

**Corrections Grand Jury
2021 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 grand jury convened on October 5, 2021, 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 grand jury shall inquire into the condition and management of every correctional facility and youth correctional facility as defined in ORS 162.135 in the county.
- The 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 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 2021 Corrections Grand Jury (CGJ). Over the period of several weeks, the CGJ made inquiries into the condition and management of the four correctional facilities located within Multnomah County. To inform this report, the jurors viewed a brief video of the Multnomah County Detention Center (MCDC) and the Multnomah County Inverness Jail (MCIJ) and viewed a PowerPoint presentation of the Donald E. Long Juvenile Justice Center (JJC). Due to COVID-19 concerns, the CGJ did not visit any of the facilities this year. Witnesses appeared before the CGJ, both in person or by Webex, in order to adhere to social/physical distancing. Witnesses included 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)

MCDC, operated by the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), is a maximum security facility located in downtown Portland at 1120 S.W. 3rd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204. This facility opened in 1983 and occupies a portion of the Justice Center building. MCDC is a direct supervision layout with each housing area having a staffed deputy station. It 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 adults in custody (AICs) for the county, as well as state and federal AICs involved in court matters; full capacity is 448.

Multnomah County Inverness Jail (MCIJ)

MCIJ, operated by MCSO, is located at 11540 N.E. Inverness Drive, Portland, Oregon 97220. The facility 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. Currently, only twelve of the eighteen dormitories are funded. Dormitories house ten to seventy-eight AICs and each have a staffed deputy station.

Columbia River Correctional Institution (CRCI)

CRCI, operated by the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC), is a minimum-security state prison located at 9111 N.E. Sunderland Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97211. This facility is populated by AICs that have five years or less to serve on their sentence. The AIC population is comprised of males and transgender individuals. Currently there are 478 AICs housed at CRCI; full capacity is 589.

Donald E. Long Juvenile Justice Center (JJC)

JJC, operated by the Multnomah County Juvenile Division, is located at 1401 N.E. 68th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97213. This facility serves the tri-county area with 29 beds used for Multnomah County youth, 14 beds for Washington County youth, and 13 beds for Clackamas County youth. The current average population at JJC is 30.3 youth. This is an active supervision facility with one staff member to every five youth.

AREAS OF FOCUS

Staffing

MCDC and MCIJ

Of the many stressors facing corrections staff employed by MCSO, chief among them, according to testimony heard by the CGJ, is a staffing shortage, especially of corrections deputies. The severity of the problem was described to the CGJ as “catastrophic at times.” Testimony demonstrated broad consensus among virtually all stakeholders that staffing is both a chronic and acute crisis. The department faces “critical” staffing shortages on a daily basis, resulting in overreliance of mandatory overtime. According to testimony, this has had a destructive effect upon staff morale, which in turn has resulted in early retirements and unanticipated staff vacancies. The lack of adequate staffing has led to a vicious cycle of corrections staff burnout, which has negatively impacted retention and recruitment. This situation has been exacerbated by stress from the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, recent societal questions regarding the role of law enforcement in Multnomah County, and perceived generational differences in career/lifestyle balance regarding willingness to work overtime. Additionally, the increased levels of mental illness and addiction issues among the AICs, without a corresponding increase in the number of dedicated mental health and medical staff, has placed added stress on corrections deputies.

The CGJ believes solving the challenges around staffing will require the coming together of various stakeholders such as MCSO leadership, the Corrections Deputy Union, Human Resources (HR), the Office of Equity and Inclusion, the Board of County Commissioners, and the larger Multnomah County community. In particular, significant efforts will need to be made to restore trust among the cited stakeholders in order to facilitate retention.

The CGJ heard testimony that current jail occupancy is between 60 and 70% as a result of several factors, such as: The COVID-19 pandemic, increased use of pre-trial release programs, budgetary issues, and staffing. The CGJ heard testimony that jail capacity pre-pandemic had been between 95 and 100%, at which point “the system starts to fail” and necessitated potentially harmful emergency releases into the community. The CGJ heard testimony that the population decrease has given the system some much-needed breathing room. It is the hope of the CGJ that going forward a combination of strategies will be employed to maintain a maximum 80-85% capacity when the pandemic subsides and staffing levels improve. The CGJ observed that the corrections deputies have a difficult enough job without having to work within an overloaded system. Additionally, although there are fewer AICs at MCDC and MCIJ, they are in custody for more violent charges. Testimony indicated this is leading to a crisis in staff safety and morale.

Witnesses testified that the impact of “critical staffing shortages” extends beyond corrections deputies to other stakeholders in the corrections system, such as AICs and the court. We heard this consistently from witnesses ranging from deputies, department managers at all levels, medical staff, human resources staff, attorneys, the court, and AICs themselves. One example provided in testimony was that courtroom proceedings are often delayed due to defendant transport challenges related to corrections deputy staffing shortages, with judges and counsel left waiting for extended periods of time in the courtroom. The CGJ also heard testimony regarding MCDC needing to use disciplinary cells for general housing due to staffing shortages, which is unfairly punitive to AICs and limits attorney access.

The CGJ recognizes the hard and important work that is done under difficult circumstances by the corrections deputies at MCSO facilities. In order to improve the working conditions and safety for these staff and to address issues of morale and burnout, the CGJ recommends exploring creative options in terms of staffing models to expand the pool of staff available to cover posts. Ideas from the Corrections Deputy Union regarding incentives such as hazard pay and assignment-based bonuses should be considered at the bargaining table.

The CGJ heard testimony regarding historical barriers at the contract bargaining table, which have resulted in an inflexible staffing model. This stands in contrast to the more flexible staffing model used at JJC. Considering the fact that new contract negotiations are in the beginning stages, coupled with new opportunities in personnel due to term limits and retirements, there will soon be new leadership in place at administrative, county, and union levels.

As such, it is the CGJ’s recommendation that new, more flexible staffing models be considered in the new contract. This would allow ideas such as an on-call pool, part-time staffing and retiree hire-backs in limited or defined roles to support the full-time staff, which would add flexibility that does not currently exist, thus helping to alleviate the staffing crisis. Additionally, the CGJ encourages MCSO Human Resources and leadership to continue outreach efforts for recruiting,

ideally in conjunction with the Corrections Deputy Union. This will require communication and trust amongst the stakeholders, which does not currently seem to exist, but hopefully can be re-established.

The CGJ is encouraged by collaborative efforts between HR and the office of Equity and Inclusion to develop a more eclectic approach to recruiting, hiring, and retention than the traditional model of recruiting from military and law enforcement backgrounds. The CGJ encourages such efforts to create a work environment that attracts and retains a more diversified staff. Part of this work is the proposed creation of a staff mentorship program that aims to provide ongoing support for newly hired staff and improve communication amongst staff to ensure new staff thrive. The CGJ appreciated recruitment efforts targeting community outreach to historically underrepresented groups such as immigrant communities, women, BIPOC, and people with non-traditional correctional backgrounds, such as social work, mental health, and other social science fields.

Additionally, pandemic-related restrictions have temporarily prevented the usual practice of face-to-face briefings at shift changes for jail personnel. This has contributed to a loss of staff cohesion, decreased morale, and an increase in overall workplace stress for the deputies. It is the CGJ's hope that with increasing vaccination rates among jail staff and AICs, a way may be found to resume the practice of face-to-face briefings. The CGJ heard ample testimony from various stakeholders regarding an overall decrease in communication, whether it be administration-to-staff, staff-to-staff, or staff-to-AICs. It is the CGJ's hope that all MCSO stakeholders explore new ways to improve communication.

CRCI

According to testimony, issues with staffing levels of correctional officers at CRCI have been less of a problem historically, but have arisen more acutely within the past three years. Currently, in order to cover posts, officers are often working consecutive 16-hour shifts with severely limited opportunities for time off. While pandemic-related factors have added to this problem over the past year and a half, witnesses testified that the problem predates the pandemic and stems, in part, from high turnover and vacancies in the highest levels of management, specifically the Superintendent and Institution Security Manager roles. Witnesses identified instances where leadership "dropped the ball" over the past two years, such as eliminating certain hiring incentives for college graduates that greatly reduced an important workforce recruitment pipeline.

There is optimism about the new management. Testimony stated that CRCI would benefit from consistent leadership. Furthermore, testimony acknowledged efforts by the current leadership to rebuild trust and improve transparency and communication between correctional officers and management. Testimony indicated management is now making more use of officers' historical institutional knowledge.

The CGJ recommends that CRCI management continue to focus resources on improving recruitment and retention strategies, especially those that bring in a more diverse workforce with a wider variety of relevant skills. The CGJ was excited to hear of the recent success at CRCI in bringing in more female staff to join a workforce that has historically been overwhelmingly male. The CGJ also recommends that in the future, the allocation of corrections officers to CRCI take

into consideration the considerable and unique demand placed upon the facility in providing hospital security escorts for the Portland Metro area in addition to covering security posts at the facility. The current allocations are insufficient to meet both these needs. Testimony also revealed a need for more availability of behavioral health staff. Currently correctional officers struggle to find counselors when they are needed, especially during evenings and nights, when there are no such staff regularly on site. The CGJ recommends adding additional behavioral health counselors where feasible, and consider moving to a staggered shift schedule that allows better coverage across more hours of the day.

Whole Person Services

A consistent theme throughout the testimony was the acknowledgement that the very nature of corrections was changing from a historically punitive system to a system centered upon holistic rehabilitation. This change appears to have been driven by a recognition that investment into AICs has the largest impact on the reduction of recidivism and breaking the cycle of incarceration. Specific initiatives supporting the evolving nature of corrections work are illustrated in MCSO's 2020 Strategic Plan. At their core, these initiatives speak to a need to envision corrections less like a law enforcement agency and instead focus on supportive services.

Mental Health and Addiction Services

The number of AICs entering the MCSO system suffering from mental health conditions and substance abuse has risen dramatically in recent times. Testimony referenced that the jail system is beginning to serve as a de facto mental health hospital despite not being adequately equipped to serve such a function. Depending on a witness' position within MCSO, their testimony varied dramatically on the specific population numbers. However, it was evident that the strain placed upon MCSO staff was significant. Jail-side staff in particular carried the heaviest burden due to their proximity to the AICs, and they consistently reported to the CGJ a need for additional support. Significant attention should be paid to developing programs and hiring staff that directly assist these vulnerable AICs.

The classification process of AICs plays a critical role in the care and treatment they receive while in custody. Individuals with acute or readily apparent needs are assigned to medical housing units based on availability. However, as noted in testimony, "not everyone suffers loudly." Undoubtedly, not all individuals are receiving the care they need, either due to not speaking up, not fitting in to the classification rubric, or exiting the system prior to an opportunity to receive an evaluation. By adding additional structure and support to mental health and addiction services, MCSO will be able to better serve the needs of more individuals who might otherwise miss out on the opportunity and perhaps address the underlying factors that resulted in the AIC entering the justice system in the first place.

COVID-19 has had a tangible impact on the ability to house individuals experiencing mental health or addiction related challenges. Cells formerly dedicated to mental health units have been repurposed to medical containment for AICs undergoing COVID-19 protocols. While the critical

need for carefully handling COVID-19 within the confines of a jail to mitigate outbreaks is understandable, it should be done in such a way that does not remove important resources from other individuals in need of specialized care.

Specific recommendations from within MCSO to alleviate the strain caused by the increasing needs relating to mental health and addiction services include additional training to corrections deputies and the addition of non-security staff with specializations in mental health. Currently, the overall health services department has roughly one healthcare professional for every six AICs. However, testimony from within the mental health unit specifically stated that the number of mental health specialists were insufficient and should be increased to double or triple the current levels. Staffing additions alone will not alleviate all of the concerns. It was noted that access to mental health workers after 4:00 pm was exceedingly limited or possibly non-existent outside of emergencies. Further, communication between the various departments within MCSO and healthcare providers is in need of improvement in order to fill gaps and to address the specialized needs of individuals. Given the financial constraints in place, it may be necessary during the next annual medical staffing review to reallocate positions that were formerly general medicine/nursing practitioners to positions focused exclusively on mental health.

The CGJ was inspired to hear that Multnomah County is in the process of launching jail alternatives for individuals experiencing mental health or substance abuse crises. The Behavioral Health Emergency Coordination Network (BHECN) as well as the Behavioral Health Resource Center (BHRC) both have instrumental roles to play in the supportive care of individuals in crisis by providing non-custodial spaces to address mental illness and addiction. These programs can serve as important diversion resources in an environment which currently lacks many good options and promote the overall motive of limiting the population of AICs. Testimony suggested that these two resources may have been in competition with each other rather than mutually supported as parts of a larger system. Our recommendation to county-level decision makers is to embrace both of these resources and engage the broader community in the discussion to set forth a strategy which best serves Multnomah County.

Finally, the CGJ recommends exploring a means to offer drug treatment on demand. Testimony indicated that there is often a four to six week waiting period for individuals seeking drug treatment prior to admittance. Studies have shown that the window of readiness for individuals with addiction struggles is narrow, and if services are not prepared or capable of admitting them immediately at their time of need, they risk losing that individual. Sadly, many of these people fall back into destructive habits, which likely lead them back to the justice system and ultimately incarceration. MCSO's role would hinge upon treatment-readiness programs and facilitating the efficient and timely access to those programs for eligible and willing AICs. Multnomah County resources would be needed to add financial support.

Programming

Multnomah County has a comparatively robust offering of programs available to AICs, which is a testament to the progressive approach to corrections that MCSO has taken. The CGJ notes that in pre-pandemic times there were a diverse assortment of programs and work opportunities available to AICs, but that many of these became heavily restricted or discontinued over time as the system adapted to the pandemic. These programs are vital to providing access to education and treatment to individuals in an effort to support their health and wellbeing.

Programs provide opportunities for self-improvement and mental engagement to individuals, whether they are educational (such as GED attainment), vocational (such as ServSafe certification and Pathways to Employment), or post-release (such as the Road to Success program). These programs are the only appreciable outlet for rehabilitation and the reduction of recidivism that are espoused in the MCSO Strategic Plan and their importance to the AICs cannot be overstated. A return to pre-pandemic levels of programming must continue to be at the forefront of all programming discussions by corrections management regarding budgetary decisions.

Programming available to AICs suffered during the COVID-19 pandemic largely due to safety restrictions that prevented jail access to the volunteer staffing that ran the programs. Testimony indicated that as COVID-19 restrictions are beginning to ease, a small number of pre-pandemic programs are returning. However, until the facilities and/or staffing levels can either allow civilian access or implement an alternative to in-person meetings, there will remain a lack of options available to AICs. It was apparent that a lack of resiliency in programming in general resulted in the system largely shutting down once faced with the new realities of a pandemic. MCSO is implored to take lessons learned from this pandemic to shore up programming infrastructure, such that in the event of another disruption, programs and services are not stripped from AICs. In particular, MCSO should explore how technology and space planning can alleviate staff shortages and facility lockdowns.

Testimony from witnesses throughout MCSO emphasized the importance of transitional services. These programs and services are intended to provide “wrap around” care, both while in custody and upon release. There is a recognition that the needs of individuals that have passed through the justice system do not end once they exit through the jail doors. Setting these individuals up with resources within the community to support a “warm handoff” prior to release could dramatically assist them in acclimating to post-custody life. Partnerships with community organizations will be necessary to establish these programs, which exist largely outside the purview of the Sheriff’s Department, and integrate them within the jail system to create an intentional process for supporting adults post-incarceration.

The CGJ heard testimony that women-specific programming is generally under developed. We agree and strongly recommend that this should be given increased attention and resources.

Pre-Trial Supervision

The CGJ saw high value in both the Close Street Supervision (CSS) and the Pre-Trial Release Supervision (PRS) programs and believe they can help divert individuals from incarceration. In order to best serve the individuals navigating the justice system, as well as the broader community, the pre-trial risk assessment tools must be robust enough to appropriately distinguish the truly low risk defendants from those that should remain in custody. The County is in the process of reforming the pre-trial release program by revising risk assessment tools and moving away from a charge-based system to a person-based system. The CGJ was pleased to hear that work is underway to evaluate assessment tools to address ethnic and racial disparities that exist.

Testimony indicated that CSS caseloads have increased from 45 to 75 defendants per deputy on average by increasing referrals to CSS without increasing staffing. The amount of direct supervision that is possible with such caseloads is minimal and so for the system to work effectively, heavy involvement from community support resources are necessary. Testimony indicated that these connections are improving and are a focus for the program moving forward. Regardless of the community-side support services, the recommendation of the CGJ is to ensure funding decisions take into account the expected continued expansion and development of this program.

Equity and Inclusion

The 2021 Corrections Grand Jury would like to formally recognize the June 2020 hiring of MCSO's first Equity and Inclusion Manger as a significant advancement towards MCSO's [Strategic Plan for 2020](#)¹, Objective 1:

By the end of 2022, MCSO operates with equity as a guiding value in order to establish a work environment that is centered on safety, trust and belonging.

MCSO will commit to equity-focused decision making and follow the steps for achieving an equitable, diverse and inclusive workplace, guided by [Multnomah County's Workforce Equity Strategic Plan](#)². MCSO Leadership and Membership will work collaboratively to adopt equity definitions and frameworks for practice and incorporate equity into all policies, programs, projects, and procedures. Together, members will identify and support current equitable processes and critically review and deconstruct inequitable processes. Leadership will be champions for equity within their teams and ensure accountability by dedicating time and resources to equity work throughout the agency.

Principal Measurables:

- *Number of equity-focused trainings developed and implemented to all MCSO staff;*

¹ See http://mcso.us/site/pdf/Final_MCSO%20Strategic%20Plan%202020-22.pdf

² See <https://multco-web7-psh-files-usw2.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/workforce%20equity%20strategic%20plan%202019%20update.pdf>

- *Number of current training offerings that have been reviewed, redesigned and presented to MCSO members;*
- *Number of policies and procedures that have been reviewed with an equity lens.*

The funding and hiring of this new full-time position, combined with the inclusion of equity as a “guiding value” within the current 2-year strategic plan, is an important step forward. However, it will not, in and of itself, attain the specific objectives of the plan. During testimony, we heard about some of the Equity and Inclusion Manager’s contributions since onboarding last June. They shared that it has been difficult to dedicate ample time towards specific advancements, because the breadth of needs is so vast. Moreover, COVID-19 related limitations have made it difficult to embed equity across the broader organization, due to fewer opportunities for in-person rapport building.

The commitment of MCSO towards advancing their equity goals can be further gleaned from within the March 2021, Program Offer #60105B, Equity & Inclusion Unit Expansion Program narrative:

The Unit will work collaboratively with the Sheriff, Executive Leadership, Human Resources, Command Team, Managers and staff to support and ensure best practices in recruitment, hiring, promotion, training, and education to support organizational culture change to normalize, organize and operationalize Equity, Diversity and Inclusion efforts throughout the agency.

The 2020 hiring of the first ever MCSO Equity and Inclusion Manager is a major, leadership-level, commitment at the County and within MCSO. Historically, MCSO did not have a position within its organization devoted solely to equity. The introduction of this position has begun the complex process of equity conversations within the organization, and the corresponding work to achieve the intended results of a culture shift. The CGJ would like to see a broad commitment to equity and inclusion within the larger organization, equally modeled and endorsed by both MCSO management and Union leadership.

Based on all of the testimony concerning Equity and Inclusion at MCSO, the CGJ offers the following recommendations:

- We advocate for sustained leadership support of MCSO’s incumbent Equity and Inclusion Manager, which will provide for the following:
 - A greater opportunity for the strategic plan performance measures and the envisioned systemic change to make advancements, take root and build trust, and
 - The building of a cohesive team, an operating plan with a roadmap and prioritizations, and shared community of practice.

- While we recognize and commend the budgetary adoption of two additional Equity and Inclusion members, 1) an Equity and Inclusion Specialist and 2) an Equity and Wellness Coordinator, we endorse the Equity and Inclusion Manager’s request for another team member, referred to as a Diversity Outreach Coordinator; who would “...seek to identify and address any disproportionate racial and ethnic demographics within MCSO membership, particularly within the higher leadership ranks. This position would focus on building and maintaining relationships with diverse professional communities and focus on developing retention and promotional programs that support an increase in the diversity of those employed within the agency.” As the Equity and Inclusion team grows, and the anticipated “culture change” is institutionalized within day to day operations, the CGJ expects MCSO’s Equity and Inclusion advancements will improve staff retention, morale, and recruitment, and
- We recommend formalizing the Equity and Inclusion team’s point(s) of entry, as well as participation in policy discussions and implementation.

The CGJ observed the use of gender-specific terminology, such as “man-power”, “manning a post”, and “manning a station”. The Equity and Inclusion team may want to consider this terminology as they continue the equity conversations within the organization.

Lastly, the CGJ heard testimony that CRCI management was not aware of having a role similar to MCSO’s Equity and Inclusion manager. The CGJ recommends CRCI consider adding such a role.

Facilities Capital Improvement

Witnesses testified that maintenance and upgrades are needed in the following areas:

MCDC

- More exterior security measures, such as the addition of bollards and roll-down gates,
- Paint all AIC housing cells with recently tested epoxy product,
- Update staff spaces to provide a relaxing environment for down time,
- Upgrade fixtures, partitions and flooring in staff restrooms, as they are 38 years old,
- Remodel kitchen,
- Paint in the building, such as the 10th floor-painting project.

MCIJ

- Upgrade camera system,
- Re-surface parking lot,
- Paint lunch room,
- Paint showers in the dorms,
- Increase the amount of attorney phones; there is currently only one per dorm,
- Improve options for AIC-attorney video calls.

CRCI

- Additional cameras,
- Pressure washing and deep cleaning,
- Current facilities management team is taking a proactive approach by reaching out to security staff for suggestions.

JJC

- Continue with changes to physical spaces to better embody a therapeutic environment; e.g. pod renovations and art painted upon the walls.

Juvenile

Testimony was given stating JJC uses a more “treatment focused” “trauma informed care” to meet the needs particular to youth e.g. education, nutrition, staff ratio and mentoring. The CGJ recommends continuing to keep the focus on engaging youth in activities and programs. Lower youth to staff ratio allows for better connections for meeting youth’s needs. The normal ratio is eight youth per one staff, but is currently during the pandemic four to five youth per one staff. The CGJ encourages continued work to maintain a low staff to youth ratio. We also believe that it is important that programs such as yoga and art return, once the pandemic ends. Witnesses testified that another significant challenge is that the number of staff within the on-call pool is not sufficient; currently, it is about 30% less than preferred by those that testified.

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Compliance

Since 2014, each of the DOC facilities receive a national PREA audit by a U.S. Department of Justice (USDOJ) certified auditor every 3 years. Previous audits have proven that all facilities have passed recent audits, dating back to 2014, and meet PREA compliance standards. As a result, USDOJ grant funds are able to be used towards prison purposes, as opposed to five percent of it being frozen to be utilized for PREA compliance.

Witnesses testified that due to the expanding role of the current PREA coordinator, additional resources may be required to maintain PREA compliance.

For reference, please see Department of Corrections PREA Compliance: Prison Rape Elimination Act: State of Oregon³.

Pandemic Response

After hearing significant testimony regarding COVID-19 response efforts, the CGJ wishes to acknowledge the excellent work of both the correctional and medical staff of MCSO in maintaining a safe environment for staff and those in custody given the challenges of the pandemic.

³ See <https://www.oregon.gov/doc/prison-rape-elimination-act/Pages/prea-compliance.aspx>

In particular, the CGJ acknowledges the efforts of medical staff to provide vaccinations and address vaccine hesitancy among AICs. Currently 63% of AICs have received at least one dose and 42% have been fully vaccinated, with 1,271 total vaccinations provided since February 2021.

Food

The example meal provided to the CGJ by MCSO's food service provider, Aramark, was adequate and met nutritional requirements. The CGJ was pleased to see Aramark is able to cater to a variety of dietary needs such as vegetarian/vegan (inclusive of Kosher/Halal), gluten-free, lactose-free, soft/liquid food, diabetic, and heart healthy.

Obtaining AIC Signatures

Testimony revealed the current method of obtaining AIC signatures (especially at MCIJ) on legal documents, such as plea petitions, is much too cumbersome and causes court delays. The CGJ suggests MCSO and defense attorneys collaborate to streamline this process via technology and/or better coordination.

WITNESSES

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office

Sheriff Michael Reese
Undersheriff Nicole Morrissey-O'Donnell
Chief Deputy Steve Alexander
Chief Deputy Chad Gaidos
Captain Jeffery Wheeler, MCDC Facility Commander
Captain Denise Diamond, PREA Compliance Coordinator
Captain Nicholas Jarmer, Facility Services
Sergeant Jessica Lowe, Mental Health Unit
Captain Derrick Peterson, Auxiliary Services
Captain Stephen Reardon, Court Services
Sergeant Thomas Jacobs
Captain Kurtiss Morrison, MCIJ Facility Commander
Sergeant Nicholas Carter, East Operations
Corrections Deputy, Mark Bunnell, Union President
Erin Hubert, Business Services
Michelle Myers, Budget and Finance Manager
Scott Schlimpert, Finance Manager
Stephanie LaCarrubba, Programs Manager
Rebecca Sanchez, Equity and Inclusion Manger
Jennifer Grogan, Human Resources

Adults in Custody

Alicha Rogers, MCDC
Ryan Cocioppo, MCIJ
Christopher Briggs, CRCI

Aramark Food Service

Edward Climer, Aramark Kitchen Supervisor

Columbia River Correctional Institution

James Hanley, Corrections Rehabilitation Manager
Sergeant Jedidiah Lowe

Donald E. Long Juvenile Justice Center

Deena Corso, Juvenile Services Division Director
Ken Jerin, Custody Services Manager

Medical Staff

Michael Seale, MD, Multnomah County Health Department
Zachary Myque Obiero, RN, Program Manager, Multnomah County Health Department

Multnomah County District Attorney's Office

Mike Schmidt, District Attorney
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

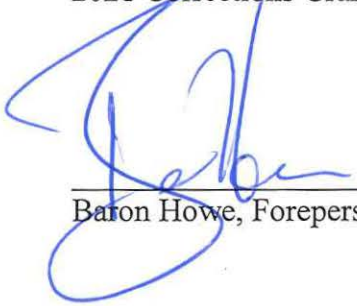
Deborah Kafoury, County Chair
Sharon Meieran, County Commissioner District 1

Defense Attorney


William Walsh, Attorney at Law

JUROR SIGNATURES

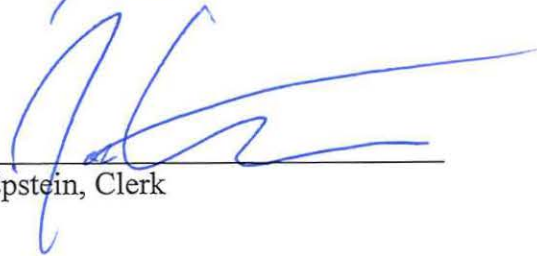
2021 Corrections Grand Jurors



Baron Howe, Foreperson



Zachary Johnson, Alternate Foreperson



Jan Epstein, Clerk



Nathaniel Burrows-Lee, Juror



Tricia Sims, Juror



Jason Alexander, Juror



Chrisstina Ellett, Juror