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Reimagining Child Wellbeing: Local Policy Strategies to Prevent and Reduce Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in California's Communities



All Children Thrive
California



essentials
for childhood



California Department of
PublicHealth



OFFICE OF
CHILD ABUSE
PREVENTION
California Department of Social Services
grow strong families

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Reimagining Child Wellbeing: Local Policy Strategies to Prevent and Reduce Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in California's Communities was collaboratively developed by [All Children Thrive - California \(ACT\)](#) and the [California Essentials for Childhood \(EfC\) Initiative](#).

ACT is designed to promote child wellbeing in cities and achieves this vision by bringing together youth, community members, community serving organizations, and city officials and coaching cities to more effectively organize, advocate, and learn. Through funding from the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and technical support from [Public Health Advocates](#) and the [University of California, Los Angeles \(UCLA\) Center for Healthier Children, Families, and Communities](#), ACT aims to reimagine and restructure cities in California to improve the experiences of all children from all walks of life. Through participating in ACT, we hope cities and communities across the state will move away from a current state where few children thrive—due to current and historical inequities arising from capitalism, classism, racism, trauma, and isolation—towards a new future state where all children thrive.

The EfC Initiative is a project funded by the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#) and is led in partnership by the [California Department of Public Health's, Injury and Violence Prevention Branch \(CDPH/IVPB\)](#) and the [California Department of Social Services, Office of Child Abuse Prevention \(CDSS/OCAP\)](#). The EfC Initiative seeks to address child maltreatment and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) as public health issues; aims to raise awareness and commitment to promote [safe, stable, nurturing relationships, and environments](#) (SSNR&E); creates the context for healthy children and families through social norms change, programs, and policies; and utilizes data to inform actions.

Reimagining Child Wellbeing: Local Policy Strategies to Prevent and Reduce Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in California's Communities benefited from the generosity and support of the following partners who contributed to the development of this resource:

- ACT Equity Advisory Group
- EfC Initiative Coalition
 - EfC Initiative Data Subcommittee
 - EfC Initiative Equity Subcommittee
 - EfC Initiative Policy and Strengthening Economic Supports Subcommittee
 - EfC Initiative Trauma-Informed Practices Subcommittee
- Policy Strategy Review Groups
- ACT and the EfC Initiative Model Policy Review Workgroup

- CDPH/IVPB Violence Prevention Initiative

Purpose, Use, and Development

Reimagining Child Wellbeing: Local Policy Strategies to Prevent and Reduce Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in California’s Communities is a resource developed for **ACT Funded-Projects**, ACEs and child maltreatment prevention advocates, and local coalition facilitators who are working to support communities as they educate about the

ACT is a community-driven movement where youth, community members, community partners, and city officials work side-by-side as “**ACT Funded-Projects**” transform cities into places and spaces where all children thrive.

need to adopt and implement evidenced-based and evidence-informed local **policy*** strategies that improve the lives of California’s children and families while preventing childhood adversity and trauma.

Many communities are experiencing growing levels of adversity and anxiety because the complex systems around healthy human development are rapidly changing.¹ These include

experiences that children encounter at home, with their families, in their child care centers, schools, and recreational programs, the streets and parks where they walk, run, roll, play and grow, and the neighborhoods that can compound adversity and trauma or create opportunities for thriving and care.² Systems not only include the structures and organizations that guide and influence healthy human development, but also the policies, procedures, and values that set priorities for children and families.³ A policy and systems approach considers the role and impact of all these factors and supports a whole population approach where all children and youth can thrive.¹

ACT and the EfC Initiative designed this resource to:

- Acknowledge the systemic issues that lead to childhood adversity.
- Offer an evidence-based and evidence-informed policy strategy “menu” for communities to consider when they are 1) seeking strategies that can counter the conditions that lead to childhood adversity, 2) describing data related to those strategies, 3) looking for supportive tools for educating **decision-makers**, policymakers, gatekeepers, and other community members about the need for policy change, and 4) centering on the needs of communities who are experiencing systemic oppression/exclusion.
- Engage with ACEs and child maltreatment prevention stakeholders as they undertake primary prevention efforts that can mitigate the effects of childhood

* Bolded terms are defined in Appendix A: Glossary of Terms.

trauma and address the root causes of childhood adversity in California's communities.

- Support ACT-Funded Projects, local coalition efforts, and local advocacy organizations as they undertake policy education activities.
- Offer a framework for adopting and implementing the ACT and the EfC Initiatives' mission and vision in California.

Reimagining Child Wellbeing: Local Policy Strategies to Prevent and Reduce Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in California's Communities includes resources to

Social determinants of health are conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play that affect a wide range of health and quality-of-life risks and outcomes.⁵

support partnership, create upstream change on the issues that address the **social determinants of health**, encourage coordination of efforts across the state, and strengthen community-led and community-driven work.⁴ Many of the strategies within this resource are rooted in the CDC's [Technical Packages for Violence Prevention](#) and are intended to support ACEs and child maltreatment prevention stakeholders as they

work to educate decision makers about **primary prevention** approaches that reduce risk factors and promote protective environments for children through **policy, systems, and environmental change**.⁵

The policy strategies included within this document's "Policy Strategy Menu" (see [Community Action Areas](#)) were developed by considering the greatest potential for impact, ease of adoption and implementation, scaling, and sustainability.

Primary prevention efforts can prevent the problem of childhood adversity before it even begins. Examples of primary prevention efforts include mobilizing communities and neighborhoods to create the change they want to see or educating communities about the problem and solutions.⁵

Reimagining Child Wellbeing: Local Policy Strategies to Prevent and Reduce Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in California's Communities is the result of the efforts of many contributors and reviewers. The menu of policy strategies included under each Community Action Area are based on the extensive literature review undertaken by ACT and the supportive strategy search completed by CDPH's [Violence Prevention Initiative](#). Additionally, throughout the lifecycle of this project, members of the ACT Equity Advisory Group and the EfC Initiative were engaged. Eleven workgroups were held with subject matter experts, including individuals who participate in the ACT Equity Advisory Group and the EfC Initiative, to allow for input and direction on the content and strategies and their efforts supported the refinement and selection of the policy strategy lists under each Community Action Area.

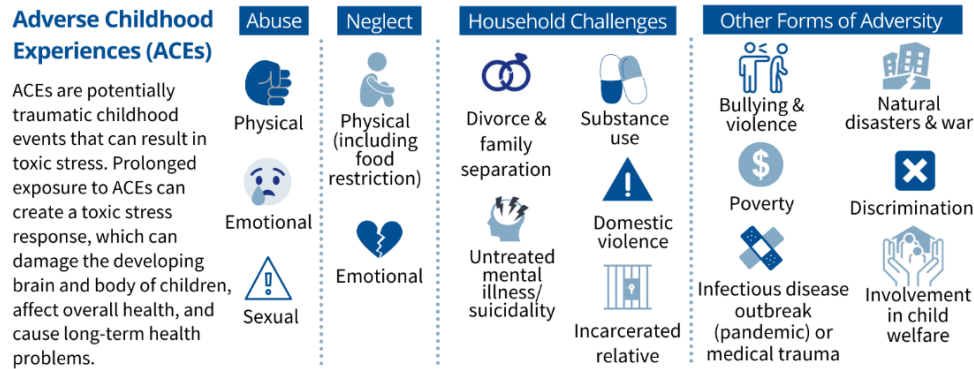
ACT and the EfC Initiative then completed a wide review of existing [local ordinances](#) and undertook a process to engage stakeholders to refine and develop a scoring criterion for model policies that closely aligned with the policy strategy menu (See [Appendix B: 2020 Policy Scoring Criteria Tool](#)). A training was held for stakeholders engaged in the scoring process to ensure consistent application of the scoring criteria during review and independent scoring time was allotted for the 27 participants to review and score the policies included in this document. Then, a consensus meeting was held with reviewers and final scores assigned to identify “sample” versus “model” policy recommendations. Next, the EfC Initiative Data Subcommittee was engaged to name baseline indicators or other foundational data that could assist ACT-Funded Projects, ACEs and child maltreatment prevention advocates, and local coalition facilitators in sharing the story of where opportunities for improvement exist by policy strategy. The four components of the policy strategy menu (i.e., “Community Indicators and Assets,” “Sample Policy Example,” “Supportive Data,” and the “Resources”) were then put forward for a final review to the ACT Equity Advisory Group, the EfC Initiative’s coalition, and other interested partners and stakeholders to allow for feedback and review to further improve this resource before dissemination.

This resource was designed to be a “living document.” ACT and the EfC Initiative will review and update this document on an ongoing basis to ensure it contains up-to-date research, relevant data, example policy strategies, and useful model and sample policies.

Background

Children’s experiences at home, school, childcare centers, and in the community where they crawl, walk, run, roll, play, and grow can either come together to compound adversity and trauma or create opportunities for care and thriving.¹ Structures and organizations can influence and guide healthy human development, but so too can policies, procedures, and values that set priorities for children and their families.³

ACEs are traumatic events that occur before age 18, including physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, emotional or physical neglect, and other types of household challenges, such as mental illness, substance use, incarceration, parental separation or divorce, having a family member attempt or die by suicide, or witnessing domestic violence.^{6,7} ACEs are highly prevalent and can have long-term negative health effects by creating toxic stress. Toxic stress from childhood adversity (e.g., living in under-resourced neighborhoods, impacts of poverty, historical and ongoing traumas due to systemic racism) can change children’s brain development and have lasting, negative effects on their health, wellbeing, and opportunity.⁷



The above image was adapted from the work of Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.^{8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16}

Experiencing four or more ACEs is associated with significantly increased risk for nine out of ten leading causes of death, such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and suicide.⁶ In addition to the chronic health conditions ACEs can create, they are costly to treat. A study from Safe and Sound showed that among adults in California who reported ACEs, there was an associated cost of \$10.5 billion in excess personal healthcare spending during 2013, and 434,000 Disability-Adjusted-Life-Years estimated in value at approximately \$102 billion dollars.¹⁷

According to Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data, ACEs are very common in California. More than 60% of adults in California report having experienced at least one ACE before age 18 and 16% report experiencing four or more ACEs. While ACEs affect all communities, there are disparities in prevalence. Experiencing four or more ACEs is more common among Black and Hispanic populations, those with annual household incomes of less than \$25,000, and those with Medi-Cal or no health insurance.⁶ The National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH) provides a real-time glimpse of ACEs prevalence among children and adolescents in California. Based on 2016-2018 NSCH California data, 38% of children under 18 have had at least one ACE and almost 4% have experienced four or more ACEs.¹⁸

Prolonged exposure to multiple forms of adversity without buffering supports from trusted caregivers and safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments may lead to a biological stress response in the body called toxic stress that can affect children’s growth and development.¹⁹ While most people experience adversity at some point in their lives, when these experiences happen in childhood, they can shape children’s brains and bodies at critical points in development. Traumatic experiences in childhood are even more significant in shaping the way they see the world, how their bodies respond to surroundings, and their perception of themselves and others.¹

ACEs are preventable.⁹ Primary prevention efforts can address the problem before it even begins.⁵ When equitable and community-driven policies are in place, supportive

systems and protective environments can emerge and be more effectively implemented.²⁰ Therefore, this resource and its supportive tools have been compiled and organized to assist California’s communities to adopt and implement evidenced-based and evidence-informed policy strategies that improve the lives of California’s children and families and recognize that all children matter.

Child Wellbeing Community Action Areas and Complementary Policy Strategies

Community Action Areas, or Priority Areas, are a common set of policy strategies that can support community efforts to improve and optimize child wellbeing. These strategies are based on evidence, research, and ACEs and child maltreatment prevention stakeholders’ feedback. The five Community Action Areas were informed by the [CDC’s Violence Prevention Technical Packages](#) and include prioritizing 1) Strengthening Economic Supports for Children and Families; 2) Creating Protective Environments; 3) Promoting Healthy Child Development; 4) Youth Development and Civic Engagement; and 5) Access to Safe and Stable Housing. Policy strategies were sorted into lists by the ACT project with assistance from the staff of the EfC Initiative. This list of Community Action Areas and policy strategies:

- May be retired, revised, or expanded with guidance from the ACT Equity Advisory Group and/or the EfC Initiative coalition;
- Are not organized in any order of priority and are instead provided as a “menu” of options for communities to support in policy strategy selection efforts; and
- Are not recommendations to take on a particular policy strategy. Instead, communities should undertake a process to assess community data, prioritize needs, and select a policy strategy which best meets the needs of the community. For more information about child adversity and wellbeing data and steps communities can consider as they engage in policy change activities, please see the “[Utilizing Data to Improve Child Wellbeing Through Community Action](#)” resource created by ACT and the EfC Initiative.

Descriptions of each Community Action Area and their associated policy strategy follow:

Strengthening Economic Supports for Children and Families

Families facing financial hardship are more likely to experience stress, depression, and conflict, which can increase the risk for experiencing violence and other ACEs.⁹ Policies that strengthen economic supports for families can advance community efforts to address the social and economic root causes of ACEs and can support achieving lasting change in the lives of California’s children.⁹

Local-level policy strategies identified by ACT and the EfC Initiative that can Strengthen Economic Supports for children and families in California include those that:

- 1.1: Limit or ban predatory financial services
- 1.2: Increase job access and training to individuals who were formerly incarcerated and other in-need populations
- 1.3: Expand industry zoning for businesses that provide living wages to employees
- 1.4 Expand access to living wages and benefits for employees
- 1.5 Incentivize businesses to strengthen employee financial security
- 1.6 Expand childcare subsidies
- 1.7 Compensate employees for insufficient advance notice for schedule changes
- 1.8 Require advance notice for work schedule setting for employees
- 1.9 Provide protections to employees who are caregivers
- 1.10 Remove/reduce “High Pain, Low Gain” fines and fees

Creating Protective Environments

Communities can support efforts to create shared responsibility and accountability for the health and wellbeing of all children. Strategies that create protective environments can reduce violence-related injury, death, and the long-term effects of toxic stress from exposure to violence.²¹

Local-level policy strategies identified by ACT and the EfC Initiative that can Create Protective Environments for children in California include those that:

- 2.1 Establish County Child Death Review Teams
- 2.2 Establish use of the California Department of Education’s (CDE) “School Climate Module” for the California Healthy Kids Survey through Local Control Accountability Plans
- 2.3 Establish trauma-informed organizational policies and practices
- 2.4 Expand the ban on the use of corporal punishment against children beyond school settings
- 2.5 Ban the use of pepper spray on children
- 2.6 Redefine public safety and expand the direction of resources to support children and youth
- 2.7 Add a jurisdictional definition of “Trauma-Informed Practices and Approaches”
- 2.8 Expand support to communities during emergencies or pandemics
- 2.9 Earmark funds for Crisis Response Teams
- 2.10 Earmark funds for Youth Crisis Response Teams
- 2.11 Expand existing state policies that offer families “Bonus Dollars” for healthy foods
- 2.12 Establish Healthy Zoning policies
- 2.13 Establish Healthy Procurement policies
- 2.14 Establish “Healthy Retail” policies

- 2.15 Establish Healthy Vending policies
- 2.16 Provide Joint Use policies of school playing fields, playgrounds, and recreation centers
- 2.17 Establish a “Complete Streets or Safe Routes to School and Community” Plan
- 2.18 Increase and maintain open spaces
- 2.19 Stipulate child well-being as a right in the community’s General Plan
- 2.20 Earmark resources to support physical distancing needs during a pandemic

Promoting Healthy Child Development

ACEs can have negative, lasting effects on health, wellbeing, and opportunity.⁹ Toxic stress experienced by some children can lead to susceptibility to disease, illness, and mental health challenges over their lifetimes.⁹ Strategies that support healthy child development can help support efforts to mitigate childhood adversity.

Local-level policy strategies identified by ACT and the EfC Initiative that can Promote Healthy Child Development in California include those that:

- 3.1 Integrate elements that promote child wellbeing in jurisdictional General Plans
- 3.2 Earmark resources to support implementation of existing state gun violence prevention laws
- 3.3 Earmark resources to educate community members about safe storage of medicine
- 3.4 Expand resources for coping and Problem-Solving Skills, Parenting Skills, and Family Relationship Programs in Local Educational Agencies (LEA) Local Control Accountability Plans (LCAP)
- 3.5 Expand resources for Social Emotional and Early Learning Programs in LEA LCAPs
- 3.6 Create an “Early Learning City”
- 3.7 Provide support to individuals after a suicide attempt
- 3.8 Require a policy for First Responders to conduct domestic violence screening
- 3.9 Create equitable access to tele-mental health services

Youth Development and Civic Engagement

Civic engagement efforts not only directly benefit communities, but they have also been shown to produce secondary health benefits for participants. This is reflected in the inclusion of civic participation as a focus area within Healthy People 2030’s “Social and Community Context” domain.²² Youth are often knowledgeable and innovative community leaders and change makers. Their work can drive community efforts to educate about the need for policy change that can prevent childhood adversity.

Fostering positive relationships and creating space for youth to succeed can lead to changes in communities that might not have otherwise been possible.

Local-level policy strategies identified by ACT and the EfC Initiative that can support Youth Development and Civic Engagement in California include those that:

- 4.1 Require a community coalition/advisory board to be consulted on policy making
- 4.2 Require a youth coalition/youth advisory board to be consulted on policy making
- 4.3 Earmark funds to support and expand youth development activities
- 4.4 Create, increase, and improve access to Youth Mentorship Programs
- 4.5 Close juvenile detention centers

Access to Safe and Stable Housing

Access to stable and safe housing is acknowledged as one of the protective factors that can serve to protect children from neglect and abuse.²³ Living in impoverished neighborhoods, living in dilapidated housing, and frequently moving have been shown to be some of the factors that can lead to chronic stress that can alter and harm prenatal and child and adolescent brain development and, in turn, negatively impact attention, impulsivity, decision-making, learning, emotional control, and response to stress.²¹

Local-level policy strategies identified by ACT and the EfC Initiative that can support efforts for children and families to have Access to Safe and Stable Housing in California include those that:

- 5.1 Preserve existing affordable housing
- 5.2 Expand access to affordable housing
- 5.3 Protect renters with low-incomes
- 5.4 Incentivize the building of affordable housing
- 5.5 Require minimum affordable housing units in Community Zoning Areas
- 5.6 Create Community Land Trusts
- 5.7 Earmark resources for tenant rights education
- 5.8 Enact Inclusionary Zoning policies
- 5.9 Prevent pandemic-related evictions
- 5.10 Create Comprehensive Housing Plans

Community Action Areas

The following is a menu of evidence-based and evidenced-informed, local-level, policy strategies that ACT and EfC Initiative stakeholders have highlighted as being potentially helpful in creating social norm change that can prevent and reduce childhood adversity. This menu was created to support and inform discussions with community coalitions, decision-makers, and policymakers. Similar to the "[Communities of Excellence \(CX\) in Tobacco Control Needs Assessment Guide](#)," Community Indicators and Assets,

included below may address voluntary or [legislated policy](#) change, policy implementation, or resolutions, as appropriate for the Community Indicators and Assets. For example, a voluntary policy may be the only legally viable option for some policy strategies. However, this menu of strategies does not describe how the work will be undertaken, as the community will do that work. These policies have been organized into five Community Action Areas. Each policy strategy in the charts below include the following components:

- [Community Indicators and Assets](#) are modeled after the “CX in Tobacco Control Needs Assessment Guide,” and describe a standardized strategy that is evidenced-based or evidenced-informed and asks to what extent a certain condition exists in the community. Community Indicators are focused on the community, organization, or agency level and are observational in nature. Community Assets represent factors that promote and sustain efforts to prevent and reduce childhood adversity in the community by facilitating work that improves child wellbeing.
- [Sample Policy Examples](#) provides a description of the policy strategy that was developed and informed by ACT and the EfC Initiative stakeholders to assist communities with their efforts to describe the policy strategy to decision-makers and gatekeepers and shares key considerations that these stakeholders considered noteworthy.
- [Supportive Data](#) provides a list of baseline data indicators to support ACT-Funded Projects and local-level community coalition facilitators in assessing the need for one policy strategy over another in their community to support policy selection efforts. To support linkage to some of these data, please reference ACT and the EfC Initiative’s [“Utilizing Data to Improve Child Wellbeing Through Community Action”](#) resource.
- [Resources](#):
 - [Sample Policies](#) provide examples of scored sample or model policies that pair with the “Policy Strategy Indicator”. These examples have already been adopted and/or implemented by a [jurisdiction](#) and were considered as potential samples by the Model Policy Review Workgroup that could be useful to communities as they start the work to design a policy strategy that serves the community’s needs. Please note that not all “Policy Strategy Indicators” have a sample or model policy link at this time; a later iteration of this resource will endeavor to expand scored sample and model examples.
 - [Local Health Department Allies](#), where possible, share whether [Local Health Departments](#) may be providing education on the strategy to the community. It is important to reach out to the Local Public Health Department in the community to determine the scope of their efforts.

As a reminder, please note that all community indicators or assets are ranked equally. In other words, no one strategy is more important than another. This work is not intended to represent a policy recommendation or to appear to recommend focusing on one or more strategy at a time.

Community Action Area 1: Strengthening Economic Supports for Children and Families

Please note that policy strategies to strengthen economic supports for children and families are not standard or universal. The following ten Community Indicators and/or Assets pertaining to strengthening economic supports for children and families include citations that may challenge the efficacy of a certain policy strategies. Please consider that each Community Indicator and/or Community Asset is one method, and not the only or best method, to address challenges related to strengthening economic supports.

| Community Indicator and/or Asset | Sample Policy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>1.1 Limiting or Banning Predatory Financial Services: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that restricts the location and density of predatory service businesses (e.g., check cashing, payday lenders) through any of the following means: conditional use permits, zoning, permits, or direct regulation.^{24,25,26}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that limits or bans predatory financial services (e.g., check cashing, payday lending) in a target jurisdiction and provides incentives to minority and community-owned businesses that offer stable financial services with low-interest rates, public ownership opportunities, and/or local reinvestment opportunities. Resources are earmarked to support financial empowerment coaching and other similar programs that help families escape debt and build wealth.²⁷</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of families living under the federal poverty line • Number of check cashing/payday lending businesses • Number of minority and/or community-owned businesses • Number of programs that support financial empowerment coaching and/or provide other similar education | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ban Predatory Marketing Financial Services- Cupertino, CA</u> • <u>Financial Empowerment & Wealth Building Programs- Santa Ana, CA</u> |
| <p>1.2 Increasing Job Access and Training for People who Were Formerly Incarcerated and Other In-Need Populations: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that earmarks</p> | <p>A legislated policy that builds upon existing state law, AB 1008 “Ban the Box,” by supporting access to job opportunities and/or training for people who have been formerly incarcerated to reduce recidivism, raise household incomes, support access to stable and affordable housing, benefit overall</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of formerly incarcerated individuals • Median household income | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Banning the Box- San Francisco, CA</u> |

| Community Indicator and/or Asset | Sample Policy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>annual per capita funding dedicated to expanding access to jobs that pay a living wage, access to stable and affordable housing, and access to job training and placement programs.^{28,29,30}</p> | <p>community health, and earmark funds for programs that focus on this work. This strategy also offers targeted job training and placement in high wage-earning jobs to help people who were formerly incarcerated, people from low-income communities, communities of color, people who are LGBTQ, and youth in foster-care systems to find employment that provides a living wage.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of job training programs ● Number of youth involved in the foster system who are old enough to work ● % of individuals who are of a priority population ● % of individuals who are unemployed | |
| <p>1.3 Expanding Industry Zoning for Businesses that Provide Living Wages to Employees: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that expands the number, location, and/or density of businesses through any of the following means: conditional use permits, zoning, permits or licenses, or regulation.^{31,32}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that expands opportunities for increased zoning for business (in locations deemed appropriate through a General Plan process and informed by community coalitions or other forms of citizen review panels/task forces) and provides tax credits, or other similar incentives, to small businesses that build or relocate to the established business zone and offer jobs that provide a “living wage” to workers. The definition of “living wage” includes consideration for the “cost of living” of the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cost of living ● Number of small businesses ● Median household income ● Number of businesses that do not offer a living wage and benefits to employees | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |

| Community Indicator and/or Asset | Sample Policy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>1.4 Expanding Access to Living Wages and Benefits for Employees: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that implements a program offering incentives or stipends to encourage private adoption of “living wage” and benefit standards for employees of businesses that profit from public contracts, subsidies, or other public resources in the target jurisdiction through means such as: incentives, subsidies, tax assistance, etc. ^{33,34}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that sets a “living wage” and benefit standard for businesses that profit from public contracts, subsidies, or other public resources in the target jurisdiction. Assistance is offered in the form of tax breaks to small businesses that provide a living wage who consider the “cost of living” in the formula for determining what a “living wage” is and those that hire and contract locally from the target jurisdiction</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cost of living ● Median household income ● Number of small businesses ● Number of businesses that receive dollars from public contracts ● Number of businesses that do not pay a living wage and/or provide benefits to employees | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u><i>Incentives for Businesses with Meaningful Change Strategies- San Diego, CA</i></u> |
| <p>1.5 Incentivizing Businesses to Strengthen Employee Financial Security: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that offers tax credit incentives to businesses for adopting practices that promote strengthening household financial security and income supports through</p> | <p>A legislated policy that offers incentives to businesses in the form of tax credits in exchange for adopting “meaningful and sustainable practices” that promote strengthening household financial security, including income supports (e.g., childcare, living wages, expanded paid leave options, and/or measures that decrease the gender pay gap, etc.) to employees in the target jurisdiction. The definition of</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cost of living in in the jurisdiction ● Median household income ● Rate of use of childcare subsidies ● Number of businesses that currently meet the described conditions | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u><i>Incentives for Businesses with Meaningful Change Strategies- San Diego, CA</i></u> <p><i>Note: The Sample Policy for 1.4 was put forward as a sample for 1.5 also per reviewer request.</i></p> |

| Community Indicator and/or Asset | Sample Policy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>means such as paid childcare, payment of living wages, expanded paid leave options, and/or measures that decrease the gender pay gap. 35,36,37,38</p> | <p>“meaningful and sustainable practices” will be defined and by informed by local community coalitions or other forms of citizen review panels/taskforces. The definition of “living wage” includes consideration for the “cost of living” of the target jurisdiction.</p> | | |
| <p>1.6 Expanding Childcare Subsidies: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that supports disbursement of childcare subsidies to families with low and middle incomes for use in accredited daycare and childcare settings that is stronger than existing state and/or federal law.^{9,39,40,41,42}</p> | <p>A legislated policy, stronger than existing state and/or federal law, that provides an expansion of childcare subsidies provided to families with low and middle incomes for use in accredited daycare and childcare settings in the target jurisdiction to support workers and families who are often marginalized. Resources are earmarked to support facilities are available based on need and the provision of providing a “living wage” is extended to staff and teachers who are employed at childcare facilities. The definition of “living wage” includes consideration for the “cost of living” of the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of families under the federal poverty line in the jurisdiction ● Median household income ● Cost of living ● Number of households with children in the jurisdiction ● Rate of use of childcare subsidies ● Availability of space in affordable childcare centers measured by wait lists | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |
| <p>1.7 Compensating Employees for Insufficient Advance Notice for Schedule Changes: The number of</p> | <p>A legislated employee compensation policy for instances when “insufficient advance notice” is given for schedule changes that would result in a portion of hours lost, loss of “on-call hours”</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Median household income | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u><i>Insufficient Advance Notice Wage Protections- Emeryville, CA</i></u> |

| Community Indicator and/or Asset | Sample Policy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>jurisdictions with a policy that compensates employees for instances of insufficient advance notice by employers to changes in schedule that would result in a reduction of paid hours and maintains a forum with business partners and organizations that serve families who earn minimum wage.^{43,44,45,46,47}</p> | <p>or split shifts, and/or in an instance where an assigned scheduled shift ends early in the target jurisdiction. Establishes a forum for partnership with local businesses, local chambers of commerce, and/or organizations that serve families that earn minimum wage to ensure enhanced coordination and planning with businesses in policy implementation activities. The definition of “insufficient advance notice” will be informed by the input of community coalitions or other forms of citizen review panels/taskforces.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of businesses who pay employees minimum wage, have varying shift work schedules, and do not compensate for schedule changes that result in lost wages • Number of organizations that serve families that earn minimum wage | |
| <p>1.8 Requiring Advance Notice for Work Schedule Setting to Employees: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that requires that employers provide advanced notice to set and change schedules, provides notice when extra hours are available, and maintains a forum with business partners and organizations that serve families who earn minimum wage and/or</p> | <p>A legislated policy that requires employers provide “advance notice” to set and change work schedules and includes a provision that specifies if and when extra work hours are available, they be offered to employees that explicitly request such hours in the target jurisdiction. Establishes a forum for partnership with local businesses, local chambers of commerce, and/or organizations that serve families that earn minimum wage and/or work on behalf of families who are undocumented to ensure enhanced coordination and</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median household income • Number of businesses who pay employees minimum wage, have varying shift work schedules, and do not compensate for schedule changes that result in lost wages • Number of organizations that serve families that earn | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Employee Protections for Consistent Hours-San Francisco, CA</u> • <u>Employee Protections for Consistent Hours-Emeryville, CA</u> |

| Community Indicator and/or Asset | Sample Policy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|--|---|--|
| families who are undocumented. ^{11,48,49} | planning with businesses in policy implementation activities. | minimum wage and/or families who are undocumented | |
| 1.9 Providing Protections to Employees who are Caregivers: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that offers protections from retaliation to employees with caregiving responsibilities that request change in work hours, schedules, or location and maintains a forum with business partners and organizations that serve families who earn minimum wage and/or families who are undocumented. ^{9,50,51} | A legislated policy that offers protections from retaliation to employees with caregiving responsibilities that request change in work hours, schedules, or location in the target jurisdiction in order to perform caregiving responsibilities. Establishes a forum for partnership with local businesses, local chambers of commerce, and/or organizations that serve families that earn minimum wage or who work on behalf of families who are undocumented to ensure enhanced coordination and planning with businesses in policy implementation activities. | Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median household income • Number of businesses with a retaliation protection policy for employees with caregiving responsibilities • Number of organizations that serve families that earn minimum wage and/or families who are undocumented • Average number of children per household | Sample Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Employee Protections for Caregivers- San Francisco, CA</u> • <u>Employee Protections for Caregivers- Emeryville, CA</u> |
| 1.10 Removing/Reducing “High Pain, Low Gain” Fines and Fees: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that removes, and reduces “high pain, low gain” fines and fees that disproportionately impact women, children, | A legislated policy that assesses, removes, and reduces “high pain, low gain” fines and fees that disproportionately impact women, children, and families. This includes, but is not limited to, criminal justice fines and fees, jail/juvenile facilities fees, counties’ court fees, local jurisdictions’ late fees, etc. in the | Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of court cases involving women and children • Average cost of criminal justice fines and fees | Sample Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Reduction of Court & Criminal Misc. Fines and Fees- San Francisco, CA</u> |

| Community Indicator and/or Asset | Sample Policy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
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| and families, engages the community in the review of policies that are being considered for removal, and includes supports and funds for legal services and other community-based service navigation. ^{52,53,54,55} | target jurisdiction. Inclusion of supports and funds for legal services and other local community-based service navigation are allocated. Policies that are being considered for removal will be reviewed and informed by local community coalitions or other forms of citizen review panels/taskforces. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Average cost of jail/juvenile facilities fees ● Average cost of county court fees ● Average cost of local jurisdictions' court-related late fees | |

Community Action Area 2: Creating Protective Environments

Please note that policy strategies that create protective environments for children are not standard or universal. The following 20 Community Indicators and/or Assets pertaining to creating protective environments include citations that may challenge the efficacy of a certain policy strategies. Please consider that each Community Indicator and/or Community Asset is one method, and not the only or best method, to address challenges related to protective environments.

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|---|--|---|
| 2.1 Establishing County Child Death Review Teams: The number of single county-level jurisdictions with a policy that establishes and maintains a <u>Child Death Review Team (CDRT)</u> and directs funds from the completion of <u>Fatal Child Abuse and Neglect Reports</u> or prevention activities. ^{56,57,58} | A legislated policy that establishes a local (single county-level) Child Death Review Team (CDRT) that examines and reports all child deaths in the target jurisdiction. Members of the CDRT include a requirement for community member, pediatrician, and local police participation, at a minimum. Funds received from completion of Fatal Child Abuse and Neglect Surveillance (FCANS) reports are utilized by CDRT to undertake prevention activities for local and | Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of child deaths or near deaths ● Number of child deaths or near deaths due to maltreatment ● Number of child deaths by age, ethnic/racial groups, specific cause of injury | Sample Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Establish a County Child Death Review Team- Santa Clara</u> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|---|--|---|
| | sustainable change to improve child wellbeing. Findings and recommendations of the CDRT are published in an annual county report and made available to the community. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Average educational attainment ● Median household income | |
| <p>2.2 Establishing use of the CDE’s “School Climate Module” for the California Healthy Kids Survey through Local Control Accountability Plans: The percentage of <u>Local Control Accountability Plans</u> that include a voluntary policy to utilize the California Department of Education’s standardized “School Climate” module and publish and share that data with the school community.^{59,60,61}</p> | <p>Inclusion of a voluntary policy within the target jurisdiction’s <u>Local Educational Agency’s (LEA)</u>, Local Control Accountability Plan, that agrees to participation in the <u>California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)</u> utilizing the California Department of Education’s standardized “<u>School Climate</u>” module and ensures that the data is published and shared with the school community.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % of students reporting emotional distress, chronic sadness, and suicidal ideation ● Rates of tobacco use among youth ● Rates of alcohol consumption among youth ● Rates of violence and bullying ● % of youth participating in existing youth mentorship programs ● Number and types of existing of school-based student supports ● % of youth in foster care | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> <p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local Control Accountability Plan Resource, “<u>Strategies for Trauma-Informed School Communities: Practices to Improve Resiliency in School-Aged Children and Address Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)</u>” |
| <p>2.3 Establishing Trauma-Informed Organizational Policies and Practices: The percentage of public</p> | <p>A voluntary policy in the target jurisdiction for public and private institutions that establishes a comprehensive and ongoing trauma-</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>and private institutions that have adopted and/or implemented a voluntary, comprehensive, and ongoing trauma-informed organizational and service delivery policies and procedures consistent with the United States, Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) guidance: SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach in a target jurisdiction.^{62,63,64}</p> | <p>informed organizational and service delivery policies and procedures consistent with the United States, Department of Health and Human Services, SAMHSA guidance: SAMHSA's Concept of Trauma and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of organizations that offer trainings to develop trauma-informed policies and practices ● Number of organizations that implement trauma-informed policies and practices ● Number of organizations that implement evidence-based trauma screenings ● Number of organizations that have establish peer support services or programs ● Number of organizations that provide trauma-informed services | <p><i>inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i></p> |
| <p>2.4 Expanding the Ban on the Use Corporal Punishment Against Children Beyond School Settings: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that expands the state's existing ban on the use of</p> | <p>A legislated policy that expands the state's existing ban on the use of corporal punishment against children in schools to include the home setting and offers protection from members of a child's own family or caregiver in the target jurisdiction. The definition of corporal punishment will include</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rates of substantiated allegations of child maltreatment | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>corporal punishment against children in schools to include the home setting and offers protection from members of a child’s own family or caregiver, appoints a children’s ombudsman, and engages a community coalition to provide recommendations and guidance on enforcement and implementation considerations in the target jurisdiction.²¹</p> | <p>any form of physical punishment (e.g., spanking, slapping, pinching, or pulling; hitting with an object, such as a paddle, belt, hairbrush, whip, or stick; making someone eat soap, hot sauce, hot pepper, or other unpleasant substances) that a parent/caregiver utilizes to cause pain or discomfort in response to a child’s behaviors. Appointment of a local children’s ombudsman to review instances of abuse and neglect through a <u>culturally responsive</u> lens and employ the utilization of crisis response teams that respond to reports of corporal punishment to support the family to engage in non-violent forms of conflict resolution and support family preservation and reunification. Funds will be earmarked to support a community coalition or other forms of citizen review panels/taskforces to provide guidance and recommendations on enforcement and implementation of activities in a culturally responsive and sensitive manner.</p> | | |
| <p>2.5 Banning the Use of Pepper Spray on Children: The number of jurisdictions with a policy</p> | <p>A legislated policy that bans the use of pepper spray on individuals who are under the age of 18 and recognizes it as a chemical weapon</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to</p> | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|--|---|--|
| that bans the use of pepper spray on individuals who are under the age of 18 in the target jurisdiction, including in juvenile detention facilities. ^{65,66} | in the target jurisdiction, including in juvenile detention facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of instances of children who have been pepper sprayed in the last year, including in juvenile detention facilities | <i>inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |
| 2.6 Redefining Public Safety and Expanding the Direction of Resources to Support Children and Youth: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that updates or adds a definition of “public safety,” requires an examination of the jurisdictional budget to determine where funds could be redirected to youth services, and engages a youth coalition or other form of citizen review to participate in policymaking efforts. ^{67,68,69} | A legislated policy that redefines “public safety” to create a culturally responsive, safe environment that promotes equity, justice, and accountability and directs resources toward youth with the greatest need. This policy requires that municipal budgets traditionally appropriated to non-emergency services are examined for opportunities for reallocation to support youth development and youth-focused prevention activities. Requires that a youth coalition, or other forms of youth citizen review panels/taskforces, inform and engage in policymaking efforts. | Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of existing dollars set-aside for policing Number of existing services that support youth development and diversion and the number served annually % of youth who have been involved in the criminal justice systems for level offences Rates of crimes as compared to the annual police service budget | Sample Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u><i>Public Safety Resolution - Sacramento, CA</i></u> |
| 2.7 Adding a Jurisdictional Definition of “Trauma-Informed Practices and Approaches”: The number of jurisdictions | A jurisdictional definition that defines “trauma-informed practices and approaches” to include the promotion of a culture based on beliefs about community and individual resilience, | Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of jurisdictions who have adopted a | Sample Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>with a policy defining “trauma-informed practices and approaches” to include the promotion of a culture based on beliefs about community and individual resilience, recovery, and healing from community and individual trauma.^{70,71}</p> | <p>recovery, and healing from community and individual trauma.</p> | <p>definition for trauma-informed approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % of ACEs scores over 4 ● Cost of chronic illnesses and mental health care | <p><i>Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i></p> |
| <p>2.8 Expanding Support to Communities During Emergencies or Pandemics: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that expands and improves upon existing state laws that supports community members in the target jurisdiction in the case of an emergency or a pandemic such as provision of health and mental coverage to individuals exposed to a virus or natural disaster; addresses financial needs of those who may be unable to work or who experience a loss of income; and provides a</p> | <p>A legislated policy that expands and improves upon existing state laws that supports community members in the target jurisdiction in the case of an emergency or a pandemic. Includes provisions that provides health and mental coverage to individuals exposed to a virus or natural disaster, including dissemination of a vaccine; addresses financial needs of those who may be unable to work or who experience a loss of income; and provides a moratorium on evictions for housing and supports meeting basic needs. The process and recommendations are reviewed and informed by local community coalitions or other forms of citizen review panels/taskforces.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rates of illness, hospitalization, and/or vaccination ● % who could require a moratorium on eviction ● % experiencing housing instability due to pandemic or natural disaster ● % unemployed due to pandemic or natural disaster ● % of individuals with access to broadband services ● % of available ICU beds ● % of individuals with health care coverage | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>moratorium on evictions for housing and supports meeting basic needs; and engages local coalitions in decision-making.^{72,73,74,75,76,}</p> | | | |
| <p>2.9 Earmarking Funds for Crisis Response Teams: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that directs funds to “crisis response teams” comprised of social workers or other health professionals trained to respond to individuals and families experiencing a mental health crisis and/or in need of wraparound services in a culturally responsive manner.⁷⁷</p> | <p>A legislated policy that earmarks funds to support “crisis response teams” comprised of social workers or other health professionals trained to respond to individuals and families experiencing mental health crisis and/or in need of wraparound services in a culturally responsive manner in the target jurisdiction. The definition of “culturally responsive” will be informed by the input of community coalitions or other forms of citizen review panels/taskforces.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of violent crimes ● Number of non-emergency calls received in the previous year ● Cost of services provided by first responders ● Number of individuals with mental health crises or illness ● Number of individuals who are experiencing housing instability ● Number of suicide attempts and deaths by suicide ● Number of intentional and unintentional child fatalities | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Crisis Response Teams - San Francisco, CA</u> |
| <p>2.10 Earmarking Funds for Youth Crisis Response Teams: The</p> | <p>A legislated policy that earmarks funds to support youth crisis response teams of social workers</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A sample or model policy was not</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>number of jurisdictions with a policy that directs funds to youth crisis response teams of social workers and other health professionals trained to respond to at-risk youth experiencing a mental health crisis and/or in need of wraparound services in a culturally responsive manner.^{78,79,80,81}</p> | <p>and others that provide wraparound services in a culturally responsive manner to reach youth experiencing homelessness, youth in living situations with domestic and sexual violence, foster youth, youth aging out of the foster system, youth with mental illness or youth living with a family member experiencing mental illness, young people with a family member who is incarcerated, and families with children with disabilities in the target jurisdiction. The definition of “culturally responsive” will be informed by the input of community coalitions or other forms of citizen review panels/taskforces.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of violent crimes ● Number of non-emergency calls received in the previous year ● Cost of services provided by first responders ● Number of youth who are unhoused or experiencing housing instability ● Number of youth living in situations with domestic and sexual violence ● Number of youth in foster system ● Number of youth aging out of the foster system ● Number of youth experiencing a mental illness or who have experienced a mental health crisis ● Number of youth living with someone with mental illness ● Number of youth with a family member who is incarcerated ● Number of families with children with disabilities and/or special health care needs | <p><i>selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i></p> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|---|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of intentional and unintentional child fatalities | |
| <p>2.11 Expand Existing State Policies that Offer Families “Bonus Dollars” for Healthy Foods: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that expands on existing state policies that incentivize offering individuals with a low socio-economic status "bonus dollars" or matching funds to purchase healthy foods and hygiene items that can be redeemed at farmers markets, grocery stores, mobile markets, or Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA) shares. ^{82,83,84}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that expands on existing state policies that incentivize offering individuals with a low socio-economic status "bonus dollars" or matching funds to purchase healthy foods and hygiene items (e.g., diapers, toilet paper, toothpaste, feminine hygiene products) that can be redeemed at farmers markets, grocery stores, mobile markets, or Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA) shares in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Median household incomes ● Number of families below the federal poverty line ● % eligible for CalFresh, WIC, and other social safety net resources ● Number of children experiencing poverty ● # of food deserts and/or food “swamps” ⁸⁵ ● Number of businesses (i.e., food outlets) who would be impacted | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Bonus Dollars, Matching Funds for Healthy Foods- San Francisco, CA</u> |
| <p>2.12 Establishing “Healthy Zoning” Policies: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that designates healthy youth zoning areas in areas frequented by youth</p> | <p>A legislated healthy “youth” zoning policy that increases access to healthy food in areas frequented by young people by limiting commercial food retail (e.g., convenience stores), or allowing “as-of-right” incentives to those businesses, within 500 feet</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of schools impacted ● Number of retailers impacted | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Healthy Zoning Policy - Concord, MA</u> <p>Local Health Department Allies:</p> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
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| <p>and expands the allowance of the designation of community food gardens and/or farmers markets. 85,86,87,88,89,90,</p> | <p>from schools and controls the food environment to expand the allowance of the designation of community food gardens and farmers markets in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates of food insecurity • Rates of use of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and CalFresh access/EBT use • Healthy Stores for a Healthy Community Data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Funded Projects • Tobacco Control Funded Projects may be working on healthy youth zoning policies |
| <p>2.13 Establishing “Healthy Procurement” Policies: The number of jurisdictions with a healthy food procurement policy that creates or improves upon existing municipal nutrition standards and offers incentives for compliance and adherence to those nutrition standards through a healthy retail recognition program.^{91,92,93}</p> | <p>A legislated healthy food procurement policy that creates or improves upon existing municipal nutrition standards and offers incentives for compliance and adherence to those nutrition standards through a healthy retail recognition program provision with defined standards and criteria incorporating two or more community partners in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of retailers impacted • Rates of food insecurity • Rates of use of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and CalFresh access/EBT • Healthy Stores for a Healthy Community Data | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Food Procurement - San Francisco, CA <p>Local Health Department Allies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention funded projects • Tobacco Control funded projects may be working on healthy retail recognition programs |
| <p>2.14 Establishing “Healthy Retail” Policies: The number of jurisdictions that establish and allocate funds for</p> | <p>Inclusion of elements within the General Plan that establishes and earmarks funds for enforcement of a healthy retail policy that incentivizes retailers (e.g., store re-design,</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median household incomes | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|--|---|--|
| enforcement of a healthy retail policy that incentivizes retailers to implement minimum healthy food and beverage standards as defined by the General Plan and the local coalition. ^{94,95,96} | modernization of equipment, supportive technical assistance) in the target jurisdiction to implement minimum healthy food and beverage standards as defined by the General Plan and the local coalition. Retailers will be supported in their compliance efforts and recognized through a healthy retail recognition program provision within the General Plan that names those defined standards and criteria in the target jurisdiction. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of families below the federal poverty line • % eligible for CalFresh, WIC, and other social safety net resources • Number of children experiencing poverty • % of food deserts and/or food “swamps”⁸⁵ • Number of businesses (i.e., food outlets) who would be impacted | <p><i>Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i></p> <p>Local Health Department Allies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Funded Projects • Tobacco Control Funded Projects may be working on healthy retail policies |
| <p>2.15 Establishing “Healthy Vending” Policies: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that establishes a healthy vending policy that creates or implements municipal nutrition standards and offers incentives for compliance to those nutrition standards through a healthy retail recognition program provision.^{97,98,99,100}</p> | A legislated healthy vending policy that creates or implements municipal nutrition standards and offers incentives for compliance and adherence to those nutrition standards through a healthy retail recognition program provision with defined standards and criteria incorporating two or more community partners in the target jurisdiction. | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools impacted • Rates of food insecurity • Rates of youth obesity and diabetes | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Healthy Vending Policy - Oakland, CA</u> |
| <p>2.16 Providing Joint Use Policies of School Playing Fields, Playgrounds, and</p> | A legislated “joint-use” policy with schools, school districts, and/or other similar organizations to allow playing fields, playgrounds, and recreation | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Joint-Use Agreement of</u> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Recreation Centers: The number of jurisdictions with a “joint-use” policy with schools, school districts, and/or other similar organizations to allow playing fields, playgrounds, and recreation centers that can be utilized by community residents when schools or campuses are closed.¹⁰¹</p> | <p>centers that can be utilized by community residents when schools or campuses are closed. Where necessary, adopt regulatory and legislative policies to address liability issues that might block implementation in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools impacted • Rates of youth obesity and diabetes | <p><u>Facilities - Redwood City, CA</u></p> |
| <p>2.17 Establishing a “Complete Streets or Safe Routes to School and Community” Plan”: The percentage of jurisdictions with a “Complete Streets or Safe Routes to School and Community” Plan that supports planning, building, and maintaining a network of sidewalks and street crossings and creates a safe and comfortable walking environment that connects schools, parks, and other destinations.^{102, 103, 104, 105, 106}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that establishes a “Complete Streets or Safe Routes to School and Community” Plan that supports planning, building, and maintaining a network of sidewalks and street crossings and creates a safe and comfortable walking environment that connects schools, parks, and other destinations in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools impacted • Rates of accidents that involve youth, pedestrians, or bicycles • Violent crime data • Distance of parks and recreational areas to schools and housing • Number of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance lawsuits brought against the city | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Complete Streets - Cleveland Heights, OH</u> <p>Local Health Department Allies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Transportation |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>2.18 Increasing and Maintaining Open Spaces: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that directs resources toward equitable park access to establish, maintain, and repair current open spaces while also expanding the recreation areas in “park poor” neighborhoods. 107, 108, 109, 110</p> | <p>A legislated policy that earmarks funds and resources for equitable park access to establish, maintain, and repair current open spaces while also expanding the recreation areas in “park poor” and underserved neighborhoods to meet the long-term needs to support the physical and mental health of the community in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates of crime • “Park poor” areas (CalEnviroScreen) • Distance of parks and recreational areas to schools and housing • Rates of youth obesity and diabetes | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |
| <p>2.19 Stipulating Child Well-Being as a Right in the Community’s General Plan: The number of jurisdictions that include elements that promote child wellbeing as a right, such as access for all children to safe spaces to play, access for parents to affordable early education facilities, daycares, and other spaces where children of all abilities learn and are cared for in the General Plan. 111, 112, 113, 114</p> | <p>Inclusion of elements within the General Plan that stipulate inclusion of elements that promote child wellbeing as a right in the target jurisdiction’s General Plan. Policy provisions ensures access for all children (e.g., including those with special health care needs, children in the foster care system) to safe spaces to play, access for parents to affordable early education facilities, daycares, and other spaces where children of all abilities learn and are cared for as part of the larger plan to build local infrastructure in the target jurisdiction. This policy includes a provision that appoints a local children’s ombudsman to review and</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of children with special health care needs • Prevalence of children in the foster care system • Cost of early education and daycare facilities • Prevalence of Positive Childhood Experiences (PCE)/School Climate Data (CHKS) | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|--|--|---|
| | respond to the needs that arise. As a baseline definition is required that defines “child wellbeing” local community coalitions or other forms of citizen review panels/taskforces will be engaged to develop a definition. | | |
| <p>2.20 Earmarking Resources to Support Physical Distancing Needs during Pandemics: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that directs funds to support physical distancing needs during a pandemic, addresses the need for materials only used for individual children, supplements free or sliding scale childcare spaces, improves facilities where young children are cared for, and supports staff development and living wage provision. ¹¹⁵</p> | <p>A legislated policy that earmarks funds and resources that support physical distancing needs during a pandemic, addresses the need for materials (e.g., toys, school supplies) only used for individual children in early care and education settings. This policy supports efforts to expand free or sliding scale childcare spaces, improves facilities where young children are cared for, and invests in the staff who care for young children through professional development opportunities and provides living wages in the target jurisdiction. The definition of “living wage” includes consideration for the “cost of living” of the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cost of living ● Median household income ● Number of dependents in household ● Rates of COVID-19 positivity ● Number of people who qualify for free or sliding scale or subsidized childcare | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |

Community Action Area 3: Promoting Healthy Child Development

Please note that policy strategies that promote healthy child development are not standard or universal. The following nine Community Indicators and/or Assets pertaining to promoting healthy child development include citations that may challenge the

efficacy of a certain policy strategies. Please consider that each Community Indicator and/or Community Asset is one method, and not the only or best method, to address challenges related to supporting healthy child development.

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>3.1 Integrating Elements that Promote Child Wellbeing in Jurisdictional General Plans: The number of jurisdictions that include built environment components that promote child wellbeing (e.g., safety, connectedness, ability to thrive) and requires a “community driven” long-term vision for walking and bicycling and other health promotion elements (including those that consider children with special health care needs) in the General Plan.^{116,117,118,119}</p> | <p>Inclusion of elements within the General Plan that include built environment components that promote child wellbeing (e.g., safety, connectedness, ability to thrive, children with special health care needs) though an equity lens and requires a “community driven” long-term vision for walking and bicycling in the community that guides adoption and implementation in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of violent crimes ● % of affordable housing ● Number of people who commute (e.g., walking, biking) ● Number of food deserts designations ● Community walkability metric | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup</i> <p>Local Health Department Allies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Funded Projects. |
| <p>3.2 Earmarking Resources to Support Implementation of Existing State Gun Violence Prevention Laws: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that funds implementation</p> | <p>A legislated policy that earmarks resources/allocations to support implementation activities that educate community members on existing state policies that prevent gun violence (e.g., gun violence restraining orders, safe storage of guns) in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % of adult and youth deaths (i.e., homicides, suicides, and accidents) as a result of firearms | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u><i>Funds for Implementation of State Gun Safety Laws - Oakland, CA</i></u> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>of existing state policies that prevent gun violence such as <u>gun violence restraining orders</u> and safe storage of guns. ^{120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125}</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of gun violence restraining orders issued in the jurisdiction • Annual numbers of previous gun convictions | |
| <p>3.3 Earmarking Resources to Educate Community Members of Safe Storage of Medicine Practices: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that funds programs that educate community members about safe storage of medication. ^{125, 126, 127, 128}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that earmarks resources/allocations to support adoption and implementation of efforts that educate community members about the need for safe storage of medication.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatal or non-fatal overdoses by age group and substance | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |
| <p>3.4 Expanding Resources for Coping and Problem-Solving Skills, Parenting Skills, and Family Relationship Programs in LEA LCAPs: The percentage of Local Control Accountability Plans (LCAP) in the target jurisdiction that include a voluntary policy that provides support and resources for expansion of</p> | <p>Inclusion of a voluntary policy within the Local Educational Agency’s (LEA) Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP) that includes support and resources for expansion of teaching coping and problem-solving skills, parenting skills, and family relationship programs in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of LCAPs that include parenting skills and family relationship programs | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> <p>Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Control Accountability Plan Resource, <u>“Strategies for Trauma-Informed School</u> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>teaching coping and problem-solving skills, parenting skills, and family relationship programs. 125, 129, 130, 131</p> | | | <p><u>Communities: Practices to Improve Resiliency in School-Aged Children and Address ACEs</u>"</p> |
| <p>3.5 Expand Resources for Social Emotional and Early Learning Programs in LEA LCAPs: The percentage of Local Control Accountability Plans (LCAP) in the target jurisdiction that include a voluntary policy that provides support and resources for expansion of social emotional and early learning programs. 125, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136</p> | <p>Inclusion of a voluntary policy within the Local Educational Agency's (LEA) Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP) that includes support and resources for expansion of social emotional and early learning programs in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of LEAs that include social emotional and early learning programs | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> • Local Control Accountability Plan Resource, "<u>Strategies for Trauma-Informed School</u> <u>Communities: Practices to Improve Resiliency in School-Aged Children and Address ACEs</u>" |
| <p>3.6 Creating an "Early Learning City": The number of jurisdictions with a policy that commits to the adoption of principles of an "early learning city" to engage the community in a</p> | <p>A legislated policy or resolution that commits to the adoption of principles of an "early learning city" to engage the community (e.g., parents, teachers) in a "meaningful way" to build a community support system that works to improve early childhood education in the targeted jurisdiction</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of high quality licensed childcare spaces and # of children needing childcare | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Early Learning City-Pasadena, CA</u> • <u>Early Development Instrument (EDI) Resource</u> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>“meaningful way” and builds a community support system that works to improve early childhood education. ^{137,138}</p> | <p>so that children will be equipped to resolve problems and assume leadership roles. An annual report is published and shares outcome indicators. The principles of an “early learning city” and what “meaningful engagement” looks like will be established and defined by a community coalition or other form of citizen review panel/taskforce in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % of children enrolled in early childhood transition programs (e.g., preschool or transitional kindergarten) ● % of children ready for kindergarten ● % of families enrolled in benefit programs (e.g., Medicaid, CalFresh, Lifeline, CalWorks) ● # of <u>community-level ACEs</u> | |
| <p>3.7 Providing Support to Individuals After a Suicide Attempt: The percentage of public and private hospitals and treatment centers that have adopted and/or implemented a voluntary, comprehensive, and ongoing emergency department (ED) follow-up program(s) to support individuals after a suicide attempt with service delivery policies and procedures consistent with the United States Department of Health and</p> | <p>A voluntary organizational policy that has adopted and/or implemented a voluntary, comprehensive, and ongoing emergency department (ED) follow-up program(s) to support individuals after a suicide attempt with service delivery policies and procedures consistent with the United States Department of Health and Human Services, <u>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Mental Health Services guidance</u> in a target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● County-level data on self-harm, suicide attempts, and deaths by suicide ● Number of public and private hospitals and treatment centers that use SAMHSA’s <u>After an Attempt</u> guidance for “gold star” ED follow-up programs | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Mental Health Services guidance. 125, 139, 140</p> | | | |
| <p>3.8 Requiring a Policy for First Responders to Conduct Domestic Violence Screening: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that requires that an evidence-based screen is conducted by first responders responding to domestic violence calls to ask about known risk factors for a violent relationship and that individuals who are positive screens are connected to a local domestic violence advocate.^{141, 142}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that requires that an evidence-based screen is conducted by first responders who are responding to domestic violence calls to ask about known risk factors for a violent relationship. Individuals who score high (i.e., they are in high danger) are immediately and proactively connected to a domestic violence (DV) advocate in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of services provided by first responders • Rates of DV • DV shelters in the area with trained DV advocates | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |
| <p>3.9 Creating Equitable Access to Tele-Mental Health Services: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that bans practices that create</p> | <p>A legislated policy that bans practices that create inequities to access to technology (e.g., broadband service networks, hardware) and ensures access to tele-mental and health services and provides incentivizes or</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households without access to broadband service | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|---|---|--|
| inequities to access to technology (e.g., broadband service networks, hardware) and ensure access to tele-mental and health services and provides incentives or other forms of tax credits to service providers that offer low-cost services to underserved neighborhoods. ^{143, 144, 145} | other forms of tax credits to service providers that offer low-cost services to underserved neighborhoods in the target jurisdiction. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median cost of internet service | <i>Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |

Community Action Area 4: Youth Development and Civic Engagement

Please note that policy strategies that support youth development and civic engagement are not standard or universal. The following five Community Indicators and/or Assets pertaining to youth development and civic engagement include citations that may challenge the efficacy of a certain policy strategies. Please consider that each Community Indicator and/or Community Asset is one method, and not the only or best method, to address challenges related to supporting youth development and civic engagement.

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|---|---|--|
| 4.1 Requiring a Community Coalition/Advisory Board to be Consulted on Policy Making: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that requires that a community coalition or advisory body is in | A legislated policy that requires that a community coalition or advisory body is in place and consulted on local-level policymaking and decision-making and charged with defining the problems and the solutions that address childhood adversity and violence and resource allocations are | Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of substantiated cases of child maltreatment Number of children in foster care | Sample Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Community-led Coalition, Council (Adult) - San Luis Obispo, CA</u> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>place and consulted on local-level policymaking, decision-making, and funding considerations pertaining to violence prevention and/or improving child wellbeing. ^{146, 147}</p> | <p>earmarked to support the body’s facilitation in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percent of children who are disproportionately placed in foster care ● Rates of child/adolescent emergency department visits due to self-harm injuries ● Rate of housing instability ● Median household income | |
| <p>4.2 Requiring a Youth Coalition/Youth Advisory Board to be Consulted on Policy Making: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that requires that a youth coalition or youth advisory body is in place and is consulted on policymaking, decision-making, and funding considerations pertaining to violence prevention and/or improving child wellbeing. ^{148, 149}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that requires that a youth coalition or youth advisory body is in place and consulted on local-level policymaking and decision-making. It is charged with helping to define the problems and recommending solutions that address childhood adversity and prevent violence and resource allocations are earmarked to support the body’s facilitation in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of existing youth advocacy programs ● % of youth experiencing homelessness ● Rates of youth violence/police interactions | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Youth-led Coalition, Council - Sacramento, CA</u> |
| <p>4.3 Earmarking Funds to Support and Expand Youth Development</p> | <p>A legislated policy that earmarks an allocation of resources to support youth development activities, such as</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Physical Activities that Support Youth</u> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Activities: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that directs funds to support youth development activities, such as bike kitchens, bike exchanges, skate parks, or other wheeled means of travel, that encourage physical activity and supports other related youth development programs and community advocacy opportunities.</p> <p>150, 151</p> | <p>bike kitchens, bike exchanges, skate parks, or other wheeled means of travel, that encourage physical activity (e.g., skateboards, bikes), and include at-risk youth in buying, building and repairing bikes; trips for youth for excursions; programs focused on advocating for and improving local food systems; and/or youth participation in consulting/reviewing municipal plans and budget approval in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of existing youth mentorship programs ● Number of existing extracurricular programs available to youth ● Rates of youth obesity and diabetes ● Number of public recreational areas in jurisdiction ● Rates of school attendance ● Rates of school performance ● Rates of youth gang involvement ● Rates of youth tobacco use ● Rates of youth alcohol consumption | <p><u><i>Development- Kings County, CA</i></u></p> |
| <p>4.4 Creating, Increasing, and Improving Access to Youth Mentorship Programs: The percentage of Local Control Accountability Plans (LCAP) in the target jurisdiction that include a voluntary policy that</p> | <p>Inclusion of a voluntary policy within the Local Educational Agency’s (LEA) Local Control Accountability Plan (LCAP) that expands and provides support and resources for expanded youth mentorship programs and leadership development opportunities in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of youth mentorship programs ● Number of existing youth extracurricular activities with | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> <p>Resource:</p> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|---|--|---|
| expands and provides support and resources for expanded youth mentorship programs and leadership development opportunities in the target jurisdiction. ^{152, 153, 154} | | opportunities for leadership development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Control Accountability Plan Resource, “Strategies for Trauma-Informed School Communities: Practices to Improve Resiliency in School-Aged Children and Address ACEs” |
| 4.5 Closing Juvenile Detention Centers: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that closes juvenile detention centers and establishes a task force to develop home-like and rehabilitative centers in a jurisdiction to house youth who commit a criminal offense, including a secure site for those who pose a public safety threat. ^{155, 156, 157} | A legislated policy that mandates the closure of juvenile detention centers and establishes a task force to develop home-like and rehabilitative centers in a jurisdiction to house youth who commit a criminal offense, including a secure site for those who pose a public safety threat. | Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of privatized and non-privatized juvenile detention centers Number of violent crimes committed by youth offenders Number of non-violent crimes committed by youth offenders Cost of incarceration | Sample Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juvenile Detention Center Closure - San Francisco, CA |

Community Action Area 5: Access to Safe and Stable Housing

Please note that policy strategies to increase Access to Safe and Stable Housing are not standard or universal. Current literature suggests that any policy initiative to prevent displacement and increase access to affordable housing must be robust and locally informed and community driven.¹⁵⁸ The following ten Community Indicators pertaining to housing

include citations that may challenge the efficacy of a certain policy strategies. Please consider that each Community Indicator is one method, and not the only or best method, to improve local housing challenges.

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>5.1 Preserving Existing Affordable Housing: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that preserves existing housing at affordable levels or requires replacement of existing units (when preserving units is impossible) at the same affordability levels, in perpetuity.^{158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that preserves existing housing at affordable levels or requires replacement of existing units (when preserving units is impossible) at the same affordability levels, in perpetuity in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Median household income ● Cost of living ● Number of housing available at affordable rates compared to need ● Average monthly rent ● % of renters in the jurisdiction ● Rates of children and families experiencing housing instability or homelessness | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Preserve Existing Affordable Housing - Santa Clara, CA</u> |
| <p>5.2 Expanding Access to Affordable Housing: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that expands the quantity of affordable and/or supportive and transitional housing available to individuals and families and allocates funds to support case management or other similar supports to sustain housing.^{31, 164, 165, 166}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that expands the quantity of affordable and/or supportive and transitional housing available to individuals and families, particularly pregnant people, those with young children, survivors of domestic violence, and formerly incarcerated individuals, proportional to the need in the target jurisdiction. It earmarks funds to support case management or other similar supports to sustain housing.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of housing units available at affordable rates compared to need ● % of available transitional housing units ● Number of families with a formerly incarcerated individual ● Average monthly rent | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Expansion of Transitional Housing - Los Angeles, CA</u> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|---|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates of children and families experiencing housing instability or homelessness | |
| <p>5.3 Protecting Renters with Low-Income: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that protects existing renters with low incomes who reside in multi-unit housing or single-family homes from “rent burdening” .^{31, 159, 164, 167, 168, 169}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that protects existing renters with low incomes (i.e., families whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the median family income in an area) who reside in multi-unit housing or single-family homes from “rent burdening” in the target jurisdiction.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median household income • Cost of living • Number of housing available at affordable rates compared to need • Average monthly rent • % of renters in the jurisdiction • Rates of children and families experiencing housing instability or homelessness | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Exclusion of Rent-Burdening- Culver City, CA</i> • <i>Exclusion of Rent-Burdening- Sacramento, CA</i> |
| <p>5.4 Incentivizing the Building of Affordable Housing: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that commits the Planning Commission to amend zoning as needed and approve sufficient housing stock/units to meet the current and anticipated workforce needs and</p> | <p>A legislated policy that commits the Planning Commission to amend zoning as needed and approve sufficient housing stock/units to meet the jurisdiction’s current and anticipated workforce needs. Incentivizes or commits public resources to support the production of affordable housing as defined by <u>HSC 500.52.5</u> as not more than 30% of</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median household income • Cost of living • Number of housing available at affordable rates compared to need • Average monthly rent | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|---|---|--|
| incentivizes or commits public resources to support the production of affordable housing, proportional to need. <small>31,165,166</small> | gross household income, proportional to need. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of renters in the jurisdiction • Rates of children and families experiencing housing instability or homelessness | |
| 5.5 Requiring Minimum Affordable Housing Units in Community Zoning: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that requires that community zoning allocates a percentage of the units in any new housing project at an affordability level. ^{166,170} | A legislated policy that requires that community zoning allocates a percentage of the units in any new housing project at an affordability level no greater than 80% of the median household income in the target jurisdiction. | Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Median household income • Cost of living • Number of housing available at affordable rates compared to need • Average monthly rent • % of renters in the jurisdiction • Rates of children and families experiencing housing instability or homelessness | Sample Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |
| 5.6 Creating Community Land Trusts: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that commits public land or buildings to <u>Community Land Trusts (CLT)</u> , supports CLT financing, and/or supports | A legislated policy that commits public land or buildings to Community Land Trusts (CLT), supports CLT financing, and/or supports the infrastructure of CLTs and is managed by the community in the target jurisdiction. | Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates of children and families experiencing housing instability or homelessness | Sample Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A sample or model policy was not selected for inclusion by the Model Policy Scoring Workgroup.</i> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|---|--|--|--|
| the infrastructure of CLTs. 171,172,173 | | | |
| <p>5.7 Earmarking Resources for Tenant Rights Education: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that directs resources to support implementation activities and enforcement of the tenant rights promised under AB 1482 to access to legal aid and education that ensures individuals and families are informed of their rental rights and provided with guidance in the instance of eviction proceedings.^{174, 175}</p> | <p>A legislated policy that earmarks financial resources to support implementation activities and enforcement of the tenant rights promised under AB 1482 to access legal aid (i.e., representation and/or consultation) and education that ensures individuals and families are informed of their rental rights and provided with guidance in the instance of eviction proceedings in the target jurisdiction. A coalition of community members are established and resources directed to support the facilitation of the coalition to collect their guidance and review progress of implementation activities.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Median household income ● Cost of living ● Number of housing available at affordable rates compared to need ● Average monthly rent ● % of renters in the jurisdiction ● Rates of children and families experiencing housing instability or homelessness | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Implementation of Access to Legal Aid and Tenant Right Protections- Oakland, CA</u> |
| <p>5.8 Enacting Inclusionary Zoning Policies: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that addresses issues with land development codes that can make building affordable and multifamily housing difficult by waiving many requirements and grant incentives in exchange for building</p> | <p>A legislated policy that addresses the barriers in the jurisdiction’s land development code that can make building affordable and multifamily housing difficult by waiving many requirements and grant incentives in exchange for building housing that meets the program’s criteria. Zoning restrictions are loosened and incentives provided to allow for higher density of affordable and mixed-income developments.</p> | <p>Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Median household income ● Cost of living ● Number of housing available at affordable rates compared to need ● Cost of average monthly rent | <p>Sample Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Inclusionary Zoning Policy - Oakland, CA</u> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|---|---|---|
| housing that meets the program's criteria and offers incentives to encourage affordable and mixed-income developments. ^{176,177} | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % of renters in the jurisdiction ● Rates of children and families experiencing housing instability or homelessness | |
| 5.9 Preventing Pandemic- related Evictions: The number of jurisdictions with a policy that establishes a moratorium on housing evictions, based on need, which prevents any resident from being evicted due to a loss of income related to a business closure, loss of working hours or wages, layoffs, or out-of-pocket medical costs caused by a pandemic. ^{178,179,180} | A legislated policy that enacts a jurisdiction-wide moratorium on housing evictions, based on need, which prevents any resident from being evicted due to a loss of income related to a business closure, loss of working hours or wages, layoffs, or out-of-pocket medical costs caused by a pandemic. | Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Median household income ● Cost of living ● Cost of average monthly rent ● % of renters in the jurisdiction ● Unemployment rates ● Rates of COVID-19 positivity ● Rates of children and families experiencing housing instability or homelessness | Sample Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>COVID-19 Related Eviction Moratorium- Santa Clara, CA</u> ● <u>COVID-19 Related Eviction Moratorium- Oakland, CA</u> |
| 5.10 Creating a Comprehensive Housing Plan: The number of jurisdictions with a legislated policy that requires a Comprehensive Housing Plan that names specific strategies and | A legislated policy that mandates that a Comprehensive Housing Plan is utilized in community planning to act as a roadmap with specific strategies and actions that will position the target jurisdiction to establish and reach goals for affordable housing that are based on need. A coalition of | Helpful jurisdictional data to be aware of could include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Median household income ● Cost of living | Sample Housing Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Comprehensive Housing Plan - Austin, TX</u> |

| Community Indicators and Assets | Policy Strategy Example | Supportive Data | Resources |
|--|---|---|------------------|
| <p>actions that will position the target jurisdiction to establish and reach goals for affordable housing that are based on need.^{165, 181, 182, 183}</p> | <p>community members is established, and resources are directed to support the facilitation of the coalition to collect guidance and support review and progress of activities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of housing available at affordable rates compared to need • Cost of average monthly rent • % of renters in the jurisdiction • Rates of children and families experiencing housing instability or homelessness | |

Appendices

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

- [Affordable Housing](#) – According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, affordable “housing is defined as housing for which the occupant is paying no more than 30 percent of gross income for housing costs, including utilities.”¹⁸⁴
- [Authentic Community Engagement](#) – A form of participatory social action that integrates marginalized community members as research partners that help reduce or eliminate injustices and/or inequities that have been identified by the community themselves. Participants support the policy development process in prioritizing, developing, and implementing research or policy design. Community members are recognized as experts and share leadership with the organization or institution leading the engagement.¹⁸⁵
- [California Healthy Kids Survey](#) – The California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) is an anonymous, confidential survey of school climate and safety, student wellness, and youth resiliency. It is administered to students at grades five, seven, nine, and eleven. It enables schools and communities to collect and analyze data regarding local youth health risks and behaviors, school connectedness, school climate, protective factors, and school violence.¹⁸⁶
- [Child Death Review Teams](#) – Child death review teams (CDRTs) are “diverse, multidisciplinary groups of professionals who come together to understand the complex and multifaceted factors surrounding the death of a child”.¹⁸⁷
- [City Budget](#) – There are various definitions that can define what a city budget is or could be. One source defines a city budget as a transparent spending plan that represents the City Council’s priorities and reflects available revenue for accomplishing a variety of services over a given time frame.¹⁸⁸ The fiscal plan can include:
 - an explanation of the services, activities, programs and projects to be provided by the City to the citizens;
 - the resultant expenditure requirements; and
 - the resources available for meeting the expenditure requirements.
- [Community-driven](#) – Any action or initiative that is informed and led by community residents that are directly impacted. The community residents are at every step of the decision-making process. The World Bank elaborates that community-driven development is an “approach to local development that gives control over planning decisions and investment resources to community groups (including local governments). It is a powerful, effective instrument for empowering communities and delivering services to otherwise under-served populations.”¹⁸⁹

- [Community Land Trust or Land Trust](#) – According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, a community land trust is a coalition of community leaders that hold legal and equitable title to housing property through the real estate ownership arranged by the Land Trust as an organization.¹⁸⁴ The purpose of community ownership over real estate is to control the rent and affordability of housing to preserve the neighborhood and prevent displacement. A community land trust tends to have a 501(c)(3) nonprofit status.
- [Cost of Living](#) – The amount of money a person needs to pay for everyday necessities like food, clothing, a place to live, transportation, doctors’ and dentists’ services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The standardized cost of living often references the Consumer Price Index calculated by the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹⁹⁰
- [Culturally Responsive](#) – The ability to acknowledge, respond to, and celebrate fundamental cultures in efforts to meaningfully attend to and address the cultural context of the community. This includes including cultural interests and preferences in the curriculum, establishing a safe, inclusive, and respectful learning environment, employing teaching approaches based on cross-disciplinary and cross-cultural concepts, and promoting justice and equity in society.¹⁹¹
- [Decisionmakers](#) – A decisionmaker is an official (elected, appointed, or hired) who is responsible for making the decision on a proposal. This decisionmaker can take many different forms, from a member of the Board of Supervisors of a nonprofit, to a chair of an advisory board, to an elected Councilmember of a city council. These are examples of key stakeholders whose actions will have great impact on the outcomes of community programs, advocacy campaigns, or other policy development strategies.¹⁹²
- [Earmark](#) – A legislative provision that directs fund to be spent on specific projects (or directs specific exemptions from taxes or mandated fees). Though earmarking is banned, the use of this term is to reference securing funds to be allocated for specific projects that serve a particular aspect of child wellbeing.¹⁹³
- [Fatal Child Abuse and Neglect Surveillance System](#) – The California program was established in 2000 by the CDPH/IVPB to carry out the mandate to track data on fatal child abuse and neglect cases ([Penal Code §11174.32](#)). This work concluded in 2008 when funding for this program was cut from the state budget; however, CDPH/IVPB provides limited reimbursement to county-level CDRT’s who voluntarily enter child death review cases into the [National Fatality Review Case Reporting System](#). The National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention is the “technical support and data center serving Child Death Review (CDR) and Fetal and Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) programs throughout the United States”.¹⁹⁴

- [General Plan](#) – A General Plan is a comprehensive policy document that informs future land use decisions. These policies assist decision makers as they review planning approvals for a new project or consider a proposed ordinance or policy. All cities in California are required to develop a General Plan.”¹⁹⁵
- [Grandfathering](#) - A grandfather clause or "grandfathering" is a provision in which exceptions from new regulations or requirements are allowed for some or all individuals or businesses already operating at the time the new requirements are enacted.
- [Gun Violence Restraining Orders](#) - Is a “court order that prohibits someone from having a gun, ammunition or magazines (ammunition storage and feeding devices). It can order someone to:
 - Not have (possess or own) a gun, ammunition or magazines;
 - Not buy a gun, ammunition, or magazines; and
 - Turn in any guns, ammunition and magazines to the police, sell them to or store them with a licensed gun dealer.”¹⁹⁶
- [Jurisdiction](#) – A geographical area that outlines the extent of power a unified decision-making body is able to govern or the limit an agency is able to serve. This can be county, city, city council districts, congressional districts, a court, a health department, etc.¹⁹⁷
- [Legislate or Legislated Policy](#) – To legislate policy refers to the process of building and enacting policy. Both the executive branch (mayor, governor, president, etc.) and legislative branch (council members, state senate and assembly, and U.S. Senator and House of Representatives member, etc.) have policy making powers, however, the executive generally has the final power in creating a policy.¹⁹⁸
- [Living Wage](#) – A living wage refers to an income amount that allows individuals to meet basic needs afford adequate food, shelter, transportation, etc. in addition to save for the future and to meaningfully participate in society through recreation and supporting a family.¹⁹⁹
- [Local Control Accountability Plan \(LCAP\)](#) – The LCAP is a three-year plan that describes the goals, actions, services, and expenditures to support positive student outcomes that address state and local priorities. The LCAP provides an opportunity for local educational agencies (LEAs) to share their stories of how, what, and why programs and services are selected to meet their local needs.²⁰⁰
- [Local Educational Agency](#) – A “public board of education or other public authority legally constituted within a State for either administrative control or direction of, or to perform a service function for, public elementary schools or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district.”²⁰¹
- [Local Health Jurisdiction](#) – A local health agency operated by local government, that provides public health services throughout a defined geographic area, typically by county. Local health jurisdictions are geographic areas that have local public health requirements that help meet local health safety codes. Local

health jurisdiction are areas that have local public health requirements that help meet [local Safety Codes Division 101](#).

- **Low-income** – An income amount that is at or below 80 percent of the median family income for the area.²⁰²
- **Low Socioeconomic Status (SES)** - Adults who have lower levels of educational attainment, who are unemployed, or who live at, near, or below the U.S. federal poverty level are considered to have low socioeconomic status (SES).²⁰³
- **Ordinance** – A law or decree by a city or town government. Ordinances often deal with matters of public safety, health, and morals.²⁰⁴
- **Policy** – A law, regulation, procedure, administrative action, incentive, or voluntary practice of governments and other institutions.²⁰⁵
- **Primary Prevention** – Intervening before health effects occur, through measures such as vaccinations, altering risky behaviors (poor eating habits, tobacco use), and banning substances known to be associated with a disease or health condition.⁵
- **Policy, Systems, and Environmental Change** – Refers to the social conditions that can prevent or reproduce trauma. A system refers to a coalition of organization, stakeholders, and process that are key to promoting change and a specific outcome. ⁵
- **Primary Prevention** – Intervening before health effects occur, through measures such as vaccinations, altering risky behaviors (poor eating habits, tobacco use), and banning substances known to be associated with a disease or health condition”.⁵
- **Provision** – A statement within a policy that a particular thing must happen or be done. A provision is understood as a qualification(s) to benefit from a particular service, protection, or application of a policy.²⁰⁶
- **Rent Burdening** – According to KidsData.com, it is defined as the “estimated percentage of households that spend at least 30% of household income on rent or mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, utilities, and other related housing costs.”

Appendix B: 2020 Policy Scoring Criteria Tool

Model Policy Scoring Criteria: Form Instructions

The scoring criteria outlined in this form supports the development of the “Drivers for Community and Policy Change” effort, a project of the Essentials for Childhood Initiative and the All Children Thrive, California project. This activity will assist those working to educate decisionmakers about policies that improve the lives of children and identify successful and complete policies that other communities have adopted (and possibly implemented).

Utilizing the three to five policies/ordinances that were emailed to you for your review by the team, please apply the scoring criteria to each and rate them within this form to support efforts to determine which, if any, are “gold star” or “model” policy examples. Please score them independently as comparison is not necessary. As we know, just because a policy has been adopted, it does not mean that reviewers would believe it to be a “gold star” or “model” policy that should serve as a reference to communities considering similar policies. Examples of some policy issues follow funds that are not allocated for implementation; policy loopholes; equity concerns, etc.

Reviewer Name: [Open text response]

Reviewer Email: [Email-validated open text response]

Policy Name: [Drop-down list]

Each policy is to be independently reviewed (i.e., not compared to the other policies you are also reviewing) and scored by applying the following criteria:

- ***Funding allocated for implementation:*** *Does the policy allocate funds and/or name an entity responsible for implementation activities?*
 - 5 – Policy allocates funds for implementation and evaluation activities on an ongoing basis
 - 4 – Policy allocates funds for implementation and evaluation activities on a provisional basis
 - 3 – Policy allocates funds for implementation, but there are loopholes
 - 2 – Policy allocates funds to strengthen existing programs and community-based services
 - 1 – Policy does not allocate funds for implementation

- **Implementation timeline:** *Does the policy establish a timeline to implement the policy?*
 - 4 – Brief: No more than 1 year
 - 3 – Short: 1-3 years
 - 2 – Medium: 3-5 years
 - 1 – Long: 5+ years

- **Effectiveness:** *Does the policy incorporate evidence-based interventions, evidence-informed strategies, or promising practices?*
 - 5 – Policy incorporates evidence-based interventions with demonstrated effectiveness and measurable outcomes
 - 4 – Policy incorporates evidence-informed strategies with preliminary evidence from pilot testing and is based on an established theoretical framework
 - 3 – Policy incorporates promising practices based on an established theoretical framework
 - 2 – Policy incorporates innovative strategies with community or political support but no implementation history
 - 1 – Policy does not incorporate evidence-based interventions, evidence-informed strategies, or promising practices

- **Community impact:** *What level of impact does the policy have on the community and quality of life?*
 - 3 – High: Entire community impacted
 - 2 – Medium: A subset of the community impacted
 - 1 – Low: Few people impacted (i.e., program participants)

- **Equity:** *To what degree does the reviewer believe this policy considers and incorporates an equity lens? Equity refers to just and fair inclusion into a society in which all can participate, prosper, and reach their full potential, regardless of social position, other socially determined circumstance, or systemic or structural inequity.*
 - 4 – Policy strongly considers equity – intentional consideration is given to focusing on those areas or populations that have been most adversely affected to undo historical trauma and harm
 - 3 – Policy somewhat considers equity – equity is included in policy language
 - 2 – Policy does not consider equity – equity is not included in policy language; policy may advantage privileged populations over others
 - 1 – Policy is inequitable – Policy advantages privileged populations over others

- **Addresses root causes of systemic issues:** *To what degree does the policy address the underlying causes of trauma, disinvestment, and disadvantage in communities.*

 - 3 – Addresses historic and immediate circumstances with strategies to tackle inequities
 - 2 – Addresses immediate circumstances with strategies to tackle inequities
 - 1 – Does not address root causes of systemic issues

- **Authentic Community Engagement:** *To what degree does the policy engage a community coalition (or other form of citizen review panel or task force)?*

 - 3 – Policy includes engagement of a community coalition, as a central part of planning, design, and implementation
 - 2 – Policy includes engagement of a community coalition, such as assessment or solicitation of community needs to be addressed in planning process
 - 1 – Policy does not include engagement of a community coalition
 - 0 – Engagement of a community coalition is not applicable to this policy

- **Regulates effectively “grandfathering”:** *To what degree does the policy regulate or address “grandfathering”? A grandfather clause or “grandfathering” is a provision in which exceptions for some are allowable.*

 - 3 – Policy regulates “grandfathering”
 - 2 – Policy regulates “grandfathering”, but there are loopholes (e.g., allows for licensure transfer from one business to another)
 - 1 – Policy does not regulate “grandfathering” or allows “grandfathering” that creates inequities
 - 0 – “Grandfathering” is not applicable to this policy

- **Complete ban:** *To what degree does the policy mandate a complete ban? A complete ban means that there are no exemptions to the ordinance or policy that is adopted.*

 - 3 – Policy mandates a complete ban
 - 2 – Policy mandates a complete ban, but there are exceptions, or the policy is mandated in specific zones or locations only (e.g., “500-foot zones” from schools, parks, recreational areas, etc.)
 - 1 – Policy does not mandate a complete ban
 - 0 – A complete ban is not applicable to this policy

- **Cost or Perceived Cost:** *What is the total (direct and indirect) cost to implement the policy?*
 - 3– Under \$100,000
 - 2– \$100,000 to \$1 million
 - 1– Over \$1 million
 - 0–Not Applicable

- **Open Responses:**
 - What are strengths of this policy? [Open text response]
 - What are weaknesses of this policy? [Open text response]

- **Total model policy score:** *Total sum of the domains that apply to the policy (i.e., There are 4 domains that may not apply to all policies).*
 - Total sum of the 6 domains of a model policy, ranging from 6-24.
 - Total sum of the 7 domains of a model policy, ranging from 7-27.
 - Total sum of the 8 domains of a model policy, ranging from 8-30.
 - Total sum of the 9 domains of a model policy, ranging from 9-33.
 - Total sum of the 10 domains of a model policy, ranging from 10-36.
- **Model policy scoring:** *Categorization of total policy score into a poor, satisfactory, strong, or model policy depending on the total number of domains that apply to the policy (6-10).*
 - *If 6 domains apply to the policy:*
 - Model: 20-24
 - Strong: 16-19
 - Satisfactory: 11-15
 - Poor: 6-10
 - *If 7 domains apply to the policy:*
 - Model: 22-27
 - Strong: 17-21
 - Satisfactory: 12-16
 - Poor: 7-11
 - *If 8 domains apply to the policy:*
 - Model: 25-30
 - Strong: 19-24
 - Satisfactory: 13-18
 - Poor: 8-12
 - *If 9 domains apply to the policy:*
 - Model: 27-33
 - Strong: 20-26
 - Satisfactory: 14-19
 - Poor: 9-13
 - *If 10 domains apply to the policy:*
 - Model: 30-36
 - Strong: 23-29

- *Satisfactory: 16-22*
- *Poor: 10-15*

Additional Resources

- [All Children Thrive – California \(ACT\)](#)
 - ACT's [Factsheet](#)
 - ACT's [Toolkit](#)
- [California Essentials for Childhood \(EfC\) Initiative](#)
 - EfC Initiative's [California Child Wellbeing Coalition e-Guide](#)
 - EfC Initiative's [Strategies for Trauma-Informed School Communities: Practices to Improve Resiliency in School-Aged Children and Address ACEs](#)
 - EfC Initiative's and ACT's [Utilizing Data to Improve Child Wellbeing through Community Action](#)
 - EfC Initiative's [Creating Safe, Stable, Nurturing Relationships and Environments for Children](#)
 - EfC Initiative's [Adverse Childhood Experiences Data Report: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System \(BRFSS\), 2011-2017: An Overview of Adverse Childhood Experiences in California](#)
 - EfC Initiative's [Connecting Families to Tax Credits to Improve Child Wellbeing in California: A Brief for California Local Health Departments and Children & Family Service Providers](#)
- [KidsData](#)
- [PACEs Connection](#)
- [Roadmap for Resilience: The California's Surgeon General's Report on ACEs, Toxic Stress, and Health](#)
- Prevention Institute's [Community Safety Realized: Public Health Pathways to Preventing Violence](#) report
- [Violence Prevention Initiative](#)

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