

| LEGISLATIVE FOCUS AREA           |   |
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| <b>Needs Assessment and Data</b> | Based on available data, conduct a needs assessment for youth detained in Juvenile Hall.  |
| <b>Programs</b>                  | Identify existing community-based day programs and housing options that may be expanded. Identify new services or programs, including day services and housing options, which are needed to serve vulnerable youth populations. In consultation with DCYF, the Department of Public Health, the Juvenile Probation Department, and the Human Rights Commission, create funding plans to ensure both the expansion of existing programs with a demonstrated record of success and the creation of new programs. The programs should include mental health services, educational services, employment opportunities, and mentoring opportunities, which are culturally-relevant, trauma-informed, strengths-based, and rooted in the local community. Where possible, these services should be available to youths’ family members. |
| <b>Mental Health</b>             | Identify existing community-based day programs and housing options that may be expanded. Identify new services or programs, including day services and housing options, which are needed to serve vulnerable youth populations. In consultation with DCYF, the Department of Public Health, the Juvenile Probation Department, and the Human Rights Commission, create funding plans to ensure both the expansion of existing programs with a demonstrated record of success and the creation of new programs. The programs should include mental health services, educational services, employment opportunities, and mentoring opportunities, which are culturally-relevant, trauma-informed, strengths-based, and rooted in the local community. Where possible, these services should be available to youths’ family members. |
| <b>Facilities</b>                | Plan and design a small, rehabilitative and education focused center for the placement of detained youth.   |
| <b>Labor</b>                     | Collaborate with the Department of Human Resources and labor organizations that represent Juvenile Hall staff, to develop a plan to transition Juvenile Hall staff to jobs in other City departments or jobs with the San Francisco Unified School District or the alternative Center that this Working Group shall create.   |
| <b>Reinvestment and Policy</b>   | Identify existing community-based day programs and housing options that may be expanded. Identify new services or programs, including day services and housing options, which are needed to serve vulnerable youth populations. In consultation with DCYF, the Department of Public Health, the Juvenile Probation Department, and the Human Rights Commission, create funding plans to ensure both the expansion of existing programs with a demonstrated record of success and the creation of new programs. The programs should include mental health services, educational services, employment opportunities, and mentoring opportunities, which are culturally-relevant, trauma-informed, strengths-  |

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|                                  | based, and rooted in the local community. Where possible, these services should be available to youths' family members.  |
| <b>CONTEXT</b>                   |  |
| <b>Needs Assessment and Data</b> | Most youth will age out of crime and should be supported in a positive developmental process. This requires creating strong relationships with caring adults, inclusion in pro-social peer groups and activities, and encouragement to develop their own interests and potential. By expanding our investment in services that are community-based, culturally-relevant, trauma-informed, and developmentally-appropriate, the City will enable youth to make a positive transition into adulthood. For those youth who must be detained, small, non-institutional settings are most effective at rehabilitating and supporting youth. Services provided to youth should be built on strengths and needs identified by their families, should be delivered by community programs, and whenever possible should avoid institutional placements and their attendant costs and harms. Therefore, this legislation is to reduce the number of youth exposed to juvenile hall.  |
| <b>Programs</b>                  | The majority of youth in the juvenile justice system nationwide have experienced abuse, neglect, trauma, mental health problems, and family crisis. Youth in the juvenile justice system suffer from serious mental health issues at a rate far greater than the general youth population: 70% as compared to 10-20% of the general youth population. Nearly 90% of youth in the juvenile justice population nationwide have suffered a prior traumatic experience, and 30% of that population meet the criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder. The needs of youth impacted by these issues are better met outside of the punitive framework of the delinquency system. Detention adds more trauma to the lives of already traumatized youth. Detained youth become more isolated and disconnected from their families and their support networks and, when detained while awaiting their disposition hearings, fare far worse at every stage of their case. The detention of youth negatively impacts their cognitive development at what are critical development stages. Healthy psychological development requires: 1) the presence of a parent or parent-like adult who is involved with and concerned about the young person's development; 2) a peer group that values positive behavior and academic success; and 3) opportunities and activities that foster independent decision-making and critical thinking. These core adolescent development requirements cannot be achieved when young people are detained because those detained are: 1) separated from their support networks; 2) grouped together with other youth who have been charged with offenses; and 3) stripped of their autonomy and self-determination. |
| <b>Mental Health</b>             | Unidentified and untreated mental health needs contribute to behaviors that are misidentified as delinquent behavior that then result in justice system contact; justice system contact then further traumatizes youth and worsens mental health outcomes. Unassessed and untreated trauma, depression, learning or developmental disorders are examples of mental health needs that are at the core of conduct problems and other delinquent behaviors—and if not specifically and concretely addressed through a separate mental health continuum of care approach (ranging from prevention to intensive treatment and psychiatric hospitalization options), SF will not see downward shifts in system contact for   |

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|                                | <p>youth and their families. Mental health, just like physical health, intersects with the structural determinants of justice system involvement, such as inadequate education, poverty, systemic racism, and oppression. <i>Yet, it contributes to the continued stigma around mental health to not accord mental health the importance it deserves in being considered as a separate critical public health issue pervading all parts of the community and justice system.</i> When properly assessed and treated, many youth and families build the resilience and capability of overcoming structural barriers. Programs to address educational and vocational needs, to reduce barriers to accessing basic needs, to facilitate positive peer relationships, to support health equity and build trauma-informed systems of care are crucial to consider and incorporate when revamping programs for system-involved youth. However, improving youth mental health and subsequent system outcomes are key to consider across all of these programs and not just “one program” amidst multiple. If we do not conceptualize and address youth mental health as the large-scale public health issue that it is with proven assessment and treatment approaches, we will continue to see youth involved in the juvenile and criminal justice system. Clinician experts from multiple disciplines with varying skills who are delivering specialized mental health treatment are required to inform recommendations related to serving the mental health (including substance misuse) needs of these youth and families. .</p> |
| <b>Facilities</b>              | <p>Numerous studies have determined that secure detention causes youth to have worse outcomes. Detention increases the likelihood of recidivism, future incarceration, and results in lower high school completion rates. The majority of youth detained in San Francisco’s Juvenile Hall are not charged with serious offenses. One recent study, from Brown University and MIT, found that detaining young people increases by 23% the likelihood that they will be jailed as adults. The study also found that juvenile detention is the single biggest predictor of future incarceration. Therefore, San Francisco seeks to detain only youth that have been accused of committing serious offenses while promoting public safety and youth development.</p>  |
| <b>Labor</b>                   | <p>For nearly two decades, since roughly the advent of the 21st Century, youth crime has steadily declined across the country, including in the City. During this time the City has emerged as a leader in juvenile justice reform - shifting the focus from punishment and incarceration to support and care for young people. The City’s reform-minded approach and the decrease in youth crime have contributed to a dramatic decline in the number of youth detained in custody. The City’s focus increasingly has been on new and innovative interventions that invest in young people, rather than punishment. The budget for Juvenile Hall does not reflect today’s low numbers of detained youth. In fiscal year 2017-2018, the City budgeted \$13,322,254 for Juvenile Hall despite the significantly reduced number of detained youth as compared to earlier years. From 2009 to January 2019, the average annual cost per year for each youth detained in Juvenile Hall has risen 127%, from \$123,400 to \$279,500.</p>   |
| <b>Reinvestment and Policy</b> | <p>The Reinvestment and Policy Focus Group has been charged with the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a reinvestment plan that redirects funds historically allocated to juvenile hall to community-based alternatives to detention, the Center, and additional mental health, and academic support programs for juvenile-justice involved youth.</li> </ul>   |

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|                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop policy recommendations for the Police Department, the Juvenile Probation Department, and CARC, which divert youth who have been arrested from the juvenile justice system to alternative, community-based programs and support systems.</li> <li>• Develop budget and policy recommendations for the Juvenile Probation Department that transform the department supervision model into a strength-based framework so that young people are not sent to detention for probation violations, including technical violations and violations for low-level offenses</li> </ul>   |
| <b>SUBCOMMITTEE FOCUS AND TASKS</b> |  |
| <b>Needs Assessment and Data</b>    | <p><b>Gather data</b> to create a profile of current juvenile hall population (May-June)</p> <p><b>Track every child detained at Juvenile Hall who is not required by State law to be kept in a secure facility</b>, including but not limited to: (A) children charged with probation violations or technical violations such as home detention violations, (B) children charged with a misdemeanor awaiting disposition, and (C) children awaiting an out-of-home placement post-disposition. (July-September)</p> <p><b>Evaluate the use of risk assessment tools, both quantitatively and qualitatively</b>, to ensure that all young people who are eligible and safe to be released are in fact being released. (July-September)</p> <p><b>Review existing policies and practices</b> including SFPD DGO, CARC and JPD policies and procedures, policy recommendations for DA Boudin (June-September)</p> <p><b>In partnership with Programs</b> consult with the City Attorney to examine the legal exigencies involved in closing juvenile hall. (May—September)</p> <p><b>Create plans to transition youth leaving Juvenile Hall</b> to appropriate, local non-institutional settings. (need clarification based on the legislative language)</p> |
| <b>Programs</b>                     | <p><b>Assess the number and distribution of existing programs in judicial and non-judicial departments in partnership with the Needs/Data Subcommittee that are appropriate to serve youth in Juvenile Hall</b> - Conduct an analysis of current programs that are being used to serve youth in the juvenile hall and community. (June-July)</p> <p><b>Identify Gaps in Existing Services in for youth in partnership with the Mental Health Subcommittee who are detained in the juvenile hall pre and post adjudication.</b> (July)</p> <p><b>Propose Recommendations in partnership with the Mental Health subcommittee regarding Vulnerable Youth Exiting Detention</b> - This should include culturally relevant, specialized services, and housing options for vulnerable youth</p>  |

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|                             | <p>exiting detention, including young women, gender non-conforming and LGBT youth, African American youth, immigrant youth, foster youth, homeless youth, and mentally ill youth. (July-September)</p> <p><b>Explore Best Practices for Non-Institutional Settings in Partnership with Facilities Subcommittee</b><br/>Examine articles, practices and other materials as well as visit facilities that have promising examples. Develop criteria for facility conditions that adhere to a positive youth development approach, including the school, that comply with state regulations. (Bibliography July-August) Facilities (July)</p> <p><b>Review JPD probation supervision policies, procedures, and practices</b> for both formal and informal probation (June-September)</p> <p><i>Review probation violations and strength-based supervision models in partnership with Labor and Mental Health subcommittees. (September-October)</i></p>   |
| <p><b>Mental Health</b></p> | <p><b>Map existing continuum of care for mental health services only</b> – service gaps – high level assessment needed that is clinical in nature that needs to be done by mental health providers in specific for those in custody. (May-June)</p> <p><b>Propose a full range</b> of culturally relevant, trauma informed recommendations <b>in partnership with the Program Subcommittee</b> for youth necessitating Mental Health Services that are in trouble with the law. (July-September)</p> <p><b>Request and analyze data specifically</b> related to mental health service provision and legal and child welfare-system outcomes/involvement for youth in SF (e.g., examining how gaps are related to system involvement). (July-August)</p> <p><b>Examine Staffing Patterns and Organizational Structure - The</b> mental health subcommittee should <b>partner with the Labor subcommittee</b> for examine current mental health staffing patterns, organizational structure and suggest how this structure might transition to a juvenile hall closure. (July-September)</p> <p><b>Identify the cost of Mental Health Services</b> – This identification is for youth detained at juvenile hall and resources allocated to their care. This should be in <b>partnership with the Policy and Reinvestment Subcommittee</b></p> <p><i>Review probation violations and strength-based supervision models</i><br/><i>This examination should be in partnership with the Labor subcommittee as it relates to probation and site supervision (September-October)</i></p> |

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| <p><b>Facilities</b></p> | <p><b>Receive Data from Needs Assessment/Data Subcommittee re: detained youth</b> - The facilities subcommittee should begin work with data that informs their focus regarding population numbers and needs. This data will inform the subcommittee on the population of a new temporary detention home. (May/June)</p> <p>Identify model sites whose processes we might learn from (June)</p> <p><b>Admissions/Intake</b> - The subcommittee will review the current intake process and develop proposed criteria for which youth should be in juvenile hall, including the intake process and targeted length of stays based on information received from Needs Assessment and Data. <b>(June/July)</b></p> <p><b>Collaborate with Real Estate Division, Capital Planning and community organizations</b> - <b>Identify</b> facilities that may be used and approved by the Presiding Judge (July)</p> <p><b>Facilities will research nontraditional facility settings. <u>Develop plans for the new facility</u> to be a therapeutic, positive youth development environment, not a traditional correctional setting. Identify a housing option in the City for both male and female youth</b> - <b>Attend</b> to boys &amp; girls that following arrest or release from detention, cannot return to their homes; including a boys’ shelter program and an improved girls’ shelter program (August/September)</p> <p><b>Begin to Develop Transition Plan</b> - <b>Develop</b> timeline for transition away from juvenile hall and into new facility by December 2021, which will include developing an RFQ / RFP, or sole source; looking at budgetary guidelines to ensure innovative development can come to fruition. (October-November)</p> <p><b>Personnel – Partner with the Labor Subcommittee</b> on the qualifications and skill sets of the workforce that will operate the new youth facility, and recommended staffing numbers based on size of facilities. (November-December)</p> |
| <p><b>Labor</b></p>      | <p><b>Receive Data from Needs Assessment/Data Subcommittee re: detained youth</b> - The labor subcommittee should begin work with data that informs their focus regarding population numbers, needs and current staffing. (June)</p> <p><b>Examine Staffing Patterns and Organizational Structure</b> - The labor subcommittee should <b>partner with programs and mental health subcommittees</b> as it relates to staff needed to meet probation and site supervision needs and current staffing patterns, organizational structure and suggest how this structure might transition to a juvenile hall closure. (July-September)</p>   |

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|                                       | <p><b>Partner with the Mental Health Subcommittee to review probation violations and strength-based supervision models</b><br/>(September-October)</p>   |
| <p><b>Reinvestment and Policy</b></p> | <p><b>Existing Budget and Policies</b> - Work with the Controller to develop a comprehensive landscape of current expenditures and revenue sources Reinvestment and Policy. (Geography/Race/Ethnicity) (May-August)</p> <p><b>Examine Investments by Departments Serving the Juvenile Hall Population</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct an analysis of dollars spent and populations served to identify duplication, missed opportunities and better efficiencies.</li> <li>• Develop summary of current expenditures and programming</li> </ul> <p><b>Review Programs and Mental Health following their recommendations.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the cost of Mental Health Services (Covid Budgets)</li> <li>• Develop draft recommendations for funding reallocations as well as new investments to best support San Francisco’s youth (May-December)</li> </ul> <p><b>Develop a reinvestment plan that redirects funds historically allocated to juvenile hall</b> to community-based alternatives to detention, the Center, and additional mental health, and academic support programs for juvenile-justice involved youth. (July-September) Covid Budgets</p> <p><b>Policy Recommendations</b> – (NEED MORE SPECIFICITY ) Engage relevant city departments funding this population i.e, DPH, HSA, DCYF, SFUSD, the Superior Court, among others (Program/Mental Health)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage SME’s working in other jurisdictions</li> <li>• In conjunction with the Human Rights Commission provide final recommendations for funding based on feedback from community and city stakeholders</li> <li>• Make final recommendations on youth diversion policies and practices based on feedback from community and city stakeholders (9 months)</li> </ul> <p><b>Listening Sessions</b> (June- February 2021)</p> <p><b>Develop policy recommendations for the Police Department, the Juvenile Probation Department, and CARC</b>, which divert youth who have been arrested from the juvenile justice system to alternative, community-based programs and support systems. (defined in legislation)</p> |

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|  | <p><b>Revocation policy – technical violations should never lead back to incarceration – Blue Ribbon Panel.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop policy recommendations <b>in partnership with Programs and Labor</b> for the Juvenile Probation Department that transform the department supervision model into a strength-based framework so that young people are not sent to detention for probation violations, including technical violations and violations for low-level offenses. (September-October)</li> <li>• Draft recommendations on the funding, timing, and implementation of alternative supervision models (September-October)</li> <li>• Identify and review best practices and other supervision models in other jurisdictions (3 months) (Too broad?)</li> </ul> |
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**TO DO LIST FOR EACH SUBCOMMITTEE – MAY 2020**

- NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND DATA - Population profile over the last 6-12 months that enumerates the numbers including but not limited to 707b, offenses, gender identity , race, ethnicity and zip code. This is imperative because other subcommittees are counting on this data to move forward.
- PROGRAMS – list of existing programs, description of who they are serving, department funding source.
- MENTAL HEALTH – Service providers for youth in juvenile hall and a brief description of the service provider and their programs
- FACILITIES – Once Needs Assessment Subcommittee has given profile data, this subcommittee should detail the current processes at the juvenile hall used for this population.
- LABOR - Job descriptions, classification categories and organizational chart for the juvenile probation department and the juvenile hall.
- REINVESTMENT AND POLICY – How much money is being spent on children in trouble with the law? 2019-2020 budget (not COVID) (*Burns has templates to share from different counties*)