



Governor's Re-entry Council, Steering Committee Minutes – Meeting #24 – November 10, 2010

Steering Committee Members Attending: Paula Bauer, Cindy D. Booth, Martin Burrows, Mark Cadotte, Ron Chase, Ginger Martin, Tom McClellan, Pegge McGuire, Jeremiah Stromberg, Patrick Vance

Guests: Janet Carlson, Megan Churchill, Kathleen Dailey, Paul Solomon, Mitchel Sparks Kathleen Treb

Item	Discussion	Action
Welcome and Introductions		
Review of Minutes from the October 6, 2010 Meeting	Copies were distributed for review along with the agenda for this meeting via e-mail. No corrections/revisions were noted. Accepted as submitted. Will be posted to the Governor's Re-entry Council website.	
Announcements and Updates from Members	<p>Ginger Martin asked members to share those items that are being worked on in relation to re-entry outside the priorities of the steering committee and work groups.</p> <p>Cindy Booth attended the Out 4Life Conference on October 11th. This 3-day event was well attended by approximately 300 participants. This was the 11th conference held in the U.S. There were four plenary sessions that are common to each event; all others were unique to Oregon. The final day included a presentation by Max Williams, Scott Taylor and Steve Berger on the Department of Corrections and Community Corrections in Oregon. Many organizations from outside of the Portland Metro area were in attendance sharing information. The following website has more information about the Out4Life Conferences: http://www.prisonfellowship.org/o4l-home</p> <p>Mitch Sparks, Oregon Department of Veterans Affairs is visiting Oregon prisons with Diana Rogers, the Federal Veterans Administration Re-entry Coordinator for the region, to provide incarcerated veterans with information on receiving benefits and assistance in their county of release. Their goal is to do a one-on-one session with every veteran within six months of release. Ms. Rogers' work focuses on health care and a program titled Integrated Work Therapy (IWT) which is available in larger communities. Mr. Sparks' work focuses on compensation and benefit packages. They are able to provide a full evaluation of assistance available to each honorably discharged veteran; begin the re-evaluation process; can</p>	

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	<p>become their limited power of attorney to begin necessary paperwork. Ms. Booth suggested that Mr. Sparks and Ms. Rogers meet with the Transition Coordinators at the prisons to assist in contacting veteran inmates.</p> <p>Jeremiah Stromberg explained the “field trips” for long incarcerated inmates being conducted during their last six months. Those inmates for whom the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision sets a release date and whose case meets the criteria are considered. Escorted, exploratory visits to the county of release are arranged by the Department of Corrections and the community corrections office responsible for supervision post-release. The inmate’s institution counselor, parole officer and a Transport corrections officer escort the inmate to a variety of places in the city to which he/she will be released. They are instructed on how to use the local public transportation, they visit the community corrections office where they will report, instructed on how to use an ATM and the Oregon Trail Debit Card; go to a grocery store and are instructed on how to use a debit card to shop and use the self-serve check-out machine; visit a cell phone store and introduce them to the many cell phone options available, all of which have changed or come into being while the person was incarcerated. The Transition Network did create recommended criteria (attached) for those selected for the field trip. The criteria are not exclusionary. These trips have been quite helpful and meaningful for the small number of people who have met the criteria and participated.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Second Chance Act Funding and Changes in Multnomah County 	<p>Ms. Martin distributed the attached document, which is the summary of what was included in the grant application. It is expected that the E-Board will give us permission to spend the grant monies when it is convened on Dec 16 and that the Intergovernmental Agreements will be in place very shortly after January 1, 2011. Kathleen Treb, Multnomah County’s Assistant Director for Employee, Community and Clinical Services was introduced to explain a change for Multnomah County since the grant application was submitted. Ms. Treb thanked the Steering Committee for the recommendation behind the grant application. She then explained that after the grant application was submitted, the Multnomah County Commissioners cut funding for 29 transitional housing beds. After further debate with the re-entry cause championed by Commissioner Gretchen Kafoury, the commission decided to provide one-time funding for those 29 units for six months. Ms. Treb then explained a couple of options to consider to the quandary of meeting the criteria of the grant and having the beds funded by the county. Ms. Treb recommended that Ms. Martin contact the federal grant coordinator and request a six-month waiver for the Multnomah County housing and after discussion the committee decided to do just that. Ms. Booth said that during a conference call with the federal grant coordinator and the other grantees, she learned that Oregon is one of a very few grant recipients.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State Agency Reductions and Impact on Re-entry 	<p>Judicial Department receives nothing from the General Fund. The Employment Department is 95% federally funded with only the Child Care Division receiving General Fund dollars. Department of Corrections’ Community Corrections was reduced \$6.5 million, but how services are impacted depends on the local jurisdiction’s decisions and DOC hasn’t yet received the counties’ budgets. The reduction does not trigger the opt-out option for counties. DOC closed a small prison for men impacting 50 alcohol and drug treatment beds, which are considered transition beds because the treatment happens at the end of incarceration. One vacant position in the Transitional Services Division central administration</p>	

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	<p>was eliminated. The Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision reduced their professional services, such as psychological evaluations, interpreters, lawyers for inmates, predatory evaluations. They also eliminated one position which is significant for such a small agency with only 15 positions. ODOT/DMV is funded by the highway fund, but is carrying out some austerity measures. They are closing the DMV office at the Clackamas Promenade. Department of Housing and Community Services receives 2% of their budget from the General Fund, which funds the homeless programs and the food programs. That impacts re-entry through those releasing who are eligible for those programs. DOC Health Services has lost one position. They also created savings in off-site care and have reduced the cost of prescription drugs. Many name brand drugs have recently gone generic, which will save 10's of thousands of dollars. Kathleen Treb offered that Child Services Division in the counties has been greatly impacted by the number of vacant positions. Officers and working families are having difficulty reaching someone to assist with coordinated case planning, child welfare issues and mental health issues.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measuring Progress on State ID Documents for Inmates Recommendations for measures: All 	<p>Ms. Martin asked what should be tracked to measure how those leaving prison with a state issued (DMV) identification has improved. There are four methods now being used or are in the process of being developed to obtain photo ID: at intake placed in the inmate file to be returned at release; assistance with obtaining necessary documents to apply for ID after release; valid with previous photo on record at DMV; obtaining birth certificate and Social Security Card and transporting inmates to local DMV office just prior to release. The following measures will be tracked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number with valid ID at intake (automated) • Number with birth certificate • Number with Social Security Card • Number with both birth certificate and Social Security Card • Number releasing with ID • Barriers (states that will not send documents to corrections agencies, i.e.) • Data on re-entry successes at 30, 60, 90 or 180 days after release (i.e. housing, employment, ID, etc.) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-entry in the Juvenile Justice System Paula Bauer, OYA 	<p>Ms. Bauer distributed information (attached pages 1 & 2) from the OYA Agency Request Budget (ARB) and the OYA reductions of 5%, 10% and 25%, if mandated. There are links to the full OYA ARB and the information and presentations from the Juvenile Justice Symposium held in October on page 3, for those interested.</p> <p>Ms. Bauer then distributed an Oregon Juvenile Justice System Diagram and the 2009 Annual Volume of Received Referrals that is a guide to how a youth offender moves through the juvenile justice system and how/when the youth and adult systems intersect. (attached pages 3 & 4).</p> <p>The Disposition Trends and Adjudicated Delinquent Disposition Trends for 2000 – 2009 graphs were then distributed (attached pages 5 & 6). Worth noting is the disposition of youth offenders to adult court.</p>	

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	<p>Though an overall small percentage, that number has <u>doubled</u> in the nine years indicated by this graph. The next hand-out is a pie chart showing the OYA population compared to those on caseloads in the counties. The final handout is a list of dispositions and the definition of each.</p> <p>Ms. Bauer then very briefly explained the release planning process at OYA and how the 2nd Chance Act Grant will improve that process. Currently, the release planning begins within six months of release. OYA is moving to a process to identify at the beginning of the incarceration what will be needed by the individual throughout the incarceration and what the needs will be after release. The 2nd Chance Act Grant funds will increase systems support around re-entry. Of the OYA population, 74% have an axis 1 diagnosis. Discussion followed about how difficult it is for these youth to get services and support, especially since incarceration is not the appropriate setting to address serious mental health issues. Ms. Martin suggested convening a workgroup of people with operational knowledge to conduct a systematic review of transition strengths and barriers and report to this committee would be helpful. Ms. Martin and Ms. Bauer will meet to discuss the makeup of workgroup.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation Tasks Progress Report and Plan for Remaining Goals Workgroup Convenors 	<p>This issue is again postponed for lack of time. Ms. Martin will be contacting each convenor to review their current work to determine whether implementation is the next step or, if not, what the next step should be.</p>	
Next Steps	<p>The Re-entry Council meeting has been moved to December 8, 2010 at the Office of the State Fire Marshal.</p>	
Next Meeting	<p>The Steering Committee will continue to meet on the first Wednesday of each month in 2011 at the DMV offices on Lana Avenue, pending reservation of the conference room. The schedule with location will be posted on the Governor's Re-entry Council web page. The next meeting will be January 5, 2011.</p>	

Re-entry Field Trips

Long-Term Incarceration Inmates

Developed by:

Transition Network

Long-term Incarceration Workgroup

Approved by:

DOC Policy Group and OACCD

Overview of *Transition Network's* Recommendation

Inmates entering the community after a long period of incarceration often experience anxiety wondering what life is going to be like outside of prison walls. Not only has the community they came from changed, but so has society. In an effort to ease the anxiety and better prepare individuals for release, the workgroup is recommending that DOC formalize its release preparation process of taking long-term inmates into the community prior to release. DOC has sponsored several 'field trips' for long-term inmates; however, there is no system for identifying who is eligible for the trip and what should happen during the trip.

Recommended Eligibility Requirements

- Inmate has been incarcerated ten years or longer
- Inmate has no support system in the community
- Inmate agrees to take Road to Success Re-entry Program
- Inmate agrees to participate in trip

Recommended Approval Process

Once the inmate is located at an appropriate release facility and if the inmate meets the above criteria, the release counselor or transition coordinator will forward the case to the institution MDT. If the MDT feels the inmate is a good candidate for a community field trip, approval for the trip will be requested from the institution superintendent and field representative.

Approval Steps:

- 1) *Recommendation from Institution to Transition and Release Unit using Administrative/Confidential Action Sheet*
- 2) *Transition and Release requests approval from Operations Division Assistant Director*
- 3) *If approved, Transition and Release works with institution to prepare field trip.*

Recommended Preparation for the Trip

Release Counselor or Transition Coordinator shall complete the following:

- Determine date and time of trip(s) by working with all partners. Trip to be scheduled no more than one-month prior to release. Reach-in from PO should be adjusted to occur prior to the field trip.

- Prepare an agenda of activities for the field trip and e-mail to transport prior to the trip
- Prepare trip authorization form
- Obtain debit card with \$25
- Arrange for field trip clothing
- Meet with offender to determine his/her needs for trip
- Work with inmate on preparing resumé
- Determine what will happen to any information and clothing the offender brings back to the institution

Recommended Trip Activities

DOC transport and the release counselor or transition coordinator will escort the inmate on the trip.

Trip activities will vary from county to county and inmate to inmate.

- Visit parole and probation office to meet with supervising officer
- Visit housing resource
- Pull cash from ATM and show how to locate ATM machines that will not charge a fee
- Make purchase with debit card
- Purchase clothing from Goodwill, Value Village, or local thrift store
- Obtain list of free resources and visit if time allows (i.e. food, clothing)
- Address medical or other special needs
- Visit mental health office if applicable
- Meet with mentors and aftercare service providers
- Show inmate how to use resumé in community
- Locate grocery stores

Second Chance Act Grant Funds and Matching Funds Summary

Services to be provided by each county:

New transitional housing capacity
 Pre-release services, reach-in
 Employment services
 Mentoring
 Flex funds for clothing, tools, transportation, medication
 Alcohol and drug treatment
 Mental health treatment
 PO's to provide case management

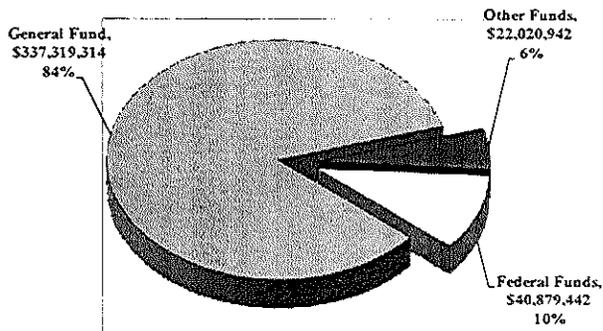
COUNTY	GRANT FUNDS	MATCHING FUNDS
Multnomah		
29 units of transitional housing	\$304,825	
Mentoring services	\$44,000	
Flex funds	\$24,031	
Alcohol/drug treatment		\$128,170
1 FTE counselor and .5FTE PO		\$155,598
5% for administration		\$18,642
Lane		
5 units transitional housing	\$54,750	
5 units transitional housing		\$54,750
.25 FTE corrections tech, .25 mental health specialist, .81FTE PO	\$43,022	\$43,022
Flex funds	\$4,045	
5% for administration		\$5,089
Clackamas		
10 units transitional housing	\$58,400	
.95 FTE PO for case management and reach-in		\$86,750
Employment Services		\$10,000
Alcohol/drug and mental		\$25,689

health treatment		
Mentoring		\$12,000
Flex funds	\$5,800	
5% for administration		\$3,213
Washington		
9 units of transitional housing	\$56,938	
Mentoring	\$56,938	
Flex funds	\$16,124	
Employment services		\$8,413
Cognitive treatment		\$10,652
.30 FTE PO		\$27,942
Sex offender treatment		\$21,773
Alcohol/drug treatment		\$54,720
5% for administration		\$6,500

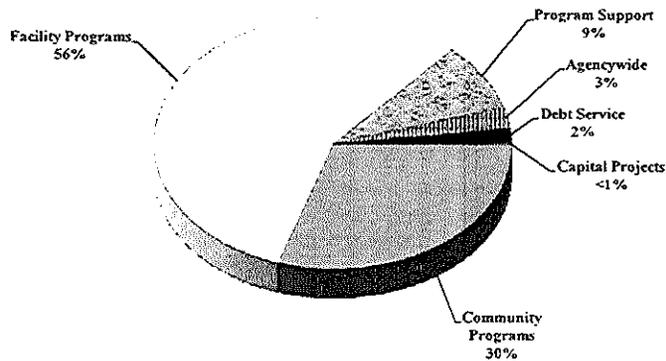
STATE	GRANT FUNDS	MATCHING FUNDS
Project Management		\$10,217
Assessments in prison (LSCMI, education)		\$17,916
Release planning		\$44,856
Required travel to national meetings	\$7,620	
Skill-based training in case management for counselors and PO's	\$6,690	\$1,631
Care coordinator (assist persons who may be eligible for state or federal benefits)	\$64,358	

2011-13 Agency Request Budget

**Agency Request Budget
\$337.3 Million General Fund
\$400.2 Million Total Fund**



**Agency Request Budget by Program
General Fund**



The Agency Request Budget for the Oregon Youth Authority consists of:

**Facility Services - \$202,191,357 Total Funds / \$190,642,403 General Fund
962 beds**

- Youth Correctional Facilities - 775 beds
 - MacLaren – 246 beds
 - Hillcrest – 204 beds
 - Rogue Valley – 100 beds
 - North Coast – 50 beds
 - Oak Creek – 75 beds
 - Eastern Oregon – 50 beds
 - Tillamook – 50 beds
- Population Reduction – (13 beds) - Department of Corrections & Public Safety Reserve
- Population Growth – 75 beds - Discretionary Bed Allocation in policy package 101
- Re-Entry Facilities - 125 beds
 - Young Women’s Re-entry – 25 beds
 - Camp Florence – 25 beds
 - Camp Tillamook – 25 beds
 - RiverBend Facility – 50 beds

**Community Services - \$144,781,677 Total Funds / \$101,251,710 General Fund
658 beds (includes 103 beds population growth)**

- Juvenile Crime Prevention Basic Services, County Diversion and Multnomah County Youth Gang Services
- Parole and Probation Services
- Residential Care, Foster Care and Individualized Community Services
- Interstate Compact

Program Support - \$31,074,228 Total Funds / \$29,081,800 General Fund

Agency-wide Support - \$9,705,725 Total Funds / \$9,363,373 General Fund

Capital Budgeting - \$6,239,769 Total Funds / \$753,087 General Fund

Debt Service - \$6,226,942 Total Funds / \$6,226,941 General Fund

Activity or Program	Describe Reduction	Amount and Fund Type	Rank and Justification
Facility Services	<p>5% - Eliminate up to 100 close custody beds, and up to 80 positions.</p> <p>10% - Eliminate up to 200 close custody beds, and up to 160 positions.</p> <p>25% - Eliminate up to 425 close custody beds, and up to 440 positions.</p> <p>At the 25% reduction, OYA will end the biennium with 462 beds. The reduction would eliminate all juvenile placement beds and decrease accountability for youth offenders likely resulting in increased criminal behavior and compromise public safety.</p>	<p>General Fund Reduction:</p> <p>5% - \$11.68 million</p> <p>10% - \$24.72</p> <p>25% - \$65.54</p> <p>Total Fund Reduction:</p> <p>\$ 68.31 million</p>	<p>The agency is forwarding a reduction of close custody beds to serve only those juvenile offenders who are the highest risk to public safety and cannot be treated in less restrictive settings. The majority of state committed juvenile offenders will be supervised and served in alternative community settings developed with system partners by state parole and probation staff and county probation personnel. A reduction of the 25% magnitude will require a comprehensive re-examination of Oregon's juvenile justice system.</p>
Community Services	<p>5% - Reduce County JCP Basic funding by \$5.02 million with an offset increase to County Diversion funding of \$1.7 million.</p> <p>10% - Reduce County JCP Basic funding by an additional \$2.28 million with an additional offset to County Diversion funding of \$1.7 million. Eliminate 7 positions in Community Services.</p> <p>25% - Eliminate remaining JCP Basic \$2.0 million. Roll back 3.1% inflation for BRS providers \$.78 million. Eliminate 2 positions in Community Services.</p>	<p>General Fund Reduction:</p> <p>5% - \$3.32 million</p> <p>10% - \$5.0</p> <p>25% - \$8.08</p> <p>Total Funds Reduction:</p> <p>\$9.66 million</p>	<p>JCP Basic Services funding and a reinvestment in Diversion funding to divert youth offenders from commitment to a severely reduced close custody system This is compounded by capacity level in a community residential treatment system funded to meet demand assuming a larger close custody system. The goal of this approach is to assure that services at both the local and state levels are directed toward youth offenders who represent the greatest public safety risk.</p> <p>At the 25% reduction level, the state's remaining assistance to counties for JCP Basic Services is eliminated. The total elimination of this funding will limit counties' ability to address juvenile intervention and prevention.</p>
Program Support	<p>Reductions to program support services associated with the reduction will result in the loss of 8 positions</p>	<p>General Fund Reduction:</p> <p>10% - \$0.28 million</p> <p>25% - \$1.38 million</p> <p>Total Funds Reduction:</p> <p>\$1.43 million</p>	<p>Services are reduced proportionately based on reduction in close custody and community placements.</p>

10% General Fund Reduction Target: \$30 million

The 10% reduction target is based on the current service level budget. The reduction eliminates \$30 million General Fund from total close custody capacity and associated support services and through reductions in state assistance to county juvenile departments for local juvenile justice intervention services. Reducing OYA's budget by 10% would eliminate 200 close custody beds and reduce Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Basic Services funding to the county governments by \$7.27 million. With the reduction to close custody, services to youth will be provided through increased capacity in community settings. Reduced county JCP funding is partly offset by increasing the investment with counties to divert youth offenders from OYA close custody commitment. Increased investment in County Diversion to serve an additional 200 youth annually totals a reinvestment of \$3.4 million of state General Fund. Maintaining the forecast demand in community placements (an increase of 103 funded capacity) and reinvestment in diverting youth offenders at the local level is intended to provide services to all of the youth displaced from a reduced close custody system.

25% General Fund Reduction Target: \$75 million

The reduction eliminates \$75 million General Fund from OYA current service level budget for 2011-13. This level of reduction would significantly cripple the balanced continuum of services needed to meet OYA's mission of public safety and youth reformation. A reduction of this magnitude will require a comprehensive re-examination of Oregon's juvenile justice system. The role of state resources, community providers and local juvenile justice services will need to be evaluated to implement this level of reduction in Oregon's juvenile justice system. To meet the agency request budget exercise, the reduction outline for the 25% continues the approach used for the 10% reduction plan. The reduction could be achieved through a severe reduction to close custody capacity and the elimination of state assistance to counties for JCP Basic Services. Reducing OYA's budget by 25% would eliminate 425 close custody beds and eliminate JCP Basic Services funding to counties.

Link to the OYA Agency Request Budget

http://www.oregon.gov/OYA/docs/2011-13_ARB_Summary_102210.pdf

Link on the OYA website to the presentations and information provided at the Juvenile Justice Symposium.

<http://www.oregon.gov/OYA/index.shtml>

Oregon Juvenile Justice System Diagram

VALUES

- Public Safety • Accountability • Reformation • Restitution

Positive Youth Development → *positive connections with community, family, peers and school*

Juvenile Delinquency and Crime

County Juvenile Departments

Oregon Youth Authority

Transition and Re-Entry

Transition and Re-Entry

Imminent Risk Youth

Informal Sanctions and Supervision

Formal Sanctions, Supervision
County Probation

Detention

Detention Based Youth Care

Probation with Residential Placement

YCF Close Custody

Parole

Return to DOC

Dept of Corrections

◀ Assessment and Evaluation ■ Treatment ■ Education ▶

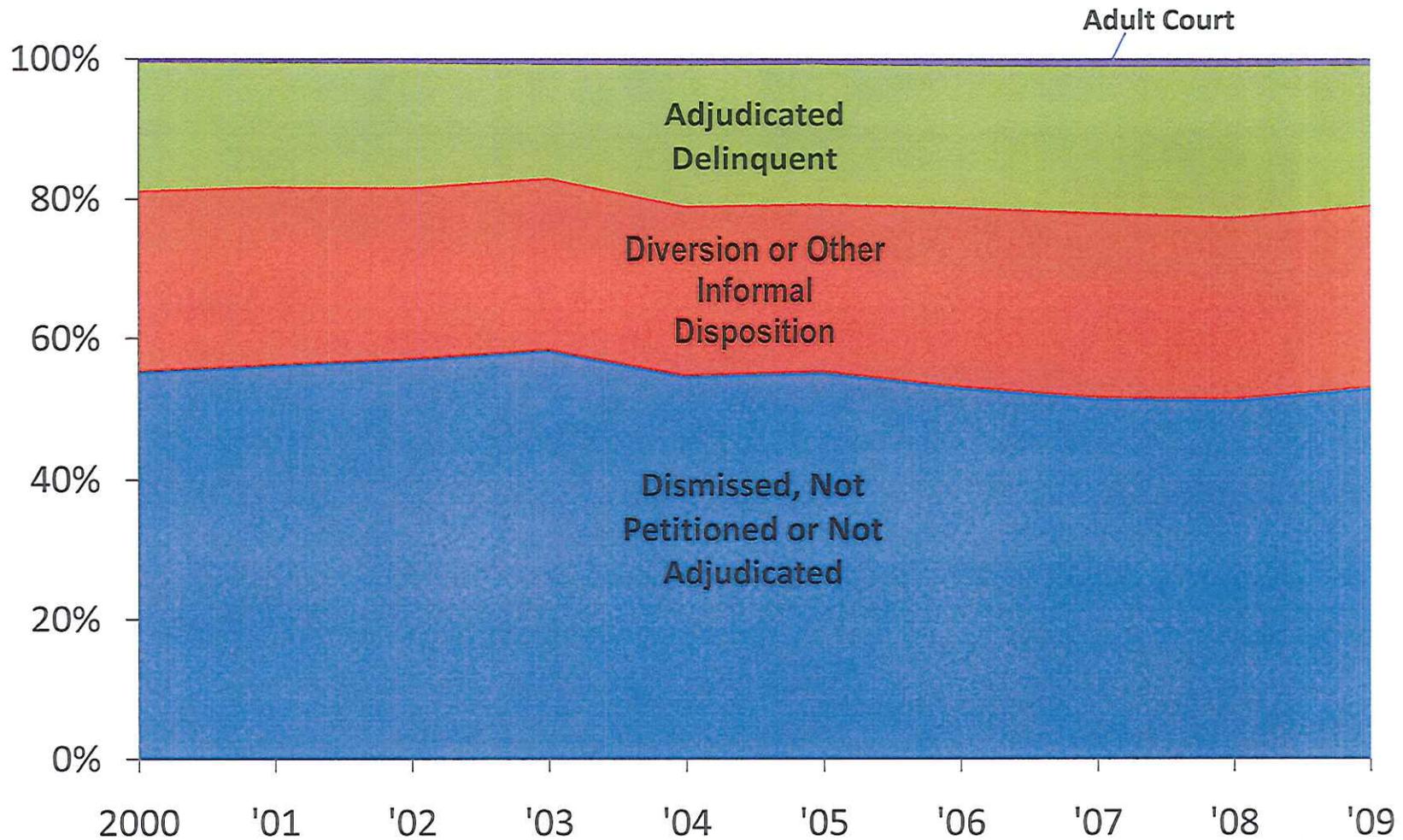
OPERATING PRINCIPLES

- Shared Investment
- Collaborative Leadership
- Open Communication
- Outcome/Results Oriented
- Tailored Services
- Victim's Rights
- Partner Engagement
- Team Approaches
- Continuous Quality Improvement

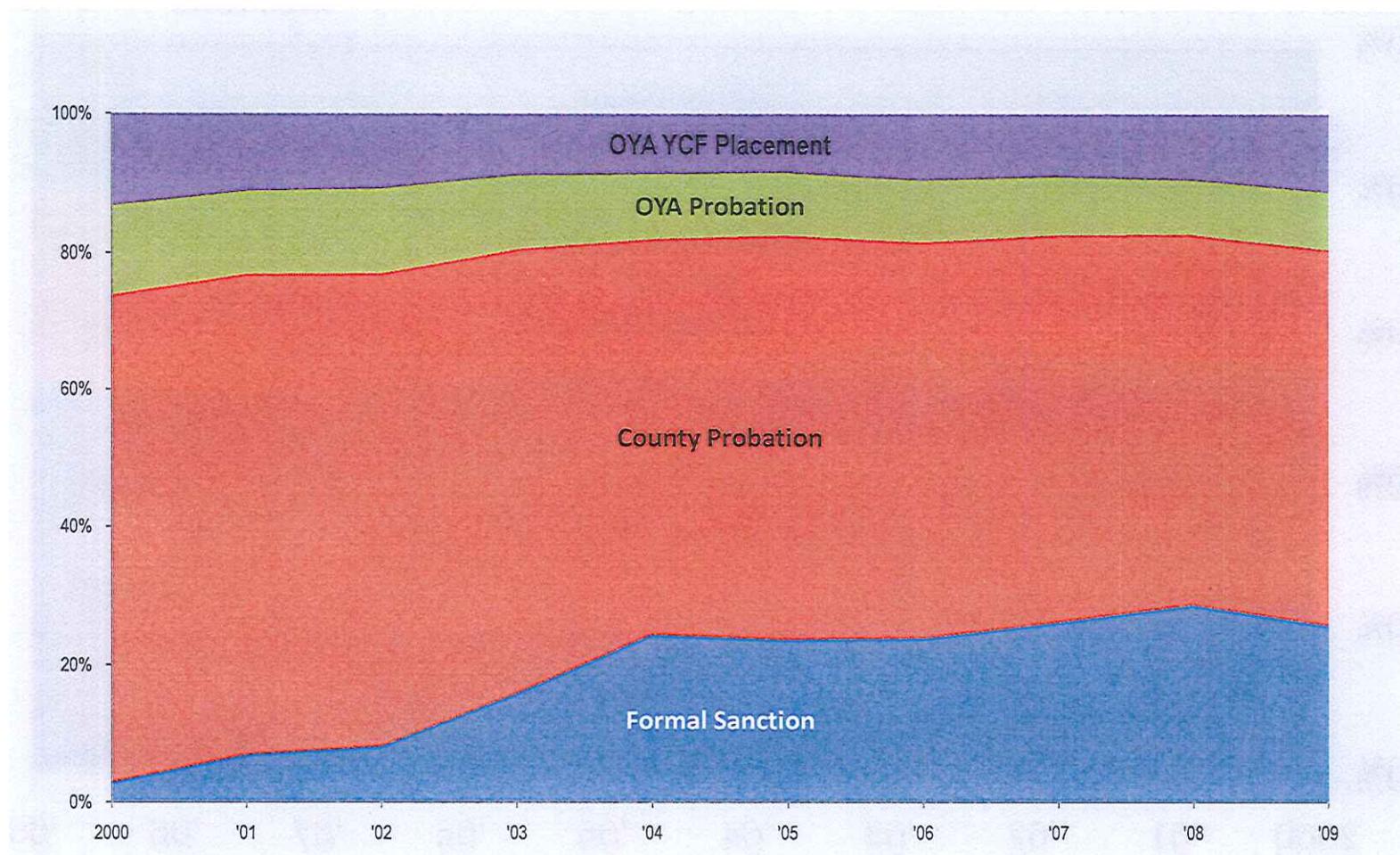
SHARED PRACTICES

- Systems Approaches
- Programs/Services
- Fair and Objective
- Education
- DMC
- Data Driven /Research Based
- Supporting Differences
- Positive Youth Outcomes

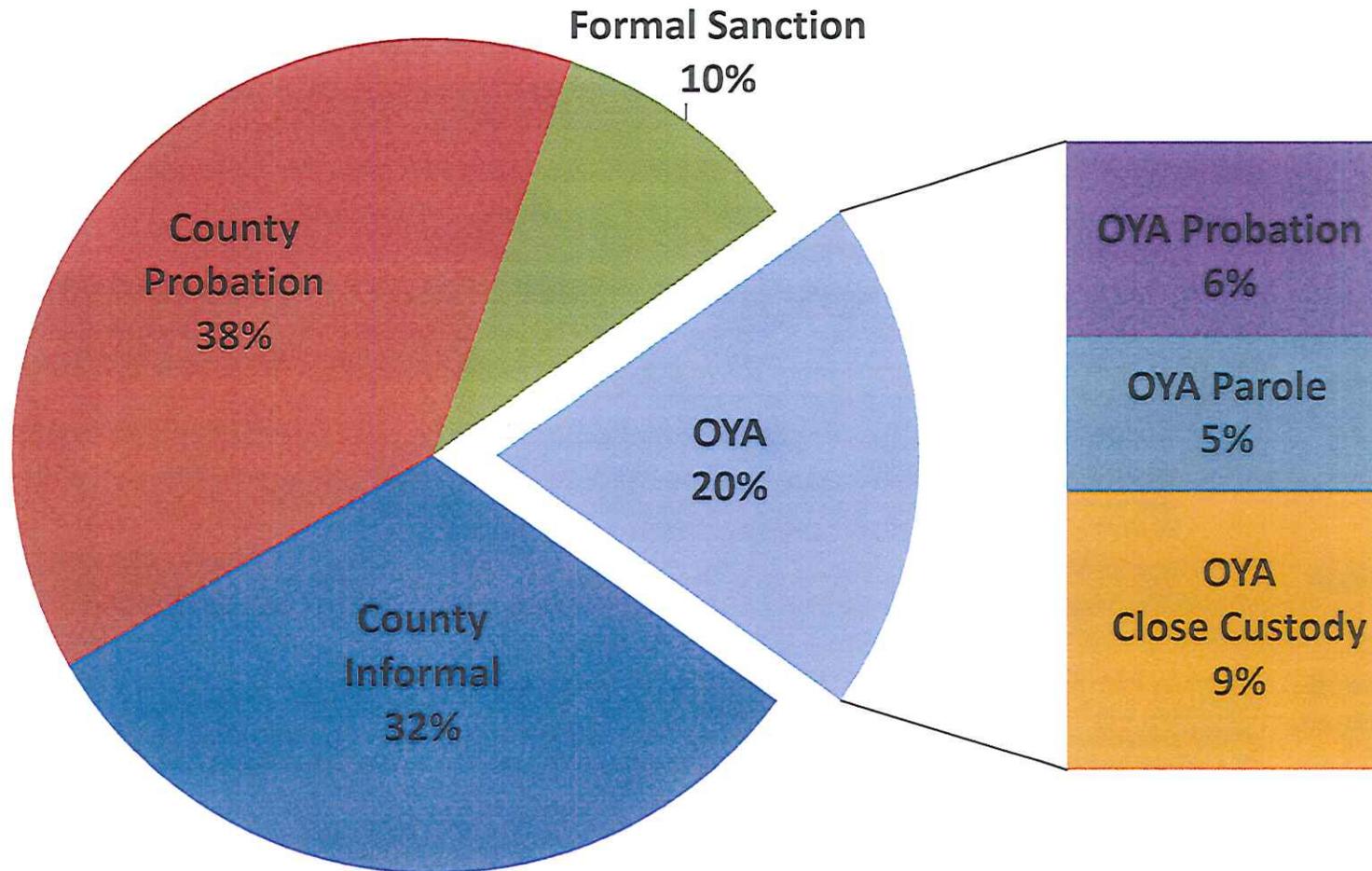
Disposition Trends - 2000 - 2009



Adjudicated Delinquent Disposition Trends – 2000 - 2009



Average Daily Population/Caseload – N = 10,244



Juvenile Justice System Disposition Definitions

Disposition	Definition
Diversion/ Informal	A type of directive from a juvenile department, such as a formal accountability agreement under ORS 419C.230, requiring a youth to complete certain conditions or participate in an authorized Diversion program under ORS 419C.255, for the purpose of providing consequences and reformation, (e.g. youth court, mediation, crime prevention program, substance abuse education or treatment).
Formal Sanction	After adjudication, conditions are imposed on a youth that, when completed, the allegation is closed and the youth is not supervised; (e.g. restitution, community service, 8 days detention).
County Probation	After adjudication, the youth offender is ordered by the court to a period of probation with certain conditions consistent with recognized juvenile court practice. (ORS 419C.446)
OYA Commitment (two types)	After adjudication, the court orders commitment of a youth to the legal custody of the Youth Authority for either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • care, residential placement, and supervision in addition to probation - (419C.478); or • placement in a youth correctional facility – (419C.495)
OYA Probation	After adjudication, the youth offender is placed on probation, and committed to the legal custody of OYA for care, placement and supervision. (ORS 419C.478)
OYA Close Custody Juvenile	After adjudication, the court orders commitment of a youth to the legal custody of OYA for placement in a youth correctional facility. OYA manages its juvenile close custody population with categories of beds: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Public Safety Reserve – a category of beds in youth correctional facilities that are reserved for the most serious offenders.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Discretionary Bed Allocation – A category of beds in youth correctional facilities reserved for offenders not in the PSR or in the legal custody of DOC. Each county will be allocated a percentage of the total number of DBA beds based on a formula agreed to jointly by the OYA and the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors' Association (OJDDA).</p>
OYA Close Custody DOC M11	The youth is convicted in adult court of a Mandatory Minimum Sentence (BM11) offense and sentenced to the Department of Corrections. The youth is placed in a youth correctional facility to serve all or part of the sentence and may be transferred to adult prison at some time in the future.
OYA Close Custody DOC M11 Reduced	The youth is convicted in adult court of a Mandatory Minimum Sentence (BM11) offense and sentenced to the Department of Corrections and the youth is placed in a youth correctional facility. However, due to the specific charge defined by statute, the judge has utilized sentencing guidelines to determine the sentence rather than imposing the strict mandatory minimum BM11 sentence. The youth may or may not serve the entire sentence in a youth correctional facility and may be transferred to adult prison at some time in the future.
OYA Close Custody DOC Waived	After Waiver to an adult court for a non-BM11 offense, the youth is convicted and sentenced to the Department of Corrections for a duration of time and placed in a youth correctional facility. The youth may or may not serve the entire sentence in a youth correctional facility and may be transferred to adult prison at some time in the future. The original charge may have been a Mandatory Minimum BM11 offense, but the conviction is for an offense eligible for waiver, or the youth is waived as part of a plea agreement.
Waiver/Automatic Transfer	Dispositions used by county juvenile departments to close referrals that are being transferred to adult court for processing. Waived includes referrals transferred by a juvenile court after a formal waiver hearing as well as blanket waivers to municipal and traffic court. Automatic transfers are referrals charged by the District Attorney that qualify for an automatic transfer to adult court (BM11 offenses).