

**City and County of San Francisco
YOUTH COMMISSION
Civic Engagement and Education Committee**

MINUTES

**Tuesday, January 30, 2024
6:00 pm**

**IN-PERSON MEETING
City Hall, Room 270
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place,
San Francisco, CA 94102**

IN-PERSON MEETING with REMOTE ACCESS via Webex

Members: Valentina Alioto-Pier (Mayoral, Chair), Isabella T. Perez (Mayoral, Vice Chair), Ewan Barker Plummer (Mayoral, Member), Joselyn Marroquin (Mayoral, Member).

Present: Valentina Alioto-Pier, Ewan Barker Plummer, Joselyn Marroquin

Absent: Isabella T. Perez

Tardy: None.

The San Francisco Youth Commission's Civic Engagement and Education Committee met in-person with remote access for public comment, on January 30, 2024, with Chair Alioto-Pier presiding.

1. Call to Order and Roll Call for Attendance

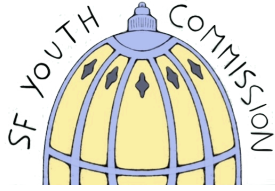
Chair Alioto-Pier called the meeting to order at 6:03 pm.

On the call of the roll:

Roll Call Attendance: 3 present, 1 absent.

Ewan Barker Plummer present

Joselyn Marroquin present



Isabella T. Perez absent
Valentina Alioto-Pier present

A quorum of the Civic Engagement and Education Committee was present.

Motion made by Chair Alioto-Pier, seconded by Commissioner Marroquin, to excuse Vice Chair Perez from today's meeting. No discussion. No public comment.

Motion was taken by a roll call vote:

Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Joselyn Marroquin aye
Isabella T. Perez absent
Valentina Alioto-Pier aye

Action: Motion to excuse Vice Chair Perez was passed.

2. Communications

Joy Zhan, SFYC Youth Development Specialist, shared communications and meeting announcements with the Civic Engagement and Education Committee.

3. Approval of Agenda (Action Item)

No discussion, and no public comment.

Commissioner Barker Plummer, seconded by Commissioner Marroquin, motioned to approve the January 30, 2024 Civic Engagement and Education Committee meeting agenda. The motion carried by a voice vote:

Voice vote: 3 ayes, 1 absent

Valentina Alioto-Pier aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Joselyn Marroquin aye
Isabella T. Perez absent

Action: Agenda Approved.

4. Approval of Minutes (Action Item)

- a. December 11, 2023 (Packet Materials)



No discussion. No public comment.

Chair Alioto-Pier, seconded by Commissioner Marroquin, motioned to approve the December 11, 2023 Civic Engagement and Education Committee meeting minutes. The motion carried by a voice vote:

Voice vote: 3 ayes, 1 absent

Valentina Alioto-Pier aye
Ewan Barker Plummer aye
Joselyn Marroquin aye
Isabella T. Perez absent

Action: Minutes Approved.

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

No public comment.

6. Icebreaker

The Committee goes through the icebreaker.

7. Committee Business (discussion and action item)

a. Review Talking Points

Chair Alioto-Pier goes through a practice session with Commissioners on talking points and provides feedback to each other.

b. Budget and Policy Priorities

The Committee goes over the Budget and Policy Priorities. Chair Alioto-Pier emphasizes the deadline to submit supporting documents.

c. School Safety Joint Hearing Preparations

Commissioner Barker Plummer leads the discussion for the hearing preparations and provides a briefing. The hearing was called by Supervisor Stefani to get answers about SFUSD school safety procedures.



The Committee goes over a list of areas of focus, which includes:

- Funding sources for PA systems and other upgrades is currently dependent on passage of next bond
- Crisis communication, major concern from Washington walkout organizers
- Communication between school sites and emergency services
- Lockdown procedures
- Lockdown drills
- “Possible active shooter threat”, major concern from Washington walkout organizers

Staff will put together a speech template for the Commissioners and work with each Commissioner to prepare them. Chair Alioto-Pier asks Commissioners to arrive by 3:30 pm. Staff will write a facilitation guide for Chair Alioto-Pier.

d. Goals for the end of winter

Chair Alioto-Pier finished all of her goals and currently doesn't have any. Commissioner Barker Plummer aims to set up presentations at high schools. Staff asks whether the Committee is open to having a special meeting for Department of Elections to present to CEEC.

8. CEEC-related Updates, Check-In, and Announcements

N/A

9. Adjournment

There being no further business on the agenda, the Civic Engagement and Education Committee adjourned at 7:16 pm.

Expand the Voting Age to 16 in San Francisco Elections

Background

The Youth Commission believes that expanding the voting age to 16 and 17-year-olds in San Francisco municipal elections will increase overall civic engagement and provide adequate representation in the voting process.

In 2015 the Youth Commission embarked on a mission to pass Vote16 into the San Francisco charter. The initiative has had two runs within the Youth Commission, once in 2016 and the second in 2020. Both years had strong support from the Board of Supervisors along with many other elected officials. In 2016, under the name Proposition F, vote 16 lost by 2.1% of the vote, following up in 2020, under the name Proposition G, vote 16 again lost, but this time by smaller margins at 0.80% of the vote.¹

The youth commission still believes that Vote16 is a priority for the future of San Francisco. We are optimistic about the promising future of Vote16 in 2024.

Responsibilities

At 16 and 17 years old, teens hold many societal responsibilities. By 16, teens can work up to 46 hours a week and can get taxed for the money they earn at those jobs.² Additionally, the sales tax that teens get cited for every time they purchase a product. Since teens are taxed, it is a form of taxation without representation since 16 and 17-year-olds can not vote.

In California, teens can be tried as adults in court at 16 years old, being held responsible as adults in court, but not in local elections.³ Furthermore, teens are deemed responsible enough to hold several licenses such as driving, hunting, pilots, drones, boating, motorcycles, and food handling. Since teens are trusted to maneuver heavy, dangerous, and potentially deadly machinery and services, it would be just to allow 16 and 17-year-olds to vote.

Access to resources

16 and 17-year-olds have more resources than ever before, using them to form informed opinions on city matters, and are prepared to use them to vote. High Schoolers in San Francisco are required to complete an American government and civics class, informing them on political systems and the legislative process, while simultaneously providing a space for educated discourse amongst peers and teachers.⁴ These conversations in classrooms throughout San Francisco provide a safe foundation for teens to inform themselves on city matters. Additionally, with such easy access to teachers or librarians, 16 and 17-year-olds can easily ask for clarification or background on city matters, something that is mainly out of reach in adulthood.

¹ "Yes on G Earns 49.2% and Looks to the Future." 2020. Vote 16 SF. <https://www.vote16sf.com/post/prop-g-final-statement>.

² "What are California limitations on the hours that minors are allowed to work?" 2020. SHRM. <https://www.shrm.org/topics-tools/tools/hr-answers/california-limitations-hours-minors-allowed-to-work>.

³ "Proposition 57." n.d. California Courts. Accessed February 8, 2024. <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/BTB24-5H-1.pdf>.

⁴ "State Minimum High School Graduation Requirements - High School (CA Dept of Education)." 2023. California Department of Education. <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/g/hs/hsgmin.asp>.

Commented [1]: <https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/handbook/motorcycle-handbook/license-requirements/>

<https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/driver-education-and-safety/educational-materials/fast-facts/provisional-licensing-ffdl-19/#:~:text=To%20obtain%20a%20DL%2C%20you,driver%20education%20and%20driver%20training.>

<https://jrupprechtlaw.com/section-107-61-eligibility/>

https://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28985

<https://foodhandlerscardhelp.com/food-handlers-card-california/>

With technology being an integral part of teens' everyday lives, they have the appropriate knowledge to surf the internet to find accurate and unbiased information for items on the ballot.⁵ It is with these resources that 16 and 17-year-olds can easily access the tools necessary to effectively participate in city government.

Overall voter turnout

Studies have shown that voting is a habitual action. Once someone casts their first vote they are more likely to continue voting in later life.⁶ Expanding the voting age to 16 and 17 years old increases the likelihood that voting will become a habit. A person who votes in the first election they are eligible for is likely to continue voting consistently, while someone who doesn't will take several years to pick up the habit. The earlier someone starts voting, the more likely they are to be a lifelong voter, increasing overall voter turnout.

Additionally, 18 is a transitional year. At 18 teens are transitioning into adulthood, beginning college, moving out, and finding and starting new jobs. Such a busy time interrupts the importance, to many people, of voting and thus delays their first-time voting, which decreases the likelihood of voting becoming a habit. Granting 16 and 17-year-olds the right to vote allows for voting to become a habit of youth and increase the overall voter turnout in the future of our democracy.

Future of city

San Francisco is at a decision point. Following the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn, San Franciscans are redetermining their future. The choices made today, on issues ranging from public transit and housing to public safety and crime, will determine the future city today's teens will inherit. Those same youth should have a voice and a vote on the policies and leaders that will shape the San Francisco of tomorrow. Let's give it to them by expanding our democracy to include them.

⁵ Anderson, Janna, and Lee Rainie. 2012. "Main findings: Teens, technology, and human potential in 2020." Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2012/02/29/main-findings-teens-technology-and-human-potential-in-2020/>.

⁶ Coppock, Alexander, and Donald P. Green. "Is Voting Habit Forming? New Evidence from Experiments and Regression Discontinuities." *American Journal of Political Science* 60, no. 4 (2016): 1044–62. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24877471>.

Background

Students, educators, staff, and other community members involved with the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) have repeatedly expressed concerns regarding the safety policies in place at school sites across San Francisco. The San Francisco Youth Commission has consistently advocated for increased investment and quicker implementation of school safety infrastructure and policies, including in our 2022-2023 Budget and Policy Priorities.¹

Most recently a coalition of youth leaders and community advocates published an open letter to school district leaders in December 2023 expressing concern for “lacking safety policies, procedures, and infrastructure currently in place at school campuses across the city.”² In January 2024 SFUSD students organized a walkout with clear demands for safety improvements, including updating school district policies for real-time crisis communication, installation of interior door locksets at all school sites by the end of the 2023-2024 academic year, implementation and advertisement of “See Something, Say Something” on all school campuses, and more.

Safety Infrastructure

A key component of creating safe learning environments for students, educators, and staff is physical safety infrastructure. This includes both **passive** infrastructure which is in place to be utilized in the case of an emergency, such as interior door locksets, as well as **active** infrastructure which is always in use to maintain safety, such as gates and fencing around the perimeter of schools.

Commented [1]: better word

Commented [2]: better word

For many years there have been concerns around the maintenance and type of door locks in SFUSD schools. Interior door locksets, more commonly referred to as “Columbine locks”, are a standard door lock which can be locked from the exterior or interior. In the case of an active threat, this allows someone to secure a door from either side to save time and not put themselves in harm's way.

Public safety experts have repeatedly recommended schools implement interior door locksets. The final report from the Sandy Hook Shooting Advisory Commission includes doors lockable from the inside as their first recommendation³. The initial report from the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission recognizes that teachers in the Parkland shooting were often unable to lock their doors since they did not want to exit their classrooms into the hallway, as well as inadequate Public

¹ 2022-2023 San Francisco Youth Commission Budget and Policy Priorities Report (pages 47-52)

² <https://www.sfchronicle.com/sf/article/sfusd-gun-safety-reforms-violence-prevention-18575223.php>

³ https://schoolsafety.vermont.gov/sites/ssc/files/documents/Resources/Sandy%20Hook%20Final%20After%20Action%20Report_2015.pdf page 32-33

Announcement systems did not fully cover the building and were difficult to use from classrooms.⁴

According to Superintendent Matt Wayne, 25% of SFUSD school sites do not have updated, well-functioning Public Announcement systems. Current broken and outdated systems, which often also lack full coverage of school sites, have led to incidents where lockdowns were called but students and educators were left unaware.⁵

Safety Procedures

Students have also expressed concerns around the current policies and implementation of safety procedures. At a February 1, 2024 joint hearing between the Board of Supervisors Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee and the Youth Commission's Civic Engagement and Education Committee student public commenters expressed that lockdown drills had not taken place at their schools for at least three years. Further concerns around the lack of awareness of SFUSD's Say Something Anonymous Reporting System⁶ and lax security presence have also been shared with the Youth Commission.

There is mixed evidence for the effectiveness of lockdown drills in schools,⁷ with concerns for negative physiological impacts being weighed with the need for preparedness and awareness of procedures in the case of a violent threat. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has emphasized the need for practice drills in preparation for possible emergencies⁸ and the US Department of Education maintains that lockdown drills are a critical component of school safety preparedness. Everytown for Gun Safety has published best practice recommendations for lockdown drills.⁹

At the start of the 2022-2023 academic year, SFUSD launched the Say Something Anonymous Reporting System for middle and high school students. This system, created by the Sandy Hook Promise Foundation, has been utilized by schools across the country and has been effective in preventing school violence as well as youth self-harm. While the system has shown success, many students are unaware of its existence and have not been taught how to access it.

⁴ <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/MSDHS/CommissionReport.pdf> page 45-48

⁵ <https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/sfusd-gun-violence-walkout-washington-galileo-18617084.php>

⁶ <https://www.sfusd.edu/services/safety-emergency/say-something-anonymous-reporting-system>

⁷ <https://thereader.mitpress.mit.edu/arguments-for-and-against-lockdown-drills/>

⁸ <https://training.fema.gov/programs/nsec/hseep/>

⁹ <https://everytownresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2024/01/Minimizing-the-Trauma-of-School-Shooter-Drills-.pdf>

Violence Prevention

The best strategy to keep schools and community spaces safe is to prevent and interrupt potential violence before it starts. The City and County of San Francisco funds multiple violence prevention programs for youth and young adults and recently announced an expanded partnership with SFUSD.¹⁰ This included an expansion of the Department of Children, Youth, and Their Families's (DCYF) School Violence Interrupter Program, an expansion of the Human Rights Commission's Dream Keeper Initiative with the goal of preventing violence in schools, and more.

Key to violence prevention in schools is ensuring adequate mental health support for students. The Youth Commission has previously called for increased investment in school Wellness Centers,¹¹ which have faced severe staffing shortages. This has made wait times for services for students long and limited time with mental health professionals.

Another central component to violence prevention is reducing access to weapons, particularly in the home. Most perpetrators of school shootings use weapons obtained at their homes or the homes of a close family member,¹² making these weapons inaccessible to youth an essential part of preventing school violence. Both the San Francisco Police Code¹³ and the California Penal Code¹⁴ require firearm owners to securely store weapons so that minors cannot access them. The Youth Commission has previously called for safe firearm storage information to be shared with school families annually and to follow best practices of sending home a physical letter requiring a signature acknowledging these legal responsibilities.¹⁵ While SFUSD has included this information in some email/online newsletters, they have not implemented a District-wide policy of physical letters informing caregivers of their legal responsibilities.

¹⁰ <https://www.sfusd.edu/about-sfusd/sfusd-news/press-releases/2023-03-21-city-and-school-district-leaders-join-respond-series-violent-incidents-involving-youth>

¹¹ <https://sfgov.org/youthcommission/sites/default/files/22-23%20BPP%20FINAL.pdf> pages 53-54

¹² <https://www.michiganmedicine.org/health-lab/most-school-shooters-get-guns-home-and-more-weapons-are-there-pandemic>

¹³ San Francisco, CA Laws," American Legal Publishing, accessed February 22, 2023, https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/san_francisco/latest/overview.

¹⁴ 9 "CHAPTER 2. Criminal Storage of Firearm [25100 - 25140]," California Legislative Information, 2010, [https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=PEN&division=4.&title=4.&part=6.&chapter=2.&article%20\(California%20Penal%20Code%20%20C2%A7%2025100\)](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=PEN&division=4.&title=4.&part=6.&chapter=2.&article%20(California%20Penal%20Code%20%20C2%A7%2025100)).

¹⁵ <https://sfgov.org/youthcommission/sites/default/files/RESOLUTION%20NO.%202022-AL-06.pdf>

Sexual assault and harrassment have continued to severely impact schools across San Francisco. Within a six month span in 2022, more than 50 lawsuits were filed against school districts across San Francisco and the larger Bay Area. And over the past 7 years, more than 19 employees of the San Francisco Unified School District accused of sexual misconduct were allowed to resign to avoid termination. All to say, the city must make the necessary changes to address this systemic issue that continues to affect and harm the lives of youth.

Regarding SFUSD, a recent report from the San Francisco Chronicle shows allegations that an SFUSD athletic director at George Washington High School has been accused of sexual abuse, and despite law enforcement being contacted and an active lawsuit, he was permitted to “quietly resign” and obtain similar employment elsewhere. A California Public Records Act Request showed that only 5 out of 24 Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaints within the SFUSD were investigated in 2022. In 2023, SFUSD received 6 Title IX Sexual Harassment Complaints filed, and all of these reports were still open as of January 30th, 2023. The lack of action and investigation further demonstrates the flaws of the reporting system and accountability throughout the school district.

Another report from the U.S Department of Education covers the recent investigation of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music. The statement, released in January of 2024, covers the Conservatory’s failed attempt at responding to a student’s allegations and providing the necessary support by abiding by the Department of Education’s Title IX grievance procedures. The Conservatory has failed to comply with Title IX regulations on multiple occasions and is just now being penalized for overlooking the complaints of its students.

Efforts to address the aforementioned issues began in 2005 when the San Francisco Youth Commission, in collaboration with the SFUSD Student Advisory Council, produced a report on sexual assault and harassment in San Francisco schools entitled “Youth Commission Report on Sexual Assault and Harassment in San Francisco Schools,” which showed the primary factor preventing students from receiving needed resources and support is the disconnection between service providers and San Francisco students. This report entailed a survey conducted by the Youth Commission, the Youth Leadership Institute, and the Student Advisory Council, which surveyed 6,000 high school students. The survey concluded that 48.4% of students are affected by sexual harassment on or off campus, exemplifying the urgent importance of this issue.

In April 2016, the Board of Supervisors passed, and then-Mayor Lee signed, legislation ([FILE NO. 150944, ORDINANCE NO. 89-16]) sponsored by Supervisor Jane Kim to create the Safer Schools Sexual Assault Task Force. The Task Force made the overarching recommendations of 1) establishing an ongoing Task Force and staff to coordinate sexual assault prevention and response broadly, including on campus and in the broader community, and 2) fully implementing state and federal laws reflecting years of work to prevent sexual assault on campus and respond

effectively when it occurs. But despite specific recommendations to city institutions, an ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors in 2016, and resolutions by previous Youth Commissions, the issue of sexual assault and harassment runs rampant in San Francisco schools, affecting youth citywide. In 2021, hundreds of students from at least eight San Francisco high schools walked out to protest against SFUSD's handling of sexual assault and harassment reports. But this problem is experienced by students beyond the SFUSD; in 2023, students from parochial schools across San Francisco continue to demand the Archdiocese to reveal the list of priests accused to be involved in the sexual harassment cases that lie at the center of their decision to declare bankruptcy on August 21st.

While institutions like the Archdiocese are just now being investigated on the matter of sexual assault and harassment, these issues repeat year after year and must be taken seriously.

Recommendations:

1. **Conduct thorough background checks on SFUSD staff** - there should be standard background checks on newly-minted faculty and staff so as to ensure that this cycle of having teachers with criminal accusations move from one school to the next.
2. **Better inform students on how to report a sexual assault or sexual harassment case** - in an SF Gate article from 2022, students from SFUSD stated, "students spend more time doing yoga and scaling a rock climbing wall than having constructive, relatable conversations about consent. They said the guidelines on how to report sexual assault included in a student handbook are written in legalese and difficult to understand."

(more ideas below)

- How to find out if students know how to properly report sexual harassment allegations; do they know how to find support after an incident?
 - SF gate article from 2022: "Many students who talked to SFGATE said that in health class, students spend more time doing yoga and scaling a rock climbing wall than having constructive, relatable conversations about consent. They said the guidelines on how to report sexual assault included in a student handbook are written in legalese and difficult to understand."
- How to assure better background checks for faculty and staff - for every school to know who they hire, criminal history (so that one teacher can't resign and be hired at another school to commit a similar crime)
- Oversight committee to control these issues and commit themselves to this issue alone (required more attention, resources) - state of Safer Schools Sexual Assault Task Force??

NOTES:

- Intro - stats
- Recent cases
- How the issue has not gone away - old people coming forward
- What we want city to do
 - Better vetting process of faculty and staff at schools (SFUSD, Private Independent, Archdiocese, etc)
 - Once an issue does arise - cannot be swept under the rug with the accused being punished by a mere 'slap on the wrist'
 - Cannot have these individuals leave one school and find another school to teach at and then these same problems will arise
- Oversight committee to control these issues - states of Safer Schools Sexual Assault Task Force??

Other info I could include:

- NJ Passing the Trash Law: <https://www.njsba.org/news-publications/school-leader/july-august-2019-vol-50-no-1/legally-speaking-pass-the-trash-update-one-year-later/#:~:text=The%20law%20was%20passed%20to,%2C%20%E2%80%9Cpassing%20the%20trash.%E2%80%9D>
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Voter registration

Background

San Francisco has one of the lowest vote turnout rates of any major city in the United States. According to the San Francisco Department of Elections, In the 2022 primary election, almost 500,000 people were registered to vote, however, only 300,000 of them cast their ballot. In addition, according to another study¹, it's estimated that in California, 22.1% of youths ages 18-29 years old, voted in the 2022 election.

The youth commission of San Francisco has made past statements on the need to raise voter awareness to those ages 18-25. A continued effort must be made to give youths opportunities and resources to learn about pre-registration. According to the San Francisco Youth Commission's Budget and Policy Priorities in 2022-2023² They found that pre-registration can increase youth voter turnout by 13 percentage points. This means that youth learning about voting rights and pre-registration can build habitual voting and civic engagement.

In schools

Clubs and classes are good resources for youths to take, to gain knowledge about voting in general. An example of this, according to a press release done by SFUSD in 2016³ (also reported in San Francisco Youth Commission budget planning priorities 2022-2023), there were attempts to adopt a resolution to revamp SFUSD school systems to teach voting processes, rights, and pre-registration to students. These changes would be made to every high school American democracy class in San Francisco and would require schools to provide students with pre-registration forms. However, it is unclear if these changes have been made to schools yet.

In addition to classes students can take, it's also educators themselves who have a huge influence on student voter participation. According to another study⁴ They found that 64% of respondents were encouraged to vote by a teacher in high school, while only 50% of them said that they were taught how to register to vote. In the same study,

¹ Tuffs, Trish college, State-by-State Youth Voter Turnout Data and the Impact of Election Laws in 2022, published 4/6/2023.

² San Francisco Youth commission Budget and policy priorities in 2022-2023, page 55, paragraph 3

³ San Francisco Unified School District, press release, Schools to teach voting process & rights and offer voter pre-registration to students, posted 4/14/2016

⁴ Tuffs, Trish college, Youth Who Learned about Voting in High School More Likely to Become Informed and Engaged Voters, published 8/31/2020

they also analyzed the attitudes of young people towards voting. They found that 26% of those who were not encouraged to vote in high school, had negative feelings about voting, versus 12% of young adults who were encouraged to vote in high school. Furthermore, 25% of people who were not encouraged to vote in high school responded that they did not know enough to vote versus 15% of respondents who were encouraged to vote. These staggering statistics show that students who learn and are encouraged to vote by educators, are more likely to have positive attitudes towards voting, and are more likely to continue to vote.

Furthermore, according to the California Secretary of State, because of California Elections Code section 12302⁵ high school students can work as poll workers on election day. This allows students to get a better understanding of voting and contribute to their communities. The requirements to apply are that you must be 16 years old on election day, be a United States citizen or be a legal permanent resident, attend a public or private high school, have at least a 2.5-grade point average, and get permission from your parents and your school. The Youth Commission encourages students to take this opportunity since it can be a great resource for students who are interested in learning more about voting and civic engagement.

Finally, other San Francisco Unified School District recommendations to get students more involved in voting rights and pre-registration are online ([where do i find more recommendations](#))

Workshops

Although Voting Pre-registration forms are available online and in person through the Department of Elections, there are also workshops youths can attend to get the information needed. The San Francisco Government voter outreach team hosts many of these workshops, which can be found on their outreach event calendar. The outreach team does presentations not only on pre-registration, but also on other topics such as voting options, language services and translated materials, accessible services and tools, ranked-choice voting, and poll worker service. It's also possible to host resource tables at individual sites. These events can help youths, especially those with language barriers, to get in-person help with voter registration and overall voting awareness.

In addition,

Sources:

⁵ California Secretary of State, Shirley N. Webster, poll worker information

<https://sfelections.sfgov.org/historical-voter-turnout>

<https://circle.tufts.edu/latest-research/state-state-youth-voter-turnout-data-and-impact-election-laws-2022>

<https://sfelections.sfgov.org/november-8-2022-election-results-summary>

<https://circle.tufts.edu/latest-research/youth-who-learned-about-voting-high-school-more-likely-become-informed-and-engaged>

<https://sfgov.org/youthcommission/sites/default/files/22-23%20BPP%20FINAL.pdf>

<https://www.sfusd.edu/about-sfusd/sfusd-news/press-releases/2016-04-14-schools-teach-voting-process-rights-and-offer-voter-pre-registration-students>

<https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/poll-worker-information>

<https://www.sf.gov/voter-outreach>

https://sfelections.org/tools/outreach_calendar/