

2020 Grand Jury Report on Correctional Facilities Located in Washington County

I. Introduction

Pursuant to ORS 132.440, a grand jury panel was selected by the Circuit Court for the purpose of inspecting the conditions and management at four correctional facilities located in Washington County, Oregon: the Washington County Jail (WCJ), the Washington County Community Corrections Center (CCC), Harkins House (HH), and Coffee Creek Correctional Facility (CCCF).

Given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the inspections of each facility were done virtually. Each facility presented information about their facilities virtually and provided a description and/or a video tour of the facility. The management of each facility was aware of the reason for the Grand Jury's review, and offered us access to information about the facilities. 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, detailed outside inspection reports, nor official findings aside what was provided at the mentioned virtual sessions.

The presentations were interactive and the Grand Jurors were able to ask 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 were provided general information of the overall structure of each facility. As such, we feel that we can report reliably on the general physical condition and relative fitness of the facilities based on the information provided by the representatives of each institution. It should be noted that each of the facilities were in full operation at the time of our virtual reviews.

Chief Deputy District Attorney Jeff Lesowski and Deputy District Attorney Matt Lehman of the Washington County District Attorney's Office were present during the presentations. Despite their presence, we stipulate that this report is the Grand Jury's members' alone, generated after the jurors met behind closed doors for a considerable time period to discuss our impressions and findings.

Washington County Jail (WCJ)

Conducted: December 11, 2020

Duration: 2 hours

Grand Jury Members: 7 out of 7 members present
Senior Deputy District Attorney Jeffrey Lesowski
Deputy District Attorney Matt Lehman

Orientation and Video Tour: Chief Deputy John Koch
Chief Deputy Karlyn Degman
Commander Caprice Massey
Lieutenant Tristan Sundsted
ASII Myra Tovey
Senior Administrative Specialist Stephanie Brown

The 2020 Grand Jurors did not inspect the Washington County Jail in-person due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Any comments about the condition of the jail are being left in the report from the review that took place in 2019.

Orientation/Overview

Chief Deputies John Koch and Karylyn Degman introduced the jail segment to the Grand Jurors. Command staff provided facts and statistics about the jail, and answered all of the Grand Jury's questions. The presentation prior to the video tour was detailed and provided a very helpful overview of the facility. The Grand Jury was pleased with the orientation. The Grand Jury took note of the fact that, the Sheriff and his staff not only talked about what they felt was good about the jail, but also candidly discussed goals for improvement. The Sheriff has a goal that Adults in Custody (AICs) leave better than they were when they arrived. A related goal is that AICs are treated with respect throughout their custody time at the jail. These are useful goals and appeared to be consistently implemented.

Overall, the grand jurors were impressed with the cleanliness of the jail.

Master Control

Master Control is the "nerve center" of the jail. The Grand Jury took note of the fact that the Sheriff's Office seemed to be taking necessary safety precautions. We were impressed by control room workers' ability to watch all screens. We also noted that the guards use all senses (sight, smell & hearing) to track the actions in the pod and it takes a lot of energy. The color coding of inmate clothing according to level of custody was efficient. Overall, the ratio of about 64 AICs to one guard in each pod appears satisfactory; however, more staffing would be beneficial.

Intake Area

The Grand Jury was present during the initial processing of an inmate. The computer systems are updated and employees have been trained in the new system. The Grand Jury was shown the new full body scan system, which is helpful in allowing the officers to detect contraband and/or weapons. The intake rooms are cleaned 2-3 times daily with natural enzymes during normal times, but the cleaning has increased in frequency due to COVID-19.

Medical

The Grand Jury was made aware that each inmate was given a medical assessment as part of the intake process that included both physical and mental health evaluations. Medications and outside medical providers would then be potentially arranged. The Grand Jury was very impressed with this process of medical examination at intake. The goal is that each new inmate gets a physical within two hours of arrival and it appears to be achieved. The overall budget in 2019 was 39.8 million. In addition, the jail medical cost was about \$3.6 million in 2019. The Grand Jury was made aware that the WCJ switched medical service providers for AICs. The Grand Jury appreciated the compassion that the providers appeared to have for the AICs.

In the medical observation housing unit (MOU), we noted that each inmate must be checked frequently. Medical staffing includes a psychiatric Nurse Practitioner. As stated by the previous grand juries, more staff is needed at the desk, although improvements in staffing have been made. This was confirmed by the Commander.

Mental Health

Staff commented about needing additional room for AICs who have a mental illness. Washington County is working to increase the number of mental health professionals as well as staff training. Additionally, they work with other agencies to make sure that the county's mental health needs are being met. There is an increase in AICs needing mental health care. The jail has repurposed pod 5 as flexible space to meet this need. The Grand Jurors were impressed the resources being designated for Mental Health and Addiction treatments for individuals in custody at the Washington County Jail. Having a Mental Health Nurse Practitioner on site is very helpful. The continued commitment to expand mental health services in the future is a good goal.

Forced Releases

The Grand Jury was made aware that in 2020, there has been a significant increase in forced releases of AICs. There are many reasons behind this type of release, and although WCJ is doing its best at balancing mandated jail space requirements against its duty to house AICs, it unfortunately must release some AICs into the community who would otherwise be incarcerated because of the severity of their crime/s. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to an increase in forced releases and a decrease in bookings given the limits of jail capacity during the pandemic. The Grand Jury believes that electronic home monitoring is appropriately utilized.

Given the recent and projected growth in the County's population, and even if crime rates decrease, adding a new wing to the jail seems incumbent upon county leaders in the near term.

Laundry

The laundry facility was neat and organized. The Grand Jury took note of no issues which needed to be addressed.

General

The programs available to the AICs were generally impressive. It was reported that 80 AICs have a job while at the jail, which is about 15% of the total inmate population. It seems this could be improved. The jail staff reported they awarded 42 GEDs and 2 diplomas in 2018. Additionally, staff spoke of developing incentive and reward programs which the Grand Jury found is needed. AICs should be rewarded for taking part in the programs for their improvement. We recommend improved accessibility to the inmate handbook. We noted that the outside activity areas for each pod, while adequate, are relatively small, and that opportunities for physical activity for AICs are limited. The Grand Jury was impressed with the overall security of the WCJ.

Kitchen

The kitchen facility was clean, orderly and appeared efficient. The jail reported an average cost per meal \$1.37, which is very competitive. Water and food scraps are recycled, increasing sustainability and reducing cost. The Grand Jury was made aware that the jail kitchen serves as a central kitchen for multiple facilities (WC.T, WCCCC). This appears to be cost efficient. The jail accommodates special dietary requests

We encourage the jail to continue providing healthy meals to AICs, and to the extent possible working to add healthier options. The new contractor providing meals, Trinity, seems to be doing a good job addressing these issues.

Overall

The Grand Jurors were impressed with the steps taken by the jail to combat COVID-19, including making allowances for physical distancing, reducing visits to the courthouse and keeping common areas clean. The Grand Jurors were impressed by the use of voluntary work by AICs that allow them to gain extra privileges and potential work experience that can be helpful upon release. The Grand Jurors understand the concerns with the AICs that present the highest risk (labeled as Level 8), but would like to see something that helps those individuals better transition once their jail service is complete if that is possible and safe. The presentation and video tour of the WCJ employees was insightful and provided a good overview of the workings of the jail.

Washington County Community Corrections Center (CCC)

Conducted: December 11, 2020

Duration: 2 hours

Grand Jury Members: 7 of 7 were present
Chief Deputy District Attorney Jeff Lesowski
Deputy District Attorney Matthew Lehman

Orientation and Video Tour: Director Steve Berger
Manager Karleigh Molihan
Senior Program Coordinator Kaylynn Berrios
Senior Administrative Specialist Meredith Smith
Supervisor Sam Hedley

The 2020 Grand Jurors did not inspect the Washington County Community Corrections Center in-person due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Any comments about the condition of the Washington County Community Corrections Center are being left in the report from the review that took place in 2019.

Orientation/Overview

Director Steve Berger and Manager Karleigh Molihan welcomed the Grand Jurors to the video presentation. We were provided facts and statistics about the CCC, and answers to our questions were provided. The presentation prior to the tour was helpful and informative. We learned about the physical facility, its function and purpose, and the many programs available for residents, as well as an overview of the relationship between the three county-run institutions that were reviewed (WCJ, CCC, HHH). We learned that most of the residents of the CCC are sentenced AICs who had once been in the WCJ, but whom judges have allowed to transfer to the CCC to finish their sentences. They clarified that residents stay up to one year but 65% are there for less than 30 days. This is improved from 63% in 2018. They do not track recidivism due to the short amount of time they have the residents.

The orientation emphasized continuous quality improvement in operations and administration. It was clear that the WCCC is utilizing and tracking inmate feedback in their own self-improvement process. They also use peer review, which is an excellent way for the public to be assured that there is an outside check and comparison. Significant security and staffing improvements were discussed, including equipment to detect drinking, sweat detection technology and personal OPS monitors.

The Grand Jury was made aware of the following recent changes, and believes that these are positive changes:

- e OPS and/or alcohol monitoring for sexual offenders and domestic violence offenders who leave the facility;

- ® Increased waiting period before eligibility for passes (from 7 days to 14 for unemployed residents);
- 111 Limiting the maximum amount of time for a pass to 12 hours;
- 111 CCC has limited accommodations for transgender residents and is working to increase and improve these accommodations;
- ® Denial of passes to residents who pose a risk of escape or who are an imminent threat to an individual or the general public;
 - A body scanner has been purchased and is in use;
 - Increased in-building security by (1) installing bullet proof material at the front desk, (2) improving the monitoring of exits and check-outs and (3) improving property search station;
 - Improved security by increasing security staff and converting on-call variable hour positions to 3 full time positions in order to improve the monitoring of the facility's exit and check-outs;
 - Expanded lunch time from 30 to 40 minutes.

Remodel

The Remodel has done an effective job of providing a physical barrier separating the entrance lobby from the corridor leading to the interior of the CCC. It has helped increase the security of the facility. These improvements include monitoring of exit and check-out of AICs, adding bullet proof material in the front area for any "active threat" issues and adding a property search station for AICs returning to the facility.

Failure to Return

The CCC has a failure to return rate (within two hours) of 2 percent, which seems satisfactory. They have increased the waiting period for passes and appear to have solid criteria for social, medical and transition passes.

One of the CCC's primary goals is to effectively change their resident's behavior so they can successfully integrate back into mainstream society. In order to accomplish this goal, the CCC:

- Develops individualized plans for residents by providing assistance with employment, housing, treatment and support;
- Coordinates with the residents' parole and probation supervisors;
- Provides onsite programs and services;
- Trains new, positive behaviors;
- Works with community providers;
- Addresses residents' risk factors.

The Grand Jurors appreciate the goals created by the CCC.

Security

The Grand Jury was impressed with the facility's security features. Among the security features were (1) window and door alarms, (2) fire alarms, (3) duress call buttons throughout the facility, (4) staff body alarms and radios, (5) routine resident counts, (6) video monitoring and (7) resident and facility searches.

Programs Offered

A resident is offered an array of programs by the CCC during their stay. Among the programs offered are:

- Cognitive-behavioral treatment;
- Mental health evaluation (including having a Mental Health Nurse Practitioner);
- Medication management;
- Substance abuse treatment;
- 12 step programs;
- Peer mentoring;
- Employment counseling and job referral;
- Housing placement;
- Anger management;
- Wellness/nutrition;
- Prison fellowship;
- Life Skills.

The Grand Jurors were impressed with the effort being made to help AICs with behavior change and transitioning out of custody.

Room & Board-Paying rent

The Grand Jury was made aware that, if AICs have a job, they are required to pay rent which is twice their hourly rate per day. The Grand Jury believes this to be beneficial. Residents must remain current on his/her rent payments. If they do not, the resident is at risk of losing day passes and other privileges.

Counselors

The Grand Jury was made aware that there are adequate counselors. The counselor caseload is 15-20 residents per counselor, which is lower than the national average (around 24). It looks like that is effective for the program and is efficient because they do more than the typical resident counselor (ex. release scheduling and other duties). In 2017, 85% of CCC residents completed the CCC Release Program. In 2018, that number improved to 87%.

Resume/ application / job search assistance

The Grand Jury applauds the assistance the CCC provides to residents in the area of resume writing and job searches. The general policy requiring job searches of every inmate is a beneficial policy. CCC keeps resumes on file for residents to use in the future. A clothing closet is available for employment interviews. There is a computer lab and staff to support the resume writing process. During the COVID-19 pandemic, job searches outside the facility have been placed on hold. The CCC has a goal of 50 percent employment; however, that number has dipped below 50 percent in 2020 due to the pandemic. The Grand Jurors agree with the CCC's focus on employment for AICs.

Response To Substance Abuse

Possession of drugs in the CCC is prohibited. If a resident is found in possession of drugs, law enforcement is notified and the resident is investigated. The resident is also returned to jail to finish out their sentence.

The first time a resident fails a urinalysis (UA) or admits to using drugs, they lose an entire month's worth of passes and are subject to increased drug screenings. The second time a resident fails a UA or admits to using drugs - they are immediately returned to jail.

The CCC has a highly successful substance abuse intervention program. The facility employs chemical dependency services such as:

- Assessments;
- Intensive Outpatient;
- Outpatient;
- Residential treatment;
- Recovery mentors;
- Self-help groups;
- Drug screening;
- Clean and sober housing.

The CCC employs a 90 day residential treatment program which ranks in the top 8% nationally based upon evaluations utilizing the Corrections Program Checklist.

Drug Screening Strategies

The CCC utilizes several methods to detect drugs used by their residents or stored in their facility. Among the methods used are:

- Eye scans;
- Breathalyzer tests;
- Instant urinalysis;
- Lab treated urinalysis;
- Drug dog searches;
- Person and property searches;
- Random dorm, locker and area searches.

Employment Services

Residents who enter the CCC program unemployed are immediately referred to the Employment Services Program during the 'blackout' period. This program requires the resident to attend job search and job retention classes as well teach them how to fill out job resumes before becoming eligible to engage in actual job searches. Upon successful completion of attending these classes, residents are given access to the facility's Employment Resource Center where they are given online access to job search activities. After a resident gains employment (and for those residents who enter the CCC already employed), the CCC contacts the resident's employer to verify specific information such as name of the company, supervisor contact information, overtime policies, absenteeism, etc. If an employer is not willing to abide by the CCC conditions of resident's

employment, the resident will not be allowed to work for that employer. It should be noted that employers are pre-screened for acceptance.

Housing After Release

The CCC continually works to get AICs into clean and sober housing after release, with a goal of placing 70% of residents in housing with clean & sober living situations. They are achieving 71% placement in these stable households (an increase from 68% in 2018) and have contracted for 350 beds in local programs for stable housing. They use mentors (who had prior addictions) to help with current addicts. They seek to connect 80% of residents to a support group upon resident release and actually place 98% (an increase from 96% in 2018). The CCC does drug screenings 2-3 times a week, which exceeds the level defined by the National Drug Court Institute. Last year that totaled 22,890 screenings with 5.2% positive. The goal is to treat 95% of substance abusers and they are actually treating 100%. We were told their Chemically Dependency Program rates in the top 8% nationally.

The CCC also has an employment goal for 50% of residents to have a job at time of release. The COVID-19 pandemic has made it more difficult to meet the employment goal; however, the Grand Jurors found the ongoing work is a positive aspect of the CCC's attempt to transition AICs into the community.

Overall

The entire CCC facility was clean and appeared to be well-maintained, safe, and well-managed. There is minor wear and tear on walls and cupboards, which could lead to increased morale if improved. Significant effort has been made to live up to the past statements of "evidence based" criteria for determining success. They provided solid statistics about the program and several performance metrics which they are continuing to improve.

The CCC has had one AIC and one staff person test positive for COVID-19, but there have been no outbreaks, which was impressive to the Grand Jurors. The CCC has reduced max capacity from 215 AICs to 96 AICs to allow for appropriate and safe physical distancing inside the facility. The CCC has also implemented rules for safety during the pandemic that seem to be effective, including health and temperature checks upon entering or returning to the facility.

Harkins House (HH)

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| Conducted: | December 11, 2020 |
| Duration: | 1 hour |
| Grand Jury Members: | 7 of 7 members were present Chief Deputy District Attorney Jeff Lesowski; Deputy District Attorney Matthew Lehman |
| Orientation and Tour: | Manager LaRoy Labonte; Juvenile Director Lynne Schroeder; Sr. Juvenile Counselor Martha Villegas; Juvenile Counselor/Nutritionist Wayne Curry |

The 2020 Grand Jurors did not inspect Harkins House in-person due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Any comments about the condition of Harkins House are being left in the report from the review that took place in 2019.

Orientation/Overview

The Grand Jury met with Mr. LaBonte and Ms. Schroeder via video from the Harkins House facility. Harkins House (HH) is a temporary residential shelter care and evaluation program for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 17. The program provides evaluation and individual care for 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 using a 'Star' system.

The HH program is set up to host 18 juveniles. The current budget limits the program to 14 juveniles; however, they are currently at 9 due to COVID-19 restrictions. The average stay is about 45 days, for a total of over 200 residents annually. 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 maintains a relationship with the Donald E. Long facility in Multnomah County for juveniles, at which there are 14 beds available to Washington County. 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 seeks to connect parents with ongoing counseling services and help parents to establish positive relationships with their kids again. The long-term aim is to reduce recidivism and provide long-term growth for the juveniles. This includes a process that is designed to work with youth on a longer basis beyond just their time at the facility.

HH appears to be meeting the demand for education and program services and ensuring a high "graduation" rate, meaning those that complete the program and have learned decision-making skills.

Outdoor Recreational Area

The outdoor recreational area was a nice open, covered area which offered both a basketball and volleyball court for exercise fitness activities. The area was clean and secured by an outer fence. HH staff was present and engaged with the youth. The outdoor recreational area provides the residents an opportunity to form positive social bonds with other residents and also provides a productive outlet to direct their negative behavior. They are afforded at least 60 minutes a day.

Classroom

HH currently provides a full day onsite educational program which is taught by an instructor from the Hillsboro School District. HH provides this academic program to help their residents keep from falling behind in their academic studies and to provide an easier transition back in to mainstream school once they leave the facility.

Dormitories

The dormitory is segregated by gender and features single-occupancy rooms. The common areas were clean and presentable and monitored by a HH staff member. 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. HH should fix the WIFI in the girls mindfulness room to match the functionality of the boys room.

Extracurricular Activities

The Grand Jury was impressed with the efforts to which HH staff went to provide the youth with special holiday meals with family, certain outings and field trips, the art program, the group and individual counselling services, the community service, and the yoga that was available for the youth twice a day.

Dining Hall & Kitchen

The dining hall and kitchen facilities were very clean and tidy. The recent switch from getting food provided by the WCJ to having an on-site cook has greatly benefited the nutrition value of the food. It has also allowed the youth to get food handlers licenses and work with the cook to learn basic kitchen skill. The cook has spoken to local restaurants about the possibility of internships that could lead to jobs for the youth after they graduate. We recommend that the County should increase the budget to invest in the

culinary program. There are positive improvements in the youth self-image as a result of the on-site chef and food programs. The culinary program has been a great success and provides a great opportunity for youths that are at Harkins House and provides another opportunity to help youths gain skills that will be useful in society.

Overall

The environment at HH was very positive. The facility was clean, quiet, and appeared to be well-managed and safe. The Grand Jury was impressed with this facility. The Grand Jurors would recommend that funding be provided to increase skills for juveniles at HH in areas that could lead to jobs after graduation. As noted by previous grand jury panels, the Grand Jury recommends additional funding be provided to HH's general budget so the shelter can accommodate its maximum number of residents of 18 youths. Additionally, the Grand Jury believes HH would benefit from increased funding for other programs such as culinary arts, therapeutic arts, and vocational programs. The Grand Jury also applauds their relationship to Pacific University for mindfulness programs. HH provides an invaluable service to our community and the Grand Jury would like to see our troubled youth be given an opportunity to benefit from resources HH has to offer them.

The Grand Jurors specifically note that the continued work to help children on a group and individual level as well as working with their families is important in helping the juveniles. The focus on working with partnerships in the community (Portland State University, a local dairy farm, Latino Network and other organizations) is something the Grand Jurors believed was invaluable to the process of reform HH strives to achieve.

The Grand Jurors encourage Harkins House leaders to expand community outreach in an effort to increase volunteer opportunities and donations in hopes of resolving some of the budget issues.

Coffee Creek Correctional Facility (CCCF)

Conducted: December 11, 2020

Duration: 2 hours

Grand Jury Members: 7 of 7 members were present
Chief Deputy District Attorney Jeffrey Lesowski
Deputy District Attorney Matt Lehman

Orientation: Christine Popoff, Assistant Superintendent of
Correctional Rehabilitation;
Polly Rowland, Assistant Superintendent of General
Services

The 2020 Grand Jurors did not inspect Coffee Creek Correctional Facility in-person due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Any comments about the condition of Coffee Creek Correctional Facility are being left in the report from the review that took place in 2019.

Orientation/Overview

Coffee Creek Correctional Facility accommodates all of Oregon's female "adults in custody" (AICs, formerly known as Inmates), and provides intake and evaluation of all female and male AICs committed to Oregon custody. CCCF is located within Washington County and, therefore, falls within the present Grand Jury's review even though it is operated by the State of Oregon.

Christine Popoff and Polly Rowland gave an overview of Coffee Creek Correctional Facility (CCCF), including details about budgets, programs, security and the general operations.

Each AIC that comes through the CCCF goes through an assessment that includes ranking the AIC between "1-5" for security needs. A case plan is created and is passed along to the State detention facility where the AIC is placed. CCCF is the temporary intake center for all Oregon AICs sentenced to prison sentences, as well as the only Oregon prison for female AICs. CCCF contains a medium security facility (which houses both males and females in separate living accommodations) and a minimum security facility (which houses females who typically have less than four years left on their sentence).

The Grand Jury was provided with an overview of counseling and rehabilitation options available to AICs.

Employee morale

The facility has a wall which recognizes certain employees' honors and achievements. This is a great reinforcement tool for those doing a good job, and motivation for all employees.

Security

Overall, the Grand Jury thought the facility was secure, with good procedures and attentive staff.

Intake

The Grand Jury observed the area where AICs arrive at CCCF from the different county jails. The facility had a reliable system to check on AICs who moved from building to building. The separate area for AICs with disabilities and gender was a beneficial component of the intake unit.

Medium Security Facility

The medium security facility houses both male and female intake prisoners as well as female medium security prisoners. The Grand Jury panel was impressed with the overall security and operation of this facility and observed it to be well maintained and efficiently ran.

Minimum Security Facility

Each pod within the housing units houses 108-116 AICs in an open dormitory setting. Each pod is supervised by one corrections officer. The Grand Jury feels this ratio of AICs-to-officer to be high. We recommend that this issue be addressed. We observed that the campus of CCCF is spacious and is being utilized for a gardening program and had extra buildings for other programs. The dorms appeared to be very clean and well taken care of.

Faith Center

The diversity of spiritual programs and the spiritual library available to AICs were both beneficial to the AICs and we commend the efforts that are made to provide faith and cultural opportunities to AICs.

Kitchen

The kitchen appeared clean and satisfactory. Food was prepared in the kitchen and loaded on cafeteria style carts which were then rolled out in the halls just outside of the housing pods where AICs were allowed to come out and prepare their own plates to take back to their cells. The Grand Jury appreciated the collaboration of food technician with jail technicians and AICs.

Programs

The Grand Jury was impressed with the available programs at both the minimum and medium-security sections of CCCF. The work force development programs such as hair design, barista, quilting, scanning, welding, LME (limited maintenance electricians), and

DMV employment in medium security are very good programs, both in terms of their positive impact on the AICs and the benefit to the community.

We learned about the CCCF dog program, where certain female AICs work closely to train dogs for specialty assistance tasks, such as facility and service dogs. We were not able to see some of the dogs directly interact with some of the AIC trainers. We conclude that this program is very beneficial to the community and is therapeutic for the AICs.

We were glad to see an active GED program and encourage utilization of the program. We were also impressed with the programs available for adults in residence. In particular, the textiles, fire crew, and information technology.

CCCF has a mental health infirmary, art groups, a trauma based curriculum and additional classes and services for AICs. They also have job programs, including work on medical gowns, DMV call center, fire crews and other opportunities to learn a trade. The fire crews are only off-site during the day and bring a sack lunch with them provided by the facility. AICs also have the ability to get into the optics field and beauty programs through Portland Community College. Eighty percent of AICs have jobs at CCCF and fifty percent have employment soon after release. The jobs provide AICs with the ability to earn credits for purchases of additional food or hygiene items while in custody.

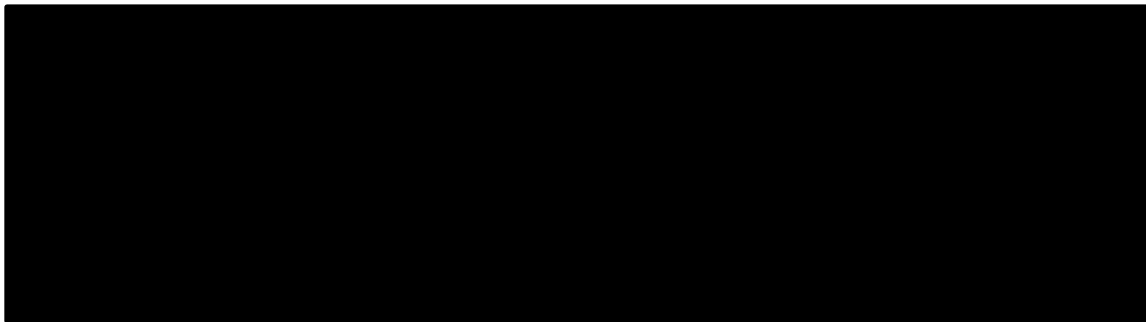
Overall

The CCCF facility appeared to be well-maintained, safe, and generally well-managed. They have open and unfulfilled positions due to their location in Wilsonville.

General Recommendations for all Facilities:

- 1) Additional trauma resources for AICs;
- 2) More focus on providing opportunities for women AICs;
- 3) Gender responsiveness could be improved, which was acknowledged by the presenters;
- 4) Additional funding for programming to help AICs.

Dated: December 30, 2020



Matt Lehman, Deputy District Attorney