



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Programs



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| Title: | Oregon Corrections Plan | DOC Policy: 90.1.1 |
| Effective: | 8/1/25 | Supersedes: 07/15/05 |
| Applicability: | Institutions and Adult in Custody Programs | |
| Directives Cross-Reference: | Oregon Accountability Model (OAM) DOC Policy 90.1.5 Behavioral Change Programs | |
| Attachments: | Examples of Service Level in Relation to Risk Factors | |

I. PURPOSE

To establish guidelines for implementing the Oregon Corrections Plan (OCP) in a manner consistent with the Oregon Accountability Model (OAM). The Oregon Corrections Plan is a tool designed to identify, track, and mitigate risk to public safety by adults under the custody or supervision of the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC).

II. DEFINITIONS

- A. Adult in Custody (AIC):** Any person under the supervision of the Department of Corrections who is not on parole, probation, or post-prison supervision status.
- B. Adult on Supervision:** Any person under the supervision of the Department of Corrections who is on parole, probation, or post-prison supervision status.
- C. Automated Criminal Risk Score (ACRS):** A statistical calculation developed by the Department of Corrections to predict an adult on supervision's risk of reoffending within three years of release.
- D. Corrections Information System (CIS):** A computer system dedicated to tracking information critical to the management of adults under the custody or supervision of Department of Corrections.
- E. Criminogenic Domain:** One of seven factors associated with an individual's increased risk of future criminal behavior according to the criminogenic risk factor assessment. The seven domains are:
 - 1. Associates
 - 2. Substance Abuse
 - 3. Community Functioning
 - 4. Education and Employment
 - 5. Emotional and Mental Health

6. Marital and Family Life
 7. Attitudes
- F. Criminogenic Risk Assessment:** An evaluation of factors that contribute to an individual's risk of future criminal behavior.
- G. Education Universal Waiting List (EUWL):** A report on the Corrections Information System of adults in custody with an educational need listed on their individual Oregon Corrections Plan. This report reflects a priority for each adult in custody's access to a specific educational program designed to mitigate the risk factor identified on the plan.
- H. Oregon Accountability Model (OAM):** A plan composed of six components designed to strengthen the department's ability to hold adults under the custody or supervision of the Department of Corrections accountable for their actions and Department of Corrections employees accountable for achieving the mission and vision of the department. The six components are:
1. Criminal Risk Factor Assessment and Case Planning
 2. Employee -Adult in Custody Interactions
 3. Work and Programs
 4. Children and Families
 5. Reentry
 6. Community Supervision and Programs
- I. Oregon Corrections Plan (OCP):** An automated case management tool incorporated into the Corrections Information System, which tracks an individual's progress toward mitigating identified risk factors.
- J. Pull Meeting:** A process designed to develop a class roster of adults in custody to attend and participate in programs offered by the department.

III. POLICY

A. Agency Resources:

1. When a program at one location has consistent difficulty filling all available slots with high-risk adults in custody, administrators shall consider moving program resources to a location where high-risk adults in custody are housed or reallocating the program resources of that specific program to a different program in need of program resources to accommodate all high-risk adult in custody needs.
2. Multi-Issue Programs – Program placement of adults in custody shall be coordinated to avoid repeated delivery of the same program elements to a single adult in custody.
 - a. Some Department of Corrections programs are designed to address multiple criminogenic risk factors.

- b. Prudent and efficient use of resources requires that adults in custody targeted for participation in one of these comprehensive programs should not also be concurrently scheduled for participation in a specialized program when similar content is covered in the comprehensive program (for example, Turning Point, which addresses not only alcohol and drug issues, but criminal thinking, anger management, conflict resolution, motivation, leisure skills, etc.).
- 3. When possible and in order to make the best use of limited Department of Corrections resources, employees will coordinate adult in custody transfers to minimize disruption in program participation or release planning efforts.
 - a. Employees initiating a transfer for non-security reasons will confer with the Correctional Rehabilitation Manager or designee at the sending facility before transferring that adult in custody to another facility.
 - b. When adults in custody are transferred between facilities during their final year of incarceration or within 180 days of their projected release date, the correctional counselor at the sending facility will confer with the correctional counselor at the receiving facility about work done toward completion of the AIC's behavior change plan process for that adult in custody.

B. Criminal Risk Factor Assessments:

The first step in determining programs to which an adult in custody will be referred is to perform a criminogenic risk factor assessment.

- 1. The Oregon Accountability Model requires a criminogenic risk factor assessment for each adult in custody processed through the Intake Center.
- 2. The results of this criminogenic risk factor assessment will be recorded on the adult in custody's Oregon Corrections Plan.
- 3. Only those programs which are designed to mitigate specific criminogenic risk factors, established by evidence-based practices, shall be listed on an adult in custody's Oregon Corrections Plan.
- 4. In order to assure consistency and reliability of data, management and continuous quality improvement of the criminogenic assessments and updates to such assessments will be the responsibility of Correctional Case Management at Department of Corrections Headquarters.

C. Priority for Program Placement:

Adults in custody posing the highest risk to reoffend shall be prioritized for placement in programs.

1. Male adults in custody with a high or moderate criminogenic rating in any domain of the criminal risk factor assessment and female adults in custody with a high or medium criminogenic rating in any domain of the criminal risk factor assessment shall have the ratings noted on their Oregon Corrections Plan as a driving factor behind their risk to reoffend.
2. Educational needs identified on an adult in custody's Oregon Corrections Plan will generate a referral to the Education Universal Waiting List for interventions specific to the adult in custody's educational needs.
3. Adults in custody with the highest risk of recidivism, as measured by Automated Criminal Risk Score (ACRS), will be selected to participate in cognitive programs designed to mitigate specific risk factors identified during the adult in custody's criminogenic risk assessment, when they are within the appropriate time-frame criteria for each program. The Pull Meeting process will be utilized to develop a class roster of adults in custody to attend and participate in cognitive programs.
4. Adults in custody who lack motivation to change are less likely than adults in custody who are more highly motivated to benefit from participation in programs designed to mitigate other criminogenic risk factors. However, adults in custody will not be excluded from programs based on their level of motivation. When waiting lists are crowded and a choice must be made between adults in custody of equal risk the more highly motivated adult in custody may be selected. In such instances, motivation to change should be assessed by the Correctional Counselor and included in the program referral.
5. Whenever possible, Department of Corrections employees shall consider transferring high-risk adults in custody to a facility where appropriate program slots are available to improve an adult in custody's opportunity to mitigate their risk factors through participation in the programs listed on the adult in custody's Oregon Corrections Plan, in the proper timeframe and sequence prior to release.
6. Employees will continue to explore viable options for delivering program content to high-risk adults in custody who are housed in high custody settings to take advantage of the opportunity for significant risk mitigation.

D. Sequencing of Interventions (Programs):

The following criteria shall be used to determine the sequence in which adults in custody are admitted to Department of Corrections programs:

1. Mental Health and Medical Treatment - This is always the highest priority for all adults in custody, regardless of other risk factors.
2. Education – The ability to read and write minimally at the 8.0 grade equivalency on a standardized test is a prerequisite for placement in any program that requires an adult

in custody to read course material and prepare written work unless that program is able to make accommodations for the adult in custody's skill level.

3. Substance Use Disorder (Alcohol and Drug) Treatment – These programs are designed to focus on transitional issues related to recovery or sobriety, so it is essential that adults in custody participate in these programs at the very end of their sentence or when eligible for an alternative incarceration program in preparation for release.
4. Cognitive Programs – Department of Corrections offers cognitive programs designed to help adults in custody examine attitudes, values, belief systems, and thinking patterns that lead to criminal behavior and to replace them with pro-social skills that lead to successful reentry. See DOC Policy 90.1.5 Behavioral Change Programs for established guidelines governing interventions designed to address criminal risk factors and reduce the risk of future criminal behavior.
5. Parenting Skills – Department of Corrections offers voluntary parenting skills classes to adults in custody who have minor children or will likely function in a parenting role upon release. Those with open Department of Human Services cases will be prioritized for programming. See DOC Policy 90.1.5 Behavioral Change Programs for established guidelines governing parent management skills training.
6. Sex Offender Treatment – The need for sex offender treatment is addressed in the community when the individual is placed on post-prison supervision.

E. Case Management Principles:

Employees who function in case management roles (for example, correctional counselor, program employees, etc.) are required to provide specific services related to each of the six key Oregon Accountability Model components. See the Examples of Service Level in Relation to Risk Factors attachment to this policy. These employees shall be guided by the following principles:

1. The day-to-day use of employee resources for managing adult in custody caseloads shall be targeted to support the six key components of the Oregon Accountability Model.
2. A correctional counselor shall prioritize time and attention toward adults in custody based on the correctional counselor's availability to work with the adult in custody on high-rated risk factors from the adult in custody's criminogenic risk assessment and on those specific issues in the Oregon Accountability Model associated with reducing the potential to recidivate.
3. Consideration shall be given to modifying department rules, policies, or practices to reduce or eliminate the expenditure of resources on efforts that do not yield a significant impact on mitigating risk.

4. Correctional counselors working within the Oregon Accountability Model framework need to possess a broad understanding of the many criminogenic risk factors adults in custody present and the strategies and resources available for mitigating those risk factors.
5. Correctional counselors must work to nurture and participate in strong inter-disciplinary team relationships as part of the case management process in order to bring the greatest level of expertise to mitigate an individual adult in custody's risk factors.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

This policy will be adopted immediately without further modification.

Certified: _____signature on file _____
Julie Vaughn, Rules Coordinator

Approved: _____signature on file _____
Michael Reese, Director

Examples of Service Level in Relation to Risk Factors

Examples of how the service levels for each of the Oregon Accountability Model components might vary depending on the adult in custody's risk factors:

- **Criminal Risk Factor Assessment and Case Planning**

- Low Risk: All adults in custody receive a complete criminal risk assessment and Oregon Corrections Plan.
- High Risk: These adults in custody may receive more intensive or specialized assessments related to their specific risk factors as well as more detailed case plans with closer oversight of their compliance.

- **Employee - Adult in Custody Interactions**

- Low Risk: All employee - adult in custody interactions will be guided by the "three Rs" (Role-model, Redirect, Reinforce) and will comply with all Department of Corrections standards, rules, and policies.
- High Risk: These adults in custody will have more frequent interaction with program employees and with a greater number of employees since they will be involved in programs designed to mitigate risk levels.

- **Work and Programs**

- Low Risk: These adults in custody will have limited access to programs. Measure 17 compliance will be the primary focus of their Oregon Corrections Plan. Institution activities will occupy the remainder of the adult in custody's free time.
- High Risk: Measure 17 compliance will be required in addition to participation in programs designed to mitigate the adult in custody's specific risk factors.

- **Children and Families**

- Low Risk: In addition to visiting, these adults in custody will have access to programs and activities involving their children. Counselors will consider family involvement or resources when developing the adult in custody's release or transition plan.
- High Risk: In addition to visiting, these adults in custody will have access to programs and activities involving their children. Counselors will consider family involvement or resources when developing the adult in custody's release or transition plan.

- **Reentry**

- Low Risk: Release Counselors must submit a completed release plan to the Parole Board and to Community Corrections within specific time frames prior to release. Case managers will work to facilitate transportation arrangements upon release. Release Counselors will communicate significant issues related to the adult on supervision's potential for success to Community Corrections.

- High Risk: In addition to the above, Release Counselors will work to identify and secure critical community resources necessary for the adult on supervision's successful reentry, working closely with Community Corrections and community resource agencies.
- **Community Supervision and Programs**
 - Low Risk: The Oregon Corrections Plan will provide for continuity between the institution and supervision in the community. These Adults in custody will have low priority for referral to community programs, depending on available resources.
 - High Risk: These Adults in custody will be subject to intensive supervision in the community and will be prioritized for referral to programs that target their specific criminal risk factors.