Hon. Susan Etezadi

Presiding Juvenile Court Judge, Superior Court

Sup. David Canepa

Board of Supervisors, District 5

Judith Holiber

Deputy County Counsel

Commissioners

Monroe Labouisse

Chair

Wesley Liu

Co-Vice Chair, Administration

Ameya Nori

Co-Vice Chair, Administration

Karin Huber-Levy

Vice Chair, Membership

Zahara Agarwal

Paul Bocanegra

Whitney Genevro

Sathvik Nori

Johanna Rasmussen

Ruth Singh

Susan Swope

Melissa Wilson



Juvenile Justice Commission and Delinquency Prevention Commission

Special Meeting

October 30, 2023 5:15pm

Location and Public participation instructions attached

AGENDA

Public comment will be accommodated under Item II for items not on the agenda. The Commission requests that members of the public, who wish to comment on items on the agenda, submit a request to the Chair prior to the start of the meeting so that they may be recognized at the appropriate time.

I. Preliminary Business

- a. Call to Order
- b. Translation Services for JJDPC meetings
- c. Roll Call and Establish Quorum
- d. Minutes from August and September 2023 Meetings
- e. Agenda Review and Approval

II. Oral Communications

This item provides an opportunity for public comment on items not on the agenda (Time limit – two (2) minutes per person). There will be opportunity for public comment on agenda items as they are considered.

III. Updates from System Partners

- a. Court
- b. Private Defender
- c. Probation

IV. Facilities Inspections

- a. Canyon Oaks Report Revised (Labouisse)
- b. Camp Kemp Inspection Report (Rasmussen)
- c. Other Inspections Updates (Rasmussen)

V. Education Reports

- a. Education Inspection Report (Wilson)
- b. Education Testing Report (Wilson)
- c. Court Schools vs. "Regular" High Schools (Ruchi Mangtani)
- d. Canyon Oaks Education Report Update (Labouisse)

VII. Officer Nominations & Youth Liaisons

- a. Chair
- b. Vice Chair Membershipc. Vice Chair Administrationd. Youth Liaisons

VII. Other Announcements (if any)

VIII. Adjournment

JJDPC Special Meeting, October 30, 2023 Public Participation Instructions

In 2023, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Commission's meetings are being held in person, but will also continue to be accessible to the public by videoconference.

Translation services are available on videoconference for Spanish speakers.

Join In Person

Location:
The College of San Mateo
1700 W. Hillsdale Boulevard, San Mateo, CA 94402
College Heights Conference Room
Building 10, 4th Floor, Room 468
Campus map

Free parking is available in front of and across the street from the entrance to Building 10.

If you wish to speak to the Commission during public comment, you may raise your hand using Zoom with the Reactions button at the bottom of your screen, or indicate that you would like to speak if you are attending in person. If you have any materials that you wish distributed to the Commission and included in the official record, please send an email before the meeting to sanmateojjdpc@gmail.com and attach the materials.

Join Zoom Meeting

https://smcgov.zoom.us/j/94886670643

One tap mobile +16694449171,,94886670643#

Dial-in +1 669 444 9171 Meeting ID: 948 8667 0643

Next Meeting: November 28, 2023, 5:15 p.m. In Person Location: Same as above

MEETINGS ARE ACCESSIBLE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES. INDIVIDUALS WHO NEED SPECIAL ASSISTANCE OR A DISABILITY-RELATED MODIFICATION OR ACCOMMODATION (INCLUDING AUXILIARY AIDS OR SERVICES) TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS MEETING, OR WHO HAVE A DISABILITY AND WISH TO REQUEST AN ALTERNATIVE FORMAT FOR THE AGENDA, MEETING NOTICE, AGENDA PACKET OR OTHER WRITINGS THAT MAY BE DISTRIBUTED AT THE MEETING, SHOULD CONTACT SECRETARY ADRIANA CASTANEDA AT (650) 312-8876 AT LEAST 72 HOURS BEFORE THE MEETING AS NOTIFICATION IN ADVANCE OF THE MEETING WILL ENABLE THE COUNTY TO MAKE REASONABLE ARRANGEMENTS TO ENSURE ACCESSIBILITY TO THIS MEETING AND THE MATERIALS RELATED TO IT. ATTENDEES TO THIS MEETING ARE REMINDED THAT OTHER ATTENDEES MAY BE SENSITIVE TO VARIOUS CHEMICAL BASED PRODUCTS.



Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission 222 Paul Scannell Drive • San Mateo, CA 94402

Minutes of the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Commission August 29, 2023 | 5:15-7:15 pm College of San Mateo College Heights Conf. Room and Zoom MINUTES

Commissioners Present: Monroe Labouisse, Chair; Wesley Liu, Co-Vice Chair Administration; Ameya Nori, Co-Vice Chair Administration; Karin Huber-Levy, Vice Chair Membership; Paul Bocanegra; Johanna Rasmussen; Susan Swope; Melissa Wilson; Sathvik Nori; Whitney Genevro

I. Preliminary Business

The regular monthly meeting of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commissions was called to order by Chair Labouisse at 5:15pm February 28, 2023, in the College Heights Room at the College of San Mateo. A quorum was established at 5:17 pm.

M://Swope, S://Liu, to approve the minutes of the June meeting. Approved unanimously.

M://Swope, S://Liu, to approve the minutes of the July meeting. Approved unanimously as corrected.

M://Swope, S://Liu to approve the agenda. Approved unanimously.

Judge Etezadi administered the oath of office to Zahara Agarwal and Ruth Singh, and the oath of confidentiality to all commissioners present.

II. Oral Communications (Public Comment): None

III. Updates from System Partners:

a. Private Defender (Rayes)

In the last four weeks, the Private Defender's office was assigned 47 cases. Of the 47, 4

were alleged 707(b) offenses, and 11 were petitions to seal records. They had 44 calls on the Miranda Hotline. The Private Defender Program reported on their collaboration with Stanford Youth Education Law Project, which includes screening of youth in the juvenile justice system. The initial focus is on youth who are currently incarcerated and whether they have or need an IEP.

b. Probation (Aram, Clark)

Currently, there are 21 youth in custody: 20 males and 1 female. Eighteen are Hispanic, 1 Pacific Islander, 1 African American and 1 mixed race. There are 2 girls at Camp Kemp. The contract with Sonoma County was not renewed.

IV. Presentation by In Our Care (Becca Kieler, Beth von Emster)



Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission 222 Paul Scannell Drive • San Mateo, CA 94402

Becca Kieler began by stating the group was formed "to honor the humanity of youth in our legal system." They are in our care. They have about 50 members. Their main objectives today are 1. To amplify the JJDPC Resolution Opposing Trying Youth as Adults, change.org's petition to the SMC DA, and build community support for youth subject to transfer. 2. To support JJDPC's facility inspections to get any recommendations implemented. They have toured YSC and Camp Kemp.

In the future, they want to enhance YSC programming. They understand that NGOs aren't interested in serving small groups. They want to find organizations that will provide needed services. They also support the project to reimagine youth detention and alternate uses for the current facilities.

Their email address is <u>inourcare.smc@gmail.com</u>. The link to their petition to DA Steve Wagstaffe to cease trying youth as adults is at <u>bit.ly/ioc-smc-blastlist.</u>

V. Current Commission Projects – Update

- a. **2023 Inspections** (Rasmussen and Inspection Leads)
 - i. Commissioner Rasmussen reported that the inspections of the YSC and Camp Kemp and are underway. They need a second visit, which is proving difficult to schedule.
 - ii. Camp Kemp Inspection (Rasmussen and Bocanegra) Same as YSC, scheduling day 2, hopefully in time for October meeting.
 - iii. Education Inspection (Wilson et al) The Education inspections are scheduled for Monday. Sara Notch is their CoE contact.
 - iv. Canyon Oaks Inspection (Labouisse, Huber-Levy, and Swope) Commissioner Labouisse reported that the visit was conducted on August 23rd. The report should be ready for review at the September meeting.
- b. **Transition Project** (Wilson) Commission Wilson reported that she is looking at case files and will talk with BHRS tomorrow. She's had feedback from two CASAs. She will be making a presentation at CASA.
- c. Website for Transitioning Youth (Agarwal)

Commissioner Agarwal shared the link to the new website for youth transitioning out of juvenile hall. Received feedback to add more information, will update next meeting.

VI. New Business, Updates and Announcements

a. Tattoo Removal Services for Youth (Rasmussen) Jennifer Martinez runs a tattoo removal program for RCPD at their PAL building in Redwood City. It is free. Probation has approved Company New Skin to provide tattoo removal for youth in YSC.



Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission 222 Paul Scannell Drive • San Mateo, CA 94402

- b. CoE Resolutions on Court & Community Schools (Rasmussen) On June 30th SMCoE's Board decided not to close Gateway. Chelsea Bonini will provide copies of the Board's resolutions regarding Gateway and the court and community schools.
- c. JJCC quarterly meeting (Huber-Levy) At its last meeting the JJCC reviewed their funding streams. SB81 bond funds were used to build YSC and prescribe how it can be used. AB505 moved Juvenile Justice jurisdiction from BSCC to the Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OCYR). JJCC is writing its next five-year Local Community Action Plan (LCAP).
- d. 2023 Retreat/Offsite (Labouisse) The offsite will be on September 23, 2023, at the Congregational Church of San Mateo. Let Commissioner Labouisse know if you have agenda items.

Meeting adjourned at 6:59 p.m.

Next Meeting: Tuesday, September 26, 2023



Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission 222 Paul Scannell Drive • San Mateo, CA 94402

Minutes of the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Commission September 26, 2023 | 5:15-7:15 pm College of San Mateo College Heights Conf. Room and Zoom MINUTES

Commissioners Present: Monroe Labouisse, Chair; Wesley Liu, Co-Vice Chair Administration; Ameya Nori, Co-Vice Chair Administration (arrived at 5:45); Karin Huber-Levy (joined remotely), Vice Chair Membership; Zahara Agarwal; Paul Bocanegra; Whitney Genevro; Sathvik Nori (joined remotely); Johanna Rasmussen; Susan Swope; Melissa Wilson.

Commissioners Absent: Ruth Singh

I. Preliminary Business

The regular monthly meeting of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commissions was called to order by Chair Labouisse at 5:15pm September 26, 2023, in the College Heights Room at the College of San Mateo. A quorum was present.

M://Swope, S://Rasmussen, to defer approval of the August 2023 minutes to the September 2023 meeting. Approved unanimously.

M://Swope, S://Liu to approve the agenda. Approved unanimously.

Commissioner Rasmussen led the recognition and presentation of the Making a Difference Award to Chadie Galera, Institutions Services Manager with Probation.

II. Oral Communications (Public Comment): None.

III. Updates from System Partners:

a. Juvenile Court (Judge Etezadi)

Judge Etezadi had no updates. Commissioner Wilson thanked Judge Etezadi for her reasoning in making her decision to retain a juvenile in the juvenile system.

b. Private Defender (Rayes)

In the last four weeks, the Private Defender's office had 18 cases assigned, 4 of which were 707(b) allegations. There were 5 sealings, and 45 calls on the Miranda hotline.

c. Probation (Clark and Aram)

YSC Population: 18 youth (15 Hispanic, 1 Native Hawaiian, 1 African American, 1 Mixed Race),

16 males, 2 females.

Kemp Population: 1 female (White).



Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission 222 Paul Scannell Drive • San Mateo, CA 94402

There are 396 youth on probation, 239 on diversion, and 157 on supervision, 3 Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) girls, 9 gang-affiliated, and DJJ Re-entry youth,

18 youth on intensive supervision, 25 youth under contract. 3 youth receiving AB 12 services, 8 youth on FPP, and 1 youth in Secure Track. There are

no youth in placement (as of this meeting).

IV. Membership Updates

- a. Commissioner Rebecca Flores recently resigned from the Commission following the birth of her child. This leaves 3 vacancies on the Commission.
- b. M: The Membership Committee moves to recommend the appointment of Tiffany Uhila-Hautau to the Commission. Approved unanimously. Tiffany is a community advocate in East Palo Alto with experience in health education and is committed to cultural relevancy and building a positive family culture.
- c. M: The Membership Committee moves to recommend the appointment of Steve Grieb to the Commission. Approved unanimously. Steve previously served as counsel to the Kansas Supreme Court and recently moved to San Mateo County. Steve currently volunteers through Project Read at the San Mateo Library.
- d. M: The Membership Committee moves to recommend the appointment of Ruchi Mangtani to the Commission. Approved unanimously. Ruchi is passionate about prison reform and brings to the Commission her experience researching Norwegian prisons, and incarceration.

V. Inspections

- a. Inspection Updates (Rasmussen, Wilson)
 - i. YSC and Camp Kemp Inspection: Commissioner Rasmussen reported that the inspections are winding down. The Juvenile Hall and Camp Kemp inspections should be ready for presentation at the next meeting. Commissioner Bocanegra stated that the team still needed to interview youth.
 - ii. Educational Inspection: Commissioner Wilson stated that the Education Inspection team recently met with Sarah Notch (SMCOE). Drafting of the report is underway. No interviews



Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission 222 Paul Scannell Drive • San Mateo, CA 94402

of youth were conducted as part of the educational inspection. Commissioner Wilson will follow up with SMCOE on interviewing youth.

iii. Canyon Oaks Inspection (Labouisse, Huber-Levy, and Swope) Commissioner Labouisse reported that the visit was conducted on August 23rd. Canyon Oaks currently has 8 youth, none of whom were placed by the Court so the team was not able to interview youth. There were new laptops, fresh paint, and a new basketball court, a positive improvement to the recreational facilities. The full Canyon Oaks Inspection Report is attached to the September agenda packet. Commissioner Rasmussen inquired about fire safety at Canyon Oaks. Commissioner Wilson expressed a desire and need to interview any youth in the facilities.

Public Comment: Becca Kieler inquired if permission from parents might bypass privacy concerns regarding interviewing youth.

Labouisse will follow-up on reviewing fire prevention and evacuation plans. Approval of the inspection was postponed to the October meeting.

VI. New Business

a. Nominations for 2024 JJDPC Officers (Labouisse):

Chair Labouisse will form a Nominating Committee to recruit candidates for Chair, Vice Chair of Administration, and Vice Chair of Membership. Chair Labouisse stated that he will not run for Chair for 2024.

- b. **Transition Project** (Wilson) Commission Wilson reported that the team was able to look at 35 case files. The case files do not have clear transition plans; however, Probation is in the process of revising the transition plan forms. Commissioner Liu clarified that further research and communication with Probation needs to happen to finalize the project's findings. Commissioner Wilson stated that the team will follow up to view case files again in 6 months.
- c. **Educational Progress Project** (Wilson) The team has "crunched" the 6-year MAP testing data for 1,600 datapoints for 75 youth who have taken 1 or more MAP tests. The data is spotty and when the data conditions are improved, the field is narrowed to 13 students. The MAP tests also provide glimpses into the span of a student's system involvement. The team will seek further clarity on the testing protocol. The school will present to the Commission regarding testing data collected in January.
- d. Chair Labouisse stated that the October meeting will be held on Monday, October 30 instead of Tuesday, October 31.
- e. Chair Labouisse stated that the 2023 Retreat summary will be included in the October meeting agenda.
- f. Public Comment: Becca Kieler inquired about the decompression room. Jehan Clark (Probation) stated that there will be an opening ceremony in early November.

Meeting adjourned at 6:59 p.m.



Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission 222 Paul Scannell Drive • San Mateo, CA 94402

Next Meeting: Tuesday, September 26, 2023

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission San Mateo County, California

Group Home Inspection

Facility Name: Canyon Oaks Youth Center Phone Number: (650) 839-1810

Address: 400 Edmonds Rd, Redwood City, 94062 Date of Last Inspection: Sept. 7 & 20, 2022

Dates of Inspection: August 23, 2023

Facility Capacity: 12 (11 since pandemic)

Annual Population: Average 9-10

Population at time of Inspection: 8 youth in residence (4 female/4 male); 1 youth AWOL; all current residents are from San Mateo County; since date of last inspection, all youth have been referred through Special Education/IEP

Contact Person: Victoria Valencia, Head of Service, Clinical Services Manager

Facility Commission Inspection Team: Monroe Labouisse (Lead), Susan Swope, Karin Huber-Levy

School Commission Inspection Team: Melissa Wilson, Whitney Genevro, Wesley Liu

Presiding Juvenile Court Judge: Hon. Susan Irene Etezadi

Facility Overview

Canyon Oaks Youth Center (COYC) opened in August 2003 as a Level 14 group home. To comply with the policy changes of AB403 (Continuum of Care Reform, 2015), COYC converted to a Short Term Residential Treatment Program (STRTP) facility, receiving their permanent STRTP license on June 1, 2019. COYC is a co-ed facility with 12 beds, located at the Cordilleras site in Redwood City, and operated by the Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS) Division of San Mateo County Health. The program serves seriously mentally ill and emotionally disturbed boys and girls, ages 12-18. Serving as an alternative to psychiatric hospitalization for youth in crisis, the program's "crisis beds" are used to stabilize out-of-control, dangerous behaviors so that youth can be returned to the community as quickly as possible. The program also serves the most challenging youth that require out-of-home treatment for a longer period of time. Intensive individualized services are provided to these youth, engaging families as working partners in the treatment process. Youth in COYC can also be AB12 youth (extended foster care). The program is designed to work closely with all levels of service providers within BHRS and the referring agencies of Children and Family Services, Juvenile Probation, and local Special Education Departments, to provide effective and well-integrated services.

Before placement, residents are certified by the County's Interagency Placement Review Committee as youth who require residential treatment services at an STRTP that provides intensive mental health services. The objective of the program is to help youth reduce symptoms, gain stability, and transition into the least restrictive setting in which they can succeed. The typical resident spends one year at Canyon Oaks.

COYC is guided by a program philosophy that provides placement for youth who face serious emotional and behavioral challenges: they strive to ensure that youth are not discharged as a result of their prior or current challenging behaviors. This is referred to as a 'no eject, no reject' philosophy. If the treatment team is unable to meet a youth's needs safely or adequately, a treatment plan is made for the youth to be transferred to a facility that can better meet their needs. A plan is made for a youth to return to COYC once they have been stabilized. The ultimate goal is always to return the youth, in the least amount of time possible, to the least restrictive setting in which they can succeed.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Commendations

We visited Canyon Oaks Youth Center on August 23, 2023 to interview Victoria Valencia, Head of Service. During our visit we interviewed Ms Valencia, toured the facility, and reviewed key documents.

Our overall impression of the facility is that it is professionally run by a knowledgeable and dedicated staff large enough to present a very favorable staff-to-resident ratio, and that despite the fact that teens in an STRTP setting will often have some complaints, they are generally well cared for and appear to appreciate the team at Canyon Oaks and the services provided to them. The facility is commendable and does a very good job of serving the youth entrusted to their care.

One specific commendation this year is that last year's inspection team's concerns about procurement and the slow pace of repairs being made has mostly been mitigated. The physical condition of the facility is very good, the basketball court has finally been resurfaced, a new generator installed, and repaired tech equipment provided. There are always repairs and replacements that a facility would like to have but can't get immediately, but Canyon Oaks largely seems to have what it needs from the County's procurement department.

Concerns & Recommendations

As stated above, the facility is commendable for the treatment, services and opportunities provided for residents. The physical facility is well maintained and provides a positive, supportive environment for residents. The laundry machines are still in need of upgrading, but a new washer and dryer are on order with BHRS procurement. In the meantime, bed linens and towels are sent out to a commercial service for laundering.

Other Notes:

Access to Youth

JJDPC Commissioners are permitted to interview and view the records of youth who have been placed at COYC by the court. COYC confirmed that all youth placed at COYC since the date of the 2022 inspection have been referred by their school district. Accordingly, the 2023 inspection team did not have access to youth records or conduct any interviews with youth during this inspection. This was the first year in any Commissioner's memory that the inspection team had not been able to interview youth who are residents.

Response to COVID-19 - Update:

What were the biggest challenges faced during the COVID-19 pandemic? COVID-related restrictions on visitors and day and overnight passes have been lifted. School has also now returned to its pre-pandemic format and is entirely in person. Online education is occasionally used to enhance in-person offerings.

What protocols and practices have been kept in place? The facility staff still offers Zoom visits for convenience, however most youth and their families prefer in-person visits, as do staff, for the wellbeing of the residents. All therapy sessions are in person. Staff are no longer required to be masked; youth are not required to wear masks unless they have tested positive for COVID. On site COVID testing (both PCR and rapid) is available. Vaccinations are not mandatory.

REPORTS

Fire Inspection Report:	✓ Yes □ No	Date: 7/26/2023, satisfactory / no violations
Comments:		
Resident's Handbook:	✓ Yes □ No	Date: no changes since last year
Comments: Also available in	n Spanish	
Licensing Inspection:	✓ Yes □ No	Date: 5/25/2023
		Rating: No deficiencies

Note: In addition to reviewing the Fire Inspection Report, the inspection team also reviewed COYC's "Field Operating Guide for a Temporary Shelter" which lays out in detail the procedures to be followed in the event that COYC needs to be evacuated due to wildfire, earthquake or any other incident that requires evacuation. Commissioners were concerned that because of the location of COYC that it might be especially vulnerable to a wildfire in the area. In the event of wildfire, CalFire is the agency that would "have jurisdiction over the incident scene" and take command of ensuring that the prescribed procedures are followed.

AREAS REVIEWED

Quality of Life	<u>Programs</u>	Persons Interviewed
✓ Physical Buildings	□ Education	□ Youth
✓ Meals/Nutrition	✓ Vocational/Employability	✓ Director
✓ Mental Health	✓ Community Service	☐ Youth Supervisor/Staff
✓ Physical/Dental Health	✓ Individual/Group Counseling	□ Food Services Staff
✓ Religious Services	✓ Substance Abuse	□ Other:
☐ Volunteer Involvement	✓ Other: Recreation / Field Trips	
✓ Visiting		

YOUTH GENERAL INFORMATION

Target population of youth: The Mental Health Services at COYC serve emotionally disturbed youth aged 12-18 years old (up to 19 years old if Non-Dependent Minor) who are in residence at the CYOC, Short Term Residential Treatment Program. Youth are referred to COYC by Juvenile Probation, Children & Family Services of San Mateo County, and by school districts throughout San Mateo County per the IEP process. Placement is paid for by the referring school district. Each youth served will have been certified by the County's IPRC (Interagency Placement Review Committee) as requiring residential treatment services at an STRTP facility providing intensive mental health services. Canyon Oaks takes youth whose challenges are appropriate for the type of therapy they provide, which is dialectical behavior therapy. For example, they do not take on youth with intellectual disabilities. Youth need to have at least a 5th grade level reading ability.

All of the youth currently in residence were referred by school districts and their exit will be determined by an IEP team meeting or by a parent or guardian. One youth in residence is on informal probation, referred by a social worker.

Age range of youth: 12-19 **Ethnicity of youth:** "Mostly Latinx", per the Head of Service.

Youths' home counties & number of youth per county: San Mateo County only, by design, so that youth remain close to their families.

STAFFING

Describe staff specialties: Clinical staff includes two full-time therapists (one is starting end of September 2023), plus an occupational therapist (Tina Jenson) and an art therapist (Pearl Krownauer). In addition, the Head of Service (Victoria Valencia) and Supervisor for Direct Care (Laketha Parker-Rodriguez) are also therapists. There is also a co-occurring AOD therapist (Wesley Kobashigawa). A psychiatrist (Dr Osher) visits the Center two times per week (Wednesdays and Fridays) and is otherwise available as needed by telephone 24/7. BHRS assigns a replacement when Dr Osher is on vacation. Dr Osher is also available to staff, who consult her frequently.

Describe staff including numbers, background, ethnicity, language: Staff include a Supervising Mental Health Clinician (1), Mental Health Program Specialist (1), Psychiatric Social Workers/Marriage and Family Therapists (2.5), Creative Arts Therapist (1), Occupational Therapist (1), Psychiatrist (.25), Residential Counselors (19 plus per diem relief staff) and a Medical Office Specialist (1).

The 19 full-time Residential Counselors (RCs) provide care and coaching for residents and provide for their safety. Residential Counselors are the primary caregivers for residents and are on-site 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Canyon Oaks also retains 12-13 'relief' RCs (may have up to 15) who are called on when full-time RCs need to take time off. Canyon Oaks always has at least one bilingual (Spanish-speaking) therapist on staff, and at least 3 of the RCs are bilingual. Regarding ethnicity of staff: 6 of the 19 full-time RCs are LatinX and bilingual; the remaining are biracial or African American/Black. Currently, there are 41 persons on staff at the Center.

Educational requirements for staff: All clinicians have at least a Master's degree. RCs are required to have at least a Bachelor's degree, and several have Master's degrees as well.

Training provided for staff: All staff receive a minimum of 40 hours of training every year, including the year they're hired, as required for STRTPs. At onboarding, RCs and clinicians receive direct training from more senior staff, e.g., 8 hours of shadowing, in addition to using the Relias online training system (a state-approved system for STRTPs) for start-up training. Ongoing training includes trauma-informed, cultural, suicide prevention, and County-required training. There is also a separate 40 hours (2 ½ days) training (similar structure) for clinicians. Proact Advantage training for hands-on situations includes trauma-informed care, cultural competence, and psychotropic medications. Clinicians also have required training of 36 hours every two years to maintain their license.

Staff to Youth Ratio

Awake: RCs are on duty seven days per week: four for the morning shift, and six for the afternoon shift (10am to 6pm). In addition, during weekday work hours, the four staff clinicians/therapists are on site, plus the Head of Services and Supervisor for Direct Care. Teachers rotate in for different subjects during the school day. During the day on weekdays, staff often outnumber clients/youth.

Sleeping: Three RCs remain onsite for the overnight shift, seven days a week. One additional shift is being added, with one RC onsite from 5pm to 1am.

How is staff backup handled during graveyard shift? The 'relief' RCs are available to backup staff during the grave-yard shift. Several relief RCs prefer working grave-yard shifts. Normally, three RCs are staffed overnight, and even if the facility was at capacity with 12 youth and only two RCs were able to work, the facility would still be in compliance. Clinicians are onsite Monday through Friday.

In addition to RCs, either the Head of Service or Supervisor for Direct Care, both clinicians, are always on call 24/7, including during grave-yard shifts and on weekends to respond in the event that law enforcement must be called on site, e.g., for a 5150 call when a youth is a danger to themselves or others. Only the Head of Service or Supervisor for Direct Care are authorized to call law enforcement.

Describe staff turnover, including frequency and reason: There is little to no turnover amongst RCs at Canyon Oaks; most have a tenure of around 15 years. The Head of Service has also been at Canyon Oaks for many years. Staff clinicians turn over more frequently, which the Director described as typical when serving youth like the residents of Canyon Oaks. Staff clinicians tend to be clinicians early in their career who are still working on their licensing, and after a few years at Canyon Oaks, once they are licensed, most move on to other types of clinical work.

Describe general staff and youth interactions: We were unable to meaningfully observe staff and youth interactions because of the restrictions on access to youth described above.

CONDITIONS OF BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Give a general description of the property: The building is a one-story structure on the edge of a wooded area on three sides and a fire station and mental health hospital on the road leading up to it. There is a walled court inside the entrance. The building looks neat and maintained from the outside. The interior courtyard contains an area of artificial turf (installed last year), benches and tables, a freshly resurfaced basketball court, and planting boxes. Generally the recreation area looks more inviting than at our visit last year. There are several small vegetable/flower beds that have been planted and are tended by the residents. Up the hill on the property are storage sheds and a garden in development. The building and property are relatively small, however this is not unreasonable given the small number of youth in residence.

Give a general description of the main facility including housekeeping and sanitation: There is a wing that has a lobby, two classrooms and a therapy room. There is a dining room with a connected kitchen and a pass through window at which food is served for pick up by the residents. There is a hall with bedrooms on either side that leads to a living room area furnished with armchairs and bean bag sofas, exercise equipment, a bookcase, large screen TV, and a chalkboard wall. The area with the large screen TV, chalkboard wall, and bean bag sofas includes a memorial area designed by residents to honor a long-time and beloved RC who passed away last year. On the other side of the living room, there is another hall with bedrooms on either side. At the end of that hall is an office for the therapists, a laundry room, a safety room, and a therapy room. A janitor comes in every day Monday through Friday. The facility looked clean and well organized. A generator for power outages has been installed.

Lawns: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Artificial turf is new.
Playing Fields: □ Acceptable □ Unacceptable. ✓ NA
Blacktop: ✓ Acceptable ☐ Unacceptable: Newly resurfaced
Paint: ✓ Acceptable Unacceptable:
Roof: ✓ Acceptable Unacceptable:
Drains and Gutters: ✓ Acceptable Unacceptable:
General Appearance: ✓ Acceptable Unacceptable:
Condition of Interior of Building
Walls: ✓ Acceptable Unacceptable:
Paint: ✓ Acceptable ☐ Unacceptable: The interior walls are touched up periodically where needed.
Floors: \checkmark Acceptable \Box Unacceptable: The carpets are steam cleaned annually, and looked clean and well maintained when we inspected the facility
Ceilings: ✓ Acceptable Unacceptable:
Drains: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable:
Plumbing Fixtures: □ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Did not observe closely. No issues noticed.
Air Vents/Heating/Windows: □ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Did not observe closely. No issues noticed.
Smoke Alarms: ☐ Acceptable ☐ Unacceptable: Did not observe closely. No issues noticed.
Storage of Cleaning Fluids/Chemicals: ✓ Acceptable ☐ Unacceptable: Stored in a locked closet.
Recreation/Sports Equipment: ✓ Acceptable Unacceptable:
Hallways Clear/Doors Propped Open: ✓ Acceptable Unacceptable:
Sleeping Rooms: ✓ Acceptable Unacceptable: Either single or double occupancy
Beds: ✓ Acceptable Unacceptable: twin beds
Art, Books, Personal Items Allowed in Rooms: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Youth may decorate their rooms as they wish, however, overtly sexual, violence promoting, gang affiliated decorations, or anything they could use to harm themselves are not permitted.

Group Home Inspection Report Graffiti Present: ✓ Acceptable

☐ Unacceptable: None evident **Ample Blankets:** ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: **Study Area:** ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: **Adequate Lighting:** ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: **Temperature:** ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Center has air conditioning and was at a comfortable temperature. PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF YOUTH **Appearance:** ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Notwithstanding the restrictions in speaking with youth, we observed several youth during our visit. **Showers (frequency, privacy, supervised):** ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Youth may shower as often as they like in am, pm, or on request. There are 2 showers and 1 bathtub available. Each youth has a basket of toiletries they can access for use when bathing or showering. **Condition of clothing (clean, fit, etc.):** ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: **Clothing appropriate to current weather:** ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: YOUTH ORIENTATION What is the intake process for the facility? The Interagency Placement Review Committee notifies the

San Mateo County Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission

What is the intake process for the facility? The Interagency Placement Review Committee notifies the Head of Service when they have a youth to recommend for admission. The youth's social worker or school guidance counselor provides information about the youth. The Head of Service interviews the youth wherever they are at the time (hospital, YSC, home, school) to get a sense of the child; typically this takes place outside of Canyon Oaks for a first visit. The child would then be brought to Canyon Oaks by the parent, guardian, school counselor, social worker, or probation officer.

Are youth oriented to the house rules and procedures? ✓ Yes □ No Explain: The orientation includes reviewing the house rules and grievance process verbally, providing a copy of the Resident Handbook, and having the youth fill out an orientation questionnaire to see how much they heard and understood.. The referring school district gives a copy of the handbook ad orientation packet to the youth's parents before admission.

Are house rules and grievance procedures posted? ✓ Yes □ No **Explain:** These are posted in the hall.

Pre-Plan for Emergencies: ✓ Yes □ No **Date of Last Drill:** unknown

What is in place to ensure that these rules and procedures are understood by youth? Staff go through the handbook with the youth and quiz them on it to be sure they understand. Also, youth are held accountable to rules and procedures through an incentive and phasing system. As residents learn and demonstrate compliance with rules and procedures, they advance through phased levels: 1) Orientation, 2) Learning, 3) Practicing, and 4) Succeeding. With each new phase, youth acquire new privileges. Once they attain a phase, they don't lose it even if they stop behaving in accordance with their level, however, they may temporarily lose certain privileges.

Are clothing and possessions inventoried on arrival and departure? How are youth's clothing and possessions protected or stored? Youth wear their own clothes. Staff inventories everything at orientation, and takes away anything that could be used for self harm or is inappropriate, e.g., overly revealing. They also do not allow anything gang-related, including gang colors, if the youth has gang orders from the court. Youth cannot keep a mobile phone unless they need it for a job. Clothing and possession inventories are updated upon return from each day or overnight pass. If appropriate for their development level, youth may have a lockbox in their room to safely store their possessions.

Interviewed Youth: ☐ Yes ✓ No
MEALS/NUTRITION
Kitchen: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Food, including raw ingredients and prepared items are supplied by Sysco Foodservices (primary) and BiRite Foodservices, who deliver food to the hospital, where food is prepared and then frozen or refrigerated. Food is then transported to San Mateo Medical Center (5-10 minutes transport) and then delivered on to COYC. Menus for COYC are approved for nutritional content by the head dietician at San Mateo Medical Center, Nutrition Services. A dedicated dietician (Sharon Woo) visits bi-weekly and regularly audits the kitchen. She attends staff meetings and has introduced "Chef's Choice" to expose residents to different cultural food offerings. She arranged a coffee tasting last week.
Do the youth share in preparation of meals? \checkmark Yes \Box No: Youth will occasionally cook during the holidays and at breakfast on weekends. Ms Jensen also does a cooking program with older teens.
Are meals served family style? \Box Yes \checkmark No: Youth come to the window between the kitchen and dining room to pick up their plated meal. They have a choice of the scheduled menu or an alternate.
Are youth permitted to converse during meals? ✓ Yes □ No:
Are staff present and supervising during meals? ✓ Yes □ No:
Are weekly menus posted? ✓ Yes □ No: In accordance with regulations, each menu must be posted for 3 weeks. A month's worth of menus is posted in the dining room next to the kitchen door.

Are servings ample, nutritious, appetizing? \checkmark Yes \Box No: We did not closely observe a meal, but are unaware of any issues with meals. All meals are created by a nutritionist to meet all dietary requirements.

Weaker youth protected from having food taken from them? ✓ Yes □ No: This is not a problem.

Are snacks and beverages available? ✓ Yes □ No: AT 7:30 am, 10:10 am, 12:10 pm, 2:30 pm, 5 pm, and 8 pm. Youth can purchase snacks with points they've earned. They just ask the staff. Snacks they can choose are in a closet in the dining room (small mall). Fruit is available all day long.

How does the facility meet special nutritional needs?

When a special need is identified, e.g., diabetic, vegan, appropriate meals are prepared as needed.

Length of time allowed to eat? Up to an hour. They can be at dinner as long as they want.

Mealtimes (no more than 4 hours between meals, breakfast to dinner, without a snack - meals are also available from staff on a flexible schedule to accommodate activities and individual needs). A chef is onsite from 7am to 2pm.

Breakfast: 9-10:30 am summer/ 7:30-8:45 school year **Lunch:** 12:10 - 2:30 pm summer/12:20 PM school year **Dinner:** 5 pm all year (unless they are off-site)

MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Access to Medical and Dental Services: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Each youth has a physical within 30 days of admission. They can choose to go to their own doctors if they have one. Otherwise they are taken to the teen medical clinic in San Mateo.

Access to Mental Health Services: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: The most common mental conditions of the residents are depression, anxiety, PTSD, and trauma. Some have bipolar, other psychotic disorders. Clinicians check in with them all the time. They have meals with them. They check in with the school teachers every other week to see how they are doing academically. Individual and family therapy are provided.

Individual Counseling: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: The trauma-informed psychosocial skills-based/therapeutic attachment model focuses on increasing each resident's ability to form and sustain more gratifying and supportive relationships within the program, their family, and the greater community. Through the development of an individualized, strength-based, family-centered *Needs Appraisal and Service Plan,* the program facilitates acquiring skills necessary for youth to reunite with their family or move to a less restrictive setting/lower level of care.

Each youth is provided with a minimum of one hour of individual psychotherapy per week and one hour of family therapy per week. Additional psychotherapy sessions are offered as needed depending on emergent needs and phase of treatment, reflective of the youth's needs as indicated in their *Needs Appraisal and Services Plan* and their BHRS treatment plan.

Group Counseling: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Dialectical Behavioral Therapy groups are offered 3 days/week, focusing on the acquisition and generalization of dialectical behavioral skills to improve functioning in areas of mindfulness, emotional regulation, distress tolerance and interpersonal effectiveness. The goal is to learn to reduce self-harmful behavior, interpersonal conflicts, emotional lability, impulsivity and aggression. They have two groups by age: one for 12- to 14-year olds, the other for 15- to 18-year olds. Groups meet twice a week for 90 minutes. They have art therapy twice a week for 45 minutes and occupational therapy three times a week for 45 minutes.

Substance Abuse Counseling: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: The AOD Counselor (half-time) provides counseling from Monday through Thursday at 4pm-8pm and Friday at 9am to 1pm. AOD counseling is also integrated with individual counseling therapy. If youth in residence are in need of it, AA groups are brought onsite, or youth may attend sessions with an outside group.

PROGRAMS

Recreation (type, amount, etc.): ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: There is a weekly trip to Square Pegs, a local ranch in Half Moon Bay, for equine therapy (two sessions: a.m. for up to two residents; p.m for up to 4 residents). There are therapeutic walks. The facility has completed a contract to provide access to programs at the Riekes Center for Human Advancement in Menlo Park. Residents also go to museums, parks, and movies. For example, youth went to Great America last week, and a trip to the Marine Center in Sausalito was planned for the upcoming week. COYC also have a free membership to the Exploratorium. Youth are also permitted to go home whenever they choose; some return home for visits several times per week.

Exercise (daily schedule, amount, etc.): ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: They have PE at school. Other than that, any exercise is voluntary. They have exercise activities with staff and one RC is a body builder.

Access to Religious Services: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Access is on request. They will take youth to services, they may attend with their parents, or online services are also an option. There have been no requests in the past year.

Victim Awareness Classes: □ Yes ✓ No: This is not relevant to this population. Youth at COYC who are at risk for trafficking are identified for Rape/Trauma Services and will have a team assigned to work with them through a non-profit organization who also provide trainings for COYC staff. They have used them a lot this year.

Gang Awareness Classes: □Yes ✓ No: N/A

Sexual Harassment Classes: ✓ Yes □ No: Staff address this if it comes up. It is covered in the house rules.

Parenting Classes: □Yes ✓ No: However, if a youth is pregnant or has a child, staff would arrange appropriate classes for them..

Vocational Classes: ✓ Yes □ No: The occupational therapist tailors classes for youth as needed with the goal that all youth be employable in a vocational pathway in the future.

Work Program: ✓ Yes □ No: Some residents do have jobs. One resident is currently working at Whole Foods. The occupational therapist arranges as needed.

Internet Access and Use of Technology: Technology is available as needed.

YOUTH DISCIPLINE

Describe the discipline process of youth: COYC utilizes a phase system which is detailed in the Resident Handbook. Each phase has a set of criteria that measures the client's engagement in treatment. There is also a Color System, also explained in the Handbook, which sets out behaviors and corresponding program expectations/limitations as consequences. The Handbook also sets out specific disciplinary procedures along with the therapeutic interventions, and limit-setting techniques employed by staff. A list of strategies and techniques developed to aid staff in planning interventions is also detailed in the Handbook.

Describe incident reports: We were unable to review incident reports because of restrictions on access to youth records described above.

Describe interactions with law enforcement: We were not able to access the details, but were informed by the Director that there were contacts with law enforcement in the past year, as is typical at Canyon Oaks and required by law for reporting of 5150s (risk of harm to self or others) and runaway youth (it is not a locked facility; youth under 18 years of age who leave without consent are considered runaway and missing persons reports are filed).

GRIEVANCES

Grievance Process: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: The San Mateo County BHRS grievance process is set out in the Resident Handbook. Upon admission to COYC, all youth and their parents/caregivers or authorized representatives are given written information about the grievance processes. Staff reviews the written material with them and a copy of the State-mandated Clients Rights is visibly posted in the lobby area, with contact information for BHRS - Office of Consumer Affairs (OCA) and Community Care Licensing (CCL). BHRS Problem Resolution Request Forms are also openly available in the lobby area. Youth, caregivers, or authorized representatives may file grievances with BHRS-OCA, or they may report them directly to the Head of Service or Supervisor for Direct Care. Any grievances received in person or by telephone that are resolved by close of business the next day following receipt are exempt from the requirement to send a written acknowledgement and resolution letter, however they still are logged and included in reports to the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS).

If the youth is not satisfied, they can report their grievance to the Office of Consumer Affairs and OCA will investigate. Youth can also call Community Care Licensing at any time. In addition to grievances filed, OCA also sends out a satisfaction survey to youth and their families twice a year.

Number of grievances this year: We were unable to review the grievances file because of restrictions on access to youth records described above. Ms Valencia informed us that there have been three grievances filed by residents this year. Grievances are submitted to BHRS-Office of Family & Consumer Affairs, who visit Canyon Oaks twice per year to conduct surveys with the residents and encourage youth to speak about any issues. Any type of dissatisfaction identified in the surveys is considered a grievance. BHRS investigate grievances and loop back with the result to the youth who filed the grievance.

Trends and/or Comments: Last year's inspection team brought to the attention of the Director of COYC, an issue of perceived retaliatory responses to youth grievances filed, and their consequent reluctance to use the grievance process. COYC leadership addressed this issue with further training for staff. We have no reason to believe that there has been any resistance to that training or that the trend noted last year has continued.

COMMUNICATION

COMMONICATION
Access US Mail? ✓ Yes □ No:
Postage Free? ✓ Yes □ No
Incoming/Outgoing Mail (screened? Confidential?): \checkmark Yes \Box No: \Box Someone who is authorized for contact with the youth will open mail to check for contraband. They do not read the message.
Access to Telephone? ✓ Yes □ No: They can only call people on their approved contact list.

Visiting Schedule: Flexible, based on the needs of the youth and their families. Usually week to week and parents arrange their visits with the youth's therapist.
Do all youth have access to visitations? ✓ Yes □ No: Unless there is a court order prohibiting them.

Under what circumstances would visitation be restricted? The court may restrict visits. The youth can say if they don't want to see a person, including a parent.

Are visitation logs kept? □ Yes ✓ No: Visitation schedules are only kept for one week. There is no long-term tracking of visits.

Adequate Space: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Youth and families can use a therapy room, a classroom, or use the bench and table in the courtyard (although this location does not preserve privacy as youth windows are open to the courtyard)

Staff Supervision: ✓ Acceptable □ Unacceptable: Canyon Oaks staff do not supervise visits. The youth's social worker may.

Privacy Provided: ✓ Yes □ No:

Games or Activities Provided: ✓ Yes □ No: They are free to choose to play any games, watch TV, read, or play video games.

Signature of Commissioners preparing this report:

Monroe Labouisse *Monroe Labouisse* Date: 10/3/2023

Karin Huber-Levy Karin Huber-Levy Date: //2023

Susan Swope <u>Susan Swope</u> Date: 10/3/2023



FACILITY NAME: Margaret J Kemp Camp

FACILITY TYPE AND CAPACITY: Girls Detention Camp (rated capacity: 30)

FACILITY ADDRESS: 400 Paul Scannell Drive, San Mateo, CA 94402

FACILITY PHONE NUMBER: 650-312-8970

FACILITY MANAGER INTERVIEWED: Jehan Clark & Harold Mayberry

FACILITY STAFF INTERVIEW: Probation Staff: 3

BHRS INTERVIEW: OCTOBER 18, 2023

COMMISSION INSPECTORS: Paul Bocanegra & Johanna Rasmussen

PRESIDING JUDGE: Judge Susan Etezadi

INSPECTION DATES: August 23, 2023 & October 13, 2023 **DATE OF LAST INSPECTION:** September 22 and 23, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Camp Kemp is a long-term residential therapeutic program for girls ages 13-18. Program participants are placed through the Juvenile Courts for 6-9 months, depending upon their individual needs. While in the program youth engage in intensive programming designed to treat the underlying cause(s) of their negative behaviors and poor choices. Youth also attend school at the facility. Privileges are earned and include outings to local parks and beaches, field trips to places such as Facebook, special programming and foods. Youths can also earn home passes near the end of their program. Reentry services include the Girls Empowerment Program, which allows the girls to move back into the community and return to Camp Kemp each weekday to attend school. Due to the remote location of the facility, transportation is provided to and from school.

Camp Kemp served a total of 9 youths during this inspection period. Program participants ranged in age from 14-18, with an average age of 15.6. The average length of stay was 216 days which was a 78.5% increase or 95 days longer than the prior inspection period. The population at Camp Kemp has been steadily declining over the past 5 years. In 2021, the Probation Department entered into a contract with Sonoma County to accept their eligible girls into the Camp Kemp program for a set fee(s) per youth. Of the 9 youth served, 6 were residents of San Mateo County and 3 from Sonoma County.



The last Sonoma County youth left in May 2023 and the contract with Sonoma County has since ended. As of October 21, 2023, there were zero program participants in residence.

Behavioral Health and Recovery Services –BHRS provides weekly cognitive behavioral therapy to youth in a designated therapeutically designed mental health space. The space is both private and conducive to healing. Family Therapy is also available to program participants and their families. Due to the low population at the facility, key programming such as as Rape Trauma Services and Substance Abuse Services were eliminated.

When operated as designed, Camp Kemp is a model program. However, there are currently several systemic issues impacting the program's ability to function as intended. Staffing continues to be critically low and at times, teetering on noncompliance with state standards. Low staffing levels have resulted in the daily closure of the Camp Kemp Facility from 8:30 pm -7:00 am. Program participants continue to be transported to the Juvenile Hall each evening to sleep in cells, instead of the home-like environment offered at Camp Kemp. The boys at the Juvenile Hall report that they feel uncomfortable when in the presence of girls in the Housing Unit and have requested they be housed separately. To their credit, several of the male youths expressed empathy to the needs of these young ladies and the triggers that could arise from being housed with males, who are typically older.

Meals for the Camp Kemp and Juvenile Hall facilities continue to be provided by the Sheriff's Department at a cost of \$89.94 per meal. Meals are prepared at the Maple Street County Jail and delivered to Camp Kemp and the Juvenile Hall the following day. The meals are then reheated by Probation staff in the housing unit. This process makes it almost impossible to preserve the quality, texture, and temperature of each meal. When meeting with the Sheriff's Department Nutritional Team, they expressed frustration with the limitations placed upon them by the current food services contract and their strong preference to return to their pre-pandemic practice of preparing the meals at the Juvenile Hall. Camp Kemp and Juvenile Hall feed a combined average of 27 youth per month at an annual cost of \$1,705,714.36.

It should be noted that as of this writing, the future of the Camp Kemp program remains uncertain. With a current population of zero, the residential component or Phase 1 of the program has ceased. Phase 2 of the program, also known as the "Girls Empowerment Program", continues to operate as a transitional day program, during school hours. Should this facility resume its residential component, the Commission urges the Probation Department to address the systemic issues outlined herein that continue to impede the program's ability to operate as designed.

.

¹ Fiscal Year 2022-2023



Should the residential component of Camp Kemp remain suspended, the Commission formally recommends the County Board of Supervisors take formal action to convert the facility into one of the following:

- A Boys Camp for youth who meet the eligibility criteria for Camp Glenwood and are currently being
 detained in the Juvenile Hall. San Mateo County has not had a boys program that offers a "home like"
 environment since the closure of Camp Glenwood in 2019.
- Youth Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Center. There is not a single in-patient Substance Abuse Treatment bed available for youth in all of San Mateo County.

The Camp Kemp facility opened in 2006, and is generally in good condition. Converting this facility into a Boys Camp or Residential Substance Abuse Program for youth would require a minimal investment by the county and most importantly, fill critical treatment gaps that have existed in San Mateo County for several years.

With the support of the County Office of Education's Court and Community Schools and Behavioral Health & Recovery Services, the "Girls Empowerment Program" can continue to operate at a separate location that is more appropriately sized, and much less costly to operate.

COMMENDATIONS

The Camp Kemp facility is well designed and offers a home like environment. The facility is clean, well organized, and generally in good repair. Program participants state they enjoy being in the program, like the staff, and have learned a lot since entering the program. Their positive reviews speak volumes about the dedicated men and women who work with them and the program's capacity to help them address the underlying issues that cause them to act out and/or make poor decisions. Camp Kemp Staff consistently go above and beyond to educate and counsel youth, and to provide them with a wide variety of programs² to support their rehabilitative and treatment goals. Staff are genuinely invested in the youth's long term success and seek to engage the youth's family members, whenever possible.

Youth receive mental health services in a designated mental health space that has been therapeutically designed by BHRS for treatment and healing.

A Camp Kemp student participated in the annual High School graduation ceremony and celebration held at Hillcrest in June. This very special event was attended by family members, teachers, probation staff, BHRS staff, JJDPC members, FLY volunteers, and Trustees from the San Mateo County Office of Education.

3

² Staff self initiate new programming and use their personal monies to implement them.



RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to adequately address and meet the therapeutic needs of the youth the commission recommends:

- 1. Adequate Funding: The Board of Supervisors must ensure the program is receiving adequate funding so it can operate as designed. It is counterproductive to design a treatment program like Camp Kemp and then undercut its design by not allocating the funding needed to operate effectively.
- 2. Set, Meet, and Maintain Minimum Staffing Levels: Minimum staffing levels must be maintained to prevent youth from having to leave the facility and its "home like" environment each night to sleep in cells at the Juvenile Hall.
- 3. Policy Prohibiting Staffing Related Transfers to the Juvenile Hall: Protections are needed to prohibit the transfer of youth to the juvenile hall based solely on staffing levels. The overnight shift at this facility has not been staffed for more than two years.
- 4. Terminate the Food Services Contract with the San Mateo County Sheriff's Department Maple Street Jail.
- 5. Audit of Food Services Expenditures: A formal audit must be conducted to determine why the annual Food Services cost last year totalled \$1,705,714.36³. If the data provided by the Probation Department are accurate, action must be taken to determine why the County is spending in excess of \$179.88⁴ per child, per day for meals that are, in large part, so unappealing that they are routinely dumped into the trash, uneaten.
- 6. Resume Food Services at the Juvenile Hall or Procure New Food Services Vendor. The County can definitely provide a much healthier, higher quality meal for MUCH less than \$89.94⁵ per meal. Cooking daily meals at the Juvenile Hall and serving them fresh will eliminate the need to transport the meals everyday from the County Jail in Redwood City and to have the Probation staff to reheat each meal on the Housing Unit. Aside from the astronomical amount of money being spent for meals that everyone we interviewed agrees are absolutely substandard, we know that proper nutrition is essential for a child's brain development, physical growth, and an overall sense of well being all depend on adequate nutrition and be adequately fed. Poor nutrition and food insecurity causes physical discomfort, creates preventable toxic stress, and can contribute to long-term health disparities. If meals cannot be prepared at the Juvenile Hall the County should assist the Probation Department in procuring a new Food Services vendor.

-

³ See attachments for the Food and Nutrition data provided by the Probation Department.

⁴ Cost data for dinner and snacks is not kept by the Probation Department.

⁵ Daily breakfast and lunch costs are \$179.88 per child.



- 7. Create a comprehensive substance abuse treatment component to Phase 1 of this Program and provide alcohol and drug related education and prevention to all program participants.
- 8. Staff Training: Provide in-depth staff training in the following areas:
 - Adverse Childhood Experiences
 - Trauma Informed Practices
 - Providing Trauma Informed Care to youth within therapeutic detention facilities.
 - Teen Mental Health
- 9. Include a section for Trauma Informed Practices on annual evaluations, setting annual professional goals, and to the department's promotional criteria.
- 10. Discuss Trauma Informed Practices professional goals.
- 11. Ensure staff receive support and services needed to manage work related trauma.
- 12. Restore Contract with Rape Trauma Services
- 13. Create and Implement Exit Surveys:
 - Youth Exit Survey: Create and implement an exit survey for youths to evaluate the treatment services and care they received while at the facility. Care should be taken to preserve this data so it can be used to evaluate programming, reduce recidivism, and measure and improve outcomes.
 - Parent/Guardian Exit Survey: Create and implement an exit survey for parents/guardians to evaluate the services received while their child participated in the program. Survey data should be used to identify service gaps, evaluate programming, and obtain input to help educate and support families, reduce recidivism, and measure and improve outcomes.
- 14. Law Library: Create a section in the library for legal books and reference materials. Books should include: Thomson Reuters California Juvenile Courts Practice and Procedure, the California Penal Code, Educational Code, and Vehicle Code, Immigration and Family Law, Guides for Conducting Legal Research, and a Legal Dictionary.
- 15. Update Library Materials: There are no magazines or newspapers available in the library. Outdated and damaged books should be removed and replaced with books that are more linguistically and culturally appropriate for the population served. The San Francisco Youth's Guidance Center's library offers books and magazines in just about every genre to appeal to youth with differing interests, reading abilities, cultural backgrounds and religions. They also maintain a Law Library that includes legal books and reference guides that are current and up to date.



- 16. Grievance Forms: Translate and provide Grievance forms in English and Spanish only.
- 17. Religion and Spirituality: Provide relevant Religious Services, Books and Materials to all youth.
- 18. Clothing: Bras: Discontinue the use of all bras that do not provide adequate support. Care should be taken to procure and provide female youth with bras that are conducive for participation in P.E. and yoga classes, the running program, and in state mandated Large Muscle Activities or LMA.
- 19. Safety Hazards: Maintenance and Repairs Needed
 - Maintenance: Continue to continue to monitor and maintain the netting that was installed near the gutters and roof above the gym, to prevent birds from nesting in this area.
 - Safety Hazard: Broken Front Gate and Fencing⁶ The gate and fencing located on the front north east corner of the facility is open, broken, and hanging off of its hinges. These pose several safety concerns including the risk of injury should someone enter or wander into this area. The open gate and compromised fencing also pose a potential safety and security risk as uninvited guests and/or wildlife can conceivably gain access to this section of the facility.
 - Safety Hazard: There is a large gaping hole in the ground in the front of the facility⁷. The hole is approximately 6-8 feet wide and 3-4 feet deep. There is an exposed subterranean pipe at the bottom of the hole. There are two pieces of unsecured plywood laying on top of the hole. This poses an extreme safety hazard for anyone residing, working, or visiting at this facility and is especially dangerous for young children and local wildlife as they can easily fall down into the hole and become trapped. The hole should be filled and/or secured as soon as possible to prevent serious injuries and reduce potential liability. The hole was dug in 2021 to repair the pipe.

Action Plan

The Commission formally requests the Probation Department submit an action plan addressing the above recommendations within 45 days of receiving this report.

⁶ See photo on page 47

⁷ See photo on page 48



RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PRIOR INSPECTION

	ı	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
REVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Implemented Recommendations	X			 Netting to deter birds from nesting in the gutters and roof above the gym were installed. Bird feces removed the patio and cleaned.
Pending Implementation			X	
No Action	X			 Terminate Food Service Contract: The Sheriff's Department continues to prepare meals at the Maple Street Jail, at a cost of \$89.94 per individual meal. Transporting Girls to Sleep at Juvenile Hall: Girls are still being transported to the Juvenile Hall to sleep due to lack of staffing and budget cuts. Safety Issue: The gate and fencing at the front of the facility continues to be in serious disrepair. Safety Issue: The fencing, gate, and large hole in the ground in front of the facility remains a serious safety hazard. Update the books and materials in the library. Provide annual staff training on trauma informed approaches.



STATISTICAL INFORMATION																													
REVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A		COM	MENTS																							
					Monthly	Population																							
				Month	2022-2	2023 20	021-2022																						
				August	3		2																						
				September	5		2																						
				October	6		1																						
				November	5		1																						
Incarcerated Youth: Population X				December	4		0																						
			January	3		0																							
					February	3		1																					
							March	4		1																			
																										April	4		1
																	May	4		3									
																		June	3		3								
				Average	3.8	3	1.6																						
				Otal Number 2022-2023 9	of Youth Serv 2021-2022 7	ved																							



				Month	San Mateo	Sonoma ⁸	2022-2021
				August	2	1	0/2
				September	3	2	0/2
				October	3	3	0/1
				November	3	2	0/1
				December	3	1	0/0
				January	2	1	0/0
County of Residence	X			February	2	1	1/0
				March	3	1	1/0
				April	3	1	1/0
				May	3	1	2/1
				June	3	0	2/1
				July	2	0	3/1
				Total Served	6	3	
					Average Lengt	h of Stay	
Average Length of Stay	X			2022-2023	2021-20)22 П	Difference
				216 days	121 da	ıys -	+78.51 %

⁸ The contract with Sonoma County ended during this inspection period. The last Sonoma County youth released from the facility was in May 2023.



Race	X				Hispanic 2	Pacific Islander	Native American	White 3	Other 2		
Age	X	<			Program participants ranged in age from 14-18, with an average age of 15.6						
Primary Language(s)	X	☐ ☐ English, Spanish, and Tongan									
Facility: Areas Currently In Use	X	Dorms for daytime activities, School Kitchen and Dining Area, Visiting Ro Therapy Room, Gym, outdoor patio		siting Room, Lobby, Mental Health							
Facility: Areas Not In Use	X	x 🗆 🗆			Overnight use of Sleeping Quarters. Girls are taken to the Juvenile Hall to sleep.						
COVID-19 PANDEMIC RESPONSE											
REVIEWED		COMMENTS									
COVID-19 Testing Protocols	fac	Youth are initially tested upon arrival to the Juvenile Hall, before entering the facility. A second test is conducted 5 days later. Testing is also conducted whenever a COVID-19 exposure or case is suspected, or symptoms are present.									
COVID-19 Notifications		When a youth tests positive, parents/guardians and service providers are verbally notified by the Camp Kemp staff via telephone.									
Quarantine Protocols		Youth undergo their initial quarantine period at the Juvenile Hall. During the recent cases of COVID-19, the girls slept in a separate unit at the Juvenile Hall.					 all.				



Comments		When we arrived at the facility On August 23, 2023 we were informed that both of the residents had tested positive for COVID-19 that morning. We returned to the facility on October 13, 2023 to conduct the youth interview(s). Staff continue to effectively manage and treat youth who have contract COVID-19.						
			FACIL	ITY INSPECTIONS				
REVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS				
County Building Inspection		X		Alternative "Quarterly Self Inspections" are conducted due to COVID-19.				
Fire Authority	X			Fire Authority Safety Reports are conducted every two years. Facility records indicate the San Mateo Cal Fire inspected the facility on July 14, 2022 Inspector: Mike Wischer Deputy Fire Marshall				
Juvenile Court Judge Inspection	X			Statement indicates the Juvenile Hall" is "a suitable place for the confinement of Minors, within the meaning of Welfare and Institutions Code §209". Inspection Date: December 9, 2022.				
SMC Probation Chief's Letter	X			Letter is dated: August 11, 2022				
Board of State & Community Corrections (BSCC)		X		Craigus Thompson: BSCC inspected the facility in July 2022 Inspection report has not been released. Prior Inspection Date: April 13, 2021 Date of Report: September 22, 2021 Inspector: Mike Bush No recommendations or violations were noted.				



Medical / Mental Health		X		Kemp and the YSC and produce one inspection report. Inspection dated: May 4, 2022			
Nutritional Health/ Retail Food Inspection	X			Inspection Date: October 28, 2022 Inspector: Joanna Jarin			
Food Services: Juvenile Menu Analysis for Title 15	X			Date: May 5, 2022 Analyst: Denise Chu, RD Dietician/Correctional Health			
Education Program Review & Evaluation.	X						
Natural Disaster Protocols & Drills	X			Drills are conducted monthly.			
Natural Disaster: Wildfire Evacuation Plan and Procedures.	X		Mutual Aid agreements with local jurisdictions are in should the facility and/or area need to be evacuated.				
Comments	Comments The Bi-Annual BSCC Inspection Report for this facility is expected to be released within the next 90 days.						
		D	OCUM	ENTATION REVIEW			
REVIEWED	YES	1	N/A	COMMENTS			
Facility Manual & Program Rules	X						



Current Facility Budget		X		Institutional Facility budgets continue to be unavailable.
Sonoma County MOU: Contract for services		X		The MOU with Sonoma County is not publicly available. The terms and compensation are unknown. The MOU with Sonoma County ended during this inspection period.
Grievance Forms Availability	X			Grievance forms are available throughout the facility.
Grievance Form Log	X			There was only one grievance filed in the last 12 months that was related to the substandard bras program participants were forced to wear. An alternative bra(s) was provided to those who requested one.
Serious Incident Reports: Including Use of Force Self Mutilation and Sucide Attempts	X			
Serious Incident Notification Policy & Procedures			X	No written policy and procedures were provided.
Medical/Dental/BHRS request forms.	X			
Youth & Parent/Guardian Orientation Materials	X			Program participants are provided orientation materials as part of the intake process. Orientation materials were updated in October 2021. Rules and expectations are clearly spelled out. Parents/guardians and youth sign forms agreeing to the program rules and expectations.



Youth: Intake Forms	X			Intake happens at the Juvenile Hall and records are kept in the youth's physical file.		
Institutional Case Plans & Progress Reports	X			Youth participate in a standardized program. Progress is tracked through regular Multi-Disciplinary Team –MDT meetings with the probation officer, therapists, Camp Kemp staff, attorneys and other relevant professionals. Individual case files are maintained by Camp Kemp staff.		
Court Reports	X			Court reports are completed by staff. Probation assigns one Probation Officer to oversee the youth in this program.		
Magazine & Book List	X			Books and magazines must not contain inappropriate (drugs, violence, sexual content) content. Aside from obtaining books from the library, youth are allowed to receive books from visitors. All magazines and books are subject to staff approval.		
Air Quality Indoors/Outdoors	X			Outdoor air quality protocols are in place for air pollutants including smoke from wildfires. The Department of Public Works maintains the ventilation system for this facility		
Telephone Calls and Visiting	X			3 Telephone calls per week. Youth are allowed 2 in-person visits, and 2 Zoom visits.		
Mail	X					
Commendations	The program orientation manual and handbook for youth is clear, colorful and concise. Grievances and Serious Incident Reports both remain low at this facility.					



STAFFING LEVELS							
REVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS			
Is the facility fully staffed?		X		The facility closes overnight due to lack of staffing.			
Current number of vacant positions	X			4-5 vacant positions			
Does the facility maintain mandated awake ratios? (1:10)	X			Yes, their ratios are at least 3:1. Mornings and afternoons, there are usually 3 staff on duty, and afternoons twice a week there are 4. The facility has not had more than 6 residents all year.			
Does the facility maintain mandated sleeping ratios? (1:30)		X		There is no overnight staffing available to supervise youth. Youth are transported to the Juvenile Hall to be supervised by the Residents do not sleep at Camp Kemp; they move to the YSC			
Are staff youth interactions appropriate and respectful?	X			Yes			
Are there enough supervisors to supervise staff?	X			Yes, 2 Institutional Services Managers (ISMs) and a Superintendent.			
Is Diversity reflected in the workforce?	X			Yes			
Bilingual and multilingual staff members.	X			Staff speak Spanish			



Are staffing levels adequate to ensure programs, activities, and services are provided, as required by law?	X			Staff feel more programs could be offered if staffing was increased.		
Is there adequate coverage to provide staff with breaks?	X			Yes, staff breaks are between 5:00 and 6:00 while youth are in the dorms. Staff are concerned about the minimal staffing levels.		
Comments	Staffing is not sufficient to meet the legally mandated requirements for this facility to operate the facility 24/7 as designed. As a result, the facility is closed from 8:30 pm - 7:30 am each day.					
Recommendations	 Increase funding to allow for the addition of enough staff members to keep the facility open 24/7. Set, meet and maintain Minimum Staffing Levels: Minimum staffing levels must be maintained to prevent youth from having to leave the facility and its "home like" environment each night to sleep in cells at the Juvenile Hall. 					

INTERVIEWS ANCILLARY SERVICES						
INTERVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS		
Correctional Health Medical & Dental	X			 Reproductive Health Care: Aside from routine medical and dental care. Reproductive Health Care, including education, counseling and birth control are provided to youth. Orthodontics: Youth who come to the facility with orthodontic braces are transported to their orthodontist for routine care. 		



				The cost of this care is typically included in the cost of the braces and is covered by the parents/guardians.				
Re-Entry Services	X			The Girls Empowerment Program includes a Re-Entry phase. The Phoenix/PREP program is also offered through Camp Kemp.				
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH & RECOVERY SERVICES								
	YES NO N/A COMMENTS							
Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS) are offered at this facility.	X			Individual and family therapy are built into the Camp Kemp program— a separate clinician is used for each. Group therapy is conducted when the population permits. Crisis counseling and emergency services are provided as needed, and are available after hours. Additional therapies may include, Art therapy, EMDR, CBT, and DBT. Services are variable and based upon the real time needs of the youth and their families. The BHRS ⁹ team works closely with the Probation Department, FLY ¹⁰ , CASA ¹¹ , and Court & Community Schools. BHRS team members also participate biweekly MDT ¹² meetings. Program participants from Sonoma County do not attend court in San Mateo County and are not supervised by the Probation Officer assigned to this program.				
Do you have the space needed to provide mental health treatment and services at this facility?	X			BHRS has a designated mental health space that is therapeutically designed to provide services to youth. The room is private, equipped with a noise canceling device, and a door that can be closed during therapy sessions.				

 ⁹ Behavioral Health & Recovery Services
 ¹⁰ Fresh Lifeline for Youth
 ¹¹ Court Appointed Special Advocate
 ¹² Multidisciplinary Team Meetings



Frequency of treatment and services.	X		Services are typically provided to youth once a week or as mutually agreed upon by the client and clinician.
Caseload Ratio	X		Current ratios are approximately 10:1. Clinicians provide services to youth at Camp Kemp, the Juvenile Hall, and youth transitioning back into the community.
Therapeutic aides and tools available to youth.	X		Art supplies, music, journals, sleep logs, aromatherapy and essential oils, fidget toys and stress balls. Weighted blankets are also available
Is the BHRS Team fully staffed?		X	The team typically consists of 1.5 clinicians, 1 case manager, 1 supervisor and a psychiatrist and psychologist who both work part time. Two team members are currently out on temporary leave.
Current number of vacant positions.	X		There is one full time clinician position open. There is also a need for one full time family partner role. The team continues to be short one full time clinician. A part-time "extra help" clinician has been brought in to help support the team while they attempt to fill the vacant position.
Where are BHRS services provided to families?	X		Individual therapy and family therapy; BHRS may also refer youth to contracted partners e.g. parenting classes, substance abuse treatment.
Are translation services provided to clients and their families?	X		Most clinicians speak Spanish. The team uses a contracted service to provide translation services in other languages, such as Tongan.
Is there adequate communication among all service providers?	X		The therapeutic design of the Camp Kemp program allows for frequent communication and collaboration between staff and service providers. Information is typically shared verbally via Probation staff, MDT meetings, school meetings, and interactions



court reports, e-mails, and letters.

with the youth and family. Written communications can include

What are the biggest challenges facing the BHRS staff at this facility?	X				Supervisors 1-3 need more training on trauma-informed ces and issues surrounding teen mental health.			
How can BHRS services be improved?	X				ng a fully staffed team is key to offering a variety of high y services to clients and their families.			
Is there anything we have not covered that you would like to share with us?	X			which	andemic there was an annual retreat with staff and providers a was helpful. Would like to get back to that because it creates cohesiveness.			
Recommendations	X			on pro	BHRS recommends the probation staff undergo additional training on providing trauma-informed care to youth with mental health issues.			
	I	PERSO	NAL E	YGIEN	E/APPEARANCE OF YOUTH			
OBSERVED	YE	ES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS			
Appearance	X				The young lady interviewed was well groomed. Her mood was upbeat and she was engaged and alert.			
Showers	Х				Showers are conducted daily.			
Clothing	X				Clothes were clean, appropriate for the weather/room temperature, free from excessive wear, and appeared to fit properly.			



			Laundry is done each week on the unit. Each week youth are provided with 7 undergarments ¹³ , 7 shirts, 7 pairs of pants, and 7 pairs of socks. Youth are also provided with several sweatshirts.
Outdoor Wear		X	Youth are issued a coat and rain ponchos are provided on rainy days when needed. It was sunny the day of our visit so we did not observe these items.
Shoes Athletic	X		Youth are provided a pair of flip flops and a pair of athletic shoes. Running shoes can also be provided/dropped off for youth in the running program.
Hair	X		Hair was clean and pulled back in a ponytail. She had not had her haircut while at the facility.
Haircuts	X		Program participants typically get their haircut while on a homepass. Foster Care youth receive haircuts from staff.
Nails	X		Nails were clean and did not appear to be bit or picked.
Skin	X		Clean and clear. No marks, bruises, cuts, scrapes, or sores were noted.
Sunscreen or Sunblock	X		Is provided when needed.
Shaving	X		Youth typically shave on Saturdays during Beauty time.
Feminine Hygiene	X		Readily available

¹³ Bras and underwear



General Hygiene Items	Youth are issued a toothbrush, toothpaste, deodorant, shampoo, conditioner, lotion, soap, hairbrush, and a comb. Hair ties and razors are available upon request.
Comment	Program participants have "Beauty" time on Saturday evenings. During this time youth can paint their nails, curl their hair, do facials, shave, pluck their eyebrows, etc. Beauty supplies are personally donated by staff and members of the community.
Recommendations	Bras: Discontinue the use of all bras that do not provide adequate support. Care should be taken to procure and provide female youth with bras that are conducive for participation in P.E. and yoga classes, the running program, and in state mandated Large Muscle Activities or LMA.

YOUTH INTERVIEWS

REVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Please explain your intake and orientation experience.	X			"Staff explained the rules, showed me around, and asked me a lot of questions".
Were your medical and behavioral health needs addressed at intake?	X			Yes
Please explain your quarantine experience.	X			She spent her quarantine period at the Juvenile Hall, before coming to Camp Kemp. She describes the experience as hard. "I programmed alone for 5 days. I also had to wear a mask.".
Do you have any immediate needs, concerns or information you would like to share?	X			"I have basically finished this program. I can't go home, so I am just waiting to be placed in Foster Care."



Have you had the opportunity to receive medical, dental, and/or behavioral health services? Please explain.	X		Yes, Nurse, doctor, and BHRS therapists. Reproductive health and orthodontic services were provided by outside providers. The youth's family pays for orthodontic treatment.
Have you utilized any of the therapeutic tools offered by BHRS	X		Journals are provided by the program and BHRS.
Do you know and understand the rules, and expectations of staff?	X		"Yes, I am the only one here now so the rules are more flexible".
Do you receive special education services? (If YES, have you participated in an IEP?)	X		The answer was no.
Do you know who your attorney is and how to contact them?	X		She knew her attorney's name and spoke very highly of her.
Incentive Based Reward System	X		Youth earn special privileges, outings, meals, and activities. They do not use the same step and rewards system that is used at the Juvenile Hall.
Are you subject to routine searches?	X		The girls are searched each morning when they come back from sleeping at Juvenile Hall. The youth we interviewed did not have home visits and was not subject to strip searches.
Have you participated in Emergency/Disaster Drills?	X		Yes, drills are held monthly.



Do you have any suggestions or ideas on how to improve the program?	X			 Allow us to sleep here at night. The food they give us is gross. I mostly eat the snacks; she pointed to the fruit. granola bars, and pretzels on the counter. The Art program is ending, we need more programs." 		
Staff Communication: Is information distributed among staff and service providers in a timely and efficient manner?	X			Communication is timely and efficient.		
Grievance Process: Are you familiar with the grievance process?	X			Yes, she filed a grievance about the bras.		
Visiting & Telephone Calls	X			"I talk to my Dad every night on the telephone. I haven't been able to talk with my sister though. I really miss her."		
Describe the interactions between staff and youth.	Youth and staff work very well together. Staff respect youth and serve as counselors and mentors to them. Youth respect staff and appreciate the efforts they make to help them meet their therapeutic goals. Both expressed sadness over the potential closure of the program.					
Describe a typical day at this facility.	The girls are picked up from the Juvenile Hall around 7:00 am and taken back to Camp. Once there, they are searched, eat breakfast, and then back to the dorm room until school starts at 8:45. There is a break from 10:25-10:45 and lunch from 12:30-1:00 pm, the school day ends at 2:40, except on Wednesday's—which are 12:30 dismissal days. After school, youth attend yoga. After yoga, have unscheduled recreation time: where they can read, draw, knit, or simply relax. Dinner is served around 4:30 pm. followed by showers, evening programming and then freetime they are transported over to the Juvenile Hall at 8:30 to sleep. The girls are locked into their cell once they arrive at the Juvenile Hall and remain there until morning.					



Describe the current programming.	Current programming includes: Beats, Boxing, Yoga, Cooking, AA meetings, Girls Circle, Individual and Family, Therapy, Art, Reading, Journaling. Gardening, Health & Beauty, Running, and other Physical Fitness activities. There are also several special educational and cultural events held at the Juvenile Hall throughout the year (Olympics, Cinco De Mayo, AAPI Celebration, etc.).					
What programs do you look forward to participating in most/least? Please explain.	Most: Art, Boxing, and special events at the Juvenile Hall. Least: None mentioned					
What programs are the most useful in helping you achieve your therapeutic goals? Please explain	Weekly Therapy provided by BHRS, journaling and outings in the community.					
Describe the meals, snacks, and beverages at the facility.	"The food is awful and they serve the same thing over and over, like Hot Dogs. The snacks are good though".					
Is there anything else you want to share about your experience at this facility?	"This place has helped me a lot. The staff really cares. I hope it doesn't close"					
Recommendations	 Youth Exit Survey: Create and implement an exit survey for youths to evaluate the treatment services and care they received while at the facility. Care should be taken to preserve this data so it can be used to evaluate programming, reduce recidivism, and measure and improve outcomes. Parent/Guardian Exit Survey: Create and implement an exit survey for parents/guardians to evaluate the services received while their child participated in the program. Survey data should be used to identify service 					
	gaps, evaluate programming, and obtain input to help educate and support families, reduce recidivism, and measure and improve outcomes.					



STAFF INTERVIEWS				
	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
				No. We don't have enough staff and we need more mental health related training.
				Training:
Do you have the tools, training, technology, and staffing to perform your duties?		X		 "Our job duties have totally changed over the past 5 years. We've gone from being guards to counselors. Which isn't a bad thing, it just takes a lot more time and effort to talk with the youth and counsel them"." Before we just put them in a cell. We can't do that anymore". A lot of what we do now, wasn't isn't our training when we started. We try very hard, but we don't have the support, staff, and mental health training we need to always do our jobs the way we would like to." One staff member stated that she believed the new laws (Youth Bill of Rights) are actually harmful for the children because they give them too many privileges.
duties?				 Staffing: It is challenging to adequately staff the facility because: Management continues to make cuts to justify the budget. The population is low so staff is pulled to cover vacant shifts in different locations. Several employees have retired, promoted to Probation Officer, or left due to low morale and working conditions. Working with so few staff means there are extra overtime shifts to cover when a coworker is sick, injured, on vacation or family leave and less time to spend with family. Morale is really low. "We worked very hard during the pandemic. We are tired and don't feel appreciated." It is difficult to compete with neighboring agencies who pay more.



			Applicants can not pass a background process.
Breaks and Rest Periods			The Probation Department offers each staff one meal during their shift because they are prohibited from leaving the facility during their breaks. The Sheriff's Department provided 668 meals to Camp Kemp and Juvenile Hall staff in fiscal year 2022-2023. Staff pre order their meals online. A cost breakdown for employee meals was not available.
What is the process and criteria for staff promotions?	X		 Annual performance reviews cover attendance, training, creating new programs, meeting annual goals, and standard practices. Promotions to a Group Supervisor 2 or 3 position currently require a 4 year degree. Changing this policy to allow GS-1's & 2's the opportunity to substitute the degree criteria with lived experience and length of service with the Department would be more equitable and help the Department retain well trained and highly valued staff members.
Are there programs or services you would like to see implemented at this facility?	X		 A program that allows staff to follow-up with youth after they are released from the program. More funding for staff to create programs. The current process is cumbersome and time consuming. Family Support & Education: Many families have unresolved generational trauma and would benefit from education and support.
Do you have any suggestions on how to improve the daily operations or maintenance of the facility?	X		Bring back the 4/10 work week and add an additional 5 staff members.



Staff Communication	X			 Communication among staff who work at the facility is good. .Communication with decision makers is poor. Several staff members reported feeling dismissed or invisible to upper management.
What are the biggest challenges facing staff at this facility?	X			Low morale, minimal staffing, and lack of support from the administration. Staff do not feel appreciated. The 4/10 shifts were terminated during the pandemic and have not returned. This has caused financial hardships for staff and their families. The extra 5th day, requires one more day of commuting, day care, and time away from family and loved ones. It also means less time to decompress from the stresses of the job. Due to the limited number of staff, employees with 10+ years seniority are still working weekends. GS 1-2's see less and less opportunity for career advancement and are leaving to work where the conditions and pay are better.
Do you have the tools and training needed to perform your job duties?	X			Staff would benefit from additional mental health and trauma related training.
Is there anything we have not covered that you would like to share or include in our report?	X			Answer: No
Comments	and th	en und	ercut i	tive to design a model treatment program such as Camp Kemp ts design by not allocating the proper funding and staffing that rate the program.



Recommendations	 Resume 4/10 and 3/12 shifts to allow staff to reduce job related stress, improve morale, and promote self care and wellness. Returning to the three and four day work weeks helps reduce the costs of commuting, daycare, and allows employees to spend more time with their families. It is also an excellent recruiting tool that will allow the Probation Department to compete with nearby agencies for qualified applicants. Promotions: Allow ¹⁴GS-l's the opportunity to be promoted to a GS-2 or GS-3 position on the basis of lived experience and time with the Department. Longevity Pay and Lived Experience: Longevity pay should be offered to staff with 5+ years of service to help retain qualified staff and acknowledge the value these dedicated and seasoned employees bring to the organization. Staff Training: Teen Mental Health, Adverse Childhood Experiences, and the impacts of childhood trauma. Staff need to be thoroughly trained on the new Youth Bill of Rights that was signed into law in 2022 and became effective January 1, 2023.

INTAKE/ADMISSION

REVIEWED	COMMENTS
Describe what occurs when a youth arrives at the facility.	Upon arrival at Kemp from the YSC, staff sit down with youth to go over expectations, rules; they go to Medical to be seen by medical staff; and then they are given a tour of the living quarters. They are introduced to staff and counselors.
Please explain the facility's screening and	The application packet is put together by the youth's Probation Officer and includes items such as: previous charges, school info and history, substance abuse history,

¹⁴ GS's or Group Supervisors are classified as 1-3, with 3 having the highest rank and level of pay.



assessment procedures and protocols.	family history, and mental health concerns. The packet is then reviewed for acceptance into the program. Once accepted the ISM ¹⁵ forwards the information contained in the application packet to appropriate staff members and service providers. Youth are then formally assessed every 90 days to ensure treatment needs and goals are being met.
How are youths with special needs identified?	Medical and Mental Health screenings are when youth enter the Juvenile Hall.
How are a youth's special needs communicated to staff, teachers, and medical, and service providers	Through intake and screening forms, and the information contained in the application packet. Needs are also communicated verbally and in various meetings.
Agency Notification: (CPS, CASA, School) District)	Yes, every agency that works with each youth is notified. Every youth who enters the Camp Kemp program is also referred to the CASA program.
Intake Procedures	Youth can shower, receive their clothing and shoes, hygiene products, and a shower caddy to fold hygiene items in.
Personal Items & Clothing	Hygiene items and clothing are given to youth upon entering the program. Any prohibited personal items are kept in a locker until the youth leaves on a home pass or is discharged from the program.
Comments	The current staffing issues are counterproductive to the goals and success of the program. Camp Kemp is a model program and must have the adequate funding and staffing needed to operate as designed.

 $^{\rm 15}$ ISM-Institution Services Manager. ISM's manage the GS-1-3 employees. 29



ORIENTATION OF YOUTH						
REVIEWED	YI	ES N	Ю	N/A	COMMENTS	
Please describe the orientation process for youth?	>	ζ [Orientation typically takes 60-90 minutes and is conducted in person whenever possible 16. An orientation meeting is held with the youth, their parents/guardians, BHRS and Probation staff. The program's assigned Probation officer also attends. Each representative explains their role, expectations, and answers any questions that may arise. During this process, the general program rules are reviewed using a checklist. Youth and parents are given a packet of information to sign.	
Are rules and grievance procedures posted?	3	ζ [Rules and grievance procedures are posted in the dorms.	
What orientation material booklets, or paperwork is provided to youth?	-				Each participant is provided a small notebook that contains information about the program and explains the rules and procedures.	
Who is responsible for conducting orientations?	Y	[Any of the Group Supervisors can conduct orientation. The staff is small, so they're all trained on how to conduct orientation.	
			A	CTIV	VITIES AND PROGRAMS	
REVIEWED	YES	NO	N	/A	COMMENTS	
Daily/Monthly Program Schedule	X					

¹⁶ Sonoma County parents/guardians can participate via telephone or on Zoom.



Visiting: 2 hours a week	X		Visiting hours are Wednesdays 6:00-7:00 pm or 7:00-8:00 pm, and Sunday from 2:00-3:00 pm or 3:15-4:15 pm. 2 visitors are allowed at a time. All visitors must be approved by the Court, Superintendent, and/or Probation Officer Zoom visits are also available.
Unscheduled Recreation: 1 hour per day	X		Unscheduled recreation time occurs from 5:00-6:00 pm, each day, during staff breaks. During this time youth must stay in the dorm on or near their beds. They can read, write, draw, do puzzles, or any other self directed quiet activity. Additional recreation time is offered in the evenings and on weekends. Activities can include arts and crafts, movies, games, knitting, cooking, walks & hikes.
Large Muscle Activity	X		LMA ¹⁷ exercise occurs daily from 3:30-4:30. Activities can include volleyball, boxing classes in the community, workouts in the small gym in the dorm., running and walking.
Regular Programming	X		
Family Reunification	X		Family Reunification Services are a key component of the program. Services are offered during weekly family therapy sessions. When possible, homepasses are provided to gradually reunite the family and reintegrate the youth back into their community.
Family Therapy	X		Family Therapy is scheduled around the needs and availability of each individual in the family.

 $^{^{\}rm 17}$ Large Muscle Activity: The standard is at least one hour per day.



Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, & Treatment	X		 Withdrawal Protocols: Correctional Health has an Alcohol and Opioid Withdrawal Protocol they follow when caring for youth who are actively experiencing withdrawal. Support Group: The facility offers AA meetings twice a month on a Friday. Education: Correctional Health put together a Teen Health Educational Campaign for youth at both facilities this past year that included information on the dangers of Drug and Alcohol misuse
Career Technical Education- CTE & Vocational Training	X		Camp Kemp staff manage the Phoenix/PREP program for youth at the Juvenile Hall and Camp Kemp facilities.
Post-Secondary Education	X		Provided by Project Change.
Work Programs	X		Brighter Day helps residents 16 years and older to prepare for job interviews Youth enrolled in Phoenix/PREP program receive coaching on job interviews and job search.
Community Services	X		Youth make deliveries to Samaritan House, and they also had a program recently to deliver hats and scarves to the homeless.
Parenting Classes for youth with children.		X	Is not a current need. Services would be made available as needed.
Religious Activities	X		When appropriate, youths can attend religious services off-site with their families.



Comments	The lack of available substance abuse treatment programs at Camp Kemp and Juvenile Hall is troubling. Especially considering the sharp rise in the number of youths using Xanax, Fentanyl, and other opioids and the increase in the number of youth entering our facilities who are experiencing withdrawal systems.
Recommendations	Create a comprehensive substance abuse education, prevention, & treatment components for this well designed residential program.

ROOM CONFINEMENT					
Locked Confinement Time	Camp Kemp offers dorms so youths are only locked in a cell while at the Juvenile Hall. Youths are locked in their cells from approximately 8:30 pm - 7:30 am each day.				
What factors or conditions increase or decrease locked confinement time?	If a youth's behavior becomes a safety issue to themselves or a risk to other youth and staff, they will be transported to the Juvenile Hall. This seldom occurs as the program is set-up to assist the girls as they work through their emotions and regain self control.				
Comments	Locked Confinement is not a component of the Camp Kemp program. In fact, the program was designed to provide trauma-informed rehabilitation services to girls in a therapeutic and "homelike" environment.				
Recommendations	Protections are needed to prevent youth from being unnecessarily transported to the Juvenile Hall to be placed in locked confinement due to the intentional desire or the purposeful decision to not provide 24/7 staffing at this facility. The overnight shift at this facility has not been scheduled or staffed for 2+ years.				



DUE PROCESS

REVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Discipline	X			If rules are not followed or youth may extend their time in the program. The program has a flexible end date which is based solely upon the youth's progress in meeting their treatment goals. Not participating in programming, therapy, school or behavioral issues, not following rules, being disrespectful with teachers and staff and fighting can all cause a youth's program to be extended.
Grievance Procedures	X			All grievances are sent to the Probation Officer, ISM, and Superintendent, Ms. Clark.
Grievance Trends	X			
Youth Access to Supervisors	X			Youth can request to meet with a Supervisor at any time.
			MEA	ALS/NUTRITION
QUESTIONS	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Are the meal menus posted up at the facility?	X			
Are meal servings ample?	X	X		Portions and calories are based upon the Federal School Lunch Program Guidelines. Youth state the food is not enough because most is inedible.



Are the meal servings nutritious?	X		Protein, vegetables and fruit are typically included in each meal. The protein is often a hot dog or chicken nuggets. While the nutrition guidelines are being met, Food quality is poor and more nutritious options such as fresh vs. canned fruits and vegetables are oftentimes unavailable due to cost.
Are the meal servings appetizing?		X	Youth complain that meals are not appetizing, served cold, soggy, or get dried out when reheating. Commissioners met with the Sheriff's Department's Dietary Staff and they opine that the current structure of the Food Services contract is not sustainable. They believe the food can be successfully prepared onsite at the Juvenile Hall and are willing to transfer over to the location to do so.
Are meals heated and cooled properly?	X	X	Each youth receives 2 containers of food at each meal. One for cold foods and one for hot foods. Food is typically served warm.
Are staff present and supervising during meals?	X		Yes
Are Dietary/Food Services Contracted out?	X		Yes, to the Sheriff's Office, who also prepare meals for the inmates at the Maple Street McGuire and County Jails.
Are youth allowed to converse during meals?	X		Yes. There are no limits on conversation.
What is the length of time allotted to eat?	X		Youth are allotted 20-30 minutes to eat each meal.



Are snacks provided?	X			Yes. Fruit and snacks are kept on the unit and snacks are available throughout the day.					
Reported Incidents of Food-Borne Illness			X	None					
What time are meals served?	• I	 Breakfast is served between 8:00-8:30 am Lunch is served at 12:30 pm Dinner is served between 4:30-5:00 pm 							
Comments	In the Spring of 2021, Probation terminated their onsite Meal Service Program and entered into a Memorandum Of Understanding with the San Mateo County Sheriff's Department to prepare meals at the County Jail for youth who are detained at Camp Kemp and Juvenile Hall. Since this time, the poor quality of food provided under this contract has been a persistent problem and has resulted in countless grievances and even a judicial inquiry. Youth routinely report being "always hungry" and several receive daily peanut butter and jelly sandwiches to help offset their hunger. The Nutrition & Food Services expenses for fiscal year 2022-2023 were \$1,705,714.36 to provide meals to less than 27 children a month.								
Recommendations	 Audit Food Services Contract & Expenditures: A formal audit needs to be conducted to determine how, where, and why the annual Food Services contract with the Sheriff's Department is costing \$1,705,714.36¹⁸. If the data provided by the Probation Department is accurate, the County is currently spending \$179.88¹⁹ per child, per day for meals that are, in large part, are so unappealing that they are routinely dumped into the trash, uneaten. Terminate the current Food Services Contract with the San Mateo County Sheriff's Department for \$89.94 per individual meal. 								

See the Probation Department's Food and Nutrition cost analysis and data attached.
 Cost per Breakfast/Lunch only. The Probation Department does not maintain data for dinner and snacks.
 Meal costs are also subsidized by State and Federal School Breakfast/Lunch Nutrition Programs.



Resume Inhouse Food Services or Procure a New Food Services Vendor:
 Preparing meals at the Juvenile Hall and serving them fresh daily will eliminate the issues stemming from having to prepare and store them a day in advance. It will also eliminate the need for Probation staff to reheat each meal on the housing unit(s). Research shows that a child's brain development, physical growth, and an overall sense of well being depend on adequate nutrition. Hunger, poor nutrition and food insecurity cause physical discomfort, create preventable toxic stress and contribute to long-term health disparities.

TRAUMA INFORMED APPROACHES				
	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Programs and Services	X			The contract with Rape Trauma Services was not renewed.
Coping Tools and Strategies	X			When program participants become agitated, frustrated, angry, or overwhelmed, they are provided an opportunity to talk with a staff member, take a break in the courtyard, go for a walk, or utilize the punching bag.
Staff Training and Education		X		Staff expressed a strong desire to receive in-depth training on trauma informed care and practices. Staff could not recall the last trauma related training they had participated in.
Performance Evaluations		X		Trauma-informed practices and care are not part of the annual employee performance evaluations. It is not routinely included in the individual professional goals set by employees each year.
Recommendations	 Provide in-depth staff training in the following areas: Adverse Childhood Experiences Trauma Informed Practices Providing Trauma Informed Care to youth within therapeutic detention facilities. 			



• Include a section for Trauma Informed Practices on annual evaluations, setting annual professional goals, and to the department's promotional criteria.
 Discuss Trauma Informed Practices professional goals.

- Ensure staff receive support and services needed to manage work related trauma.
 Resume the contract with Rape Trauma Services

CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY APPROPRIATE				
REVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Meals and Food		X		Ethnic foods are not a regular part of the menu, but staff make an effort to accommodate with their culinary program (cooking meals together, 2x/month).
Hygiene Items		X		Hygiene items have not changed since the Youth Bill of Rights became law on January 1, 2023.
Religion/Spirituality		X		When the population and staffing permit, youth can be taken out for services. One youth attended a Pow Wow during this inspection period. Youth can also attend services when they earn homepasses with family members.
Books and Reading Materials		X		The library was not noticeably stocked with religious, spiritual, culturally and linguistically relevant materials. Youth do however, go out to the library on the last Saturday of each month.
Translation Services	X			The main language in demand is Spanish and Camp Kemp has abundant Spanish-speaking staff. If translation services were needed for another language, the County would arrange for it



Instructions and Notices	X			Orientation packets and medical request forms have been translated into Spanish. Most notices and instructions are by default in English. Grievance forms are in English only.	
Holidays and Observances	X			Staff decorate for and accommodate holidays and observances. Special meals and celebrations take place on most major holidays.	
Programming	X			Youth are transported to the Juvenile Hall to take part in day long celebrations for Cinco de Mayo, Asian Pacific Islander Heritage Months. During these celebrations food, dance, music, art, activities, and youth share individual essays on their heritage and tradition.	
Culturally & Historically Relevant Environment (i.e., artwork, decorations)	X			The facility and school buildings are routinely decorated in a culturally relevant way.	
Staff Education and Training	X			The staff is very diverse. Management has participated in "cultural humility" training.	
Commendations	Staff should be commended for instituting both the Cinco de Mayo and Asian Pacific Islander Heritage month celebrations during this inspection period. These day-long celebrations include thoughtful and comprehensive programming, art, food, and dance and youths are encouraged to take an active part in planning each celebration.				
Recommendations	 Recommend creating heritage sections in the library. Religion and Spirituality: Provide relevant Religious Services, Books and Materials to all youth. 				



LGBTQ				
REVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Classification: Dorm Assignments	X			As above, upon request or as needed; there is a procedure for accommodating youth on a case by case basis.
Clothing	X			Staff have provided transgender residents with boxers, binders, white shirts and socks instead of the pink ones that are typically provided to the girls.
Hygiene Items	X			
Observances	X			
Institutional Forms: Gender Neutral Language	X			Several institutional forms and materials have replaced the word "girls" to "youth".
Staff Education, Training, and Best Practices	X			Subject is covered as part of larger training events
			USE	OF TECHNOLOGY
REVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Educational Use:	X			In classrooms at Camp Kemp, residents are able to use laptops for school.



On Housing Unit	X			The Probation Department is in the process of procuring tablets for all Camp Kemp and Juvenile Hall facilities		
Library	X			The library only contains books but youth can bring in their laptops during school hours.		
Internet	X			Internet service is available in the school building ²⁰ . Computers use monitoring software to prevent youth from accessing prohibited websites or making contact with unauthorized individuals.		
Fit-Bits	X			Youth in the running program use Fit Bits are used to track movement, heartheart, miles, goals, etc.		
PHYSICAL INSPECTION						
	EXTERIOR OF LOCKED FACILITY					
REVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS		
Open Green Space, Lawns, and Gardens	X			Reas are well maintained. There is a garden in back of the facility, as well as chickens in a chicken coop. Program Participants can work in the garden and care for the chickens on the weekends.		
Concrete/Asphalt Walkways	X			No obvious issues were noted.		

²⁰ The internet signal is weak in other areas of the facility.



Exercise/Recreation Areas Outdoor	X			Gym floors were polished and waxed during the previous inspection period.
Facility Paint and Windows	X			No obvious issues were noted.
Security: Doors, Gates, and Fencing		X		The gate on the north east side of the facility is broken and fencing is compromised. There is also a very large hole in the ground that is covered by plywood near this same area. Both pose a serious safety and security, and potential issues should someone become injured.
Gutters, Roof, Drains	X			 Nesting Birds: Continue to monitor and maintain the netting that was installed to prevent birds from nesting on the roof. The gutter above the garden in the back is rusted through and needs to be replaced.
Lighting	X			We visited during the daytime. No obvious issues were noted.
Recommendations	 Broken Front Gate: The gate and fencing located on the north east corner in the front of the facility is open, broken, and hanging off of its hinges²¹. This poses several safety concerns including the risk of injury due should someone enter or wander into this area. The open gate and compromised fencing also poses a potential security risk as uninvited guests and/or wildlife can conceivably gain access to this section of the facility. Safety Hazard: In front of the facility, there is a large gaping hole²² in the ground. The hole is approximately 6-8 feet wide and 3-4 feet deep. There is an exposed subterranean pipe at the very bottom of the hole. There are two full sized pieces of unsecured plywood laying on top of the hole. This is an extreme safety hazard for 			

See photo on page 48See photo on page 49



anyone residing, working, or visiting at this facility. This hole is especially dangerous for young children and wildlife as they can easily fall down into the hole and become trapped. The hole was dug to complete a repair on the pipe back in 2021. The hole should be filled and/or secured as soon as possible to prevent serious injuries and reduce potential liability.
 Nesting Birds: Continue to monitor and maintain the netting that was installed near the roof and gutters over the gym, to prevent birds from nesting in that area. Maintenance: Replace the gutter located above the garden that has rusted through
and the second and th

INTERIOR OF LOCKED FACILITY						
REVIEWED	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS		
Lobby	X			Lobby was generally clean and well organized.		
Lockers	X			Lockers were in good condition and operable.		
Visiting Area	X			Open and spacious. It would be nice to have more resources available in the visitation room aside from just in the waiting/lobby area.		
Living Areas	X			No obvious issues were noted		
Furnishings	X			No obvious issues were noted.		
Fixtures	X			No obvious issues were noted		
Floors and Carpets	X			Carpets in the lobby and visiting areas are showing signs of wear. Steam cleaning is recommended.		



Safe Storage of Chemicals	X		
Sleeping Space	X		Dorms are clean and well maintained, but not used for sleeping at night, only resting in the afternoon.
Beds	X		No obvious issues were noted.
Mattresses	X		Mattresses are thin but generally in good condition.
Pillows	X		Institutional pillows are provided and quantity is sufficient.
Blankets	X		Institutional blankets are provided and quantity appears to be sufficient.
Day Rooms/Common Area	X		Clean and well organized. No obvious issues were noted.
Gym/Exercise Room	X		No obvious issues were noted.
Classrooms	X		Classrooms were clean and well organized.
Restrooms	X		Restrooms were clean.
Showers	X		Showers were power washed during the previous inspection period.



Temperature: Water	X		No obvious issues were noted.
Temperature: Building and Rooms	X		The air conditioning in this facility is not optimal. The facility gets very warm on hot days.
Lighting	X		Indoor lights were on and there were no obvious issues noted.
Ventilation	X		Good overall, except in the kitchen. Heat gets trapped in if the doors are not open. This may be an issue only in the summer. Youth are allowed to eat in the dorm area where there is AC if they are too hot.
Admission/Release	X		Organized and well maintained.
Secure Storage Areas	X		Storage areas are organized, locked and secured.

Signatures of Commissioner(s) preparing this report

Commissioner Paul Bocanegra

Date: October 24, 2023

Commissioner: Johanna Rasmussen

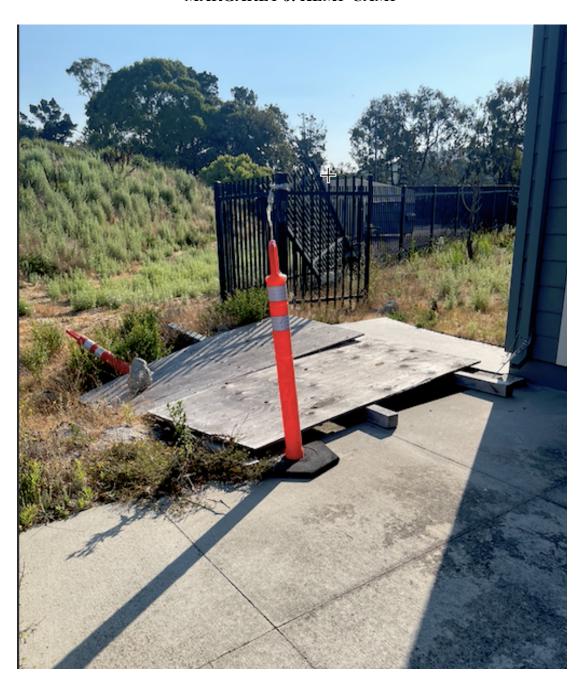
Date: October 24, 2023



Attachments:

- Photographs
- Food & Nutrition Data











Meals & Nutrition FY: 2022-2023 Hillcrest Juvenile Hall & Camp Kemp Breakfast & Lunch

2022-2023 Budget

Budget: \$1,707,000.00Actual: \$1,705,714.36

Total Meals Served

Youth: 18,296Staff: 668Total: 18,964

Youth Meals

Breakfast: 8,690Lunch: 9,606Total 18,296

Youth Meals

†Dinner & Snacks data is not available

Total Breakfast Cost: \$23,202.30 Total Lunch Cost: \$42,554.58

Total: \$65,756.88

Total Spent: \$206,659.74

Actual Program Costs

Food: \$206,659.74Personnel: \$1,117,965.65Other: \$381,088.97

Total Cost Per Meal

Cost Per Meal Youth: \$93.23Cost Per Meal w/ Staff. \$89.94

Staff Meals

Breakfast: 6Lunch: 662Total: 668

Difference: \$140,902.86

Total Dinner & Snack Costs are unknown:

Reimbursements

Free & Reduced Breakfast & Lunch School Based Food Programs.

Breakfast: 8,690 @ \$2.28 - \$2.73 per meal
Lunch: 9,606 @ \$4.25 - \$4.27 per meal
\$19,813.20 - \$23,723.70
\$40,825.50 - \$41,017.62

Commodity: @ 0.365 per meal \$6,679.04
 General: @.08 per meal \$1,463.68

Total Reimbursements Reported: \$61,461.42 - \$72,884.04



Meals & Nutrition FY: 2022-2023 Hillcrest Juvenile Hall & Camp Kemp Breakfast & Lunch

Youth Breakfast

Monthly Average: 724 meals
Actual Cost Per Meal: \$2.67
Breakfast Total Cost: \$23,202.30

Month	Meals Served	Cost Per Meal	Subtotal
January	731	2.67	\$1,951.77
February	717	2.67	\$1,914.39
March	919	2.67	\$2,453.73
April	1045	2.67	\$2,790.15
May	911	2.67	\$2,453.73
June	778	2.67	\$2,077.26
July	562	2.67	\$1500.54
August	522	2.67	\$1,393.74
September	561	2.67	\$1,497.87
October	539	2.67	\$1,439.13
November	672	2.67	\$1,794.24
December	733	2.67	\$1,957.11
Total	8,690	2.67	\$23,223.66

This number does not match the figure given of \$23,202.30: Difference of \$21.36



Meals & Nutrition FY: 2022-2023 Hillcrest Juvenile Hall & Camp Kemp Breakfast & Lunch

Youth Lunch

Monthly Average: 801 meals
Actual Cost Per Meal: \$4.43
Lunch Total Cost: \$42,554

Month	Meals Served	Cost Per Meal	Subtotal	Notes
January	839	\$4.43	\$3,716.77	
February	790	\$4.43	\$3,499.70	
March	1000	\$4.43	\$4,430.00	
April	1118	\$4.43	\$4,952.74	
May	984	\$4.43	\$4,359.12	
June	798	\$4.43	\$3,535.14	
July	615	\$4.43	\$2,724.45	
August	582	\$4.43	\$2,578.26	
September	636	\$4.43	\$2,817.48	
October	628	\$4.43	\$2,782.04	
November	773	\$4.43	\$3,424.39	
December	843	\$4.43	\$3,734.49	
Total	9606	\$4.43	\$42,554.58	



Meals & Nutrition FY: 2022-2023 Hillcrest Juvenile Hall & Camp Kemp Breakfast & Lunch

Staff Meals

· Total Number of Meals: 668

Monthly Average

· Actual Cost Per Meal: Unknown

· Total Cost: Unknown

Month	Breakfast	Lunch	Total	Subtotal	Notes
January		47			
February		50			
March		64			
April		62			
May		70			
June		76			
July		64			
August		61			
September		57			
October		50			
November		58			
**December		3			Incorrect Data
Total	*6	662	668		

^{*}Cost data is unavailable.

^{**}Staff report breakfast is not provided. However, 6 were reported on for the FY 2022-2023

^{***}December Lunch: This number is an outlier and appears to be incorrect. There was no change in staffing to justify the sharp reduction in meals provided.

JUVENILE FACILITY EDUCATION: PROGRAM REVIEW AND EVALUATION

FACILITY NAME: HILLCREST at the Y SCHOOLS	outh Serv	ices Center and CAMP	KEMP	COUNTY: SAN MATEO							
FACILITY ADDRESS	FACILITY ADDRESS (STREET, CITY, ZIP CODE, TELEPHONE):										
Hillcrest School Youth Services Cent 400 Paul Scannell D San Mateo, CA 9440 Phone: (650) 312-53	rive)2										
Camp Kemp School 30 Loop Road San Mateo, CA 94402 Phone: (650) 312-5302											
ABOUT THE FACILITIES Hillcrest and Camp Kemp School are year-round court schools operated by San Mateo County Office of Education in accordance with Title 15, Section 1370, Title 1, and Ed Code and with WASC certification. Court Schools are mandatory and serve students who have been ordered by the Court to Probation Department programs. Hillcrest, located inside the Youth Services Center, educates youth who are detained in San Mateo County's Juvenile Hall. Most students are there for relatively short periods of time, but with changes to admission policies and passage of AB823 (closing the Department of Juvenile Justice to hold youth in County facilities until age 25), a significant number of students will be detained for lengthy periods. Margaret J Kemp Girls Camp educates females in extended detention and after release (Girls Empowerment Program).											
This report is part of the San Mateo Juvenile Justice Commissionmandated annual inspection of the detention facilities to be submitted with the Youth Services Center and Camp Kemp inspection reports to BSCC, the Board of Supervisors, and the juvenile court judges. As of 2023, BSCC oversees a third-party evaluation of juvenile hall schools. This report follows the BSCC format, but is not serving as this third-party evaluation. This report and responses to this report are submitted to the BSCC, the Board of Supervisors and the juvenile court judges.											
CHECK THE FACILITY TYPE AS DEFINED IN TITLE 15, SECTION 1302		E HALL (JH)	CAMP X								
EDUCATION PROG	RAM	DATE EVALUATED: 9/	5/2023								
EVALUATION	I V IIVI	DEFICIENCIES OR NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES NOTED:									

YES

NO

EVALUATION

EDUCATION PROGRAM EVALUATOR(S) (NAME, TITLE, TELEPHONE):

Melissa Wilson,

Commissioner and Educational Inspection Lead

(650) 933-6676

Sathvik Nori, Commissioner

Ruth Singh, Commissioner

Whitney Genero, Commissioner

Wesley Liu, Commissioner

EDUCATION STAFF INTERVIEWED (NAME, TITLE, TELEPHONE):

Kris Shouse

Associate Superintendent, Educational Services Division

(650) 802-5589

Sarah Notch

Executive Director, Center for Access and Engagement

(650) 802-5629

Michael Dougherty

Director, School Programs

(650) 598-2179

Lauren Sneed

Academic Counselor

John Bordagaray

Teacher, Social Studies and Physical Education

Jennifer Angers

Teacher, Science

Julie Naested

Teacher, English and Study Skills

Nicholas Jasso

Program Services Coordinator, Project Change, College of San Mateo

(650) 691-5740

JUVENILE FACILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM REVIEW AND EVALUATION

1370. Education Program	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
School Programs The County Board of Education shall provide for the administration and operation of juvenile court schools in conjunction with the Chief Probation Officer, or designee pursuant to applicable State laws.	X			

The school and facility administrators shall develop and implement written policy and procedures to ensure communication and coordination between educators and probation staff. (b) Required elements	X	X	Policies are being developed.
The facility school program shall comply with the State Education Code and County Board of Education policies.			
Youth shall be provided a rigorous, quality educational program that responds to the different learning styles and abilities of students and prepares them for high school graduation, career entry, and post-secondary education.		X	Instructional objectives and strategies are not sufficiently differentiated. There is indication that youth are not making sufficient progress to address educational gaps and are, in fact, falling further behind. The Juvenile Justice Commission's 2023 Review of Court School Assessment Data found that students making 14 weeks of progress in reading and 3 weeks of progress in math for each year of enrollment in a court school. Science and social studies texts are 16-years-old. The science curriculum is not NGSS-aligned.
The course of study shall comply with the State Education Code and include, but not be limited to, courses required for high school graduation.		X	The high school program is limited to courses required for high school graduation with some A-G courses only available through the online platform Edgenuity. While juvenile hall schools are not required to offer "comparability of services" under Title 1 part A, missing services would be of high value nonetheless. We note the lack of enrichment opportunities, Career and Technical Education and certifications, tutoring (which disappeared concurrent with COVID-19), and extracurriculars.
Information and preparation for the High School Equivalency Test as approved by the California Department of Education shall be made available to eligible youth.	х		

post-secondary education and vocational opportunities. Administration of the High School Equivalency Tests as approved by the California Department of Education, shall be made available when possible. Supplemental instruction shall be afforded to youth who do not demonstrate sufficient progress towards grade level standards. The minimum school day shall be consistent with State Education Code Requirements for juvenile court schools. The facility administrator, in conjunction with education staff, must ensure that operational procedures do not interfere with the time afforded for the minimum instructional day. Absences, time out of class or educational instruction, both excused and unexcused, shall be documented. Education shall be provided to all youth regardless of classification, housing, security status, disciplinary or separation status, including room confinement, except when providing education poses an immediate threat to the safety of self or others. Education includes, but is not limited to, related services as provided in a youth's Section 504 Plan or Individualized Education		Ι.,	I	ı	
School Equivalency Tests as approved by the California Department of Education, shall be made available when possible. Supplemental instruction shall be afforded to youth who do not demonstrate sufficient progress towards grade level standards. The minimum school day shall be consistent with State Education Code Requirements for juvenile court schools. The facility administrator, in conjunction with education staff, must ensure that operational procedures do not interfere with the time afforded for the minimum instructional day. Absences, time out of class or educational instruction, both excused and unexcused, shall be documented. Education shall be provided to all youth regardless of classification, housing, security status, disciplinary or separation status, including room confinement, except when providing education poses an immediate threat to the safety of self or others. Education includes, but is not limited to, related services as provided in a youth's Section 504 Plan or Individualized Education	Youth shall be informed of post-secondary education and vocational opportunities.	X			
be afforded to youth who do not demonstrate sufficient progress towards grade level standards. The minimum school day shall be consistent with State Education Code Requirements for juvenile court schools. The facility administrator, in conjunction with education staff, must ensure that operational procedures do not interfere with the time afforded for the minimum instructional day. Absences, time out of class or educational instruction, both excused and unexcused, shall be documented. Education shall be provided to all youth regardless of classification, housing, security status, disciplinary or separation status, including room confinement, except when providing education poses an immediate threat to the safety of self or others. Education includes, but is not limited to, related services as provided in a youth's Section 504 Plan or Individualized Education		X			
be consistent with State Education Code Requirements for juvenile court schools. The facility administrator, in conjunction with education staff, must ensure that operational procedures do not interfere with the time afforded for the minimum instructional day. Absences, time out of class or educational instruction, both excused and unexcused, shall be documented. Education shall be provided to all youth regardless of classification, housing, security status, disciplinary or separation status, including room confinement, except when providing education poses an immediate threat to the safety of self or others. Education instructional day of 240 minutes. Hillcrest and Camp Kemp exceed this by 36 minutes per day. Codes, court, therapy and student selected non-attendance interfere with the time afforded for the instructional day. Unknown. The school is on a School Improvement Plan this year due to 34 instances in the 2022/23 school year when students were excluded from school for behavioral reasons. We understand that suspensions were being initiated by Probation when a school administrator was not onsite. We expect the (2) new TOSA positions will address this need and the school will return to (0) suspensions.	• •	Х			Special Assignment positions to provide additional instruction and support (and address behavioral issues prior to
all youth regardless of classification, housing, security status, disciplinary or separation status, including room confinement, except when providing education poses an immediate threat to the safety of self or others. Education includes, but is not limited to, related services as provided in a youth's Section 504 Plan or Individualized Education Improvement Plan this year due to 34 instances in the 2022/23 school year when students were excluded from school for behavioral reasons. We understand that suspensions were being initiated by Probation when a school administrator was not onsite. We expect the (2) new TOSA positions will address this need and the school will return to (0) suspensions.	be consistent with State Education Code Requirements for juvenile court schools. The facility administrator, in conjunction with education staff, must ensure that operational procedures do not interfere with the time afforded for the minimum instructional day. Absences, time out of class or educational instruction, both excused and unexcused, shall	X			instructional day of 240 minutes. Hillcrest and Camp Kemp exceed this by 36 minutes per day. Codes, court, therapy and student selected non-attendance interfere with the time
<u> </u>	all youth regardless of classification, housing, security status, disciplinary or separation status, including room confinement, except when providing education poses an			X	Improvement Plan this year due to 34 instances in the 2022/23 school year when students were excluded from school for behavioral reasons. We understand that suspensions were being initiated by Probation when a school administrator was not onsite. We expect the (2) new TOSA positions will address this need
School Discipline	School Discipling				

Positive behavior management will be implemented to reduce the need for disciplinary action in the school setting and be integrated into the facility's overall behavioral management plan and security system.	Х			The strength of the school is in the positive relationships between students and faculty. 5-Star PBIS is effectively implemented through professional learning communities, and "plan, do, study, act" cycles. School climate is a typical challenge in court schools, furthermore, positive SEL is suggested to be protective against learning loss, the school's positive climate is a significant accomplishment.
School staff shall be advised of administrative decisions made by probation staff that may affect the educational programming of students.	Х			
Except as otherwise provided by the State Education Code, expulsion/suspension from school shall be imposed only when other means of correction fails to bring about proper conduct. School staff shall follow the appropriate due process safeguards as set forth in the State Education Code including the rights of students with special needs. School staff shall document the other means of correction used prior to imposing expulsion/suspension if an expulsion/suspension is ultimately imposed			Х	Unknown. We requested, but did not receive documentation of "other means of correction." Teachers are well-trained in de-escalation strategies and restorative practices. The academic counselor and (2) Teachers on Special Assignment will reduce the need for suspension. We believe there could be greater clarity between SMCOE and Probation as to who initiates a suspension.
The facility administrator, in conjunction with education staff will develop policies and procedures that address the rights of any student who has continuing difficulty completing a school day.		X		Policies are being developed.
(d) Provisions for Special Populations				

State and federal laws and regulations shall be observed for all individuals with disabilities or suspected disabilities. This includes but is not limited to child find, assessment, continuum of alternative placements, manifestation determination reviews, and implementation of Section 504 Plans and Individualized Education Programs.		x	Unknown. We requested, but did not receive supporting material.
Youth identified as English Learners (EL) shall be afforded an educational program that addresses their language needs pursuant to all applicable state and federal laws and regulations governing programs for EL students.		X	Approximately 30% of detained students are English Learners. The 2023-24 Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) reports that in 2021/2022 students 22% of students increased by one level. The stated 2023/24 goal is for 80% of all court and community schools to increase by one level annually. The strategy outlined in the LCAP is to train the Principal in English Learner pedagogy, to train the Assistant Principal in proctoring the English Language Proficiency Assessments for California (ELPAC), and to use a para-educator to provide more individualized support for English Learners. English Language Learners may use Rosetta Stone which is language learning software and Study Synch which can translate the Language Arts curriculum. Teachers are trained to develop English language skills through their methodology. We note no discrete educational program for English Language Learners. In the past, the school had an EL specialist. The school has a bilingual family counselor, though the position was unfilled from October 31st, 2022 to May 1st, 2023.
Educational Screening and Admission			

1.	Youth shall be interviewed after admittance and a record maintained that documents a youth's educational history, including but not limited to:	X		
A.	School progress/school history;	Х		
A.	Home Language Survey and the results of the State Test used for English language proficiency;	X		
A.	Needs and services of special populations as defined by the State Education Code, including but not limited to, students with special needs.; and,	X		
A.	Discipline problems.	Х		
1.	Youth will be immediately enrolled in school. Educational staff shall conduct an assessment to determine the youth's general academic functioning levels to enable placement in core curriculum courses.	Х		Students are immediately enrolled, but do not attend school immediately due to quarantine precautions. Students are provided a paper-based work packet that can best be described as "busy work". We suggest a rethink of how to educate youth prior to the detention hearing.
1.	After admission to the facility, a preliminary education plan shall be developed for each youth within five school days.		х	Unknown. We requested and did not receive a sample educational plan. The form used to evaluate credits needed to graduate is attached.

1. Upon enrollment, education staff shall comply with the State Education Code and request the youth's records from his/her prior school(s), including, but not limited to, transcripts, Individual Education Program (IEP), 504 Plan, state language assessment scores, immunization records, exit grades, and partial credits. Upon receipt of the transcripts, the youth's educational plan shall be reviewed with the youth and modified as needed. Youth should be informed of the credits they need to graduate.	X		
(f) Educational Reporting The complete facility educational record of the youth shall be forwarded to the next educational placement in accordance with the State Education Code.	X		
The County Superintendent of Schools shall provide appropriate credit (full or partial) for course work completed while in juvenile court school in accordance with the State Education Code.	Х		In the past, receiving schools have not accepted all credit accrued. We do not know whether this is still an issue and hope to learn more about what percentage of credits are accepted when SMCOE presents Fall 2023 outcome data at the January 2024 JJC meeting. Receiving schools are required by Title 1 to accept full and partial coursework completed in a court school.
Transition and Re-Entry Planning			

The Superintendent of Schools and the Chief Probation Officer or designee, shall develop policies and procedures to meet the transition needs of youth, including the development of an education transition plan, in accordance with the State Education Code and in alignment with Title 15, Minimum Standards for Juvenile Facilities, Section 1355.		X	Policies are being developed. We requested and did not receive a sample education transition plan. The 2021/2022 school inspection requested, but did not receive, outcome data. SMCOE intends to present Fall 2023 outcome data at the January 2024 meeting.
(h) Post-Secondary Education Opportunities			
The school and facility administrator should, whenever possible, collaborate with local post-secondary education providers to facilitate access to educational and vocational opportunities for youth that considers the use of technology to implement these programs.	X		Post-secondary academic opportunities are available. All youth except for one are enrolled in community college and some in trades, as well. Probation covers "all reasonable costs", but policy does not exist in written form and there has been past confusion as to who pays for tuition and expenses. Technology access is problematic for post-secondary youth. They are not able to access all class content at the school site (but can on-unit). This creates a fragmented learning experience. Post-secondary students sometimes miss class because of facility operations. These classes are held with mainstream students and professors who may not know they are detained and any absences are especially problematic for these students.

Commissioners on this year's inspection team are concerned about the quality of education available to our youth in detention and its implications for these youth and for our County.

We commend the school for creating an unusually emotionally supportive learning environment, an area of intense investment by SMCOE. We observe that the students who have been at the school for extended periods of time demonstrate strong agency. They have often finished college and are enrolled in classes at local community colleges. They are ambitious and create opportunities for their own learning. For example, a youth in the secure track program organized a series of speakers from colleges and professions for other youth. This self-advocacy is nurtured by faculty and probation staff. Self-belief is a necessary precondition for learning.

However, data on student learning and our overall impression is that the school is not providing a "rigorous, quality" educational experience promised by Title 15, Section 1730 and Ca. Educ. Code § 48645(d) despite deep commitment by leadership and faculty. We have confidence that SMCOE is aware and working towards this objective as evidenced by public reporting and new leadership. We found SMCOE receptive to our inspection comments. We offer a few observations not addressed in the Title-15 provided rubric above:

- 1.1 Given student learning is critical in improving outcomes for detained youth, we ask what changes would need to be made in the broader learning environment scheduling, discipline, appointments, programming and use of time to support student learning?
- 1.2 Faculty demonstrate high adaptability and resilience given the unpredictability of this environment. However, staffing is fragmented. Staff rotate through multiple school sites each day leaving classroom walls bare or outdated. The Bilingual Family Counselor position was unstaffed much of last year. The Physical Education Teacher position is being filled by the Social Studies teacher who was teaching out-of-assignment all of last year and again this year. Other teachers are teaching within assignment, but only because they hold Multiple Subject rather than single subject credentials (allowed in juvenile hall schools). The newly hired principal was on-leave during the first weeks of the new year and is expected to be out through October. A review of past staffing suggests that inconsistent staffing is a chronic issue for SMCOE to address.
- 1.3 We are troubled that the school withdrew its high school students from Project Change art and English classes this semester. The classes went from 9 and 5 students to 4 and 2 students, respectively. Project Change has the resources to address the educational gaps we identify in this report.
- 1.4 We understand union contracts may be limiting community-college-based and community-based solutions.
 - 1.5 The Title 1-required parent handbook is missing in English and Spanish.
- 1.6 In its public reporting, SMCOE needs to identify services in the Single Plan for Student Achievement and Local Control and Accountability Plan by site. The current format suggests that a program only offered at one site is available at other sites and, at times, groups learning outcomes together although the populations at Hillcrest, Camp Kemp, Canyon Oaks, and Gateway differ. Other COE's issue unique reports by school.
- 1.7 The OYCR-published June 14, 2023 document "Building Higher Education Pathways for Secure Treatment Youth in California: A Call to Action" provides recommendations for creating effective Secure Track educational programming. We recommend next year's inspection team assess for implementation of these recommendations. In addition, new educational laws go into effect next year and will require review.

1.8 We encountered several difficulties in conducting this inspection. We were not given access by Probation to Hillcrest youth while on-unit (rather than disrupting their school day). We requested a return visit to the school and this was declined. We understand from BSCC that we should not encounter these obstacles. We still hope to interview youth at Hillcrest. We did interview two Camp Kemp students who commented on how supportive and caring the teachers are.

Our inspectional team of five included a former instructional supervisor with Palo Alto Unified School District, a member of the Sequoia Union Board of Trustees, and a former Hillcrest and Camp Kemp parent. Our mission as a Commission is to reflect the public conscience in the best interest of youth, serving as proxies for the parents and larger community who cannot access these schools which operate behind locked doors.

We recognize that SMCOE has created a new leadership structure to address the challenges identified in this report and encourage Probation, the judges, the Board of Trustees, and the JJC to do all it can to support those efforts.

Classroom Observations 9/5/2023

Hillcrest

We observed classes in English, Study Skills, and Social Studies at Hillcrest. The team had the opportunity to take a look at social studies and science textbooks and photocopied packets given to students during their mandatory COVID-19 quarantine.

We also observed a Project Change ENGL 105 course being taught by a College of San Mateo instructor.

The main object of each of the subject classes appeared to be adapting the class to a level that all of the students could understand. The teachers are flexible in changing the curriculum and teaching new content throughout a youth's enrollment at Hillcrest.

During the Hillcrest English class, we witnessed one youth get agitated during a journal assignment at the start of class. The youth got frustrated by the journal question, and the teacher was successful in de-escalating the situation. The teacher reported that every student in that class was a Spanish speaker.

During Social Studies class, students individually worked on reading and answering chapter questions with the teacher circulating.

Study Skills class provided tutoring to students.

Camp Kemp:

At Kemp, we observed the English class. The teacher reported that they had accelerated through the year-long English curriculum (that she taught to the two girls continuously) and were now doing more free-writing and journaling.

We discussed the Science and Math courses with the teacher. In Math, the teacher assesses each girl's level to see their math proficiency and shifts to specific sections of the textbook. The student curriculum in Science does not include labs. Students do "fun projects" like creating a timeline of the Earth.

Academic Plans for Students with High School Diploma or Equivalency Certificate

Seven of eight students who have completed high school or passed the High School equivalency class are pursuing further education on-site through Project Change and online in mainstream community college classes.

CSM Project Change

- English 105 Tuesdays and Thursdays
- Art 204 Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays (canceled due to low numbers)
- Project Change coordinator is on-site Tuesdays and Thursdays to support the graduates with their CSM courses and materials for class

The following support measures are in place for students who have completed high school:

Skyline College's Academic Counselor meets regularly with the graduates for

- Course selection
- Course management
- FAFSA
- Ordering of college snacks (quite the hit!)

SMCOE Court & Community School Staff (Administration, Academic Counselor, SpEd Teacher, and TOSA)

- Perform check-ins (social-emotional)
- Provide supervision coverage when Probation is short-staffed
- Provide graduates access to the internet for their courses
- Print assignments and materials for graduates
- Help graduates with basic organization, assignments, essays, etc.
- Explore higher education pathways with students (trades, etc.)
- Support SpEd teacher in helping students with IEPs sign up for DOR
- Act as liaison between CSM Project Change / Skyline counselor and Probation
- Ensure management and upkeep of the computer lab where the graduates spend most of their time
- Attend weekly MDT meetings to discuss student needs and supports
- Coordinates with CSM/Skyline counselors on financial aid, supplies, enrollment, etc.

Probation Staff

- Provide supervision in Computer Lab, and if able, in Project Change room
- Ensure students are only on school-sanctioned sites (Go Guardian does not help with this, as Graduates are excluded from the session; Graduates must be watched in person)
- Ensure the safety of graduates and school staff

Some Group Supervisors provide additional help with basic organization, assignments, essays, etc. and social-emotional check-ins.

Requested Documents for Educational Inspection 2023

1. Data

- a. Number of youth with IEPs and number with 504s on Sept. 5, 2023
- b. Number of youth who did initial IEP testing while in detention in the last year and source of each referral (home school or Hillcrest or Camp Kemp)
- c. Number of ELPAC youth on Sept. 5, 2023
- Number of suspensions for 2022/23 school year at Hillcrest and Camp Kemp RECEIVED

2. Documents

- a. A sample preliminary educational plan for Hillcrest (Title 15 § 1370(e))
 RECEIVED PLANNING FOR GRADUATION FORM ATTACHED
- A sample educational transition plan for a non-IEP Hillcrest youth and for Camp Kemp youth (Title 15 § 1370(g)) RECEIVED FORM ATTACHED
- c. A copy of the student exit survey for Hillcrest (mentioned in WASC documents)
- d. A sample "other means of correction" for a suspension initiated by a GS
- e. A description of positive behavioral management used JH, Camp Kemp, and CO if it already exists in written form (Title 15 § 1370(c))
- f. Parent Annual Notification booklet for Hillcrest and Kemp in English and Spanish
- g. Identified learning outcomes or objectives differentiated for all students and for students who have been at the facility for more than *x* days
- h. LCFF budget overview for parents
- Any Uniform Complaint Procedure, Williams Act, or ESEA complaints since the last inspection for JH, Camp Kemp, and Canyon Oaks - SMCOE HAS NOT RECEIVED COMPLAINTS
- j. <u>LCAP</u> RECEIVED
- k. WASC RECEIVED
- I. Single Plan for Student Achievement 2022-2023 (WILL LINK HERE ONCE AVAILABLE)

3. Information

- a. Are IEP testing and conferences held year-round? YES
- b. Is intake assessment done year-round? YES
- c. How is youth voice centered?
- d. What enrichment is currently available to youth? NONE OTHER THAN EDGENUITY MODULES
- e. What CTE is currently available to youth? NONE OTHER THAN CAREER ZONE WEBSITE AND EDGENUITY MODULES
- f. What academic support services, including tutoring, mentoring, employment, and community service internships, and fieldtrips are provided? Please answer separately for Hillcrest, Camp Kemp, and Canyon Oaks.
- g. Planned methods to measure student growth going forward (be as specific as possible about planned inventories, timelines, etc.)

4. Required Policies

- a. School-Probation memorandum or understanding or equivalent (required by Title 15 § 1370(a): The school and facility administrators shall develop and implement written policy and procedures to ensure communication and coordination between educators and probation staff.) *This has been requested in past inspections and I encourage this to be put in writing before or during the inspection process, rather than being a recommendation on the inspection report requesting response within 45 days. See Comments for a description of required elements.
- b. Provide a formal copy or a written description of policies and procedures that address the rights of any student who has continuing difficulty completing a school day (Title 15 § 1370(c))
- c. Provide a formal copy or a written description of policies and procedures to meet the transition needs of youth, including the development of an education transition plan, in accordance with the State Education Code and in alignment with Title 15, Minimum Standards for Juvenile Facilities, Section <u>1355</u>. (Title 15 § 1370(q))
- d. When and how a computer may be used by a youth on-unit for academic work (quarantined youth, short-term youth, secure track youth, etc.)

SMCOE Graduation Requirements

											_			
			L	Τ.	T				_					
English	30	English 9	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
3 Years	30	English 10	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		English 11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	William I.	Nada - NA Live	_											
C- : 1 C :		Modern World History		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Social Science	30	US History	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
3 reals		American Government	-	1	2	3	4	5						
		Economomics	0	1	2	3	4	5						
N. A. 11	A a division												- 1-	
Math 2 Years	20	Algebra I	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2 reals		Geometry/Math	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Health					_									
nealth	5	Health	0	1	2	3	4	5						
														-
Science 2 Years	20	Life Science		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2 16415		Physical Science	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
VAPA				_										
1 Year	10	۸	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Art												
PE			0		-	_								
2 Years	20	PE I	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		PE II	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	No.
A SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVICE				_										
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Electives	75		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			0	1	2	3	4	5						
						-			NAPAY.			N. P.		

My total credits

210

San Mateo County Court & Community Schools INDIVIDUAL LEARNING PLAN

I.L.P. Date:	LL.P. Review Date:
NAME:	
Last First	DOB:Age:
Enrollment Date:	TEP: YES: NO:
Last School Attended:	Credits Earned to Date:
Last School Exit Date:	
Student Performance: Assessment / Instrument/Date: Results:	Observations / Behavior Concerns:
	GOAL AREAS
Academic Goal Objectives:	
Social-Emotional Goal	
Objectives:	
v ocational Goal	•
Objectives:	
EDU	CATIONAL HISTORY
Excellent	EHAVIOR Excellent ACHIEVEMENT Excellent
	Good Good
Poor	Satisfactory Satisfactory
Цг	oor Poor
Transitional Plan:	
tudent Signature:	Date:
ammbudio.	Date:
eacher Signature:	Date:
arent/Guardian:	Date:
	•

SMCOE Court and Community Schools TRANSITION PLAN

Student Name: DO DOR/Graduation Track: Grade:	B:
My history	
Strengths, gifts and capabilities	
COMMUNICATION What is the student's communication style? How does the student respond in social, familiar and unfamiliar How does the student respond to changes in routine?	situations?
 COMMUNITY What does the student like to do for fun? What does the student do on weekends and other periods of fre What opportunities are there to connect with the community throand other local activities? 	e time? ough volunteering, gyms
End date. Ideal degrines:	

Excerpts from SMCOE 2023- 2024 LCAP

MAP Summative Assessment after 90 Days for Continuously Enrolled Students (During Winter / Spring)	Initial MAP Summative Assessment for Students in Orientation Course	Metric
80% of Students Will Complete the MAP Summative Assessment after 90 Days of Continuous Enrollment NEW ESTABLISHED BASELINE 75%	90% of Students Will Complete the Initial MAP Summative Assessment in Orientation Course NEW ESTABLISHED BASELINE 75%	Baseline
Reading: 47% Math: 40% The numbers are lower than expected as we have been testing the students by term. To meet the 90-day requirements, we will have to start testing continuously. (N = 22 Students)	Students are given either MAP or MyPath initial assessment when they enroll at the Court and Community Schools. Out of the students who did not complete MyPath initial assessment, the percentages of student completing Initial MAP tests are below. Reading: 67% Math: 73% (Court Schools: N = 22 Students)	Year 1 Outcome
Reading 47% Math 53% (N=38 students)	64% of all students were given either MAP or MyPath initial assessment in Reading. 63% of all students were given either MAP or MyPath initial assessments. (N= 100 students)	Year 2 Outcome
		ar 3 Outcome
100% of Students Will Complete the MAP Summative Assessment after 90 Days of Continuous Enrollment	100% of Students will Complete the MAP Summative Assessment in the Orientation Course	Desired Outcome for 2023–24

2023-24 Local Control and Accountability Plan for San Mateo County Office of Education

Student-Determined Weekly Accelerated Intervention Plan Goals	My Path Progress on Accelerated Intervention Modules	My Path Formative Assessments for Students Enrolled into School	MAP Progress as Shown by RIT Score of Student at 90 Days Enrollment	Metric
75% of All Students Will Identify and Meet their Weekly Accelerated Intervention Goals	75% of All Students Enrolled Will Complete One Module per Quarter in their My Path Accelerated Intervention Plan NEW ESTABLISHED BASELINE 30%	90% of All Students Will Complete the My Path Formative Assessments Once Enrolled NEW ESTABLISHED BASELINE 50%	75% of Students Will Show Improvement by 1 Point in RIT score after 90 Days NEW ESTABLISHED BASELINE 50%	Baseline
80% met with counselor weekly to discuss their weekly accelerated intervention goals	38% of long term (minimum 90 days) students completed one module/unit in one quarter. (N = 30 Students)	Reading: 65% Math: 63% (N = 35 Students)	Reading: 43% 10 out of 23 students improved by 1 point Math: 47% 8 out of 17 students improved by 1 point.	Year 1 Outcome
Still working on collecting the data (Discuss with Lauren, George)	36% of long term students (including 2 graduates) completed one module/unit in one quarter (N = 39 - long-term students with MyPath modules)	Reading: 42% Math: 48% (N = 100)	Reading: 56% (8 out of 18 students improved by 1+ pts Math: 55% (11 out of 20 students improved by 1+ pts)	Year 2 Outcome
				Year 3 Outcome
95% of All Students Enrolled will Identify and Meet their Weekly Accelerated Intervention Goals	95% of All Students Enrolled Will Complete One Module per Quarter in their My Path Accelerated Intervention Plan	100% of All Students Will Complete the My Path Formative Assessments Once Enrolled	95% of Students Will Show Improvement by 1 point in RIT score after 90 Days	Desired Outcome for 2023–24

2023-24 Local Control and Accountability Plan for San Mateo County Office of Education

Summative English Language Proficiency Assessment of California	CAST Standardized Tests Science	SBAC Standardized Tests Math	SBAC Standardized Tests English Language Arts		Metric
50% of Students Have Increased by One Level Annually: Somewhat, Moderately or Well Developed	50% of Students Have Met Approaching Standard or Above	50% of Students Have Met Approaching Standard or Above	50% of Students Have Met Approaching Standard or Above	ADDED "meet their counselor to discuss their weekly"	Baseline
Levels: 1.Beginning to Develop 2. Somewhat Developed 3. Moderately Developed 4. Well Developed Canyon Oaks:	75% have nearly met (N = 4 Students)	25% have nearly met (N = 8 Students)	60% have nearly met or met standards (N = 10 Students)	(N = 35 Students)	Year 1 Outcome
21-22 Results Canyon Oaks: 3 students, 1 student increased in level 1 no change; 1 history not available Gateway: 6 students were tested, no	Have not completed CAST testing for 22/23. (have tested 9 out of 11 eligible students)	2021-22 Results 8% of students have nearly met standards (N=12 students)	2021-22 Results 73% have nearly met or met standards (N = 11 students)		Year 2 Outcome
					Year 3 Outcome
80% of Students Will Increase by One Level Annually: Somewhat, Moderately or Well Developed	75% of Students Will Meet Approaching Standard or Above	75% of Students Will Meet Approaching Standard or Above	75% of Students Will Meet Approaching Standard of Above		Desired Outcome for 2023–24

2023-24 Local Control and Accountability Plan for San Mateo County Office of Education

	Metric
	Baseline
Canyon Oaks: 2 students 1 no change; 1 history not available 2 students were tested in 2021. 1 student scored Level 3 1 students were tested in 2021. 3 showed improvement in scores by 1 level (43%) 3 students scored Level 4 2 students scored Level 4 1 students scored Level 4 2 students scored Level 4 1 students scored Level 1 Hillcrest 6 students were tested in 2021. Hillcrest: 6 students. 1 student improved scores by 1 point. (17%)	Year 1 Outcome
students increased in levels 2 no change, 4 negative change Hillcrest: 7 students were tested, 2 students increased in levels 2 no change, 1 negative change, 2 no history available Kemp: 2 students were tested, both students had no change in levels.	Year 2 Outcome
	Year 3 Outcome
	Desired Outcome for 2023–24

Standards-Aligned Two of Fo Materials Subjects Standard Materials	Physical Fitness 60% the 6 the FI		Metric
Two of Four Core Subjects Will Have Standards-Aligned Materials	60% of Students pass the 6 components of the FITNESSGRAM NEW ASSESSMENT		Baseline
One of four adopted Two of four to be adopted in fall 2022	100% Passed: The PFT tests have changed this year, and there is no pass/no-pass criteria. (N = 5 Students)	2 students scored Level 4 1 students scored Level 3 2 students scored Level 2 1 student scored Level 1 Kemp: 3 students were tested in 2021. 1 student improved scores by 1 point.(33%) 1 student scored Level 3 1 student scored Level 3 1 student scored Level 2 1 student scored Level 2 1 student scored Level 2	Year 1 Outcome
One of four adopted. Two of four to be adopted in fall 2023	PFT testing is in progress; will be completed mid-May		Year 2 Outcome
			Year 3 Outcome
Four of Four Core Subjects Will Have Standards-Aligned Materials	80% of Students pass the 6 components of the FITNESSGRAM		Desired Outcome for 2023–24

Excerpts from <u>2021-22 School Accountability Report Card (SARC) - Hillcrest (English)</u>

Subject	Textbooks and Other Instructional Materials/year of Adoption	From Most Recent Adoption?
Reading/Language Arts	StudySync	Yes
Mathematics	Carnegie Learning	Yes
Science	Prentice Hall Science Lab: Carolina	Yes
History-Social Science	Prentice Hall	Yes
Foreign Language	Edgenuity	Yes
Health	Edgenuity Starline	Yes
Visual and Performing Arts	Edgenuity Starline	Yes
Science Lab Eqpmt (Grades 9-12)	N/A	N/A

Teacher Preparation and Placement (School Year 2021–22)

Authorization/Assignment	School Number	School Percent
Fully (Preliminary or Clear) Credentialed for Subject and Student Placement (properly assigned)	1.50	50.67
Intern Credential Holders Properly Assigned	0.00	0.00
Teachers Without Credentials and Misassignments ("ineffective" under ESSA)	0.00	0.00
Credentialed Teachers Assigned Out-of-Field ("out-of-field" under ESSA)	1.40	49.00
Unknown	0.00	0.00
Total Teaching Positions	3.00	100.00

Teacher Preparation and Placement (School Year 2020–21)

Authorization/Assignment	School Number	School Percent
Fully (Preliminary or Clear) Credentialed for Subject and Student Placement (properly assigned)	0.80	32.13
Intern Credential Holders Properly Assigned	0.00	0.00
Teachers Without Credentials and Misassignments ("ineffective" under ESSA)	0.00	0.00
Credentialed Teachers Assigned Out-of-Field ("out-of-field" under ESSA)	1.60	67.87
Unknown	0.00	0.00
Total Teaching Positions	2.40	100.00

But Are They Learning?

A Review of SMCOE Court Schools' Student Learning Data

2023 Juvenile Justice Commission Report

Executive Summary

This project reviewed 5 years of SMCOE court school assessment data. We limited our study to students enrolled more than 90 days with two or more tests and calculated the rate of learning for each student. Key findings include:

- 1. In the last three years, 57 students qualified as "long-term" with enrollment of more than 90 days.
- 2. The typical long-term student was enrolled for approximately 1.25 years.
- 3. The typical student in San Mateo County court schools made 14 weeks of progress in reading per year and 3 weeks progress in math per year.
- 4. Graduates of high school exited with similar skill levels as they had at entry with ⅓ at elementary school level, ⅓ at junior high school level, and ⅓ at 12th grade level
- 5. There is opportunity for improved goal identification, testing protocols, and testing consistency, especially for those who are enrolled for extended periods of time.
- 6. There is opportunity for increased clarity about programs and outcomes by issuing distinct reports for each school site.

The effectiveness of schooling in a detention facility is the result of many system interactions that limit or disrupt the school day and that limit the quality and effectiveness of instruction. Improvement efforts need to involve all stakeholders and focus not only on the school, but the broader learning environment in which students are educated.

We hope that this report provides a foundation for conversations about school improvement. The report includes links to literature on teaching and learning in court school settings; public reporting by other court schools; and local, state, and federal laws relevant to court school students.

Introduction

Detained youth have an acute need for quality educational experiences. These students typically have experienced highly disrupted academic histories prior to their detention due to family instability, chronic absenteeism, disciplinary exclusion, and previous detentions. They enter our court schools several years behind grade level. For those that will be detained for months rather than days, the promise of a school where teachers are empathetic and skilled, every support a student needs is available, and attendance is mandatory is tremendous. Students may gain skills that can transform their trajectories. Of the many <u>risk-factors for youth offending</u> – some of which are unalterable – poor academic skills may perhaps be redressed through education. Academic achievement is a protective factor.

Indeed, educating youth is often considered the most effective means to reduce risk factors for juvenile offending and recidivism. It seems essential, then, to assess the rate at which students are gaining skills and narrowing educational gaps in our court schools.

This report is our attempt to describe the characteristics and academic growth of students in San Mateo County detention for extended periods.

Methodology

SMCOE's primary means of summative assessment is the North West Evaluation Association's Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) Reading 6+ and Math 6+ tests. The MAP is a reliable, highly validated test with extensive research to support its use. As a recipient of Title 1, Part D, Subpart 2 – which is part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act for "Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At Risk" – supplemental funding, SMCOE must provide pre- and post-assessments of learning for all "long term" students. For this purpose, "long term" is defined as enrollment for 90 or more days.

SMCOE provided us with three years of MAP test data (Fall 2020 to Spring 2023) for students enrolled 90 or more days with notations as to Special Education and English Language Learner (ELL) classifications, grade level at entry, and graduation status.

Our initial approach was to reproduce the practice of other court schools and solve for the mean difference between pre- and post-assessments. Our improvement over this practice was to only include results for students enrolled for 90 or more days with two or more tests. However, our initial results were so starkly negative that we revised our statistical methods in consultation with a research specialist.

We expanded our data set to five years (Fall 2018 to Spring 2023), used median rather than mean to mitigate extremes in data when populations are low, and solved for rate of learning over time rather than grouping pre- and post- assessments. See Appendix A.

We reviewed literature on teaching and learning in court school settings to better understand practices, challenges, and opportunities in these environments. See Appendix B. We reviewed reporting practices by other court schools. See Appendix B. We also became more familiar with local, state, and federal laws and policies applicable to court school students. See Appendix C.

MAP scores allow for a comparison of skill levels across grade levels. Our results reflect national <u>norms</u> (subscribers, such as SMCOE, have access to other norms) and results may be expressed as grade-level equivalents or as percentiles. See Appendix D. As an example, if a Fall Quarter 10th grader scores 210 on the MAP Reading test, that can also be expressed as the grade level equivalent of a Fall Quarter 6th grader performing at the 50th percentile or as a Fall Quarter 10th grader performing at the 27th percentile.

We decided to adhere to the practice of other court schools of reporting grade level equivalents at the 50th percentile.²

Results

Typical Student Scores

We wanted to understand the skill level of long-term students in court schools.

¹ Other court schools average pre- and post- assessment scores every 50 days, every 90 days, or by year, but the students may not be the same between testing periods due to entries and exits.

² Norms are based on a 9-month (rather than 12-month) school year, but still provide relative accuracy when discussing grade level equivalents.

The typical student skill level ranged from 3rd grade to 7th grade depending on year.

Because students enter and leave the facility, these scores should not be read as indicators of growth. Rather, this table describes the typical skill level of students as demonstrated on the MAP tests.

Median Grade Level Equivalents: Students with 2 or More Tests

Only tests taken at Hillcrest, Camp Kemp, and/or Glenwood

	Reading				Math				
Year	М	AP	Grade Le	vel Equiv	MAP		Grade Le	evel Equiv	
	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	
2018/2019	210.0	203.0	6	5	212.0	211.0	5.5	5.25	
2019/2020	212.5	194.0	6.5	4	218.0	204.0	6.5	4.75	
2020/2021	217.5	210.0	7.75	6	216.0	207.0	6.25	4.75	
2021/2022	208.5	214.5	5.75	7	215.0	217.5	6	6.5	
2022/2023	212.0	211.5	6.5	6.25	216.0	207.0	5.25	4.75	

Test scores ranged from 1st to 12th grade at the 90th percentile in Reading and from 2nd grade to 12th grade at the 67th percentile in Math.

We note that *were* the student populations identical between Fall and Spring, there would be a positive trend from Spring of 2021 to Spring of 2022.

Student Population

The 3-year data set described the characteristics of youth in long-term detention.

In the last three years, 57 students qualified as "long-term" with enrollment of more than 90 days.

Of those, about $\frac{1}{3}$ were Camp Kemp youth, $\frac{1}{3}$ had a Special Education classification, and $\frac{1}{3}$ had an English Language Learner (ELL) classification.

Students Enrolled 90+ Days

Fall 2020 - Spring 2023

	Number	Percent	
All Students	57	100%	
Hillcrest Only	39	68%	
Camp Kemp	18	32%	
Students with IEPs	17	30%	
Students with 504s	5	9%	
English Language Learners	16	28%	
ELL with IEP or 504	4	6%	

The typical long-term student was enrolled for approximately 1.25 years.3

The typical student entered as a Spring Quarter sophomore and exited as a Spring Quarter junior.

The longest span of testing for a student was 3.5 years.

We observe that court schools are not temporary educational placements for some youth. We present a single day's enrollment for all youth at the hall in 2021. While the average length-of-enrollment was 50 days, the distribution of students is not uniform. Most students are enrolled for less than 30 days, but there are students enrolled for extended periods of time. 20% of students attending school were considered "long-term". Based on our familiarity with the current student population, the number of youth in detention more than 120 days has likely doubled since 2021. With the recent implementation of SB823 in which Secure Track youth may be held until the age of 25, lengths of detention will likely increase.

³ Based on the incidents of testing (we did not have actual dates of enrollment)

Sample of Single Day Population

2021

Length of Enrollment	Students			
120+ days	4			
90-120 days	0			
60-90 days	3			
30-60 days	5			
less than 30 days	13			

Graduates

In the last three years, 8 youth graduated from Hillcrest or Camp Kemp High Schools. One youth earned a Certificate of Completion, available under Education Code Section 56390 to students with IEPs. Their average length of time in detention as indicated by incidents of testing was 2.75 years with the shortest duration at 0.5 years and the longest at 3.5 years.

Graduating students entered at the equivalent of a Fall Quarter 6th grader in reading. They advanced in skill level by 4 months for every year they were enrolled.

Graduating students entered at the equivalent of a Winter Quarter 6th grader in math. They lost one month in skill level for every year they were enrolled.

The data suggest that high school graduates are graduating at almost the same skill level as they had at entry into the court school.

Because students' rate of academic growth/loss may reflect the issues with testing practices and student engagement, we decided to report the *highest skill level* demonstrated by students who have completed high school.

We include the total number of times a student was tested and the span of years during which the student was tested to provide additional context for scores.

Highest Demonstrated Skill Levels: Graduates/Post-High School Students

Student	MAP Score		%		Grade Level Equiv		# of Tests		Yrs.
	Read	Math	Read	Math	Reading	Math	Read	Math	
Graduate A	224	234	50	66	12	12	2	2	0.5
Graduate B	no test	233	NA	65	NA	12	NA	3	1
Graduate C	235	222	68	46	12	7.5	3	3	1
Graduate D	219	236	41	70	9	12	3	3	3
Graduate E	237	222	71	46	12	7.5	5	5	2.5
Graduate F	210	219	30	41	6	6.75	2	2	0.5
Graduate G	218	217	40	38	8	6.5	5	5	2
Graduate H	192	213	8	31	3.5	5.75	5	3	2
Graduate I	no test	no test	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cert. of Comp.	no test	232	NA	47	NA	12	7	6	3.5

% = percentile compared to national norms for grade 12 students in Spring Quarter

One-third of graduates are at grade level, one-third have junior high level skills, and one-third have elementary school level skills.⁴

AB 167/216 provides a path to graduate for foster youth if the student meets certain requirements. Foster care youth include any child removed from the home pursuant to WIC § 309 or subject to a petition filed under WIC § 300 or § 602 regardless of where the youth lives.

While graduation itself may be a positive motivator for a youth in 11th grade who is significantly deficient in credits, it is a disservice if, upon graduating, the youth is expected to find employment with elementary school or middle school skills. Note that foster care youth also have the right to a 5th year of high school education. See <u>San Mateo County Office of Education's Foster Youth Toolkit</u> and <u>Alliance for Children's Rights Foster Youth Education Tool Kit</u>.

.

⁴ Based on the highest skill level they were able to demonstrate on 2 or more tests.

Academic Growth: All Students and Camp Kemp

We calculated yearly median rates of academic growth for all students with two or more tests. Using the 5 year data set (Fall 2018 to Spring 2023) we were able to calculate median MAP score at entry and average growth expressed per quarter and per year, with a MAP score based on that rate of growth. This set provided information for about 90 students who were enrolled in Hillcrest, Camp Kemp, and/or Glenwood, and contains 186 data points in Reading and 133 data points in Math. Tests may have been taken at any San Mateo County court school or Canyon Oaks or Gateway. The Camp Kemp data subset provides information about students enrolled in Camp Kemp, but tests may have been taken at Hillcrest, Canyon Oaks, or Gateway.

These are the most significant results of our report because of the number of students represented by this data. We note that scores demonstrate high variability.

Reading

We rounded up or down to the nearest quarter. Because the growth is so small, we are also providing the equivalent time in weeks.

The typical student in San Mateo County court schools made 14 weeks of progress in reading per year; Camp Kemp students made 22 weeks of progress in reading per year.

Median Growth	Reading:	Students w	rith 2 or Mo	re Tests		
		MAP	Score		Grade Le	vel Equiv
Students	Entry	Change/Q tr	Change/Y r	Year +1	Entry	Year +1
All Students	211	0.25	1	212	6.25	6.5
Camp Kemp	212	0.4	1.6	213.6	6.25	6.5

Note: Camp Kemp scores include scores taken at Hillcrest, Canyon Oaks, and Gateway, as well.

Math

The typical student in San Mateo County court schools made 3 weeks of progress in math per year; Camp Kemp students made 8 weeks of progress in math per year.

Students		MAP S	Score		Grade Le	vel Equiv
Students	Score	Change/Qtr	Change/Yr	Year + 1	Entry	Year +1
All Students	215	0.08	0.32	215.32	6	6
Camp Kemp	212	0.21	0.84	212.84	5.5	5.75

Note: Camp Kemp scores include scores taken at Hillcrest, Canyon Oaks, and Gateway, as well.

Academic Growth: Learner Populations

The 3-year data set provides learner characteristics, including grade level at entrance. Because of the shorter time period (compared to the 5 year data set) and the lower rates of incarceration in our County during this time period, this data set includes fewer students and so any conclusions should be made cautiously. We offer this information to prompt further inquiry.

Reading

In reading, Camp Kemp students demonstrate the most growth (+1.6 in MAP score) with all students, Special Ed, English Language Learners, and Graduates fairly equivalent (+1 for all and ELL and +1.04 for Special Education and Graduates). Note that "All Students" includes Camp Kemp and Glenwood students, as well as Hillcrest.

One improvement to our method would have been to calculate for Hillcrest alone, but because all Camp Kemp students are Hillcrest students at some point and because testing was inconsistent, we could not be sure our Hillcrest-only population would be accurate.

Median Growth Reading: Students with 2 or More Tests 2020-2023

Students		MAP S	core			Level /alent
Students	Entry	Change/ Qtr	Chang e/Yr	Year +1	Entry	Year +1
All Students (n=78)	211	0.25	1	212	6.25	6.5
Camp Kemp (n=21)	212	0.4	1.6	213.6	6.5	6.75
Special Ed (n=11)	211.5	0.26	1.04	212.54	6.25	6.5
English Language Learners (n=8)	211	0.25	1	212	6.25	6.5
ELL + Special Ed (n=2)	199	0.505	2.02	201.02	4.25	4.75
Graduates (n=7)	210	0.26	1.04	211.04	6	6.25

Math

In Math, Camp Kemp students made the most progress (+.84), followed by Special Ed students (+.44), then all students (+.32). English Language Learners and Graduates showed negative growth. The former lost 5 weeks of skill per year of instruction; the latter lost 8 weeks of skill per year of instruction.

6.25

6

215.3

Median Growth Math: Stu	idents wit	h 2 or Mor	e Tests 20	20-2023		
Students		MAP	Score		Grade Equiv	
Students	Entry	Change/ Qtr	Change/ Yr	Year +1	Entry	Year +1
All Students (n=90)	215	0.08	0.32	215.32	6	6
Camp Kemp (n=22)	212	0.21	0.84	212.84	5.5	5.75
Special Ed (n=12)	215	0.11	0.44	215.44	6	6.25
English Language Learners (n=9)	215	-0.125	-0.5	214.5	6	6
ELL + Special Ed (n=3)	211	0.25	1	212	5.25	5.5

-0.21

-0.84

Other Methods

Graduates (n=9)

In addition to using median rather than mean scores we tried a few other ways to improve test results.

216.14

For example, we wondered whether we could improve the results by eliminating incidents of testing identified by the MAP program as having a high likelihood of "rapid guessing". When the MAP program identifies this, NWEA advice is to re-test the student and this was not done. Eliminating rapid guesses resulted in a negative rate of learning. In other words, it eliminated some of the high scores, as well.

We also sorted results based on the duration of test-taking time. The MAP has no time limit; the student can take as long as they want. The MAP test records the length of time it took the student to finish the test. Typical test duration is 40 or more minutes according to NWEA. We eliminated tests taking less than 20 minutes, less than 30 minutes, and less than 40 minutes.

Only when we eliminated all tests taking less than 40 minutes to complete did we see an impressive +2.5 grade level equivalent growth per year in Reading (versus +.5 grade level equivalent for all tests) and a +.5 grade level advancement per year in math (versus a 3 week advancement). However, the size of the Fall 2020-Spring 2023 data

set and the data set of less than 40 minutes makes these results less reliable than our overall findings.

Median Yearly Growth: Test Duration Known

Fall 2020 - Spring 2023

	Student		M	IAP		Grad	de Leve	I Equiva	lent
Test Length	s	Rea	ading	Ma	ath	Rea	ding	Ма	ıth
All times	(n=20; 22)	212	213	215	212	6.5	6.75	6	5.5
> 20 min.	(n=20; 20)	214	217	215	216	7	7.75	6	6.25
> 30 min.	(n=17; 19)	218	218	216	217	8	8	6.25	6.5
> 40 min.	(n=8; 13)	218	222	218	221	8	10.25	6.75	7.25

Improved testing protocols could produce better results.

SMCOE Goals for Learning

SMCOE goals for learning, if met, would not meaningfully advance the skill levels of most students.

Goals as reported in the LCAP do not reflect the MAP test's intervals of growth and are, thus, not appropriate for most students.

SMCOE sets its skill acquisition goal for students as a +1 point increase on the MAP test every 90 days and reports the percentage of students achieving this goal. See Appendix E. However, MAP intervals between grades are non-linear (ranging from +16.41 points to move from 1st to 2nd grade to +.24 points to move from 11th to 12 grade) as shown in the chart below. A +1 point increase every 90 days only advances students already performing above the 6th grade level.

We suggest setting and communicating goals in terms of increases in grade level equivalents or as increases in percentile at grade level.

	Reading	
Grade Level	Start of Year	Points to Next Grade
1	155.93	16.41
2	172.35	14.26
3	186.62	6.04
4	196.67	7.8
5	204.48	5.68
6	210.17	4.02
7	214.2	3.8
8	218.01	0.88
9	218.9	2.56
10	221.47	2.07
11	223.55	0.24
12	223.8	

SMCOE Pre-Assessments for All Students

Title 1, Part D, Subpart 2 requires pre-assessment testing of all court students and reporting on rates of pre-assessment in the Single Plan for Student Achievement (SPSA) each year.

For pre-assessment, SMCOE uses the MAP and the Edgenuity Placement Exam (EPE), which is part of Edgenuity's MyPath online-learning platform. Edgenuity is the platform by which court school students recover credits and fulfill A-G course requirements not offered through in-person instruction (visual and performing arts, foreign language, and Career and Technical Education).

SMCOE is considering no longer using the MAP in favor of EPE. We do not recommend this action based on information we were able to collect on this subject. The MAP is a reliable, highly validated test with extensive research to support its use as a method of assessment. According to the Educational Resources Informational Center (ERIC) database for educational research, over 10,000 peer-reviewed articles have been published about this test, with 368 in this year alone. In contrast, the EPE has never been the subject of peer-reviewed research according to the ERIC database. The

company itself provides almost no information to support its <u>use in assessment</u>. Although its use is efficient because it links to MyPath, so does the MAP and Renaissance Learning's STAR test, another highly validated, extensively researched test used by court schools to assess learning.

Edgenuity claims that EPE scores predict MAP scores within a band. Our project compared EPE-predicted MAP scores with actual MAP scores. Although we only had twenty points of data in which a student took both a MyPath and a MAP test, we found a mean variance between predicted MAP and actual MAP scores of 2.6 grade levels with only one accurate prediction.

The use of quality assessment instruments and protocols is critical to ensure students are learning in their proximal zone of development. Poor pre-assessment may mean students are not being placed appropriately in class or on the Edgenuity platform. This may reduce the effectiveness of the education provided to students.

Post Assessment for Students 90 or More Days

Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 requires pre-assessment and post-assessment testing for all "long-term" students in detention facilities. "Long-term" students are defined for this purpose as being enrolled for 90 or more days.

SMCOE uses MAP as its post-assessment method.

One of SMCOE's 2023/2024 Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) goals is 100% assessment for students after 90 days of continuous enrollment. The LCAP and the data we received from SMCOE suggest that only about half of that testing has been occurring. Of the 43 students enrolled more than 90 days in the last 3 years, only 53% had more than one test, 35% had only one test, and 12% had never been tested.

2020-2023	# of Students	%
Expected 2+ Tests	43	100%
Actual 2+ Tests	23	53%
One Test Only	15	35%
Never Tested	5	12%

SMCOE can improve its consistency in testing, especially for those who are enrolled for extended periods of time.

One of the recommendations from school sections of the 2022/2023 Youth Service Center and Camp Kemp facility inspections is that identification of instructional goals and strategies need to be differentiated based on length-of-stay.

We understand that SMCOE has improved or is planning to improve its testing practices. We requested information for inclusion in this report, but have not yet received it. SMCOE plans to present Fall 2023 outcomes at the Juvenile Justice Commissions January, 2024 meeting.

Pre- and Post- Assessment for Project Change Students

SMCOE and Probation collaborate with community colleges to educate youth after high school through Project Change. This is a strength of the school and for those who graduate and attend community college may be their best opportunity to develop skills. However, no skill-level data is collected on these students.

Assessing and reporting the skill level and rate of learning for full-time Project Change students might provide context and direction for improvement efforts.

Reporting

It is difficult to have conversations about student learning without meaningful public reporting. There are opportunities to improve federal and state policy and local level practices.

On the state level, the <u>California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress</u> (CAASPP) tests are proctored once during middle school and once during high school (with the exception of the ELPAC test which is proctored annually). These tests provide, at best, a snapshot of the skill level of youth who are students of court schools, but not their growth. Furthermore, when fewer than 10 youth are assessed, the state does not report results. This is the case for our County.

Title 1, Part D, Subpart 2 requires annual reporting in the school's Single Plan for Student Achievement (SPSA) assessment practices and outcomes for schools receiving Title 1 funds. While it requires all schools to report rates of assessment, it provides an exemption to court schools in assessment-outcomes reporting.

We are grateful that SMCOE and other county offices of education choose to report outcomes. We were assisted in preparing this report by the public reporting of San Francisco, Alameda, and Santa Clara COEs and Juvenile Justice Commissions. We

were challenged to locate this information locally as SMCOE's most recent submission was the <u>2020-2021 SPSA</u> (with a new one we will link to this report in November), but we did have the most recent <u>WASC</u> submission and the <u>2023-2024 LCAP</u>, which provided some assessment information.

We were challenged by SMCOE's practice of grouping all students together in its reporting. Given the distinct differences between each school site's students and context for education, we recommend separate public reporting for juvenile hall, Camp Kemp, Canyon Oaks, and Gateway schools.

SMCOE should issue distinct reports for each school site so as to more clearly identify efforts and outcomes by school.

We encourage the Juvenile Justice Commission to include SMCOE-provided assessment data in facility inspections that differentiate between short-term and long-term students as standard practice going forward.

Discussion

We found that court school students who are enrolled for 90 or more days and take 2 or more tests are falling further behind their non-court-involved peers during their court school enrollment as demonstrated by MAP testing. Learning is minimal – best described as a handful of weeks of improvement per year. With increasing lengths of detention, there is a cohort of students for whom court school is the primary educator. It is likely that the promise of court school to educate (and in doing so, reduce risk-factors for future offending) is not being met in our County.

Difficulty in providing effective schooling in a detention facility is the result of many system interactions that limit or disrupt the school day and that limit the quality and effectiveness of instruction. Literature on school improvement efforts in court schools, SMCOE's identified areas for school improvement, feedback from WASC, and the Juvenile Justice Commission's <u>school section</u> of the 2023 facility inspection provide some guidance on possible points of leverage. Improved assessment, metrics for success, and public reporting that identifies court school student outcomes separate from all Court and Community School outcomes would assist in these efforts.

We believe information sharing about student learning with community stakeholders supports efforts to improve educational outcomes. We hope that this report provides a foundation for these conversations and for future sharing practices.

Report prepared and submitted to the Commission on October 30, 2023:

Melissa Wilson, Commissioner

Ameya Nori, Commissioner

Steve Grieb, Nominated Commissioner pending approval

Technical assistance provided by:

Jodie Trafton, PhD

Erik Stuart, PhD

Appendix A: Proposed Statistical Approach

Intention: To measure academic growth as demonstrated on MAP Math 6+ and Reading 6+

Hypothesis: Student growth will be positive.

Rules

- Only compare like with like tests (i.e. eliminate Spanish proctored tests or K-2 tests)
- Only compare tests across quarters (don't compare two tests in same quarter)
- Note time and rapid guessing when known
- If two tests occur in the same testing period, select test score with the longer testing time
- Use median which is most appropriate to use when numbers are 25 or less to eliminate extreme scores
- Only study detained youth, but use all scores available (including Canyon Oaks and Gateway) for those youth

We want to avoid percentiles because not all people may understand percentiles, and because percentiles rely on knowing the students actual grade level - information we don't have consistently.

Available information

- Two data sets
 - 5 years of students with two or more scores with school noted
 - 3 years of students at the detention facilities for 90 or more days with school, EL, IEP, 504, graduation status noted.
- WASC report
- EPE scores for Edgenuity MyPath placement

Questions with Approach to Solving

DATA SET 1 AND 2

- 1. What is the median student score?
- 2. What are the highest and lowest scores observed?
- 3. What is average improvement in student learning?
 - a. Stack Testing period 1, Testing period 2, Testing period 3, etc.
 - b. Find average starting RIT score
 - c. Find average RIT score improvement by Testing period

- d. Find median RIT score improvement by Testing period
- e. Translate results into grade level equivalents at the 50th percentile
- f. Note: Inadequate numbers of EL, disabled, graduates to do statisticaly significant analysis.

4. How does student learning compare to norms?

- a. Use grade-level RIT growth predictions for that grade level as provided by chart
- b. Graph actual growth and predicted growth by testing period

5. Is the SMCOE goal of +1 RIT every 90 days adequate?

a. Use normed growth chart. Note: achieving normed growth would not remediate, simply end the accrual of deficit.

6. Is there any advisory about growth expectations for youth in detention?

a. Not for detention specifically. NWEA advised as to expected MAP growth for the three-year data set based on outcomes compared to other students with those outcomes.

7. Is there any advisory about growth norms for remediation?

a. No. Available: other court schools' goals (½ year of grade level growth for every 90 days) and LACOE data.

8. Is the school more effective at moving any grade level forward compared to others?

- a. Stack as above, but by grade leveled RIT scores rather than testing period
- b. Graph 3rd grade level growth, 4th grade level growth, etc.
- c. DID NOT DO

DATA SET 2

1. How comprehensive was testing?

- a. Of the students for whom we were able to confirm minimum 90 day length of stay, x were tested 2, x were tested 1, x were untested
- 2. What is the median grade level compared to testing grade level for EL, disabled, and students without classification?
 - a. WE DID NOT REPORT ACTUAL GRADE LEVEL BY CATEGORY
- 3. What percent are EL, Disabled, both, non-classified?
- 4. What is rate of growth and GLE at Entry and Exit by category?
- 5. What is the grade level equivalent at graduation?
 - a. Create chart same as chart in SCCOE
 - b. Include number of graduates for whom no test was done
 - c. Note: additional student passed Certificate of Completion
- 6. Is MyPath initial assessment predictive of actual MAP score and should it replace MAP?

- a. Use MyPath provided predictions for RIT scores
- b. Locate research
- c. WE DON'T HAVE ENOUGH DATA POINTS TO LAY OVER MAP TEST
- d. CAUTION: MYPATH IS NOT A VALIDATED INSTRUMENT

Appendix B: Literature on Effective Instruction in Court Schools Organized by Date and Court School Reporting Practices

Literature

Barriers to Equal Education for Incarcerated Youth: A Comparison of California Court Schools and Public High Schools; Summary of Literature prepared by Nominated Commissioner Ruchi Mangtani (2023)

<u>Decoding Alternative Education: Student Demographics, Coursework and Budgeting in</u> the Five Largest California County Offices of Education & Tools for Transparency (2023)

Blueprint for Change: Education Success for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System Education (Accessed Oct. 23, 2023)

Behind Bars: A Review of Educational Services in Juvenile Correctional Facilities (2022)

Student Assets during COVID-19: The Role of Social-Emotional Learning and School Climate in Student's Academic Progress During COVID (2022)

<u>Credit Overdue: How States can Mitigate Academic Credit Transfore Problems for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System (2020)</u>

Education for Youth Under Formal Supervision of the Juvenile Justice System (2019)

The California Way: The Golden State's Quest to Build an Equitable and Excellent Education System (Research Brief). (2019)

Breaking the Cycle: Enforcing Education Rights of Youth in and Out of Custody: How to Provide Quality Education and Transition Supports for Students in the Juvenile System (2018)

Making the Right Turn: A Research Update on Improving Transition Outcomes
Among Youth Involved in the Juvenile Corrections System (2018)

Educational Injustice Executive Summary (2016)

Educational Injustice: Barriers to Achievement and Higher Education for Youth in California Juvenile Court Schools (2016)

What the "Every Student Succeeds Act" Means for Youth in and Returning from

The Juvenile Justice System (2016)

<u>Locked Out: Improving Educational and Vocational Outcomes for Incarcerated Youth</u> (2015)

OJJDP MPG Literature Review: Protective Factors (2105)

Guiding Principles for Providing High-Quality Education in Juvenile Justice Secure Care Settings (2014)

<u>Juvenile Arrest and Collateral Educational Damage in the Transition to Adulthood</u> (2014)

<u>Juvenile court schools leave youths gasping for knowledge</u> (2014)

<u>Inequality in Teaching and Schooling: How Opportunity Is Rationed to Students of Color in America</u> (2001)

<u>Juvenile Correctional Education: A Time for Change</u> (1994)

A Primer on the Correlates of Effective Schools (1991)

Court School Reporting Practices

Alameda County SPSA 2023/2024

Santa Clara County

- SPSA 2023/2024
- Education for Probation Youth Report (2019)
- Education sections of Juvenile Hall and James Ranch Inspection Reports 2022

San Francisco County SPSA 2023/2024

Los Angeles County

 Centering Care & Engagement: Understanding Implementation of the Road to Success Academies (RTSA) in Los Angeles County Juvenile Court Schools (2022)

Appendix C: Public Reporting and Local, State, and Federal Advisories

San Mateo County Office of Education

- WASC Accreditation Application
- LCAP
- SPSA 2020/2021
- Foster Youth Toolkit

California State Department of Education Advisories

- Priority Related Resources
- Quality Schooling Framework
- <u>Juvenile Court Student Transition Statewide Work Group Report and Recommendations to the Legislature</u>
- Neglected or Delinguent Program Instrument (2022/2023)
- California Department of Education Accountability Dashboard

US Department of Education Laws

- Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)
- FERPA
- IDEA
- Neglected or Delinquent Federal Program Monitoring Training Workshop (2023)
- Title 1 Part D List for Data Reporting (2023)

Appendix D: MAP Test Resources

MAP Testing

- NWEA 2020 MAP Growth: Achievement Status and Growth Norms Tables for Students and Schools
- MAP Score to Percentile Calculator
- Sample MAP Growth Validation Study (2021)

Appendix E: Excerpts from SMCOE 2023- 2024 LCAP

95% of All Students Enrolled will Identify and Meet their Weekly Accelerated Intervention Goals		Still working on collecting the data (Discuss with Lauren, George)	80% met with counselor weekly to discuss their weekly accelerated intervention goals	75% of All Students Will Identify and Meet their Weekly Accelerated Intervention Goals	Student-Determined Weekly Accelerated Intervention Plan Goals
95% of All Students Enrolled Will Complete One Module per Quarter in their My Path Accelerated Intervention Plan		36% of long term students (including 2 graduates) completed one module/unit in one quarter (N = 39 - long-term students with MyPath modules)	38% of long term (minimum 90 days) students completed one module/unit in one quarter. (N = 30 Students)	75% of All Students Enrolled Will Complete One Module per Quarter in their My Path Accelerated Intervention Plan NEW ESTABLISHED BASELINE 30%	My Path Progress on Accelerated Intervention Modules
100% of All Students Will Complete the My Path Formative Assessments Once Enrolled		Reading: 42% Math: 48% (N = 100)	Reading: 65% Math: 63% (N = 35 Students)	90% of All Students Will Complete the My Path Formative Assessments Once Enrolled NEW ESTABLISHED BASELINE 50%	My Path Formative Assessments for Students Enrolled into School
95% of Students Will Show Improvement by 1 point in RIT score after 90 Days		Reading: 56% (8 out of 18 students improved by 1+ pts Math: 55% (11 out of 20 students improved by 1+ pts)	Reading: 43% 10 out of 23 students improved by 1 point Math: 47% 8 out of 17 students improved by 1 point.	75% of Students Will Show Improvement by 1 Point in RIT score after 90 Days NEW ESTABLISHED BASELINE 50%	MAP Progress as Shown by RIT Score of Student at 90 Days Enrollment
Desired Outcome for 2023–24	Year 3 Outcome	Year 2 Outcome	Year 1 Outcome	Baseline	Metric

2023-24 Local Control and Accountability Plan for San Mateo County Office of Education

Page 16 of

Barriers to Equal Education for Detained Youth: A Comparison of California Court Schools and Regular High Schools

By Ruchi Mangtani (Nominated Commissioner pending approval)
October 25, 2023

Introduction

Detained youth are entitled to the same right to education as other students in California per the California Department of Education's mission statement¹; however, educational experiences are often not equivalent between court and regular schools. This report compares court schools and regular high schools and details common barriers to education for youth who are currently in or have been involved in the juvenile justice system.

Comparing California Court Schools and "Regular" High Schools

A. School Day

Regular high schools offer about 20% more instructional time in 9 months (6.5+ hours/day) than court schools offer in 12 months (4 hours/day). If a student is detained during the school year, they receive only $\frac{2}{3}$ of their normal instructional time and return further behind, adding to the learning loss that already occurs each time a youth transfers schools.²

B. Teacher Credentialing

Regular high schools require a Single Subject Credential in which the teacher has demonstrated content mastery. Court schools allow both Multiple and Single Subject Credentialed teachers.³ While expert teaching is likely more important than deep subject knowledge in court schools, content mastery would make expert teaching more effective.

C. Teaching Methods

Regular high schools typically offer in-person, teacher-led instruction for most classes. Court schools often rely on online learning platforms, like Edgenuity, to provide classes required by California minimum standards to graduate (such as the required year of visual or performing arts, world language, or career technical education) and credit recovery. While online resources may increase access to secondary and post-secondary education and provide students with

¹ Belief & Purpose. (2022, September 8). California Department of Education. https://www.cde.ca.gov/eo/mn/mv/#:~:text=California%20will%20provide%20a%20world,%2C%20parents%2C%20and%20community%20partners.

² Sparks, S. D. (2016, August 11). *Student Mobility: How It Affects Learning*. EducationWeek. https://www.edweek.org/leadership/student-mobility-how-it-affects-learning/2016/08

³ Cobb, J., Horwitz, S., Uppal, A., & Whitaker, A. (2023). *Decoding Alternative Education: Student Demographics, Coursework, and Budgeting in the Five Largest California County Offices of Education & Tools for Transparency*. https://youthlaw.org/sites/default/files/attachments/2023-03/2023%20Decoding%20Alternative%20Education%20FINAL.pdf

missing credits,⁴ online learning may not be as effective or engaging as in-person instruction.⁵ According to a Santa Clara County community school student who uses Edgenuity, "I have not learned anything at this school, but we get credits super fast. There's no real teaching. You can just look up the answers on Google."⁶

D. Graduation Requirements

Most "regular" school districts require 22-26 year-long courses to prepare them for life after high school. Court schools typically require 13 courses to graduate; SMCOE requires 21 courses. Many detained youth at both regular and court schools have a 13-course path-to-graduation option through AB167/216 because they have been subject to a petition filed under WIC § 300 or § 602.

E. Issues with Transitioning

Detained youth often have difficulty acquiring the credits needed to graduate due to issues with transferring school records and credits not being properly awarded to students who have earned them. Additionally, the lack of a clearly standardized method for calculating partial credits further inhibits these youths' track to graduation. The ability to maximize credits earned in court schools and have them properly accounted for when transferring out is necessary to prevent dropout: every academic credit earned in court schools makes students 1.2 times more likely to reenroll in school, which thereafter makes them 1.7 times more likely to earn a high school diploma.

F. Suspension and Truancy

In a detention facility where attendance is compulsory, suspensions and chronic truancy are unfortunate extensions of the school-to-prison pipeline. Court schools in California have a suspension rate of 10.2%, which is more than 2.5 times the state suspension rate of 4.4%. The most common reason for these suspensions in court schools is "willful defiance," a highly subjective offense that involves "disrupting school activities or otherwise willfully defying the valid authority of school staff." Willful defiance" can be as small as rolling one's eyes at their

⁴ Eddy, C., & Ballenger, J. (2016). The Effectiveness of an Online Credit Recovery Program on Improving the Graduation Rates of Students at Risk of School Failure. *School Leadership Review*, *11*(1). https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1061&context=slr

⁵ Educational Injustice: Barriers to Achievement and Higher Education for Youth in California Juvenile Court Schools. (2016). https://ylc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/EDUCATIONAL-INJUSTICE.pdf

⁶ Cobb, J., Horwitz, S., Uppal, A., & Whitaker, A. (2023). *Decoding Alternative Education: Student Demographics, Coursework, and Budgeting in the Five Largest California County Offices of Education & Tools for Transparency*. https://youthlaw.org/sites/default/files/attachments/2023-03/2023%20Decoding%20Alternative%20Education%20FI NAL.pdf

⁷ Educational Injustice: Barriers to Achievement and Higher Education for Youth in California Juvenile Court Schools. (2016), https://ylc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/EDUCATIONAL-INJUSTICE.pdf

⁸ Kept Out: Barriers to Meaningful Education in the School-to-Prison Pipeline. (2012).

 $[\]underline{https://nicic.gov/resources/nic-library/all-library-items/kept-out-barriers-meaningful-education-school-prison}$

⁹ Educational Injustice: Barriers to Achievement and Higher Education for Youth in California Juvenile Court Schools. (2016). https://ylc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/EDUCATIONAL-INJUSTICE.pdf

¹⁰ Educ. Code § 48900(k)

teacher. In addition, in the 2013-2014 school year, truancy rates ranged from 28.89% to 68.55% in six court schools.¹¹

G. Post-graduation from Secondary Schooling

In the 2011-2012 school year, only 1.1% of detained youth were accepted or enrolled in post-secondary education, 7.4% joined a job-training education, and 0.01% acquired employment within 30 days of reentry. This suggests court schools often do not prepare students for post-secondary education and career entry. In comparison, around 70% of high school graduates enroll in college within 12 months in California, and 63% of California's public high school students enroll in college after graduation (with local rates in the high 90s).

H. Lack of Data

It should be noted that it is difficult to provide a complete picture of court schooling due to the lack of data available on the quality of education for detained youth. Though court schools are part of an accountability measurement system, this system tracks the year-to-year progress of students, and most students in court schools are there for only a few months, preventing an accurate assessment of their educational experience.¹⁵

¹¹ Educational Injustice: Barriers to Achievement and Higher Education for Youth in California Juvenile Court Schools. (2016). https://vlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/EDUCATIONAL-INJUSTICE.pdf

¹² Educational Injustice: Barriers to Achievement and Higher Education for Youth in California Juvenile Court Schools. (2016). https://ylc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/EDUCATIONAL-INJUSTICE.pdf

¹³ Perez, C. A., Johnson, H., & Hsieh, V. (2021, September 15). *Geography of College Enrollment in California*. https://www.ppic.org/blog/geography-of-college-enrollment-in-california/

¹⁴ Where California High School Students Attend College. (2018, December). https://edpolicvinca.org/sites/default/files/Statewide%20NSC%20Report%20Final%20Online.pdf

¹⁵ Educational Injustice: Barriers to Achievement and Higher Education for Youth in California Juvenile Court Schools. (2016). https://ylc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/EDUCATIONAL-INJUSTICE.pdf