



Governor's Re-entry Council, Steering Committee Minutes – Meeting # 9 – January 7, 2009

Steering Committee Members Attending: Walt Beglau, Cindy D. Booth, Martin Burrows, Mark Cadotte, Ron Chase, Faye Fagel, Ginger Martin, Tom McClellan, Pegge McGuire, Jerry Moore, Fariborz Pakseresht, Mark Royal, Ross Shepard, Patrick Vance

Guests: Gary Kempker, Paul Solomon

Item	Discussion	Action
Welcome and Introductions		
Review of Minutes from the November 5, 2008 Meeting		Copies were distributed for review at a later date. Members are asked to send corrections/revisions to Denise Taylor.
Measure 57: Impact on Releases and Re-entry	<p>Ms. Martin provided an update on M 57 impacts based on what we know right now, which will evolve through the legislative session and the rule making process. (DOC Briefing Paper attached) The current estimate on prisons is an increase of 1500 inmates by 2012 with 1200 men and 300 women. We expect a disproportionate increase of women to be incarcerated under this law. While the number of women is small, the percentage of women is larger than the percentage of men because women tend to be convicted of the repeat property crimes affected by the measure, such as identity theft. The Governor's budget has the DOC funded at \$57 million for the increase in population, which is about half what the department estimated the fiscal impact would be. DOC has begun looking at where beds can be added without increasing staffing. There will be an initial decrease in the community corrections caseload because most of the affected offenders were getting probation sentences and will now be going to prison. They will eventually come out and the caseload and funding attached to that will even out, but for the first few years there is a reduction in community corrections caseload and funding.</p> <p>During the crafting of the M 57 initiative, there was discussion of \$40 million being funded for treatment of those affected by the law. The Governor's Recommended Budget has \$20 million for M 57 treatment. Of that \$5 million is earmarked for in-prison programs and \$15 million for all community functions that are funded under M 57: treatment, enhanced supervision and jail sanctions. There are a number of legislators who remain committed to the</p>	

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	<p>\$40 million figure and she believes the discussion has just begun on this issue. Mr. Solomon asked how DOC was going to accommodate the added treatment beds. Ms. Martin said DOC is somewhat limited by the physical locations of most of our treatment programs. We know you cannot do meaningful residential treatment in a large general population. Self-contained treatment modules are the most effective. The majority of our prisons were not built to accommodate treatment programs. When our next prison is built, it will be designed to house residential treatment, but until that prison is open we are working to find space that will work. We are also concerned about the availability of qualified professionals to hire in remote areas where we have prisons.</p> <p>Mr. Chase asked how the community funding will be dispersed. Ms. Martin said we don't know that yet. The rule writing is ongoing. The language in the law identifies the entities that must be involved in writing the administrative rule, which specifies how the law is carried out. The long-established Community Corrections Commission with the addition of a representative of a treatment provider and a public defender meets the criteria for this group and has begun working on the OAR. The group's last meeting was cancelled because of the weather and the next meeting is scheduled for late January, so by the next steering committee meeting, there should be more information available. How the funding will be distributed is the major issue to be decided. In the Governor's Recommended Budget all of the funding is in the DOC budget. This could change as the budget process moves through the legislative process. The statute identifies "drug addicted offenders" as those on whom the funding can be spent, not only those sentenced under M 57. The statute is written to address enhanced treatment, enhanced supervision and consequences for not following through (jail sanctions). The rule will be written to accept only one application for funds per county.</p> <p>Ms. Martin said that her initial "unofficial" calculation shows an increase of 1,000 releases per year; an increase of 25% as the impact of M 57 in addition to the "normal" increase in prison population. Judges and District Attorneys can plea bargain and impact the numbers in other ways. Ms. Martin said the largest number of releases will be the first biennium and by the third biennia the numbers will even out. Mr. Shepard said it will also depend in each county's population. Ms. McGuire said that her agency (Department of Housing and Community Services) is reducing spending now and have to plan for reductions in the next biennium, which would be spent helping people facing homelessness and equates to 8,100 people who will not be getting services. The decrease in housing has not been factored into the impact of M 57. Ms. Martin said the decrease in drug and alcohol treatment funding is also not included. Mr. Chase added that mental health services are not either. The current budget crisis is far reaching.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance Activities • a. Recommendations for 	<p>Ms. Martin said Gary Kempker is here from the Center for Effective Public Policy (CEPP) and has been working with the four workgroups this week and they have a number of topics they want to talk with the committee about based on some of the observations Gary has made and</p>	

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<p>improving workgroup charters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b. Role of Steering Committee in developing charters • c. Characteristics of a good work plan • d. Developing protocols for work plans and meeting records 	<p>as the result of some of the discussions about what we think might move our work forward more efficiently. Mr. Kempker said he has a few things that have changed since he was here earlier this year. As background, he explained that the CEPP has worked with the Oregon Department of Corrections a couple of times in recent years to help with the topic of re-entry. Most of the work CEPP does is funded through Department of Justice agencies, such as the National Institute of Corrections, Bureau of Justice Assistance or some combination of the two. In recent years, the JEHT Foundation, which is a private foundation with interest in equity, justice and education issues, has become very interested in working on re-entry. On several occasions and in several states where CEPP had previously worked, JEHT made some of their resources available to assist with areas of need where the DOJ grants weren't available. That is the case with this work in Oregon. Some time ago, there was a request from the Oregon DOC to provide some assistance particularly around "process" and CEPP was able to secure funds from the JEHT Foundation for that purpose. The bad news is that the JEHT Foundation was heavily invested in the Bernard Madoff group and the JEHT Foundation has had to close its doors. The bottom line is that any funds that have been deposited with CEPP for work approved by JEHT are to be used for that purpose, but there will not be any additional grants. This is a great loss to the US because the JEHT Foundation had been a tremendous resource for corrections agencies to accomplish good work over a number of years.</p> <p>Primarily, the request to CEPP from Oregon is to provide assistance to the Governor's Re-entry Council, the Steering Committee and the workgroups around process not content. CEPP can't tell you what to do, but we can improve the process. Mr. Kempker said he is sure we can improve communication between the workgroups, between the Steering Committee and the Council. When CEPP conducted their review of the workgroups, there were a couple of obvious changes needed. When the workgroup charters were written, the direction from the Council was to look at the "low-hanging fruit" and the work was directed at what can be accomplished by January 2009. The priorities of the charters need to be rewritten; however, since there is so much subject expertise in each of the workgroups, there may be real value in bringing input from those groups to the steering committee before you rewrite the charters. He suggests the steering committee delay any decisions until each of the workgroups has a chance to provide recommendations to the steering committee on what the workgroups think they should be working. Each workgroup should clarify why they exist. Some of the workgroup charters are clearer than others in terms of exactly what the expectations of the steering committee are for each workgroup. In meeting with the workgroups this week, a couple of the workgroups were able to establish a detailed vision or mission as to why the group meets. This should help drive their development of priorities to the steering committee. In some cases, the language is very close to what was in the original charter. In some, the language is more defined and it is clear that their goal is to develop ideas and bring them to this committee for approval. All the convenors of the workgroups are members of the steering</p>	

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	<p>committee and can speak for their group during discussion of the recommendations.</p> <p>Another key component of what CEPP suggested around process is to separate out the roles of the convenors/chairs, facilitators and record keepers. In the states where we have been most effective, they have facilitators who work with the chairs and with a certain amount of training, they are able to move through agenda items and very systematically develop the work that needs to be done. CEPP has been providing that assistance. At the next visit, during the first week in February, facilitator training will be provided, so when CEPP is finished here, the in-house facilitators remain to continue the work. The other thing Mr. Kempker made available to the workgroups is a combination agenda and minutes form that encapsulates the work being done. He provided copies to the members. He also distributed an article written by two people from CEPP titled, <i>The Role of Facilitators and Staff in Supporting Collaborative Teams.</i> (attached) Mr. Kempker also distributed a form that he recommends be used by the steering committee and the workgroups (attached). This example shows how it was used by a group in Arkansas working on sex offender management. It identifies, by goal, exactly what the objectives are, which agency or department is responsible, who the individual is, what the action steps are, the deadline or timeline and it has a space for comments. He recommends the steering committee adopt a version of this form to track the work of the committee and the four workgroups. Earlier in the week, Mr. Kempker met with Max Williams DOC Director and Chairman of the Re-entry Council and Mr. Williams agreed that Mr. Kempker's suggestions of establishing common protocols and reporting as the approach to doing this work is a consistent with his view. Mr. Kempker said that although he has focused his efforts to this point on assisting the workgroups, he can also work with the steering committee. Since the steering committee has been in existence for a year, things may have changed and it is always more productive to have a clear vision, established ground rules and priorities.</p> <p>Mr. Kempker spoke about the workgroups and their progress. Two of the workgroups have clarified their mission with a statement that clearly states why they exist. They have also developed priorities and will rank the priorities for presentation and adoption by the steering committee at the next meeting and incorporate into each charter.</p> <p>Ms. Martin asked the committee to speak to the standardized format suggestion. After a brief discussion, it was decided that the workgroups adopt the suggested format. Ms. Martin said she was convinced the format would help with her reports to the Re-entry Council. Mr. Kempker confirmed that the documents should not be static, but reflecting the ongoing work of the workgroups. Ms. Martin said today the committee can take a few steps forward with the report-out of the workgroups and work on some of the standardized protocols that we want to use for communication with the workgroups and the council.</p>	

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	<p>Mark Royal suggested that the statewide Transition Network work be included in the scope of the Re-entry Council and the steering committee. Ms. Martin reminded the committee about the purpose and make-up of the Transition Network. The Transition Network is working on the day-to-day planning and work of transition at the local level. The Council's priorities are to remove barriers statewide: through legislation, issues between state agencies, state law, state agency policy and rule that prevent re-entry from being as difficult as it is currently. Many improvements, to re-entry are really local initiatives, for instance, working with employers to improve their receptivity to hiring felons is not necessarily a state issue and most likely could be addressed more effectively at the local level. There are a number of improvements that are centered in the community. The Council will need to identify in what way will they support and promote local activities that might improve re-entry. What is the role of the state-level group in the local initiative? The Council then must clearly own the issues and barriers that are coming to the forefront from the workgroups that are really state agency policy, practice or law. We have an opportunity during this legislative session to address those issues.</p> <p>Mr. Royal said he believes it would be extremely helpful to have a regular report to the Steering Committee from the Transition Network and also including representatives from the Transition Network in the upcoming facilitator training provided by CEPP. Ms. Martin suggested that Heidi Steward, who is a member of the Transition Network and the Steering Committee, could be called upon to provide the report at each Steering Committee meeting.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Workgroup Priorities and Charters • Housing: 	<p>Pegge McGuire said based on their discussion with Gary Kempker, they have a request for a charter amendment. Handout (attached). The workgroup is hoping to have action on the request at this meeting. Ron Chase was asked by Max Williams to talk about the template the workgroup prepared around transitional housing and share that with the steering committee and Ron Chase is going to talk about that (attached). What he provided is a plan for transitional housing for larger counties. Mr. Chase said that very early in the discussions, they realized that the issues faced by the larger counties and the smaller counties are different. Larger counties are identified as those with 100 or more releases per year and there are 7 identified. This is the first of what they hope will be four proposals addressing housing. There will be a plan for counties with fewer than 100 releases per year; a plan for providing technical assistance for transitional housing programs for counties without the experience or resources needed and although our technical charge is transitional and re-entry issues, there are housing issues for offenders subsequent to their transition that are different than the issues facing people coming straight out of prison. The people we are talking about are indigent immediately out of prison. Two or three months later, it is a different situation with the barriers now being institutional, not financial; criminal background checks, credit checks, etc. This is where there may be some legislative or OAR revisions that could be recommended. Covered issues are required services, recommended services, outcome measurements,</p>	

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	<p>eligibility requirements, estimate of costs, and a recommendation for a pilot project for the coming fiscal year.</p> <p>Mr. Shepard said the plan is in large measure congruent with what the one-stop workgroup is talking about and trying to achieve. Mr. Chase said some of the pieces could be accomplished by transitional housing or by a one stop center. Mr. Royal asked about the indication that the transitional housing cannot be a work release center, you mean not a correctional setting. Mr. Chase said, yes.</p> <p>Ms. Martin asked if this recommendation was considered by the workgroup to be the most effective way to increase housing locally and the answer was, yes. Ms. McGuire said that the group discussed many of the possible options and came to the informed conclusion that this recommendation is the best option. The workgroup also discussed how other housing situations would work with this model. Ms. McGuire said one of their original charter directives was to look at all the different housing options and determine which ones were having the most successes and what did they have in common. What is recommended is a compilation of the most successful practices with the best outcomes and the common elements are identified. That really is what the template shows and why some items are optional, some are required. Ms. McGuire said, I believe we have done what we were directed to do. Mr. Chase added that this recommendation addresses 50% of the releases.</p> <p>The steering committee recommends to the Council that a new charter be written with the priorities listed in the Housing Workgroup Report.</p> <p>Ms. Martin asked the steering committee to review the new charter and suggest any changes. Walt Beglau said in looking over the members of the workgroup, he feels that the list is the dream team for housing and feels completely incapable of challenging the recommendations of this workgroup. Ms Martin confirmed that Mr. Chase and Ms. McGuire are the only two housing experts in the room, but she does want to give the committee the opportunity to comment. Mr. Royal asked if the recommendations for the larger and smaller counties could be reworded to eliminate the number of releases per year because there are counties that could use the recommendation with a slightly smaller number of releases. Mr. Chase said the number is completely arbitrary, so yes, that can be done. Ms. McGuire also explained the need for a technical expertise group, which would be available to go to a community that said they would really like to do this, but have no idea where to begin.</p> <p>Mark Cadotte said the cost of this housing plan is so much less than incarceration. In Douglas County, the cost of housing 1.6 people in jail is the same as providing transitional housing for 50 people. Mr. Chase said he believes that in Lane County, the cost of jail is double that of Douglas County.</p>	

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	<p>Ms. Martin asked if there were any reservations about forwarding the recommendation to the Council and there were none.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment: 	<p>Mr. Burrows distributed a copy of their recommended amended charter (attached). He said the workgroup developed a new vision statement and focused on statewide action. The new goals have not been prioritized. Retention is an important element of their new goals. There is an emphasis on institutional and systemic barriers and perceptions. A timeline was added so as to avoid an open-ended goal. Many of the goals have been covered in past reports and aren't being reported again. Work Source Centers are also an idea that could be created in concert with the one stop. It was valuable to go back and review with Gary Kempker. Ms. Martin summarized that when the goals and strategies are prioritized, the charter will be updated accordingly. Mr. Beglau asked if the current job market played a role in revisiting your strategy and vision. Mr. Burrows said, no because by the time the plan is implemented, the job market may be better. Ms. Martin said that while she was observing the workgroup's meeting with Mr. Kempker, it was clear that the workgroup was working toward creating an even playing field for offenders and reducing the barriers.</p> <p>Ms. McGuire said her agency has a low-income weatherization program and they cannot keep people in that program because they are hired by outside contractors. She suggested creating a pilot program in the institutions around training and certification for an emerging technology and when released the participants are readily employable. Cindy Booth said the workgroup talked about fast-tracking the soft skills training to help even the playing field when released. Mr. Burrows said establishing the certification of skills while incarcerated will enhance employability on release.</p> <p>Mr. Chase said he appreciates the attention being paid to developing the employment retention skills. He added that one of the institutional barriers that cause people to lose their job is being required to meet with their parole officer in the afternoon or attend a treatment program that is only offered in the afternoon.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity of Care: 	<p>Mr. Vance distributed the revised charter (attached) that was created during the workgroup meeting that was held just the day before and thanked Cindy Booth for preparing it so quickly. This workgroup is made up of a large number of professionals from many health care and mental health fields, as well as community corrections and policy experts.</p> <p>Mr. Vance went through each goal and explained some of the challenges, legal barriers and logistical barriers facing offenders at release. The workgroup will meet again before the steering committee meets in February and work on solutions to the goals in the new charter. Mr. Chase said that in regard to transitional housing, most programs are unable and</p>	

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	unqualified to serve mentally ill or severe health issues. Mr. Vance said the workgroup is aware of this and do not expect transitional housing programs to fill that role. The workgroup is determined to come up with solutions to these challenges.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Stop: 	<p>Ms. Martin asked to speak about the direction recommended for this workgroup from the Re-entry Council before Mr. Shepard reports. The one stop workgroup has completed their assigned tasks and the Council was asked if they wanted to disband this workgroup or provide them with a new assignment. The Council decided that the workgroup now work at finding existing multi-service sites throughout Oregon that provide many of the services we determined should be in a re-entry service site and investigate how we can partner with the agencies to create an Oregon model by building on what is already established. Mr. Kempker said the workgroup meeting was spent defining the vision and mission and why they exist for the steering committee to approve. The charter can be written quickly after the approval. Mr. Shepard said the existing sites in Oregon are in Multnomah County, Marion County and, potentially, Eugene in Lane County. Ms. Martin offered that Jackson County is working with DHS on a project that is being discussed as a multi-service site. She said we should be looking beyond a correctional focus and for sites where multiple services are located. DOC will continue to provide support for the workgroup.</p>	
Next Steps	<p>Ms. Martin said we have been meeting on the first Wednesday of the month and asked if the committee would like to continue on this schedule. Although a couple of conflicts exist for members, it was decided to continue the schedule.</p> <p>Ms. Martin will take the recommendation from the Housing Workgroup to the Re-entry Council meeting on February 25, 2009.</p> <p>New charter for Housing Workgroup to be written.</p> <p>Ms. Martin would like the committee to do some work on the Second Chance Act funding and see if we can develop some recommendations for how Oregon should apply for those funds. This was requested by the Re-entry Council at their last meeting.</p> <p>The committee should decide what term will be used for “former inmates.”</p>	
Next Meeting	The next meeting will be February 4, 2009.	



Briefing Paper

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Measure 57

Overview

On Election Day 2008, Oregonians passed the legislatively referred, Ballot Measure 57 (M-57). M-57 creates more severe sentences for certain property and drug crimes committed on or after January 1, 2009. M-57 also provides alcohol and drug treatment for certain offenders.

Population Numbers

M-57 will add inmates to DOC custody who would have previously been on community supervision.

M-57 male inmates by July 2012.....	1,215
M-57 female inmates by July 2012	304
Total number of M-57 inmates by July 2012.....	1,519

Detail of M-57 Funding

DOC Operations	\$56,716,757
Community Caseload Reduction	\$-2,945,885
Treatment - DOC	\$ 5,000,000
Community Funds	<u>\$15,000,000</u>

Total in Governor's Recommended Budget	\$73,770,872
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The Criminal Justice Commission is required to evaluate M-57 investments in treatment, jail sanctions and enhanced supervision, with legislative oversight.

House Bill 3638 Guides M-57 Implementation

HB 3638 is the companion measure to M-57. Under HB 3638, the Department of Corrections is charged with creating a process to distribute the

community funds for drug-addicted persons to counties. It identifies specific representatives to advise DOC on the rule making process and on determining which proposals to fund. The advisory group must include county commissioners, sheriffs, judges, district attorneys, treatment providers, community corrections director, defense attorneys, and the Criminal Justice Commission.

Implementation Status for Community Funds

The department has begun the task of defining the grant process counties will follow to apply for supplemental funds. According to M-57, these funds may be used for treatment of drug addicted persons, jail sanctions, drug courts and intensive supervision of drug-addicted persons on probation or post-prison supervision. The department also intends to consult with multiple stakeholder groups, including legislators, other state agencies, and labor unions.

Request for Charter Amendment

Submitted by Re-Entry Housing Workgroup

1/7/09

The Housing Work Group believes they can be of the greatest assistance to the Governor's Re-Entry Council if a revision is made to their charter. Having completed the work directed by the original charter, the group proposes a new set of goals, which you will find at the end of this document.

In reviewing the executive order and all of the original presentation documentation that established the Governor's Re-Entry Council, we find the following:

- The Re-Entry Council was established as a statewide leadership group to work collaboratively on improving the success and safety of incarceration to community transition.
- The Council is responsible for planning, developing, implementing, and overseeing a multi-agency transition approach for Oregon. The Council shall map the transition process and identify the impact of each state agency. Further, the Council shall:
 - Create a common vision for transition and reentry
 - Provide coordination at the executive level of re-entry initiatives across the state
 - Conduct a thorough review of existing policies and practices and make specific recommendations for system improvement
 - Create an implementation plan for improvements in policy and practice and monitor the plan
 - Establish regular and continuing communication among stakeholders
 - Remove or minimize barriers that impede successful transition and reintegration
 - Review agency budgets and priorities and make recommendations to align them with evidence-based practices and policies supporting successful transition
 - Recommend changes in funding to further support the reformed transition process
 - Review policies relating to institutional case planning, institutional transition planning and preparation, information sharing, continuum of services following release, social services in the community, housing and employment
 - Establish work groups to implement system reform and make the required changes in the procedures and practices of state and local agencies involved in the re-entry process
- The Council shall define state level performance goals and create a system for measuring state level performance. The Council shall develop system-wide agreement on what is to be accomplished at the state level as a result of improving the prison to community transition. The Council shall regularly monitor its performance measure and report to stakeholders, policy makers, and practitioners.

Regarding the Steering Committee, the original materials distributed at the Council kick-off meeting, stated the Committee will:

- Develop a clear understanding of policies relating to institutional case planning, institutional transition planning and preparation, information sharing, continuum of services following release, social services in the community, housing and employment
- Conduct a thorough review of existing policies and practices and make specific recommendations for system improvement for consideration by the Council
- Prioritize recommendations
- Identify strategies to improve re-entry
- Implement changes
 - Establish implementation groups to work on the operation aspects of system reform, the procedures and practices that will require change in the many agencies involved in the re-entry process

The original Housing Work Group charter directed the Housing Work Group to:

- Analyze level one housing for youth and adults and level two housing for adults to determine where similar programs and practices exist successfully today
- Identify barriers to each type of housing, including state and local policies, resources and state or federal law
- Identify those system improvements that can be accomplished by January 2009
- Report on progress at each regular Council meeting

Having successfully completed these tasks, the Housing Work Group proposes a revision to the charter that directs the group to perform the following tasks:

- **Identify and recommend a vision and strategies that lead to improved housing success for those re-entering the community post-incarceration**
- **Identify and recommend housing strategy implementation plan performance goals, measurements, funding options, and systems improvements**
- **Recommend a communication process for stakeholder information-sharing and feedback opportunities to ensure on-going process improvements in re-entry housing options**

Background:

The Governor's Reentry Council was formed by Executive Order on May 14, 2007 and held its first meeting on November 21, 2007. At that meeting a steering committee composed of members of the reentry council was formed. The steering committee met for the first time on November 21, 2007. At the first steering committee meeting it was decided that four standing work groups would convene based on the steering committee's evaluation of the most important and immediate issues facing offenders released from Oregon correctional facilities. The steering committee would invite persons knowledgeable in these areas to participate in the work groups. Those work groups were employment, continuity of care, consideration of the concept of "one-stop" service centers, and housing.

The goals of the work groups are as follows:

- Research and analyze within each area where successful practices exist and look at replication of those practices.
- Identify institutional and other barriers within each area, including state and local policies, resources, and state or federal law.
- Identify systems improvements that can be accomplished by January 1, 2009.

Housing Work Group

This proposal represents the work of the housing work group over the last year. For a list of participants, see attached appendix 1. This proposal pertains to counties with 100 or more offenders projected to be released between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009. For a list of these counties, see appendix 2. Future housing work group proposals will include:

- A plan for counties with less than 100 releases/year.
- A plan for providing technical assistance for developing transitional housing programs to counties without the expertise or resources to do that on their own.
- Recommendations for making conventional, market-rate housing more accessible to those with criminal histories subsequent to their immediate transition period.

Transitional Housing in Larger Counties

Proposed: To insure transitional housing is available for every offender released from DOC custody who does not have a stable, alcohol and drug-free residence identified.

In addition to alcohol and drug-free housing, programs would be required to have the following characteristics and provide the following services to be eligible for funding under this proposal:

- Accountability-based model

- 24/7 staffing
- Case Management
- Food
- Clothing
- Transportation
- Identification
- Drug and Alcohol testing capability
- Referrals to appropriate treatment and social service resources
- Ability to serve sex offenders unless the county already has that capability through other means.

The following, while recommended, are not required:

- Job development/placement services
- Reach-in capability
- Mentorship program
- Referral sources for healthcare, mental health services, and dental care
- Advocacy for disabled clients in their application for SSI/SSD.

It is not expected that every program would provide these services directly. For example, issuing ID cards is the responsibility of the Department of Motor Vehicles; programs would be required to insure that arrangements have been made to obtain ID for each client.

Funded programs would be expected to accept high and medium risk offenders and, where possible, high need offenders who have served long (5 yr. +) sentences. All programs would be expected to work collaboratively with local community corrections agencies. Priority will be given to offender specific programs as opposed to social service programs serving a myriad of clients with differing needs (e.g. homeless programs which serve offenders as part of the larger homeless population).

Participant selection could be the responsibility of either the county community corrections agency or of the service provider, depending on local choice. In either case, clients would be required to meet the profile noted above.

Outcome Measurements

DOC would provide recidivism outcomes for all participants at the 1, 2 and 3 year mark following release. Individual programs would provide outcome measurements in the following areas:

- Compliance with release requirements, as determined by information provided by assigned Parole Officers.
- Full-time employment, as verified by pay stubs or full-time student status as verified by enrollment records or a combination of the two.
- Acquisition of affordable, permanent housing on successful completion of the program, as verified by a rental agreement.

- Abstinence from alcohol and illegal drugs, as verified by a minimum of 1 drug screen /week and random alcohol screens.

Funding/Eligibility

DOC will provide a 1:1 match of 50% of the total cost of transitional housing for 50% of the high and medium risk offenders as well as 50% of those who have been incarcerated for more than 5 years. Local match can include county grant-in-aid funds or any locally generated public funding, including general fund and levy-generated funds, utilized for transitional housing. The maximum amount per client will be 60 days at \$30.00/day (\$1,800/client).

DOC subsidy funds, foundation or private grant funds, and client fees would be ineligible for match.

Transitional housing sited in a correctional facility (work release center) or any non-standard housing site (remodeled offices in public buildings) would be ineligible for funding.

Participation on the part of counties is entirely voluntary.

Cost

It is recommended that match be provided for a maximum of 50% of high and medium risk releases as well as 50% of those who have been incarcerated for 5 consecutive years or more.

Based on that formula, if this proposal were to be fully funded, the cost to DOC for calendar year 2009 would be:

$2,564 \text{ offenders} \times \$30.00/\text{day} \times 60 \text{ days each} \times 50\% = \$2,307,600/\text{year}$

Recommendations

1. A pilot project based on this recommendation be funded in FY 2009/10. It was the recommendation of the group that the Marion County Reentry Project be considered for this pilot project. The cost of this match to DOC would be: $\$390,600$ ($434 \text{ offenders} \times \$30/\text{day} \times 60 \text{ days} \times 50\% = \$390,600$).
2. A second pilot project be funded (along with continued funding for the first) for FY 2010/2011.
3. Beginning in the 2011/2013 biennium, projects meeting the criteria listed above be funded in all eligible counties.

Appendix 1 – Housing Work Group Participants

Each of the following persons attended one or more of the Housing Work Group meetings:

Pegge McGuire, co-convener

Ron Chase, co-convener

Kimberly Allain

Jody Ahlstedt

Shawn Bossen

Norton Cabell

Troy Clausen

Teresa Cox

Cindy Duran

Sara Goforth

David Halseth

Cathy Heron

Liv Jenssen

Trish Jordan

Patty Katz

Terry McDonald

Rick McKenna

Darren Olsen

Anne O'Malley

Maureen Robb

Steve Silver

Carma Taylor

Myrna Taylor

Appendix 2 – Counties with more than 100 projected releases between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009.

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECTED RELEASES*</u>	<u>HIGH</u>	<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u>5 YR+</u>
Multnomah	780	124	504	152
Marion	434	58	276	100
Lane	334	52	198	84
Washington	320	52	218	50
Clackamas	172	30	106	36
Jackson	154	16	90	48
Linn	150	32	84	34
Deschutes	116	18	90	8
Douglas	<u>104</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>36</u>
TOTAL	2,564**	392	1,624	548

- Includes high and medium risk and those who have been incarcerated more than 5 consecutive years.

** This figure is slightly inflated due to counting some of the high and medium risk offenders who have been incarcerated more than 5 years twice.



Governor's Reentry Council Employment Work Group

DRAFT Revisions 1-6-09

Post-Incarceration Employment Workgroup Charter

~~It is a priority of the Governor's Re-Entry Council to improve the employment rates of offenders following incarceration. Specific goals of the Council include:~~

VISION:

Improve the statewide employment and retention rates of offenders by focusing on policies, laws, practices and perceptions that contribute to the success of returnees.

By 2012:

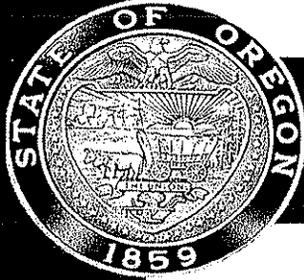
1. Increase the employment of offenders by private sector businesses. Consider the value of using job developers and incentives for employers. Review the Welfare to Work program as a model, as well as programs from other states.
2. Increase the employment of offenders by public employers.
3. Improve offender work skills and experience through participation in public employment, similar to the Work Projects Administration model.
4. Certify offender work skills based on in-custody work experiences and assessments *by making general career readiness certificates available.*
5. ~~Support offender employment by providing community resource centers where offenders have access to phones, copy machines, and a message center.~~ Provide support for offenders to stay employed with programs addressing soft skills, attitudes, and providing problem-solving assistance for work problems, *in or out of institutions.*
6. Support employers of offenders by monitoring drug use and providing problem-solving assistance for work problems.



Governor's Reentry Council Employment Work Group

The Post-Incarceration Employment Workgroup is chartered to:

- Analyze each goal to determine where similar programs and practices exist successfully today
- Identify barriers to each goal, including state and local policies, resources, and state or federal law
- Identify those system improvements that can be accomplished by January 2009
- Report on progress at each regular Council meeting



Governor's Reentry Council Employment Work Group

DRAFT Revisions 1-6-09

Goals and Strategies -- Brainstorming

- 1) Develop a marketing plan
- 2) Offender skills
 - Improve offender work skills
 - Verify offender work skills
 - Certification of work skills
 - Develop offender soft skills
- 3) Prepare offenders to compete for living-wage jobs
- 4) Establish Work Source Centers inside institutions
- 5) Provide ongoing support for employers and employees
- 6) Develop measurement tools and information on employment
- 7) Improve collaboration among agencies and employers to improve sharing of information and responsibility
- 8) Address employment early in the case management process
- 9) Use evidence-based practices to prioritize employment services to offenders
- 10) Develop HR practices and policies to mirror HR practices and policies on the outside.



Governor's Reentry Council Continuity of Care Work Group

DRAFT Revisions 1-6-09

Continuity of Care – Medical, Mental Health and Dental Care Workgroup Charter

~~It is the priority of the Governor's Re-Entry Council that there be uninterrupted medical, mental health, and dental care from custody to community.~~

VISION:

Promote successful community reintegration and improve public safety by addressing individual offender needs for access to and continuity of necessary health and behavioral health care.

In order to accomplish the coordination of care, the following procedures should occur:

- ~~Offenders will leave custody with medication (done)~~
- ~~Offenders with a medical need will leave custody with an appointment with community providers and an appointment with a community provider~~
- Offenders will leave custody with a birth certificate in hand to facilitate access to DHS services & Title XIX benefits
- ~~A similar treatment approach will be used in custody and in the community~~
- *Offenders with serious health and/or behavioral health issues have access to housing*
- *Ensure DOC transition plans include health and/or behavioral health elements, and they are effectively addressed*
- *Capitalize on pro-social support systems to address health and behavioral health issues*
- ~~Ideally, Community corrections agencies will actively participate in discharge planning for offenders should have some contact with the patient prior to release~~

Work group to begin here on 2/3/08:

- In-custody medical records must be easily accessible to health care providers in the community and vice versa. Electronic medical records should be considered to facilitate information sharing



Governor's Reentry Council Continuity of Care Work Group

- There should be an advocate available in custody and in the community to assist with the application process for state and federal benefits
- In addition to coordination of care, there is a need for additional access to dental treatment in and out of custody. The workgroup should explore models for improved dental care in custody settings and in the community, including developing pro bono work arrangements and creating tax credits.

The Continuity of Care Workgroup is chartered to:

- Analyze each goal to determine where similar programs and practices exist successfully today
- Identify barriers to each goal, including state and local policies, resources, and state or federal law
- Explore models for improved dental care in custody settings and in the community, including developing pro bono work arrangements and creating tax credits.
- Identify those system improvements that can be accomplished by January 2009.
- Report on progress at each regular Council meeting