



Governor's Re-entry Council, Steering Committee Minutes – Meeting # 27 – April 6, 2011

Steering Committee Members Attending: Paula Bauer, Cindy D. Booth, Martin Burrows, Mark Cadotte, Debra Giard, Ginger Martin, Tom McClellan, Stephanie Miles, Jerry Moore, Pegge McGuire, Fariborz Pakseresht, Mark Royal, Paul Solomon, Scott Taylor, Patrick Vance,

Guests: Kimberly Allain, Megan Churchill, Doug Cooper, Mary Liedtke, Tim Murphy, Anne O'Malley, Veronica Sheffield

Item	Discussion	Action
Welcome and Introductions		
Review of Minutes from the February 2, 2011 Meeting	Copies of the draft minutes were e-mailed for review by all members. There were no edits or changes noted.	
Announcements and Updates from Members	<p>Ginger Martin began with a brief explanation of SB 416 (original version attached), which is a diversion from prison for certain offenders: non-violent, multi-property and a few crimes involving drugs. This bill is not specifically re-entry related; however, the one main issue of interest is a targeted group of offenders who have presumptive prison sentences and the sentencing guidelines grid would allow a judge to divert them from prison to probation. This would be a prison bed reduction and re-investment in community corrections. It has gotten broad support and there are many details that remain to be worked out.</p> <p>DOC met recently with a group named Helping Hands from the Astoria area. They have been around for a number of years and want to expand their transitional housing capacity. Because increasing housing has been a goal of the Re-entry Council, Max Williams and Ms. Martin told the representatives from Helping Hands that they would put them in touch with some people who could assist them in creating a plan they could use to expand their transitional housing.</p> <p>Patrick Vance attended an NIC webinar with one segment on Corrections Pharmaceutical Management and several states are experimenting with combined purchasing programs that allow the jail systems and the states to participate together. In Oregon, a similar kind of agency is being created legislatively now. It was interesting to learn that there is a national dialog and that several states have successful programs in place. Mr. Vance will bring more information to the committee as more is published.</p> <p>Cindy Booth gave a brief update on the institution employment kiosks. This began as a partnership between the DOC and the Employment Department with stand-alone computer kiosks with access to specific Employment Department information prior to release. DOC worked with the Employment Department to learn more about the filtering software</p>	

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	<p>that is used and DOC now has one stand-alone computer in each DOC institution with internet access to 17 websites. Each of these computers will be managed to the same set of approved websites. List attached. A process is in place to review additional websites to ensure manageability with the filtering software and loaded centrally for access statewide. This accomplishment is directly the result of the Re-entry Council.</p> <p>Ms. Martin said there is a House Bill #3309 (attached) sponsored by Re-entry Council member Representative Kevin Cameron and Marion County Commissioner Janet Carlson that establishes a work program.</p>	
<p>Oregon Incarceration-based Workforce Development Programs: OYA Vocational Programs</p>	<p>Paula Bauer distributed a handout and highlighted the most important points in her PowerPoint presentation (attached).</p>	
<p>Status Report: State Issued Identification at Release</p>	<p>Cindy Booth briefly explained the project she and Mary Liedtke have been working on which is to develop a procedure to provide a driver license or ID card via the "valid with previous photo" method. This can be used by an inmate to renew their driver license or ID card or obtain a new ID card when there is a photograph on file with the DMV that is not older than 9 years and 2 months. Prior to this method being put into action, DMV must have an Oregon Administrative Rule in place that documents the authority, purpose and policy or the OAR. The DOC must submit to DMV 90 days prior to the release date the following certified documentation: proof of a verifiable Social Security number, legal name, proof of legal status, proof of date of birth and a DOC photograph with the SID number of the inmate. The facial recognition software at the DMV will compare the photo on file and the DOC provided photo to confirm the photos are of the same individual. DOC will also certify the address at which the person will be residing post-release. The documents will be submitted in batches twice a month along with the processing fees through the secure document transport process of the Department of Administrative Services. There is a requirement by DMV that those 50 years of age and older when their license is up for renewal submit to a vision screening or have a form signed by an ophthalmologist or optometrist included with the other documents. An alternative is to have the person apply for an ID card with the knowledge that once they are released they can go to the DMV office, take the vision screening there and get their driver license. Research revealed very few inmates would be impacted by the required vision screening.</p> <p>DMV/DOC are also taking up to 10 inmates each month with the appropriate documents to a DMV office and obtaining their ID cards. This process began as a pilot project at the Oregon State Penitentiary Minimum facility. That facility was closed and the project moved to Santiam Correctional Institution and a second program was initiated at the Deer Ridge Correctional Institution in Madras. Since the inception of the pilot project in March 2009, 112 inmates have been provided with a DMV issued ID card and the department spent \$4,360. Ms. Booth then provided a handout (attached) with the 2011 schedule of DMV trips for the two institutions and a thank you note received from a participant.</p> <p>Ms. Booth then described the field trip process that is provided for those inmates who have been incarcerated for</p>	

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	<p>longer than 10 years, have no support system in the community and usually have high needs in connection with release. The field trip is a supervised trip within 2 weeks of release that includes the transition coordinator from the institution or the release counselor, the parole officer and the transport officer. The field trip is done when agreed to by the community corrections office, the institution and the assistant director for operations. There is a written schedule of events which can include a visit to the parole officer's office, use of a debit card, a meal in a restaurant, shopping for clothing for release, instructions and a visit to an ATM, visit to the mental health and/or health care provider's office (if needed), grocery store, mentors and after-care service providers. Inmates in special housing may received transition information from the transition coordinator in the housing unit and are evaluated for field trips. Most referrals come from the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision when the release date is determined. So far this year there were three field trips, two inmates declined and three others are scheduled sometime before July.</p>	
<p>Results: Sex Offender Barriers to Re-entry Survey</p>	<p>Ms. Martin distributed the results from the council members of the Sex Offender Re-entry Priorities survey (attached). There were two suggestions written in by a parole officer who has a sex offender caseload and attended the Council meeting. The question then asked was, which would the steering committee target and Ms. Martin suggested the acronym SMART, meaning Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and (within a) Timeline, be used in determining the answer. She also explained that the suggestion with the second most votes: "Isolation in prison and long prison stays..." would not be attainable for the council at this time because this would require a major change in Measure 11. Ms. Martin also clarified that most of the issues on the list are conditions of supervision and not statute based.</p> <p>Discussion developed the suggestion to address the "One size fits all" issue from two different sides. One way would address the conditions of supervision and restrictions put on people and develop a more individualized plan at the beginning of their supervision, including the issues of social support and predatory designation. The second way to target the same issue would be to develop a way to discuss sex offenders in order to change the perception that every sex offender is the same and merits the same treatment by society.</p>	
<p>Re-entry Presentation</p>	<p>Patrick Vance introduced Tim Murphy, Executive Director of Bridgeway Recovery Services in Salem, which is a substance abuse and mental health treatment provider with a residential component. They have contracts with local community corrections offices and is the treatment provider for the Marion County Drug Court. They do have a youth substance abuse treatment program, which is paid for by Oregon Health Plan. They have detoxification programs for all drugs and alcohol and do gambling treatment, which is fully funded by the State Lottery. They have been in existence for 30 years. Mr. Murphy wants people to know that treatment works. Not all treatment works for everyone. Treatment should match the individual's needs. Substance abuse assessment alone is not enough. Bridgeway Services provides substance abuse assessments as well as health and mental health assessments.</p> <p>Patrick Vance introduced Veronica Sheffield, who talked about her involvement with Re-entry Healthcare: MVP Health Authority. The physicians in the organization run the volunteer organization Project Access and Med Assist, which both provide urgent/acute care through free clinics to uninsured individuals. As of 2009, the two organizations have provided over \$14 million in free care and prescriptions. There is also a Moms program for pregnant women in jail and provide wrap-around services to those women upon release.</p> <p>Ms. Martin asked if this can be done elsewhere. Ms. Sheffield said, in Marion County, the physicians run the program and work closely with the county health department and the county jail. There are multiple programs to coordinate</p>	

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	across multiple systems. Others doing the same kinds of programs depends on what the small community health plans are able to integrate. Mr. Vance added that the Marion/Polk Medical Society has a long history with and understanding of the world of managed care, which is extremely beneficial to the work of Project Access and Med-Assist.	
Next Meeting	The next meeting is scheduled on May 4, 2011.	

76th OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY--2011 Regular Session

NOTE: Matter within { + braces and plus signs + } in an amended section is new. Matter within { - braces and minus signs - } is existing law to be omitted. New sections are within { + braces and plus signs + } .

LC 2562

Senate Bill 416

Printed pursuant to Senate Interim Rule 213.28 by order of the President of the Senate in conformance with presession filing rules, indicating neither advocacy nor opposition on the part of the President (at the request of Senate Interim Committee on Judiciary)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure as introduced.

Authorizes court to impose probation with intensive supervision under certain circumstances when person convicted of certain drug or property crimes.

Authorizes Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to make grants to counties in order to provide services to offenders sentenced to intensive probation or offenders on parole or post-prison supervision determined to be at high risk to reoffend.

Appropriates moneys from General Fund to commission for grants.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to crime; creating new provisions; amending ORS 137.717 and 475.933; and appropriating money.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. { + (1) When a court sentences a person who is otherwise subject to a sentence described in subsection (2) of this section, the court may impose a downward dispositional departure in accordance with the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission if the court finds:

(a) That a sentence of probation with intensive supervision would better serve the foundational principles of criminal law described in section 15, Article I of the Oregon Constitution; and

(b) Substantial and compelling reasons to impose a sentence of probation.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section applies to:

(a) A person who is subject to a presumptive sentence described in ORS 137.717 or 475.933; and

(b) A person who is subject to a presumptive sentence of more than 12 months under the sentencing guidelines grid of the commission, if the offense for which the person is sentenced is classified as a level 8 or lower on the crime seriousness scale of the sentencing guidelines grid.

(3) When the court imposes a downward dispositional departure sentence under this section, the supervisory authority as defined in ORS 144.087 shall subject the person to intensive supervision for the full period of the person's probation.

(4) The Department of Corrections, in consultation with local supervisory authorities, shall adopt rules establishing methods of intensive supervision for persons sentenced to probation under this section. + }

SECTION 2. { + (1) The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission shall make grants to counties for the purpose of providing the services described in subsection (2) of this section to persons who:

(a) Are sentenced to probation under section 1 of this 2011 Act; and

(b) Who are on post-prison supervision and are at a high risk to reoffend, as determined by a risk assessment tool adopted by the commission by rule.

(2) A county is eligible for a grant under this section if the county is able to demonstrate a current or future ability to provide, at a readily accessible location or by streamlined referral, assistance to persons described in subsection (1) of this section who have any of the following needs:

- (a) Alcohol and drug assessment and treatment;
- (b) Case management;
- (c) Food and clothing;
- (d) Housing;
- (e) Employment;
- (f) State identification;
- (g) Transportation;
- (h) Benefits application;
- (i) Parole and probation officer contacts;
- (j) Family and community support;
- (k) Medical, dental and mental health evaluation and referral;
- (L) Cognitive behavioral therapy;
- (m) Financial and computer literacy;
- (n) Referral for faith-based mentoring;
- (o) Legal consultation; or
- (p) Education and training programs.

(3) Grants described in this section shall be made from funds appropriated to the commission for that purpose. An award of grant moneys under this section must be used to pay the cost of a service described in subsection (2) of this section or to reimburse a service provider for the provision of the service. + }

SECTION 3. { + The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission shall contract with a qualified independent person or organization to conduct a scientifically valid evaluation of the grant program described in section 2 of this 2011 Act. All state agencies and persons participating in the programs shall cooperate fully in conducting the evaluation. The evaluation shall determine whether the grant program is effective in reducing recidivism. The

evaluation shall begin no later than January 1, 2012, and regular progress reports shall be provided to the commission every six months. A final report shall be provided by the commission to the Legislative Assembly not later than January 1, 2013. + }

SECTION 4. { + There is appropriated to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission for the biennium beginning July 1, 2011, out of the General Fund, the amount of \$___ for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 2 of this 2011 Act. + }

SECTION 5. ORS 137.717, as amended by section 11, chapter 660, Oregon Laws 2009, is amended to read:

137.717. (1) When a court sentences a person convicted of:

(a) Aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057, burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225, robbery in the third degree under ORS 164.395, identity theft under ORS 165.800 or aggravated identity theft under ORS 165.803, the presumptive sentence is 24 months of incarceration, unless the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a longer presumptive sentence, if the person has:

(A) A previous conviction for aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057, burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225, robbery in the third degree under ORS 164.395, robbery in the second degree under ORS 164.405, robbery in the first degree under ORS 164.415 or aggravated identity theft under ORS 165.803;

(B) Two or more previous convictions for any combination of the crimes listed in subsection (2) of this section; or

(C) A previous conviction for a crime listed in subsection (2) of this section, if the current crime of conviction was committed while the defendant was on supervision for the previous conviction or less than three years after the date the defendant completed the period of supervision for the previous conviction.

(b) Theft in the first degree under ORS 164.055, unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135, mail theft or receipt of stolen mail under ORS 164.162, burglary in the second degree under ORS 164.215, criminal mischief in the first degree under ORS 164.365, computer crime under ORS 164.377, forgery in the first degree under ORS 165.013, criminal possession of a forged instrument in the first degree under ORS 165.022, fraudulent use of a credit card under ORS 165.055 (4)(b), possession of a stolen vehicle under ORS 819.300 or trafficking in stolen vehicles under ORS 819.310, the presumptive sentence is 18 months of incarceration, unless the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a longer presumptive sentence, if the person has:

(A) A previous conviction for aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057, unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135, burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225, robbery in the third degree under ORS 164.395, robbery in the second degree under ORS 164.405, robbery in the first degree under ORS 164.415, possession of a stolen vehicle under ORS 819.300, trafficking in stolen vehicles under ORS 819.310 or aggravated identity theft under ORS 165.803;

(B) Two or more previous convictions for any combination of the crimes listed in subsection (2) of this section; or

(C) A previous conviction for a crime listed in subsection (2) of this section, if the current crime of conviction was committed

while the defendant was on supervision for the previous conviction or less than three years after the date the defendant completed the period of supervision for the previous conviction.

(2) The crimes to which subsection (1) of this section applies are:

- (a) Theft in the second degree under ORS 164.045;
- (b) Theft in the first degree under ORS 164.055;
- (c) Aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057;
- (d) Unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135;
- (e) Mail theft or receipt of stolen mail under ORS 164.162;
- (f) Burglary in the second degree under ORS 164.215;
- (g) Burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225;
- (h) Criminal mischief in the second degree under ORS 164.354;
- (i) Criminal mischief in the first degree under ORS 164.365;
- (j) Computer crime under ORS 164.377;
- (k) Forgery in the second degree under ORS 165.007;
- (L) Forgery in the first degree under ORS 165.013;
- (m) Criminal possession of a forged instrument in the second degree under ORS 165.017;
- (n) Criminal possession of a forged instrument in the first degree under ORS 165.022;
- (o) Fraudulent use of a credit card under ORS 165.055;
- (p) Identity theft under ORS 165.800;
- (q) Possession of a stolen vehicle under ORS 819.300;
- (r) Trafficking in stolen vehicles under ORS 819.310; and
- (s) Any attempt to commit a crime listed in this subsection.

(3)(a) A presumptive sentence described in subsection (1) of this section shall be increased by two months for each previous conviction the person has that:

(A) Was for any of the crimes listed in subsection (1) or (2) of this section; and

(B) Was not used as a predicate for the presumptive sentence described in subsection (1) of this section.

(b) Previous convictions may not increase a presumptive sentence described in subsection (1) of this section by more than 12 months under this subsection.

(4) The court may impose a sentence other than the sentence provided by subsection (1) or (3) of this section if the court imposes:

(a) A longer term of incarceration that is otherwise required or authorized by law; or

(b) A departure sentence authorized by the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission based upon findings of substantial and compelling reasons. Unless the law or the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission allow for imposition of a longer sentence, the maximum departure allowed for a person sentenced under this subsection is double the presumptive sentence provided in subsection (1) or (3) of this section.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (4)(b) of this section, the court may not sentence a person under subsection (4) of this section to a term of incarceration that exceeds the period of time described in ORS 161.605.

(6) The court shall sentence a person under this section to at least the presumptive sentence described in subsection (1) or (3) of this section, unless the parties stipulate otherwise { + , the

court imposes a sentence under the provisions of section 1 of this 2011 Act + } or the court finds that:

(a) The person was not on probation, parole or post-prison supervision for a crime listed in subsection (1) of this section at the time of the commission of the current crime of conviction;

(b) The person has not previously received a downward departure from a presumptive sentence for a crime listed in subsection (1) of this section;

(c) The harm or loss caused by the crime is not greater than usual for that type of crime; and

(d) In consideration of the nature of the offense and the harm to the victim, a downward departure will:

(A) Increase public safety;

(B) Enhance the likelihood that the person will be rehabilitated; and

(C) Not unduly reduce the appropriate punishment.

(7)(a) For a crime committed on or after November 1, 1989, a conviction is considered to have occurred upon the pronouncement of sentence in open court. However, when sentences are imposed for two or more convictions arising out of the same conduct or criminal episode, none of the convictions is considered to have occurred prior to any of the other convictions arising out of the same conduct or criminal episode.

(b) For a crime committed prior to November 1, 1989, a conviction is considered to have occurred upon the pronouncement in open court of a sentence or upon the pronouncement in open court of the suspended imposition of a sentence.

(8) For purposes of this section, previous convictions must be proven pursuant to ORS 137.079.

(9) As used in this section:

(a) 'Downward departure' means a downward dispositional departure or a downward durational departure under the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.

(b) 'Previous conviction' includes:

(A) Convictions occurring before, on or after July 1, 2003; and

(B) Convictions entered in any other state or federal court for comparable offenses.

SECTION 6. ORS 475.933 is amended to read:

475.933. (1) { + Except as otherwise provided in section 1 of this 2011 Act, + } when a court sentences a person convicted of a crime listed in subsection (2) of this section, the court may not impose a sentence of optional probation or grant a downward dispositional departure or a downward durational departure under the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission if the person has a previous conviction for any of the crimes listed in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The crimes to which subsection (1) of this section applies are:

(a) Manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance, other than marijuana, under ORS 475.840 (1);

(b) Creation or delivery of a counterfeit substance, other than marijuana, under ORS 475.840 (2);

(c) Manufacture or delivery of heroin under ORS 475.846, 475.848, 475.850 or 475.852;

(d) Manufacture or delivery of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine under ORS 475.866, 475.868, 475.870 or 475.872;

(e) Manufacture or delivery of cocaine under ORS 475.876, 475.878, 475.880 or 475.882;

(f) Manufacture or delivery of methamphetamine under ORS 475.886, 475.888, 475.890 or 475.892;

(g) Manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance within 1,000 feet of a school under ORS 475.904;

(h) Delivery of a controlled substance to a person under 18 years of age under ORS 475.906; and

(i) Possession of a precursor substance with intent to manufacture a controlled substance under ORS 475.967.

(3)(a) For a crime committed on or after November 1, 1989, a conviction is considered to have occurred upon the pronouncement in open court of sentence. However, when sentences are imposed for two or more convictions arising out of the same conduct or criminal episode, none of the convictions is considered to have occurred prior to any of the other convictions arising out of the same conduct or criminal episode.

(b) For a crime committed prior to November 1, 1989, a conviction is considered to have occurred upon the pronouncement in open court of a sentence or upon the pronouncement in open court of the suspended imposition of a sentence.

(4) For purposes of this section, previous convictions must be proven pursuant to ORS 137.079.

(5) As used in this section, 'previous conviction' means:

(a) Convictions occurring before, on or after July 1, 2009; and

(b) Convictions entered in any other state or federal court for comparable offenses.

SECTION 7. { + Section 1 of this 2011 Act and the amendments to ORS 137.717 and 475.933 by sections 5 and 6 of this 2011 Act apply to crimes committed on or after the effective date of this 2011 Act. + }

Oregon Department of Corrections (ODOC) Web-based Re-entry Kiosks



Number of Websites

There are a total of 17 websites that can now be accessed using this equipment. These sites include the following:

- Employment Department Website (OREGON.gov)
- Department of Human Services (DHS) Website (OREGON.gov)
- Free Application for Federal Financial Aid (FAFSA) Website
- Career Information System (CIS) Website
- AnnualCreditReport.com
- Central City Concern Website
- Project Clean Slate Website
- HousingConnections.org
- Chemeketa Community College Research Database
- Community Action Partnership of Oregon
- DD214 Website
- US Department of Veterans Affairs Website
- Lane County Resources Website
- Marion County Resources Website
- Oregon Prescription Drug Program
- Selective Services Website
- Oregon Department of Veterans' Affairs Website

Equipment Capabilities

The tasks that can be completed through the use of each website are detailed as follows:

Employment Department Website: Users are able to enter their iMatch Skills, thereby creating a profile that can be printed for future use or made available to employers to view online. This profile contains general contact information, a comprehensive breakdown of the user's vocational skills, and a well-formatted résumé. Users are also able to search the available jobs database.

Department of Human Services (DHS) Website: Users are able to locate local DHS offices, as well as access and submit Oregon Health Plan (OHP) Reservation List Request forms and food stamp applications in a variety of languages, including English, Spanish, Russian, and Vietnamese. Users are also able to access emergency shelter information and an A&D Provider Directory.

Free Application for Federal Financial Aid (FAFSA) Website: Users are able to access, complete and submit their FAFSA, check the status of their submitted FAFSA, and obtain their Student Aid Report (SAR). Users are also able to search for the federal school codes required to complete and submit their FAFSA.

Career Information System (CIS) Website: Users “sign in to CIS for Internet.” Allows users to research career related information

AnnualCreditReport.com: Users are able to view and print their credit report from any of the three credit bureaus (i.e., Equifax, TransUnion, and Experian).

Project Clean Slate: Users are able to access, complete, and submit the Project Clean Slate pre-application form. This program helps with fees and fines accumulated in Multnomah County that may inhibit the user’s ability to obtain their drivers license.

HousingConnections.org: Users are able to search for emergency, transitional, and permanent housing in the Portland Metro area. Users are also able to find resources that aid in household repairs, financial assistance for rent, and household goods, as well as access a “housing calculator” that gives them an idea of how much a person should be spending on rent and utilities based on the number of people in their household and their net monthly income.

Chemeketa Community College Research Database: Current Chemeketa Community College Students are able to access any combination of 24 different research databases in order to aid them in academic research.

Central City Concern Website: Connects Multnomah County residents with housing programs and substance abuse treatment for people who suffer from substance abuse, mental illness, and those who are homeless and very low income.

Community Action Partnership of Oregon: CAPO comprises 18 member organizations that work to eradicate poverty in Oregon. Currently access to this site is limited.

DD214: Allows veterans to apply for and access military records at eVetRecs.

Department of Veterans Affairs Website (ODVA): where veterans can learn about available resources for housing, treatment, employment, preventative services and available benefits.

Lane County Resources: United Way of Lane County 2-1-1 informational website that allows users to research a database of available resources and supportive agencies existing in Lane County.

Marion County Website: The Marion County website is designed to give users access to a wide range of community resources.

Oregon Prescription Drug Program: Allows users to file the application to become a member of the OPDP purchasing consortium to gain access to discount prescriptions upon release.

Selective Service Website: Allows users to access the Selective Service System where they can register, check registration status, or file a Request for Status Information Letter. This resource often works in conjunction with FAFSA for users who have never registered with Selective Service.

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LC 3808

House Bill 3309

Sponsored by Representative CAMERON

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure as introduced.

Directs Department of Corrections to establish on-the-job training program for ex-offenders. Allows department or county to enter into agreements with public or private employers to provide training. Directs department to report to Seventy-seventh Legislative Assembly.

Sunsets January 2, 2014.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to prisoner reentry; and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. { + (1) As used in this section:

(a) 'Employer' means a public or private employer.

(b) 'Ex-offender' means an individual released from a Department of Corrections institution as defined in ORS 421.005 or under the supervision of a county community corrections program.

(2) The Department of Corrections shall establish an on-the-job training program for ex-offenders as a pilot program.

(3) The intent of the on-the-job training program is to provide training opportunities for ex-offenders who need training to secure employment and for employed ex-offenders who are assessed as needing additional training to advance in their jobs or to prevent job loss.

(4) The department shall provide grants to and enter into agreements with counties that will be responsible for carrying out on-the-job training for ex-offenders.

(5) The department or a county may enter into agreements with employers who agree to provide on-the-job training to ex-offenders who are or will be engaged in productive work with the employer in a job that:

(a) Provides knowledge or skills essential to the full and adequate performance of the job; and

(b) Is limited in duration as appropriate to the occupation for which the ex-offender is being trained, taking into account the content of the training and the prior work experience of the ex-offender.

(6)(a) Each employer that enters into an agreement with a county or the department has responsibility for hiring, compensating and training ex-offenders covered by agreements entered into with a county or the department.

(b) The department or a county shall reimburse an employer based on the wage rate of the ex-offender for the extraordinary costs of providing the training and additional supervision related to the training.

(c) A county may designate a nonprofit organization, staffing agency, community college or other qualified entity to manage the on-the-job training for ex-offenders for the county.

(7) The department shall apply the following policies in implementing the on-the-job training program:

(a) There must be an assessment of each ex-offender enrolled in the program to determine whether the ex-offender has the necessary work experience or occupational training to meet a potential employer's minimum employment requirements or has special needs that may be a barrier to obtaining or retaining employment.

(b) The on-the-job training must be reasonably expected to last at least one year and provide at least 20 hours of work per week.

(8) Trainee retention for each employer shall be reviewed at least annually to determine whether the employer's performance meets the requirements of 20 C.F.R. 663.700(b).

(9)(a) The department shall adopt rules necessary to implement and administer the on-the-job training program.

(b) The rules shall be consistent with the applicable requirements of the federal Workforce Investment Act.

(10) The department may seek funding through grants and other means to carry out the on-the-job training program for ex-offenders established under this section.

(11) Not later than April 1, 2013, the department shall report to the Seventy-seventh Legislative Assembly in the manner provided in ORS 192.245 on the performance results of the on-the-job training program. + }

SECTION 2. { + (1) Section 1 of this 2011 Act becomes operative on the effective date of the rule described in subsection (2)(b) of this section.

(2) The Department of Corrections:

(a) May adopt rules or take any other action before section 1 of this 2011 Act becomes operative that is necessary to enable the department to exercise, on or after the date that section 1 of this 2011 Act becomes operative, all the duties, functions and powers conferred on the department by section 1 of this 2011 Act.

(b) Shall adopt a rule indicating that the department has received federal funding, a grant or a legislative appropriation that is sufficient to enable the department to carry out the provisions of section 1 of this 2011 Act.

(c) Shall notify Legislative Counsel when the rule described in paragraph (b) of this subsection is adopted. + }

SECTION 3. { + Section 1 of this 2011 Act is repealed on

January 2, 2014. + }

SECTION 4. { + This 2011 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2011 Act takes effect on its passage. + }

Oregon Youth Authority Career and Education Services

Preparing Youth for the Future
2011



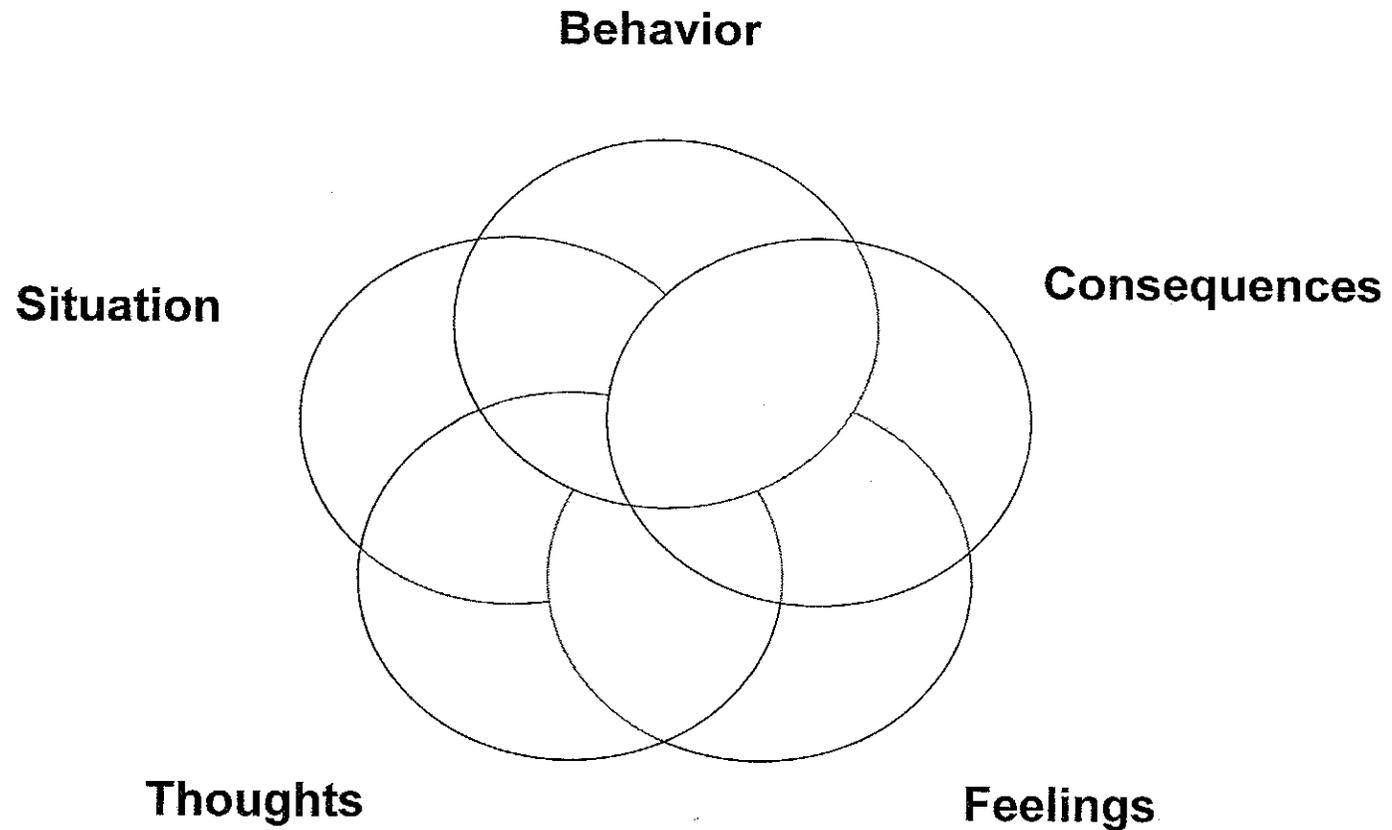


OYA's Mission:

To protect the public and reduce crime by holding youth offenders accountable and providing opportunities for reformation in safe environments

- Case Planning identifies treatment targets
- Treatment focuses on thinking, beliefs, behaviors, and skills youth need to become productive, crime-free members of society
- Youth develop 'competency' through interventions designed to help them learn and practice the identified skills

The Cognitive-Behavioral Model



The Four Quarter Group

First Quarter

- Review homework
- Recognize successes
- Discuss difficulties
- Introduce new concepts

Second Quarter

- Present the skill
- Demonstrate the skill
- Break it down into 'steps'
(pre-teach the concepts)
- Assess for understanding

Third Quarter

- Practice the skill
- Activities and exercises
- Provide feedback
- Practice some more

Fourth Quarter

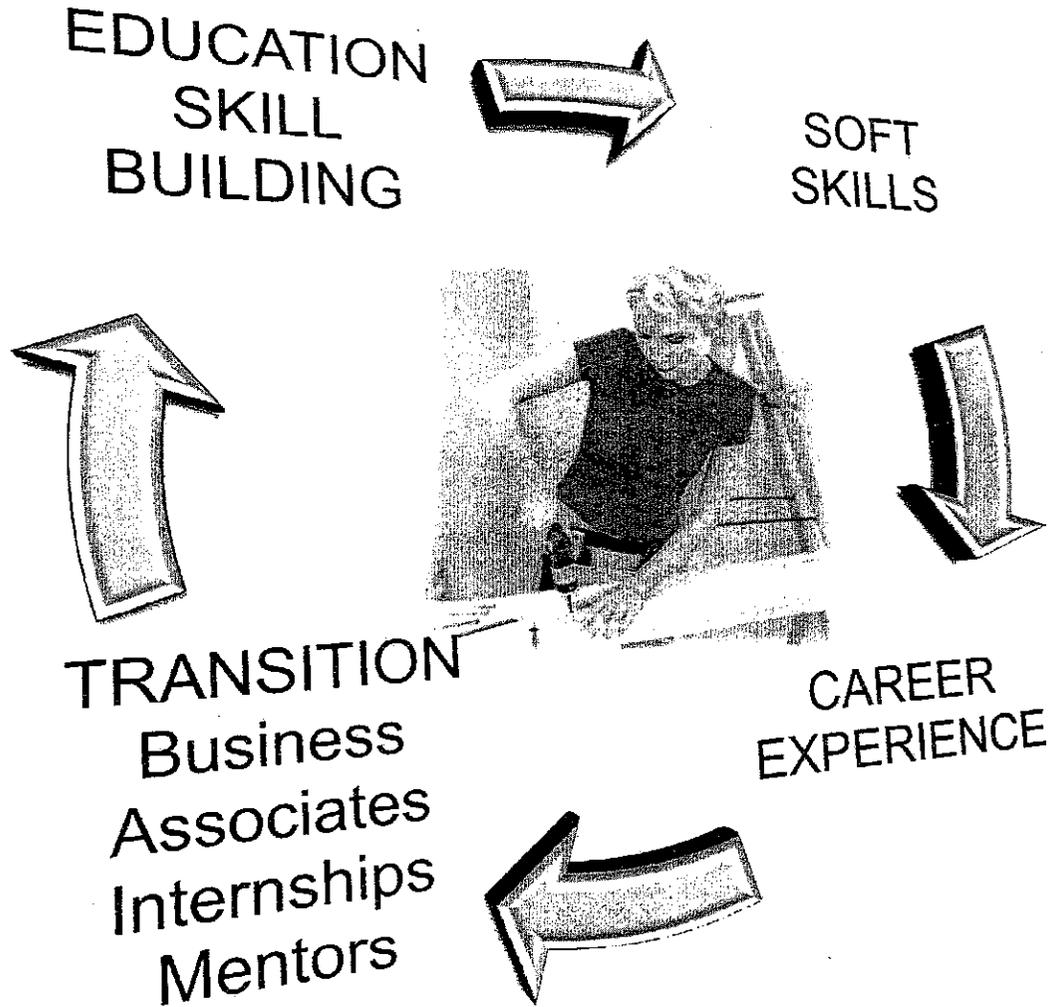
- Practice, practice, practice!
- Review
- Assign homework
- Assess for understanding

Setting the course



- Research indicates that one of the top intervention types for youth preparing for community reentry is multiple services to support employability, including:
 - Career and Education Assessment
 - Career training and skill oriented technical education
 - Job placement: focusing on personality traits and educational and career interests and aptitudes
 - Soft skills: social skills, interpersonal relationships, and personal responsibility
 - Youth transition services to support employment, including job coaching, support getting started (tools, equipment, clothing, etc.)

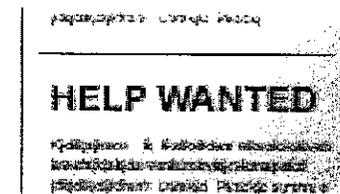
Building for transition



Career Information System (CIS) Career Planning and Assessment



- A relevant state-based internet accessible resource for career decisions and successful transitions regardless of youth location
- CIS offers comprehensive information about occupations and industries, postsecondary programs and schools, and financial aid, connecting career options to the paths for reaching them
- CIS provides career exploration tools and planning components that are incorporated into different learning programs
- CIS software and materials are used in schools, colleges, workforce agencies, and private businesses to support the career development of their students, clients, and employees
- Link: <http://oregoncis.uoregon.edu>



Process Steps

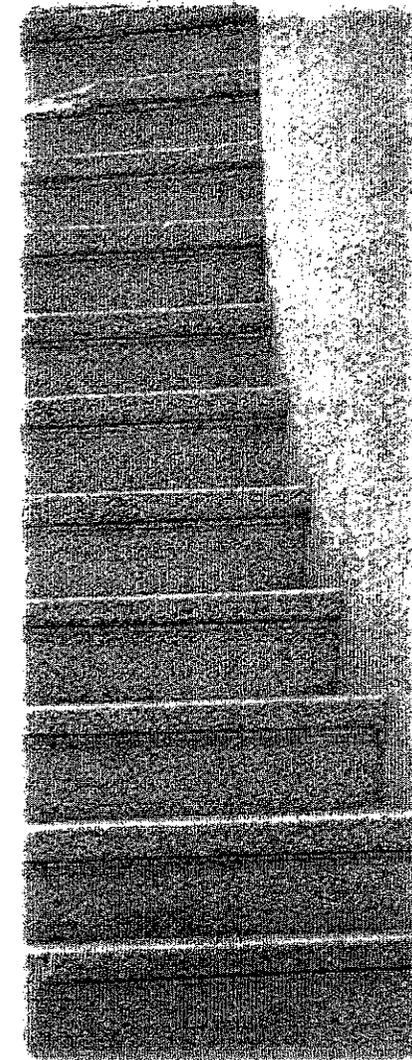
Youth begin the process of education and vocational assessments as soon as they leave intake and go to a long term living unit in the facilities

CIS portfolios are developed, including the assessment results, education plans and records of education and work histories to prepare job applications and resumes

Portfolios can be modified at any time

CIS provides financial training for youth—youth can explore whether the job they are interested in will support them in the community they wish to live in

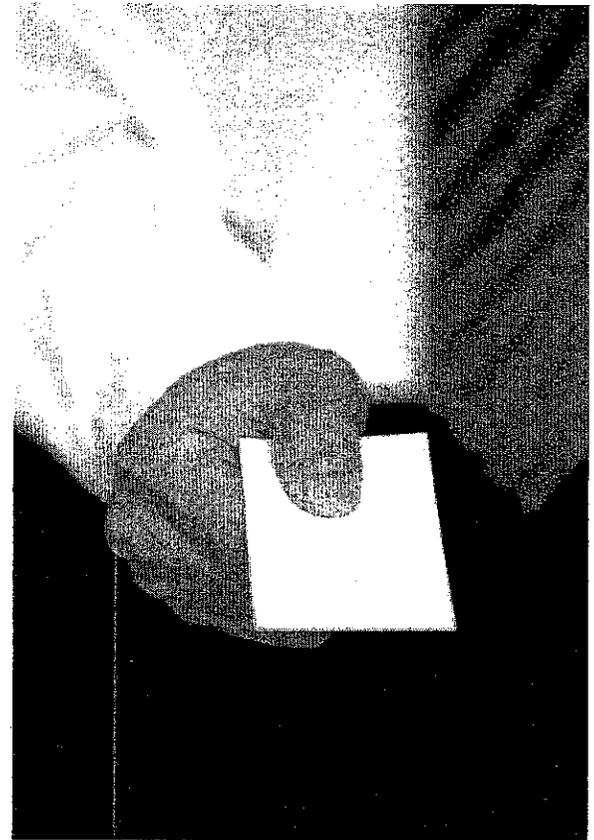
CIS is available to youth for \$14/year and they can maintain their portfolios indefinitely



OYA Education / Career Planning

Partners

- Community Colleges
- Community Businesses Associates
- Tribal Councils
- Oregon Youth Conservation Corps
- BOLI – Apprenticeship Council
- Oregon Department of Education
- YCEP Schools staff/principals
- VESOY Contractors
- Federal Department of Education
- Department of Corrections
- State Agencies
- OYA staff, youth and families
- Mentors



Oak Creek Youth Correctional Facility Young Women's Transition Program

- Microsoft Certification / Community College
- Culinary Program / Community College
- Community College – qualifying youth
- Onsite - Coffee kiosk / business operations
- Horticulture – green house operations
- Maintenance and construction
- Animal Welfare /Care / Training



Camp Tillamook

Tillamook Youth Correctional Facility

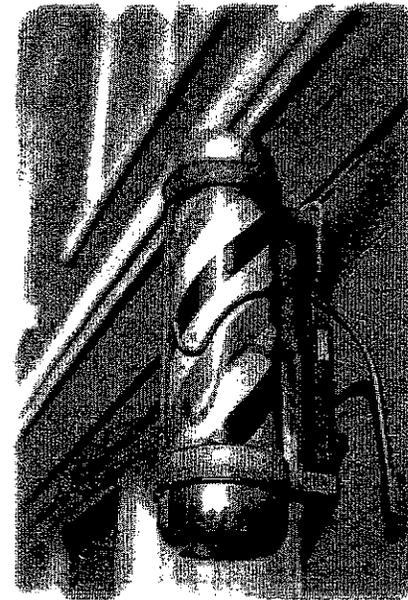
- Food Services
- Technical Career Experience
Tillamook Bay Community College
- Community College – qualifying youth
- Horticulture / Parks Management
- Building Trades
- Computer Aided Graphic Design



MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility Hillcrest Youth Correctional Facility

Barbering Program

- Barbering License
- Community College credit
- Hands on experience
- Utilize: Career Information System
- Transition Barbering Tool Kit



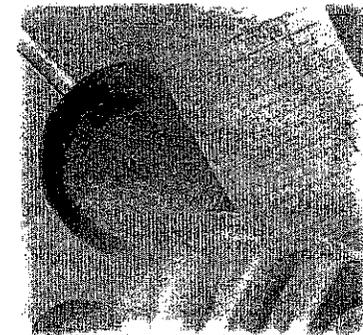
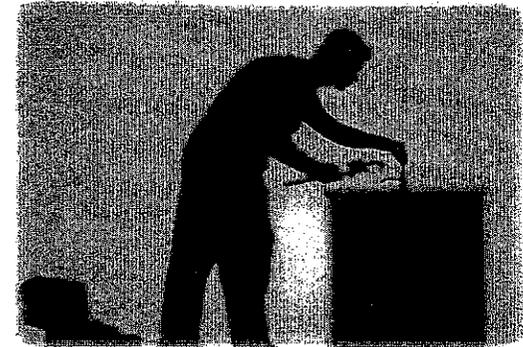
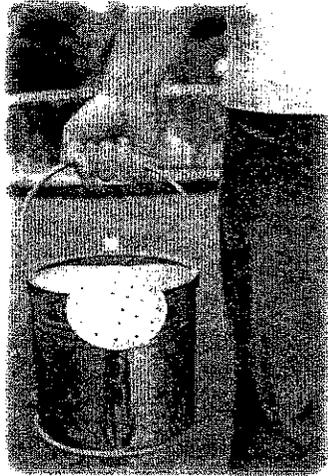
MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility

- Metals and Woods Fabricating Program
- Laundry and Linen Services Program
- Lattice and Woods Program
- Food Services
- Maintenance and grounds
- Plumbing and Electrical
- Design / CAD
- Landscape Design and Maintenance
- Green House operations
- Animal Welfare/Care/Training
- Community College – qualifying youth



Hillcrest Youth Correctional Facility

- Construction Skills
- Metals and Woods Fabricating
- Laundry and Linen Services Program
- Food Services
- Maintenance and grounds
- Plumbing and Electrical
- Design / CAD
- Green House operations
- Community College – qualifying youth



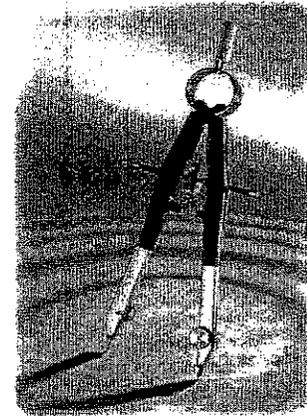
Camp Florence Transition Program

- Community Employment Partners - Examples
 - Radio Broadcasting – Sound mixing
 - Sound Engineer / Production
 - Construction
 - Veterinary Clinic
- College Preparation and classes
- Community College – qualifying youth
- Forestry and Parks Maintenance
- Pilot: Learning Center – Internet Access
- Community Work Program /Transition Planning



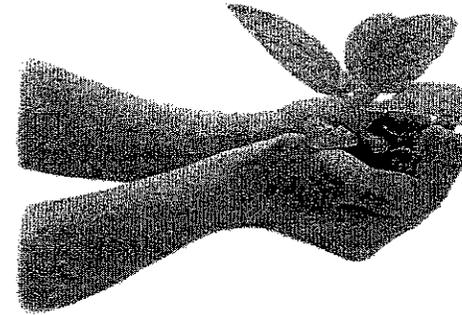
Eastern Youth Correctional Facility

- Community College – qualifying youth
- Woods Program
- Computer Competency
- Canteen – Small Business
- Green Future -Studies on Wind and Solar
- Food Services
- Computer Aided Graphic Design



River Bend Youth Correctional Facility

- Waste Water Treatment Program
- Horticulture / Parks Management
- Green house management and production
- Food Services
- Community College – qualifying youth
- Green Future -Wind and Solar
- Computer Aided Graphic Design / Silk Screening



Rogue Valley Youth Correctional Facility

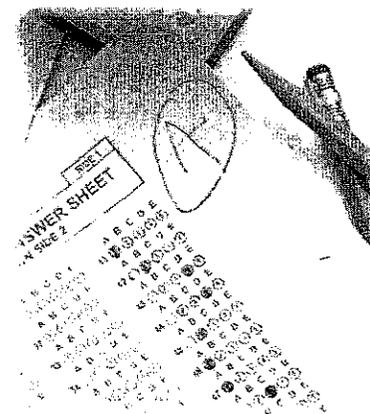
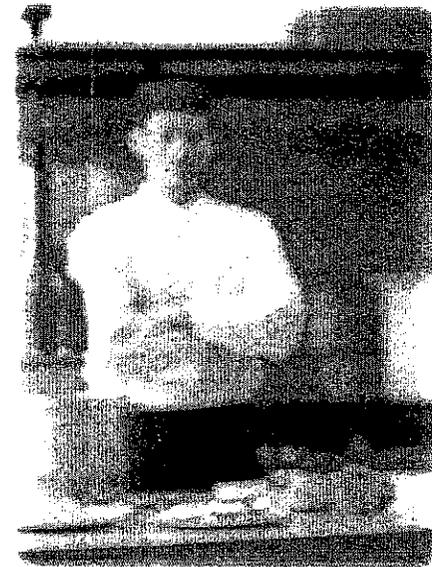


- Computer Assisted Design/Modeling
 - From computer based concept design - 3d modeling and production fabrication
- Woods Program
 - Computer based router – Sign and creative arts designs
- Community College
 - Youth that meet requirements
- Animal Welfare /Care / Training
- Food Services



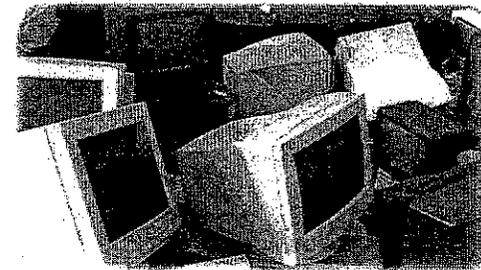
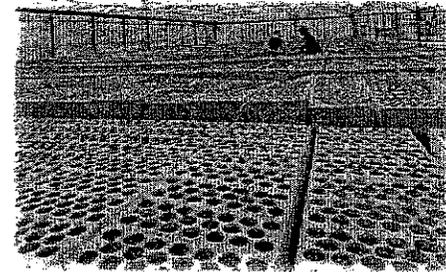
North Coast Youth Correctional Facility

- Food Services
- Grounds and Maintenance
- GED Elective
- Intensive Career Information System Assessment / Career Planning
 - Assess current interests and skills for future employment and /or career planning.



Goals and Vision

- Local Business – Internships/Work Experience
- Horticulture – Master Gardener
- Tribal Partnerships – landscape bulbs
- Landscape Design
- Green Technology
- Recycle Programs
- Computer Recycling / Refurbishing
- Home Energy Assessors



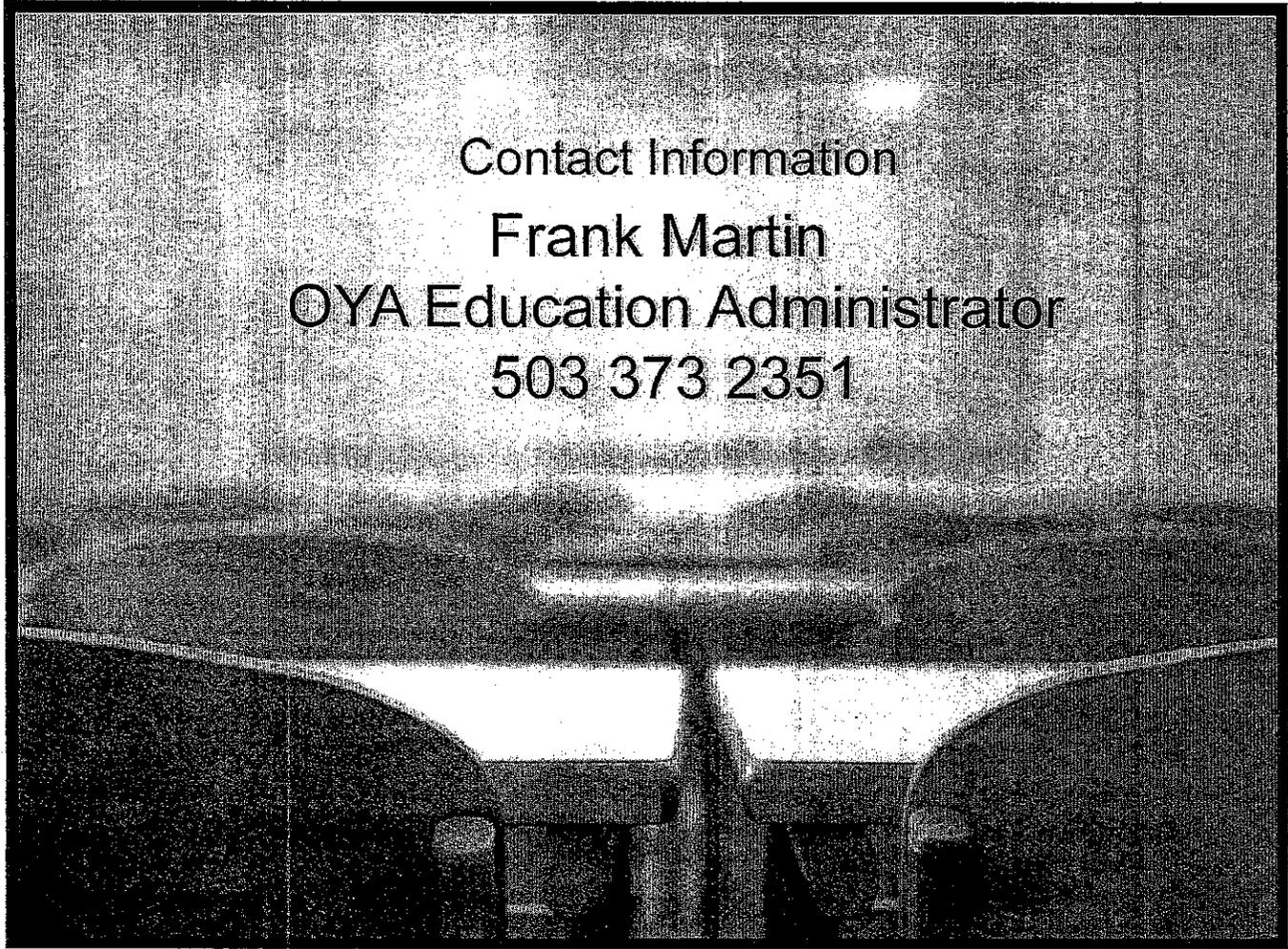
Concept: Vocational Centered Facility

- Graduated Level System including treatment, social skills, academic and vocational achievements
- Staff skills aligned with youth career skill building
- Separation of vocational programming for older youth



Leveraging the Internet and Computer-based Learning





Contact Information

Frank Martin

OYA Education Administrator

503 373 2351

DRCI's inaugural "DMV Trip" was held Tuesday, March 22, 2011

An inmate who participated in the trip wrote to Release Counselor Meredith Allen, the following day. He hand-wrote the thank you, which has been typed, below, to share with you.

March 23, 2011

I just wanted to say thank you for allowing me to participate in the trip to DMV for ID's. Obtaining identification is one of the most difficult obstacles for people getting out of prison and I sincerely hope that your attempt at implementing this program is successful. Doing this has made a difference in negative anticipation of release and replaced it with confidence in a successful transition. There is no need for a reply. I just wanted to let you know that I and the others appreciate this.

Thank you.

Inmate M.E. -- Deer Ridge Correctional Institution (DRCI)

Schedule of 2011 DMV Trips for both Santiam Correctional Institution (SCI)/Mill Creek Correctional Facility (MCCF) in Salem; and Deer Ridge Correctional Institution (DRCI) in Madras:

- February 15
- March 22
- April 19
- May 24
- June 21
- July 19
- August 16
- September 20
- October 18
- November 15
- December 20

Narrowing the Focus: Sex Offender Reentry Priorities

- "One size fits all" approaches to sex offenders (that is, treating all sex offenders the same) which may result in over or under supervision and treatment (9 votes)
- Isolation in prison and long prison stays make adjustment to community living more difficult (5 votes)
- Social support: restrictions on new relationships and community support such as library or church (4 votes)
- Predatory designation is lifetime (4 votes)
- Housing restrictions (4 votes)
- Older or physically handicapped offenders who need residential placement (3 votes)
- Young sex offenders placed on adult supervision (2 votes)
- Victim concerns and supervision restrictions in a home community where there also may be good community support (2 votes)
- Financial: fines, costs of treatment and polygraph, child support (2 votes)
- Restrictions on internet use in an increasingly internet-dependent world (1 vote)

Write in suggestion:

1. Provide a full psychological evaluation before release to determine who is the most dangerous and provide that information to community corrections
2. Inform family and social supports about restrictions, how to be supportive