

Log Cabin Ranch: Planning for the Future

A Continuity Report

June 2013



City and County of San Francisco
Civil Grand Jury, 2012-2013

CIVIL GRAND JURY
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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THE CIVIL GRAND JURY

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Each published report includes a list of those public entities that are required to respond to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court within 60 to 90 days, as specified.

A copy must be sent to the Board of Supervisors. All responses are made available to the public.

For each finding the response must:

- 1) agree with the finding, or
- 2) disagree with it, wholly or partially, and explain why.

As to each recommendation the responding party must report that:

- 1) the recommendation has been implemented, with a summary explanation; or
- 2) the recommendation has not been implemented but will be within a set timeframe as provided; or
- 3) the recommendation requires further analysis. The officer or agency head must define what additional study is needed. The Grand Jury expects a progress report within six months; or
- 4) the recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or reasonable, with an explanation.

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Issue

Log Cabin Ranch (“the Ranch”) in rural San Mateo County is the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department’s (JPD) post adjudication residential camp for young men from 14 to 18 years of age, most of whom have committed violent felonies. The Ranch was the subject of a 2010-11 Grand Jury report on JPD progress in implementing programmatic reforms and physical improvements. Today, the Ranch has an average monthly population of about 18 youths. It has deferred the development of a master plan for the future of Log Cabin Ranch.

There are other facilities for youthful detainees out-of-state and in regional group homes. The 2012-13 Civil Grand Jury asks these questions: Could more youth be served at the Ranch? What is the best use of JPD staff and City resources to effectively rehabilitate high-risk youth?

Summary

While juvenile incarceration rates continue to trend downward, the smaller number of juvenile offenders in detention consists mostly of violence-prone felons who require intensive treatment programs. Residential facilities like Log Cabin are expensive. The cost per resident at the Ranch averages \$135,000, but successful rehabilitation of our in-risk youth (those presently involved with the juvenile and criminal justice system) is crucial and ultimately cost-effective. The Journal of Qualitative Criminology found that youth offenders who become adult offenders can cost society as much as \$1.7 million in crimes and incarceration over a lifetime.¹

The 2010-11 Civil Grand Jury report, “Log Cabin Ranch: Moving Towards Positive Horizons,” described encouraging changes at a facility that had experienced decades of neglect. The Ranch had adopted the “Missouri Model,” a new system of rehabilitation emphasizing small groups, intensive therapy, minimal force and proximity to family. While some recommendations made in the report have been implemented, the City has deferred long-term strategic development of the Ranch.

In its report, the 2010-11 Jury recommended immediate funding for infrastructure needs. Across-the-board City budget cuts during the recent recession have continued to affect funding for necessary infrastructure renovation at the Ranch, but projects are slowly being funded as the City deliberates the future of the Ranch. Two years ago, that Jury also recommended immediate funding for additional cohorts at the Ranch. However, our finding is that, until the Juvenile Probation Department completes the pending needs assessment to determine future requirements, expansion is premature.

The JPD took a positive step this year by funding a program analyst to conduct a needs assessment of the Ranch, the initial stage of a master plan. The analysis will look at the

ideal population and ideal program models, at current and future capital needs, and personnel issues.

As the State of California continues to realign youthful prisoners into community treatment programs and detention facilities, JPD must reassess program options, collaboration with community organizations, and opportunities for regional cooperation.

2012-2013 Civil Grand Jury Recommendations:

- Continue current efforts to develop Log Cabin Ranch as a viable disposition option for youthful offenders.
- Expand educational and vocational training for residents to prepare them for post-release success.
- Increase involvement of DCYF-funded community-based organizations providing services at the Ranch.
- Enhance training for all Ranch staff.
- Develop tracking systems for post-probationary youth that will provide data to evaluate the efficacy of programs both at the Ranch and after release. These efforts should be made in collaboration with the Adult Probation Department.
- Fund a master plan for Log Cabin Ranch to determine the programmatic and capital requirements for a viable facility.
- Explore possibilities for City partnerships with community and private organizations and charitable foundations to further the development of Log Cabin Ranch and Hidden Valley Ranch, with the objective of supporting at-risk and in-risk youth of San Francisco and their families.
- Explore sharing facilities with nearby counties for specific programs.

Background

Juvenile Justice Reform

Changes in Juvenile Rehabilitation

As previous Juries have reported, theories of rehabilitation for juvenile offenders have changed radically in the last several decades. The previous “reformatory” system for juvenile offenders, the model under which the Ranch was developed, borrowed from the adult system that emphasized the threat of incarceration, actual incarceration and punitive enforcement of behavior.

A 2006 report of the Justice Policy Institute cited numerous studies indicating that “detention [can have] a profoundly negative impact on young people’s mental and physical well-being, their education and their employment.” The impact of detention itself must be addressed in any treatment program. In the past, the group environment and services given to incarcerated juveniles often did not result in meaningful rehabilitation.²

Diversion of Youths Away from Correctional Facilities

As the negative results of youth detention were acknowledged, it became clear that juvenile rehabilitation needed reform.³ Two initiatives were put in place:

1. Young offenders would be screened at the time of apprehension to understand their background and the seriousness of their anti-social attitudes. If they were not considered to pose a threat to public safety and were not exhibiting self-destructive behavior, they would be diverted to community-based probationary programs designed to provide treatment specific to their needs. Such diversion programs on a national, state, and local level have reduced youth incarceration rates since 1995 by over 50 percent.⁴

San Francisco currently uses the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI), an evidence-based risk-needs assessment to develop recommendations for appropriate placement and treatment options for youth. YASI is intended to ensure that the least restrictive treatment environment is chosen by:

- *Measuring both risk and strengths in juvenile populations as well as other high-risk youth.*
- *Measuring protective factors to help caseworkers build on the strengths of youth to buffer the negative impact of risk.*
- *Providing pre-screening functionality, critical for settings where triage based on risk principles is required.*
- *Including a case planning component designed to help case workers identify and monitor the priority targets for behavior change.*⁵

2. Generally, only juveniles considered a threat to public safety or with severe treatment needs receive an out-of-home placement disposition.

Out-of-home facilities providing rehabilitation for youths must be qualified to address the specific type and level of treatment that is indicated by the YASI analysis.

Realignment of State Detainees to Local Facilities

Juvenile offenders who do not qualify for diversion programs require treatment in a secure facility. The failure of adult-style incarceration for juveniles is reflected in the statistics. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) recently found an 80% re-arrest rate within three years of a youth's release from state Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities (the former California Youth Authority).⁶

Senate Bill 81, enacted in 2007, requires most youthful offenders to be committed to county facilities, reserving those convicted of the most serious felonies and having the most severe treatment needs for DJJ. Governor Brown proposed closing all 15 of the state JJD facilities by 2015.⁷ Due to a strong reaction by the counties, the plan was rescinded and four facilities will remain open to treat and educate the most violent juvenile offenders. San Francisco has committed an average of two to three youths to DJJ per year, avoiding this disposition due to poor outcomes.⁸

Reform at Log Cabin Ranch

The History of the Ranch

Log Cabin Ranch is an unfenced 24-hour residential camp for post-adjudication males on 630 rural acres owned by San Francisco County near La Honda in San Mateo. The property was acquired in the 1940s and the multi-building compound has not been significantly updated since construction in 1953. Peak occupancy during its first decades was 84 young men. They spent half of their day in general academic studies and the remaining half working at true ranch activities, including dairy operations and horticulture.

Hidden Valley Ranch, just over the hill from Log Cabin, was opened in the 1960s. It provided a broad range of detention services but was closed many years ago. Only the gym has been renovated for Log Cabin residents' use. We are not aware of any plans to reopen Hidden Valley Ranch, although a group of City and community officials recently visited the facility.

By the 1990s, the population of Log Cabin Ranch had dwindled to 15-20 young men and the facility was neglected by a poorly run Juvenile Probation Department and by the City. The Ranch had a reputation as a bleak warehouse for juvenile offenders. Attorneys for both sides, as well as judges, were reluctant to send offenders to a run-down place with poor prospects for rehabilitation. It was dubbed "Last Chance Ranch" The courts wanted it shut down.⁹

The Beginnings of Change

In December 2004, then-Mayor Gavin Newsom convened the Log Cabin and Hidden Valley Work Group to examine possible scenarios for the facilities' future. This group of city and community leaders produced a report in September 2005. Among its recommendations: "The City should commit to substantial capital and programmatic improvements at the [Log Cabin] Ranch both immediately and in the long term."¹⁰

In 2005 the Juvenile Probation Commission (JPC) appointed a new Chief Probation Officer for JPD, William P. Siffermann, who provided stable leadership and addressed many of the shortcomings of the department. He has tendered his resignation effective August 3, 2013. The City and JPC should ensure that the new Chief continue the reforms begun under Chief Siffermann. Vision, commitment to the position, and continuity of leadership are critical to the positive momentum that the department has experienced for the past eight years.

The 'Missouri Model' at the Ranch

The Missouri Model of treatment for young offenders grew out of the 1992 Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative, (JDAI), launched by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. It was designed to support the foundation's vision that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults as a result of policies, practices, and programs that maximize their chances for personal

transformation and minimize the risks they pose to their communities. Rehabilitation in small groups, constant therapeutic interventions and minimal force are key features of the Model.

The state of Missouri has created a juvenile justice system that has proved so successful over the last 30 years it's known as the "Missouri Miracle." A number of practices combine to make Missouri's system unique: It's primarily made up of small facilities, generally designed for between 10 and 30 youths, located at sites throughout the state that keep young people close to their own homes.¹¹

The JPD implemented the Missouri Model for Log Cabin Ranch in 2009. The Model promotes proximity to families, allowing family therapy and support to be a significant part of the rehabilitative process.

The result [of the Missouri Model] has been some of the best outcomes in the nation: fewer than 8 percent of the youths in the Missouri system return again after their release, and fewer than 8 percent go on to adult prison. One-third of the youths return to their communities with a high school diploma or GED, and another 50 percent successfully return to school.¹²

The 2010-11 Jury report and an article in the Bay Citizen chronicled the positive changes in both the physical plant and the programming and rehabilitation efforts.

. . . there's no denying that conditions at the ranch today bear little resemblance to the horror stories we've been hearing about the place for years.¹³

The Jury learned that the Ranch currently uses a modified version of the Missouri Model tailored to the needs of the Ranch population and based on evidence-based practices in the field of juvenile rehabilitation.

Other Detention Facilities for Youth

Out-of-state Detention Facilities

Glen Mills School, a non-profit facility twenty miles from Philadelphia, PA, is a detention facility frequently chosen for high-risk offenders by the S.F. Unified Family Court. Glen Mills operates an 1800-acre campus serving young men between the ages of 15 and 18.

George Junior Republic, a non-profit facility in central New York State, also selected by the S.F. Court for disposition, serves about 400 young men of high-school age. It uses a behavior/education treatment model and provides treatment for mental abuse and emotional abuse or neglect. Special needs programs and drug and alcohol diagnosis/treatment are also provided.

In-state Group Homes

The JPD and the Family Court use group homes within the state for specialized services. These are facilities with varied capacities that provide 24-hour non-medical care and supervision to children and older juveniles in a structured environment. Group homes provide social, psychological, and behavioral programs for troubled youths with mental disabilities but are usually not a placement option for violent offenders or those at risk of going AWOL.

Nearby Regional County Facilities

Several counties continue to operate their own juvenile detention ranches.

Camp Wilmont Sweeney in Alameda County is a local, unlocked, 24-hour residential program for minors ranging in age from 15 through 18 who are ordered by the Juvenile Court to be committed to the Camp. The current population is approximately 70 youths in a large group environment, characterized by a "positive peer culture" and individualized treatment plans.¹⁴

Camp Glenwood, operated by San Mateo County, is an unfenced residential camp for detainees on 60 acres in La Honda, adjacent to Log Cabin Ranch. Glenwood was designed for a capacity of 60 youth; at the time of this report, there were just 22 residents. The camp was the subject of a 2008-09 San Mateo Civil Grand Jury investigation that recommended "evaluation of other models to successfully operate honor camps" and improvement in tracking youths after release.

Santa Clara County's James Ranch was described by the Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice as "an innovative demonstration of what counties can achieve with perseverance and political will (and) cohesive strength of purpose. All staff members have completed intensive training on the Missouri model of rehabilitation. This enables them to immerse the residents in an encompassing therapeutic environment. Santa Clara County is now one of the most self-reliant counties in the State and provides services to its youth in the Ranch at an estimated cost of \$131,871, per ward per year"¹⁵

The Cost and Effectiveness of Detention

Intensive treatment models for in-risk youths who must be detained in secure facilities are costly. While the downsizing of the incarcerated population is a positive trend, the cost of secure detention rises as the population it serves decreases and more specialized services are needed.

The state facilities had a population of 10,122 youths at their peak in 1994. In 2010, due to a decline in crime rates and a reduction in detention for lesser offences, the California Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) population was reduced to 1,345 youths, but the cost per juvenile rose to \$220,000 (assuming the same nine-month stay), as the cost of these large institutions remained relatively fixed.¹⁶ The Legislative Analyst's Office estimated the DJJ cost per year at \$179,400 for FY2011-12, primarily a result of the closure of facilities.

2012 expenditures for Log Cabin Ranch were \$2,600,000, with an estimated budget of \$3.2 million for FY 2013. There are approximately 18 employees (when fully staffed) and the facility can house 24 residents; there were 18 residents at the time of our report. Based on the current population at the Ranch, and assuming an average stay of nine months, the Jury calculates a cost at Log Cabin Ranch of at least \$135,000 per graduate.

Currently San Francisco has about 140 youth in various post-determination placements. Based on information from the first quarter of 2013 obtained from the Ranch, JPD and San Francisco's Department of Human Services, the costs of incarceration for juvenile offenders are set forth in the table below.

Placement	Number of juveniles	Approximate monthly cost before any state or federal reimbursement
Log Cabin Ranch	18	\$12,000 - \$15,000
DJJ	7	\$14,910 (\$179,400/year)
Group Homes including residential treatment facilities by state	80 - total	\$6,700 average
California	66	\$6,700
Arizona	5	\$6,700
Indiana	4	\$6,000
Michigan	1	\$6,700
Pennsylvania	2	\$8,600
Wyoming	2	\$6,700

The Jury understands that JPD has requested a cost-benefit analysis of Log Cabin Ranch, in-state group homes and out-of-state facilities by the Controller's Office to compare the Ranch with these other options.

Investigation

1. The Current State of the Ranch

The effects of a bad reputation linger at the Ranch. Despite improved living conditions and hard work and dedication by senior staff to successfully implement the Missouri Model, many of those responsible for sentencing and placement of youth still believe that it is not the best choice. However, recent visits by those involved in the juvenile justice system seem to be having the positive effect of increased placements at the Ranch.

The Jury has heard criticisms from those involved in the juvenile justice system about the need for more vocational training. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Urban Sprouts conduct regular sessions on building, gardening, food preparation and related projects; some Ranch graduates have been employed by the CCC after release. The Jury

agrees that vocational readiness is crucial to post-release success and that more resources are needed to ensure that the Ranch provides the necessary training. The Jury learned that the administration is hoping to reinstitute funding for an auto mechanic shop teacher to provide additional vocational training.

- In 2011, the Mayor's Office and the Violence Prevention and Intervention Unit of the Department of Children Youth and their Families (DCYF) published "*Youth Violence Prevention Initiative: Local Action Plan.*" In part, the Plan examined and identified programmatic recommendations for in-risk youth (those who have made formal contact with the juvenile justice system) in custody. The crucial role of CBOs in delivering culturally appropriate services to this vulnerable population was emphasized. Due to the Ranch's remote location, however, bringing these vital services there can be difficult. The DCYF could be instrumental in working with CBOs to provide such services.

Another criticism is that too much time is spent unproductively at the Ranch. Scheduling can be a challenge, as young men are adjudicated and arrive at the Ranch at different times throughout the academic year for an expected term of nine months. The staff considers this non-programmed time an opportunity to engage the residents in activities tailored to their individual needs.

A concern was also raised about the availability of psychological counseling, including substance abuse counseling. At the time of our report, two of four vacant staff positions had just been filled and the JPD was attempting to fulfill Civil Service requirements for hiring two additional counselors. The JPD was recently awarded a block grant of \$25,000 to implement program enhancements and \$100,000 to upgrade substance abuse counseling and provide staff training. During our visits to the Ranch, we met with therapists, educational counselors, teachers, and case planners and found them to be enthusiastic, engaged and dedicated.

All staff members need training in evidence-based practices, such as the Missouri Model, that focus on rehabilitation, skill building and counseling. The Ranch administration hopes to make this possible, especially with the recent hiring of several counselors.

Finding 1:

The Ranch has the potential to provide a nearby alternative to out-of-state placements and group homes. By strengthening core programs that equip the youth to pursue educational and vocational advancement, many of the young people sent to other counties or states could be sent to the Ranch.

Recommendation 1.1:

Continue current efforts to develop Log Cabin Ranch as a viable disposition option for youthful offenders.

Recommendation 1.2:

Expand educational and vocational training for residents to prepare them for post-release success.

Recommendation 1.3:

Increase the presence of DCYF-funded CBOs to provide a broader spectrum of services at the Ranch.

Recommendation 1.4:

Enhance training for all Ranch staff.

2. *Post-Release Programs and Recidivism*

Support services for graduates reentering the community and for their families are crucial to long-term success.

Statistics regarding employment, education, and recidivism rates for LCR graduates over the short term show positive results. The JPD provided these performance measures for the Ranch in the six-month period from January to June 2012:

- 18 residents graduated from the program
- 12 residents were employed or in paid internships within 60 days of release (66 percent)
- 17 residents were enrolled in school or a vocational program within 30 days of release (94 percent)

Performance measures from the Mayor's proposed budget show:

- The percentage of Ranch graduates enrolled in vocation or educational programs within 30 days of release is projected to decline to 75 percent for FY2013-14.
- The percentage of Ranch graduates who do not incur sustained charges for new law violations within the first year of services is projected to decline from an actual of 63 percent for FY2010-11, to a projected 60 percent for 2011-12 and a targeted 50 percent for 2012-13.¹⁷

However, these statistics only address post-release placement for one year and are not a measure of re-entry success. In order to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of programs, comprehensive statistics following the youth for a significant period of time after their release are required. Such tracking is not without challenges. Upon reaching the age of 18, an individual charged with a crime is no longer under JPD's jurisdiction but enters the adult criminal justice system. In addition, if a youth is arrested out of the county, SFJPD will not necessarily be advised.

The small sample size of offenders at the Ranch combined with the recent adoption of the Missouri Model makes the analysis of outcomes difficult. Bureaucratic obstacles can also be a hindrance to data gathering.

David Steinhart, Director of the Commonweal Juvenile Justice Program, has stated that, "Performance outcome measures are largely voluntary by counties – J[uvenile] J[ustice] data systems in California are badly out of date, need renewal."¹⁸

An effort must be made to coordinate with California's adult criminal justice system and San Francisco's Adult Probation Department (APD). The Jury learned that JPD and APD are in the process of developing web-based case management systems. This will be an opportunity to give JPD the ability to gather data from both departments.

In January 2013, the Juvenile Collaborative Reentry Unit (JCRU) program, an expansion of a 3-year pilot program, was instituted to improve outcomes for youth returning from out-of-home placement, including Log Cabin Ranch. JCRU provides intensive aftercare planning and support throughout the duration of their probation, which can last up to a year. The program mandates ongoing structured educational, vocational, therapeutic, mentoring and other supportive services developed by a team of probation officers, support staff, social workers and case planners. All aftercare plans will be approved and monitored by the Reentry Court in collaboration with the youth and their families to help them during probation. The JCRU youth are tracked for six months after release from probation. The JPD intends to continue to consider them in any future analyses.

The JPD is to be commended for its efforts to make this program permanent and extend it to Log Cabin Ranch graduates.

Finding 2:

Long-term tracking of JPD youth would provide JPD and community support services with useful information by identifying programs that advance successful rehabilitation.

Recommendation 2:

Develop tracking systems for post-probationary youth that will provide data to evaluate programs both at the Ranch and after release. These efforts should be made in collaboration with the Adult Probation Department.

3. *Development of a Master Plan for the Ranch*

The 2011 Juvenile Probation Commission Resolution 09-002 concludes, "Resolved, that the Juvenile Probation Commission recommends that the Board of Supervisors advance the plan for the Log Cabin Ranch."

In March 2012, the Juvenile Probation Department addressed the Capital Planning Committee with a presentation outlining capital needs for Log Cabin and Hidden Valley.¹⁹ The JPD requested funding for a master plan to guide decisions around future programmatic and capital needs.

The components of a master plan as outlined in the presentation include:

- Determination of the overall need for an expanded Log Cabin Ranch program;

- Which youths will most benefit from the Log Cabin Ranch program?
- How many San Francisco youth could be served annually?
- Where are those youth now?
- Assessment of programmatic needs and best practices that will best ensure positive outcomes for Log Cabin Ranch youth;
- Comprehensive assessment of existing Log Cabin Ranch facilities' conditions, measuring functionality, feasibility, life expectancy and degree of obsolescence;
- Evaluate the potential for facility expansion suitable to attract revenue for services provided to neighboring counties;
- Assessment of building and space requirements that would best support the long term operational needs of Log Cabin Ranch's new vision.

Juvenile incarceration rates statewide have dwindled. The reduction is a welcome result of both a decline in lesser juvenile offenses and extensive diversion efforts by most counties for misdemeanor offenses. However, facilities are still necessary for the high-risk juvenile offenders.

Jack Jacqua, co-founder of the Omega Boys Club, offered the previous Jury a vision of the Ranch at its highest potential:

“Log Cabin Ranch, well first of all it is not a jail. It is not a prison, and was never intended to be. This is 600 acres that can be developed into an incredible recovery center...getting boys away from the inner city, coming out here in this beautiful country area, gives them new energy to live life....just like they're somebody...and they have a future that's real.”

Finding 3.1:

Log Cabin Ranch has the potential to be a superior facility for San Francisco and regional juvenile commitments.

Finding 3.2:

The lack of a master plan leaves Log Cabin Ranch in a state of uncertainty and prevents a viable, long-term program.

Recommendation 3:

Fund a master plan for Log Cabin to determine the programmatic and capital requirements for a viable facility.

4. *Partnerships with Community Organizations and other Jurisdictions*

In March of this year, Mayor Ed Lee led a delegation of leaders from the City's Real Estate, Capital Planning, and Juvenile Probation Departments and community-based organizations on a visit to Hidden Valley Ranch. The Jury understands that a similar group had toured the facility nearly a decade ago and that these organizations have an interest in finding a use for Hidden Valley. In our discussions with JPD staff, we learned

that JPD has discussed the possibility of utilizing Hidden Valley for development of programs that can support the objectives at the Log Cabin Ranch.

Dialogue and collaboration with community organizations has the potential to be a positive for Ranch youth, and charitable foundations can provide needed resources for program enhancement. The development of Hidden Valley could provide vocational learning opportunities for the Log Cabin residents and support post-release career opportunities and successful rehabilitation.

Finding 4:

Creating partnerships with community organizations, foundations and other jurisdictions to achieve efficiencies, increase programming, and share costs could benefit both San Francisco and the youth residing at Log Cabin Ranch.

Recommendation 4.1:

Explore possibilities with community organizations and charitable foundations to further the development of Log Cabin Ranch and Hidden Valley Ranch, with the objective of supporting both high-risk and at-risk youth of San Francisco and their families.

Recommendation 4.2:

Examine collaboration with regional counties to develop a comprehensive range of treatment programs to address the needs of high-risk and at-risk youth.

Findings and Recommendations Response Matrix:

Findings	Recommendations	Responses Required
<p>1. The Ranch has the potential to provide a nearby alternative to out of state placements and group homes. By strengthening core programs that equip the youth to pursue educational and vocational advancement, many of the young people sent to other counties or states could be sent to the Ranch.</p>	<p>1.1 Continue current efforts to develop Log Cabin Ranch as a viable disposition option for youthful offenders.</p> <p>1.2 Expand educational and vocational training for residents to prepare them for post-release success.</p> <p>1.3 Increase involvement of DCYF-funded CBOs providing services at the Ranch.</p> <p>1.4 Enhance training for all Ranch staff.</p>	<p>Juvenile Probation Department District Attorney Public Defender</p> <p>Juvenile Probation Department</p> <p>Juvenile Probation Department Department of Children, Youth and Families</p> <p>Juvenile Probation Department</p>
<p>2. Long-term tracking of JPD youth would provide the JPD and community support services with useful information by identifying programs that advance successful rehabilitation.</p>	<p>2. Develop tracking systems for post-probationary youth in collaboration with the Adult Probation Department that will provide data to evaluate programs both at the Ranch and after release.</p>	<p>Juvenile Probation Department Adult Probation Department</p>
<p>3.1 Log Cabin Ranch has the potential to be a superior facility for San Francisco and regional juvenile commitments.</p> <p>3.2 The lack of a master plan leaves Log Cabin Ranch in a state of uncertainty and prevents a viable, long-term program.</p>	<p>3. Fund a master plan for Log Cabin Ranch to determine the programmatic and capital requirements for a viable facility.</p>	<p>Mayor Board of Supervisors</p>

Findings	Recommendations	Responses Required
<p>4. Creating partnerships with community organizations, foundations and other jurisdictions to achieve efficiencies, increase programming, and share costs could benefit both San Francisco and the youth residing at Log Cabin Ranch.</p>	<p>4.1 Explore possibilities with community organizations and charitable foundations to further the development of Log Cabin Ranch and Hidden Valley Ranch, with the objective of supporting both high-risk and at-risk youth of San Francisco and their families.</p> <p>4.2 Examine collaboration with regional counties to develop programs to address the needs of high-risk and at-risk youth.</p>	<p>Mayor Board of Supervisors</p> <p>Mayor Board of Supervisors</p>

Methodology

The committee spoke with many people involved with the juvenile justice system in San Francisco. It interviewed employees of the county who work with incarcerated youth. It attended the meetings of the Juvenile Justice Commission, the Juvenile Probation Commission, and the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Committee. It interviewed staff members of CBOs serving the youth in the system, representatives of the legal community, SFUSD, DCYF and SFPD. The committee also visited Log Cabin Ranch, Glenwood Ranch, and the Youth Guidance Center. In addition, the jury has reviewed numerous websites, annual reports, articles, and media accounts.

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