate Pregnant People Pilot**
 - Call program directly 24/7 - (628) 250-0016

Other Family Shelter Updates

• Urgent Accommodation Vouchers

- Launch of UAVs for **families and pregnant people** with Compass Family Services this winter.
- **14-day placements** into scattered site temporary hotel stays, supported by roving Case Managers.
- **24/7 referral line** and strong referral partnership with **DPH Black Infant Health**.

• **Low-barrier placements** into PATH and Jelani for pregnant people.

• **March 2024** bond proposal to convert **Nextdoor** to **Family Shelter**.

Partnership with SFUSD

• Buena Vista Horace Mann (BVHM) Family Shelter:

- Through a joint use agreement between SFUSD and the City and County of San Francisco, BVHM provides **emergency shelter** for **SFUSD students and their families** experiencing homelessness.
- Operated by **Dolores Street Community Services** in close partnership with BVHM
- As of December 2022, site returned to pre-COVID capacity of **60 people (15 families)**.
 - Planned expansion to **69 people (19 families)** this winter.

• Data sharing:

- Continue to **improve** data sharing practices by **cross-training staff**
- Actively working to support **real-time** data sharing



DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELESSNESS AND
SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Questions?

Thank you.

Carroll, John (BOS)

From: Carroll, John (BOS)
Sent: Thursday, January 12, 2023 10:51 AM
To: Ronen, Hillary; Safai, Ahsha (BOS); Dorsey, Matt (BOS)
Cc: Ferrigno, Jennifer (BOS)
Subject: YYAF Agenda Item No. 2 - Responsive Documents From SFUSD - File No. 221290
Attachments: SFUSD SAFEH Resolution Report_5.10.22.pdf; SFUSD SAFEH Resolution Report June 2021 (1).pdf; SAFEH Resolution Presentation 2019 .pdf; 221290 SFUSF Policy 6173.pdf

Categories: 221290, 2023.01.13 - YYAF

Good morning, YYAF members,

We have received the attached documents from the SFUSD, in response to tomorrow's hearing on agenda item number two.

In addition to the attached, the SFUSD has provided a link to the following dynamic dashboard:

[SFUSD Public Dashboard](#) with data regarding youth experiencing homelessness

I invite you to review the public file in this matter through the Legislative Research Center, via this link:

[BOS File No. 221290](#)

John Carroll
Assistant Clerk
Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 554-4445

(VIRTUAL APPOINTMENTS) To schedule a virtual meeting with me (on Microsoft Teams), please ask and I can answer your questions in real time.

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Annual Report on Students and Families Experienced Homelessness Action Plan

Per: [Resolution No. 175-23A1](#): In Support of Staff Training, Coordination and Delivery of Programs and Services to Meet the Needs of Homeless Children, Youth and Families in San Francisco Unified School District

The report should include:

- Outcomes for homeless students, including students living in SROs, which may include, but are not limited to:
- School attendance
- Student achievement test results
- Promotion and retention rates by grade level
- Graduation rates
- Suspension/expulsion rates
- Goals or specific actions identified in the LCAP.

A. Who We Serve

Students who are designated as SAFEH are, in accordance with; Section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Act which defines “homeless children and youth” as individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. The term includes:

- Children and youth who are: sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason (sometimes referred to as “doubled-up”); living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations; living in emergency or transitional shelters; or abandoned in hospitals;
- Children and youth who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- Migratory children who qualify as homeless because they are living in circumstances described above



B. Outcome Data: NOTE: There is no academic data because the SBAC was canceled for 2020.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| SAFEH Students - District | 2463 |
|----------------------------------|------|

| Division | | | |
|----------|-------|------------------------|-----|
| EES | 0.2% | SpEd | 504 |
| ES | 41.9% | | |
| HS | 30.2% | | |
| K-8 | 8.3% | English Learner | 943 |
| MS | 19.4% | | |

| Race/Ethnicity | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0.2% | Korean | 0.1% |
| Asian Indian | 0.8% | Middle Eastern/Arab | 0.5% |
| Black or African American | 13.7% | Not Specified | 5.8% |
| Cambodian | 0.2% | Other Asian | 0.8% |
| Chinese | 23.7% | Other Pacific Islander | 0.1% |
| Filipino | 4.9% | Samoan | 0.6% |
| Hawaiian | 0.1% | Two or More | 4.0% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 42.0% | Vietnamese | 0.6% |
| Japanese | 0.1% | White | 1.7% |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| SAFEH Students - County/Court | 35 |
|--------------------------------------|----|

| School Type | | | |
|--------------------|-----|------------------------|----|
| County/Court | 80% | SpEd | 18 |
| Non-Public Schools | 20% | | |
| | | English Learner | 2 |

| Race/Ethnicity | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Black or African American | 12 |
| Cambodian | 1 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 13 |



| Percentage | Number Students Promoted/Graduated | Total Number of SAFEH Students | Grade Level |
|------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 100.00% | 8 | 8 | Promotion Grade TK |
| 99.15% | 117 | 118 | Promotion Grade K |
| 98.71% | 153 | 155 | Promotion Grade 01 |
| 100.00% | 217 | 217 | Promotion Grade 02 |
| 98.35% | 239 | 243 | Promotion Grade 03 |
| 99.61% | 255 | 256 | Promotion Grade 04 |
| 100.00% | 194 | 194 | Promotion Grade 05 |
| 100.00% | 180 | 180 | Promotion Grade 06 |
| 99.47% | 187 | 188 | Promotion Grade 07 |
| 100.00% | 151 | 151 | Promotion Grade 08 |
| 96.89% | 218 | 225 | Promotion Grade 09 |
| 93.91% | 185 | 197 | Promotion Grade 10 |
| 96.45% | 163 | 169 | Promotion Grade 11 |
| 8.33% | 1 | 12 | Graduation |
| 98.05% | 2268 | 2313 | Promotion/Graduated Grade All |

| Percentage | Number Students Retained | Total Number of SAFEH Students | Grade Level |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 0.00% | 0 | 8 | Retention Grade TK |
| 0.85% | 1 | 118 | Retention Grade K |
| 1.29% | 2 | 155 | Retention Grade 01 |
| 0.00% | 0 | 217 | Retention Grade 02 |
| 1.65% | 4 | 243 | Retention Grade 03 |
| 0.39% | 1 | 256 | Retention Grade 04 |
| 0.00% | 0 | 194 | Retention Grade 05 |
| 0.00% | 0 | 180 | Retention Grade 06 |
| 0.53% | 1 | 188 | Retention Grade 07 |



| | | | |
|-------|----|------|---------------------|
| 0.00% | 0 | 151 | Retention Grade 08 |
| 3.11% | 7 | 225 | Retention Grade 09 |
| 6.09% | 12 | 197 | Retention Grade 10 |
| 3.55% | 6 | 169 | Retention Grade 11 |
| 1.48% | 34 | 2301 | Retention Grade All |

| Percentage | No Students suspended/expelled | Total Number of Foster Students | Expulsion/Suspension |
|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 0.00% | 0 | 2353 | Expulsion SY20 S2 |
| 0.00% | 0 | 2414 | Expulsion SY21 S1 |
| 2.42% | 57 | 2353 | Suspension SY20 S2 |
| 0.00% | 0 | 2414 | Suspension SY21 S1 |

| Daily Attendance Rate for SAFEH students | |
|--|---|
| 90.28% | Attendance SY20 S2 - through Feb 2020 - in person |
| 87.56% | Attendance SY21 S1 - Fall 2020 - distance learning. |

C. LCAP Goals and Outcomes:

Goal: 2.03 Safe & Supportive Schools: Target strategies to address needs of underserved students, including low-income students, English learners, foster youth, and African American students, through a multi-tiered system of academic and behavioral supports across and within schools additional interventions and supports. Through the site based coordinated care team, employ a community schools approach, with dedicated coordination and tools to support aligning services offered by community partners to meet the academic and social/emotional needs of students and their families. Provide tiered levels of support that includes additional professional development, targeted Tier 2 supports, supplemental materials, translation services, equipment and software, and additional site-based support staff, including paraprofessionals, librarians, nurses, psychologists and behavior specialists to ensure safe and supportive schools.

D. Outcomes:

- SFCSD works across departments and divisions to highlight the need for synthesis of programs for vulnerable youth. SFUSD supports central office staff dedicated to focal populations that coordinate resources and provide individual support to students and families struggling with



homelessness, Limited English Skills, Foster youth, students with incarcerated parents and other factors.

- SFUSD Office of Counseling & Post Secondary Success implemented the Student, Equity and Advocacy Teams (SEAT) to prioritize focal underserved students for additional supports and interventions, such as mentoring, tutoring, counseling, CBO support (i.e. Project AVARY, Project WHAT, etc.) and more. Additionally, the Office of Counseling and Post Secondary Success and the Multilingual Pathways Department (MPD) provided monthly professional learning for counselors of newcomer ELs in high schools including sessions on safe and supportive school, CBO partnerships and Refugee and Immigrant Supports.
- MPD and High School LEAD provided quarterly professional development for site administrators of high school newcomer pathway schools on implementing and monitoring both academic and behavioral tiered supports for recently arrived immigrant youth.
- MPD provided elementary teachers professional development, planning, and online resources for Designated ELD, Spanish Sound Transfers Kits and professional development to all K2 Spanish Bilingual teachers. For newcomers, access to Imagine Learning (App) and workbooks.
- In collaboration with DCYF, Beacon funding was expanded to 18 additional ES, K-8, MS schools to a total of 27 Beacon/ExCEL programs. The Beacon schools are implementing the SFUSD Comprehensive Community Schools Model that focuses on four programmatic areas: Expanded Learning, Family Partnerships, Behavioral Health & Wellness, and School Transitions.
- Enhanced Section 504 Program to better serve students with behavioral and emotional needs. Expanded number of students served. Under Section 504, continued to provide improved support plans with necessary accommodations and services. Increased training and consultation to site staff to better create and implement Section 504 plans.
- In FY 19-20, each school identified a designated Climate Team Lead to attend a year long professional learning community focusing on school culture and climate including training Restorative Practices, Cultural Humility, Family Partnerships and more. Safety Care training was also offered on a regular basis. In Fall 2019, 74% of Climate Team members across the district had been trained in Restorative Practices and 46% of climate teams reported that teacher's had been trained in classroom circles and 22% reported that teachers were regularly using classroom circles. With the shift to distance learning in the Spring of 2020, the year long PLC was not continued into FY 20-21 as the district shifted in multiple ways due to distance learning.

LCAP Goal: 2.07 Safe & Supportive Schools (SCG) Foster Youth: Develop and support the infrastructure necessary to support and monitor the educational success of Foster Youth:

- Work with CDE, county child welfare, and probation agencies, and SFUSD/COE Foster Youth Coordinating Program (FYSCP) to obtain, share, and analyze data to accurately identify foster youth and track progress on all required metrics.



- Develop truancy policies that take account of the unique needs of and legal requirements for Foster Youth.
- Ensure Foster Youth liaison and district level oversight staff have adequate time, knowledge, trauma-informed training, and resources to meet the needs of Foster Youth.
- Collaborate with schools, child welfare and probation agencies, school sites and FYSCP district staff to increase school stability, promptly transfer records, and increase attendance.

FY 19-20 Outcomes

- Partnered with various organizations (county child welfare, probation agencies, and SFUSD Foster Youth Services (FYS) program) to increase shared access to data for foster youth. Work continues for 2019-20
- Provided tutoring services for Foster Youth.
- Began syncing student information from Synergy into the Foster Focus database and used dashboard functions to monitor attendance, behavior, and transitions and provide interventions accordingly.
- Continued to partner with child welfare to address truancy issues. During Distance learning, the same strategies were implemented virtually: Partnered with various organizations (county child welfare, probation agencies, and SFUSD Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program (FYSCP) to increase shared access to data for foster youth. Work continues for 2019-20
- Provided tutoring and individual case management services for Foster Youth.
- Continued to partner with child welfare and community partners to address truancy issues.

E. Pandemic Pivots

As a district we are moving towards a coordinated care approach to deliberately organize student and family support activities and sharing information among all of the participants concerned with a student's success to achieve a safer and more equitable school culture and climate. Each school will have a coordinated care team that authentically partners with students and their families to increase coordination across the district and with partner agencies and providers. The coordinated care approach focuses on tier one interventions through anti racist actions that are antidotes to white supremacist characteristics including paternalism, power hoarding, and only one right way.

Family Wellness Check ins (FWC) & Data Collection

During the district FWC, school staff were able to identify families in need of housing support, especially those families that were doubled to tripled up and were not new to housing instability, not just new overall status. School site staff connected families to outside agencies for support with food, rental support, and other support services. Some schools partnered with existing food bank resources, local



markets and CBOs to support families in accessing groceries, in addition to grab and go meals. 75 students who were enrolled as SAFEH participated in grab and go meals

Coordinated Care Teams & and Identification of Student/Family Needs:

Through Department of Education funding, SFUSD was able to provide families with supplies for return to in person learning in the amount of \$50,000. Students at 11 school sites and the Early Education Department with higher concentration of SAFEH students were provided supplies. The remaining \$67,475 funds will support students returning to school in the Fall.

The Student, Family, Community Support Division provided central consultation for school based coordinated care teams to connect over 30 families with individualized resources or seeking connections with CBOs or City Services

F. Partnering with SNS & other SFUSD Departments re: data and systems management

Family EBT Cards - Coordinated with Student Nutrition Services to provide data on SAFEH students and families to ensure they are sent information regarding the accessing their pandemic EBT cards when they are sent later this summer.

RPA Data Collection - clarification with RPA on how our data is collected and measured, in light of McKinney Vento guidelines and the circumstances of the pandemic so that SAFEH data systems are transparent and clear, and RPA can provide ongoing support as needed, This includes such data as how students are designated as homeless by McKinney Vento, rights and eligibility for supports being granted for a year after a student becomes permanently housed.

G. Partnership & Coordination with City Agencies

Bayview Hunters Point Collaborative:

During the summer and Fall of 2020, in partnership with the city's goal of supporting unhoused individuals in the Bayview Hunters Point Area, we participated in weekly and biweekly meetings to assure that any students who might be unhoused and SFUSD students were able to get the support they needed

- Collaborative Members were asked to confirm if students were enrolled in SFUSD, and if so what school, so that we could alert the school of the family's situation and make sure they were connected with resources
- Not too many families were accessed through this method but through other community based organizations, and partners providing more specific direct service



- The population of folks needing support were overwhelmingly adults and over time the collaborative disbanded to focus on the local CBO partner and the Safe Sleeping site for adults in the area

Stay Over Program at BVHM

- Eight families are currently in the program- 8 families for a total of 29 residents
- 8 Households, 146 students & their families were provided access to the SOP this school year.
- **Heading Home Campaign** Connected 75 pregnant mothers who were seeking rapid rehousing within the city system and whose children may be a part of our EED programs.
- **Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing**: One System. Partnered with DSHS to inform families of services. According to DSHS, approximately 398 households reporting they had children in SFUSD accounting for approximately 709 students, accessed the city family coordinated entry in 2020. This number is only partially representative families who were receiving support in 2020, as some families may have initially entered family coordinated entry in 2019 and were still receiving housing supports.

H. Future State

We continue to clarify the supports that exist through the city, our CBOs and the partnerships to share more widely with students and families; i.e. eviction assistance, relocation assistance, who is eligible for rapid rehousing opportunities vs. other long term housing supports

- Further coordination with DSHS (monthly meetings) around
 - A. Referrals to rehousing, not just immediate supports
 - B. Clearer communication in case management
 - C. Continued point of contact with larger agencies i.e. Hamilton Families, Compass Points
- Clearer and broader access to asynchronous info about SAFEH
 - A. Google Classroom
 - B. Information for Link Line, etc
- “Quarter 5” access to DOE funds for students returning to school
- Redesign & placement within SFSD shifts

I. Spotlight: Hillcrest Elementary School:



SAN FRANCISCO
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Hillcrest ES, has for years, organized a “Parents as Partners” week during the beginning of the school year where every family is contacted and able to share specifics about what might be going on within their family or for their students. Though our Family Wellness Checks have now asked all schools to check in with all families quarterly, the “Parents as Partners” check in has come to be something the community anticipates, and a place where families are aware that disclosing information about their circumstances and needs is an opportunity for the school site to connect them with various resources and supports. The site made sure to use the Family Wellness Checks as a modified “Parents as Partners” check in which meant that they were able to identify their SAFEH students and families quickly and efficiently, and without any risk of feeling stigmatized. Staff noted that the ability to get quick identification became not only a strategy to make sure families accessed resources, but to continue to build trust and consistent communication.

Carroll, John (BOS)

From: Carroll, John (BOS)
Sent: Thursday, January 12, 2023 10:51 AM
To: Ronen, Hillary; Safai, Ahsha (BOS); Dorsey, Matt (BOS)
Cc: Ferrigno, Jennifer (BOS)
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SFUSD SAN FRANCISCO
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SAFEH Resolution Report



Committee of the Whole
May 7, 2019

Students & Families Experiencing Homelessness (SAFEH)



Mission Statement... Revolution of the Heart!

SFUSD will build on the collective sense of understanding and urgency for SAFEH to enable and empower them to thrive, and realize their 21st century college and career dreams!

"WE can and will do better!" Mayor Ed Lee - Heading Home Campaign

Our Learning Today

Here WE Grow!

- **Who WE Serve**
- **How WE are able to Serve - Our Resources**
- **What Guides our Work**
- **What WE Must Do - The Right Work**
- **What's Possible! Taking SAFEH to Another Level**
- **Where We Are Headed**
- **Closing Quote and Questions**

Who We Serve

Across SFUSD

92 schools

PreK-12

Early Ed - 0.2%
Elementary - 38.7%
K-8 - 9.5%
Middle - 19.5%
High - 32.1%

395
Special
Education

1,487
English
Learners
Latinx/Asian

2,293 students

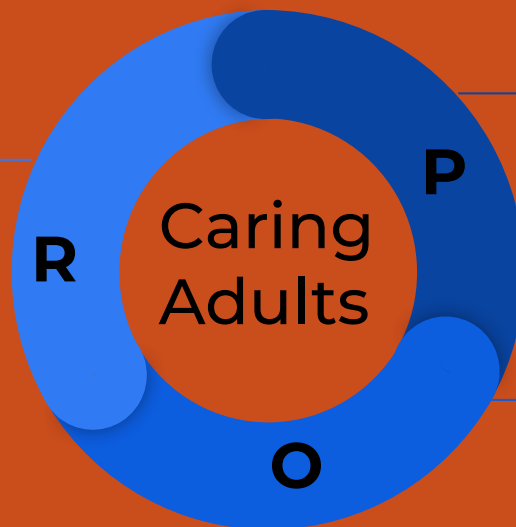
445 Asian
293 Black/African American
1099 Latinx Students
101 Filipino
13 Middle Eastern/Arabic
31 Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
68 Multi Racial
33 White
205 DTS

What's Data Got to do with it - Does SFUSD really know about SAFEH? ...

Cycle of Inquiry → STUDY - REFLECT - CONNECT

RISKS ...

All factors associated
with homelessness - SES,
Emotional, Mental &
Physical Health!



PROCESSES. . .


SEL Implementation:
Growth Mindset
Self-Management
Self-Efficacy
Social Awareness

OUTCOMES . . .

Increased: Attendance,
Achievement, Wellness,
Grad Rate & CCR & Access
Decreased: Suspension,
Expulsion, Hopelessness!

Our Resources

Committed Adults & Funds

- 
- SFUSD Human Resources: Leadership/Staff, Central Depts., BOE
 - Funds -Title I; CDE EHCY Grants; PEEF; DCYF; UGF/TIIG
 - SAFEH Office & McKinney Vento Liaison
 - Mayor's Office; Department of Homelessness; City Agencies
 - Research Partners & Projects

Resolute! Relentless! Resilient!

What Guides Us

Interrupting systemic oppression by implementing standards of practice that change the way we work

McKinney Vento-ESSA 2016

- **Guides, Instructs all SFUSD Staff - SOP!**
- **Informs SAFEH of their Rights!**
- **Holds SFUSD for SAFEH Supports!**

SFUSD SAFEH Resolution

- **Articulates SFUSD's dedication to Enhanced, Expanded & Equitable SAFEH Resources and Supports!**

City Initiatives & Priorities

- **Partner with Mayor, DSHS, Larkin Street, HRC, etc., as they develop strategic services that transition SAFEH into stable, productive living situations.**

What WE Do

Advocacy & Access!

SFUSD's McKinney-Vento Liaison is responsible for

- Capacity building for wide range of SFUSD staff
- Advocacy and support for SAFEH
- Monitoring and developing data systems
- Coordinating with City partners and agencies

SAFEH Focal Student Grant

- Annual Grants, with limited annual fund cap (\$200,000) to support sites with high concentrations of homeless students
- Site grantees are identified at the start of each school year using data collected via enrollment in the SAFEH program, or via EPC enrollment
- Criteria for consideration is primarily the percentage of students who are SAFEH compared to a site's overall population
- Grantees must use funds to support student and families in the following categories: Health/Welfare, SEL Supports, College/Career Readiness, Parent Engagement

SAFEH Focal Student Grantees

- 34 sites were issued a grant for SY 17-18
- 37 sites were issued a grant for SY 18-19 (24 were receiving it for a 2nd year)

Bright Spots

- Hillstop HS College Tour
- Lowell HS College Housing Award
- Elementary/K-8 Summer Enrichment
- Unaccompanied Student Support



What's Possible

SAFEH CCR & PSS Supports

11

- SAFEH College Planning & Application Day in late September 2018
- SAFEH Seniors completed UC/CSU applications by October 30th 2018
- SAFEH Seniors completed the FAFSA; accessed “Securing Degrees Debt Free” scholarship application support
- SAFEH Seniors attended FRISCO Day and registered early for CCSF
- SAFEH Seniors awarded “My Coach” App & “Live” support through Beyond12

Where We Are Headed

Continuing to Build Assets & Partnerships

For the 2019-20 School Year SFUSD SAFEH Office will . . .

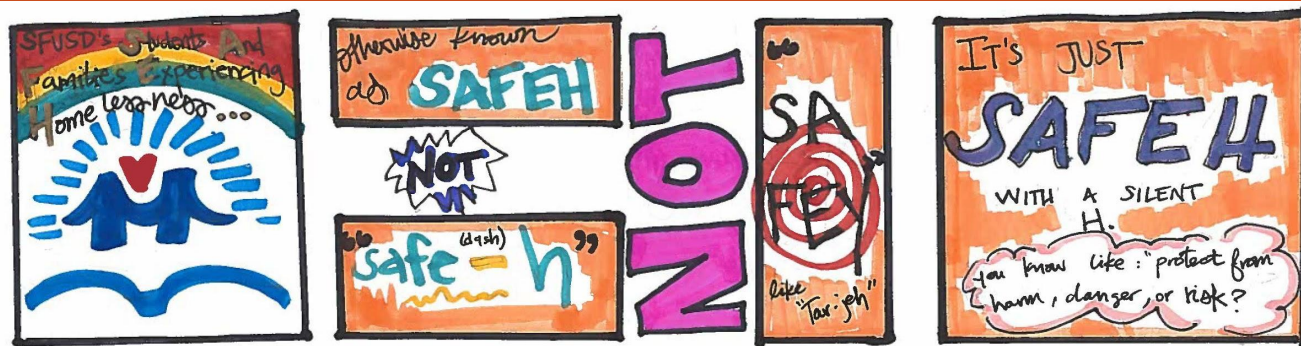
- Work with SFUSD's RPA to develop a SAFEH Equity Data Dashboard
- Work with SFUSD's P&O Office on Transportation Policy to consider Family Shelter Pick-Up/Drop-Off
- Schedule SAFEH Resource Fairs at SFUSD schools by partnering with LAVA MAE Pop-Up Care Village

“

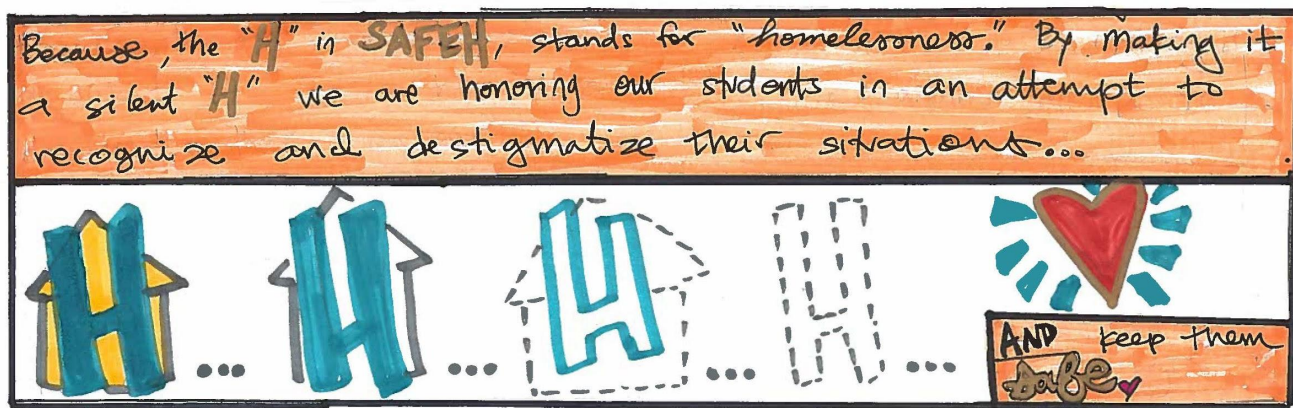
“People say, what is the sense of our small effort? They cannot see that we must lay one brick at a time, take one step at a time. A pebble cast into a pond causes ripples that spread in all directions. Each one of our thoughts, words and deeds is like that. No one has a right to sit down and feel hopeless. There is too much work to do.”

— Dorothy Day





Questions?



Carroll, John (BOS)

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Subject: YYAF Agenda Item No. 2 - Responsive Documents From SFUSD - File No. 221290
Attachments: SFUSD SAFEH Resolution Report_5.10.22.pdf; SFUSD SAFEH Resolution Report June 2021 (1).pdf; SAFEH Resolution Presentation 2019 .pdf; 221290 SFUSF Policy 6173.pdf

Categories: 221290, 2023.01.13 - YYAF

Good morning, YYAF members,

We have received the attached documents from the SFUSD, in response to tomorrow's hearing on agenda item number two.

In addition to the attached, the SFUSD has provided a link to the following dynamic dashboard:

[SFUSD Public Dashboard](#) with data regarding youth experiencing homelessness

I invite you to review the public file in this matter through the Legislative Research Center, via this link:

[BOS File No. 221290](#)

John Carroll
Assistant Clerk
Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 554-4445

(VIRTUAL APPOINTMENTS) To schedule a virtual meeting with me (on Microsoft Teams), please ask and I can answer your questions in real time.

Due to the current COVID-19 health emergency and the Shelter in Place Order, the Office of the Clerk of the Board is working remotely while providing complete access to the legislative process and our services.



Click [here](#) to complete a Board of Supervisors Customer Service Satisfaction form.

The [Legislative Research Center](#) provides 24-hour access to Board of Supervisors legislation and archived matters since August 1998.

Disclosures: Personal information that is provided in communications to the Board of Supervisors is subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Personal information provided will not be redacted. Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Board of Supervisors and its committees. All written or oral communications that members of the public submit to the Clerk's Office regarding pending legislation or hearings will be made available to all members of the public for inspection and copying. The Clerk's Office does not redact any information from these submissions. This means that personal information—including names, phone numbers, addresses and similar information that a member of the public elects to submit to the Board and its committees—may appear on the Board of Supervisors website or in other public documents that members of the public may inspect or copy.

Find COVID-19 [testing](#), [vaccine](#), and [daily health screening](#) information.



HOME › SERVICES › KNOW YOUR RIGHTS › 3.8 ENROLLMENT › 3.8.4 ENROLLMENT RIGHTS OF STUDENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS (SAFEH)

3.8.4 Enrollment Rights of Students Experiencing Homelessness (SAFEH)

Enrollment Rights of Students Experiencing Homelessness (SAFEH)

[SFUSD Board Policy 6173](#)

McKinney-Vento Act

The McKinney-Vento Act is a federal law that was created to eliminate barriers that students experiencing homelessness were facing in terms of enrollment, attendance, and success in school.

Definition of Homelessness

According to the **McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act**, a student is homeless if they live:

- In a house or apartment with more than one family due to loss of housing or economic hardship
- (aka “doubled-up” or “tripled up”)

- With friends or family because they are a runaway or an unaccompanied youth
- In substandard housing (i.e. without electricity, water, or heat)
- In a shelter (family, domestic violence, youth shelter, or transitional living program)
- In a motel, hotel, SRO, or weekly rate housing
- In an abandoned building, in a car, trailer park, at a campground, or on the streets

School Selection / Student Rights (CA Education Code 48852.7)

A homeless student has the right to continue their education in the school of origin through the duration of homelessness.

If the homeless student's status changes before the end of the academic year so that they are no longer homeless, either of the following apply:

(1) Students in high school shall be allowed to remain in the school of origin through graduation; (2) Students in grades 1-8 shall be allowed to remain in the school of origin through the duration of the academic school year.

"School of origin" means the school that the student attended when permanently housed or the school in which the student was last enrolled. If the school the student attended when permanently housed is different from the school in which the student was last enrolled, or if there is some other school that the student attended with which the student is connected and attended within the immediately preceding 15 months, the educational liaison, in consultation with, and with the agreement of, the student and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the student, shall determine, in the best interests of the student, the school that shall be deemed the school of origin.

Complaints of non-compliance with these provisions may be filed using the Uniform Complaint Procedures (See Chapter 7 Complaint Policies and Procedures).

Enrollment

Schools must immediately enroll homeless students, regardless of the lack of:

- Academic Records
- Proof of Residency
- Medical Records
- Immunization Records*

**A 30-day conditional enrollment is granted if immunization records are not provided.*

Students And Families Experiencing Homelessness who wish to enroll in SFUSD for the first time will enroll at the **Educational Placement Center (EPC) located at 555 Franklin Street, Room 100 (415) 241-6085 or (415) 241-6136).**

Families who are already enrolled in SFUSD and subsequently meet the eligibility requirements listed above should contact the McKinney-Vento Liaison through the SFUSD Student Family School Resource Link:

- Go to familylink.sfusd.edu to complete an [online request form](#),
- Email request to sfink@sfusd.edu, or
- Call 415-340-1716.

Services

The K-8 school-based social worker (in K-8's) and HS Wellness Coordinator is the school's "point person" for students and families experiencing homelessness. SAFEH families can seek out these professionals if they have specific needs or resources. SAFEH families can also contact the Families and Youth in Transition Program or the McKinney-Vento Liaison through the SFUSD Student Family School Resource Link:

- Go to familylink.sfusd.edu to complete an [online request form](#),
- Email request to sfink@sfusd.edu, or
- Call 415-340-1716.

Dispute Resolution Process

Local educational agencies (LEAs) must ensure that each homeless child and youth has equal access to the same free, appropriate public education, including a public preschool program, as other children and youths. Following are the components for resolving disputes:

If a dispute arises over school selection or enrollment, the child/youth must be immediately enrolled in the school in which they are seeking enrollment, pending resolution of the dispute. (Public Law 107-110, Section 722(g)(3)(E)(iv)) Enrollment is defined as “attending classes and participating fully in school activities.”

The school must refer the student, parent, or guardian to the District Liaison to carry out the dispute resolution process as expeditiously as possible. The District Liaison must ensure that the dispute resolution process is also followed for unaccompanied youths.

A written explanation of the school’s decision regarding school selection or enrollment must be provided if a parent, guardian, or unaccompanied youth disputes such a school selection or enrollment decision, including the right to appeal. (Public Law 107-110, Section 722(g)(3)(E)(ii)) The written explanation shall be complete, as brief as possible, simply stated, and provided in a language that the parent, guardian, or unaccompanied youth can understand.

If the dispute remains unresolved at the district level or is appealed, then the District Liaison shall forward all written documentation and related paperwork to the homeless liaison at the county office of education (COE). The COE liaison is the Executive Director of the Student & Family Services Division. The Executive Director will review these materials and determine the school selection or enrollment decision within five (5) working days of receipt of the materials. The Executive Director will notify the District Liaison and parent of the decision.

If the dispute remains unresolved, the Executive Director of the Student & Family Services Division shall forward all written documentation and related paperwork to the State Homeless Coordinator. Upon the review of the LEA, COE, and parent

information, the California Department of Education will notify the parent of the final school selection or enrollment decision within ten (10) working days of receipt of materials. You may reach the State Homeless Coordinator, Leanne Wheeler, by phone at (916) 319-0383 or by e-mail at lwheeler@cde.ca.gov.

Grades and Partial Credits

The District must accept credit for full or partial coursework satisfactorily completed by the homeless student and earned while attending a public school, juvenile court school, or non-public, non-sectarian school. Homeless students will not be required to retake a course if the student has satisfactorily completed the entire course in a public school, a juvenile court school, or a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency; nor will the student be prohibited from retaking or taking a course to meet the eligibility requirements for admission to the California State University or the University of California. (CA Education Code 51225.2)

Discipline/Manifestation Determination

If a manifestation determination is held for a homeless student for an offense that does not require a mandatory expulsion referral, the Homeless Liaison shall be invited to participate in the meeting. The invitation may be made by mail, email or telephone call. This Notice also may be provided to the Homeless Liaison for offenses that require mandatory expulsion referral. (CA Education Code 48915.5(e))

Notice of Expulsion

If a homeless student is being referred for expulsion for an offense that does not require mandatory expulsion referral, the District must inform the Homeless Liaison of the hearing 10 calendar days prior to the hearing date. The notice may be provided by mail, email or telephone call. *This Notice also may be provided to the Homeless Liaison for offenses that require mandatory expulsion referral.*(CA Education Code 48918.1(b))

Interscholastic Sports or Extracurricular Activities

A homeless child or youth shall be immediately deemed to meet all residency requirements for participation in interscholastic sports or other extracurricular activities.

This page was last updated on October 3, 2021

Student and Family Handbook

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| 3.1 Family and Community Partnership | |
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| 3.3 Parent Rights | ▼ |
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3.8.5 English Language Proficiency Assessments for California (ELPAC)

3.8.6 School Transfers / Change of Program Eligibility

3.8.7 Residency Requirement for Students

3.8.8 Interdistrict Permit Requests

3.8.9 Enrollment of Student Expelled From Other School Districts

3.8.10 Attendance Options: Alternative Schools in Educational Programs

3.8.11 Form: School Health Form for School Entry - Grades TK/K-12

3.9 Nutrition, Health, and Wellness 

3.10 Medication and Emergency Care Plan Forms 

3.11 Multipurpose Family Income Form for School Benefits

Chapter 4: Student Academic Expectations 

Chapter 5: Student Behavior 

Chapter 6: Student Discipline 

Chapter 7: Complaint Policies and Procedures 

CONTACT

555 Franklin Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-241-6000

[Employee Login](#)

INFORMATION FOR

[Families](#)

[Students](#)

[Employees](#)

[Community](#)

[Job Seekers](#)

QUICK LINKS

[Family Portal](#)

[Enroll](#)

[Calendars](#)

[School Meals](#)

[Know Your Rights](#)

[Report a Concern](#)

SOCIAL LINKS

STUDENT FAMILY SCHOOL RESOURCE LINK

SFUSD's [Student Family School Resource Link](#) supports students and families in navigating all of the SFUSD resources available to them. Students, families, and school staff can email requests to sflink@sfusd.edu, call [415-340-1716](tel:415-340-1716) (M-F, 9 a.m. to noon and 1 to 3 p.m., closed from 12 to 1 p.m. every day), or complete an [online request form](#). Phones will be closed on [school holidays](#), including the fall, winter and spring breaks. Callers can still leave a voicemail or send an email or request form at all hours.

ATHLETICS PARTICIPATION DATA

View SFUSD's most [recent athletics participation data](#) or [past years' reports](#).

[Accessibility](#)

[Non-Discrimination Policy](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[Sitemap](#)

[Website Feedback](#)

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| | |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| Book | Board of Education Policies |
| Section | 6000 Instruction |
| Title | Education For Homeless Children |
| Code | 6173 |
| Status | Active |
| Adopted | November 15, 2016 |

San Francisco Unified School District and County Office of Education

Board Policy 6173

Education For Homeless Children

This Board Policy applies to the San Francisco Unified School District and the County Office of Education.

The Governing Board desires to ensure that homeless students have access to the same free and appropriate public education provided to other students within the district. The district shall provide homeless students with access to education and other services necessary for them to meet the same challenging academic standards as other students.

(cf. 6011 - Academic Standards)

The Superintendent or designee shall identify and remove any barriers to the identification and enrollment of homeless students and to the retention of homeless students due to absences or outstanding fees or fines. (42 USC 11432)

(cf. 3250 - Transportation Fees)

(cf. 3260 - Fees and Charges)

(cf. 5113.1 - Chronic Absence and Truancy)

When there are at least 15 homeless students in the district or a district school, the district's local control and accountability plan (LCAP) shall include goals and specific actions to improve student achievement and other outcomes of homeless students. (Education Code 52052, 52060)

(cf. 0460 - Local Control and Accountability Plan)

The Superintendent or designee shall designate an appropriate staff person to serve as a liaison for homeless children and youths. The district liaison shall fulfill the duties specified in 42 USC 11432 to assist in identifying and supporting homeless students to succeed in school.

Information about a homeless student's living situation shall be considered part of a student's educational record, subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and shall not be deemed to be directory information as defined in 20 USC 1232g. (42 USC 11432)

(cf. 5125 - Student Records)

(cf. 5125.1 - Release of Directory Information)

The Superintendent or designee shall ensure that placement decisions for homeless students are based on the student's best interest as defined in law and administrative regulation.

Each homeless student shall be provided services that are comparable to services offered to other students in the school, including, but not limited to, transportation, educational programs for which the student meets the eligibility criteria (such as federal Title I services or similar state or local programs, programs for students with disabilities, and educational programs for English learners), career and technical education programs, programs for gifted and talented students, and school nutrition programs. (42 USC 11432)

(cf. 3550 - Food Service/Child Nutrition Program)

(cf. 3553 - Free and Reduced Price Meals)

(cf. 5148.2 - Before/After School Programs)

(cf. 5148.3 - Preschool/Early Childhood Education)

(cf. 6159 - Individualized Education Program)

(cf. 6164.2 - Guidance/Counseling Services)

(cf. 6171 - Title I Programs)

(cf. 6172 - Gifted and Talented Student Program)

(cf. 6174 - Education for English Language Learners)

(cf. 6177 - Summer Learning Programs)

(cf. 6178 - Career and Technical Education)

(cf. 6179 - Supplemental Instruction)

Homeless students shall not be segregated into a separate school or program based on their status as homeless and shall not be stigmatized in any way. However, the Superintendent or designee may separate homeless students on school grounds as necessary for short periods of time for health and safety emergencies or to provide temporary, special, and supplementary services to meet the unique needs of homeless students. (42 USC 11432, 11433)

(cf. 0410 - Nondiscrimination in District Programs and Activities)

(cf. 3553 - Free and Reduced Price Meals)

The Superintendent or designee shall coordinate with other agencies and entities to ensure that homeless children and youth are promptly identified, ensure that homeless students have access to and are in reasonable proximity to available education and related support services, and raise the awareness of school personnel and service providers of the effects of short-term stays in a shelter and other challenges associated with homelessness. Toward these ends, the Superintendent or designee shall collaborate with local social services agencies, other agencies or entities providing services to homeless children and youth, and, if applicable, transitional housing facilities. To the extent required by law, the Superintendent or designee shall coordinate transportation, transfer of school records, and other interdistrict activities with other local educational agencies. As necessary, the Superintendent or designee shall coordinate, within the district and with other involved local educational agencies, services for homeless students and services for students with disabilities. (42 USC 11432)

(cf. 1020 - Youth Services)

District liaisons and other appropriate staff shall participate in professional development and other technical assistance activities to assist them in identifying and meeting the needs of homeless students and to provide training on the definitions of terms related to homelessness. (42 USC 11432)

The Superintendent or designee shall report to the Board on outcomes for homeless students, which may include, but are not limited to, school attendance, student achievement test results, promotion and retention rates

by grade level, graduation rates, suspension/expulsion rates, and other outcomes related to any goals and specific actions identified in the LCAP. Based on the evaluation data, the district shall revise its strategies as needed to better support the education of homeless students.

(cf. 0500 - Accountability)

(cf. 6162.51 - State Academic Achievement Tests)

(cf. 6190 - Evaluation of the Instructional Program)

Legal Reference:

EDUCATION CODE

2558.2 Use of revenue limits to determine average daily attendance of homeless children

39807.5 Payment of transportation costs by parents

48850 Educational rights of homeless and foster youth

48852.5 Notice of educational rights of homeless students

48852.7 Enrollment of homeless students

48915.5 Recommended expulsion, homeless student with disabilities

48918.1 Notice of recommended expulsion

51225.1-51225.3 Graduation requirements

52060-52077 Local control and accountability plan

CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 5

4600-4687 Uniform complaint procedures

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 20

1087vv Free Application for Federal Student Aid; definitions

1232g Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

6311 Title I state plan; state and local educational agency report cards

UNITED STATES CODE, TITLE 42

11431-11435 McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act

12705 Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act; state and local strategies

Management Resources:

CALIFORNIA CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL

Partial Credit Model Policy and Practice Recommendations

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Homeless Education Dispute Resolution Process, January 30, 2007

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HOMELESS EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS

Homeless Liaison Toolkit, 2013

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GUIDANCE

Dear Colleague Letter, July 27, 2016

Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program, Non-Regulatory Guidance, July 2016

WEB SITES

California Child Welfare Council: <http://www.chhs.ca.gov/Pages/CACChildWelfareCouncil.aspx>

California Department of Education, Homeless Children and Youth Education: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/hs/cy>

National Center for Homeless Education at SERVE: <http://www.serve.org/nche>

National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty: <http://www.nlchp.org>

U.S. Department of Education: <http://www.ed.gov/programs/homeless/index.html>

Please note that compare references, or “cf”, refer to CSBA model policies and do not necessarily indicate that the San Francisco Unified School District has adopted the referenced policy.

