



JACKSON COUNTY

Oregon

Jackson County District Attorney's Office

Laura Cromwell
Senior Deputy District Attorney

715 W 10th Street
Medford, OR 97501
Phone: (541) 734-3936
Fax: (541) 608-2982
cromwela@jacksoncounty.org

TTY: (541) 774-8186
www.jacksoncounty.org

May 4, 2015

Sheriff Corey Falls
JC Sheriff's Office
5179 Crater Lake Highway
Central Point, OR 97502

Shane Hagey
JC Community Justice
1101 West Main Street
Medford, OR 97501

Danny Jordan
JC Administrator
10 South Oakdale, Rm 214
Medford, OR 97501

RE: 2014 Corrections Grand Jury Report

Dear Gentlemen:

As you know, the 2014 Jackson County Corrections Grand Jury has recently completed an extensive inspection of the adult and juvenile correctional facilities within the county and received testimony from 27 individuals. The final report of the grand jury is attached. The report contains a summary of the testimony received by the grand jury, the handouts provided by witnesses and adopted as appendices, and their specific recommendations for improvements.

The overall observation by this grand jury is that the facilities are well run and progressive in their approaches to corrections. They acknowledge the dedication and professionalism of Jackson County corrections employees who have implemented many useful programs focused on reducing recidivism. They do note, however, some areas where improvement is needed as well. The Grand jury made seven specific recommendations directed at toward the jail, juvenile justice, and the transition center, via various parties. Responses to those recommendations were received from those facilities and are incorporated as part of the final report.

This report is a public record, and you are free to make whatever use of it that you deem appropriate. As District Attorney Beth Hecker has done in previous years, I am forwarding copies of the report to the Board of Commissioners and the Presiding Judge. I will also post a copy to the District Attorney's home page on the county website.

Thank you for your cooperation and that of your staff members in facilitating the grand jury's inquiry.
Sincerely,

Laura Cromwell
Senior Deputy District Attorney

cc: Board of Commissioners
Presiding Judge Lorenzo Mejia

**THE CONDITIONS AND MANAGEMENT
OF
THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
WITHIN JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON**



2014 CORRECTIONS GRAND JURY REPORT

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2014 Jackson County Special Corrections Grand Jury Report

I. STATUTORY BACKGROUND

Pursuant to Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 132.440, a seven-member Jackson County Special Corrections Grand Jury convened to meet the following mandates:

- (1) At least once yearly, a grand jury shall inquire into the condition and management of every correctional facility and youth correction facility as defined in ORS 162.135 in the county.
- (2) The grand jury is entitled to free access at all reasonable times to such facilities and juvenile facilities, and, without charge, to all public records in the county pertaining thereto.
- (3) Other than indictments presented under ORS 132.210 or presentments presented under ORS 132.370, the grand jury shall issue no report other than a report of an inquiry made under this section.

The grand jurors were charged with the task of submitting a written report after physically inspecting three separate correctional facilities and hearing witness testimony from those who operate, are housed within, or are associated in some form, with the operation and management of those facilities.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2014 Special Corrections Grand Jury inspected the Jackson County Jail, Jackson County Juvenile Detention and Shelter Facility, and the Community Justice Work Center, and interviewed 27 individuals. It is the Jury's overall observation that largely due to the passion and dedication of many Jackson County Community Justice leaders, employees, and involved community agencies and members, and because of forward-thinking programs being implemented to help reduce recidivism, the facilities are well run and in many cases, are progressive in their approach. Some issues remain, however, primarily due to lack of funding. Recommendations to address these issues will be listed in the Grand Jury Recommendations, Section VI, of this report.

III. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE JACKSON COUNTY COMMUNITY JUSTICE SYSTEM

Jackson County Community Justice includes an Adult Services Division and a Juvenile Division. The Adult Services Division is comprised of the Jackson County Circuit Court, the Jackson County Parole Board, and the Supervisory Authority. Use of the Supervisory Authority allows the appropriate sanction to be used for the level of violation taking into consideration risk and community safety. Facilities for adult offenders include the Jackson County Jail and the Work Release Center, and the Juvenile Detention and Residential Facility for incarcerated juveniles. For more information, refer to the attached documents listed in the appendix of this report.

IV. INTERVIEW TIMELINE

On Monday, March 6, 2015, four grand juries attended orientation and were sworn in. Three juries were assigned to hear criminal cases presented by the District Attorney's office on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. The fourth jury was assigned to meet on Fridays beginning March 6, to inquire into the condition and management of the correctional facilities within Jackson County. In this report, the Friday jury will be referred to as the Special Corrections Grand Jury, or simply, the Grand Jury.

On Friday, March 13, 2015, assisted by Laura Cromwell, Jackson County Deputy District Attorney, the jury began its inquiry by receiving testimony from the following individuals:

- Beth Heckert, Jackson County District Attorney
- John Watson, Community Justice Deputy Director
- Joe Ferguson, Juvenile Justice Department Director
- Sgt. Josh Aldrich, Jackson County Jail (for Lt. Dan Penland).

On Friday, March 20, 2015, the Jury was transported to the Community Justice Work Center in Talent, and to the Juvenile Detention facility in Medford, to inspect the facilities and to receive testimony from the following individuals:

- Deputy Director Eric Guyer, Community Justice Work Center
- Jean Nicholas, Program Manager for the Jackson County Juvenile Detention Center
- Ray Young, Supervisor for the Juvenile Detention Center
- Guy Tutland, Juvenile Center academic instructor contracted with the Medford School District
- Three juveniles lodged in the Juvenile Detention Center facility.

On Friday, March 27, 2015, the Jury:

- interviewed 2 female and 2 male Work Center inmates (testimony was given at the District Attorney's office);
- inspected the Jackson County Jail (and had lunch at the Jail);
- interviewed Dennis McNamara, Mental Health Specialist;
- interviewed Corrections Deputy Clark with the Jackson County Jail,
- interviewed 2 additional male and 2 female inmates of the Jackson County Jail

On Friday, April 3, 2015, the Jury interviewed:

- Dave Garnett, Jail cafeteria supervisor
- Danny Jordan, Jackson County Administrator
- Judge Lisa Greif, Circuit Court Judge;
- Odessa McCleary, Jackson County Jail nurse;
- Judge Patricia Crain, Circuit Court Judge, and
- John Hamilton, Jackson County Public Defender

In total, 27 witnesses were sworn in before the Grand Jury representing a wide range of individuals whose lives and careers are affected by the operation of correctional facilities in our community.

The observations, conclusions and recommendations of this report are based upon the testimony of these witnesses, from the facts and figures they provided, and from observations of the Grand Jury as it toured the county's correctional facilities.

V. TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES

Danny Jordan, Jackson County Administrator

On April 3, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed Danny Jordan, Jackson County Administrator. Jordan is responsible for the day-to-day operations for the county including approximately 1,000 full-time employees and the county budget. His comments are summarized by the Grand Jury as follows:

KEY POINTS:

- Changes have been made in the diagnosing of mental health disorders (psychosis and personality disorders for example), and the numbers of individuals with drug dependencies and those diagnosed with mental health disorders, have drastically increased. This increase is

reflected in the prison population as well. Closures of mental health institutions that formerly housed some of these citizens have also increased the number of inmates with these types of diagnoses. In addition, once incarcerated, these inmates are exposed to other inmates with similar diagnoses which can exacerbate problems associated with criminal thinking, criminal behavior, and mental disorders.

- Planning needs to take place to address the issue of increased numbers of individuals diagnosed with mental disorders being lodged in the county correctional system. Mental health care is a state mandated service where these issues should be funded.
- Because of the large percentage of inmates diagnosed with mental disorders, including severe mental disorders, there has been an increased need for Jackson County Deputies to be on suicide watch. This has caused increased demand on personnel and personnel resources.
- Collaboration with agencies, including Jackson County Mental Health remains essential. Grants, or other sources of revenue, are essential to help support these efforts.
- A redesign of the Jackson County Jail eventually will be needed. The linear (vertical) design of the current jail, built in 1981, requires a constant movement of inmates from place to place which consumes personnel time. The currently recommended jail model, based on a pod system, helps to reduce the needs of inmate movement, and decreases costs.

Judge Lisa Greif, Jackson County Circuit Court, community and family court judge

On April 3, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed Circuit Court Judge Lisa Greif, who makes legal decisions with regards to adult crime cases.

KEY POINTS:

- Judge Greif stated that the mentally ill should not be incarcerated. [Jails] have become the “defacto” facility for severe and persistent mental health issues.
- The newly developed, and recently convened Mental Health Court, will address family and adult issues. It is much like a community court with multidisciplinary staffing by smaller groups. A multi-pronged approach directly addresses issues involving substance abuse and co-occurring illegal behaviors, and the court will address those with particular diagnoses.

Judge Patricia Crain, Jackson County Circuit Court

On April 3, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed Patricia Crain, Jackson County Circuit Court Judge.

KEY POINTS:

- Judge Crain described the three components of the Drug Court: Community Family Court (CFC), Adult Drug Court (ADC), and Recovery Opportunity Court (ROC). This court takes repeat offenders (vs. first-time offenders), and grant funding requires that the court takes medium- to high-risk offenders who have a criminal history.
- The goal of the Community Family Court is intervention. The intent is to work with families to break the cycle of incarceration before following generations get into the judicial system.
- There is a need to support programs like OnTrack, adult drug courts, and the Family Nurturing Center that address issues that support families and help reduce crime. The Court works with OnTrack, a community organization that provides out-patient drug treatment for parents and children in Southern Oregon. OnTrack also helps provide family support including training for parenting skills, a crucial component of deterring cyclical patterns of substance abuse and crime within families and generations of families.
- Most of the crimes, including assaults in this area, are associated with drug and alcohol use. Drug and alcohol use also contributes to high numbers of high school dropouts.
- Currently, little to no dental work is available for individuals going through rehabilitation. Dental correction contributes to the success of those in the process of rehabilitating their lives.
- Beyond substance abuse, there are other issues that contribute crime, including a lack of housing.

Beth Heckert, District Attorney

On March 13, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed District Attorney, Beth Heckert, who provided an overview of how the Corrections system works in Jackson County.

John Hamilton, Community Justice, Jackson County Public Defender

On April 3, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed Jackson County Public Defender, John Hamilton.

KEY POINTS:

- Need to remodel attorney/client visiting area in the jail. There is limited space and time for attorneys to meet the legal obligation of meeting their clients. The visiting schedule is limited and there isn't sufficient time. There is a constant wait backlog that impacts the system.
- Need to consider mindful releases of prisoners. On weekends, when typically the jail population increases, low-risk male or female inmates are released into downtown Medford during late night and/or early morning (dark) hours with only the clothes and/or belongings they came in with.
- The mental health issue is huge. The ACT (Assertive Community Treatment) team has been established within Jackson County Mental Health. This program handles adult high acuity cases and provides case management and medical management support.
- The jail needs an updated HVAC system for heat and cooling.
- There has been a massive attitude change in the jail: the staff morale has improved; the work schedules are better; and the jail employees are positive to work with.

John Watson, Community Justice, Deputy Director:

On March 13, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed John Watson, Deputy Director, Community Justice.

KEY POINTS:

- Watson outlined the evidenced-based practices he uses in this position: tools, programs, and motivational interviewing using Carey Guides that address substance abuse and mental issues. (Guides are provided by the Carey Group, a national consulting firm that provides training and technical assistance for justice and correctional professionals and community groups).
- Treatment programs are evaluated using validated risk tools to predict recidivism and format case planning. They are specific to sex offenders, domestic violence, and drug offenders.
- Case plans are formulated based on criminogenic factors (i.e. drug dependency, employment, peer associations, belief systems).
- Caseload audits are completed to ensure that officers are using validated case management methods. State outcomes are used to track and measure progress.
- Probation/Case Management services include: in-house drug/alcohol treatment; job search/employee readiness classes; cognitive behavioral training (CBT) groups (based on Carey Guides); Mental Health Issues in Community Justice, and re-entry programs into the community

from the State Prison. Inmates have a dedicated probation officer six months prior to leaving prison.

- Community Justice measures indicate that Jackson County meets, or exceeds, those on the state level in the areas of Community Service, Employment, Positive case closures post prison and probation; Recidivism probation; Restitution, and Treatment.

Eric Guyer, Community Justice Work Center, Deputy Director

On March 20, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed Eric Guyer, Director of the Community Justice Work Center

KEY POINTS:

- Discussed how the Work Center operates. Not many in the state of Oregon have a transition center. It's a model program.
- The employment piece is crucial to rehabilitation. It contributes greatly to the rehabilitation of inmates. Work crews do litter patrol, fight fires and work on forestry crews, as well as at the Jackson County Animal Shelter. Some inmates work with Rogue Community College to receive fire-line training.
- It is cost effective to put the inmates to work; one day of time is deducted from their sentence for every three days they work. It provides incentive and they gain work skills. Regimented job searches and employment is crucial for recovery.
- Suggested expansion of women's unit to allow for the separation of transitional inmates from sanctioned inmates.
- Guyer meets weekly with Rita Sullivan, OnTrack. OnTrack provides life skill training and offers drug and alcohol counseling and treatment.
- The Work Center contracts on a yearly basis with LaClinica.

On March 27, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed four inmates of the Jackson County Work Release Center – two females and two males

KEY POINTS

- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) has been helpful. Readjusts thinking patterns
- Medical needs are met
- Able to find felon-friendly places that hire
- Inmates feel many programs are successful. AA is offered one day a week; it would be helpful if there were more of these meetings
- Access to phones can be difficult, – only allowed to call on weekends. Can make it difficult to let people know where the inmates are, and to arrange legal situations
- Women mentioned a lack of outside work opportunities on the work crews
- Need more one-on-one counseling, life skills, and alcohol and drug related classes

Dan Penland, Jackson County Jail Captain,

On March 27, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed Jackson County Jail Captain Penland

KEY POINTS:

- Mental health issues are on the rise requiring more resources; trying to partner with Jackson County to meet some of these needs. Stacy Brubaker, Jackson County Mental Health Division Manager, may be able to help with some of these needs.
- Mental Health issues means an increase in suicide watches. Those on suicide watch are checked every 15 minutes and requires more staff time.
- Community facilities that can support those experiencing mental health issues are stretched and/or are usually full. The Behavioral Health Unit, for example, (formerly known as Two North), is continually full. This makes it difficult for law enforcement to find places to transport those experiencing psychotic episodes or other such mental illness.
- Would like to see all deputies go to Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) if there is enough staff available.
- The Jail was built in 1981 using an old design model (vertical/linear) that is inefficient, requiring constant movement of inmates by deputies to meet the inmates' legal needs, which is cost intensive. The lack of space for attorney/client meetings is also problematic. It creates a backlog that is difficult to manage and takes additional jail staff resources to meet these obligations.
- The new video visitation is working well – it offers increased opportunities for visits from the outside.
- More staff is needed; bilingual and female applicants are especially needed
- Exercise is limited to two hours/week; equipment was removed due to injuries
- Medical staff at the jail say the deputies help them feel protected and that the deputies help watch the inmates for symptoms.
- Library books are donated by individuals and agencies including Friends of the Library.
- There is a multipurpose room used for church meetings, and for video arrangements with judges and the City of Medford Municipal Court
- The new Risk Assessment Tool (formerly Matrix), offers specific measures to help assess the risk of reoffending, and has been effective in reducing numbers of incarcerated individuals. Incidences of forced releases from jail have declined since this new tool has been implemented.
- A program with OnTrack provides drug and alcohol treatment at the jail.

- Positives: trying new things; secured treatment pods and a select-group mental health tank.
- Video arraignments and video visitation is new and is helpful

Sergeant Josh Aldrich, Jackson County Jail

On March 13, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed Sergeant Josh Aldrich

KEY POINTS:

- There are always staffing issues, including the need for more female staffers, for safety reasons.
- The new Risk Assessment Tool allows for the release of low-risk offenders which has reduced the rates of forced releases.
- Mental health issues have increased and are tied in with substance abuse, draining staff resources and time, and isn't the purpose of the Jail.
- The Jail should be more open to the community, through education and exposure
- The visitation area needs to be expanded.
- In 2014, working with other agencies, secured treatment pods for OnTrack alcohol and drug treatment.
- Prisoners take part in the Hazelton Curricula – a positive measure

Dennis McNamara, Mental Health Specialist at the Jackson County Jail

On March 27, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed Dennis McNamara, Licensed Clinical Social Worker

KEYPOINTS:

- There has been a large increase in the numbers of inmates who have an ADHD diagnosis and who are meth users. Many don't or can't, go to a doctor. Some self-medicate. Diagnoses range from situational depression to anxiety to more serious mental health issues such as antisocial personality disorders. Some commit crimes to get out of the cold.
- Would like a redesigned mental health facility components to allow mental health inmates to be in a separate housing unit. They can be easily victimized.
- Need a half-time mental health worker (at minimum), who can prescribe medications
- Crisis Intervention Training specific to the jail environment would be helpful
- Understaffed jails; need more deputies
- Need for more vocational programs in high school (employment is a key component for avoiding recidivism)
- In this burgeoning prison population, having a rehabilitation program is a plus
- The new treatment pods (OnTrack) and the unit with combined mental health inmates have been positive
- Grant to bring multiple agencies together started by Tim George, Medford PD to deal with mental health issues in the correction population and to formulate treatment plans. Judge Greif is involved with this as well.
- A new Mental Health Court has been created.

Odessa McCleary, Jail nurse, employed by Correct Care Solutions

On April 3, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed Odessa McCleary, Nurse in the County Jail

KEY POINTS:

- McCleary said the system has great I.T. people; the deputies are wonderful and the administration is helpful
- Another nurse or tech person is needed for weekends and nights
- She would like to have more time for inmate health education
- Good facilities; good exam rooms
- Another EKG machine, and wheelchairs are needed
- The Juvenile Center needs a new EKG machine
- She loves her job and feels protected and cared for

Dave Garnett, Cafeteria Supervisor at Jackson County Jail

On March 27, 2015 the Grand Jury interviewed Dave Garnett, cafeteria supervisor

KEY POINTS:

- A base menu is provided by a dietitian following National Correctional Institution guidelines. The menu for the Work Center provides more protein per state guidelines. The menu for the Juvenile Detention Center provides more vegetables and dairy products, per school program guidelines.
- The meals must accommodate dietary needs and restrictions per prescription; diabetes, cardiac issues, high protein diets or no-salt diets for example.
- The kitchen provides opportunities for the inmates to be certified in food service.

On March 27, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed four inmates of the Jackson County Jail – two females and two males

KEY POINTS

- The OnTrack program in the treatment pods has been beneficial in providing drug and alcohol treatment. Positive feedback about the work Debra does in the pods was shared.
- Moving to the work center is a goal for three of the four inmates interviewed.
- Inmates feel safe and respected.
- Cognitive-Based Therapy (CBT) was repeatedly mentioned as a deterrent to criminal behavior. Many said it changed their lives.
- One inmate appreciated the visitor by the pastor, and some appreciated the Bibles that were provided
- The inmate mentor program provides peer counseling and helps guide inmates in a positive direction
- Inmates would like more access to treatment

Joe Ferguson, Juvenile Justice Department Deputy Director

On March 13, 2015 the Grand Jury interviewed Joe Ferguson, Juvenile Justice Department Deputy Director

KEY POINTS

- New afterschool programs appear to be positive; juveniles gain social skills and are involved in group work
- Appreciation was given for assistance contributed by community organizations: Kids Unlimited, Community Works, Maslow Project, Planned Parenthood, Youth4Christ, Mediation Works
- Year-round schooling is available to the detainees; schooling is contracted with the Medford School District
- Positives are consistent staffing, more training, and less trauma, decreasing referrals from police departments
- Need funding to support prevention work.
- Oregon Health Plan (OHP) costs are increasing
- Need a mental health facility. Would like more staffing to address mental health issues. Suggests looking at cultural services and cultural awareness issues.
- Need more vocational work, training opportunities, and job search skills for these juveniles

Jean Nicholas, Juvenile Justice Department Program Manager

On March 20, 2015 the Grand Jury interviewed Jean Nicholas, Juvenile Justice Program Manager

KEY POINTS

- Youths in custody receive visitation 9 times/week; can have contact visits within guidelines
- Ninety-eight percent return to families
- Use the Mazey2, Mental Health evaluation tool for the juvenile detention center; it is evidence-based and broken into six categories. Asks 57 questions that the youth completes
- There is a nurse who works 40 hours a week; meets them upon booking; gets them medically cleared
- There is a part-time (20 hours/week) mental health person, and an on-call mental health person available for crisis services.
- Created a mental health form and suicide contract for detainees to complete, can indicate what they are experiencing. Those who are high-risk for suicide, are put on a 15-minute to 30-minute watch, depending on the circumstances
- Average age is 16 years old.
- The Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) program was cited again as being helpful. It addresses what they're doing, what they're thinking, and helps them determine if they are in a responsible thinking mode or not. Many inmates and detainees have said this program has been an important model that helps them be aware of their thinking processes and the decisions they make.

- All meals are delivered; once a month they get extras, and once a month do a drawing for an ideal meal.
- Juveniles have access to a court for basketball and volleyball
- There are volunteer tutors.
- Amber, who works in Central Control, also serves as “librarian” as well. She was praised for the work she does.
- New changes: the program is less “correctional” and now more treatment based.
- Challenging is the variety of kids (i.e. with mental disorders and substance abuse issues) to treat.
- The Jackson County Juvenile Detention Center collaborates with other detention centers in Oregon. It is a leading edge facility in the state.
- Involved with “PREA” (Prison Rape Elimination Act) that “provides for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in Federal, State, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations and funding to protect individuals from prison rape.” (Prison Rape Elimination Act, 2003). PREA is an adult model that has been adapted to address juvenile issues.

Ray Young, Supervisor, Juvenile Justice Detention Center

On March 20, 2015 the Grand Jury interviewed Ray Young, Supervisor, Juvenile Justice Detention Center

KEY POINTS

- The juveniles have access to the recreation room every day, and a complete a *minimum* of one hour of large muscle activity daily
- Have 7 a.m, breakfast together; go to their room for a half-hour; go to court, and then have school, starting at 9 a.m., provided by Guy Tutland, educator provided by the Medford School District. They get a 10- to 15-minute break every hour, and then 11:30 lunch. They receive an hour of recreation after lunch and then return to school at 3:40. At 4 p.m. take private showers; dinner is at 5 pm. and visitation starts at 6 p.m. They have group sessions at 7 p.m., and are in bed around 9:30 – 10:30 p.m.
- The average length of stay for these juveniles is 10 days. The judge decides the length. If they are in detention for a probation violation, for example, may just want them to get back into school. Their release depends on the charge.
- The Detention Center has an in-house mental health worker for 20 hours/week, and a nurse for 40 hours/week.
- Mediation Works help mediate family problems
- Campus Life offers optional sessions at noon; run a group
- There was a request to create an institutional kitchen in the facility for meals created there and to provide more skills training for the youth inmates.

Guy Tutland, instructor, contracted with Medford School District

On March 20, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed Guy Tutland, educator contracted with Medford School District to provide instruction to the juveniles in the Detention Center.

KEY POINTS

- Kids lodged in Jackson County, with an issue or issues related to Jackson County, from different towns in Jackson County, are all in the same classroom. Usually there are 21-23.
- There are two variations of instruction: direct instruction across the ages, and then instruction tailored to “the middle.”
- Lessons are certified in science but also in other areas. There are different levels of instruction, from third grade, for example, and up. Instruction includes a half-day of arts, science, and social studies, and the other half open instruction.
- There is a music program the students enjoyed.
- Tutland receives one assistant for half days. Jackson County contracts with the Medford School District and follows Medford School District programs.
- The challenge is to provide good instruction techniques. It is teacher directed; he has to call on them first. Must make it interesting and challenging but maintain a safe environment. The state requires a 220-day calendar year, with year round instruction.
- Some kids can’t read. Many kids need a quiet, calm environment. The first hour is “breathe and write”.
- Feedback from the students regarding Mr. Tutland was positive. The opinion of this Jury was that this is a model program, and that Mr. Tutland was an excellent teacher. He demonstrated positive energy and motivation, and care for the students Tutland said the Medford School District principal has been supportive with his requests.
- The computers are used for word processing only. Medford School District pays for the computers.
- Tutland recommends a focus on life skills, and health issues. Parenting skills need to be considered.
- Through the venue of education, the students get school credit in reading, writing, math, (geometry concepts), etc.. They also work on job skills, mock interviews, and creating resumes.
- Kids are registered with and tracked by the school district; Tutland teaches core areas first and the juveniles get pass/fail credits on their transcripts. He can grade for quality but the grades must be “pass/fail.”
- Cognitive Behavior Therapy is also important: it can build continuity that becomes a lifetime practice. Gender-based groups, for example role models, are also helpful.

On March 20, 2015, the Grand Jury interviewed three juveniles in the Detention Center

MALE JUVENILE #1

KEY POINTS

- Been there 3 weeks: books, Bible, basketball and a deck of cards. Tests. Has passed all of his tests, and now is at Level 2 and gains special privileges and can access 3 books. He is working on the G.E.D. program.
- Dislikes consequences; feels they aren't as consistent; needs more structure (frustrating). Felt he needs to raise his voice to be heard; felt a lack of justice
- Had proper care no matter how he acted. Respected by some; most of the staff listens
- Wants to own his own construction company. Health issues are good.
- Exercises; has school days. Has 11:30 lunch and visits except on Fridays. Has an hour of recreation time (volleyball). Movies on Friday. Visits every day of the week. Gains more free time depending on his level of achievement.
- He will be going to the Rogue Valley Youth Correctional Facility (Oregon Youth Authority).

MALE JUVENILE #2

KEY POINTS

- 15 years old, has been there about a month (not his first time there). Favorite thing to do: volleyball. School helpful? Yes, catching up. Likes Tutland. Dislikes: rules. Staff is respectful. Watches movies; takes part in the CBT program, plays guitar. Not going to run – wants to do motocross.

MALE JUVENILE #3

KEY POINTS

- 17 years old; here the sixth time. The longest time here has been a week while on probation.
- Finds the schooling to be positive; can do more work at the facility, has less problems.
- Doesn't like the time spent in rooms, is at Level 1. He gets individual choices and activities; feels respected and cared for. He said it's important to not judge someone by their appearance. Wants to finish high school.

IV. 2014 GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS:

The affected agency/department should respond to the recommendations in the following format. This written response then becomes part of the Grand Jury report.

A. Agreed and completed. The agency/department affected agrees with and has implemented the recommendation.

B. Partial Agreement and completed. There is partial agreement, which has been completed, and partial rejection. Reasons for and details of this action are solicited.

C. Disagreed and rejected. Reasons for rejection are solicited.

D. Agreed but unable to implement at this time. Reasons for inability to implement are solicited.

E. Unanswered. The agency or department has not responded to the recommendations.

While the Jackson County Correctional System leads in many ways, some issues remain, generally due to lack of funding. Initial recommendations to address these issues are listed below.

- 1. MENTAL HEALTH.** “As community resources dwindle, the jail has become a secondary mental health facility.” – Jackson County Sherriff Memo, *March, 2015*.

Untreated mental health issues were repeatedly cited as the largest issue the correctional system faces in all three facilities. This issue drives crime and increases incarceration rates, which in turn increases costs for the correctional system and for county taxpayers. Dennis McNamara, a licensed clinical social worker with Jackson County Mental Health, attends to the mental health needs of those incarcerated in the Jackson County Jail. More than one interviewee said Dennis McNamara has been an invaluable source of mental health support, and it was suggested by Mr. McNamara and others during this investigative process, that at minimum, a part-time mental health worker who can prescribe medications should be hired to assist Mr. McNamara in his duties, while a full-time prescribing health practitioner would be best to offset the work load.

- 2. A Mental Health Court** opened May 1, 2015. This is a proactive approach to the mental health issues affecting our correctional system and society at large. It demonstrates what can happen when community agencies and individuals work together to solve a common problem. Based on the success of other specialty courts as well, we feel this court is a worthwhile endeavor that needs continued support. This jury urges continued outreach measures to gain support for efforts addressing the mental health concerns appearing in the correctional system including collaborating with community agencies, and possibly engaging in a public information campaign to keep Jackson County citizens informed about the urgency of this need and how these issues affect them. The information campaign may also

be used to recognize and support those citizens and agencies who are working to turn this trend around. This problem of large numbers with mental health issues that need to be treated stresses the correctional system and its funds earmarked for correctional purposes, which ultimately affects the community's tax payers. A healthy, proactive approach for treating the mentally ill, demonstrated by the actions of many of the individuals interviewed in this process, should be emulated.

3. **TRAINING FOR DEPUTIES.** Jury members heard many positive comments about the deputies at the Jackson County Jail, from inside the jail and without. Skills training to address the mental health issues occurring in the corrections population should be provided for the deputies and correctional staff in all facilities to help support the mandate of safety and security for the county employees and its citizens. Strategies for funding training needs to be considered as a priority in future financial projections.

4. **EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING** were two main issues cited throughout our interview process. Jobs, as a path to success, was repeatedly cited throughout the Jury interview process as a deterrent to criminal behavior. Opportunities for employment, and/or employment training, is a proven method for reducing the rates of recidivism (a relapse in crime or antisocial behaviors). Training for employment should continue to be supported by Jackson County Community institutes of learning to help reduce crime rates and save costs. A continued collaborative process between the Jackson County Correctional System and local educational systems is encouraged.

Programs that support the rehabilitation of inmates support the community. Many of these programs are already in place because of the work being done by forward-thinking members of the Correctional System. A task force or collaboration across agencies to identify ways to address the problems of individuals being incarcerated partially due to a lack of housing, should be considered. Again community involvement with the citizens of Jackson County is essential to raising awareness and to reaching common solutions to resolve these time- and cost-intensive issues that ultimately dip into pockets of tax paying citizens.

5. **JACKSON COUNTY JAIL FACILITY.** The linear (vertical) design of the Jackson County Jail, now 30 years old, is outdated and costly. Deputy resources are being tapped in order to move inmates from place to place in order to meet legal obligations. This drives up correctional costs. This issue was raised throughout this 2014 Grand Jury session and has been mentioned in previous Grand Jury recommendations. There is little space in the Jackson County jail for attorneys to meet with their clients, creating long wait times and bottle-necking for the attorneys, inmates, and correctional staff. A remodel of the attorney-client visiting area at minimum, should be a priority. Ultimately a higher capacity, better designed jail facility is needed to serve the County, especially considering current inmate populations and trends.

6. **EXPANSION OF THE WOMEN'S WORK CENTER AREA.** The women's area in the Work Center has limited space requiring that females who are actively transitioning back to the community be intermixed with those who are less motivated and are simply serving out their sentences. In the men's pods, these populations are separated. Expansion of the women's facilities should be considered.

7. **MEALS .**The jail turns out approximately 1200-1300 meals a day (a 24-hour period), and the meals cost on average \$1.18 to stay within the budget. The kitchen staff contracts with Aramark food service and follows their guidelines. Understanding these constraints, the Jury recommends that the County requests meals that offer more nutritionally-dense foods – not just adequate calories. The jail kitchen provides training for inmate trustees. We recommend that the institutional kitchen at the Work Center be utilized more often (currently used only on weekends), and provide food service skills training as well. We also encourage the consideration of creating a kitchen at the Juvenile Center to provide the opportunity for cooking and nutrition education.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The 2014 Corrections Grand Jury acknowledges the professional courtesy and cooperation we received from all agency managers, staff, and witnesses interviewed during this inquiry. It has been an honor to be witness to these efforts. We especially appreciated the assistance provided by Jackson County Deputy District attorney Laura Cromwell for her patient support and guidance during this inquiry.

VI. Appendix (Refer to the following attached documents)

1. Jackson County Sheriff, MEMO, (Joshua) Aldrich, Administrative Sergeant regarding the JCO jail, dated March, 2015.
2. Jackson County Community Justice, ADULT SERVICES DIVISION, 2015
3. Jackson County Community Justice, Juvenile Division, "Detention and Residential Facility, Annual Grand Jury Inspection, 2015



MEMO

INTER - OFFICE

Jackson County Sheriff's Office
Corrections Division

Joshua Aldrich
Administrative Sergeant

787 W. 8th Street
Medford, OR 97501
Phone: 541-774-8707
Aldricjm@jacksoncounty.org

To: Special Corrections Grand Jury
From: Sergeant Joshua Aldrich
Subject: Jail Statistics
Date: March 10, 2015

The Jackson County Jail provides services to all of the agencies within the county's 2802 square miles. The county has a total population of 204,630 (Population Research Center, Portland State University). Included in this population are 11 incorporated cities: Ashland, Butte Falls, Central Point, Eagle Point, Gold Hill, Jacksonville, Medford, Phoenix, Rogue River, Shady Cove, and Talent. The jail accepts lodgings from each of these cities who has a police department, and also serves the Oregon State Police (OSP), Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), US Marshalls, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), National Forest Service, Parole and Probation (P&P), Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), United States Postal Service, and Military Police.

The Jackson County Jail operates on a budget of approximately 9.8 million dollars.

The Jackson County Jail was built in 1981. There are 346 beds available within the facility*. We currently have a self-imposed inmate population of 292. The cap of 292 was imposed due to a number of factors including the jail's design, staffing levels, as well as staff and inmate safety. When the jail population reaches 292, inmates are then "cap releases". (*Jail capacity was increased by 62 beds in 2014, an increase that is reflected in each of the subsequent statistics surrounding jail population.)

2014 saw a change in the type of releases used by the Jackson County Jail to control the inmate population. The former system, commonly referred to as the Matrix, evaluated an inmate's current criminal charge and assigned a number based on the severity of the crime. As the jail reached its population capacity, inmates who had the lowest number were released first. In February 2014 the jail implemented a new evaluation method, the Risk Assessment Tool. This assessment is based on a study done in cooperation with Jackson County Community Justice. This study determined several criteria which have been statistically proven to show an offender's risk for committing new crimes upon release, including failure to appear in court.

The Risk Assessment Tool considers current criminal charges, and also analyzes several areas which tie a prisoner to our community. If a person is considered a Low Risk, they are released from custody regardless of the jail's current population. These "Risk Releases" allow the jail's population to be more easily managed on a daily basis. Those prisoners who rate at Medium or High Risk remain in population until the jail reaches its capacity of 292, at which time the lowest remaining risk inmates are released as "Cap Releases".

These changes to the way prisoner risk is being evaluated, in addition to the 62 new jail beds, resulted in a reduction of over 41% in the number of inmates who were released from the Jackson County Jail due to overcrowding in 2014 (2,061 Cap Releases) compared to 2013 when 4,956 were Forced Released.

In 2014 the jail lodged 11,700 people. This is an increase of approximately 1.9% from 2013 when 11,482 inmates were lodged. This number includes all lodgings as well as process only's and court commitments. A process only is someone who has been charged with a crime but has not been lodged in jail and needs to be photographed and fingerprinted. A commitment is someone who is ordered to jail by the court. The Judge has ordered them to turn themselves in, to the custody of the Sherriff (Jail) on a specific date and time to serve their sentence.

Sentenced inmates may serve their time in the jail or, if they are eligible, they may be transferred to the Community Justice Work Center (CJWC).

The jail's kitchen is contracted to Aramark Corporation which provides meals for the jail, Juvenile Facility, and CJWC. The kitchen provides between 1200-1300 meals a day for the three facilities. The jail's laundry provides services for both the jail and Juvenile facilities.

We currently contract for medical services with Correct Care Solutions (CCS), formerly CONMED Inc. CCS provides on-site medical staff from 6:30 a.m. until 11:00 p.m. seven (7) days per week. A doctor visits the jail and does sick call once per week, and a Nurse Practitioner also visits once per week. CCS also provides an on-call after-hours service.

There are currently forty-nine (49) full-time deputies in the jail (9 females and 40 males), two (2) Transport Deputies, four (4) Sergeants, and one (1) Lieutenant who is the Jail Commander. We also have fourteen (14) full-time Records Clerks, one (1) Corrections Specialist, two (2) Administrative Assistants, and one (1) Records Supervisor.

Our highest areas of risk (liability) are inmates who require special observation (checks). These types of checks require a deputy to observe the inmate, assure they are okay, and document their observations at a minimum of every 15 minutes. The most significant of these would be intoxicated inmates and those on suicide prevention checks. These checks can take a significant amount of the deputies' time depending on how many inmates are on these special checks.

Inmates with mental health issues also pose a huge risk for the jail. The risk of suicide is higher in jail and those with significant mental health issues can consume a lot of jail resources such as medical, mental health, and deputy time. As community resources dwindle, the jail has become a secondary mental health facility. With no available resources, the officer on the street is forced to lodge mentally ill people in jail in an effort to keep the community safe.

The jail is constantly inspected by outside agencies. Some of those are:

- Jackson County Fire Department (kitchen and overall building)
- Fire Marshall
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

- US Marshalls Service
- Pharmacy Board
- Bureau of Prisons
- Oregon State Sheriff's Association
- Jackson County Board of Commissioners

Jackson County Jail 2014 Highlights:

- Increased jail population by 62 beds.
- Implementation of Secure Treatment Pods (SEE ATTACHMENT)
- Increased staffing level of Corrections Deputies.
- Implementation of Risk Assessment Tool.
- Hired and trained 7 new deputies and 2 Records Clerks
- Partnered with Community Justice to have a Community Justice Officer (CJO) work in the jail to assist with the transfer of prisoners to CJWC.
- Increased female housing opportunities.
- Installed a new corrections radio system.
- Installed inmate video visitation.



JACKSON COUNTY

Sheriff

JACKSON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE – JAIL DIVISION Secure Treatment Pod

Program Description:

Jackson County has a 26 bed treatment pod for males; 20 beds for females available to contracted counties for placement of sentenced individuals in need of substance abuse treatment services. The treatment pod will consist of a minimum of 15 hours a week of Evidenced Based treatment utilizing the Community Corrections Curriculum developed by Hazelden (www.hazelden.com).

The Hazelden curriculum is an 18 week program designed to be amendable to the individual client's needs at the time of incarceration. The curriculum's design allows individuals the opportunity to pick up where they left off without having to repeat modules they have already completed. Upon release from the Jail Treatment Pod, the curriculum can be continued within the community through outpatient treatment services provided by OnTrack, Inc.

Prior to program release, all clients will have an ASAM assessment completed in order to allow for immediate continuity of care through outpatient services. Clients will be classified as a successful release from the program based on overall participation; ASAM criteria will determine need for ongoing outpatient treatment services and level of care.

Additional services available to the clients include standard jail medical services and the Mental Health (MH) Jail Diversion program. The MH-Jail Diversion program will assess individuals in need of services and provide appropriate referral for community resources and may provide treatment services while incarcerated as well. All services will be dependent on client need and availability. Individuals deemed in need of Mental Health medication will be evaluated for services.



JACKSON COUNTY

Sheriff

Program Eligibility requirements:

1. Referral and release of information documents must be submitted to determine program eligibility (see attached);
2. Clients referred must be in need of and amendable to substance abuse treatment services;
3. Clients should have a minimum of 30-45 days remaining prior to release. Preference will be provided to clients with longer sentences.
4. Clients must have no major medical issues;
5. No sex offenders;
6. A copy of the LS/CMI risk assessment is requested to the time of referral, if available (contracted beds).
7. Clients with Federal charges may be considered, however preference will be provided to State/Local clients.
8. Clients with pending pretrial charges may be eligible based on other sentences. Individuals with pending charges are urged to speak with their attorneys prior to program entry/application.

Clients entering the program may be eligible to receive work credit time, also known as trustee time; calculated at one day of good time for every three days of successful participation in the program (1:3). Trustee time will be provided determinant on the client's sentence, holds and referring counties. Additional incentives will be available within the jail treatment pod program as well, these may include: coffee, TV, occasional snacks, movies etc.

Clients must be amendable to treatment and participate as required; disruptive clients may face disciplinary action, which may include: loss of trustee time provided, loss of TV, additional assignments, and may be terminated from the program. Referring County(s) must be available for ongoing consultation.

The referring County(s) must also be available for release planning services and coordination by program and treatment staff.



JACKSON COUNTY

Sheriff

Program Oversight/Operations:

The Jackson County Jail Treatment Pod provides a minimum of 15 hours a week of Evidenced Based treatment utilizing the Community Corrections Curriculum, developed by Hazelden. Oversight of this program will be a collaborative effort between the Jackson County Sheriff's Office, Jackson County Community Justice, and OnTrack, Inc.

The Jail Treatment Pod program is designed to be a minimum of a 30-45 day program that will provide offenders with the ability to access intensive treatment while incarcerated. The program will provide a variety of incentives to the offender, which may include: trustee time, coffee, additional TV time, movies, occasional movies etc. In addition to alcohol and drug treatment services, the offenders will also have the ability to access mental health services through the Mental Health Jail Diversion Program, as well as the standard jail medical services. Release planning is also a critical component to this program and will require collaborative case planning and communication by all partners and placing agencies.

Jail Treatment Pod (JTP) Oversight Committee:

The Jail Treatment Pod Oversight Committee, at a minimum, will be comprised of:

- Sheriff Office Jail Commander and/or designee
- Community Justice Director and/or designee
- Community Justice Transition Center Director and/or designee
- OnTrack Director and/or designee

The JTP Oversight Committee will initially meet weekly during program implementation and then quarterly, as needed. Meeting times will be tentatively scheduled for *Tuesday's at 3:30pm*; if a member(s) is unable to attend the designated meeting, contact via email/phone will be acceptable. Meetings will be for the following:

1. Provide program and application oversight
2. Determine program eligibility based on offender applications
3. Provide program entry approval and termination
4. Discuss and/or troubleshoot problems or difficult program offenders
5. Provide oversight and assistance of release planning
6. Assist in assuring release assessments and follow-up treatment are provided



JACKSON COUNTY

Sheriff

Jail Treatment Pod (JTP) Sub-committee:

The JTP Sub-committee will be comprised of, at a minimum:

- Community Justice Officer(s) – JTP Sub-committee Coordinator(s)
- Mental Health Jail Diversion staff or designee
- On-site OnTrack treatment provider(s)
- Jail Deputies (as assigned)

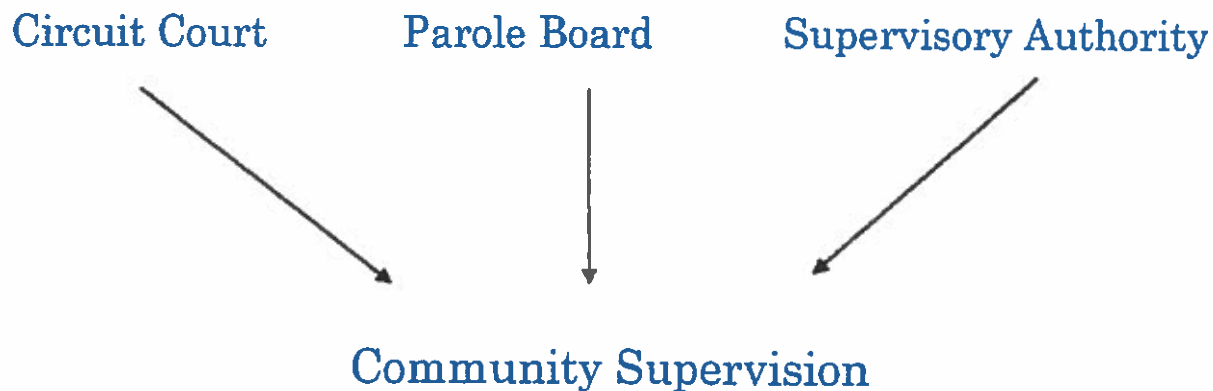
The JTP Sub-committee will be responsible for the following:

1. Obtain and process inmate referral requests for program placement;
2. Initial interview of the inmate to determine desire and eligibility;
3. Obtain information regarding inmate behavior, motivation, and program need.
Information should be obtained from, at a minimum, the following sources: Probation Officer, Jail Deputies, Treatment Personnel, Mental Health Personnel, and jail medical staff.
4. Assure appropriate release assessments are complete;
5. Provide ongoing updates and collaboration with referring agencies/probation officers, etc.;
6. Conduct collaborative release planning;

The JTP Sub-Committee will be responsible for compiling all pertinent inmate information from the referral process and submitting it to the JTP Oversight Committee for program placement approval.

Jackson County Community Justice
ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

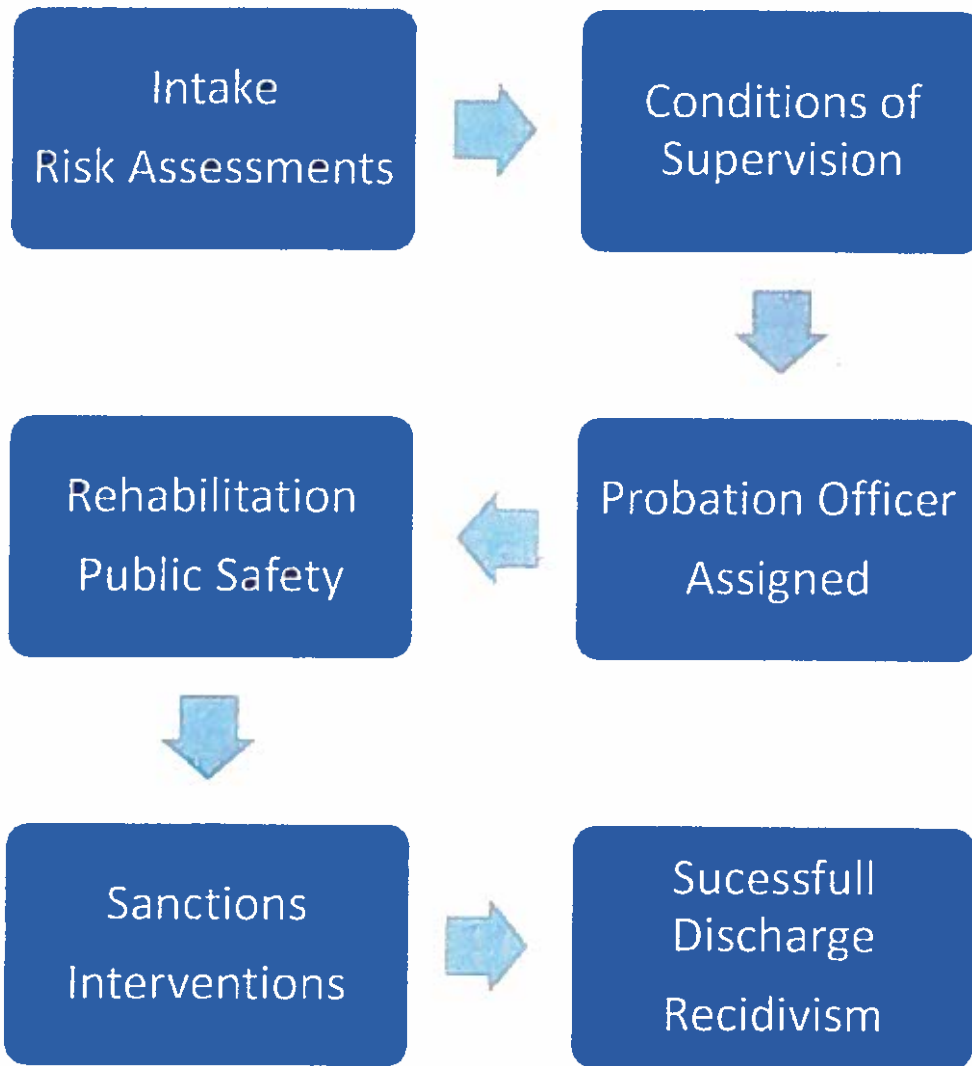
Community Justice has 22 Senior Deputy
Probation Officers who supervise an average of
1920 offenders.



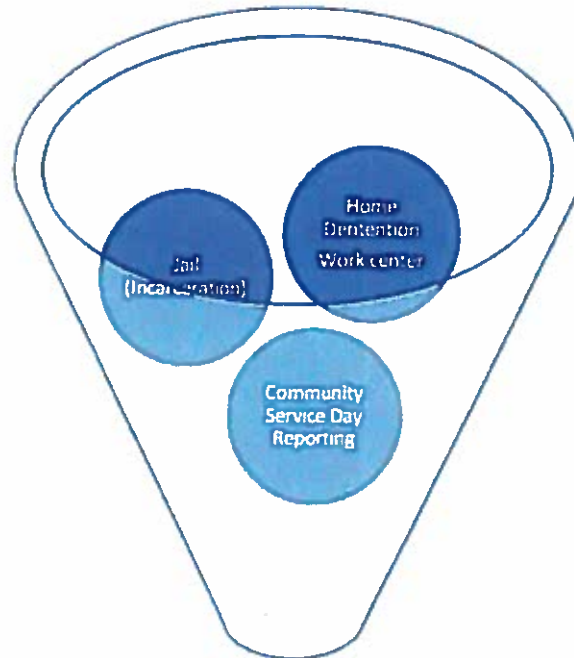
Sex Offender Domestic Violence Drug Crimes Property

- 78% Male 22% Female
- Average age of Offender 21-25 years old
- 14% A felony 21% B felony 62% C felony
- 31% person crimes 68% property/statute crimes
- 12% Sex Offenders-Only 26 “Predatory”
- 83% local, 6% Out of State, 11% Other counties
- 61.5% Med/Hi Risk
- 38.5% Low Risk

Probation/Post Prison Flow Chart



Jackson County Supervisory Authority



Community Supervision

Use of Supervisory Authority allows the appropriate sanction to be used for the level of violation, taking into consideration risk and community safety.

EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICES

Risk: Validated Risk tools to predict recidivism and format case planning. Specific to sex offender, domestic violence, and drug offenders.

Responsivity: Treatment programs are evaluated to ensure curriculum is based on research and are evidence based. Case plans are formulated based on criminogenic factors. (Ie drug dependency, employment, peer associations, belief systems.)

Motivational interviewing and Carey Guides.

Fidelity: Caseload audits to ensure that officers are using validated case management methods. State outcomes to track and measure progress.

Probation/Case Management Services

In house drug/alcohol treatment.

Specialized domestic violence Sex Offender treatment

Job search Employment readiness classes

Cognitive based groups (Carey Guides)

Mental Health Issues in Community Justice

Re-Entry to community from Prison

Jackson County Outcome Measures

Employment

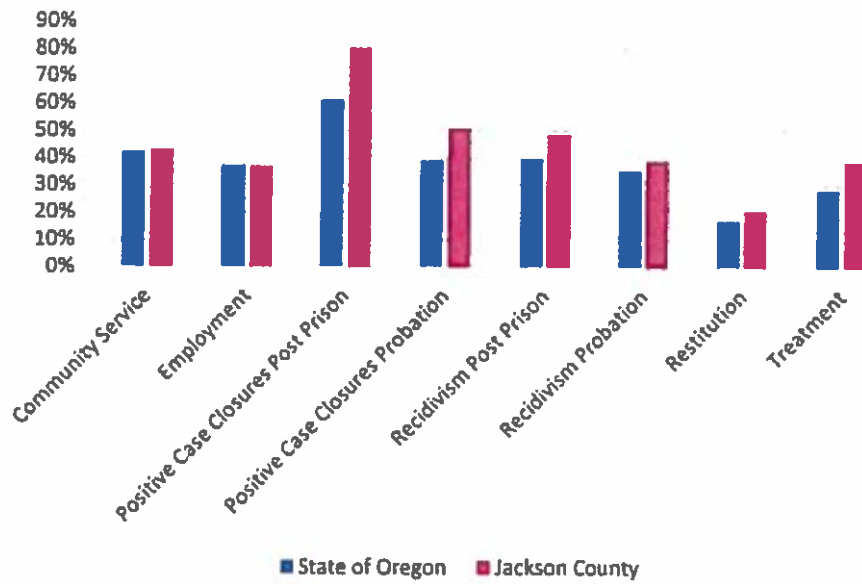
Restitution and Community Service

Successful Case Closures

Recidivism

Treatment

Community Justice Outcomes



Adult Division of Community Justice

Programs and Specialized Units

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| INTAKE : | Individualized, evidence based, risk assessments to target criminogenic factors and asses risk. Assigned to geographic PO and supervised. |
| SEX OFFENDER SUPERVISION: | Team approach with PO, treatment providers and polygraph examiners. Local networking and State model. Notifications. Registration. |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE : | Team approach with PO, treatment providers and polygraph examiners. |
| REDUCED SUPERVISION: | Offenders are monitored at a lower level. |
| DRUG/ROC COURT | Supervised by Court and PO intensive supervision. |
| REACH IN | Po meets with offender while in prison to formulate case plan and assess needs. Re-entry council to coordinate community partners and resources. |
| MADGE/DRUG | Probation officer who works with local law enforcement on drug searches and investigations. |
| GEOGRAPHIC UNITS | Specialized, community based supervision. |
| MENTAL HEALTH CASELOAD | Specialized caseload working with criminal offenders with mental health issues. |

SERVICES TO COURTS

COMMUNITY SERVICE

HOME DETENTION/GPS MONITORING

DUII EVALUATIONS

PRE TRIAL SUPERVISION



JACKSON COUNTY

Community Justice



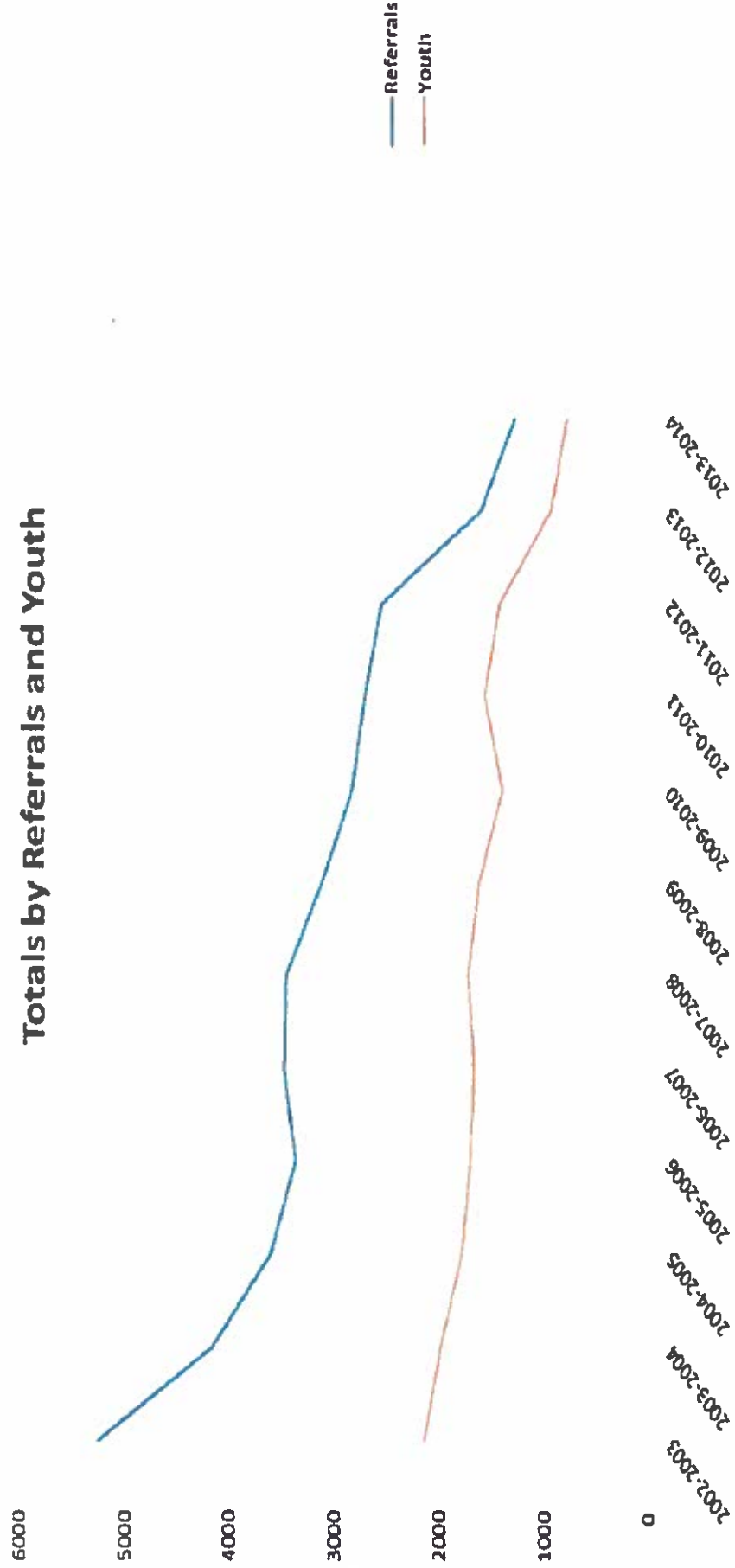
Jackson County Community Justice Juvenile Division

Detention and Residential Facility Annual Grand Jury Inspection 2015

JACKSON COUNTY COMMUNITY JUSTICE - JUVENILE SERVICES

| Referrals / Youth | 02-03 | 03-04 | 04-05 | 05-06 | 06-07 | 07-08 | 08-09 | 09-10 | 10-11 | 11-12 | 12-13 | 13-14 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Criminal | 3871 | 2951 | 2746 | 2520 | 2660 | 2493 | 2412 | 2154 | 2088 | 1932 | 1342 | 1019 |
| Total Non-Criminal | 1377 | 1212 | 869 | 851 | 816 | 960 | 701 | 668 | 611 | 605 | 248 | 250 |
| Total Referrals | 5248 | 4163 | 3615 | 3371 | 3476 | 3453 | 3113 | 2822 | 2699 | 2537 | 1590 | 1269 |
| Total Criminal | 1460 | 1365 | 1326 | 1224 | 1253 | 1213 | 1210 | 1013 | 1109 | 1017 | 746 | 599 |
| Total Non-Criminal | 680 | 618 | 461 | 480 | 403 | 504 | 399 | 374 | 439 | 390 | 171 | 174 |
| Total Youth | 2140 | 1983 | 1787 | 1704 | 1656 | 1717 | 1609 | 1387 | 1548 | 1407 | 917 | 773 |

Totals by Referrals and Youth



DETENTION AND RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM SERVICES

Admission

Department staff conduct initial mental health and health screening on each youth admitted into placement.

Mental Health Services

Two part-time contracted mental health staff provide services to youth in both detention and the residential and detention programs. After hours crisis services is provided by Jackson County Health and Human Services.

Services are focused on crisis assessments, individual counseling, services to parents/families for youth in placement.

Health Care Services

Correct Care Solutions provides contracted health care to youth while in placement. Youth placed in the residential program have access to the Oregon Health Plan and can access outside providers for routine medical and dental services as well.

Visitation

Approved visitors have nine opportunities each week to visit youth in detention. Youth placed in the residential program have four opportunities each week for visitation but also can have off-site and overnight visits.

Attorneys of record can visit at any time scheduled with facility staff.

Mentors from Youth for Christ visit with youth during lunch time Monday-Friday.

Education

The Medford School District provides a full-time, year round (220 days) education program for youth in placement. Both the Detention and Residential Programs have full-time teachers and an aid to assist.

Recreation

All youth receive at least one hour of large muscle exercise each day. Main activity is volleyball as the majority of youth can play, there is low chances of contact and injury. Access to basketball games is also utilized especially during nice weather in the outdoor recreation yard. Youth in the residential program have the opportunity to go off-site for recreation activities as well.

Social Skill Development

The department utilizes evidence based and best practices in providing skills building services to youth in placement. These include, but are not limited to: Aggression replacement training, girl's circle, thinking for a change, options to anger, boy's council, truthought, carey guides, phoenix gang intervention, the change company.

Daily group skill building activities occur in both the detention and residential programs.

Structured Free Time

Youth in the detention and residential programs have scheduled time each day for reading, writing letters, doing art projects, practicing guitar (residential), talking with staff and other approved activities from staff.

Volunteers

Volunteers from Youth for Christ and Mediation Works come into the programs weekly to share with youth.

A number of Interns from Southern Oregon University and Rogue Community College spend time working with youth in the programs.

Juvenile Detention Program

Detention provides secure custody, accountability and services for youth offenders awaiting court or serving sentences. Accountability is not achieved when offenders simply do time in detention programs. True accountability involves making time count. School, assessment, evidenced-based skill building, recreation, education, medical screening and counseling services are all provided in a structured and supervised environment.

The Detention Program has a maximum capacity of 40 single rooms, with an additional holding 5 rooms within the intake/receiving area. Two separate living units provide 20 single rooms, general living area, classroom, meal area, showers, kitchenette, and counseling room. Additionally, there is an indoor gym and outdoor recreation area for large muscle activities. The facility is current staffed to hold up to 24 youth.

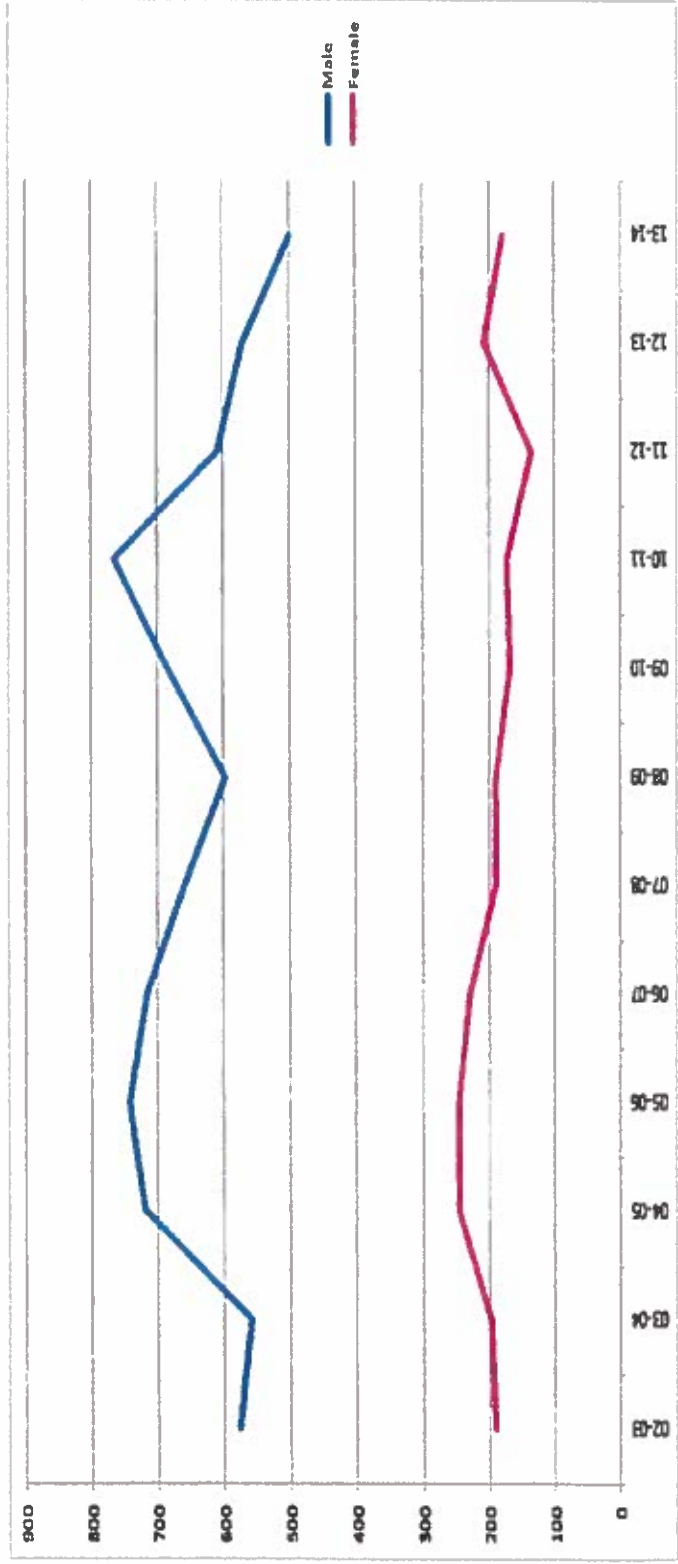
The design of this facility provides opportunities to implement approaches to dealing with issues that contribute to the criminal thinking and behavior of detained youth. By addressing these issues, offenders have a greater chance of becoming positive, contributing community members.



Staff to youth ratios follow the recommendations of The National Partnership for Juvenile Services to ensure a minimum ratio of one direct care staff to no more than eight (1:8) juveniles during waking hours, and a ratio of one direct care staff to no more than sixteen (1:16) juveniles during sleeping hours. At least one direct care staff of the same gender as residents served will be on duty at all times.

**JACKSON COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY
POPULATION REPORT**

| Year | Number of total Youth Detained | | | Unduplicated # of Detained Youth | | | Time in Custody | | | Average Length of Stay | | | Average Daily Population | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|------|-------|------------------------|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| | 02-03 | 578 | 191 | 769 | 336 | 106 | 442 | 6397 | 1635 | 8032 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 5 |
| 03-04 | 560 | 198 | 758 | 325 | 102 | 427 | 6436 | 1952 | 8388 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| 04-05 | 720 | 246 | 966 | 385 | 121 | 506 | 7821 | 2368 | 10189 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 7 | 28 |
| 05-06 | 743 | 246 | 989 | 424 | 147 | 571 | 11725 | 2900 | 14625 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| 06-07 | 716 | 229 | 945 | 413 | 150 | 563 | 8158 | 1900 | 10058 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 22 | 5 | 27 |
| 07-08 | 659 | 189 | 848 | 386 | 119 | 505 | 6594 | 1634 | 8228 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| 08-09 | 598 | 189 | 787 | 348 | 103 | 451 | 7102 | 1545 | 8647 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 19 | 4 | 23 |
| 09-10 | 685 | 168 | 854 | 353 | 95 | 449 | 9071 | 1470 | 10541 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 25 | 4 | 29 |
| 10-11 | 766 | 172 | 939 | 574 | 140 | 715 | 8874 | 1526 | 10116 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 23 | 4 | 27 |
| 11-12 | 609 | 134 | 744 | 474 | 105 | 585 | 7356 | 1275 | 8635 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| 12-13 | 571 | 207 | 778 | 451 | 149 | 600 | 6676 | 1726 | 8402 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| 13-14 | 501 | 178 | 679 | 412 | 141 | 553 | 5351 | 2024 | 6925 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 19 |

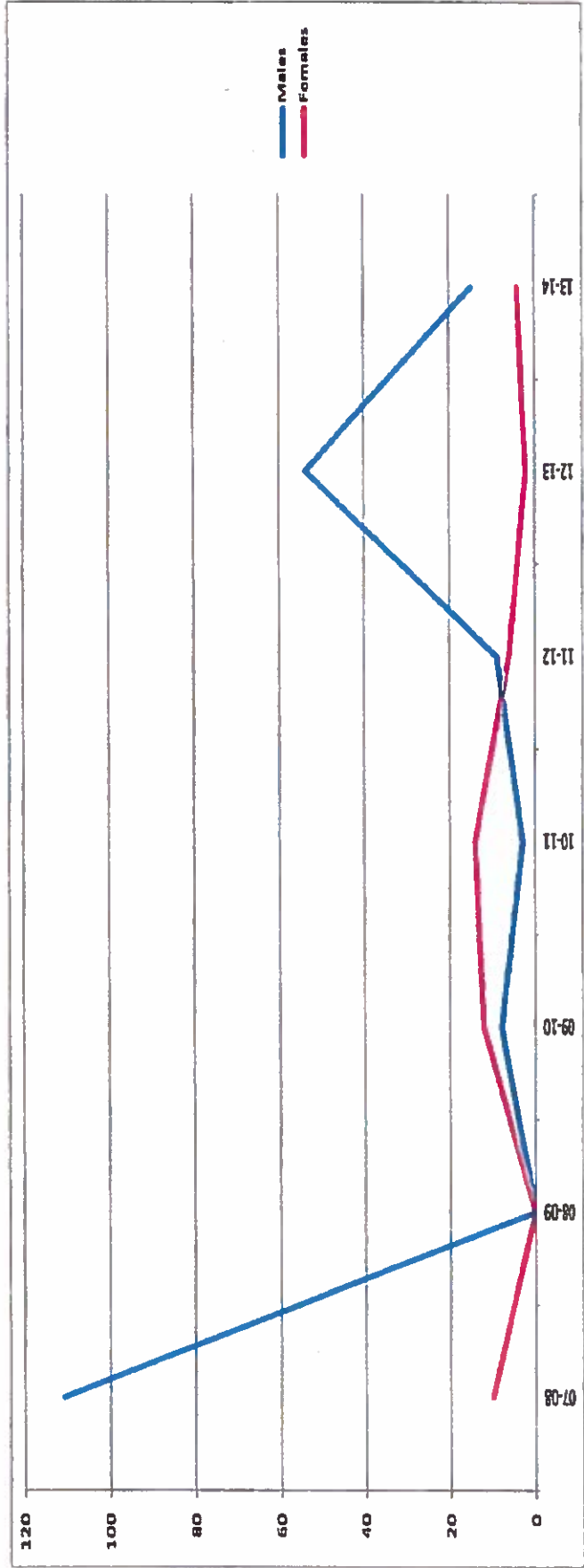


JUVENILE DIVISION - Detention Program Use of Force

The purpose of this section is to track the use of force against youth placed in the detention program to determine and deal with possible safety and training issues.

| YR | JACKSON COUNTY DETENTION PROGRAM - USE OF FORCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|----|------|---|---|------|---|---|------|---|---|-------|---|---|------|---|---|--------|---|----|------|--|--|
| | JUV DEPT | | | | | | OYA | | | | | | OTHER | | | | | | TOTALS | | | | | |
| | Phys | | | Mech | | | Phys | | | Mech | | | Phys | | | Mech | | | Phys | | | Mech | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | |
| 07-08 | 53 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 5 | 52 | 5 | | |
| 08-09 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 1 | | |
| 09-10 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 11 | | |
| 10-11 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 1 | | |
| 11-12 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 0 | | |
| 12-13 | 13 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 28 | 1 | | |
| 13-14 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 2 | | |

TOTAL RESTRAINTS BY GENDER

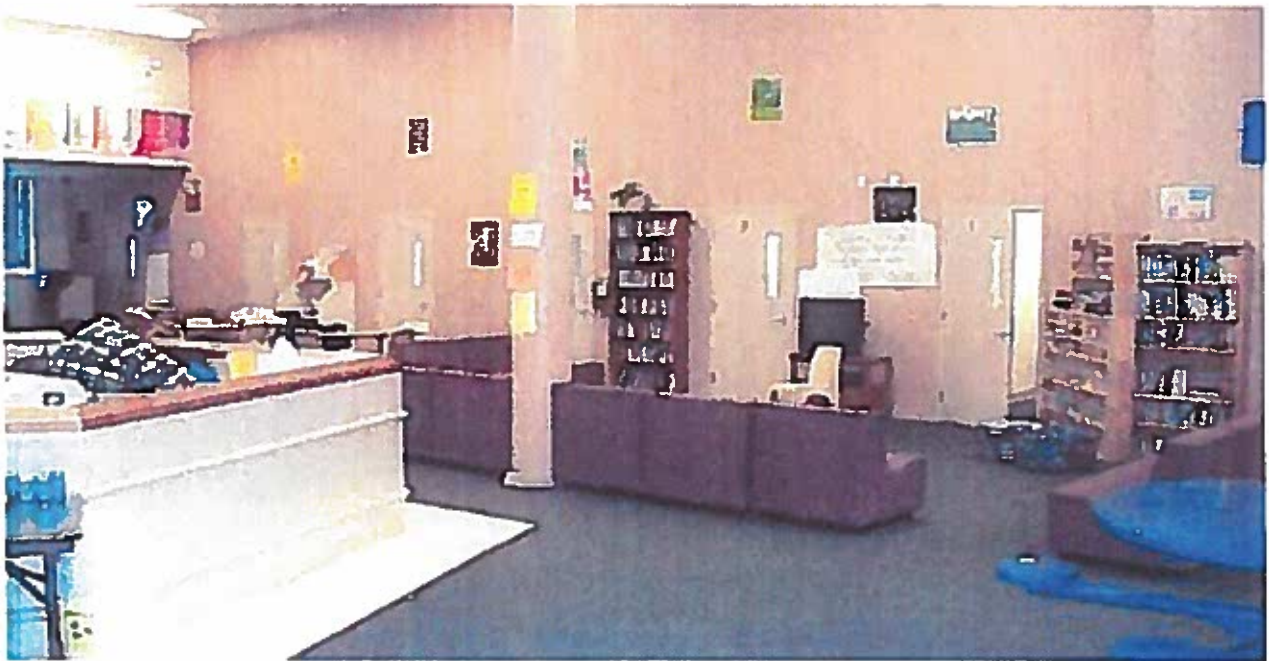


Juvenile Residential Program

Jackson County Juvenile Services operates a 15 bed residential program, serving adjudicated male youth, ages 12-18 years of age, which is authorized to provide Rehabilitation Services (RS). The program serves youth that have behavioral problems which cannot be adequately assessed while at home, and close and objective observation of the youths day-to-day behavior is needed in order to evaluate the reasons for the behavior and to determine the level of the youth's need for services, to develop and implement an individual case plan, and to provide rehabilitative services in order to further stabilize the behavior for successful transition back into the community.

The residential program consisting of one living pod and consists of a mixture of single and shared bedrooms, a general living area, classroom, an eating area, bathrooms/showers, kitchenette/laundry, and a counseling room. In addition to the space in the pod, there is an indoor gym and outdoor recreation area for large muscle activities. The design of the facility maximized opportunities for increased staff / youth interaction and the implementation of a direct supervision model.

The design of this facility provides opportunities to implement approaches to dealing with issues that contribute to the criminal thinking and behavior of youth. By addressing these issues, offenders have a greater chance of becoming positive, contributing community members.



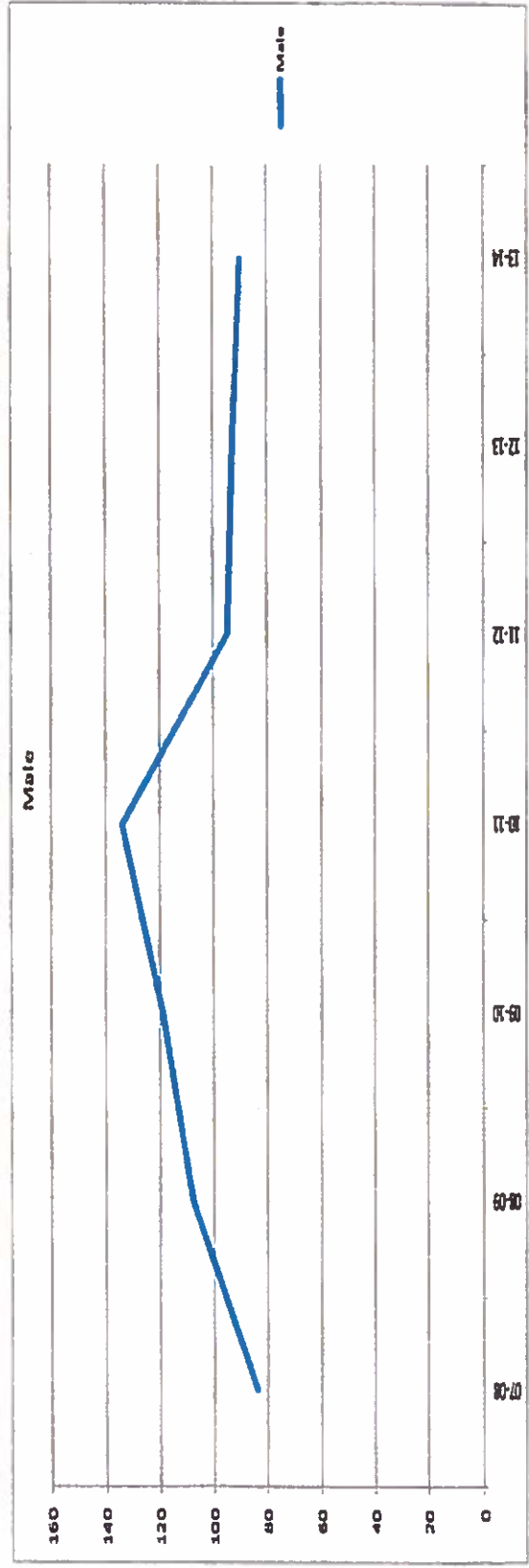
Staff to youth ratios follow the contractual requirements from the State to ensure a minimum ratio of one direct care staff to no more than five (1:5) juveniles during waking hours, and a ratio of one direct care staff to no more than sixteen (1:15) juveniles during sleeping hours.

**JACKSON COUNTY JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
POPULATION REPORT**

| Shelter Program | Number of total Youth Placed | | | Unduplicated # of Placed Youth | | | Time in Placement | | | Average Length of Stay | | | Average Daily Attendance | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----|-----|--------------------------------|----|-----|-------------------|-----|------|------------------------|----|------|--------------------------|-----|------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 07-08 | 84 | 85 | 169 | 74 | 61 | 135 | 1329 | 820 | 2093 | 13.8 | 10 | 14.7 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 11.9 |

| A&E Program | Number of total Youth Placed | | | Unduplicated # of Placed Youth | | | Time in Placement | | | Average Length of Stay | | | Average Daily Attendance | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 08-09 | 108 | | | 104 | | | 4043 | | | 37.4 | | | 11.1 | | |
| 09-10 | 119 | | | 107 | | | 4437 | | | 49.9 | | | 16.2 | | |
| 10-11 | 134 | | | 120 | | | 4462 | | | 34.1 | | | 12.3 | | |

| CBT Program | Number of total Youth Placed | | | Unduplicated # of Placed Youth | | | Time in Placement | | | Average Length of Stay | | | Average Daily Attendance | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 11-12 | 95 | | | 85 | | | 4685 | | | 49.5 | | | 12.8 | | |
| 12-13 | 93 | | | 86 | | | 4177 | | | 45.3 | | | 11 | | |
| 13-14 | 90 | | | 82 | | | 4734 | | | 53.6 | | | 13 | | |



| Jackson County Juvenile Services PREA | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Year | Youth-on-Youth Nonconsensual Sexual Acts | | | | | Youth-on-Youth Abusive Sexual Contact | | | | |
| | Reported | Substantiated | Unsubstantiated | Unfounded | Invest. Ongoing | Reported | Substantiated | Unsubstantiated | Unfounded | Invest. Ongoing |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Jackson County Juvenile Services PREA | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| YR | Staff Sexual Misconduct | | | | | Staff Sexual Harassment | | | | |
| | Reported | Substantiated | Unsubstantiated | Unfounded | Invest. Ongoing | Reported | Substantiated | Unsubstantiated | Unfounded | Invest. Ongoing |
| 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Residential
 Detention
 Probation

Definitions

Nonconsensual Sexual Acts: Contact of any person without his or her consent, or of a person who is unable to consent or refuse; AND contact between the penis and the vagina or the penis and the anus including penetration, however slight; OR contact between the mouth and the penis, vagina or anus; OR penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person by a hand, finger or other object.

Abusive Sexual Contact: Contact of any person without his or her consent, or of a person who is unable to consent or refuse; AND intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person. Excludes incidents in which the intent of the sexual contact is to harm or debilitate rather than sexually exploit.

Staff Sexual Misconduct: consensual or nonconsensual sexual acts including: intentional touching of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks with the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire.

Staff Sexual Harassment: Demeaning references to gender or derogatory comments about body or clothing; OR repeated profane or obscene language or gestures.

Responses

Response from Judge Lisa Greif on behalf of the Jackson County Mental Health Court Team on 5/12/15:

I ran the findings by the mental health court team and no one had any corrections. We agree with the findings.

Response from Mark Orndorff, Director of Jackson County Health and Human Services:

I wanted to take a moment and clarify that Dennis McNamara is not an employee of Jackson County Mental Health. Dennis is an employee for Correct Care Solutions who is responsible for the Physical, Mental, Dental health needs of those incarcerated in the jail. In recent discussions with Correct Care Solutions, we have asked for specific data as to the Mental Health need and have also requested a breakdown of the costs of Mental Health services as part of the broader contract. I will then be assessing this data with Shane Hagey, Captain Penland, Stacy Brubaker to determine if it makes more sense for JCMH to assume responsibility for this function and/or adding resource to CCS. Since the original contract was awarded, JCMH has bolstered our crisis services that are now mobile 24/7 and also work much more closely with Community Justice. I want to ensure Captain Penland's needs are met and also work on the transitions between systems upon discharge. Too we need to tease out what are A&D, Mental Health, and Co-Occurring conditions impacting inmates.



**JACKSON
COUNTY**
Sheriff

MEMO
INTER - OFFICE

**Sheriff
Correction**

**Dan Penland
Captain**

787 W. 8th Street
Medford, Oregon 97501
Phone: 541-774-6859
Fax: 541-776-7060
PenlandI@jacksoncounty.org

To: Special Corrections Grand Jury
From: Dan Penland
Subject: Responses to recommendations
Date: May 20, 2015

2014 GRAND JURY RECOMMENDATIONS:

While the Jackson County Correctional System leads in many ways, some issues remain, generally due to lack of funding. Initial recommendations to address these issues are listed below.

1. MENTAL HEALTH. "As community resources dwindle, the jail has become a secondary mental health facility." – Jackson County Sheriff Memo, *March, 2015.*

Untreated mental health issues were repeatedly cited as the largest issue the correctional system faces in all three facilities. This issue drives crime and increases incarceration rates, which in turn increases costs for the correctional system and for county taxpayers. Dennis McNamara, a licensed clinical social worker with Jackson County Mental Health, attends to the mental health needs of those incarcerated in the Jackson County Jail. More than one interviewee said Dennis McNamara has been an invaluable source of mental health support, and it was suggested by Mr. McNamara and others during this investigative process, that at minimum, a part-time mental health worker who can prescribe medications should be hired to assist Mr. McNamara in his duties, while a full-time prescribing health practitioner would be best to offset the work load.

Response:

Agreed but unable to implement at this time

From Mark Orndoff, Jackson County Health and Human Services:

I want to take clarify that Dennis McNamara is not an employee of Jackson County Mental Health. Dennis is an employee for Correct Care Solutions who is responsible for the Physical, Mental, Dental health needs of those incarcerated in the jail. In recent discussions with Correct Care Solutions, we have asked for specific data as to the Mental Health need and have also requested a breakdown of the costs of Mental Health services as part of the broader contract. I will then be assessing this data with Shame Hagey, Captain Penland, Stacy Brubaker to determine if it makes more sense for JCMH to assume responsibility for this function and/or adding resources to CCS. Since the original contract was

awarded, JCMH has bolstered crisis services that are now mobile 24/7 and also work much more closely with Community Justice. We are working to assure inmate's needs are met and also work on the transitions between systems upon discharge. Too we need to tease out what are A&D, Mental Health, and Co-Occurring conditions impacting inmates.

3. TRAINING FOR DEPUTIES. Jury members heard many positive comments about the deputies at the Jackson County Jail, from inside the jail and without. Skills training to address the mental health issues occurring in the corrections population should be provided for the deputies and correctional staff in all facilities to help support the mandate of safety and security for the county employees and its citizens. Strategies for funding training needs to be considered as a priority in future financial projections.

Response:

Agreed and completed

Sheriff Falls has placed an emphasis on training. He agrees that a well trained staff is crucial for a professional organization such as the Sheriff's Office. The training budget for the jail has been doubled in next year's budget. This will allow us to provide more training to the Deputies in the jail. The Sheriff is committed to getting all the deputies, including Corrections, into the Mental Health/Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) that is being conducted for all Officers in the Roque Valley.

5. JACKSON COUNTY JAIL FACILITY. The linear (vertical) design of the Jackson County Jail, now 30 years old, is outdated and costly. Deputy resources are being tapped in order to move inmates from place to place in order to meet legal obligations. This drives up correctional costs. This issue was raised throughout this 2014 Grand Jury session and has been mentioned in previous Grand Jury recommendations. There is little space in the Jackson County jail for attorneys to meet with their clients, creating long wait times and bottlenecks for the attorneys, inmates, and correctional staff. A remodel of the attorney-client visiting area at minimum, should be a priority. Ultimately a higher capacity, better designed jail facility is needed to serve the County, especially considering current inmate populations and trends.

Response:

Agreed but unable to implement at this time.

Building a jail is a major undertaking both in planning process and the financial impact on the county.

Many of the decisions related to building a new jail will need to occur between the Commissioners, County Administrator and Sheriff before the planning process can begin. A large part of these discussions will be about how do we as a county pay for the building itself and how do we fund the increased, ongoing costs (more employees, food, clothing, medical etc.) to the County for a larger jail.

Once the decision is made to build a new facility, there will need to be discussions with our partners in the local police agencies, community justice, the courts and the public as to what a new jail should look like.

A new jail is a long term (several year) project and is not a quick fix. Sheriff Falls, the County Administrator and the Commissioners are aware of the need to do something to increase jail capacity. There are constant discussions occurring in the county regarding jail overcrowding and how to best address it. In the meantime we will continue to look at alternatives to incarceration, tweaking of the release assessment tool and receiving input from our partners in the Courts, Community Justice and the local police agencies to assure we are making the best use of the currently available jail beds.

In reference to the Attorney visiting remodel, we intend to propose it for next year's budget (2016-2017) for consideration.

7. MEALS .The jail turns out approximately 1200-1300 meals a day (a 24-hour period), and the meals cost on average \$1.18 to stay within the budget. The kitchen staff contracts with Aramark food service and follows their guidelines. Understanding these constraints, the Jury recommends that the County requests meals that offer more nutritionally-dense foods – not just adequate calories. The jail kitchen provides training for inmate trustees. We recommend that the institutional kitchen at the Work Center be utilized more often (currently used only on weekends), and provide food service skills training as well. We also encourage the consideration of creating a kitchen at the Juvenile Center to provide the opportunity for cooking and nutrition education.

Response:

Agreed and completed

I am only responding to the highlighted portion of this recommendation:

The menus are reviewed yearly by a registered dietician for calorie count and nutritional value. I also have to personally approve the menus at least once a year. Part of that review is looking for items on the menu that are "empty calories." The Corrections Deputies constantly monitor the quality and quantity of the food served to inmates. Inmates are very picky about their food and they are quick to point out to the deputies what they feel are deficiencies in meal service. They hear about any little problem with the food and they report it to me.



JACKSON COUNTY

Community Justice

Community Justice
Transition Center

Eric Guyer
Program Manager

5505 S. Pacific Hwy
Phoenix, OR 97535
Phone: 541.774.6603
Fax: 541.774.6628
guyerem@jacksoncounty.org

www.jacksoncounty.org

May 21, 2015

2015 Corrections Grand Jury

RE: 2015 Grand Jury Recommendations

Thank you for your commitment to Jackson County and the safety of its residents. Your recommendations and insight into the operations of the Community Justice Transition Center will help ensure the safe and effective delivery of correctional services.

Recommendation #3: *“Jury members heard many positive comments about the deputies at the Jackson County Jail, from inside the jail and without. Skills training to address the mental health issues occurring in the corrections population should be provided for the deputies and correctional staff in all facilities to help support the mandate of safety and security for the county employees and its citizens. Strategies for funding training needs to be considered as a priority in future financial projections.”*

Response: A. Agreed and Completed: Employees at the Community Justice Transition Center will continue to receive the Mental Health First Aid training provided by Jackson County Mental Health. In addition to this, the Transition Center will utilize staff from Jackson County Mental Health as on-site support and direct service providers for clients who present with mental health needs. The Transition Center will prioritize funding to provide training for staff, particularly in the area of mental health.

Recommendation #4: *“Employment and housing were two main issues cited throughout our interview process. Jobs, as a path to success, was repeatedly cited throughout the Jury interview process as a deterrent to criminal behavior. Opportunities for employment, and/or employment training, is a proven method for reducing the rates of recidivism (a relapse in crime or antisocial behaviors). Training for employment should continue to be supported by Jackson County Community institutes of learning to help reduce crime rates and save costs. A continued collaborative process between Jackson County Correctional System and local educational systems is encouraged. Programs that support the rehabilitation of inmates support the community. Many of these programs are already in place because of the work being done by forward-thinking members of the Correctional System. A task force or collaboration across agencies to identify ways to address the problems of individuals being incarcerated partially due to lack of housing, should be considered. Again community involvement with the citizens of Jackson County is essential to raising awareness and to reaching common solutions to resolve these time- and cost-intensive issues that ultimately dip into the pockets of tax paying citizens.”*

Response: A. Agreed and Completed: The Transition Center is committed to maintaining and expanding programming that exists prepare and assist correctional clients in obtaining employment.

This past year has seen the addition of Food Handler Certification, the National Career Readiness Certificate course and Resume building in addition to Wildland Firefighter classes through Rogue Community College. Current practice in Jackson County allows for Parole/Probation Officers to refer correctional clients to the Transition Center for housing when clients lack housing. Jackson County has a resource in the Transition Center that many communities in the State do not have, thus greatly reducing instances of clients on supervision not having access to housing. Jackson County Community Justice will look to create a collaborative group with the aim of identifying and addressing the employment needs of clients in the Criminal Justice system.

Recommendation #6: *“Expansion of the Women’s Work Center Area. The women’s area in the Work Center has limited space requiring that females who are actively transitioning back to the community be intermixed with those who are less motivated and are simply serving out their sentences. In the men’s pods, these populations are separated. Expansion of the women’s facilities should be considered.”*

Response: D. Agreed but unable to implement at this time: Current population numbers do not justify the cost that would be associated with expanding the facilities. However additional programming and engagement for women involved in Work Release, Transition or Federal programming will be considered. The Transition Center will make efforts to separate female clients through program engagement where possible.

Recommendation #7: *“Meals. The jail turns out approximately 1200-1300 meals a day (a 24-hour period), and the meals cost on average \$1.18 to stay within the budget. The kitchen staff contracts with Aramark food service and follows their guidelines. Understanding these constraints, the Jury recommends that the County requests meals that offer more nutritionally-dense foods – not just adequate calories. The jail kitchen provides more often (currently used only on weekends), and provide food service skills training as well. We also encourage the consideration of creating a kitchen at the Juvenile Center to provide opportunity for cooking and nutrition education.”*

Response: A Agreed and Implemented: The Transition Center will explore options to increase the nutritional value of meals with Aramark and engage in discussions with Aramark for costs regarding operating the on-site kitchen seven days per week.

Thank you again for your hard work for the citizens of Jackson County. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Eric Guyer
Program Manager

Date: 05-08-15

RE: Responses to the recommendations by the 2014 Grand Jury specific to the Juvenile Center

3. TRAINING FOR DEPUTIES. Jury members heard many positive comments about the deputies at the Jackson County Jail, from inside the jail and without. Skills training to address the mental health issues occurring in the corrections population should be provided for the deputies and correctional staff in all facilities to help support the mandate of safety and security for the county employees and its citizens. Strategies for funding training needs to be considered as a priority in future financial projections.

Agreed and completed. Over the last several years training around mental health and trauma of youth being detained has been a focus for juvenile services. In-house, community based, and webinars training opportunities have been provided to all staff.

7. MEALS .The jail turns out approximately 1200-1300 meals a day (a 24-hour period), and the meals cost on average \$1.18 to stay within the budget. The kitchen staff contracts with Aramark food service and follows their guidelines. Understanding these constraints, the Jury recommends that the County requests meals that offer more nutritionally-dense foods – not just adequate calories. The jail kitchen provides training for inmate trustees. We recommend that the institutional kitchen at the Work Center be utilized more often (currently used only on weekends), and provide food service skills training as well. We also encourage the consideration of creating a kitchen at the Juvenile Center to provide the opportunity for cooking and nutrition education.

Agreed and completed. Current meals provided to juveniles in the detention and residential programs cost on average more than the Jail and meet the nutritional requirements of the National School Lunch Program. Food vender has been willing to provide menus that offer a more 'youth friendly' option than that of the Jail and Transition Center. Collaboration continues between juvenile services and food vendor to improve the options, quality and presentation of food service to youth in the detention and residential programs.

Thank You,

Joe Ferguson
Deputy Director
Jackson County Juvenile Services
609 W 10th Street
Medford, Oregon 97501
Phone: (541) 774-4833
Fax: (541) 774-4888
joe.ferguson@jacksoncounty.org