This report by the Oregon Youth Authority reaffirms the agency’s commitment to meeting all requirements of the 2003 National Prison Rape Elimination Act. This report outlines PREA’s history and expectations and how OYA is responding to the PREA requirements as of the end of 2013. Included in this report are past data about reported sexual abuse incidents within the agency’s close-custody facilities. Final PREA standards published in August 2012 included substantial changes from the initial recommended standards. As a result, the standards listed in this report vary from previous reports.
CERTIFICATION AND APPROVAL

I certify that the information contained in this report is accurate and complete.

Approved by:
___________________________
Name

Director, Oregon Youth Authority
Title

February 27, 2015
Date
HISTORY

2003
Congress voted unanimously to pass the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and create the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission. PREA requires the U.S. Attorney General to promulgate regulations that adopt national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison rape. The Commission was tasked with conducting a legal and factual study of the penological, physical, mental, medical, social, and economic impacts of prison rape and to provide to the U.S. Attorney General and U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison rape. PREA applies to all public and private facilities that house adult or juvenile offenders.

2005
The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) implemented Prison Rape Elimination Act Policy II-B-4.0.

2006
- OYA created a Professional Standards Office for independent internal investigations with one manager/investigator and one administrative assistant. OYA also implemented Principles of Conduct Policy 0-2.0 and Professional Standards Policy 0-2.1. These actions standardized and clarified expectations of employees for ensuring the safety and well-being of youth in the care and custody of OYA, as well as for overall ethical and professional conduct among staff.
- OYA provided all staff members with a 90-minute training session on PREA, and instituted a two-hour PREA training session during the third week of New Employee Orientation for all direct-care employees.
- OYA established a toll-free Abuse Hotline; trained staff and youth on how to use the hotline; placed informational posters in all facilities; and provided cards with the hotline number to all youth.
- OYA instituted an ongoing practice of providing youth and their families at the time a youth is committed to OYA with a safety guide, information about the youth’s rights, and information about how to file a grievance.
2008

- To meet an increase in the number of incidents reported due to heightened awareness as a result of the training and information provided regarding abuse, OYA added an additional investigator to the Professional Standards Office.
- The Professional Standards Office contracted with Westat to interview OYA youth for the National Survey of Youth in Custody (NSYC) to determine the prevalence of sexual assault in juvenile facilities. PREA requires a 10 percent sample of juvenile facilities to be listed by incidence of sexual assault.

2009

- The National Prison Rape Elimination Commission presented its final report and proposed standards dated June 23, 2009, to the President, Congress, U.S. Attorney General, U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services, and other federal and state officials. The report laid out recommendations for prevention, detection, response, and monitoring. The Commission completed two sets of standards — one for adult facilities and one for juvenile facilities. The standards for juvenile facilities contain 40 separate requirements. Agencies had one year to meet these standards from the time the Attorney General accepted the Commission’s recommendations. The Attorney General accepted and approved these recommendations in 2012.
- OYA dedicated a full-time position in the Professional Standards Office to serve as the agency’s PREA coordinator to guide OYA’s compliance with the Act and to ensure all allegations involving sexual abuse are investigated and all investigations are in compliance with the Act. OYA arranged to receive technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections, which is an agency within the U.S. Department of Justice’s Federal Bureau of Prisons established to provide training, technical assistance, information services, and policy and program development assistance to federal, state, and local corrections agencies.
- OYA expanded the use of a dedicated database in the Professional Standards Office for tracking and analysis of investigations and PREA-reportable incidents to look for patterns and areas of improvement. An additional support staff position was allocated to assist with these increased efforts.

2010

- OYA enhanced the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) to send automated notices of all sexual behaviors to the Professional Standards Office for immediate review, investigation, and tracking to expedite response time. This resulted in the
need to hire a half-time investigator, which grew into a full-time investigator position. OYA implemented specialized sexual abuse and victim-sensitivity training for its investigators.

- The U.S. Department of Justice issued an Advance Notice of Proposed Rule Making (ANPRM) March 10, 2010, to solicit input on the Commission’s proposed national standards and to receive information useful to the department in publishing a final rule adopting standards to address prison rape as mandated by PREA. The ANPRM can be found in the Federal Register, Vol. 75, No. 46, page 11,077.

- OYA requested and received technical assistance from NIC and The Moss Group, a consulting firm provided through NIC, to address areas of need. At the recommendation of The Moss Group, OYA updated its PREA policy December 16, 2010, to become the “Preventing, Responding to, and Monitoring Offender Sexual Abuse Policy.”

- OYA designated a Sexual Assault Response Team member at every OYA facility and Parole and Probation office in December 2010 to ensure a coordinated response. As part of the response, OYA developed a protocol to address the medical and mental health needs of any offender involved in sexual abuse as the victim or the perpetrator.

- The U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) consulted in the review of the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission (NPREC) recommendations with Booz Allen Hamilton, which presented a cost-impact analysis of the NPREC standards specific to 49 sites including OYA. The document provides an assessment of the costs specific to each standard and variations within the cost estimates, and addresses a comprehensive view of implementation and compliance on a national level. It covers state prison systems, state and local juvenile facilities, community corrections and local/county jails, and police lockups. Although the NPREC standards had yet to be formally promulgated, OYA already had demonstrated policies and procedures that met 63 percent compliance of the proposed standards.

- The first report from the 2008-09 NYSC survey was released January 7, 2010, presenting findings from the national survey of 26,550 adjudicated youth (including youth in Oregon). Survey results reported a national average of 12 percent who reported experiencing one or more incidents of sexual victimization by another youth or facility staff member in the previous 12 months or since admission (if fewer than 12 months). OYA’s sexual abuse prevention efforts resulted in a lower-than-average 8.4 percent of youth reporting sexual victimization.
2011

- To meet an increase in the number of incidents reported as a result of heightened awareness due to the training and information provided regarding abuse, OYA added an additional investigator to the Professional Standards Office.
- The Professional Standards Office continued increasing awareness and improving reporting mechanisms. This included a review of Performance-based Standards (PbS) surveys. PSO implemented monthly reporting of statistical data for assessment and analysis to determine areas for improvement.
- OYA instituted a compliance measurement system for the entire agency including PREA. Results of the first quarter measurements showed OYA to be 85 percent compliant with proposed standards.
- Actions taken to increase PREA compliance included creating a committee to review contract language and training needed for contractors who have direct contact with offenders; requiring PREA training for all facility superintendents and directors, field office managers, and qualified mental health practitioners (QMHPs); updating New Employee Orientation PREA training, updating the Youth Safety Guide; developing and implementing a Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Team (SARRT) checklist, first responder form, and a PREA incident review form, and placing them on the OYA intranet for easy access; implementing a comprehensive SARRT protocol to coordinate all staff needed in abuse response; completing and rolling out programming in JJIS to track conflicts with a potential for sexual victimization or incident acting out; and updating required mental health responses to current and historical sexual abuse.
- OYA established a National PREA Resource Workgroup (NPR-Work) and website to promote sharing of resources, questions, and information, and to receive and give assistance regarding PREA. By the end of 2011, NPR-Work included 27 states and Australia, with more than 150 members representing juvenile and adult corrections in jails, prisons, detention centers, community corrections, advocate organizations, national juvenile justice organizations, and Native American corrections.
- OYA increased knowledge and training in mandatory child abuse reporting by creating an online Child Abuse Report (CAR) form and training for staff, volunteers, and contractors. Included in this training is information about sexual abuse, PREA, and abuse reporting requirements.

2012

- OYA realized the need for a full time Security Threat Coordinator in the Professional Standards Office to include a focus on sexually aggressive behavior.
• OYA completed a contracted assessment of technology/cameras as the first step in assessing and implementing additional technology upgrades; developed an agency-wide facility protocol for responding to sexual abuse; assigned a PREA Compliance Manager to each facility; updated the Preventing, Responding to, and Monitoring Offender Sexual Abuse Policy A-I-10.0 to reflect the final standards; updated required training for contractors, volunteers, nurses, QMHPs, medical staff and managers; and assigned a Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinator to lead the SARRTs and coordinate facility response as called for in the new statewide facility procedure FAC-I-A-10.0 including maintaining a log to track the allegation, services, retaliation, notifications to youth, disposition, and review. All parts of the agency made procedural changes to comply with the final standards published August 2012 and completed a mandatory child abuse reporting training. The Human Resources Office revised and implemented changes in the application process including reference checks and creation of a PREA employee disclosure form, and developed a hiring, investigation, discipline, and termination process that will prohibit OYA from hiring, promoting, or contracting with anyone who has engaged in, been convicted of, or been civilly or administratively adjudicated for, engaging in sexual abuse.

• OYA expanded the National PREA Resource Workgroup (NPR-Work) to all 50 states and more than 200 members, and founded an Oregon PREA Resource Workgroup (OPRW) that includes adult corrections, juvenile corrections, detention, county jails, and private contracted programs working together to share resources for compliance with PREA standards.

• OYA surveyed OYA youth for the second National Survey of Youth in Custody (NSYC-2). When the completed data are compiled, NSYC-2 will provide national estimates, facility-level estimates for large facilities, and state-level estimates of sexual victimization of youth held in juvenile facilities.

• Final PREA rules took effect in August 2012 for prevention, detection, and response to sexual abuse in confinement facilities. These rules set national standards for four categories of facilities: adult prisons and jails, lockups, community confinement facilities, and juvenile facilities. The standards are aimed at protecting inmates in all such facilities at the federal, state, and local levels. OYA continued to take steps to ensure compliance with all standards on or before their implementation dates.

2013

• OYA finalized all Human Resources Office forms and began a process for criminal checks and child abuse registry checks on all 1,100 employees to establish a baseline for annual updates of all OYA employees, contractors.
- OYA trained PREA compliance managers (PCM) at all close-custody facilities and developed a template for a Facility Prevention Plan to include representation from all staff and areas of the facility to address staffing; Security Threat Management (STM); vulnerable and high-risk youth; technology; education and training; accountability, supervision, repeated incidents, and areas of concern; and mental health, tracking, and documentation.
- OYA provided training to youth at all facilities on the Youth Safety Guide. Ongoing refresher training will be provided by each facility.
- The National PREA Resource Center chose to beta-test the PREA Juvenile Facilities Standards audit tool complete with a six-person team mock-audit at OYA as their only juvenile correction mock-audit.
- OYA was asked to participate in developing National PREA Coordinator training for all correctional agencies across the nation.
- Actions taken to increase compliance with PREA standards included:
  ü Updating related policies, procedures, and practices;
  ü Developing PREA-related online training for new employees, and refresher training for all staff;
  ü Updating the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) to allow supervisory staff to document their announced shift rounds;
  ü Creating a Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinator (SARRC) log to track allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment;
  ü Incorporating a first responder’s form and SARRC checklist into the JJIS Youth Incident Report (YIR); and
  ü Implementing an automatic alert to facility SARRCs when a sexual behavior YIR involving a youth at their facility is entered into JJIS.
- OYA’s PREA Coordinator became co-chair of the National Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA) PREA Committee, which allows OYA to bring Oregon concerns and progress to the national level.
## COMPLIANCE STATUS

### PREA STANDARD: PREVENTION PLANNING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>115.311: Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; establishment of a PREA coordinator.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>115.312: Contracting with other entities for the confinement of residents.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>115.313: Supervision and monitoring; development, implementation, and documentation of a staffing plan including video monitoring.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>115.315: Limitations on cross-gender viewing and searches; restrictions on</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### OYA STATUS: PREVENTION PLANNING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>OYA has zero tolerance for sexual abuse, as codified in policy. OYA updated the policy effective January 2013 to include additional language from the final PREA standards.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>All new and renewed contracts with private and public agencies covered under PREA and contracted with by OYA have language requiring compliance with OYA’s zero-tolerance policy toward sexual abuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>OYA ensures the state standard is sustained for supervision of youth in OYA custody. Policy II-A-3.0 was updated to reflect final PREA standards. OYA conducts a staffing plan review every two years in each of its facilities to determine necessary changes. Internal safety and security reviews are performed quarterly in designated areas on all shifts as indicated in policy II-A-1.1. OYA completed a contracted camera review in 2012 and is seeking funding to increase and upgrade its camera technology to protect youth from sexual abuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Policy II-A-2.0 addressing cross-gender searches was updated in May 2012.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
non-medical staff viewing residents of the opposite gender who are nude or are performing bodily functions; restrictions on cross-gender pat-downs; emergency exceptions.

The policy prohibits cross-gender searches and requires two staff for comprehensive searches.

### PREA STANDARD: PREVENTION PLANNING

5 115.316: Ensures residents with disabilities and residents with limited English-language proficiency have sufficient means to report sexual abuse to staff.

5 OYA has taken steps to ensure that youth with limited English proficiency, or physical or mental disabilities, have access to methods of reporting sexual abuse. OYA offers safety materials including the Youth Safety Guide in different languages, provides language interpreters, and ensures all safety issues are addressed with youth individually.

6 115.317: Hiring and promotion decisions.

6 All employees undergo criminal history background checks upon hire and promotion. Decisions related to findings are made in accordance with statutes and rules. OYA disciplines or terminates any staff member who has engaged in any form of sexual misconduct. In addition, the presumptive discipline for any employee, contractor, or volunteer who has engaged in sexual abuse is termination. OYA does not hire or promote anyone who has engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, community confinement facility, juvenile facility, or other institution, or who has been civilly or administratively adjudicated to have engaged in the activity described.
above. OYA updated the agency’s employment application, employee disclosure form, and application language; and collaborated with the Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS) on child abuse registry checks and notifications. New Employee Orientation includes 3.5 hours of training on mandatory child abuse reporting and youth sexual safety, and 3.5-hour training on ethics and professional boundaries.

**PREA STANDARD: PREVENTION PLANNING**

7 115.318: Upgrades to facilities and technologies; use of video monitoring systems and other cost-effective and appropriate technology to supplement sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response efforts.

**OYA STATUS: PREVENTION PLANNING**

7 OYA completed the initial installation of 111 additional cameras in 2010 and renovated the central control rooms at all close-custody facilities. In 2012, OYA completed a contracted evaluation of current camera placements and an assessment of needed camera functions and priority areas. Facility upgrades for privacy concerns are continuing. OYA is seeking additional funding to move forward with the next phase of renovating technology systems.

**PREA STANDARD: RESPONSE PLANNING**

8 115.321: Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations.

**OYA STATUS: RESPONSE PLANNING**

8 OYA Policy II-A-1.2, Preserving Chain of Evidence, was updated October 2011. OYA works with community partners and law enforcement officials to provide aftercare for youth who are
victims of sexual abuse. OYA has implemented a sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policy (I-A-10.0) to ensure all victims of sexual abuse have access to trained forensic medical examiners and are offered a victim advocate during the exam. Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinators are assigned to each facility and field office. Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Teams (SARRTs) have been formed in every facility as indicated in OYA procedure FAC I-A-10.0. Training began in January 2011 and continues on a monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual basis. PREA compliance managers at each facility are responsible for maintaining their prevention plan.

**PREA STANDARD:**
RESPONSE PLANNING

**OYA STATUS:**
RESPONSE PLANNING

9 115.322: Policies to ensure referrals of allegations for investigations.

9 Every OYA staff member is a mandatory child abuse reporter, per state law. Staff are required to complete a Youth Incident Report, which includes notification requirements for all incidents of suspected sexual abuse. Updates were made January 2013 to Policy I-A-10.0, Preventing, Responding to, and Monitoring Offender Sexual Abuse. This policy provides reporting guidelines and requirements for investigations, to reduce the risk of all forms of sexual abuse.
**PREA STANDARD:**
**TRAINING AND EDUCATION**

10 115:331: Employee training.

**OYA STATUS:**
**TRAINING AND EDUCATION**

10 All new staff are trained upon hire on their responsibilities under OYA Policy I-A-10.0, Preventing, Responding to, and Monitoring Offender Sexual Abuse, through a 3.5-hour youth sexual safety training, and a 3.5-hour ethics and professional boundaries training. OYA is creating a mandatory annual youth sexual safety refresher training curriculum for all OYA staff.

11 115.332: Volunteer and contractor training.

**OYA STATUS:**

11 OYA has developed a mandatory PREA training for all volunteers and contractors who have contact with youth. A web-based mandatory child abuse reporting training was released in 2011, which includes PREA information. It is required for all volunteers and contractors who have direct contact with youth, and others OYA deems necessary. A matrix of required training for all contractors is attached to OYA’s sexual abuse prevention policy, I-A-10.0.

**PREA STANDARD:**
**TRAINING AND EDUCATION**

12 115.333: Resident education.

**OYA STATUS:**

12 OYA staff educate youth individually on sexual abuse prevention and reporting by reviewing and providing a Youth Safety Guide to every youth upon entry into OYA custody. Guides are produced in English and Spanish. The guide clearly describes OYA’s zero-tolerance policy toward sexual abuse.
14 115.334: Specialized training, investigations.

13 OYA ensures Professional Standards Office investigators and Human Resources Office analysts receive specialized training on investigating allegations of sexual abuse. OYA also ensures investigators receive ongoing training specializing in youth sexual abuse. Training records are documented in iLearn. OYA worked with CARES Northwest on investigative training, which occurred October 2013, and is working on yearly refresher trainings for investigators.

PREA STANDARD: TRAINING AND EDUCATION

14 115.335: Specialized training, medical and mental health care.

OYA STATUS: TRAINING AND EDUCATION

14 OYA ensures its medical and mental health care providers receive specialized training on detecting and assessing signs of sexual abuse. OYA Policy II-A-1.2 addresses the chain of evidence. The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Preventing Sexual Abuse training, and the New Employee
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<tr>
<th>SCREENING FOR RISK OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AND ABUSIVENESS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 115:341: Obtaining information from residents.</td>
<td>15 Agency staff obtain information about residents’ personal histories during intake and periodically during confinement to help keep residents safe from sexual abuse. OYA’s intake process is being updated with PREA-specific questions to assist in determining each youth’s sexual vulnerability or risk to sexually offend during incarceration. OYA’s Research Office and Professional Standards Office are working together to develop a validated automated assessment tool to assist in this process. The targeted completion date is late 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREA STANDARD: SCREENING FOR RISK OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AND ABUSIVENESS</td>
<td>OYA STATUS: SCREENING FOR RISK OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AND ABUSIVENESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 115.342: Placement of residents in housing, bed, program, education, and work assignments.</td>
<td>16 OYA established a Chief of Population Management to centralize placement decision-making, and uses a comprehensive screening system specifically designed for juveniles in the care and custody of OYA. A security threat management program was created in 2012 focusing on high-risk youth behaviors including sexual</td>
</tr>
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</table>
aggressiveness. The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) was enhanced in 2012 to include tracking of conflicts on JJIS Form 4011. Tracking known conflicts, such as potential for sexual victimization and/or sexual acting out, assists in making better informed placement decisions and keeping youth safe.

17 115.351: Resident reporting.

17 Youth can report abuse in person to a trusted staff, manager, volunteer, or other adult; on a grievance form, communication form, medi-gram, or survey; or by using the toll-free OYA Hotline to call the Professional Standards Office (PSO). OYA developed a process within the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) to identify all incidents with reported “sexualized behavior” involving all ages of offenders, to trigger an automatic alert to PSO investigators and the PREA Coordinator to begin the process of reviewing, investigating, and tracking the incident.

18 115.352: Exhaustion of administrative remedies.

18 OYA has policies governing timelines for administrative remedies of youth grievances and complaints made to the Professional Standards Office.
19 115.353: Resident access to outside support services and legal representation.

19 OYA provides access to juvenile rights advocacy groups including the Juvenile Rights Project, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), and the Oregon Advocacy Center. OYA has identified a Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinator and staff members to be part of a Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Team (SARRT) at each facility. SARRT roles include reviewing with the victim his or her rights to outside support services after an incident of sexual abuse has been reported. As listed in OYA Policy II-F-3.6, youth also are allowed confidential phone calls to attorneys.

20 115.354: Third-party reporting.

20 OYA refers or investigates all third-party reports of sexual assault through law enforcement, the Oregon Department of Human Services, or the Professional Standards Office. OYA Policy I-A-10.0, Preventing, Responding to, and Monitoring Offender Sexual Abuse, provides the guidelines for third-party reporting. Under-age reporting and investigation are codified in Policy 0-2.3.

(PSO). Policy II-F-1.1 clearly states the OYA grievance process, timelines, and appeal process. Policy I-D-4.0 describes PSO and investigative timelines.
PREA STANDARD:  
OFFICIAL RESPONSE FOLLOWING A RESIDENT REPORT

21 115.361: Staff and agency reporting duties.


23 115.363: Reporting to other confinement facilities.

PREA STANDARD:  
OFFICIAL RESPONSE FOLLOWING A RESIDENT REPORT

24 115.364: Staff first-responder duties.

OYA STATUS:  
OFFICIAL RESPONSE FOLLOWING A RESIDENT REPORT

21 Every OYA staff member is a mandatory child abuse reporter, per state law. Staff are required to complete a Youth Incident Report to document their reports.

22 OYA takes immediate action to protect the victim in any allegation of substantial risk of sexual abuse. Action may include a higher level of supervision, a white-line-move to another unit or facility, isolation placement by request, assessment of vulnerability and risk, and mental health services. Each facility has a PREA Compliance Manager and Sexual Abuse Resource and Response Coordinator to assess and assist in this process.

23 It is OYA’s practice to notify other facilities and agencies about any allegation of sexual abuse that occurred during placement in those facilities. Notification is completed and documented within 72 hours of OYA receiving an allegation report.

24 Staff first-responder duties are codified in OYA Policy I-A-10.0. OYA implemented a first-responder form in
2012, available on the OYA intranet, and is pursuing attaching the form to the Youth Incident Report (YIR) in JJIS. In 2012, OYA designated a PREA Compliance Manager in every facility and a Sexual Assault Response and Resource Coordinator who ensures staff understand and use the available format to avoid interference with any criminal investigation.

25 OYA implemented a facility procedure in January 2013, FAC I-A-10.0, Responding to Sexual Abuse, to ensure OYA’s PREA Coordinator, Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinators (SARRC), Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Teams (SARRT), and PREA Compliance Managers (PCM) provide a coordinated response to allegations of sexual abuse. The SARRC or SARRT member responds to each incident to coordinate medical staff, treatment manager, mental health practitioner, investigator, victim advocate, and other staff or outside partners as needed. Community Services SARRC procedures are being developed in 2014. The SARRC maintains a log tracking incident details, law enforcement involvement, mental health services, retaliation tracking, required forms completed, and notifications to youth.
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>PREA STANDARD:</strong> OFFICIAL RESPONSE FOLLOWING A RESIDENT REPORT</th>
<th><strong>OYA STATUS:</strong> OFFICIAL RESPONSE FOLLOWING A RESIDENT REPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 115.366: Preservation of ability to protect residents from contact with abusers.</td>
<td>26 Victim and perpetrator separation occurs immediately to protect the victim. Each OYA facility has a Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinator (SARRC) to coordinate all responses following a sexual abuse allegation or risk of sexual abuse. Facility procedure FAC I-A-10.0 outlines the response required based on severity of the incident, and policy A-10.0 outlines the agency’s response. Both were updated in January 2013.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27 115.367: Agency protection against retaliation</td>
<td>27 Policy 0-2.0 clarifies that there shall be no retaliation for reports of alleged illegal or unethical conduct. All allegations of retaliation are taken seriously and are investigated by OYA. The facility Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinator (SARRC) is responsible to log and track any retaliation for 90 days after a reported sexual abuse/harassment incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 115.368: Post-allegation protective custody.</td>
<td>28 OYA uses isolation of the victim only as a last resort to protect the victim, or only for a short-term basis at the victim’s request. From the moment an allegation of sexual abuse is received, the Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinator and team work with mental health and unit staff, medical staff, security, law enforcement, and investigators to ensure the victim’s safety and</td>
</tr>
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</table>
separation from the abuser. Tracking continues for at least 90 days.

**PREA STANDARD:**
**INVESTIGATIONS**

29 115.371: Criminal and administrative agency investigations.

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**OYA STATUS:**
**INVESTIGATIONS**

29 All allegations of sexual abuse in OYA facilities are referred to the Oregon State Police or the OYA Professional Standards Office (PSO) for investigation per Policy 0-2.3 regarding mandatory child abuse reporting, Policy I-A-10.0 regarding sexual abuse, and Policy I-D-4.0 regarding administrative investigations. After law enforcement concludes its investigation, or concurrently if approved, PSO immediately will begin its review and determine if additional investigation is necessary. PSO investigators are trained to be thorough, prompt, and take an independent objective view of all cases. OYA ensures its PSO investigators have received, and remain current on, specialized training. Tracking of the ongoing investigation and periodic notifications to youth are done by the facility Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinator (SARRC) according to FAC-I-A-10.0.

30 115.372: Evidentiary standard for administrative investigations.

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30 OYA’s investigator assigned to the case, PREA Coordinator, and Chief Investigator, evaluate all sexual abuse allegation cases to the standard of preponderance of the evidence.
31 115.373 Reporting to residents.

31 OYA procedure FAC-I-A-10.0 designates a facility Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinator (SARRC) who tracks the investigation, outcome, services, retaliation, and notifications to youth. Youth are updated as soon as possible by the SARRC or designee as to the progress of the investigation and determination. This process is overseen by the PREA Compliance Manager designated in each facility.

PREA STANDARD: DISCIPLINE

32 115.376: Disciplinary sanctions for staff.

32 OYA staff receive clear and consistent disciplinary actions for violating law, policy, or procedure. Disciplinary actions are commensurate with the nature and circumstances with the acts committed. Termination is the presumptive sanction for staff who have engaged in youth sexual abuse. If a staff member is terminated for youth sexual abuse or sexual harassment, or resigns prior to completion of an investigation that results in a founded disposition, the individual is reported to law enforcement agencies, unless it clearly is not criminal activity, and to any relevant licensing bodies.

33 115.377: Corrective action for contractors and volunteers.

33 Any contractor or volunteer who engages in youth sexual abuse is prohibited from contact with youth and is reported to law enforcement and any relevant licensing bodies. The Professional Standards Office conducts
an administrative investigation for Human Resources to determine sanctions and to determine further contact with youth in the case of a violation of sexual abuse or sexual harassment policies I-D-3.16 and I-A-10.0.

34 115.378: Interventions and disciplinary sanctions for residents.

34 Youth who engage in sexual abuse receive consistent consequences with the potential to incur additional criminal charges or adjudications. OYA has implemented an Offender Behavior Refocus Options matrix to ensure consistency.

PREA STANDARD: MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE

35 115.381 Medical and mental health screenings; history of sexual abuse.

35 OYA Policy II-D-1.0 requires youth intake assessments to be completed within seven days of admission to a facility. A risk-needs assessment is completed on all youth to determine appropriate housing, program, and educational needs.

36 115.382: Access to emergency medical and mental health records.

36 OYA employs staff or contracts with agencies to provide access to emergency medical and mental health services on a 24/7 basis.

37 115.383: Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers.

37 OYA employs staff or contracts with agencies to provide medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers. Policy I-A-10.0, Preventing, Responding to, and Monitoring Offender Sexual Abuse, outlines the practice of providing
services to youth reporting sexual abuse. The facility Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinator (SARRC) tracks and documents appropriate service delivery under FAC-I-A-10.0.

PREA STANDARD: DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW

38 115.386: Sexual abuse incident reviews.

OYA STATUS: DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW

38 OYA’s Professional Standards Office reviews all incidents and allegations of sexual abuse. In addition, an incident review is required for any sexual abuse incident that is founded or unable to be determined. The review is conducted by the Sexual Abuse Response and Resource Coordinator, PREA Compliance Manager, mental health staff, medical staff, and line staff. The review considers whether policy and/or practice require change; whether the allegation was motivated by race; ethnicity of those involved; gender identity of those involved; identification status or perceived status as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex; gang affiliation; other group dynamics at the facility; whether physical barriers may enable abuse; adequacy of staffing levels; and monitoring technology. Reviewers produce recommendations the facility is required to implement or document the reasons for not doing so. The review was integrated into OYA’s incident review policy I-E-4.0.
39 115.387: Data collection.

39 All PREA events are stored in the Administrative Investigations Management database and are destroyed in compliance with OYA Policy I-D-4.0. Youth Incident Reports in the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) automatically are protected and may be restricted to ensure only those individuals with designated permissions are able to access the records. All reported incidents of sexual abuse are documented JJIS Youth Incident Reports or the Administrative Investigations Management database when the alleged subject is staff. All investigations and PREA-reportable events are stored in the Administrative Investigations Management database maintained by the OYA Professional Standards Office. The information received is compiled and stored for reference and analysis.

40 115.388: Data review for corrective action

40 Data compiled from the Juvenile Justice Information System and Administrative Investigations Management database are reviewed to determine patterns and the need for corrective actions. Monthly and annual statistical data reports regarding investigations and PREA events are compiled by OYA’s Professional Standards Office (PSO) and provided to executive management to determine patterns and the need for corrective actions.
Investigations and PREA events also are reviewed during monthly briefings with the OYA Director, executive management, Professional Standards Office staff, and Human Resources Office staff to ensure statewide review and consistent corrective actions are taken.

**PREA STANDARD:**
**DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW**

41 115.389: Data storage, publication, and destruction.

**OYA STATUS:**
**DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW**

41 All PREA events are stored in the Administrative Investigations Management database and are destroyed in compliance with Policy I-D-4.0. Youth Incident Reports in the Juvenile Justice Information System are automatically protected and may be restricted to ensure only those individuals with designated permissions are able to access the records.

**PREA STANDARD:**
**AUDITS**

42 115.393: Audits of standards.

**OYA STATUS:**
**AUDITS**

42 OYA’s PREA Coordinator will develop a system in conjunction with the Sexual Assault Response and Resource Coordinator and the Sexual Assault Response and Resource Team to annually audit facility and community compliance. OYA’s internal auditor will consult with the PREA Coordinator on an ongoing basis. Independent outside audits will be conducted every three years by outside agencies. Comparison
## PREA STANDARD: AUDITING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

### 43 115.401: Frequency and scope of audits.

Reports with corrective actions will be published on the OYA website. The Oregon Department of Justice currently is working on an auditors training and certification to meet this requirement.

## OYA STATUS: AUDITING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

### 43 Preparations are underway to begin audits in 2014. An audit will be conducted of each OYA facility by the end of 2016. The Oregon Department of Justice (DOJ) is developing and will issue an audit instrument in early 2013. The PREA Resource Center chose to beta-test the PREA Juvenile Facilities Standards audit tool on one of OYA’s facilities during 2013.

### 44 115.402: Auditor qualifications.

Auditor qualifications include being certified by DOJ. Procedures regarding the certification process, including training requirements, were implemented in 2013.

### 45 115.403: Audit contents and findings.

The final audit reports will be published on the OYA website. OYA expects to be PREA compliant, as shown through the audit process, scheduled to be conducted from August 2013 to August 2016.

### 46 115.404: Audit corrective action plan.

If the agency does not meet the audit standard set by DOJ, it has 180 days to take corrective action.
47 115.405: Audit appeals.

There is an appeal process that can be lodged within 90 days of the final audit before the findings are finalized.

PREA STANDARD:
STATE COMPLIANCE

48 115.501: State determination and certification of full compliance.

The Governor will consider the results of the agency audits to make a determination of OYA’s PREA compliance. OYA is working closely with the Oregon Department of Corrections to ensure both agencies reach full compliance. OYA also has formed the Oregon PREA Resource Workgroup (OPRW), which includes juvenile corrections, adult corrections, jails, detention centers, and contracted private providers, to assist correction agencies throughout Oregon with PREA compliance and sexual safety.

OYA STATUS:
STATE COMPLIANCE
The following table shows the number of reports of sexual abuse incidents received by OYA during the past nine years and the number of substantiated reports. The larger share of substantiated incidents for 2008 compared with the number reported is a result of agency efforts to enhance the investigation process. It also is a result of combined Professional Standard Office and Human Resources Office efforts to ensure all cases receive due process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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FACILITY COMPLIANCE STATUS

The Oregon Youth Authority operates seven close-custody youth correctional facilities and three close-custody youth transitional facilities throughout Oregon:

Correctional facilities:
- Eastern Oregon Youth Correctional Facility
- Hillcrest Youth Correctional Facility
- MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility
- North Coast Youth Correctional Facility
- Oak Creek Youth Correctional Facility
- Rogue Valley Youth Correctional Facility
- Tillamook Youth Correctional Facility

Transitional facilities:
- Camp Florence Youth Transitional Facility
- Camp Riverbend Youth Transitional Facility
- Camp Tillamook Youth Transitional Facility

This following pages provide the PREA compliance status for each of these facilities.
Eastern Oregon Youth Correctional Facility

A PREA compliance manager was assigned at the facility to oversee and institute a facility safety plan and staffing plan, and to assist in building agency capacity and ownership of safety within the facility. The PREA coordinator visited the facility to study the physical plant and helped facility staff identify blind spots and other supervision issues related to PREA. Additional cameras are needed and were requested. The coordinator also provided PREA training and discussed related supervision with facility staff.

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Hillcrest Youth Correctional Facility

A PREA compliance manager was assigned at the facility to oversee and institute a facility safety plan and staffing plan, and to assist in building agency capacity and ownership of safety within the facility. The PREA coordinator visited the facility to study the physical plant and helped facility staff identify blind spots and other supervision issues related to PREA. Additional cameras are needed and were requested. The coordinator also provided PREA training and discussed related supervision with facility staff. Hillcrest YCF also hosted representatives from Nevada’s juvenile justice system to observe facility operations and how PREA standards are applied. Hillcrest YCF was chosen to be the only juvenile correctional facility in the United States to test the PREA juvenile audit tool.

Reports of sexual abuse within Hillcrest Youth Correctional Facility

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MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility

A PREA compliance manager was assigned at the facility to oversee and institute a facility safety plan and staffing plan, and to assist in building agency capacity and ownership of safety within the facility. The PREA coordinator visited the facility to study the physical plant and helped facility staff identify blind spots and other supervision issues related to PREA. Additional cameras are needed and were requested. The coordinator also provided PREA training and discussed related supervision with facility staff.

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North Coast Youth Correctional Facility

A PREA compliance manager was assigned at the facility to oversee and institute a facility safety plan and staffing plan, and to assist in building agency capacity and ownership of safety within the facility. The PREA coordinator visited the facility to study the physical plant and helped facility staff identify blind spots and other supervision issues related to PREA. Additional cameras are needed and were requested. The coordinator also provided PREA training and discussed related supervision with facility staff.

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Oak Creek Youth Correctional Facility

A PREA compliance manager was assigned at the facility to oversee and institute a facility safety plan and staffing plan, and to assist in building agency capacity and ownership of safety within the facility. The PREA coordinator visited the facility to study the physical plant and helped facility staff identify blind spots and other supervision issues related to PREA. Additional cameras are needed and were requested. The coordinator also provided PREA training and discussed related supervision with facility staff. Oak Creek YCF also hosted representatives from Nevada’s juvenile justice system to observe facility operations and how PREA standards are applied.

### Reports of sexual abuse within Oak Creek Youth Correctional Facility

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Rogue Valley Youth Correctional Facility

A PREA compliance manager was assigned at the facility to oversee and institute a facility safety plan and staffing plan, and to assist in building agency capacity and ownership of safety within the facility. The PREA coordinator visited the facility to study the physical plant and helped facility staff identify blind spots and other supervision issues related to PREA. Additional cameras are needed and were requested. The coordinator also provided PREA training and discussed related supervision with facility staff. Physical plant upgrades included the installation of partitions in the living unit restrooms to provide additional privacy to youth.

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Tillamook Youth Correctional Facility

A PREA compliance manager was assigned at the facility to oversee and institute a facility safety plan and staffing plan, and to assist in building agency capacity and ownership of safety within the facility. The PREA coordinator visited the facility to study the physical plant and helped facility staff identify blind spots and other supervision issues related to PREA. Additional cameras are needed and were requested. The coordinator also provided PREA training and discussed related supervision with facility staff. Physical plant upgrades included the installation of partitions in the living unit restrooms to provide additional privacy to youth.

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Camp Florence Youth Transitional Facility

A PREA compliance manager was assigned at the facility to oversee and institute a facility safety plan and staffing plan, and to assist in building agency capacity and ownership of safety within the facility. The PREA coordinator visited the facility to study the physical plant and helped facility staff identify blind spots and other supervision issues related to PREA. Additional cameras are needed and were requested. The coordinator also provided PREA training and discussed related supervision with facility staff.

Facility-specific data follow.

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Camp Riverbend Youth Transitional Facility

A PREA compliance manager was assigned at the facility to oversee and institute a facility safety plan and staffing plan, and to assist in building agency capacity and ownership of safety within the facility. The PREA coordinator visited the facility to study the physical plant and helped facility staff identify blind spots and other supervision issues related to PREA. Additional cameras are needed and were requested. The coordinator also provided PREA training and discussed related supervision with facility staff.

Reports of sexual abuse within Camp Riverbend Youth Transitional Facility

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<th>Year</th>
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Camp Tillamook Youth Transitional Facility

A PREA compliance manager was assigned at the facility to oversee and institute a facility safety plan and staffing plan, and to assist in building agency capacity and ownership of safety within the facility. The PREA coordinator visited the facility to study the physical plant and helped facility staff identify blind spots and other supervision issues related to PREA. Additional cameras are needed and were requested. The coordinator also provided PREA training and discussed related supervision with facility staff.

Reports of sexual abuse within Camp Tillamook Youth Transitional Facility

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