

Governor's Re-entry Council

September 16, 2010
Oregon Department of Justice
Crime Victims Services Division
12th Street Cutoff SE
Conference Room 150 A
Salem, Oregon

Meeting Minutes

Attendees:

Council Members: Kevin Cameron, Ron Chase, Aaron Felton, Ginger Martin, Thomas McClellan, Jerry Moore, Colette S. Peters, Mark Royal, Cameron Smith, Ross Shepard, Max Williams

Steering Committee Members: Cindy Booth, Martin Burrows, Mark Cadotte, Pegge McGuire, Debra Giard, Patrick Vance

Interested Observers: Janet Carlson, Doug Cooper, Megan Churchill, Roland Gangstee, Bobby James, Liv Jenssen, Sue McGuire-Thompson, John Mullin, Anne O'Malley, Kiki Parker-Rose, Amanda Pietz, Scott Rayfield, Ted Smietana, Paul Solomon, Marc Swanson, Stephanie Tama-Sweet

Welcome and Introductions: Max Williams

Announcements and Information Sharing:

Mr. Williams announced that notification of the awarding of the federal Second Chance Act Grant of \$750,000, which the Council had supported, was recently received. He introduced Ginger Martin to talk about the specifics of the grant.

Ms. Martin distributed copies of the Transitional Housing Initiative (attached below) and explained the history of the initiative and the details of the grant proposal. While the grant is initially funded for one year, there is the possibility of renewal for two additional years. The counties that agreed to participate in the grant proposal are Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas and Lane. Marion County was not asked to be included because they have recently been granted a Second Chance Act grant. Jackson County was asked to partner on the grant; however, Jackson County has a good supply of transitional housing for the number of beds needed. Training aimed at addressing criminal risk factors, as well as coordinating and assisting with application for support services is included. The Council will act as the grant's statewide oversight through the steering committee.

Ron Chase commended Ms. Martin for her outstanding organization and writing skills in completing the grant proposal with a very short time line and an especially complicated proposal. Sponsors, Inc. was awarded \$54,750 to provide five transitional housing beds as part of the Department of Corrections Second Chance Act Grant.

Mr. Chase also announced that Sponsors, Inc. was awarded a Second Chance Act Grant for a mentorship program that will match mentors with 100 clients for two years. A Veterans Affairs Grant and Per Diem Award was given to Sponsors, Inc. that totaled

\$500,000 for past construction costs, which paid for 10 of the 72 beds in the new facility and approximately \$38 a day for any veteran (approved by the VA) that is housed in one of those 10 beds. Mr. Williams complimented Sponsors on their building project and encouraged everyone to visit their new facility in Eugene. He said they did an amazing job of designing and building the complex and are doing wonderful work there.

Colette Peters reported OYA just dedicated the new Trask River High School adjacent to the Tillamook Youth Correctional Facility. Some construction costs were funded by the Go Oregon! stimulus project. Ms. Peters invited everyone to attend the Juvenile Justice System Symposium to be held in Eugene on October 11 and 12. The purpose of the symposium is to have system-wide conversations around strategies within the juvenile justice system.

Representative Kevin Cameron reported he had spent four hours earlier in the week with Marion County Parole and Probation staff members and parolees. He spoke to the person who runs the housing project who talked about a problem with prescriptions not being renewed after release. This is an issue being addressed by the Continuity of Care Workgroup. Many psychotropic and anti-psychotic drugs require a face-to-face visit with the prescribing doctor on a frequent basis and/or periodic blood testing. The problem arises because the prescribing physician in the prison cannot perform the follow-up and it can be difficult for a patient to get a scheduled visit with a physician in the community shortly after release. Mr. Cameron was told that the ability to acquire state-issued identification following release has greatly improved because of the work of the Council. Mr. Cameron sat in with a parole officer on a telephone reach-in with an inmate at Powder River Correctional Facility. Marion County Parole and Probation reports a dramatic decrease in the number of those who fail to report to their PO since the reach-ins have increased. This is a direct result of the work of the Council. He also sat in while a person on the transitional leave part of an Alternative Incarceration Program reported to his PO. He reported that the time spent was a real learning experience and said he believes all legislators would benefit from a similar event.

Doug Cooper reported that ROAR's Portland Re-entry Transition Center (RTC) is the recipient of a Robert Wood Johnson Local Partnership Funding Grant. They are working with Multnomah County Health Department and the women at Coffee Creek Correctional Facility suffering from chronic disease, as well as providing classes conducted at the RTC, which are open to anyone.

Review Meeting Minutes: Adopted as submitted.

Public Input: No one requested time on the agenda to address the council.

Issuance of Driver Licenses and Identification Cards to Prisoners: Final Report and Recommendations (Tom McClellan and Amanda Pietz)

Tom McClellan explained the history of the issue and introduced Amanda Pietz who was responsible for the research project that resulted in the attached report.

Based on information gathered for this report several processes at DOC are being changed or added to facilitate more inmates having the necessary documents and/or information to obtain a state-issued ID card or driver license. Funding for obtaining documents and identification has been provided through the community corrections' offices by the Criminal Justice Commission. Mr. Williams asked anyone who is interested in joining the workgroup being established to work out the details on the new

processes and procedures around this issue to contact Ginger Martin. Mr. Williams thanked Amada Pietz for her presentation and work on the overall survey and report and also commended DMV for devoting the resources to accomplish the work for the project.

Transition Programs:

National Association of Counties Model Transition Program: Multnomah County Community Justice (Liv Jenssen)

Liv Jenssen introduced Marc Swanson, Scott Rayfield and Bobby James who work with her in the Transition Services Unit at the Department of Community Justice for Multnomah County. She then narrated her PowerPoint presentation (attached below).

Marc Swanson, Bobby James and Scott McNeal each read a biography of a success story written by the person who had been living in one of Multnomah County's transition houses and taking advantage of a variety of services available through the transition Services Unit and community partners. Ms. Jenssen commended the Oregon Department of Housing and Community Services (ODHCS) for their part in making The Clifford, a transitional housing project possible with Oregon Plus Dollars. Forty-five of the 60 units are housing people with co-occurring mental health and addictions at The Clifford. Pegge McGuire of ODHCS added that this program was the model for the Second Chance Act Grant that was recently awarded and discussed earlier.

Sue McGuire-Thompson of Community Services Consortium in Albany told of two participants from the DOC Alternative Incarceration Program who were working in a warehouse on the graveyard shift, went to her and said the hours were too much like the hours they were keeping during their criminal life prior to incarceration and requested her help in finding something different. Ms. McGuire-Thompson located a short training program for asbestos abatement that cost only \$175 and the 2 men are now working days for \$30/hour.

Klamath and Umatilla Counties Prison Transition and Release Demonstration Programs (Mark Royal and Kiki Parker-Rose)

Kiki Parker-Rose, Director of Klamath County Community Corrections introduced her presentation (attached below) by explaining that in March 2007, DOC received a Justice Assistance Grant and entered into an agreement with Klamath County to send inmates within six months of release to post-prison supervision to the Klamath County Re-entry and Work Release Center. Roland Gangstee, Assistant Director of Klamath County Community Corrections narrated a portion of the presentation. Ms. Parker-Rose explained the recidivism rate and answered questions. A short, unscripted video of several who have completed the program was shown.

Mark Royal, Director of Umatilla County Community Corrections and Council member distributed a hand-out (attached below) that describes the RUMA Program in Umatilla County. This program began as a result of a Byrne Grant in 2002-2003, which required the following criteria: Reach-in, a Segregated Population and a Treatment Program Inside and in the Community. The grant was eventually available for four years. This program began with people going to a 30-day residential treatment program immediately following prison release and then entered the 90-day RUMA Program. Mr. Royal said he believes this is a valuable tool that can reduce recidivism and provide substantial cost savings. The reach-in process alone greatly reduces the abscond rate.

Both Mr. Royal and Mr. Gangstee praised DOC Release Counselor Christy Carter-Thornton for her diligence and assistance in screening possible program participants.

Mr. Williams said it was gratifying to see the data reflect the success of the two pilot projects in Klamath and Umatilla Counties. The DOC developed the concept of better results by moving people closer to their community of release in this kind of structured environment during their last six months and found a way to fund the pilot programs through a grant. The one major factor in success is having the program with wrap-around services. The two counties had to demonstrate that they could provide a program that was equal to or better than the transition services available in prison. The good result is commendable, but the funding is now gone and it will be some time before the concept can be fully actualized.

Introduction to Sex Offender Supervision and Re-entry (Ginger Martin)

Time constraints required this agenda item be delayed to a future meeting.

Legislative Concept Ideas for 2011 (Pegge McGuire)

Continuity of Care and General Assistance

Stephanie Tama-Sweet who works for the Oregon Food Bank and John Mullin who is with the Oregon Law Center briefly explained the General Assistance Concept (attached below) and described the efforts being made to get this concept established. They are currently working with Multnomah and Marion counties to have pilot programs established for those releasing from those county's jails.

Limited Liability, Employers and Landlords

Job Applications and Criminal History

Cindy Booth reported that the workgroup has draft language for a legislative concept for the Certificate of Relief and Rehabilitation. This will be shared with the larger workgroup for review as it was recently updated. The Housing and Employment Workgroups came together with the Legislative Concept Workgroup to look at limited liability for landlords and employers and also in regard to job applications and criminal history. They are working on a process to reduce barriers and develop a process to achieve a Certificate of Rehabilitation that would require offenders to demonstrate that they have made progress that the offender could take pride in and that would be recognized by employers and landlords as official documentation of their success. The Certificate of Relief would look to remove statutory barriers to professional and occupational licenses.

Mr. Williams said these issues are linked to the discussion at the last Council meeting in regard to expanding the Council membership. The Governor was asked and has identified a couple of people from the business community that may join the Council. Cameron Smith, the governor's Senior Policy Advisor on Public Safety said they are vetting 2 business people who came highly recommended by statewide business organizations and have expressed an interest in the area of re-entry. It is possible the Council will be welcoming 2 new members at the December meeting.

OREGON GOVERNOR'S RE-ENTRY COUNCIL TRANSITIONAL HOUSING INITIATIVE

The Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Governor's Re-entry Council applied for a Second Chance Act Grant to improve outcomes for men and women released to post-prison supervision from DOC correctional facilities. On behalf of the Governor's Re-entry Council, DOC was awarded \$747,541 to help address a substantial lack of transitional housing in the communities to which the majority of inmates are released. The grant will create 74 beds of new transitional housing combined with a comprehensive array of services designed to support a stable and crime free life in the community such as alcohol and drug treatment, access to appropriate mental and physical health services, mentoring, education/vocational training, employment, independent living skills, and other re-entry services needed for positive re-engagement.

With grant resources, DOC will operationalize the Governor's Re-entry Council initiative to create incentives for local jurisdictions to develop transitional housing wrapped with transitional support services. Specifically, the grant-funded services will target higher-risk adults who are homeless at release.

Housing First

Stable housing is recognized by the Re-entry Council as a necessary foundation to all other strategies to improve the success of those leaving prison. Safe and drug free housing supports essential components of transition such as job seeking, employment, recovery from drug and alcohol dependence, mental health. At least 45% of those people being released from prison do not have stable housing at the time of release.

Target Population:

Sixty four (64%) of all offenders are released to just five jurisdictions out of 36 jurisdictions in the state, one of which (Marion County) received a 2009 Second Chance Act grant. This program targets the remaining high impact jurisdictions. The target population will be assessed at a high or medium risk to recidivate and will be homeless at the time of their release from prison.

2010 Releases:

County	High/medium risk to re-offend	Annual Need for Transitional Housing at 50% of Total
Multnomah	580	290
Lane	300	150
Washington	238	119
Clackamas	117	58
TOTALS	1235	617

Program Plan

Immediately upon release from the facility, the offender will be transported to the transitional housing by a family member or other support person, a mentor or a corrections' professional. Comprehensive service coordination by the county parole officer will ensure that housing, treatment, and other support needs are available, removing impediments and allowing the offender to focus on long-term stability (job and permanent housing). At this phase, offenders will be engaged in education, vocational and employment assistance, ongoing mental health or addictions treatment, and pro-social support depending on their needs.

In addition to safe, drug-free transitional housing, the following services are part of the proposed program:

- Pre-release contact with a parole officer will occur to improve collaboration between prison and community in developing a transition plan. Beginning the supervisory relationship prior to release also serves to reduce anxiety on the part of the releasee and thus to improve success on supervision.
- Each program participant has been identified as having a high or medium risk to re-offend. The parole officer will use the LSCMI assessment to identify the specific criminal risk factors that form the basis for creating a case plan to address those risk factors.
- Employment services such as job training and placement will be provided
- Assistance with enrolling in education will be provided by the parole officer.
- Mentors will be engaged to provide pro-social support and coaching.
- A flexible fund account will be managed by each jurisdiction to cover individual one-time needs such as work-appropriate clothing, tools needed for a job, transportation, medication, and so on.
- Collaborations with local mental health and addictions treatment agencies will be developed to facilitate access to treatment for those program participants needing ongoing interventions.
- In two jurisdictions, Multnomah County and Lane County, Byrne grant funds are being used to develop one-stop re-entry centers. Program participants will be referred to these sites for needed transition services in these communities.
- In order to better respond to crime victims, the parole officer will develop and monitor a plan to repay any restitution ordered once the program participant is employed.
- Use the swift, sure, and short imposition of intermediate sanctions to deal with violations of supervision for minor technical violations so that offenders are held accountable while still preserving supports for community stability. Oregon's administrative sanctions process gives the parole officer the authority to handle many violations immediately.

The grant will also support training for parole officers, release counselors, and community providers in specialized case management skills aimed at addressing criminal risk factors as well as coordinating and brokering transition support services.

Issuance of Driver Licenses and Identification Cards to Prisoners

Overview of Oregon Research Study



Oregon Department of Transportation



Background

Origin

- **HB 2489:** *The Department of Transportation and the Department of Corrections jointly shall adopt rules and enter into interagency agreements necessary to assist offenders in obtaining a driver license or identification card prior to an offender's release from a Department of Corrections institution.*
 - o **DMV and DOC Interagency Agreement (signed November 2009)**
 - Form a project team to evaluate potential service delivery models and issuance alternatives.
 - Evaluate costs; identify legal, technical, and operational challenges



Oregon Department of Transportation

Research Work Plan

- Objective
 - o Identify alternative systems for issuing pre-release IDs/licenses
 - o Examine feasibility for Oregon
- Approach
 - o Contact other states
 - o Develop alternatives
 - o Assess alternatives > high-level \$, risks, and barriers

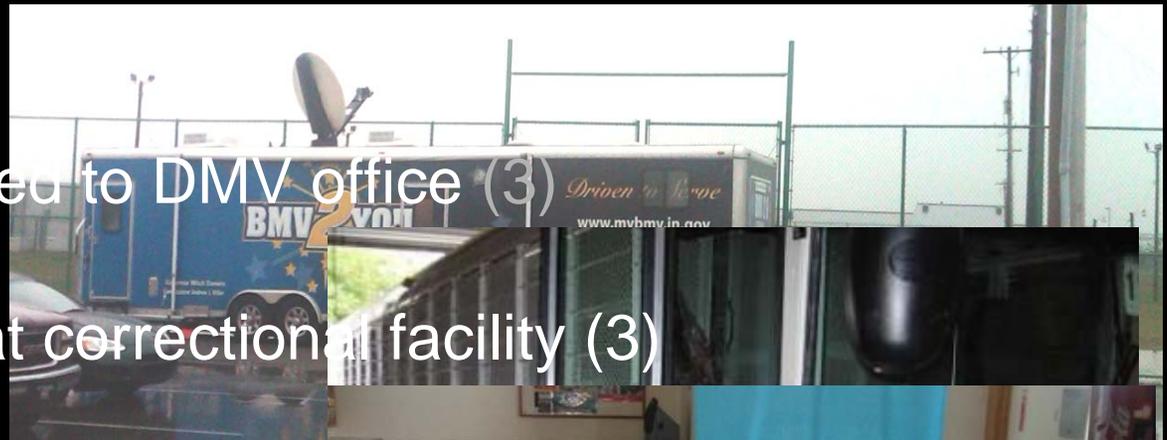
Systems in Other States

- 31 States responded
 - o 13 Existing systems
 - o 1 Existing but suspended due to budget
 - o 1 Terminated
 - o 2 Ran pilot, but did not implement
 - o 14 No existing or past systems (3 have post-release)
- Contacted 13 states with existing systems
 - o Looked for correlations between:
 - Documentation requirements
 - Application processing features
 - State and DOC characteristics

Systems in Other States

Systems:

- Mobile Unit (2)
- Inmates transported to DMV office (3)
- DMV equipment at correctional facility (3)
- Valid with previous photo (1)
- DOC assists in application processing (4)



Systems in Other States

Conclusions:

- DOC assumes responsibility for getting ID documents
- No predominant system
- No identifiable relationships between characteristics and system implemented
- One state issued driver licenses, all others ID card only
- A few states suspended/discontinued systems > \$/ID docs

Evaluation of Systems

- Risk
 - Theft of physical assets
 - Information security
 - Personnel safety
- Cost
 - Initial setup cost
 - Operational
 - Replacement requirements
- Personnel Requirements
 - Number of person days
- System Capacity / Percent Served

Evaluation of Systems

Risk Assessment

Level	Description
Minimal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occurs rarely or can be reliably detected• Action can be taken to mitigate impact• Impact has no significant consequence
Tolerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occurs occasionally or is detectable• Has defined controls for mitigating the impact• May require ongoing monitoring• Impact is minimal
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occurs with some regularity or is not always detectable• Cannot be fully mitigated• Costs to control risk vs. severity of the consequences• Improved control measures may be necessary if impact unacceptable
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occurs regularly or is difficult to detect• Considerable if the event occurs• Controls needed
Intolerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Event is likely not detectable• No known controls exist• Unacceptable consequences are anticipated• Alternative is not viable unless risk can be reduced

Evaluation of Systems

Cost and Percent Served

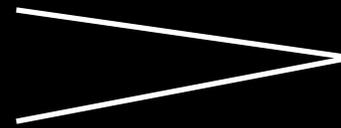
- Who could apply for an ID or driver license?

- DOC Release Data (February–March 2010)

- Possession of identification documents

- ❑ Birth Certificate = 48%

- ❑ Social Security Card = 38%



28% both

- Oregon DMV record

- ❑ Identity documents verified previously by DMV = 7%

35%

Results of Evaluation

When reviewing the results, remember they are:

- High-level
- Based primarily on how systems operate in other states

Alternative	Risk	Cost		Person Days	Max % Serve
		Setup	Oper.		
Mobile Unit	Tolerable – Moderate	\$1.1 M	\$58 K	245 - 410	35%
DMV Equipment at <u>All</u>	Tolerable – Moderate	\$357 K	\$107 K	200	35%
DOC Application Processing	Minimal – Tolerable	\$239 K	< \$1 K	90	35%
DMV Equipment at <u>Six</u>	Tolerable – Moderate	\$153 K	\$40 K	80	22%
DMV Equipment at <u>CRCI</u> (pdx-sle)	Moderate	\$26 K	\$50 K	> 60	25%
Transport to DMV Office	Tolerable – Moderate	< \$1 K	\$80 K	> 90	35%
Valid with Previous Photo	Minimal – Tolerable	\$3 K	< \$1 K	30	28%

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Questions?

View the report at:

http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TP_RES/docs/Reports/2010/Lic_IssuancePrisoners.pdf

Detail Slides

Mobile Unit

Assessment Criteria	All Facilities (Salem-only staff)	All Facilities (Salem + local staff)
Security – Physical assets	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk
Security – Information security	Tolerable Risk	Tolerable Risk
Security – Personnel safety	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk
Cost - Setup	\$728.6 – \$1.1 M	\$728.6 – \$1.1 M
Cost – Operational/Maintenance	\$73.2 K – \$77.3 K	\$51.7 K – \$55.8 K
Replacement requirements	High	High
Personnel requirements	DMV: 289-315 DOC: 91	DMV: 177-203 DOC: 65
Special training requirements	None	None
System capacity	High	High
Max % of releases served	35%	35%

Transporting Inmates to DMV Office

Assessment Criteria	Transport to DMV
Security – Physical assets	Tolerable Risk
Security – Information security	Tolerable Risk
Security – Personnel safety	Moderate Risk
Cost - Setup	Low
Cost – Operational/Maintenance	\$56 K – \$80 K
Replacement requirements	Increase use of DOC vehicles
Personnel requirements	DMV: 32-45 DOC: 32-45
Special training requirements	None
System capacity	Limited by transport/security
Max % of releases served	35%

DMV Equipment at Facility

Assessment Criteria	All Facilities	CRCI (Portland-Salem)	Six Facilities
Security – Physical assets	Tolerable Risk	Moderate Risk	Tolerable Risk
Security – Information security	Tolerable Risk	Tolerable Risk	Tolerable Risk
Security – Personnel safety	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk
Cost - Setup	\$357 K	\$25.5 K	\$153 K
Cost – Operational/Maintenance	\$82.6 K - \$107 K	\$37.2 K - \$49.8 K	\$35.5 K - \$40.4 K
Replacement requirements	Low	Med	Low
Personnel requirements	DMV: 32-157 DOC: 32-45	DMV: 23-32 DOC: >23-32	DMV: 21-53 DOC: 21-29
Special training requirements	DMV on equip. set-up	DMV on equip. set-up	DMV on equip. set-up
System capacity	High	High	High
Max % of releases served	35%	25%	22%

DOC Assists in Application Processing at Correctional Facility

Assessment Criteria	DOC Processing at Facility
Security – Physical assets	Tolerable Risk
Security – Information security	Minimal Risk
Security – Personnel safety	Minimal Risk
Cost - Setup	\$239 K
Cost – Operational/Maintenance	Low
Replacement requirements	\$9 K per year
Personnel requirements	DMV: 32-45 DOC: 32-45
Special training requirements	DOC training > application proc
System capacity	High
Max % of releases served	35%

Valid With Previous Photo (VWPP)

Assessment Criteria	VWPP
Security – Physical assets	Minimal Risk
Security – Information security	Tolerable Risk
Security – Personnel safety	Minimal Risk
Cost - Setup	\$3 K
Cost – Operational/Maintenance	Minimal
Replacement requirements	None
Personnel requirements	DMV: 30
Special training requirements	None
System capacity	Limited by DMV processing
Max % of releases served	28%

Welcome

Re-Entry The Real Story

Welcome

Re-Entry The Real Story

Housekeeping

Ask questions during
the presentation



Question and answer
period at the
conclusion



Multnomah County, Oregon Dept Of Community Justice

Department county
administered

- Housed in most populous county in the state of Oregon
- Department includes:
 - Director's Office
 - Adult Services
 - Juvenile Services
 - Employee, Community & Clinical Services



Transition Services Unit

The Department of Community Justice, a county agency in Multnomah County, runs the Transition Services Unit (TSU). Multnomah County, Oregon is an urban county of over 660,000 containing the city of Portland. Multnomah County contains two operating jails: the Multnomah County Detention Center, a 676 bed maximum security adult facility in Downtown Portland and the Multnomah County Inverness Jail, a 1014 bed medium security facility in the Northeast part of the city.

Transition Services Unit

- **The Transition Services Unit (TSU)** provides a comprehensive system of services designed to prepare, equip, and sustain an offender upon their release from prison, jail or treatment. TSU conducts reach-in visits of offenders who are going to be released from state prisons back into Multnomah County. The program is responsible for linking recently released offenders to services including pre-release planning, case coordination, housing, transportation, and medical and benefit assistance. TSU provides transition planning services up to 180 days prior to release from prison or jail and 90 to 180 days post-incarceration.
- **TSU's primary focus is on offenders with special needs including mentally, developmentally and physically disabled, elderly, and predatory sex offenders.**

Housing Calendar (continued)

- Our new calendar identifies individuals by assigned TSU Caseload (risk and need), Grant program eligibility; proposed housing provider as well as, additional special needs. In addition, we can schedule specific Staffing Dates and request detailed Pre-Sentence Reports. All these changes work to improve our level of preparation, responsivity and delivery of services. The direct benefits of our new calendar are seen in our organized department staffings and creation of individualized transition plans responding to risk and needs

Housing Calendar

TSU Housing Calendar													
ST	Prisoner #	Name	DOB	Unit	ASL	SO	File	Proposed Housing Provider	TSU District	Notes	PDR Ref#	Staffing Date	
#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
M	1072000	Thom, Steve Kelly	508882	UML	Yes				50/PH/100	PO O'Malley requests Housing @ release from sentence to Arden			
M	1032010	Dugh, Troy Lee	607610	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		14 - General	10/10/10			
M	1027010	Thom, Victor Kelly	420790	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		14 - General	10/10/10			
M	1021010	Williams, Gregory A	122810	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		14 - General	10/10/10			
M	1020010	Thom, Victor Kelly	120070	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		14 - General	10/10/10			
W	1050010	Brewer, Casey P	1451808	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		5 - Mental Health	11/10, complete w/ 11/10/10			10/28/10
W	1050010	Chenier, Michael Subot	1242700	BRD	Yes					10/10/10			
W	1046010	Dobson, Philip Adam	1363010	PRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		14 - General	10/10/10			
W	1030010	Parish, Eric	1000000	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		14 - General	10/10/10			
W	1020010	Thom, Victor Kelly	120070	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		14 - General	10/10/10			
F	1014010	Cornegian, Larry	401060	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Henry	14 - General	10/10/10			
F	1014010	Walt, Robert	701070	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		14 - General	10/10/10			
F	1014010	Thom, Jerry D	827000	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		14 - General	10/10/10			
F	1014010	Thom, Robert Earl	300010	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		14 - General	10/10/10			
F	1014010	Marr, Jean Shaeck	1198070	CRD	Yes	Yes	Yes		14 - General	10/10/10			

Last Updated: 10/10/10 Next Staffing Date: 10/10/10 4 of 10

Case Staffing Guide

Risk Profile

(What do you need to know in order to effectively manage this offender's behavior?)

What is the risk level of this offender? Including DCMS, ACRS, Static 99 and LSCM; Length of Incarceration; other family members currently incarcerated or supervised.

Criminogenic Need Profile

(What do you need to know about the issues that promote and sustain criminal behavior for this offender, and/or present significant barriers for this offender to engage in and benefit from supervision?)

What are the criminogenic factors the pre-release plan should address -- including Education/Employment, Family/Marital, Leisure/Recreation, Companions, Alcohol/Drug Problem, Pro-criminal Attitude/Orientation, and Anti-social Pattern? What is the least restrictive and most cost effective plan that is likely to change behavior?

Case Staffing Calendar

Responsivity Factors

(What characteristics, traits, or other factors might impact how interactions with this offender are conducted, and how would they influence the selection and use of community services and treatment?)

Release and Case Planning must be specific to an individual offender, consider response to prior efforts, and connect to future supervision strategies. Release plan and recommendations should match the learning style, gender, race, etc. of the offender in order to be effective.

What are the recommended supervision strategies of this offender?

Home Visits, Office Visits, UA testing, treatment, DRC, Londer Learning Center, employment or training, culturally/gender specific or other community programs. What programs did the offender participate while incarcerated including cognitive or faith based; is there a plan for the offender to continue upon release?

Case Staffing Guide

Supervision Strategy

(In view of the offender's ability to manage their own behavior or be positively influenced by pro-social peers, what balance of external controls and skill development is necessary to manage this offender's risk in the short-term, while increasing the offender's ability to manage their own behavior in the long-term?)

Message:

- Housing gives people an opportunity to build better lives



- To succeed you need a place to call home



The Medford



Teddy's Story

- I was incarcerated for a series of felonies in 1994, for 192 months, 16 years, started at OSCI, then OSP, next place was SRCI, then back to OSP, and then back to SRCI, and then back to OSP, and then back to SRCI, and then to TRCI, and then finished my time at OSP before I was released for my start of my new life as a different person.
- So much had changed that I was honestly nervous about being able to deal with all that had to be done. I let God have the nerves and control of me and also that I had made a promise to my mother who passed away before I was released. All I knew was that Multnomah had the most resources and I was going to ask every time I needed help and not be shamed at the same time. God is Good! All the Time!
- Again I was blessed to receive my room at the Medford Building, since I did not have a place to stay! I now know that as long as I do what is supposed to be done I would be alright. My Parole Officer is doing her job and all I can do is make it easier for her just by doing all the right things for the right reasons. I am now aware of who's at fault and I do not put the blame on no one except where it belongs. To me, that makes everything easy to deal with!
- I have been able to get ID, Food Stamps, and be put on a waiting list for Oregon Health Plan lottery. I landed a full-time job through Labor Ready only to have my past crimes take the job away after a criminal background check for a conviction over 16 years ago. That being the only problem, I have had thus far, only by the grace of God and by I not allowing anything else to get in the way. God is God. All the time!

Robert Hannick



Shoreline



Robert's Story

- I was incarcerated for 13 months at Oregon State Correctional Institute for Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle and Driving Under the Influence.
- Concerns about starting over are all new. TSU was and has been a great help for me with getting my ID, housing and pointing me in a positive direction. With my mental health problems, TSU was there for me, pointing me where to go to get help and my meds. I owe TSU alot. Thanks for the positive start.
- I was referred to The Shoreline on 2nd and Burnside, where I have a housing case manager named Dave Johnson and he was a great person just pointing me in the right directions. He was also there to lend an ear when I just needed someone to listen to me. I am currently transitioning to the Clifford.
- I go to AA and NA meetings daily to build positive new support for my recovery. I volunteer for Community Volunteer Corps through Central City Concern. They are helping me get back into the workforce. I'm also signed up at the Central City Concern Employment center. I'm on the waiting list at HAP, HUD and CCC for housing I will need down the road. I'm also signed up for Change point outpatient program on my way to getting my drivers license back. My main problems are around my mental health and finding time to just slow down. I want to thank Ms. Jones for everything, the staff at TSU, and my PO Kim Johnson for being there for me..

Heather Cappa



Heather's Story

- MCDC, drug offences, property crimes, 4 months Co. time, several short stays in MCDC and MCIS.
- Scared, alone, worried about getting my children back and being a good mom. Needed drug treatment. VOA inpatient treatment.
- Couch Street Houses. Heather McIntosh, Case Management. 18 months.
- Had time to complete six months aftercare treatment, 400 hours community service, and all court mandated requirements. Moved to Cambridge Court Apt. DHS case successfully closed. TSU was able to help me show I was ready to have my children.
- I'm off paper as of 9/2009. I have moved out of subsidized housing. Employed for 3 years, 5 years clean & sober, obtained ODL. Fought for and got back my oldest daughter; had a son in 10/2009.
- Initially had a hard time finding employment, worked with Patty Summers (Bridges to Housing) and they helped a lot.

Ask Us!

- At TSU our motto is "Ask Us" because we want to hear from you and address your questions, suggestions and compliments directly

Transitional Services Unit
Department of Community Justice
421 SW 5th Ave, 3rd Floor
Portland, Oregon 97204
503-988-4054
Contact: Liv Jenssen, Program Manager

Thank You for your time and
consideration



Stop by and see us in Portland,
Oregon – Anytime!

Klamath County Community Corrections Re-Entry Program



Kiki Parker-Rosa, Director
Roland Gangitoe, Assistant Director

SEPTEMBER 16, 2010

Community Corrections Mission Statement



To enhance public safety through proven strategies aimed at preventing future criminal behavior, emphasizing community and victim reparation through collaborative partnerships.

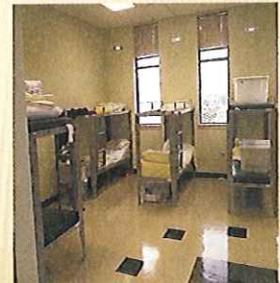


COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTER



RE-ENTRY AND WORK RELEASE 36 BED MINIMUM SECURITY

- Dormitory style facility
- 24 Bed Work Release
- 12 ODOC Beds
- Average 9-12 ODOC



KLAMATH COUNTY RE-ENTRY PROGRAM REACH-IN

- Corrections Counselor conducts reach-in services up to one year before release
- Identify offender risk and needs
- Schedule offender to transfer to Re-Entry Program up to 180 days before release to post prison supervision (PPS).

RE-ENTRY SERVICES

- Assessment & Screening
- Substance abuse treatment
- Supervised job search
- Cognitive skills
- Transitional skills
- Educational
- Vocational
- Work Release
- Housing assistance



CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- Assessment (Criminogenic risk and needs)
- Create an evolving Transition Plan for each resident based on initial assessment and individual progress in program
- Provide a supportive environment to address barriers identified through assessment and case planning activities
- Group and individual counseling focused on criminogenic risk /needs, utilizing Moral Reconciliation Therapy curriculum and transitional skills curriculum.

CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- Identify and remove potential barriers for successful transition to the community
 - Family Counseling
 - Department of Motor Vehicles
 - Social Security
 - Community College
 - Relapse Prevention
 - Supervised job search
 - Department of Human Services
 - Self sufficiency
 - Child Welfare
 - Health care

CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- Structured pro-social community outreach
 - Self help groups
 - NA and AA
 - Church
 - Supervised recreational activities
 - Family integration
 - Mentoring
 - Safe housing
 - Sponsors
 - Culture and Heritage

RE-ENTRY PARTICIPATION

- 24 Engaged in Faith Based/Culture and Heritage Programming
- 26 Engaged in alcohol/drug treatment
- 14 Participated in Batterer's Intervention Program
- 20 Enrolled in Mental Health Services
- 13 Engaged in Family Counseling
- 15 Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) participants

WORK CREWS



- Repay the community through supervised work crews
- Teach pro-social work habits
- Learn transferable job skills
- Develop an awareness of the community
- Provides a sense of accomplishment once work is completed

RE-ENTRY OUTCOMES MARCH 2007 – SEPTEMBER 2010

- 73 participants
- 56 Successfully Completed
- 11 returned to ODOC
- 6 current residents

83.6% = (56 Successful clients + (73 total participants – 6 active))
Successfully completed Re-Entry Program

RE-ENTRY SUCCESS

- 85.7% of those who successfully completed the program have remained felony conviction free
- 42 were employed or attending college upon release(75%)
- 56 were released to safe housing (100 %)

RECIDIVISM

- Overall Recidivism rate for those offenders completing the program and receiving a new felony conviction is 14.3% (8 of 56)
- Between 0 and 6 months of release:
 - ✓ 0 offenders convicted of a new felony
- Between 6 and 12 months of release:
 - ✓ 2 offender convicted of new felony
- Between 12 and 24 months of release:
 - ✓ 6 offenders convicted of new felony

Klamath County Community Corrections Re-Entry Program



Kiki Parker-Rose, Director
Roland Gangstae, Assistant Director

3203 VANDENBERG ROAD
KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON 97603
(541) 880-5500

THE RE-ENTRY EXPERIENCE

RUMA PROGRAM

Partnership Between ODOC and Umatilla County



Oregon Department of Corrections Inmate

150 Days

Review and screen possible inmate releases for Umatilla and Morrow Counties. Custody classification, criminal history, , other.

120 Days

Refer to ODOC for eligibility and consideration. Reach in scheduled for completion prior

90 Days

Inmate arrives at Umatilla County Jail for I.S./CMI assessment, acclimation, and referral to 900 or 500 treatment programs

60 Days

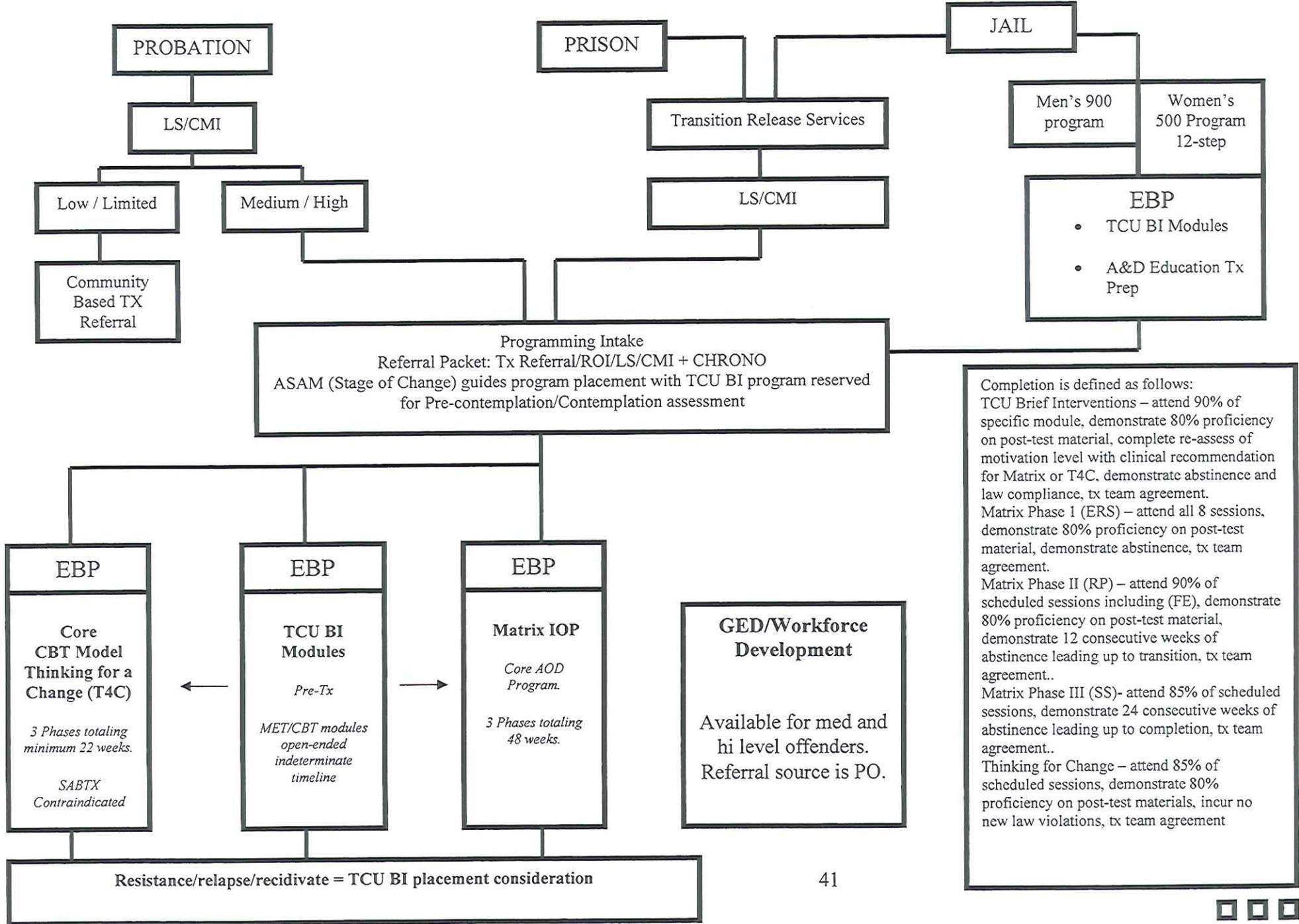
Client is engaged in custody treatment and consideration for movement to Umatilla County

30 Days

Client moves to minimum security Program Center with work release activity and continued treatment.

Community Release and Supervision Cycle Begins

UIMATILLA COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
PROGRAMMING FLOW CHART



199

PARTICIPENTS SCREENED

**Ineligible for participation included Classification of Level 5 or above,
Severe Mental Health Needs,
Current Participation in ODOC Programming, Mandatory Minimum Sentence**

104 OR 52%

PARTICIPANTS REFERRED TO RUMA

67 OR 64%

ENTERED THE 500 OR 900 JAIL PROGRAM

85%

COMPLETED IN-CUSTODY TREATMENT (30 DAYS)

52 OR 50%

ENTERED THE PROGRAM CENTER OR DAY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

(Program Center Closed March 1, 2009)

Of the 52 Entering Community Setting

34 or 65% entered our A&D Treatment Program

19 or 37% Entered Cognitive Reconstruction Treatment

6 or 12% Entered Sex Offender Treatment

14 or 27% Entered WORK Program

11 or 21% did not enter treatment of any type

RECIDIVISM

RUMA Program - 3 Years or more 29%

Umatilla Current Admissions 2006/2nd Half 22.6%

Oregon Statewide Average 38%

General Assistance Coalition
Concept Paper for a pilot General Assistance Program
Providing a bridge for the "Poorest of the Poor" Returning to the Community
April 28, 2010

Concept: Helping inmates with disabilities in prisons and local jails to successfully adjust to life in the community through a targeted General Assistance Program

Background - States have long had general assistance programs, and the origins can be traced back to "Relief" programs from the Depression era. With some variation, states fund programs that serve people with disabling conditions who are not receiving federal disability benefits, and who are not otherwise eligible for workers compensation or unemployment insurance. The recipients are very low income individuals or childless couples with very few assets. Although state funded, states may claim reimbursement of the cash assistance paid to clients when recipients qualify for federal disability benefits. This is an incentive to encourage states to maintain GA programs.

Oregon's Program – GA was a flexible program before the establishment of the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program in 1974, and for sometime thereafter, although it was never very well funded, and was often offered up as a potential program elimination to balance the budget of the Department of Human Services (DHS.) A person could qualify for GA: on a temporary basis (e.g., a day laborer with a broken arm); on an ongoing basis (e.g., a client in long term care); or on the basis of meeting impairment and financial eligibility criteria and agreeing to apply for federal disability benefits.

By 2002, GA was essentially limited to the last category, and was structured as a pre-federal benefit program. Clients had to have no more than \$1,500 in assets, of which only \$50 could be liquid assets, have little to no income, and had to be unable to work for a year or more. Advocates often referred to this population as the "poorest of the poor." The statewide caseload was about 2,500 people. The program had three basic features: cash assistance (\$314/month); Oregon Health Plan (OHP) Plus eligibility; and case management assistance to help the clients qualify for SSI and/or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI.)

GA was eliminated January 31, 2003, and then re-opened in November of 2003 as a program for those people assessed as likely to qualify for SSI. Anyone with work history that might qualify for SSDI was excluded. This very limited program continued until September 30, 2005, and has been closed since that time. ORS 411.710 to 411.730 is still on the books, and the statutes are very "general" indeed.

Attempts to restore the program – Advocates worked to restore full GA funding in the 2007 and 2009 legislative sessions. Although very well received, unanimously supported, and passed by the House Human Services Committee, the bills never emerged from the budget writing Ways and Means committee.

New Concept – establish a Pilot Project in the 2011 session – We recognize that in this economic climate, any program with a fiscal impact will be difficult to move. Given this reality, advocates have been looking at a smaller, targeted pilot project to serve a limited number of high needs people with disabilities and highlight the potential cost-savings to the State. Advocates remain committed to full restoration when economic conditions improve.

We know that very low-income, vulnerable people with disabilities are at great risk of homelessness and incarceration, ultimately costing all of us in human service and public safety expenditures. The proposed pilot project would provide case management to people with disabilities who are leaving the Oregon prison system. In addition, a parallel program would be created in one urban and one rural county to work with the jail population. Our belief is that a targeted GA program would help reduce recidivism rates, potentially saving money while providing a critical service for an at-risk population.

How the Pilot Project would work – SB 913, passed in the 2005 session, mandated the suspension of Medicaid and disability benefits at the time of incarceration. To ensure that benefits are reinstated or newly established, the State Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Department of Human Services, (DHS) are working collaboratively to screen for benefits for inmates with mental health disabilities prior to release. According to DHS, 5-8 inmates are approved for Presumptive Medicaid through the pre-release process, and approximately one third of this group have been awarded SSI and/or SSDI benefits. Another third have been previously denied for technical reasons, and the final third do not have pending applications. In other words, 2/3 of those released could benefit from advocacy and assistance to obtain benefits. Also, those who are qualified for SSI and or SSDI have an average wait of 42 days before receiving disability benefits. There is an income gap for those people.

Intensive case management and limited case assistance would help stabilize those with disabilities released into the community. This would be coordinated with community partners, including corrections, acute and mental health providers, the local SPD/Area Agency on Aging office. Housing, SNAP (formerly Food Stamps), and other services would be secured. While SB 913 did not identify those with physical disabilities, this pilot project proposes to work with this population as well. Further, two county jails would be identified to run a parallel program. The features of the pilot are envisioned as follows:

- One case manager to work with all inmates with severe disabilities leaving the State's prison system (state staff)
- One case manager to work with inmates in local jails (an urban and a rural county would be selected to participate in the pilot; staff functions would potentially be contracted out)
- A cash assistance grant would be established as a bridge until the first disability check is received. A representative payee or money management volunteer would

be identified, as needed, to handle the GA cash grant to pay for housing and other necessary services

- A local team would be established, consisting of the case manager, corrections staff, and a lead local social service agency
- Every effort would be made to ensure that the former inmates would connect with their OHP physical health care and mental health providers
- Client outcomes will be tracked over time

Next Steps/Followup – As we move forward, the following information would be needed:

- Information on the non SB 913 population – i.e., inmates with physical disabilities (information needed from DOC, to be requested)
- Establishing potential caseload size and costs (Advocates and SPD)

In addition, these would be items of follow-up:

- Hearing before the September 2010 Human Services Interim Committee (Advocates)
- Approaching a university and/or foundation to seek support for evaluating the pilot project (Advocates)
- Seeking support - we met with the Continuity of Care Work Group on April 19, 2010. We are submitting this revised concept, seeking initial approval of the Re-Entry Council Steering Committee and the Department of Human Services. A joint policy option package could be developed. Advocates would proceed with a bill in any case, since even with agency support, there would be no guarantee this project would be in the Governor's Recommended Budget (All)
- Work to identify an urban and rural county interested to participate (Advocates)
- 2011 session follow-up (Advocates)

Further Discussion and Information – In an April 25, 2010 Statesman Journal article (“Prisons to adapt to Mental Illnesses”) it was noted that 6,797 prisoners, or nearly half of the total prison population, are mentally ill. The article describes changes in procedures and alternate hospital placements, but these numbers also underscore the need for successful re-integration back in the community. We have also been working with the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington DC. While tracking information goes back to 2006, and there is limited current information, it is clear that most states (38) had some form of General Assistance programs at the time of the study. Again, advocates will continue to work to restore a full program in future years, but we are committed to a modest pilot project for a very costly and at-risk subset of the population in need.