

2014 Grand Jury Report on Correctional Facilities Located in Washington County

September 26 – October 13, 2014

I. Introduction

Pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute 132.440, we convened as a grand jury to inspect the conditions and management at four correctional facilities located in Washington County, Oregon. During three days in 2014—September 26th and 29th, and October 1st—we were given an orientation and walking tour of each facility. The inspections provided the Grand Jury an adequate overview of the physical conditions of the facilities. The Grand Jury did not examine audits, budgetary records, management policies, detailed outside inspection reports, nor official findings aside from brief orientations at each facility. However, we believe our review of each facility provided a realistic impression of the day-to-day operations, and allowed the Grand Jury to judge the overall fitness of the buildings, the attitude of staff and security strategies in practice.

The orientation and walking tours were interactive and the grand jurors asked questions through each review. The staff at each facility provided additional information when asked.

Though time constraints prevented us from examining every area of all four institutions, we are satisfied that we observed the overall structure of each facility and had access to any portion of the facilities we desired to see. As such, we feel that we can report reliably on the general physical condition and relative fitness of the Washington County Community Corrections Center (CCC), Harkins House (HH), the Washington County Jail (WCJ) and Coffee Creek Correctional Facility (CCCF). It should be noted that each of the facilities were in full operation at the times of our visits.

Senior Deputy District Attorney Jeff Lesowski and Deputy District Attorney Matt Lehman of the Washington County District Attorney's Office accompanied us on all of the tours and joined in asking questions. Despite their presence, we stipulate that this report is the Grand Jury's alone.

II. Washington County Jail (WCJ)

Conducted:	Friday, September 26, 2014
Duration:	4 hours
Grand Jury Members:	All members were present Accompanied by Senior District Attorney Jeff Lesowski and Deputy District Attorney Matt Lehman
Introduction:	Pat Garrett, Sheriff
Orientation and Tour:	Mike Lenahan, Jail Commander

Jail Overview

Sheriff Pat Garrett and Commander Mike Lenahan presented the introduction of the WCJ to the Grand Jury, including an overview of the relationship between the three county-run institutions that were reviewed (WCJ, CCC, HH).

The Sheriff and his staff presented the orientation and tour and answered questions in a professional manner. The presentation prior to the tour was detailed and provided a very helpful overview of the facility. The tour included suggested areas, but it was made clear to the grand jurors that any part of the jail was available to review.

The jail was built in 1998 with 572 beds and has 9 living “pods.” The WCJ appeared well maintained, clean and adequately staffed. The panel did have some concerns with the direct supervision model, which places one unarmed deputy in contact with up to 60 inmates. However, the deputies seemed comfortable with the assignment.

The jail currently hosts around 530 inmates. It costs the jail approximately \$69 per inmate per day to operate each bed in the WCJ. Counting booking and other operations, the average comes to approximately \$100 per day per bed.

The WCJ spent some time covering all the programs available to inmates. It’s an extensive list of programs, some of which are as follows: anger management, drug and alcohol counseling, educational opportunities, mental health services, Rent Well (a 15 hour tenant education class), parenting, and many more. The WCJ staff were proud about the extra efforts being put into these programs.

At the end of their presentation, Sheriff Garrett specifically addressed an incident that occurred between two jail service technicians and a male inmate in June 2014. He provided specifics about when events occurred and where (POD 3). He cited a policy of zero tolerance for sexual misconduct in WCJ and, because of this, he expressed sincere embarrassment it happened and took full responsibility for the incidences. He explained that an immediate internal review of jail protocols had been started. When asked what

immediate steps were taken, Sheriff Garrett said they are reviewing the hiring process for jail service technicians (“JST”), they have added additional cameras to Pod 3 and are reviewing the lunch break policy between JSTs and deputies. He also had an outside agency (Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office) conduct the criminal investigation.

WCJ Booking Intake Center

The Grand Jury was impressed with the organization and thought that goes into making the booking process safe and efficient. The Grand Jury tour happened during a slow time, so the jurors did not get to observe a fully operational booking process, but the jurors were given an explanation of each part of the process. Overall, the booking intake center appeared in good working order.

WCJ Medical Housing

The Grand Jury next inspected the WCJ medical facility, which houses inmates needing medical care or those that are on self-harm watch. The medical unit has 24 single-bed cells and two negative-pressure cells for containment of airborne pathogens. The unit was near full capacity during the visit. The facility appeared to be well maintained and adequately equipped. We inspected a segregation cell, which appeared clean, humane and safe.

WCJ General Population Pod

The Grand Jury inspected two of the nine living pods at the WCJ, one designated for special needs population (Pod 7) and one that was designated for maximum security inmates (Pod 3). Both of these pods were clean and well-maintained.

The living cells at WCJ are single occupancy, which the Grand Jury believes maximizes security for both the inmates and staff. The cells are minimal, but they provide acceptable space, light and security for each inmate. The cells the Grand Jury inspected appeared humane and in excellent repair.

Pod 7 houses inmates who, for instance, require wheelchair assistance, or medication supervision. The Pod appeared sanitary, safe, and serviceable, which was particularly commendable given the rapid turnover (average of 13 or 14 days) at the WCJ.

The deputy on duty appeared to be comfortable with the setting and was willing to answer questions as they came up from the Grand Jury. Although the Grand Jury did not review every pod, we have no reason to believe that the pod we inspected was not representative of other general population pods. The Grand Jury was also given the option to view any pod. A room-by-room inspection did not occur, but we felt comfortable with the overall appearance of the Pod.

The Grand Jury inspected the control room for Pod 3, the maximum security pod, where the Grand Jury had the opportunity to talk with a deputy and a jail service technician that

were on duty. The deputy and jail service technician appeared capable and well trained. Pod 3 is broken into three sections: males, females, and extreme problem males. Inmates returning from CCC are housed here.

WCJ Laundry

The Grand Jury walked through the laundry area at the WCJ. Inmates are selected based on behavior and attitude and are given different tasks, such as sewing, laundering and ironing. The laundry facility appeared organized and clean.

WCJ Mess Facility

During the tour, the mess facility was busy with meal preparation, but the Grand Jury noted the cleanliness of the cooking surfaces, storage and work areas. The Grand Jury also commends the WCJ on their great health score for the mess facility. Further, the Grand Jury is impressed that there is a baker's certificate training program available to inmates.

WCJ Control Room

The WCJ control room is always operated by one or two staff members. The room appeared clean, secure and in good working order with functioning computer monitors and clear sight-lines. The staff was alert, professional, and responsive to all of the jurors' questions.

General Topics

It was reported to the Grand Jury that there have been no escapes from the Washington County Jail. Given the size of the Washington County Jail, the grand jurors were impressed with the relatively small number of inmate-on-inmate violence that occurs at WCJ. Although jail violence is an on-going issue in every jail, the policies and practices outlined by the WCJ deputies seem to adequately address those issues. The jurors were impressed with the culture at the jail where deputies give respect to inmates to get respect in return.

WCJ Observations

- The Grand Jury was impressed with Sherriff Garrett's transparency when discussing the criminal incident involving two jail employees and an inmate in Pod 3 during a brief time in 2014. The jury feels that the Sherriff and his staff have taken immediate action to prevent such an incident from happening again. This includes increased electronic monitoring in Pod 3 (which the jury observed during the tour), increased staffing during shift changes, increased screening of Jail Service Technicians prior to employment with the jail, and conducting an outside audit to do a formal review of current jail policies and procedures.

- The jail is routinely inspected by the State Department of Corrections and other outside agencies. While the grand jurors valued the chance to review the WCJ, it is positive that the WCJ is under constant and consistent oversight. The Grand Jury believes that these routine and random inspections are a positive way to spot issues and make sure that high standards are maintained.
- The performance measures employed by WCJ and that were presented to the grand jurors appears to be a good tool for measuring the effectiveness of WCJ policies and practices.
- The WCJ record of no escapes is one to be commended.
- The jury was impressed with Commander Lenahan's persistent efforts to find ways to use money they are receiving from House Bill #3194. He cited 5 areas where things are being done in hopes of preventing recidivism: assessing skill sets of inmates to better prepare them for work and/or continued education, having mentors work more with inmates, helping subsidize housing if they are working, helping them sign up for health care, and finally getting them ID so they can get work after release.
- Overall, the Grand Jury was impressed with the thoroughness with which each of the WCJ staff members performs their duties. Each deputy appeared to take their responsibilities very seriously and genuinely strive to make the jail a place that gives inmates the tools to grow and become a law abiding member of society.

WCJ Recommendations

- The Grand Jury noted that a Jail Service Technician sometimes works alone in the control room of Pod 3. We recommend that a deputy be assigned to this role due to the high level of security and oversight required in Pod 3.
- The Grand Jury noted that the door to the control room in Pod 3 appeared to be difficult to open and was possibly broken. The Grand Jury recommends that the jail consider making the door controlled by master control for increased security.
- The Grand Jury was concerned about the number of forced releases that have occurred in 2014. It would be helpful for future grand juries to review the data and see if WCJ has been able to ascertain the causes of the spike.

III. Coffee Creek Correctional Facility (CCCF)

Conducted:	Monday, September 29, 2014
Duration:	5 hours
Grand Jury Members:	All members were present Accompanied by Senior District Attorney Jeff Lesowski and Deputy District Attorney Matt Lehman
Introduction:	Vicki Reynolds
Tour:	Vicki Reynolds

Overview

Coffee Creek Correctional Facility accommodates all of Oregon's female inmates, and provides intake and evaluation of all female and male inmates committed to Oregon custody. CCCF is located within Washington County and, therefore, falls within the present Grand Jury's review even through it is operated by the State of Oregon.

CCCF opened its minimum security facility in October 2001, and its medium security facility in April 2002. The budgeted capacity of CCCF is 1,683 beds. This includes 659 female medium-security and 540 female minimum-security beds for long-term inmates, along with 432 male and 52 female beds for intake. The population at CCCF constantly varies because it is an intake facility. However, there are approximately 1,500 to 1,600 inmates at any given time. The average stay is 65 months.

Ms. Reynolds provided the Grand Jury with a tour of the facility, but the Grand Jury did not receive an orientation prior to the tour nor any handouts or materials on the facility to review, as past grand juries have received. It appeared that the staff was somewhat unprepared for the Grand Jury inspection. Although the Grand Jury felt safe during our visit, we would have preferred to have an additional representative from the correctional staff accompany us on the tour.

Each inmate that comes through the CCCF goes through an assessment that includes ranking the inmate between "1-5" for security needs. A case plan is created and is passed along to the State detention facility where the inmate is placed.

The Grand Jury was provided with an overview of the CCCF food service, inmate jobs, and maintenance. There is also a DMV call center located within CCCF, as well as an eye-glass recycling operation. Some inmates perform volunteer work outside the prison.

The Grand Jury was also provided an overview of counseling and rehabilitation options available to inmates. CCCF employs life skills volunteers drawn from the community, currently numbering around 600.

Medium Security Facility

The jurors toured the female and male sections of the medium security facilities which included all intake areas as well as male and female housing units. The pods house two inmates per 6X15 foot cell. There are no windows in the cells, but the common areas are roomy and well lit. Inmates spend 5.5 hours per day engaged in programs and/or work.

Dining

Coffee Creek recently changed the food delivery system. The previous system delivered individual food trays to cell units. Administrators believed the system was inefficient and wasteful. Now, inmates pick-up food from a central area and take it to their cells. It was reported to the Grand Jury the program is working well and appears to be less wasteful.

Maximum Security/Special Housing Unit

The maximum security unit is housed within the Medium Security Facility of Coffee Creek. It houses 60 inmates, with up to seven in the Intensive Management Unit. The one female on death row in Oregon is housed here. CCCF was not originally designed for death row, but cells and procedures were modified to accommodate. Inmates can be held for up to 180 days in the maximum security facility, housed two per cell.

Safety was a concern in the special housing facility, so the Grand Jury did not have the opportunity to tour this section of the prison.

Minimum Security Facility

Dining Hall and Yard

The central yard of the minimum security unit has a large organic garden throughout the center of it. The yard was clean and well-maintained. It was clear to the jurors that the inmates enjoy and appreciate the garden.

The Grand Jury was able to view the dining hall/multi-purpose room. The room is used for meals, parenting classes, visitors and other activities. The inmates working in the dining facility obtain Food Handler's Cards, which they are able to maintain and use after leaving CCCF. Overall, the facility was clean and seemed appropriate for its current uses.

Minimum Security Dormitories

The minimum security facility houses qualified inmates with less than four years remaining on their sentence. Each pod houses 108-116 inmates in an open dormitory setting. Each pod is supervised by one corrections officer. The dorms appeared clean, orderly, and fully in use.

Security Provisions

The grand jurors came away with the impression that the CCCF facility is well run and well-constructed. We observed corrections officers working in the pod areas; however, in

the main halls we observed little to no staff supervision as inmates were moving through the area.

Jobs and Job Training

The Grand Jury was impressed with the available programs at both the minimum and medium-security sections of CCCF.

CCCF has an eyeglass recycling operation that is currently in place at the minimum-security side. There is a waiting list among inmates for positions in the program. The program training includes eyeglass recycling and also creates the potential for an inmate to receive a dispensing optician certificate.

The dispensing optician training, hair design program, DMV call center, companion service dog training program, textiles program, and the barista training at the Minimum Security coffee cart are all valuable resources. The Grand Jury was impressed to learn that graduates of these programs are significantly less likely to reoffend when released. The jurors recognize the space and budgetary limitations of CCCF, but, given the benefits of these programs, the jurors hope these programs can be expanded and additional opportunities can be created.

CCCF Observations

- The facilities were well maintained, clean and functional.
- The rehabilitation programs described were impressive.
- The organic garden, which was funded by a Kaiser Permanente grant, seemed to be a positive addition to the minimum security section, providing fresh vegetables and productive work for inmates.

CCCF Recommendations

- The jurors encourage CCCF to continue to explore opportunities for jobs, mentorships, volunteers and company support. Jurors specifically encourage Oregon Corrections Enterprises to explore additional job programs for inmates. This outreach will continue to spread the benefits to inmates and the community.
- Reviewing individual metrics at CCCF, such as costs, recidivism and programming, would be extremely helpful in comparing CCCF with other facilities in Oregon and the United States.
- The Grand Jury recommends that future grand juries receive an orientation prior to the tour along with materials that provide an overview of the facility and highlight statistics for the year in review. An orientation would allow time for questions about programming and facility operations to be answered.

IV. Washington County Community Corrections Center (CCC)

Conducted:	Wednesday, October 1, 2014
Duration:	3 hours
Grand Jury Members:	All members were present Accompanied by Senior District Attorney Jeff Lesowski and Deputy District Attorney Matt Lehman
Introduction:	Steve Berger, Director Karleigh Mollahan, Manager
Orientation and Tour:	Steve Berger, Director Karleigh Mollahan, Manager

Overview

The Grand Jury tour of the Washington County Community Corrections Center – a residential transitional facility in Hillsboro – included a brief presentation by Director Steve Berger and Manager Karleigh Mollahan. The CCC currently has 215 beds for both male and female inmates. The CCC offers a range of programs for inmates, including substance abuse treatment, mental health evaluations, employment counseling and cognitive skills training, among others.

Currently, Washington County Community Corrections (probation and parole) supervises approximately 3,600 probationers and parolees. The Washington County Community Corrections Center houses approximately 2,000 individuals per year. The average stay for a resident at CCC is 32 days.

The Director described some of the risk factors individuals at the CCC face: a history of anti-social behavior, attitudes/cognition, associates/peers, and personality patterns (antagonistic, impulsivity, risk-taking). The Director also noted secondary risk factors, which include substance abuse, marital stressors, lack of employment, education, pro-social activities and family support. Approximately 80 percent of the inmates have drug and/or alcohol issues.

The Grand Jury learned that the CCC's strategy for addressing these factors include cognitive behavioral skill building, recovery mentors, community support groups, housing and employment, and substance abuse treatment. Manager Mollahan characterized the therapeutic model of the CCC as "evidence-based practice."

Facility

The CCC tour began in the entryway of the building. Each area seemed well maintained and clean. The dormitory common areas and communal sleeping areas were clean, simple

and in good order. The male and female housing is separated into dorm style rooms. Housing is further separated by in-treatment and medical segregation. Residents are further segregated by their risk of re-offending. The inmates participate in cleaning, maintenance and laundry in the dormitory area.

The cafeteria appeared clean and well maintained. Meals are provided by the Washington County Jail.

The outside yard area permits smoking even though smoking is prohibited in all other county/state facilities.

There are a few segregation cells in the CCC that are used for medial segregation, not as punishment. They appeared clean, adequate and comparable to a hospital room.

Security Provisions

The Manager described the process for screening returning inmates. Currently, the CCC has a leased eye scanner and the ability to perform urinalysis testing. Per the Manager, the eye scanner and UA tests are applied randomly. The eye scanner is an instrument that is used to help determine if a returning CCC resident is impaired. The eye scanner compares results of eye scans with baselines to determine if the current scan is outside the normal range for the returning resident. If it is outside the normal range, CCC staff follow-up with a UA and/or questioning.

Inmates re-entering the facility are subject to a search of their person and any bags they bring in with them. The front door to the facility is not locked, but is staffed. The windows and remaining doors have sensors that alert if opened.

Inmates are not allowed to have cell phones and use of the CCC phone is monitored. Inmate mail is not checked, but packages are required to be opened in front of staff.

The CCC takes almost everyone as a resident who has approximately 30 days remaining on their sentence, with the exception of inmates with an arson conviction or inmates who are deemed to not be a good fit for the environment. If there is no bed available, inmates can be released.

Passes

The Director and Manager described the process an inmate follows to obtain a pass to leave the facility. Inmates are issued a pass to leave the facility for a variety of reasons: to attend work, conduct a job search, attend treatment, receive medical treatment, to meet with a parole officer, to attend church, or to visit a child. Inmates are also allowed to leave the facility on a social pass. Social passes are given to inmates who exhibit good behavior and who are employed. Social passes are issued for 6-hours, 12-hours, or 24-hours, although 24-hour passes are rarely issued. No social passes are given in the evening hours.

Inmates must be in the facility for seven days prior to obtaining a pass, unless they have a job. A pass request must be turned in to a counselor 24 hours in advance of departure for approval. Each pass must be approved by an assigned counselor who is working with a parole/probation officer. The counselor then enters the approved pass into the CCC database and presents a hard copy to the resident requesting the pass. The resident must then show the pass to the front desk prior to exiting the facility. The Grand Jury requested information on the percentage of passes that are denied to inmates, but it was not provided.

It is the Grand Jury's understanding that the CCC conducts random phone calls to verify a resident's location while out on a pass, except for those out on a medical pass, which are verified every time. Employment is verified for an employment pass; however the residents' daily attendance at work is not regularly verified. Although phone verifications are done, resident actions and whereabouts are not tracked by GPS or other means. It is also our understanding that an inmate out of the facility on a pass must call to check in with the CCC every four hours and must return to the facility at a designated time. If an inmate fails to call, there is a short grace period before it is deemed a violation of CCC rules. If an inmate fails to return within one hour of the time designated on the pass, then victims of the crime that the inmate is in custody for are notified and all reference numbers on file for the resident are called. If an inmate has still not returned to the facility after three hours, it is considered an unauthorized departure, a misdemeanor, and a warrant for arrest is issued.

Staff

The professional staff at CCC includes one part time psychiatrist/nurse practitioner on staff for 10 hours per week; 30 community corrections specialists (5 to 6 are on staff for each shift); 11 residential counselors (approximately 20 residents are assigned to each counselor); and 7 paid mentors for treatment/re-entry assistance. All 90-day drug and alcohol treatment is conducted at outside facilities.

Observations

- Based on public information, the Grand Jury has learned that there is a history of inadequate verification of employment attendance. We have also learned that over the years there have been several incidents of CCC residents engaging in criminal activity while out on passes. Although it is more common to confirm employment before granting passes, residents who leave the facility on a pass for a job infrequently have their actual attendance at work verified by staff at the WCCC.
- The Grand Jury is aware of a domestic violence homicide that occurred in the summer of 2014 that was allegedly committed by a CCC resident who was on a work pass. The Grand Jury was interested in learning details of these circumstances, but the Director and County Counsel (who was present for the tour and presentation) told us that the particulars of the incident could not be discussed.

- The Director was asked if he would make any changes in policies and procedures in light of the above event and he told us he would not. We were told that there are no plans to change any policies or be proactive regarding any improvements to mitigate risks.
- The Director and Manager of the CCC believe that the policies and procedures currently in place are sufficient to help inmates work toward positively changing their lives upon re-entry into society. When asked, they stated that they would not change or improve anything about their current policies and procedures.
- The Manager stated that, on average, a resident is subject to 3 – 4 eye scans per week, which equates to 39,000 eye scans per year. However, the presentation packet given to the Grand Jury stated that 15,000 eye scans were conducted per year, which equates to approximately 1-1.5 eye scans per resident per week. This is inconsistent information.
- Ongoing job verification is randomly performed by CCC staff. CCC staff does not itself verify daily employment attendance by inmates on work passes; rather the CCC relies on employers to inform them if an inmate does not show up to work. The director said victim notification of defendant's release into the public is done through VINE, which is a victim notification service. Victims are notified only when the defendant moves to the CCC. They are not notified each time the defendant leaves on a pass unless and until the defendant has not returned within 1 hour of their pass expiring.
- Quality checks on the policies/programs are conducted by an internal team.
- CCC does not require certified counselors even though some of the staff have a master's degree.
- 80 % of residents have drug / alcohol issues.
- CCC states that they have "evidence based" criteria to determine success in program, but did not provide the Grand Jury with any data or information to support their "evidence based" practices.
- During the visit to CCC, the grand jurors observed a resident returning to the facility from being out on a pass. We noted that it appeared that the resident was only subject to a minimal pat down before re-entering the facility. Full body checks are permissible if there is a suspicion that a resident has contraband; however, the manager and director were indirect about how often inspections like that occur.
- We requested benchmarks measures, but they were not adequately provided
- We requested performance measures, but data was not provided.
- We asked for percentage of passes that were declined but that data was not provided.

CCC Recommendations

- New residents should have a mental health evaluation to determine who is high-risk and who may need additional programs/support before they are given passes. This may require additional licensed staff to conduct evaluations or contract with non-profit community mental health facilities to do mental health evaluations.
- More checks and balances need to be conducted before residents are granted passes.

- The pass system is a good idea; however, there should be more oversight, restrictions and evaluations of high risk residents before passes are given. Passes are a privilege not a right and should be used in a manner that ensures public safety.
- There should be stricter criteria defining who should be eligible for passes and the specific issuance of passes for those that qualify.
- An outside agency should be hired to evaluate compliance with current policies and procedures and make recommendations for specific improvements.
- The CCC should actually do the 3-4 eye scans per resident per week that the managers said were currently taking place. The total yearly numbers of eye scans and UAs that occur at the CCC (approximately 15,000) is not consistent with 3-4 eye scans per resident per week.
- Any resident who is a convicted sex-offender, has a restraining order against them, or has been convicted of a violent crime, should have their access to passes limited. It should also be mandatory that all victims be given the option to be notified each time the resident leaves the facility.
- A GPS tracking system to monitor CCC residents out in the community on a pass should be implemented to deter unacceptable behavior.
- Social passes should be discontinued. Although the CCC issues social passes as a way to monitor behavior in the community, the Grand Jury does not see strong evidence that the CCC is able to enforce monitoring of the social passes, especially since the average stay is only 32 days.

Overall, the Grand jury was very disappointed with the lackadaisical attitude by management with regards to any security questions that the Grand Jury asked. There seems to be a permeating sense of leniency given the current policies and procedures at the CCC given the fact that as the CCC Manager pointed out, the residents will be out of the facility and in the community in about 30 days. Consequently, we feel that the current attitudes and practices at the CCC pose a significant risk to public safety.

V. Washington County Juvenile – Harkins House (HH)

Conducted:	Wednesday, October 1, 2014
Duration:	1 hour
Grand Jury Members:	All members were present Accompanied by Senior District Attorney Jeff Lesowski and Deputy District Attorney Matt Lehman
Introduction:	LaRoy LaBonte, Shelter Manager
Orientation and Tour:	LaRoy LaBonte, Shelter Manager

HH Overview

The Grand Jury met with Mr. LaBonte at the Harkins House facility. Harkins House is a temporary residential shelter care and evaluation program for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 17. A juvenile that turns 18 while in the program is allowed to remain in the program. The program provides evaluation and individual care for delinquent youth with matters pending in juvenile court. The juveniles must volunteer to participate in the program. The program performs a comprehensive evaluation of each youth. Both personal responsibility and maintaining respectful behavior are strongly emphasized. A behavior management program rewards youth with increased privileges.

The HH program is set up to host 18 juveniles. However, the current budget limits the program to 14 juveniles. The average stay is about 45 days. Any stay longer than 90 days must be justified to a committee at HH. During the stay, an evaluation and assessment is administered by a case manager after 30 days of residence.

HH juveniles are under custodial detention but must be deemed conditional release eligible. HH maintains a relationship with the Donald E. Long facility in Multnomah County for detentions, at which there are 14 beds available to Washington County. Staff document and report their observations and recommendations for each juvenile to the Juvenile Court. HH provides services to juveniles, including on-site school, residential activities, mental health services, group treatment, and parental services. All residents must participate in some form of educational programming, which can include on-site school, GED preparation, post-graduation education or vocational activities. Juveniles are also required to participate in six hours of group, individual, and family counseling every week. School programming is tailored to each individual juvenile based upon assessment and intervention needs. Caseworkers work to integrate juveniles back into school. The on-site classroom appeared conducive to a good learning experience.

HH was built in 2001. Overall, the facility is in good working order. The staff takes to heart their responsibility and generally strive to help each juvenile. The Grand Jury feels that HH is doing a great job making the best of the resources they have available.

Dining Hall & Yard

The dining and entry halls appeared pleasant and open with artwork created by the residents on display. The covered outside recreation area was in good condition. The facility seemed appropriate for the size of its population and was in good working order.

Dormitories

The dormitory is segregated by gender and features single-occupancy rooms. The common areas were clean and presentable. The residents are assigned chores, have daily housekeeping responsibilities, and do their own laundry. The setup seems well suited to provide security for each resident. Each resident is responsible for maintaining their own room and for the overall upkeep of the facility, which the Grand Jury noticed has a positive effect on the overall appearance of the facility.

Security Provisions

Harkins House is an unlocked facility. However, there are very clear boundaries and expectations. Major rules violations can preclude re-entry into the program for one year, and result in an immediate return to the detention center. When a juvenile returns to HH, they are subject to a random urinalysis and pocket searches are performed. Drug sniffing dogs are also employed on a random basis at HH.

All releases and family-time is preplanned and usually involves the juvenile being in the custody of a parent or grandparent. In addition, off site trips to swimming pools, football fields, and other recreation sites are scheduled for the juveniles with staff supervision.

Program Schedule and Activities

HH strives to provide youth with a consistent, safe, predictable environment. The program follows a daily schedule that attempts to balance their day with education, recreational, skill building, and free time activities. Some of these programs include, but are not limited to, yoga programs, group exercise, and off-site recreational activities.

Education is a major component of the program at HH. The facility currently provides a half day on-site school program that is run by a teacher from the Hillsboro School District. Mr. LaBonte expressed a strong desire to have a full day school program that would be beneficial to residents. He expressed concern that residents had fallen behind in their schooling based on the limited school hours available during the day. At this time there are funding limitations that prevent a full day school program.

HH Recommendations

The grand jurors were impressed with the work the staff at Harkins House has done. Generally, the grand jurors agreed on this recommendation for the HH:

- We feel HH is providing a safe and supportive environment for youths to the best of their ability. We recommend that the facility receive additional funding through county, grant opportunities, and community support. This will enable HH to provide a full day class schedule, increase staffing to support filling the unused beds, and further enhance existing programs.

VI. Grand Jurors

1. Laurie Bailey (Foreperson)
2. Monica Clark
3. Chelsea Larson
4. Tyler Richardson
5. Brenan Stack
6. Jeffrey Sullivan
7. Lynlea Yi

Signature (Foreperson):

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Laurie Bailey", written over a horizontal line.

Date:

12/10/14