

Corrections Grand Jury 2019 Report



**Review of the Correctional Facilities
In Multnomah County, Oregon**

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INTRODUCTION

Statutory Background

Pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute 132.440, a Corrections Grand Jury convened on October 18, 2019, with the ultimate goal of writing a public report about the condition and management of the four correctional facilities in Multnomah County. Under ORS 132.440:

- At least once yearly, a Corrections 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.
- The Corrections Grand Jury is entitled to free access at all reasonable times to such correctional facilities and juvenile facilities, and, without charge, to all public records in the county pertaining thereto.
- Other than indictments presented under ORS 132.310 or presentments presented under ORS 132.370, the Corrections Grand Jury shall issue no report other than a report of an inquiry made under this section.

Methodology

Seven jurors were selected to serve as the 2019 Corrections Grand Jury. Over the period of four weeks, the Corrections Grand Jury made inquiries into the condition and management of the four correctional facilities located within Multnomah County. To inform this report, the jurors toured all four facilities and heard testimony from a variety of staff and stakeholders involved in various capacities with the corrections system. The four correctional facilities located within Multnomah County are as follows:

- **Multnomah County Detention Center (MCDC)**—Maximum security jail located at 1120 SW 3rd Ave., Portland, OR 97204
- **Multnomah Country Inverness Jail (MCIJ)**—Medium security jail located at 11540 NE Inverness Dr., Portland, OR 97220
- **Donald E. Long Juvenile Detention Center (JJC)**—Youth detention center located at 1401 NE 68th Ave., Portland, OR 97213
- **Columbia River Correctional Institution (CRCI)**—Minimum security state prison located at 9111 NE Sunderland Ave., Portland, OR 97211

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mental health concerns among the jail population continue to be an issue for the corrections system. Corrections officials are working hard to identify these issues and deepen their understanding of how best to safely supervise this population. All stakeholders agreed that jails are not the appropriate location for most of this population, and many should actually be in a clinical setting. Historically, there has been a great deal of attention given to the lack of resources in the community which results in a lack of ability to release the defendant pre-trial. The Corrections Grand Jury is pleased to hear about the creation of the Behavioral Resource Center, and encourages the county to prioritize the operation of this center. Another program that provides

effective pre-trial alternatives to incarceration is Close Street Supervision. It is understood that safely maintaining a defendant in the community, with proper supervision, is a significant cost savings to taxpayers. The Corrections Grand Jury encourages the county to fund this program consistent with its operational design of 25 to 1 (twenty five defendants assigned to one corrections deputy).

Lack of funded bed capacity continues to affect daily operations in the county jails. The jails are regularly operating at 90% capacity or above (ideal operating levels are 82%-85% capacity), and staff are hamstrung by their inability to move inmates to the housing unit that best suits their needs. The intention of this constraint is to place a “healthy tension” on the system to drive the development of alternatives to jail. Instead of forcing the system to change, this “healthy tension” places enormous stress on correctional staff, places inmates in overly restrictive housing, and releases inmates prematurely into the community. Exacerbating the challenges with funded capacity are insufficient staffing levels and frequent mandatory overtime. This is further complicated by regular challenges with recruiting qualified candidates for the position of Corrections Deputy.

The Corrections Grand Jury is supportive of the development of two cohort dorms (young men and veterans). These two groups of inmates will derive greater benefit from programming in custody if housed in an environment that is supportive, and made up of individuals with like experiences and backgrounds.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For in-depth discussion regarding the areas below, please refer to the relevant Key Finding.

High Priority

1. Fill currently funded vacancies in Corrections
 - Impact: Less mandatory overtime, more direct supervision, increased safety for deputies and adults in custody (AIC),¹ increased access to programming for AICs
 - Cost: None, pursuant to current funding level

2. Fund Close Street Supervision program according to target ratio of 25 participants to one deputy
 - Impact: Provides for the goal of high-quality pre-trial release supervision to include home visits and in-court recommendations, more support for adults released, higher rate of appearance for court dates, potential to reduce the number of AICs and contribute to the reduction of Emergency Population Releases (EPR)
 - Cost: Adjust funding to accommodate increase in personnel and associated costs (e.g. vehicles and equipment)

3. Open two Cohort Dorms (Young Men and Veterans)

¹ “Adults in custody” is the current way of referring to individuals in custody who were previously referred to as prisoners, inmates, or detainees.

- Impact: Specific cohort programming, stronger community connection, potential reduction of yellow alerts and EPRs, potential reduction in top bunk usage, easier community partner access to special populations, and increased peer-to-peer mentoring
- Cost: Re-opening and staffing of two currently closed dorms

Medium Priority

1. Reduce the occurrences of Emergency Population Release
 - Impact: Fewer AICs released during the evenings and early mornings without access to services
 - Cost: Depends on the strategy
2. Evaluate LEAD® program for enhancement or elimination
 - Impact: Less reliance on the traditional criminal justice system
 - Cost: Time and resources to collect and evaluate data
3. Provide programming options and information contained in the Inmate Handbook at the time of classification
 - Impact: Less uneasiness with AIC, increased use of programming, potential decrease in rule violation
 - Cost: Potential printing and implementation costs

Low Priority

1. Evaluate equity of visitation access for MCIJ
 - Impact: Expand access for visitation to be the same as MCDC (Saturday and Sunday), Easier access via TriMet, corrections would have the option to use public transit for commuting
 - Cost: Potential staffing requirements and cooperation of TriMet to add a bus stop

KEY FINDINGS

Mental Health

Testimony across the board indicated that the overall jail population is composed of people experiencing increasingly severe mental health challenges than ever before. All stakeholders agree that jail is not the appropriate place for those with mental health challenges – it is not a therapeutic environment and is not designed to help improve a mental health situation. We were impressed by the medical and mental health staff at all corrections facilities. The staff are passionate and committed to providing the best care possible despite limited resources and less than ideal conditions of operating in a jail versus a facility built specifically for the care and aid of those with mental health challenges.

With the de-institutionalization of mental health facilities, jails have become the default option for law enforcement to manage those with mental health challenges who have law enforcement contact. There is consensus among all witnesses that an effective solution is for properly funded upstream resources, such as long-term and short-term housing, access to mental health care, and

expansion of community addiction services. This Corrections Grand Jury recommends that county commissioners aggressively pursue funding sources for both corrections and upstream services.

Behavioral Health Resource Center

This Corrections Grand Jury is pleased to hear about the plan for the Behavioral Health Resource Center (BHRC), which is intended to be completed and operational by September 2021. The vision is for “a comprehensive behavioral health resource center that would offer immediate basic services, including showers, laundry and mail service in a day center. Additionally, BHRC will provide long-term stabilization through connections to services and treatment, short-term shelter and longer-term transitional housing.”² The BHRC will provide a more appropriate alternative to aid adults in crises who have law enforcement contact, where they can benefit from services and resources better suited to their needs and potentially act as an additional pre-booking diversion resource.

Currently, we understand that funding for the construction of the facility has been secured; however, funding for operations and staffing has not. We hope that planning and construction of the BHRC has made significant progress by next year’s Corrections Grand Jury review. We recommend that the 2020 Corrections Grand Jury inquire about the funding for operations. This Corrections Grand Jury strongly recommends the county commissioners ensure that funding is made a priority in upcoming budget plans, as the operations and staff funding is essential to the successful opening and operation of the BHRC.

Capacity Concerns

According to corrections officials the ideal operating level is 80%-85% of capacity to allow for movement between MCIJ and MCDC. This enables AICs to be housed in the least restrictive environment, to provide for access to programs and to encourage a safe environment for AICs and corrections workers. However, the current average daily population exceeds 90% of capacity.³

There are negative repercussions associated with regularly operating at this level:

- Unnecessarily restrictive housing: With current capacity levels, corrections deputies have less flexibility to move AICs between housing units. As a result, AICs are often classified and housed in a more restrictive setting than may be necessary (e.g. someone who would normally be classified and housed in an open dorm environment might end up in single-cell housing due to lack of space in the dorms)
- Upper bunks: At MCIJ, multiple dorms built to house 40 AICs are now housing 59 adults, and others built to hold 65 are housing 78. This is achieved by the addition of top bunks. It was unanimously advised by corrections deputies that top bunks be removed as they perpetuate the problem of over-packing dorms and add unnecessary tension to the dorm environment
- Emergency Population Releases: Please see the next section

² “Board Approves Plan for Behavioral Health Resource Center”, <https://multco.us/multnomah-county/news/board-approves-plans-behavioral-health-resource-center>, September 26, 2019.

³ Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office. (2019). *October 2019 Monthly Jail Report*. Portland, OR

In 2017, a 59-person dorm was closed at MCIJ in a budget-driven attempt to decrease the number of jail beds and increase the use of innovative pre-trial diversion services. Testimony by corrections deputies indicated that if this dorm were reinstated, many of the concerns noted above could be alleviated.

This Corrections Grand Jury recommends all top bunks be removed as their addition was intended to be a short-term, non-permanent solution.

This Corrections Grand Jury philosophically agrees with the development of alternative services to jail when appropriate (e.g., LEAD[®], mental health diversion, Close Street, etc.); however, we recommend that until capacity issues, rates of yellow alerts (90% capacity) and Emergency Population Releases are significantly improved, the 59 beds at MCIJ defunded in 2017 should be reinstated.

Emergency Population Release (Matrix Release)

When jail capacity reaches yellow alert, jail staff use an objective matrix system to identify the lowest risk AICs who could potentially be released early to free up capacity. When capacity reaches 95% (red alert), the jails conduct an Emergency Population Release. In this instance, bookings become a “1-in-1-out” system, meaning if a new booking is considered a higher risk than someone already in jail (as determined by the matrix), then the lower risk AIC will be released to accommodate the new booking. This process is maintained until regularly scheduled releases bring the capacity back below 95%.

From October 2018 to October 2019 there were a total of 177 people released through EPR⁴. This practice is of serious concern to the Corrections Grand Jury as it requires adults who should be kept in custody as they await trial to be released into the public. During this timeframe, 54 adults were released between midnight and 8AM, 22 as a result of an Emergency Population Release.⁵ The Corrections Grand Jury is concerned that releases during these hours makes it difficult to facilitate the desired warm hand-off to needed services.

Pre-Trial Diversion Programs: Alternative Programs to Detention

Across the board, the witnesses we spoke to were extremely supportive of pre-trial diversion programs.

Close Street Supervision Unit

Close Street Supervision (CSS) is a pre-trial diversion program that gives eligible defendants an opportunity to reside outside of jail and maintain their day-to-day lives while awaiting court proceedings. CSS is funded and operated by the Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office. In this program, a deputy case manager supervises an individual with periodic check-ins leading up to the trial date (frequency and nature of the interactions/supervision is determined on a case by case basis, specific to the needs of each participant). The deputies also help participants by referring and arranging services which can include addiction treatment, mental health services, housing solutions, etc. GPS supervision may be mandated by the judge as well.

⁴ Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office. (2019). *October 2019 Monthly Jail Report*. Portland OR

⁵ Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office. (2019). *October 2019 Monthly Jail Report*. Portland OR

The average term for CSS is 180 days and the median is closer to 230 days. Because CSS allows adults to live outside of jail as they await trial, the program helps alleviate the capacity issues faced by Multnomah County Corrections.

As of October 2019 the program is substantially over capacity. It is funded to serve 125 participants, and is currently serving 343. This has created a situation where the caseload for each deputy is far larger than it should be, thus depleting the amount of time, attention and support a deputy can provide to each AIC.

The CSS program is funded for five deputies, and is currently staffing six. Sergeant Hathaway, who oversees the program, and the Sheriff both agree that there is a need to fund more CSS deputies. According to the sergeant, the ideal number would be 14 (given the current number of participants). Deputies are not officially on-call 24/7; however, due to the nature of their work, they are often working as though they are.

Ideally the CSS deputies would be involved in the selection and assignment of program participants. They would get a full background on the potential participant, including verifying employment and physically confirming their stated place of residence upon release, while ultimately making a formal recommendation to the judge on whether this person is a good fit and is likely to succeed in the program. However, due to short staffing, the CSS deputies are not able to provide program recommendations. Currently, a judge decides on assignment to the program and orders any additional conditions (GPS monitoring, no use of alcohol, etc.) without the input of CSS deputies. Additionally, more of the CSS deputies are operating from their office and doing as many check-ins as possible over the phone to increase efficiency (administrative supervision rather than in person supervision). With additional staffing and support, this Corrections Grand Jury finds that the CSS deputies would have the capacity for increased face to face interactions with their participants. They would also be able to provide recommendations to the judge, as originally intended.

It should be a priority to continue support for this program and to increase the funding for more deputies, allowing the program to thrive and succeed as intended. Funding this program would allow it to provide the least restrictive environment, while maintaining a high level of community safety.

CSS appears to be more cost effective than jail beds. When staffed at a 1 to 25 ratio, the program cost is approximately \$1.752M per year. By contrast the cost to house the same number of AICs is approximately \$33.894M per year FY2020 (with medical) in jail.⁶ The CSS costs have been calculated as follows $(\$14 \times 343 \text{ participants}) \times 365 \text{ days} = \1.752M ; the cost to hold a person in custody has been calculated as follows $(\$270.73 \times 343 \text{ participants}) \times 365 \text{ days} = \33.894M . Without CSS, the cost of holding 343 AICs would be \$32.142M.

It should also be noted that Medicaid Health Insurance is deactivated when an adult is taken into custody, and upon release, that adult must take action to get their insurance re-activated. One of the additional benefits of pre-trial diversion like CSS is that the adult's health insurance remains

⁶ 8. 13. 17. 19. 20. P&R Corrections Grand Jury Documents 2018

active because the adult does not actually enter jail. If someone is released from jail into CSS, their case officer helps with the process of re-activating health insurance. The above savings is exclusive of emergency services for AICs which are paid from the General Fund on an as needed basis.

Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD[®])

LEAD[®] is now in its third year after launching as a pilot program in 2017. It is a county-funded effort in coordination with local law enforcement agencies to reduce future criminal behavior by people involved in low-level drug offenses, reduce recidivism rates for low-level offenders, and reduce the number of persons of color being arrested and referred to the criminal justice system for low-level drug offenses. The program currently covers downtown Portland and some of the inner southeast neighborhoods.

LEAD[®] allows police officers to redirect low-level offenders involved in drug activity to intensive case management tailored to the individual's needs instead of jail and prosecution. Participation is voluntary and requires completion of an in-depth assessment within 30-days of arrest for the case not to be filed⁷. Case managers typically have a load of 30-40 people and are employed by Central City Concern (contracted through the county). Case managers help refer and arrange services for participants which can include addiction treatment, mental health services, housing solutions, etc.

The LEAD[®] program is funded for 300 participants; however, there are currently only between 180-190 active participants. Our witnesses have indicated that they would like to see that number increase. The program has been active for just over three years, which is the mark to define recidivism, so there is not currently formal data on results and impact on recidivism; however, there should be soon. When this data is available, this Corrections Grand Jury recommends that the county commissioners use the information to evaluate the success of this program. If it is clearly beneficial, this program needs some attention to diagnose why participation is lower than the current funded capacity, and what can be done to increase those numbers and keep the program going. If the data does not clearly show a benefit to participants and the system, perhaps this funding should be reallocated where it can make a bigger impact.

Additional Resources

In addition to these detention alternatives, there are a number of other community resources that should be acknowledged and commended for their efforts, as these programs do help to provide the same resources as intended by Close Street Supervision and LEAD[®].

Many of our witnesses were impressed by the efforts of Cascadia Whole Healthcare (community health and housing safety net provider for Oregonians of all ages experiencing mental health and addiction challenges, trauma, poverty, and homelessness⁸), Central City Concern (a nonprofit agency serving single adults and families in the Portland metro area who are impacted by homelessness, poverty and addictions⁹), CODA (a nonprofit dedicated to treating people whose

⁷ Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD[®]). <https://multco.us/law-enforcement-assisted-diversion>. Accessed November 12, 2019.

⁸ Cascadia Whole Healthcare, <https://cascadiabhc.org/about/>, accessed November 13, 2019.

⁹ Central City Concern, <https://www.centralcityconcern.org/cc>, accessed November 13, 2019.

health and quality of life are compromised by alcohol and drugs¹⁰) and the Diane Wade House (an Afrocentric transitional housing program for women leaving the criminal justice system¹¹).

Adults in Custody Experience

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) Vision

All system partners agree that the vision of our corrections system is to focus on rehabilitation rather than punishment. There has been a notable shift under Sheriff Reese to work on humanizing and normalizing the way AICs are treated. Testimony across the board agreed that jail in Multnomah County should be more than locking-up people and keeping them out of sight; rather, it should be an opportunity for intervention so that when these adults are released back into our community, they become contributing and responsible members.

Average Stay and Release on Recognizance

Adults brought in on charges go through an extensive intake process with collaboration from the Portland Police Bureau, corrections medical services, the judicial department and corrections deputies in order to determine the most appropriate support and plan for each individual case. The average stay of an adult is around 14 days, the median stay of an AIC is less than four days. About 33% of all arrested adults are released on their own recognizance instead of spending time in jail. The goal is to release those that are low risk to themselves or others as they await trial with the expectation that they return to make their court date.

Classification

Classification is the system of sorting and assigning AICs to the most appropriate housing environment while they are in custody. This system is complicated and relies on the corrections deputies' understanding of the historical behavior of the AIC, the current population of adults in each dorm, and the mental/physical health needs of each person. With an average population change of 80 people per day (as of September 2019), this system is constantly being monitored and adjusted to ensure the safest and least restrictive environment for everyone involved. In order to maintain this flexibility, the system needs to ideally maintain 15% of the beds open (some in each dorm). As the amount of available beds reduces, often closer to 95% capacity, the flexibility of the classification system is lost which can impact the overall safety of both the AICs and of the corrections staff.

Direct vs. Indirect Supervision

The majority of Multnomah County Corrections Facilities operate under a "direct supervision" model. Direct supervision is a system where those in custody have a corrections deputy in the dorm with them that can talk to them, answer questions, respond to situations, and help them navigate through the course of their incarceration. Based on testimony from both AICs and corrections deputies, this system is preferred and has the greatest impact on the overall comfort level of adults in the system.

¹⁰ CODA, <https://codainc.org/about/mission-vision/>, accessed November 14, 2019.

¹¹ Multnomah County, <https://multco.us/lpscc/diane-wade-house>, accessed November 13, 2019.

Unfortunately, due to insufficient staffing, the dorms are sometimes reverted to “indirect supervision”. Indirect supervision is when the dorm stays on lock down more frequently and there is no deputy in direct contact and therefore not providing ideal levels of support to the AICs.

Indirect supervision, caused predominantly by budget cuts and shortages of staff, resembles what the average person thinks a jail looks like. Direct supervision, allowable with adequate staffing levels, more closely resembles the vision of the Multnomah County Sheriff Office, Justice Department, District Attorney, and County Commissioners.

Communication

An area for improvement is communication with AICs. While the Corrections Grand Jury acknowledges that there is a bulletin board in each of the dorms, consideration should be given to an information delivery system that is consistent, accessible, current and has detailed content. This content should be designed in such a way that an AIC is easily informed about what is expected and what is available, regardless of prior experience in the corrections system and length of stay. We did not see clear communication of the available programs and schedules in the dorms. Instead, the system is currently reliant on the AICs ability to advocate for themselves.

For someone who is new to the prison system, it seems like information is relatively restrictive because they do not have enough context or experience to know the right questions to ask.

Each dorm should have a digital screen with up to date information regarding rules, program offerings and general announcements. The dorms at MCIJ already have TVs installed with this capability; however, we did not see them in use while we were there.

Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office (MCSO) Employment

Mandatory Overtime

It is recognized that corrections is a 24-hour operation that has essential minimum staffing requirements. Due to unfilled, funded, deputy positions in corrections, deputies are required to do some form of mandatory overtime (MOT). A MOT adds four-hours onto the back end of a deputy’s normal shift. MOTs are mandated when scheduled staffing is too low to operate safely. This can occur due to deputies being out for unplanned sick days, planned vacation, or longer-term events such as maternity/paternity leave, FMLA, etc. MOTs are happening more often than ever before due to insufficient staffing in corrections. The situation is compounded by the fact that employees are nearing retirement or starting families. On average, a corrections deputy could be required to serve one MOT per week.

Increased instances of MOTs have had a negative impact on deputy morale and safety. The four-hours left on the back end of the shift are left under-staffed, which often results in a shutdown of programs, limited or no visitations, and “locked down” dorms. As a result, AICs at MCDC are locked in their cells and normal “walk times”, where they can be out of their cells interacting with other AICs and the supervising deputy, do not occur and direct supervision transfers to indirect supervision.

Hiring and Training

The predominant issue with hiring is the length of time it takes for new hires to be processed from application to fully functioning deputy. According to various testimony, it takes over four months for a new-hire to see the main floor of the correctional facilities due to the hiring and training process. It is often up to a year before a new employee can assume a full post independently without additional supervision.

Workday® is a business process management software that all Multnomah County has switched over to in the past year (previously using SAP for this functionality). The adoption of Workday® has substantially limited the effectiveness of many aspects of Human Resources in the county and corrections has been greatly impacted. We have heard testimony that work flow through the hiring process is cumbersome, too dependent on an individual employee and greatly reduces the speed with which a person can be hired into an open position in the corrections department.

This Corrections Grand Jury recommends that the Workday® Support Team work more closely with the Sheriff's Human Resource Office to address any software, communication, or training issues.

Recruitment

Recruiting qualified and enthusiastic candidates of corrections deputies is a known challenge. Historically, there has been a portion of corrections deputies who have appreciated the benefits of a certain amount of overtime to supplement income. However, the current generation of new recruits is not as interested in pursuing overtime. Additionally, the public perception of corrections is largely negative which makes the pool of qualified applicants relatively small.

MCSO has recently added a full-time recruiter who is spending time at job fairs, local colleges and in the community working to improve the perception of corrections and represent it as an attractive career choice. There are also internship opportunities in the corrections medical department, intended to attract and secure quality talent.

Retirement

There is a disproportionate age distribution in corrections, with a very high number of corrections employees that have been with MCSO for 20+ years. As a result, a large percent of corrections officers (over 44%) will be eligible for retirement in the next five years. With current hiring practices and extensive training timelines, a mass retirement would be detrimental to the health of the corrections system. The Corrections Grand Jury has looked at staffing data and it appears that even with assuming every new hire stays in corrections, there would still be a need to hire nearly 210 deputies in the next five years to maintain current staffing levels.

The Corrections Grand Jury recommends that MCSO utilizes a more predictive model for maintaining a full staff, considering retirement levels, training timelines, current turnover and retention rates of new hires.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY DETENTION CENTER (MCDC)

Overview

The Multnomah County Detention Center (MCDC) opened in 1983 and is a maximum security facility located in downtown Portland. MCDC occupies a portion of the Justice Center building, and is a direct-supervision layout with each housing area having a staffed deputy station. MCDC serves as the initial booking facility for all arrestees within Multnomah County, apart from those starting the procedure at the Temporary Booking Facility in Gresham, and houses AICs for the county, as well as state and federal AICs involved in court matters.

Key Findings

General Information

1. MCDC has a capacity to house 448 AICs and has a vertical layout consisting of 10 floors.
2. Average stay in Multnomah County Jails was 13.71 days with median length of stay of 3.45 days for AICs released in October 2019.¹²
3. Pre-trial custody holds may not exceed 60 days unless a defendant waives the right to trial within 60 days.
4. Adults housed at MCDC under federal custody held in October 2019 averaged 100 days.¹³
5. It is estimated that 33% of AICs suffer from mental health challenges; 50% report being housing challenged; 50% have substance abuse challenges.
6. Transfers to the Multnomah County Courthouse occur daily as scheduled by the court.
7. Arraignments via video conferencing are predominantly done on site to reduce the need for physical movement to the Multnomah County Courthouse minimizing costs associated with transfers.
8. Daily transfers are received from Gresham's Temporary Booking Facility to MCDC as needed.

Booking and Classification

1. Open booking is a collaborative approach with all agencies involved to provide a more efficient process and partnership. Booking includes removal of personal items, a pat down search followed by a more invasive search if hidden drugs or weapons are suspected, fingerprinting, photographing, recording, and verifying contact and personal information.
2. Average time spent on the booking floor is six hours.
3. Recent purchase of a full body scanner is intended to reduce/remove the need for strip searches; training is to commence in November/December of 2019 with operation of the scanner beginning in early 2020.
4. Detainees are assessed for medical issues, both physical and mental, during the booking process. Medical staff on site 24/7 is composed primarily of registered nurses due to scope of medical needs and evaluation responsibilities.
5. Medical forms available to AICs are now written on a 3rd grade level which has more than doubled utilization; these forms are also available in Spanish.
6. Epic¹⁴ can be accessed to verify medical history with participating organizations.

¹² Multnomah County Sheriff's Office. (2019). *October 2019 Monthly Jail Report*. Portland OR

¹³ Multnomah County Sheriff's Office. (2019). *October 2019 Monthly Jail Report*. Portland OR

¹⁴ Epic is an electronic medical charting database used by all major Portland-area hospitals and Multnomah County.

7. There are separate male and female open holding areas with seating, restrooms, telephones, and television available for detainees able to maintain appropriate behavior. Meals are provided to those in the holding area.
8. Detainees not able to remain in the open holding environment, due to unacceptable behavior, are placed in single holding cells. Negative air pressure cells are used if a communicable disease is suspected or reported.
9. Showers are available for detainees classified to be held who need or desire a shower before issuance of clothing.
10. Ability for detainees to be released on their own recognizance off the booking floor is evaluated by employees of the Department of Community Justice utilizing the modified Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI).¹⁵
11. A Social Services Navigator Role (corrections counselor) was introduced as a pilot program in February 2019 and serves multiple functions. The main objective is working with AICs, connecting them to community services (housing, substance treatment, etc.), providing a “warm hand-off”. Success of this role supported the addition of another counselor who is currently in training; however, these are only day shift positions at this time
12. Classification is aided by the information gathered during the booking process and determines where the detainee will be housed. Classification is revisited throughout an AICs incarceration to keep them in the least restrictive environment appropriate for that individual
13. A Transgender Review Board considers input from the AIC and assesses appropriate housing options to determine the safest and most appropriate location for the individual and the population as part of the classification process.
14. Gender composition of bookings is typically between 22%–25% female and 75%–78% male which is consistent with historical statistics.
15. Ethnic composition of bookings has remained relatively consistent and for October 2019 is approximately 64.7% White, 19.7% Black, 10.3% Hispanic, and 5.3% All Others.¹⁶
16. The booking center processed 29,863 detainees over the last 12 months.¹⁷ Over a third of AICs are released on their own recognizance off the booking floor.

Operations

1. Aramark is contracted to provide three meals per day that comply with National Nutritional Standards for adults at an approximate cost of \$2.42 per meal. Cost per meal at this facility is the highest as all meal prep labor is provided by Aramark with no AIC kitchen work available. AICs are not allowed to work in the kitchen at this facility since it is a maximum security facility.
2. Nursing services are available on-site 24/7. A physician is available during the day with an on-call physician available 24/7. A psychiatric nurse is available two days a week and a forensic psychiatrist is available one day a week.
3. Multnomah County Health occupies space within the Justice Center Building and works closely with the Sheriff’s Office to provide mental health services, evaluation and risk assessments, as well as counseling to AICs and as part of the initial booking and classification team.
4. Three 8-hour shifts are covered daily by deputies: days, swing, and graveyard.

¹⁵ Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool - (VPRAI) *Instruction Manual – Version 4.3*

¹⁶ Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office. (2019). *October 2019 Monthly Jail Report*. Portland OR

¹⁷ Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office. (2019). *October 2019 Monthly Jail Report*. Portland OR

5. Single bunk cells are the only housing arrangements available in this facility. Bunk housing was discontinued 18 years ago, increasing the safety of deputies and AICs.
6. A new camera and video system are slated to be installed within the next year, which will increase security and safety.
7. Janitorial and dorm trustee work is awarded to AICs with good behavior. They earn \$1 per day worked.
8. Certain items of clothing have been dyed pink to minimize theft which has resulted in thousands of dollars in savings per year.
9. Jail misconduct hearings for MCDC in October 2019 numbered 78.¹⁸
10. Religious and medical dietary accommodations are made for AICs.
11. A GED program is not available at MCDC, which was also noted in the 2018 Corrections Grand Jury report.
12. Adults in custody have access to books that have been donated by the Multnomah County Library.
13. The law library has been digitized, which avoids spending approximately \$70k per year in textbook upgrades and book repairs.
14. Phones in each dorm allows phone calls during walk times. Unlike MCIJ there are no video calls offered at this time.
15. Only non-contact visits are allowed on Saturdays and Sundays.

Challenges

1. Acute crisis ward and suicide watch cells require additional staffing, placing a strain on limited resources. Perception of witnesses is that acuity of AICs continues to decrease and places greater strain on deputies.
2. Operating at yellow alert levels with regular frequency: 90%-94% capacity.
3. Capacity issues occur more frequently on the weekends due to court not being in session.
4. Mandatory overtime incidences increase year over year as many positions go unfilled resulting in declining staff morale.
5. Access to open air space (only on 10th floor) is challenging due to the vertical layout of the facility.
6. Social Service Navigators can provide referrals to community resources for treatment and counseling; however, accountability to access resources is left with the AIC. As a result, in many instances referrals are not utilized. Peer counselors may meet those leaving the facility for a “warm hand-off” which increases the opportunity for success; however, these are volunteers and the “warm hand-off” doesn’t happen with regularity. If the opportunity for “warm hand-offs” was larger, it is believed that this would increase access to services in the community and ultimately increase the success of exiting AICs.

Recommendations

The Corrections Grand Jury recommendations for this facility are in line with the recommendations noted under the other adult facilities.

¹⁸ Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office. (2019). *October 2019 Monthly Jail Report*. Portland OR

MULTNOMAH COUNTY INVERNESS JAIL (MCIJ)

Overview

The Multnomah County Inverness Jail (MCIJ) is a medium security facility providing proper custody, control, and supervision for county, state, and federal AICs in Multnomah County. It opened in 1988, expanded in 1991 and expanded again in 1998. MCIJ is a direct-supervision facility with a mix of open dormitory and single cell housing. Units house 10 to 78 AICs and each have a staffed deputy station.

Key Findings

1. MCIJ has a maximum capacity of 1,037 and is currently funded for a capacity of 744. The average stay is 14 days. The building has eight dormitory units in use and five that have been closed due to a lack of funding. The last to close was the 59-bed dorm #5, in July of 2017. Dorms that were built to house 65 AICs are currently housing 78 adults and dorms that were built to house 40 adults have 59. The additional AICs are added by using bunk beds.
2. Dorm #10 is the Treatment Readiness Dorm which has capacity for 59 male AICs.
3. Each dorm has direct supervision, where at least one deputy is in the room during walk hours of 7:30 am to 11:00 pm. During emergencies, after meals, and during shift changes, there is indirect supervision, with a deputy in the control room. Sixteen male and fifteen female single cell housing units are available for disciplinary purposes. These units have indirect supervision.
4. MCIJ is the central hub for AICs being transported to other jurisdictions. These AICs are held overnight in single cell housing.
5. AICs have access to Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA). Multnomah County estimates 50% of AICs have some sort of substance abuse problem. Personal growth opportunities include meditation, domestic violence awareness, parenting (female only) and budgeting. There is a literacy and writing program, but no GED program. A plan is in process to bring back a GED program in partnership with Multnomah County Library, now that the test has been standardized on a computer-based system.
6. MCIJ prides itself in their sustainability programs. These include recycling, water conservation, composting, and the Laundry Heat and Water Recovery System that recycles water used in the wash cycle which retains its heat, resulting in even more savings. Their Seeds-to-Supper organic produce garden donates more than 1,200 pounds of vegetables to the Oregon Food Bank each year. Additional Go Green projects include moving to a smart lighting system.
7. Sentenced AICs can earn the ability to be on work crews. Duties on work crew include laundry, cleaning up illegal campsites, landscaping, and the Human Access Project (cleans up the Willamette River). They receive adequate training prior to these tasks, including cleaning up bio-hazardous waste. In addressing discarded needles, they use tongs to remove the needles from the site. Accidental needle sticks do occur occasionally; however, follow up care is provided. An AIC can work toward a National Career Readiness Certificate, receive their Food Handlers Certificate and gain work experience on work crews such as sustainable landscaping. Work crew benefits include 10 days off the AICs sentence for every 30 days worked, \$1 per day for their work, and one extra meal tray a day.
8. There is adequate access to medical and dental services. Medical staff members are available to address chronic issues. Minor treatment can be provided on site; however, major medical procedures require transportation to the hospital. Mental health concerns during the day that are acute and cannot be managed on site require the AIC to be transported to MCDC.

9. Staff are genuinely concerned about the well-being of the AICs and want to see them succeed once released.
10. MCIJ is a clean, well-maintained facility.
11. The treatment dorm is showing signs of success and the Sheriff is looking to create cohort dorms, one for military veterans and one for a young men's dorm. Successfully implementing cohort dorms would require fidelity to programs and resources, even when the dorms are not full to capacity.
12. Kiosk visiting within the dorms allows AICs to connect with families anytime during walk hours. In person visits are non-contact on Saturdays only. Visits are provided on a first come first serve basis and visitors are regularly turned away due to the high volume of visitors. Contact visits are for professional visits only.
13. AICs have access to a large selection of books and a television in the open dorms. A covered outdoor space is connected to each of the open dorms so AICs in those settings have daily outside time. They also have access to a digital law library where they can assist in aid of their case.
14. MCIJ has plans to introduce a full body scanner, similar to that found at MCDC, which is intended to aid in the reduction of contraband that may be brought into the jail system by work crews.

Challenges

1. Safety is a major concern due to staff fatigue due in part to MOTs and consistently being understaffed. A common theme from witnesses we talked to was that overtime, both voluntary and mandatory, is higher than desired and safety issues are a direct result. Overtime causes mental and physical fatigue, which impacts staff engagement, retention and safety.
2. It was learned that direct supervision at MCIJ can be stressful due to the physical and mental presence of a single deputy assigned to supervise up to 78 AICs at a time.
3. Laundry facilities located at MCIJ are responsible for all clothing and bedding for JJC, MCDC, MCIJ and county-contracted warming shelters. Aging equipment is the biggest challenge, especially when cleaning approximately one million pounds of laundry a year.
4. Access to programs has become an issue due to the lack of deputies needed for supervision and escort and a lack of outside volunteers to facilitate the programming. Not all advertised programs are available each week and female programming is not equitable to male programming.
5. Commissary orders for both MCDC and MCIJ are filled by two deputies and delivered two days per week. The extensive list of items on the commissary form change due to supply and AIC input.
6. The Corrections Grand Jury also noticed the lack of access to public transportation to aid in the ability of in person visits and free onsite kiosk visits. This would be of great importance to some families as there is a \$5.00 charge per 20-minute video visit when accessing off-site. Securus Video Visiting provides the service for the kiosk visits and requires set up and preloading of funds.

Recommendations

1. Throughout the testimony the Corrections Grand Jury received, was the reoccurring issues created by the addition of bunkbeds in the dorms. With the addition of top bunks, tempers and conflict increased. The removal of top bunks would reduce the elevated conflict among the

AICs and help to increase the overall safety for corrections deputies and AICs living in that dorm.

2. MCSO has been looking at ways other corrections systems around the country have been making jails more successful. Middlesex County, Massachusetts has seen some benefit to opening dorms where the adults have something in common. MCSO shared interest in opening a veteran's and/or young men's dorm. The estimated cost of opening these dorms would be approximately \$675k per dorm and the cost to staff the escort position would be about \$400k with a combined estimated total of \$1.75M per year.

COLUMBIA RIVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (CRCI)

Overview

Columbia River Correctional Institution (CRCI) is a state-run facility located in northeast Portland adjacent to the Portland Airport. Built in 1990, it is a well maintained, open-dorm facility designed to let in natural light. An open dorm facility is where AICs sleep, bathe, and socialize in the dorm and there are no individual cells. This is an all-male facility built for a maximum population of 600 AICs and currently the population is maintained at 580. There is a basic library and entertainment available for the AICs.

CRCI is for housing AICs who have fewer than four years left on their sentence and qualify for the programs offered by CRCI to prepare the AIC for life outside of the prison system and return them to the community as productive citizens. The mission is to foster an environment of equity among all AICs to develop the successful reintegration into the community as good neighbors.

Additionally, CRCI offers recreational facilities and features AIC art in the common areas.

Key Findings

1. CRCI has 8 housing units:
 - Unit 1 is for Best behavior (AIC must apply for acceptance)
 - Units 2-4 houses the general population
 - Unit 5 houses the ready for release population (six months or less)
 - Unit 6 houses older and disabled/ADA needs
 - Unit 7 houses the Cognitive Restructuring Unit, in partnership with WestCare Foundation
 - Unit 8 houses the Disciplinary Unit
2. CRCI is equipped with a woodshop and maintenance shop and AICs can apply for a position in the shop where they can learn skills regarding maintaining facilities, equipment, and woodworking projects. AICs perform nearly 90% of maintenance for CRCI.
3. There is commissary available with a wide range of products. Items can be purchased with money earned from working and/or sent by their friends and family.
4. Programs include:
 - a. Continuing education programs
 - b. Road to Success provides job related skills to prepare for finding work upon release
 - c. Classes are available for anger management, parenting, yoga, meditation, and art therapy

- d. Behavioral mental health treatment is available five days a week
 - e. Cognitive treatment is provided for drug and alcohol treatment on application to Unit 7
 - f. Diversion and behavior modification programs to help AICs change their thinking in response to stressful situations and to assess the consequences of their actions
 - g. In cooperation with Multnomah County Animal Shelter a program called Second Chance is available where an AIC can train dogs to be put up for adoption. Caring for and training a dog provides an opportunity to learn nurturing behavior and how to be responsible for and accountable to another
 - h. In cooperation with Portland Community College (PCC), a GED/high school equivalency program is available
 - i. A barber shop is available for AICs to get their hair cut and the opportunity to train as a barber or stylist for employment opportunities outside of the facility
 - j. Performance Recognition and Award System (PRAS) points allows an AIC to earn a type of currency by taking classes, and completing tasks, which goes into their commissary account
 - k. Faith and religious programs, organized by a chaplain, are offered for most faiths to practice freely in the facility
 - l. The Iron Tribe is available to First Nation Peoples to engage in practice and ceremonies. Sweat lodges and annual Pow-Wows are provided by The Iron Tribe
5. CRCI has a modern and clean medical facility offering all basic medical care. Medications are dispensed and basic dental care is available. The onsite medical facility makes flu shots available to AICs who opt to receive it. They are also testing and treating for HEP C and are very excited about the ability to treat this very serious disease.
 6. CRCI has a six-month release protocol where it works closely with AICs to access and take advantage of programs to ready themselves for release. Department of Human Services (DHS) is closely involved with the AICs to reconnect with family and to make sure reunion with the family is appropriate upon release. As a result of the expansive work and training opportunities, some AICs can secure employment prior to being released.
 7. CRCI has implemented many conservation measures to reduce their environmental footprint. Composting, water conservation and LED lighting have realized real savings for which CRCI is justifiably proud.
 8. Much of the food in this facility is locally sourced and is prepared by the AICs. AICs can receive their Food Handlers Card that gives them work opportunities once they are released from prison. Food cost is \$2.55 per AIC per day.
 9. Unless there is a mandatory count or ordered lock down, AICs can move freely about the facility.
 10. We found that the Treatment Unit offers engaging programs which provide a high level of support for the participants.
 11. Oregon Corrections has a hotline for employees that are seeking some form of counseling, such as financial, mental health, stress management and quitting smoking.

Challenges

1. The Treatment Unit has limited capacity
2. Space for classrooms, parking and programs are limited
3. The medical filing system is still paper based
4. Staffing is becoming an issue as a large portion of the corrections officers are preparing for retirement

Recommendations

1. Oregon corrections officials are incorporating aspects of the Norwegian prison system as a model to restructure the prison system in Oregon. The Corrections Grand Jury feels strongly that the corrections system continues to pursue and implement aspects of the Norwegian prison system that best suit the needs in the Oregon system.
2. Continue to use and expand the programs in the facility that work and are proven effective. Every effort should be made to support the prison staff in their efforts to create a safer, more humane, and nurturing environment with the goal of reducing recidivism and returning AICs to the general population living as responsible citizens.

The Corrections Grand Jury would like to extend our appreciation to Nichole Brown, Superintendent of CRCI, for providing enthusiastic testimony. Ms. Brown's energy and dedication to providing quality programming for the AICs will greatly serve the facility in coming years.

DONALD E. LONG JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER (JJC)

Overview

Donald E. Long Juvenile Detention Center (JJC) is a regional facility that houses youth¹⁹ from the tri-county area (Multnomah, Washington and Clackamas). The facility has a capacity of 191 beds. Currently it is not running at full capacity and is utilizing 64 beds. Multnomah County is funding 34 beds, Washington County 17 beds and Clackamas County is funding 13 beds. The building has additional types of space including six courtrooms and office space for District Attorney Staff and other system partners. There is a collaborative spirit among the system partners to work toward maintaining youth in the community. When doing so, it provides for community safety and a healthy structure for the youth. Staff working in the detention facility are juvenile court counselors; however, not sworn corrections deputies. A parent orientation session is held every 90 days. There is a full-time school, staffed by Multnomah Education Service District (MESD), operating in the facility and youth are required to attend classes. On-site school hours are from 8:00 am to 3:00 pm and is a year-round school. Food service staff are county employees as opposed to outside contractors.

Key Findings

1. The population of JJC on any given day is roughly 68% youth of color
2. Since 2017 the average length of stay has almost doubled to 23.8 days. This shows a steady increase from previous years. The average length of stay, per previous Corrections Grand Jury reports, for 2016, 2017 and 2018 were 10, 12 and 15 days respectively. Youth in custody on

¹⁹ Oregon terminology for detained youth: Youth are those who are pre-adjudication and youth offenders are those who are post-adjudication. Youth and youth offenders are under the age of 18.

Measure 11 are currently averaging stays of 100 days. Stays reported for 2016 and 2017 are 95 and 90 days. No stay days for Measure 11 youth were reported in the 2018 Corrections Grand Jury report

3. There are several programs and activities which offer positive ways for expression through skills and development such as: A Beat Within (expressive writing), Hip Hop Dancing, Street Soccer USA, Skills Streaming, Living Yoga, Healthy Relationships (girls), Arts & Crafts (girls), Boys to Men Coaching (boys), Native American Youth and Family Center (NAYA), Red Stone Collective and Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center (POIC)
4. JJC works to provide education at the level that the youth are presenting at the time. They offer basic educational courses for the youth
5. Types of therapy provided for the youth are Emotion Regulation Therapy (ERT) and Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)
6. In-house parental orientations are offered once every three months. The orientation is to help parents learn about the processes that their child will be involved in while in the facility. Orientation includes a tour of the facility areas and the opportunity to speak with staff members. Many parents or guardians do not attend the orientation. The JJC intends to start an online orientation to better accommodate those who are unable to attend in-person
7. JJC is currently in the process of converting from using a paper medical records filing system to using Epic Healthcare software system. The estimated date for the completion of the conversion is by 12/31/2019
8. Private medical professional services are not reimbursable while youth are detained
9. JJC interacts with several outside organizations that offer support for released youth. Unfortunately, some resources can be inconsistent due to the organization's staffing availabilities
10. The staff is going through Rational Behavior Training (RBT) to emphasize the use of positive reinforcement rather than punishment. It is expected to take approximately one year to fully implement into JJC culture
11. It is understood by the Corrections Grand Jury that the current use of on-call staff is leading to instability among the levels of support for staff and for the youth. More Juvenile Court Counselors are needed
12. It is expected that approximately 66% of the 60+ staff members will be retiring in the next few years
13. The staff is provided with a wellness plan
14. JJC's program was used as a model for other youth correction facilities when it first opened
15. The conditions and environment of JJC are sterile and similar to medium security adult facilities

Challenges

1. Providing a therapeutic environment in a sterile detention center
2. Tailoring of educational service to each youth is difficult due to the length of stay and diversity of educational backgrounds
3. Lack of parental involvement and engagement throughout the process

Recommendations

1. In addition to planned upgrades shared with us by the Juvenile Services Division Director, Deena M. Corso, this Corrections Grand Jury also recommends improvements to and additional shelving for the library (please see footnote below for D. Corso's communication).²⁰
2. Non-traditional methods of teaching children may be a way to spark their interest and should be investigated.
3. Research ways to understand and address the lack of parental involvement. The lack of parental involvement is a known and ongoing issue for the juvenile system. Parents may often be met with barriers preventing their involvement.
4. It is a recommendation of this Corrections Grand Jury that JJC consider and research Restorative Justice methods which can be effective and impactful for juveniles in custody.²¹
5. Since youth are in detention for an average of 23.8 days it would seem to suggest that there should be parental orientations on a more consistent basis than every 90 days. Additionally, the idea of creating an on-line orientation should be pursued. Appointment options should also be considered.
6. With an expected 66% of the staff members nearing retirement in the next 3-5 years, consistency with knowledge transfer is of the utmost importance. Instability of any kind should be considered a major concern to the safety of youth and staff and should be immediately addressed. Training should not be viewed as something that is only done when there is enough staff to cover; ongoing training is vital to educating staff on workplace controls and hazards.
7. This Corrections Grand Jury recommends that next year's Corrections Grand Jury look at the impact of statutory changes to Measure 11 (ORS 137.707) on lengths of stay.

The Corrections Grand Jury would like to recognize and commend some of the organizations that offer ongoing support and resources to the JJC staff and juveniles. These organizations include: Native American Youth Association (NAYA), Volunteers of America, Living Yoga, Redstone

²⁰ D. Corso, Personal Communication (15 Nov. 2019). [The] current detention facility was opened in 1995. At that time, it was considered "state of the art" and a model for other jurisdictions around the nation. In the past 25 years, the science and research related to best practices in juvenile justice have grown exponentially. [It is] now better [understood] what conditions foster healthy adolescent development, with a focus on creating an environment that is trauma-informed.

[JJC has] met with management from [the] Facilities and Property Management Division, as well as a consultant from Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) to develop short-term and long-term goals for improving the facility. Short-term goals include new paint, carpets, flooring, additional murals, sky panels, solar tubes to improve natural light, and "sign management" to de-clutter the visiting waiting area and intake area. Longer-term goals include replacing the windows and furnishings in the individual youth rooms (using materials such as powder-coated white toilets and corrections-grade "wood-like" construction for desks, shelves and beds); expanding access to natural light in the common areas (by removing unnecessary walls and replacing them with fencing that is less visible, and enlarging windows); creating a school that is off of the units (to give youth a more normative educational experience); reconfiguring the intake area to be more open and welcoming; replacing furnishings and bumper rails (that are currently pink) with woodgrain/less institutional style finishes; removing staff desks from the unit milieu to promote staff engagement with youth; and creating a more "residential" feel to visiting rooms.

²¹ Restorative Justice Programs are becoming a useful resource in schools to provide programming to students that have made mistakes that have impacted other individuals. Often, restorative justice programming can be done in ways that do not require long term commitments or strong pre-existing relationships in order to have an impact on the development of youth while strengthening characteristics of empathy, problem solving, and self-awareness.

Collective, OHSU Dietetics Program, PSU Capstone, Street Soccer USA and others we may have missed, who generously share their time with the youth in custody.

The Corrections Grand Jury would also like to extend our appreciation for the time and expert guidance provided by all the staff at JJC.

WITNESSES

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

Sheriff Michael Reese
Deputy Brian Farnum Parks
Corrections Deputy, Mark Bunnell, Union President
Jennifer Ott, Human Resources Manager
Michelle Myers, Budget and Finance Manager
Captain Denise Diamond, PREA Coordinator
Captain Nicholas Jarmer, Facility Services
Captain Derrick Peterson, Auxiliary Services
Sergeant Richard Hathaway, Close Street Supervision

Multnomah County Detention Center (MCDC)

Chief Deputy Chad Gaidos
Captain Jeffery Wheeler, Facility Commander
Sergeant Thomas Jacobs, West Operations
Nicole Broadous, Correction Technician
Laura Elizabeth Malstrom, Corrections Counselor/Social Services Navigator
Angelina Platas, MD/Internist
Brian Keith Redmond
Vannessa Huddleson

Multnomah County Inverness Jail (MCIJ)

Chief Deputy Steve Alexander
Lieutenant Vera Pool, C Shift Commander
Sergeant Andre Scott
Sergeant Nicholas Carter, East Operations
Captain Kurtiss Morrison, Facility Commander
Sergeant Dan Brown, Work Crew
Jennifer LaFollette, Medical Program Manager
Edward Climer, Aramark Kitchen Supervisor
Kelli Elliott
Akeem Oliver

Columbia River Correctional Institution (CRCI)

Nichole Brown, Superintendent
Jennifer Carsner, Camp Commander Executive Support Specialist
Phillip Holbrook, Chaplain
Julie Turner, Program Director
Francisco Hernandez, Food Services Manager
Mary Burke, RN
Anthony Verastegui

Donald E. Long Juvenile Justice Facility

Craig Bachman, Community Based Services, Senior Manager
Deena Corso, Juvenile Services Division Director
Kimberly Pidcoke, Food Services Manager
Rosa Garcia, Detention Services, Senior Manager
Dennis Moore, Community Justice Manager Intake/Control
Scott Williams, Mental Health Program Manager
Cynthia Lambert, Medical
Sondra Magnuson, RN, Medical

Medical Staff

Michael Seale, MD, Multnomah County Health Department
Myque Obiero, RN, Program Manager, Multnomah County Health Department
Mary Wallace, MD, Mental Health Program Manager, Multnomah County Health Department
Sargent Jessica Lowe, Mental Health Corrections

Multnomah County District Attorney's Office

District Attorney, Rodney D. Underhill
Lori Fellows, Sr. Deputy District Attorney (DEL)
Thomas P. Cleary, Sr. Deputy District Attorney
Jeffrey M. Lowe, Deputy District Attorney

Multnomah County Circuit Court

The Honorable Cheryl A. Albrecht, Chief Criminal Judge

Multnomah County Board of Commissioners

Deborah Kafoury, County Chair
Adam Renon, Senior Policy Advisor
Sharon Meieran, County Commissioner District 1
Renee Huizinga, Policy Director

Community Partner

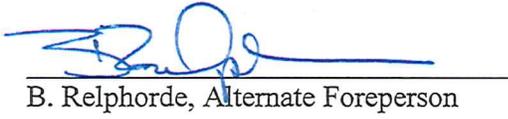
Ernest Warren, Jr., Attorney at Law

JUROR SIGNATURES

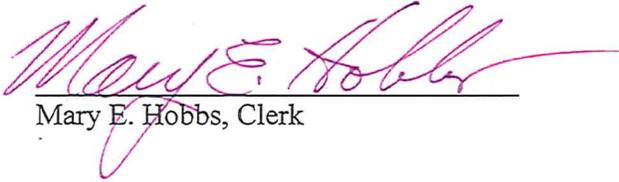
2019 Corrections Grand Jurors



John K. Wysong, Foreperson



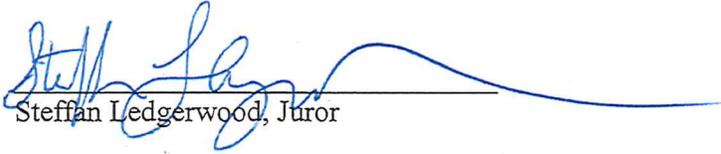
B. Relphorde, Alternate Foreperson



Mary E. Hobbs, Clerk



J.R. Asklar, Juror



Steffan Ledgerwood, Juror



Katherine Rutkowski, Juror



John R. Schleining, Juror