

## RESTAURANT INSPECTIONS

### MARION AND POLK COUNTY

*Semi-annual restaurant inspections from Oct. 29 to Nov. 25.*

#### 3 Ten Water Restaurant

**Location:** 310 Water St. N, Silverton  
**Date:** Nov. 25  
**Score:** 97  
**Priority violations**  
 The use of time as a public health control is not properly monitored, food is not properly marked or written procedures have not been developed, specifically: Plastic food storage container of butter being held at 72F without timer or time marked. **Point deduction: 3.**

#### 503 Sushi Bar

**Location:** 189 Liberty St. NE, Suite Mz-1, Salem  
**Date:** Nov. 20  
**Score:** 100  
**No priority violations**

#### BG's Bar-B-Que

**Location:** 189 Pacific Hwy., Monmouth  
**Date:** Nov. 19  
**Score:** 100  
**No priority violations**

#### Bobablastic

**Location:** 4106 State St., Salem (mobile unit)  
**Date:** Nov. 22  
**Score:** N/A  
**No priority violations**

#### Broadway Coffeehouse

**Location:** 1300 Broadway St, NE, Suite 100, Salem  
**Date:** Nov. 20  
**Score:** 100

### No priority violations

#### Chira's Restaurant and Catering

**Location:** 189 Liberty St. NE, Salem  
**Date:** Nov. 20  
**Score:** 95  
**Priority violations**  
 ■ Food-contact surfaces of equipment and utensils are not properly sanitized after cleaning, specifically: Chemical dishwasher was not dispensing sufficient sanitizing solution. 0 PPM chlorine. **Point deduction: 5.**

#### Days Inn Restaurant

**Location:** 1600 Motor Court NE, Salem  
**Date:** Nov. 22  
**Score:** 100  
**No priority violations**

#### Domino's

**Location:** 383 Pacific Hwy., Woodburn  
**Date:** Nov. 22  
**Score:** 100  
**No priority violations**

#### Fresh Elements

**Location:** 364 Center St. NE, Salem  
**Date:** Nov. 21  
**Score:** 97  
**Priority violations**  
 ■ Food-contact surfaces are not clean, specifically: Hood vents are dripping grease. Can opener blade is soiled. **Point deduction: 3.**

#### Fresh Start Market

**Location:** 3020 Center St. NE, Salem  
**Date:** Nov. 22  
**Score:** 100  
**No priority violations**

#### From Russia with Love

## ABOUT RESTAURANT INSPECTIONS

This is a snapshot of the inspections conducted by the Marion and Polk County health departments.

Twice annually, licensed restaurants receive unannounced inspections that focus on food temperatures, food preparation practices, worker hygiene, dish-washing and sanitizing, and equipment and facility cleanliness.

**Violations:** Restaurant scores are based on a 100-point scale. Priority violations deduct 5 points, and priority foundation violations deduct 3 points. Violations recorded on consecutive inspections result in point deductions being doubled.

**Scoring:** Scores of 70 or higher are considered compliant. Restaurants scoring below 70 must be re-inspected within 30 days or face closure or other administrative action. Restaurants display a placard by the entrance to indicate whether they have passed their last inspection.

**Food trucks, carts and trailers:** Mobile food operators do not receive a numerical score. They are either approved to operate or not approved to operate.

**Location:** 12271 Melinda Lane, Aurora (mobile unit)  
**Date:** Nov. 13 (reinspected Nov. 21)  
**Score:** N/A

#### Nov. 13: Priority violations

■ (REPEAT) Food-contact surfaces of equipment and utensils are not sanitized after cleaning, specifically: Observed dishes being washed and rinsed then set to air dry without a sanitizing step.

■ A handwashing sink is not accessible for employee use at all times, is used for purposes other than handwashing or is not operated properly, specifically: Clean dishes stored in the handwashing sink.

■ Working containers of poisonous or toxic materials are not clearly labeled, specifically: Spray bottle with degreaser missing a label.

#### Nov. 21: No priority violations

#### Garlic Jim's Pizza

**Location:** 4555 Liberty Road S #200, Salem

**Date:** Nov. 21  
**Score:** 100

#### No priority violations

#### Gina's Restaurant

**Location:** 1186 N Pacific Hwy., Woodburn  
**Date:** Nov. 19 (reinspected Nov. 21)  
**Score:** 92

#### Nov. 19: Priority violations

■ Potentially hazardous food is not maintained at proper hot or cold holding temperatures, specifically: Cut butter 47°F, kimchi 47°F, soups 44-46°F, noodles 44-46°F and tofu 47°F at the front register refrigerator. **Point deduction: 5.**

■ Hand towels or a hand drying device is not provided at the handwashing sink, specifically: Paper dispenser inoperable at the handwashing sink, no paper towels nearby. **Point deduction: 3.**

**Continued on page 3B**

## Church

Continued from Page 1A

lawsuit.

After learning of the sexual abuse, the couple followed church doctrine by having Johnson confess and repent his sins before church clergy and the official church court.

The clergy portrayed that such a confession and repentance was dictated by church doctrine, and church doctrine required strict confidence of such confessions, according to the lawsuit.

Brandt also said church leaders represented “that whatever the scope of Mr. Johnson’s evil transgressions, the Church and its clergy will spiritually counsel Mr. Johnson to bring peace within his life and family.”

Johnson confessed to local leaders and members of the church court that he had sexually abused a minor.

But what leaders failed to advise Johnson of is that if he confessed to the abuse, they would report his actions to local law enforcement, according to the lawsuit.

The lawsuit filed in Oregon singled out a man who served as a counselor to Johnson’s bishop, claiming the church failed to properly supervise him and train him of his obligations as a member of the clergy.

### Guilty plea, 15-year sentence

Johnson, 47, was arrested in 2017 on charges of first-degree sodomy, sexual abuse and unlawful sexual penetration

for sexually abusing a girl under the age of 16.

He later pleaded guilty to four counts of second-degree sexual abuse and was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Two years later, his wife filed the lawsuit against the church accusing the clergy of breach of fiduciary duty, negligence and interference with prospective economic advantage. Four of his children are also named as plaintiffs.

Church leaders’ actions deprived Johnson’s wife and children of his companionship, society, love and income, according to the lawsuit.

“(Clergy) knew or should have known that violating the doctrine of confidentiality under the circumstances alleged in this complaint would most certainly injure (his wife and children) financially,” Brandt said.

Before being arrested, Johnson had a successful career as a sculptor.

The lawsuit requests \$5.5 million for his wife for loss of his income and for extreme emotional distress and \$1 million for each of his four children.

The lawsuit also requests \$40,000 to pay for Johnson’s criminal defense attorney.

Church doctrine requires disclosure and repentance. The lawsuit quoted Latter-Day Saint’s scripture Doctrine and Covenants 58:42-43:

“Behold he who has repented of his sins, the same is forgiven, and I, the Lord, remember them no more. By this ye may know if a man repenteth of his sins-behold, he will confess them and forsake them.”

Church leaders were in a special position of trust with Johnson and his

family. Brandt said they violated this trust when they failed to “disclose that despite the express doctrine of confidentially intended to assist the family through difficult times,” leaders would report the abuse to law enforcement.

Brandt said he’s not aware of any other case in Oregon involving the breach of clergy confidentiality. He added that many members of the church were “appalled” by the actions of the church leader who allegedly violated this confidentiality and reported the abuse.

### Mandatory reporting laws change

Oregon is one of the 28 states that specifically includes clergy on its list of mandatory reporters required to report known or suspected incidents of child abuse or neglect. But what is sometimes referred to as a confessional-style “clergy-penitent privilege” is an exemption to mandatory reporting laws.

Such laws are constantly evolving. In Utah, a bill proposed in the state’s 2020 session would require clergy to report all allegations of child abuse — even those made during religious confessional, according to the Salt Lake Tribune.

Recent lawsuits and reports have brought to light previous church practices of handling abuse within the church and not reporting sexual abuse to law enforcement.

A lawyer for a woman who reported being abused as child by her Latter-Day Saint father to her bishop only to have the matter go unreported to law enforcement told NPR-affiliate KUER that the main problem was that the church treat-

ed the abuse as simply a sin, not a crime.

Law enforcement in other cases accused leaders of being uncooperative with investigators.

Church officials in Utah did not respond to a request for comment on the lawsuit and did not reply to inquiries on how church leaders are instructed to respond to sexual abuse disclosures.

The official church website instructs leaders to “fulfill all legal obligations to report abuse to civil authorities.”

Leaders are told to call the church’s ecclesiastical helpline immediately after learning of abuse for assistance in helping victims and meeting reporting requirements.

Reporting laws vary from state to state.

The first responsibility of the church in abuse cases is to help those who have been abused and to protect those who may be vulnerable to future abuse, officials said.

A 2018 letter from top church leadership — the First Presidency — stated:

“This global issue continues to be of great concern to us today. Our hearts and prayers go out to all those who are affected by this serious problem.

“To help ensure the safety and protection of children, youth, and adults, we ask that all priesthood and auxiliary leaders become familiar with existing Church policies and guidelines on preventing and responding to abuse.”

*For questions, comments and news tips, email reporter Whitney Woodworth at [wmwoodwort@statesmanjournal.com](mailto:wmwoodwort@statesmanjournal.com), call 503-399-6884 or follow on Twitter @wmwoodworth*

## Leaders

Continued from Page 1A

Here’s the criteria for women to be considered:

■ They must be U.S. citizens, either born in the U.S. or naturalized

■ They must have a documented track record that shows outstanding achievements in one or more of the following fields: Arts & Literature, Business, Civil Rights, Education, Entertainment, Law, Media, Nonprofits & Philanthropy, Politics, Science & Medicine, and Sports

■ They should be relatively well known in their state and/or nationally

■ They must have lived in the 100 years since the 19th Amendment was passed (since 1920)

■ If living, they must currently reside in the U.S.

Criteria No. 4 eliminates some remarkable women in Oregon history such as Tabitha Moffat Brown, a pioneer known as the “Mother of Oregon”; Abigail Scott Duniway, a newspaper publisher and suffragist; and Marie Dorion, the only female member of the Astor Expedition in 1811.

They all died before women had the right to vote.

We still have some amazing candidates, many of whom we recognized several years ago during a project for National Women’s History Month. We profiled 31 notable women from the state’s past, one for every day of March 2007.

In the field of politics, there are several to consider, including Edith Green, a Congresswoman who helped push Title



**Norma Paulus, who served as Oregon’s first female secretary of state and was the Republican nominee for governor in 1986, died Feb. 28, 2019. She was 85.**

STATESMAN JOURNAL FILE

IX legislation; Barbara Roberts, Oregon’s first woman governor; and Susan Castillo, the first Hispanic woman seated in the Oregon Legislature and first elected to statewide office.

Oregon women known for being the first in previously male-dominated professions include Jeanne Holm, the first female general in the Air Force and first two-star general in any branch of service; Lola Greene Baldwin, the first female police officer in the United States; and Elizabeth Lord & Edith Schryver, the first firm of women landscape architects in the Northwest.

Mercedes Bates, an Oregon State University graduate famous for her involvement in the Betty Crocker division of General Mills, would be a worthy business candidate, as would Cornelia Marvin Pierce, who single-handedly created one of the finest state libraries in the nation, in arts & literature, and Beatrice Morrow Cannady, a pioneer African-American attorney who helped craft the state’s first civil rights legislation, in law.

They represent just a sampling of influential women in our state’s history. Help us make Oregon’s list great as we



**Gert Boyle, Columbia Sportswear Company’s longtime chairwoman, was the inspiration behind the brand’s iconic “One Tough Mother” ad campaign died Nov. 3, 2019. She was 95.** ASSOCIATED PRESS FILE

celebrate the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment.

Oregon, you might recall, celebrated its centennial of women’s suffrage in 2012. It was one of 15 states to grant women the right to vote prior to the 19th Amendment.

The issue appeared on the state ballot six times — 1884, 1900, 1906, 1908, 1910 and 1912 — and Oregon has the dubious distinction of defeating woman suffrage more times than any other state, according to the “Centennial Web Exhibit” on the Secretary of State website.

It was finally approved Nov. 5, 1912, by 52 percent of male voters.

*“Forward This” taps into the heart of the Mid-Valley — its people, history, and issues. Contact Capi Lynn at [clynn@StatesmanJournal.com](mailto:clynn@StatesmanJournal.com) or 503-399-6710, or follow her on Twitter @CapiLynn and Facebook @CapiLynnSJ. Support her work by subscribing to the Statesman.*