

Gardner

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ties to learn and grow.

Gardner thinks of herself as a curator of the station's television programming — researching new shows from PBS and the British Broadcasting Corporation and deciding what the station will move with in the coming months.

That affords her the chance to get a sneak peek at upcoming programming and develop a sense of what audiences will respond to.

"Television is changing. We all know that. People have DVRs that didn't exist even 10 years ago. People can watch new shows on their iPhones," Gardner said. "Downton Abbey," the period drama that aired on the BBC and became a surprise hit with U.S. audiences after PBS picked it up a year later, devel-

think 70- or 80-year olds just want to sit in a rocking chair. I've found, especially in Oregon, a lot don't want to do that," Gardner said.

Oregon's seniors are more active than senior's elsewhere, and OPB's television audience is younger: 55, compared to the national average of 65, according to Gardner.

She attributes that to Oregon's culture and the fact that Portland's largest employers are engaged in technology and scientific research.

Bass said Oregon's audiences are unique, but Gardner's also uniquely talented at engaging them. "We've got really wonderful audiences who tend to be abnormally interested in the world around them," Bass told *The Skanner*. "I think a lesser person wouldn't

“At previous jobs, I'd learn everything there was to learn and then I'd be bored

oped a following in part due to word of mouth and social media buzz. But in order for that to happen, Gardner said, someone had to make the call to make the show available to audiences in the first place.

The downside of the job: dealing with the fallout from unpopular decisions. "The Lawrence Welk Show" ran from 1955 to 1971 on ABC, but its reruns were a staple on many public television stations throughout the country, including OPB — until 2010, when Mary pulled the musical variety show from the station's schedule.

The move wasn't popular with all audiences, and the station got negative feedback for weeks, Gardner said. But she also said she routinely encounters people, including senior citizens — who make up the show's putative audience — who thank her for making that call.

"I think a lot of people

be able to take advantage of that in the way she has."

Gardner spoke with *The Skanner* just days before President Trump released a proposed budget calling to eliminate funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, raising questions about the survival of public broadcasting in general and OPB in particular.

According to Bass, OPB receives 8 to 9 percent of its funding from CPB coffers, with the rest coming from member contributions and private underwriting. That puts it in a better place than other local stations, which may draw as much as 30 percent of funding from the federal government — and many of those are in rural areas. But CPB does provide startup funds for some local programs, like OPB's "Earth Fix," which is now self-sustaining, he said.

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Shooting

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Hayes' autopsy showed he was shot three times, twice in the torso and once in the head, and that he had cocaine, benzodiazepine and hydrocodone in his system at the time of his death.

The press release says officers encountered Hayes after responding to three separate 9-1-1 calls about incidents near the intersection of Northeast 82nd Avenue and Tillamook: a gunpoint robbery, a car prowl and a home invasion. All callers described the suspect as a young African American man.

Police say officers encountered Hayes at a residence in the area and, after or-

dering him to crawl out of an alcove between the garage and home, and that he made "repeated and deliberate mo-

“[The press release] does not say whether Hayes drew a replica firearm that was found next to Hayes on the scene

tions with his hands to the area of his waistband and pockets," at which point Hayes fired. It does not say whether Hayes drew a replica firearm that was found next to Hayes on the scene, but does say an Oregon state crime lab investigation showed Hayes' DNA on the

replica. The case will be subject to an internal review and will go before the Police Review Board.

Hearst was also involved in the fatal shooting of Merle Hatch in the parking lot of Adventist Hospital.

The same day Hayes was killed, officers fired at and wounded 56-year-old Don Perkins in southeast Portland. Perkins, a White man in apparent mental

health crisis, survived the altercation; last week a Grand Jury also found officers justified in their use of force against him.

Don't Shoot Portland and Hayes' family held a press conference Wednesday to address the decision not to indict Hearst, and to seek Grand Jury transcripts and all evidence related to Hayes' death. Hayes' memorial service will take place at 2 p.m. Friday at Emmanuel Church of God In Christ United, 4800 NE 30th Ave. Hayes' family has a crowdfunding site to help pay for memorial expenses at <https://www.gofundme.com/relief-for-quanice-hayes>.



PHOTO BY SUSAN FRIED

Eviction of Omari Tahir-Garrett

Longtime Central District activist Omari Tahir-Garrett, joined by Seattle City Council member Kshama Sawant, gives a statement outside the Umoja PEACE Center on March 16 after the Center was cleared out and he was evicted from the property. The property in the Central District where the Umoja Peace Center is located has come to represent the continued gentrification of what was once a predominantly black neighborhood, and Tahir-Garrett's eviction has been the focal point of numerous protests in recent weeks. "Nothing demonstrates the unacceptable impacts of gentrification and defacto redlining taking place in Seattle like the eviction of the Umoja PEACE Center, Black Dot, and the other centers for culture and organizing in Seattle's historically black Central District," Sawant said.

MCDC

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sent 19 to 20 percent of those in jail, and 41 percent of those with mental illness, according to one sample.

Due to DRO's status as the protection and advocacy service for Oregon, its attorney Sarah Radcliffe gained access to the jail's incident reports and medical records, as well as conducted interviews with staff members of the sheriff's office and 45 inmates.

While the organization has monitored several statewide county jails, Radcliffe said MCDC raised some serious red flags during her routine visit.

For example, inmates are segregated based on mental health severity; the more severe, the less out-of-cell time the inmate gets. This means continual solitary confinement. Numerous interviews with inmates revealed that many spent three to 12 months without fresh air.

"From a legal perspective, that's low-hanging fruit," said Radcliffe. "It's clearly illegal to do that."

Furthermore, staff deputies have not received de-escalation or crisis intervention training. Instead, they fall back on correctional tools, which do not equip them to deal with mental illness.

In a formal response to DRO's report, Sheriff Mike Reese expressed his willingness to

"strengthen support" for those in custody that suffer from mental illness.

Solitary confinement, restraints and use of force

While MCDC holds one-third of the county's jailed population, it accounts for 83 percent of incidents involving force against a detainee.

“Once incarcerated, Black detainees appear almost twice as likely to be disciplined, twice as likely to be subjected to physical force, and almost twice as likely to be “voluntarily” restrained

That's likely because "solitary confinement drives adverse events," a consultant of Sheriff Reese was quoted as saying in the report.

In other words, the more one is subjected to solitary confinement, the more one's behavioral health slips — prompting agitation, violence and confrontations with staff, which is then met with more solitary confinement, restraints and force, and so on.

For African American detainees it's much worse.

"Once incarcerated, Black detainees appear almost twice as likely to be disciplined, twice as likely to be subjected to physical

force, and almost twice as likely to be "voluntarily" restrained," reads the report.

DRO found that suicide watch is generally more agonizing than punitive recourse, as inmates are stripped of their personal belongings, mattress and blankets, and are forced to dress in only a heavy smock. They are denied

visits, phone calls and showers.

One inmate, referred to as Mr. Clifton in the report, suffers from serious psychosis and was placed on suicide watch. After his soap, book and mattress were removed, Clifton grew exceedingly upset. When he tried to run, guards used a taser on him and carried him back to the cell, where he began to bang his head against the floor. A deputy straddled Clifton and forced him into a restraint chair, where he remained for over six hours.

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