

# Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant Annual Plan

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**County Name:** San Francisco

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Background and Instructions (from WIC 1995):

Welfare & Institutions Code Section(s) 1990-1995 establish the Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant program for the purpose of providing county-based care, custody, and supervision of youth who are realigned from the state Division of Juvenile Justice or who would otherwise be eligible for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice prior to its closure.

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

County plans are to be submitted and revised in accordance with WIC 1995, and may be posted, as submitted, to the Office of Youth and Community Restoration website.

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**Part 1: Subcommittee Composition (WIC 1995 (b) )**

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

Agency	Name and Title	Email
Chief Probation Officer (Chair)	Katherine Weinstein Miller	<a href="mailto:katherine.miller@sfgov.org">katherine.miller@sfgov.org</a>
District Attorney’s Office Representative	Kasie Lee	<a href="mailto:kasie.lee@sfgov.org">kasie.lee@sfgov.org</a>
Public Defender’s Office Representative	Patricia Lee	<a href="mailto:patricia.lee@sfgov.org">patricia.lee@sfgov.org</a>
Department of Social Services Representative	Joan Miller	<a href="mailto:joan.h.miller@sfgov.org">joan.h.miller@sfgov.org</a>
Department of Social Services Representative (Alternate)	Jessica Mateu-Newsome	<a href="mailto:jessica.mateu-newsome@sfgov.org">jessica.mateu-newsome@sfgov.org</a>
Department of Mental Health	Mona Tahsini	<a href="mailto:mona.tahsini@sfgov.org">mona.tahsini@sfgov.org</a>
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Court Representative	Honorable Monica Wiley	<a href="mailto:mwiley@sftc.org">mwiley@sftc.org</a>
Community Member (JJCC Member)	Denise Coleman (Huckleberry/CARC)	<a href="mailto:dcoleman@huckleberryyouth.org">dcoleman@huckleberryyouth.org</a>
Community Member (JJCC Member)	Angel Ceja, Jr. (Juvenile Advisory Council)	<a href="mailto:angelceja29@yahoo.com">angelceja29@yahoo.com</a>
Community Member (JJCC Member)	Ron Stueckle (Sunset Youth Services)	<a href="mailto:ron@sunsetyouthservices.org">ron@sunsetyouthservices.org</a>
<b>Additional Member Seat Added to DJJ Realignment Subcommittee<sup>1</sup>:</b>		
Attorney Administrator (Delinquency) for the Indigent Defense Administration (IDA) of the Bar Association of San Francisco (BASF)	Lana Kreidie	<a href="mailto:lkreidie@sfbar.org">lkreidie@sfbar.org</a>

<sup>1</sup> All subcommittee community member seats, including those added by the already established subcommittee, satisfy the statutory requirement in WIC 1995, that, “the subcommittee shall also include no fewer than three community members who shall be defined as individuals who have experience providing community-based youth services, youth justice advocates with expertise or knowledge of the juvenile justice system, or have been directly involved in the juvenile justice system.”

Additional Community Member Seats Added to DJJ Realignment Subcommittee and selected by members through an application process <sup>2</sup> :		
Community Member: Community-based provider who serves justice-involved young adults and has expertise in housing and/or workforce development	Liz Jackson-Simpson (Success Centers)	<a href="mailto:ljackson-simpson@successcenters.org">ljackson-simpson@successcenters.org</a>
Community Member: Individual with lived experience in a secure youth facility	Will Roy	<a href="mailto:will.roy@safeandsound.org">will.roy@safeandsound.org</a>
Community Member: Caregiver or loved one of children impacted by a secure youth facility	Tiffany Sutton	<a href="mailto:tiffany.sutton@sfgov.org">tiffany.sutton@sfgov.org</a>
Community Member: Victim/survivor of community violence	Chaniel Williams	<a href="mailto:chanielw88@gmail.com">chanielw88@gmail.com</a>

**Part 2: Target Population (WIC 1995 (C) (1) )**

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

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

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

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<sup>2</sup> All subcommittee community member seats, including those added by the already established subcommittee, satisfy the statutory requirement in WIC 1995, that, “the subcommittee shall also include no fewer than three community members who shall be defined as individuals who have experience providing community-based youth services, youth justice advocates with expertise or knowledge of the juvenile justice system, or have been directly involved in the juvenile justice system.”

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

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

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

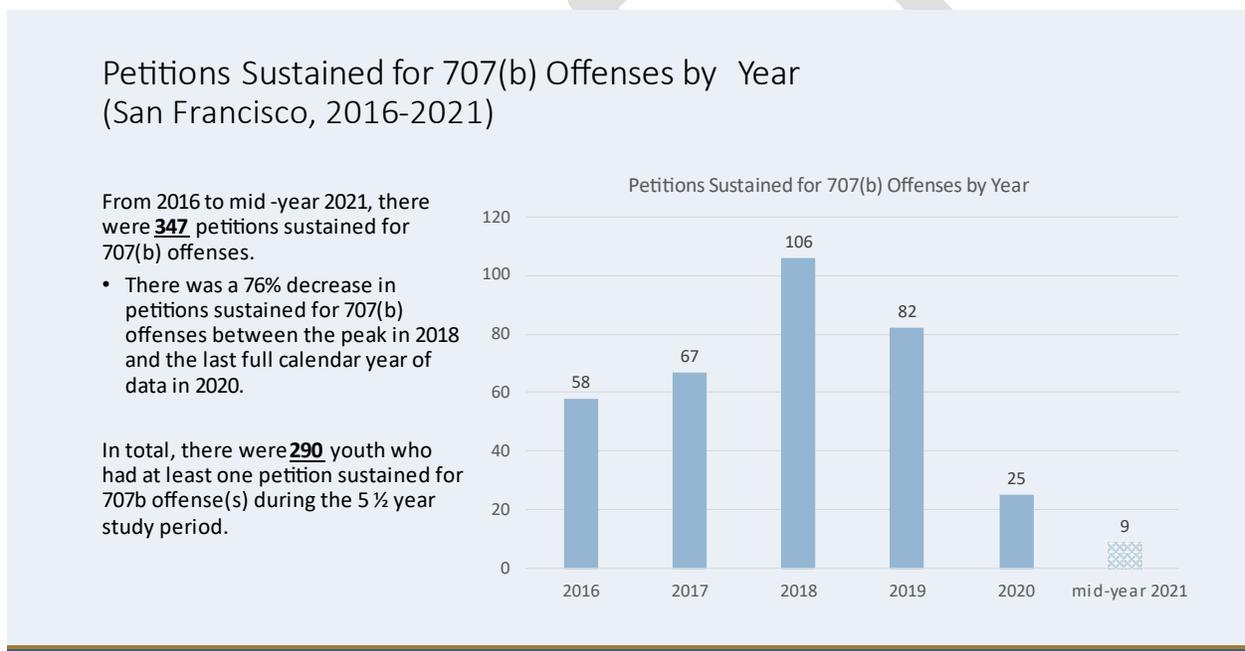


Fig. 1

Of the 347 petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses since 2016, 78% have been boys, 68% have been Black, 19% have been Latinx, and 90% have been under 18 years old (see Fig. 2). The glaring racial disparity in San Francisco’s juvenile justice system cannot be overlooked. In a city and county where Black or African American residents make up just 5.3% of the population<sup>3</sup>, every response in San Francisco’s realignment plan must acknowledge these disparities and include equity-based and equity-driven solutions. Similarly, although girls only make up 22% of the realignment population, San Francisco is committed to using a gender specific lens to examine every barrier in our planning process to ensure gender-responsive solutions.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (2021). Race and Ethnicity in the United States 2010 and 2020. Retrieved from [Race and Ethnicity in the United States: 2010 Census and 2020 Census, https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/race-and-ethnicity-in-the-united-state-2010-and-2020-census.html](https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/race-and-ethnicity-in-the-united-state-2010-and-2020-census.html), accessed 18 October 2021.

## Petitions Sustained for 707(b) Offenses by Demographics (San Francisco, 2016-2021)

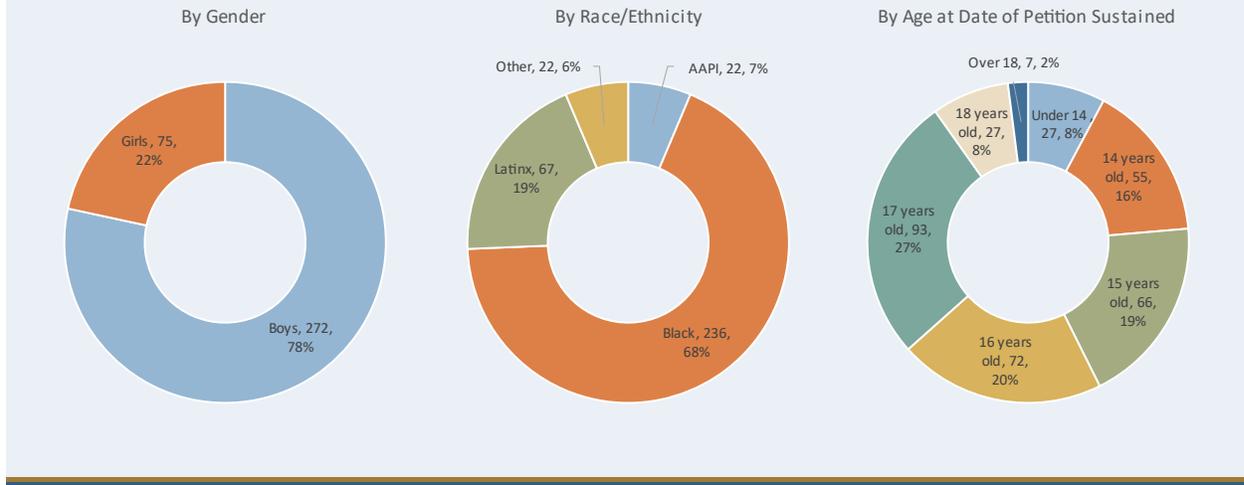


Fig. 2

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

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



Each petition in this sample contained at least 1 sustained 707(b) offense. However, charges were not mutually exclusive, meaning that some sustained petitions contained multiple 707(b) offenses.

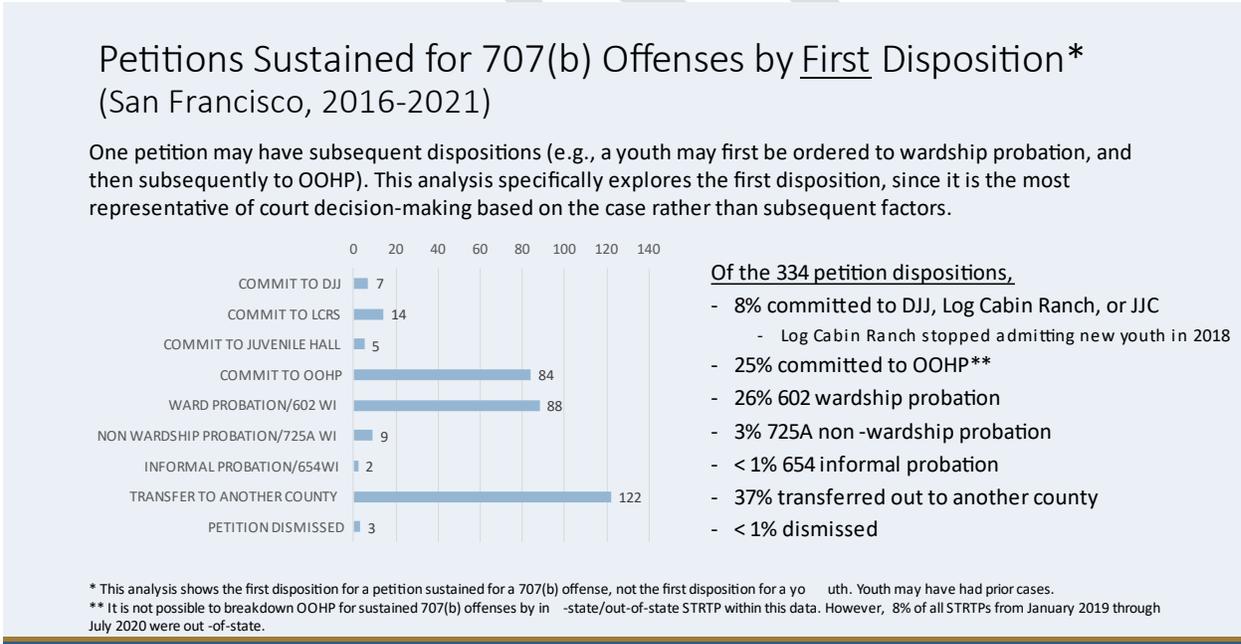
Robbery was the most common offense in petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses (in 68% of petitions), followed by assault (in 35% of petitions).

Less common offenses in petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses were murder (& attempt)/manslaughter, weapons, and sexual offenses (each in about 1% of petitions).

Fig. 3

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

As displayed below, 26% of young people with petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses are ordered to 602 wardship probation, which means they will live at home under the supervision of the Juvenile Probation Department. Twenty-five percent of these young people are ordered to out-of-home placement (OOHP), which could mean living with a resource family in a foster home or in a Short Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP), commonly referred to as a group home. Prior to 2020, some young people in this population were ordered to STRTPs outside of California, but this practice has stopped statewide, with very limited exceptions. Eight percent of petitions sustained for 707(b) offenses since 2016 have been ordered to DJJ, committed to San Francisco’s juvenile hall, or ordered to San Francisco’s now shuttered Log Cabin Ranch. San Francisco’s largest disposition category by far was “transfer to another county” (37%). This is in line with Juvenile Probation’s regular caseload numbers which routinely find that 40% of young people referred to our system live outside of the city and county. We anticipate these out of county numbers to stay relatively high as San Francisco is the metropolitan hub of the region, and there are many young people who no longer live here but still identify as San Franciscans, and come into the city to go to school, to be with their circles of support, their family, and to maintain other connections.



(Fig. 4)

San Francisco also specifically examined our historical commitments to DJJ. Since 2016, San Francisco has committed only 11 young people to DJJ. As we contemplate realignment today, there are no young people from San Francisco in secure detention at DJJ. Overwhelmingly, young people from San Francisco have been sent to DJJ because their

immediate sustained petition is serious and violent, or because that young person has a long history of serious and violent behaviors paired with unsuccessful out of home placements.

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

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

The prior system involvement of these 11 young people include:

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

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

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

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

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

Describe any additional relevant information pertaining to identified target population, including programs, placements and/or facilities to which they have been referred.

Network of Community Based Organizations & Support

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

Out of Home Placement

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Log Cabin Ranch

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

#### DJJ Commitments

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

- **Education:** Five of the young people had completed some educational programming while in DJJ (63%)
  - Engaged in high school and/or some college courses
- **Training/Certification:** Four of the youth had received at least one certification while at DJJ (50%)
  - All four youth received their forklift certification; two received firefighting certification
- **Employment:** Six of the young people had employment while at DJJ (75%)
  - Four worked in general maintenance, three in food services, three in landscaping, and two in firefighting – these are not mutually exclusive as some youth worked multiple jobs

- **Programming:** All youth had participated in several programs while at DJJ (100%)
  - Most common programming included: Counter Point, Aggression Interruption Training, Interactive Journaling (What Got Me Here, Victim Awareness), group/individual therapy

#### Closure of Juvenile Hall

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

#### Increase in Young Adults

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

#### Out of County Young People

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

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

### **Part 3: Programs and Services (WIC 1995 (c)(2) )**

Provide a description of the facilities, programs, placements, services and service providers, supervision, and other responses that will be provided to the target population:

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

#### **Wardship Probation in the Community**

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

#### **Out of Home Placement**

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

Placements may be in San Francisco, in another Bay Area County, or, sometimes, further away in different regions of California or even, for some resource families, out of state. If a young person stays in San Francisco, then all of the City's investments, programs, and services are available to them. If a young person is sent to a placement out of county, there are fewer programmatic and service options from the San Francisco network, and it is much more challenging for San Francisco-based programs to provide services. For young people in STRTPs, the facility is required to provide services to meet each young person's needs. For young people living in resource families, with the support of their DPO and community partners or service providers, the young person and their resource family can access services in other counties. DPOs also initiate Medi-Cal transfers to the county where a young person resides so that they can receive physical and behavioral health services. The Juvenile Probation Department facilitates regular Child & Family Team meetings for all youth ordered to out of home placement, regardless of the placement location.

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

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

### **Juvenile Hall**

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

While at the hall, young people are engaged in individualized education plans with the goal of achieving their high school diploma. There are GED and HiSET options available for youths whose educational goals would be best served in these formats. For high school graduates, there is access to online community college classes through the City College of San Francisco, and we are working to identify additional post-AA higher education and vocational training opportunities with colleges, universities, and CBOs in the Bay Area. Currently, the Department of Public Health and community-based organizations provide a variety of programs and services that encourage literacy, self-expression, critical thinking skills, and life skills, and promote job readiness, as well as social-emotional skills like communication, problem-solving, and self-assessment. All young people committed to the hall and the interim SYTF, will be able to engage in this programming array. We will continue to identify and implement long-term programming for young people committed to the facility with a focus on programming that is developmentally aligned, trauma informed, culturally responsive, and grounded in positive youth development, explored in more detail below. In addition, given that young people committed to the hall and the interim SYTF will face longer periods in the facility, we are expanding our visitation policies to ensure connections to their families and circles of support.

### *Secure Youth Treatment Facility*

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

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

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

### *Current Investments Across Probation, Out Of Home Placement, & Secure Youth Treatment Facility*

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

San Francisco has a robust array of community-based programming and services for young people who are justice-involved. San Francisco invests over nine million dollars from the local Children's Fund (a voter-approved property tax allocation), JPD general fund, and the state JJCPA and YOBG apportionments in services and programs specifically for justice-involved young people in both the juvenile and adult system. The bulk of this funding is administered by the Department of Children, Youth and Their Families through their Justice Services portfolio, which funds the following strategies:

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

<b>Young Adult Court Case Management</b>	*only supports young people in the criminal justice system participating in Young Adult Court	1	\$800,000
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In addition to these specific programs and services for justice-involved young people, DCYF has a series of broader investments that young people can access and leverage which includes the following service areas and strategies:  
*Youth Workforce Development:*

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

	readiness training and support to ensure that youth are developing career-related knowledge and skills.		
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*Educational Supports:*

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

*Enrichment, Leadership, & Skill Building*

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

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

	and create, Youth-Led Philanthropy programs provide tangible skill building opportunities as well as the ability to make a real impact both in the lives of young people and in their communities.		
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*Mentorship:*

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

*Community Collaboratives:*

Collaborative Name	Overview	# of Programs Funded	Total Annual Investment
<b>Black To The Future</b>	A citywide, community-driven collaborative that aims to achieve better outcomes for high need, multiple system involved African American youth, transitional age youth and their families. Black to the Future utilizes a network of community based organizations, coordinated by Young Community Developers, to provide services that	1	\$4,071,596

	address the disparities that affect the African American community in San Francisco.		
<b>Roadmap to Peace</b>	A citywide, community-driven collaborative that is holistic and coordinated and uses restorative justice, resiliency, trauma-informed and intergenerational principles to transform the health and safety outcomes of disconnected Latino youth and transitional age youth. Roadmap to Peace utilizes a network of community based organizations, coordinated by Instituto Familiar de la Raza, to provide services that address the disparities that affect the Latino community in San Francisco.	1	

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

**Current Investments in Mental Health**

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

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

Specifically for transitional age youth and young adults, DPH has:

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

**For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions ordered to out of home placement**, the opportunities for mental health services depend on where that young person has been placed. If still in San Francisco through an STRTP or with a resource family, they can access all the services detailed above, as well as engage in the FIRST program while in placement. There are only two STRTPs left in San Francisco, one of which provides intensive clinical and behavioral

services. The court may also order the highest needs youth experiencing mental health challenges to a Community Treatment Facility, which provides 24-hour non-medical care and mental health treatment services to children in a secure environment, which are less restrictive than a hospital.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### *Sex Offender Treatment*

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

### **Current Investments in Healthy Adolescent & Young Adult Development**

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

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

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

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

### *Current Investments in Family Engagement*

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

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

### *Current Investments in Education*

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

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

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

**For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions committed to an SYTF in San Francisco’s juvenile hall,** there are multiple investments in education. SFUSD and the San Francisco County Office of Education, in collaboration with other community organizations, deliver an academic day program that every young person in the hall is required to attend if they have not completed the requirements to earn a high school diploma. Each student has an individual educational plan (IEP) that includes a connection to an SFUSD school that will be the best fit to help that young person graduate from high school. Every class in juvenile hall has a general education teacher and a special education teacher who assess youth who have not previously been identified for special education, develop that student’s IEP, and monitor IEPs and student performance through a co-teaching model.

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

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

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

### **Current Investments in Workforce & Employment**

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

**For young people with sustained 707(b) petitions who are ordered to wardship probation or are transitioning from an OOHP or SYTF back to the community,** DCYF funds career exposure and work-based learning opportunities that are developmentally appropriate. Their continuum of programs encompasses a range of services, including opportunities for early career introductions, job skills training, exposure to the private sector and career-oriented employment, and targeted programming for high needs young people. Workforce Development programs are important because they

help prepare young people for adulthood by providing opportunities for exposure to career options, teach skills and competencies that are relevant to both education and employment, and ensure that young people have the ability to navigate the labor market. Some of these programs are specifically for justice-involved young people, while others serve all young people in the community. For young adults, there are One Stop Career Centers throughout the city that have linkages to reentry opportunities, and provide job readiness support, as well as opportunities to learn and earn certifications. Many programs offer stipends for internships and job readiness courses, which is imperative so that young people can earn money while they learn as well.

### **Current Investments in Transitional Housing**

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

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

### **Current Investments for Culturally Responsive Programming**

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

**For young people with sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses who are ordered by the court to wardship probation,** there are a rich array of community-based resources that are culturally responsive in their staffing, services, and delivery model for Black and African American, Latinx, and AAPI young people that include case management, education support, workforce development and job connections, mental health services, identity formation services (as detailed in DCYF's portfolio above), immigration support, recreation activities, mentorship, and culturally responsive services specifically for girls and gender expansive young people. Many of these programs have deep roots

in the neighborhoods and communities where the majority of young people in the realignment population come from, and are best suited to be their support, guidepost, and anchor during their system involvement.

**For young people with sustained petitions for 707(b) offenses who are court ordered to out of home placement,** there are some investments that are specifically designed for and culturally responsive to the realignment population. This is the case with the new resource family pilot program, which provides additional investment in resource families to create dedicated placements for young people in the juvenile justice system. The program also provides culturally responsive, youth-centered strategies, including 24/7 case management and services for youth and resource families, and resource family recruitment from communities most impacted by the justice system. Some formerly impacted young people have found the STRTPs in county to be culturally responsive as well, in identifying and working with young people through their trauma and having culturally competent staff.

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

#### **Current Investments for Girls & Gender Expansive Young People**

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

In San Francisco, our realignment population is comprised primarily of boys and young men of color. This means that we must commit to ensuring that every gap identified by the subcommittee and every solution prioritized to address those gaps must be responsive to the needs of these young people. Additionally, although girls and gender expansive young people make up less than ¼ of the realignment population, San Francisco is committed to ensuring that every solution is considered and examined through a gender-specific lens. Across all settings, San Francisco needs to value and embed choice, voice, basic needs, procedural justice, culturally and gender-specific resources and supports.

## Part 4: Juvenile Justice Realignment Block Grant Funds (WIC 1995 (3)(a) )

### Overview of Investments

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

### Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address the mental health, sex offender treatment, or related behavioral or trauma-based needs of the target population:

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

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

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

The investments described above, as well as the local investments San Francisco will leverage, include behavioral and trauma-addressing services and support, mental health, and sex offender treatment when needed and these investments will also support the behavioral, trauma-based, mental health and sex offenders needs of our SYTF committed youth. Each of these investments aim to promote healing and wellness for young people and their families in a historically traumatic system.

**Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address support programs or services that promote healthy adolescent development for the target population: (WIC 1995 (3) (B) )**

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

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

- Probation staff, both hall/SYTF counselors and deputy probation officers
- Community Program Partners
- Judges and other court staff
- Defense attorneys
- Prosecutors
- Department of Public Health staff
- School staff
- Neighborhood Gatekeepers
- Credible Messengers

These training opportunities will allow all adults working with this population of young people to participate, together, in the same trainings to ensure that everybody providing services or interacting with that young person has the mindset, framework, collective language, and operating lens of positive and healthy youth and young adult development. This could include, but is not limited to, trainings on cultural responsiveness, gender-responsivity, racial equity, young adult development, positive youth development, cognitive behavioral approaches, therapeutic interventions, etc. These trainings will also allow the adults in a young person's life the opportunity to learn and work together in service of these young people.

**Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address family engagement in programs for the target population: (WIC 1995 (3) (C) )**

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

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

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

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

**Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address reentry, including planning and linkages to support employment, housing and continuing education for the target population: (WIC 1995 (3) (D) )**

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

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

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

**Describe how the County plans to apply grant funds to address evidence-based, promising, trauma-informed and culturally responsive services for the target population: (WIC 1995 (3) (E) )**

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

**Describe whether and how the County plans to apply grant funds to include services or programs for the target population that are provided by nongovernmental or community-based providers: (WIC 1995 (3) (F))**

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

Across the continuum of options for this group of young people, San Francisco's community-based organizations provide the bulk of services, support, case management, enrichment, and programming. Community based organizations run our music and arts enrichment programs, our academic support and workforce development programs. Our community partners are the case managers, the group facilitators, the substance abuse counselors supporting this group of young people. They are integral parts of this work. Clear, consistent, and communicative relationships between city and county agency staff and community-based organization staff is necessary to ensure that these young people successfully transition into adulthood and out of the juvenile justice system, whether they are ordered to wardship probation in the community, to an out of home placement, or to San Francisco's secure youth treatment facility.

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

## Part 5: Facility Plan

Describe in detail each of the facilities that the County plans to use to house or confine the target population at varying levels of offense severity and treatment need, and improvements to accommodate long-term commitments. Facility information shall also include information on how the facilities will ensure the safety and protection of youth having different ages, genders, special needs, and other relevant characteristics. (WIC 1995 (4) )

### Facility Description

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

Though San Francisco will be using our juvenile hall as the interim SYTF as there are no other secure spaces in the county, we recognize that juvenile halls were not designed to house young people for long periods of time and are not the ideal setting for a long-term facility. This decision to utilize juvenile hall as the interim SYTF was made with the recognition that part of navigating our best work means doing right by the young people who are currently in the system, while also planning for larger, transformational juvenile justice reform. In San Francisco, this means that we must recognize and fulfill our commitment to every young person here in our interim secure youth treatment facility (SYTF) inside our juvenile hall today, as well as commit to planning and executing creative, innovative, and equity-based options in the future. Where possible, we will make investments that can be transferrable to other spaces or facilities and we will continue to work to identify, create, and reimagine what an SYTF will be in San Francisco.

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

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

- Merit Center – space for young adults to interact with staff in a neutral space where they can play table tennis, foosball, play video games, participate in basic cooking skills, receive personal telephone calls or virtual visits, record music in a recording booth, receive haircare or nail services (female), play table games such as dominoes, chess, card games, bingo, various puzzles, etc.
- Education Center – receive age-appropriate educational services (high school diploma, GED/Hi-SET or college education services or vocational training services).

- Outdoor Space – includes a garden which is part of a school program, horticultural services, culinary arts program, gym, and basketball court
- Library – facilitated by the San Francisco Public Library service
- Multi-Purpose Room – space for a wide range of the on-site programming provided by community partners, including music recording and larger group sessions

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

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

During the hours that youth are awake, one wide-awake youth supervision staff member is on duty for each five (5) youth in detention, and during the hours that youth are confined to their room for the purpose of sleeping, one wide-awake youth supervision staff member is on duty for each 10 youth in detention. Both staffing ratios are higher than regulation standards.

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

*Improvements to Accommodate Long Term Commitments*

As is true for many other counties across California, San Francisco’s Juvenile Hall was never intended to house young people for long periods of time. For this reason, San Francisco has a few investments we plan to make to the space using both the BSCC’s Youth Program and Facilities Grant funding as well as leveraged funding from other sources, to make the hall as trauma-informed, home-like, and enriching as is possible in a secure setting until a permanent SYTF

is identified. We are committed to making transferrable improvements to the extent possible, so any furniture and/or materials purchased for juvenile hall will be able to move to a permanent location.

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

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

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

## **Part 6: Retaining the Target Population in the Juvenile Justice System**

Describe how the plan will incentivize or facilitate the retention of the target population within the jurisdiction and rehabilitative foundation of the juvenile justice system, in lieu of transfer to the adult criminal justice system: (WIC 1995 (5) )

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

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

*Young People Arraigned in San Francisco Criminal Court Prior to Their 18<sup>th</sup> Birthday, 2012-2021 (note data does not delineate between cases that were direct files to the adult criminal court and cases that were transferred from juvenile court to adult):*

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Arraigned</b>	3	2	5	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Convicted</b>	2	1	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0

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

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

**Part 7: Regional Effort**

**Describe any regional agreements or arrangements supported by the County’s block grant allocation: (WIC 1995 (6) )**

As of the drafting of this plan, San Francisco has not embarked on any formal regional agreements or arrangements with other counties. However, the subcommittee has determined that we will send young people out of county when and where appropriate and will develop a process to approve other counties SYTFs so that the court has an array of options based on the needs and preferences of young people and their families. San Francisco is especially interested in exploring these for special populations such as girls, transgender and gender expansive young people, young people with sustained petitions for sex offenses, and young people with severe and persistent mental health needs.

**Part 8: Data**

**Describe how data will be collected on youth served by the block grant: (WIC 1995 (7) )**

The San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department implemented a web-based automated case management system in 2018 that enables us to collect and report a comprehensive array of data regarding all youth we serve, including those youth served with JIRBG funds. Categories of data collected include demographics (age, gender, race/ethnicity; zip code); risk/needs assessment outcomes; case data from referral through post-disposition (arrests/referrals, charges, petitions, dispositions); electronic monitoring; out of home placement (placement type, location); secure detention/commitment data (average length of stay, average daily population); case plans; Child & Family Team meetings; contacts/visits; and program/service/treatment utilization (referrals, providers, program types/modalities,

outcomes). Data is entered by probation officers, social workers, and support staff, as part of their job functions. Each month, JPD prepares a statistics report for the Juvenile Probation Commission covering nearly all of the categories listed above, that is shared with the public and posted on our web site. This report, as well as the Department's annual report, will be expanded to include descriptive statistics about the realignment population, in addition to the outcome measures described in the next section.

## **Describe outcome measures that will be utilized to determine the results of the programs and interventions supported by block grant funds: (WIC 1995 (7) )**

San Francisco is committed to developing outcome measures that reflect the guiding values used by the DJJ Realignment Subcommittee in developing this plan. The strategies we have proposed are youth-centered, healing-centered, family-centered, community based, and culturally responsive; with a focus on orienting services around the youth—rather than the stage of their case, preventing deeper system involvement, and addressing racial disparities.

As described in earlier sections, the San Francisco juvenile justice system experiences longstanding and pervasive racial disparities, particularly for African American or Black youth. These disparities become more severe at each stage of the justice process and are particularly egregious among youth for whom the court sustains 707(b) offenses. It is imperative that JPD continuously monitor racial disparities across all aspects of the juvenile case process, particularly for the realignment population, and for each of the measures defined below.

On a monthly basis, JPD will generate statistics regarding the following:

### **1. Case Statistics**

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

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

### **2. Case Planning & Programming**

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

- Number of case plans developed for the realignment population
- Number of individual rehabilitation plans developed for youth committed to SYTF

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

### 3. Secure Youth Treatment Facility Commitments & Outcomes

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

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

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