

These minutes contain materials which paraphrase and/or summarize statements made during this session. Only text enclosed in quotation marks

report a speaker's exact words. For complete contents of the proceedings, please refer to the tapes.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

February 20, 1991Hearing Room C 1:12 p.m.Tapes 35 - 37

MEMBERS PRESENT:SEN. JOYCE COHEN, CHAIR SEN. JIM HILL, VICE CHAIR  
SEN. PETER BROCKMAN SEN. JIM BUNN SEN. JEANNETTE HAMBY SEN. BOB  
SHOEMAKER SEN. DICK SPRINGER

STAFF PRESENT: INGRID SWENSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL MARK THORBURN,  
COMMITTEE ASSISTANT

WITNESSES: ELYSE CLAWSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,  
COMMUNITY SERVICES BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BARBARA MCGUIRE,  
ADMINISTRATOR, COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION, COMMUNITY SERVICES BRANCH,  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS VALERIE MOORE, PROGRAM MANAGER, WILLAMETTE  
EMPLOYMENT RESOURCE CENTER GARY MULHAIR, PRESIDENT, PIONEER HUMAN  
SERVICES SHARON KIDDER, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF PROGRAMS, OREGON  
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION CYNTHIA MULLEN, PROGRAM REPRESENTATIVE, CORRECTIONS  
- CLIENT REDIRECTION PROGRAM

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TAPE 35, SIDE A

004 CHAIR COHEN: Calls meeting to order at 1:12 p.m. Bill  
introductions: LC 3235 from the Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers  
Association to change the Constitution and LC 3624 from the Oregon  
Bankers Association relating to banking institutions.

018 MOTION: Sen. Hill moves introduction of LC 3235 and LC 3624 as  
committee bills.

019 CHAIR COHEN: Are there any objections? Hearing none, so ordered.

- Calls committee members' attention to materials from Gary Mulhair  
(Exhibits A and B) and discusses his upcoming testimony. Also mentions  
upcoming testimony from Ray Allen and Sharon Kidder.

075 ELYSE CLAWSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY SERVICES BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS: We did a survey to check and see what services the other states provide for people on parole. Found programs in 23 states that were primarily residential; there were other transitional programs that were not residential in nature. Some felt that providing residences were a significant factor in reintegrating people back into the community.

- In Oregon, have tried to improve the release planning process and have tried to make that happen far in advance. Cites examples.

- Refers to programs in second page of materials (Exhibit C), some of which are funded with federal monies and others funded out of [SB ] 1110 [1989] resources. Most have common elements:

- Try to reach into the institution and identify and plan for the release prior to the return to the community.

- Intensive supervision.

- Substance abuse treatment.

- Use available community based services; there are limited services available to parolees.

- Have successful program in Washington County; paraphrases materials in Exhibit C; it's a model that we've used for direction in other programs.

- Paraphrases materials in Exhibit C regarding programs in Lane County, Linn County, Douglas County, and in northern Portland.

- Paraphrases materials in Exhibit C regarding the parole transition program; it is essentially offender based and managed out of Elyse Clawson's office. The process involved is that a parole officer or a supervisor calls and says that they have an offender whose subsidies have run out and has some critical and immediate needs. Quick turnaround.

- First graph in Exhibit C tells you what types of requests have been received by the Parole Transition Project and those requests by dollars distributed on the various kinds of requests. Housing is so important that we've now had to scale back on the other types of requests served; the fund is, now, primarily handling housing requests.

193 CHAIR COHEN: Any numbers as to how many are associated with each of those programs? How many will you eventually be able to serve in the North Portland program?

199 CLAWSON: Hope to serve 200 in the North Portland program over a year.

204 CHAIR COHEN: No more than that in the other programs?

207 CLAWSON: That's correct. Don't know exact number of offenders in program in Washington County.

210 CHAIR COHEN: The offenders are kept at least three months?

211 CLAWSON: Yes.

- It is small numbers in most of these programs; usually the capacity is . . . . .

213 CHAIR COHEN: We have 400 a month coming out of prison and, even in the best of circumstances, the North Portland program is handling 200 a year . . .

217 CLAWSON: Yes; it's a real small number.

218 CHAIR COHEN: Nice to have programs, but when you look at them as to the ultimate impact, with such small numbers, . . . .

225 CLAWSON: We're talking about both a limited number of programs and a limited number of offenders who ever see the programs.

229 SEN. HILL: As to programs mentioned on second page of Exhibit C, what's the price tag on each of them?

231 CLAWSON: By offender?

232 SEN. HILL: No. Explains question.

236 CLAWSON: Defers to Barbara McGuire.

240 BARBARA MCGUIRE, ADMINISTRATOR, COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION, COMMUNITY SERVICES BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS: Cost of the programs varies a little: Washington County costs

\$125,000; Lane County is the cheapest at \$66,000; the others cost between \$100,000 and \$150,000 for one year.

253 SEN. HILL: And how is the parole transition program funded?

255 CLAWSON: It's money from the community corrections enhancement grant that would have otherwise gone to the counties if every county had gone to option one.

260 CHAIR COHEN: That's your scrap around to pick up a few little . . . .

262 CLAWSON: And it's about \$600,000 per biennium for that particular program.

265 SEN. HILL: Will there be, at some point in time, some idea of what kind of results you will have gotten from these programs?

269 CLAWSON: Yes.

270 SEN. HAMBY: Is there a similarity between the drug and alcohol treatment approaches in each of these programs? In time, will you be able to tell us which ones are more successful than the others?

277 CLAWSON: In the future, yes.

- At this point in time, we're buying what's available; that's not the greatest way to do business.

- Have serious problem in finding in-patient residential beds. Am

literally shopping for bed space. Cites examples. Shortage becoming greater.

- In process of implementing a study that will look at the individual program types in Oregon in relationship to the national information that we have about similar programs and to determine what type of offenders ought to be in those programs.

310 GARY MULHAIR, PRESIDENT, PIONEER HUMAN SERVICES: Pioneer Human Services is a nonprofit corporation in Seattle, Washington and has been in operation for about 30 years. Gives review of history of the organization (Exhibit D).

- Paraphrases Exhibit A. In addition:

- Of the 3000 clients a year, most are recovering alcoholics, addicts, or people coming out of prison.

- Offers people a chance for change in the form of opportunities, structure, support systems, etc.

- 75% of \$16 million revenue is earned by running businesses that produce and sell goods and services to the public; 25% is fee for service contracts with governmental organizations.

- Does not solicit contributions; not a United Way agency.

- Discusses Pioneer's Community Corrections facilities (Exhibit A and D).

- Four residential work release facilities; 200 beds.

- 40% of those leaving prison in Washington go through work release.

- Not a sentence shortening device; explains work release process in Washington.

- Explains electronic home detention program.

433 SEN. BUNN: Wants more information about the electronic home detention.

436 MULHAIR: We don't do any of the screening; the county, in cooperation with the judge, decides who will participate. Handles both adults and juveniles.

- We do an initial urine analysis. Send technician into the field to install the device in the person's home. Instruct the person as to how to use the device. Leave with device connected to phone, bracelet on person's wrist, and a very detailed schedule knowing where that person is 24 hours a day. Random telephone calls made to person's home; various people contacted if phone not answered within certain amount of time.

- The device used is a two-way device so we can verify when we call who it is that is answering the phone.

- The person has to appear regularly for a urine analysis.

467 SEN. BUNN: Do you know the per person cost for the system, including the administrative costs?

470 MULHAIR: Can't tell you about the county's expense, but they pay us \$7 to \$12 a day depending upon the package of services; the person is expected to pay part of that depending upon their income level. There is a sliding scale determining how much a person has to pay so no one is turned down due to lack of income.

TAPE 36, SIDE A

027 SEN. BUNN: Are these primarily nonviolent misdemeanors?

028 MULHAIR: Mostly nonviolent felons; some misdemeanors and DWI's.

- Discusses litter control project (Exhibits A and D).

- Discusses alcohol treatment program facility for civil commitment cases (Exhibits A, B and D) for people who have become incapacitated because of drug or alcohol abuse and committed civilly in a court action. We go back to court once a month with each person, the person is represented by counsel, our staff is there to testify, and the judge makes the decision whether to recommit.

- Discusses alcohol drug free housing programs (Exhibits A, B and D).

- The majority of people in prison have drug and alcohol problems; same with majority of those on the street who are described as "homeless."

- Programs are self funding.

- In five buildings, have 150 to 200 units.

- To get in, must have completed alcohol treatment within past sixty days, have to be "clean" when enter program, tested when admitted to make sure the person is clean, have to be committed to alcohol and drug free living and we verify that through talking with most recent counsellor, must go through screening by a professional staff at the facility where you are going to live, pay \$200 a month rent, agree to live by the rules, must stay in treatment program, participate in chores, attend weekly house meetings, and must voluntarily take a random drug test once a month.

- 80% of those who start program successfully finish by leaving clean and sober.

- Typical stay is between six and twelve months depending upon the facility.

- Discusses mothers and children facility (Exhibit A).

- Recently opened.

- Serves pregnant women and women who've just given birth.

- Currently have 8 women, 4 children, 4 pregnant women, and a live-in counsellor at the facility.

- Residents pay modest rent; state pays portion of cost of counselling.

- Discusses Pioneer's business enterprises:
- Produce revenue and provide jobs and training for people who live in the facilities already mentioned.
- Food distribution service (Exhibits A and B). Most of residences described have included in the cost a meal service with central kitchen; prepare 25,000 meals a month and transfer to the various residences. People working in the kitchen live at the residences.
- Describes the Food Buying Service (Exhibits A, B and D); a wholesale food business out of Seattle that transport food throughout entire West Coast.
- Save customers 30% in price.
- Anyone in Pioneer's residences can purchase the food at the same price.
- Describes PHS Properties, a property management company owned by Pioneer that owns and operates all of Pioneer's buildings (Exhibits A and B). Associated with that is a full scale maintenance program and a small construction company that does rehabilitation work on buildings that Pioneer buys and converts into the residences that Pioneer uses.
- Describes Pioneer Industries (Exhibits A and B), a light metal fabrication facility. 75% of employees either live or lived in Pioneer's residences. Profits pay for wages and training for a vocational program that most participate in.

115 SEN. SHOEMAKER: What wages are you paying?

119 MULHAIR: They start at \$5.25 an hour and go up to \$12 an hour.

120 SEN. SHOEMAKER: Are they essentially competitive wages that they'd be paid elsewhere in the communities?

121 MULHAIR: Yes.

122 SEN. SHOEMAKER: Then it's not a bargain deal?

123 MULHAIR: No. They're paid competitive wages. None of the jobs are coerced; people apply for them and we decide who to hire on what they present. Notes that everyone on work release in Washington has to have a job somewhere, so Pioneer is competing for the entire level worker.

129 SEN. SHOEMAKER: And you do use people who are on community service?

130 MULHAIR: Only for the litter control project.

- Sometimes will use them to work in the warehouse distributing food, but seldom.

134 SEN. SHOEMAKER: And they're not paid?

135 MULHAIR: They're not paid.

- Operate a couple of juvenile programs (Exhibit A):

- A transition residence for ten male juvenile offenders.
- An outpatient counseling program for troubled juveniles and their families.
- Working with a major company to see if we can sell them a different kind of employee assistance program hereby they could identify employees working for them who have dysfunctional family problems and we'd send our counsellors in to work with the families.
- All of these programs work with people who are on the "margin" and trying to make transition back into the community. Important because:
  - The large and increasing number of people in prison and at the "margin."
  - Country running out of skilled workers.
  - Greatest threat to the country is the condition of the educational and vocational system.
  - Country doing an increasingly poor job of raising children and the poorest segment of the population are the children. The best predictor of adult criminal behavior is juvenile criminal behavior and the best predictor of that is how their doing in school, and what their family and support systems are like. The extent to which the largest segment of the population is poor suggests eventual worsening of adult criminal behavior.
  - Pioneer has given up on thinking that the government will have the will or the resources to identify and direct the required resources to solve these problems. That's why we've developed private sector approaches to these problems; everything we do in the programs is as similar to the real world as we can make it.
  - Have developed lots of partnerships to make Pioneer work.
  - Contract with the Boeing Company to sell them \$5 million a year in goods and services. They'll help fund the acquisition of sophisticated computer driven equipment and a sophisticated training and rehabilitation program.
  - Most of the people referred to our industries and employment programs are referred to us through cooperation of the community corrections officers who work at our facilities and who identify people who'd benefit from a structured job.
  - Have a "class one industry" at the Women's Corrections Facility where, on daily basis, we transport ten women to our manufacturing site in Seattle to work as a regular employee and then transport them back to the facility. Discusses details of program.
  - Have partnership with the Applied Technology Center, a computer integrated manufacturing firm. We're the test site for tying their computer driven equipment into their training program. Now we have a training program that is a partnership between the community colleges and the high tech companies.

305 CHAIR COHEN: Do they use all of your transition workforce or do you have other people do it also?

308 MULHAIR: Other people do it also.

309 CHAIR COHEN: So there's a mix of trainees at the program which includes people other than those who've been in prison?

312 MULHAIR: Yes.

313 CHAIR COHEN: There are regulars and community college people who sign up for the program mixed in with parolees and people coming out of prison?

315 MULHAIR: Yes.

316 CHAIR COHEN: What's the ratio?

317 MULHAIR: 90% are our people.

- What we hope to establish in 6 to 12 months a structured program that ties Edmunds Community College with the educational services at Monroe Reformatory to identify people in prisons who'd benefit from going to applied technology training school and coming to work for us. This means beginning education while in prison, including math, blueprint reading, and trigonometry.

- Most of our programs are funded with our own money, but have recently been successful at convincing private investors to build and develop housing projects for us. The rent services the debt owed to the investors and help run the programs.

357 SEN. SHOEMAKER: How and when did you get involved with Pioneer?

361 MULHAIR: Gives own background.

382 CHAIR COHEN: What kinds of restrictions or expectations do you have of the people who participate in your programs?

394 MULHAIR: On the employment side, we take a chance on everybody who passes three things:

- They get "there."

- They can read at the second or third grade level.

- They will pass a urine analysis test.

- If they meet these tests and there's an opening, we'll hire them. For three or four days, they be paid to sit at an orientation class.

Discusses the orientation class. After orientation, they start working.

For structure, found that rewards for achievements work best. Apply sanctions when needed. Have 150% turnover in our training population; 75% of the turnover is because of the disciplinary action that we take. Describes the sanctions used.

480 SEN. BUNN: Of the 3000 clients a year, how many are new releases from prison?

482 MULHAIR: We'll serve about 800 to 1000 a year coming out of prisons; 200 of those will go to work for us and the rest will simply



live in one of our buildings and will be employed elsewhere.

TAPE 35, SIDE B

034 SEN. BUNN: Do you track the recidivism rate of those who work for you or are housed by you?

037 MULHAIR: No. Don't track after they leave us, but have statistics on how they do while living with us. The U.S. Department of Justice has agreed to fund a long term experimental tracking project that the Rand Corporation is starting that will randomly be assigned to our work release and to our employment programs. Expects to have some information by 1993.

048 CHAIR COHEN: Does the Washington Department of Corrections have any information on recidivism?

052 MULHAIR: They do an informal recidivism study on a regular basis.

- There are problems in determining recidivism because of the various definitions of word.

064 SEN. SHOEMAKER: Is your program restricted to those coming out of prison? How about people on probation?

067 MULHAIR: Pick up those on probation if they are eligible for employment in the industries program or drug free housing program. Can't say what the numbers are. The community corrections officers know about us and, when they identify someone who needs a job or might benefit from the kind of job we offer, they'll make the referral.

075 SEN. SHOEMAKER: But it doesn't happen very frequently?

076 MULHAIR: No.

- There are a limited number of jobs and, when opening occurs, the first people considered are those that live in our programs.

089 SEN. HAMBY: If you don't do long term tracking, then there is no assurance that they stay clean.

093 MULHAIR: That's right.

094 SEN. HAMBY: Are your people expected to contribute to their own urine analysis?

095 MULHAIR: No. The rent they pay covers a case management service, a housing service, and the urine analysis.

098 SEN. HAMBY: If I come in with a second grade reading level, is there any help? When do I have the time to get to the fifth grade reading level?

100 MULHAIR: We do an adult basic education component in cooperation with the community college. Have volunteer tutors and paid staff that work with folks with that level of reading. The reality is that they are very difficult to work with and tough to employ. Do a lot of work with remedial math.

115 SEN. HAMBY: Within this tight structure, how do I reach out to any

family support group that I may have? Do you encourage this?

118 MULHAIR: Yes, when there's time. The tight structure is really an accountability structure. Cites examples.

121 SEN. HAMBY: But I'm free on evenings and . . . .

122 MULHAIR: Yes. So long as you're on work release and your family can pass the criminal history screen. After you leave work release and live in one of the residences, as long as we know where you are, we don't care.

131 SEN. HAMBY: So if I'd been born and raised in a criminal family, is it safe to assume that you'll condition me to break some of those ties?

136 MULHAIR: Absolutely. We hope that you will recognize that yourself. We will not follow you around. Still subject to random urine analysis. Everyone in building that you live in will know you quite well and your actions will affect them. Majority of violations identified by people living in the buildings.

145 SEN. HAMBY: Are there carrots for snitching?

148 MULHAIR: No.

150 SEN. HAMBY: If it's an effort to help my colleague, am I rewarded for reporting?

151 MULHAIR: No. Hope screening process works and persons who are admitted are committed to sobriety. Gives example.

175 SEN. HAMBY: Have you found that one kinds of approach more successful than others?

177 MULHAIR: No. Can inquire.

- Points out that most people who go through private programs are employed, have jobs, and have family and support systems. Without that support system, chances of success are slim. We try to provide that support system for those who do not have it.

203 SEN. HILL: What types of crimes have your clients committed?

206 MULHAIR: It's the whole spectrum. On work release, tend to screen out those who've committed notorious crimes. But these same people, once out of prison, can end up in our system as a substance abuser or as one who is homeless and unemployed.

224 SEN. HILL: And what is the racial makeup of your clientele?

225 MULHAIR: In our work release programs, it's about 30% - 40% minority. In our work programs, it's 40% minority.

232 SEN. HILL: Of the minority group, what percentage are black?

234 MULHAIR: 80%.

235 SEN. HILL: And how many women?

236 MULHAIR: In our employment programs, 85% men and 15% women. In our alcohol and drug free housing programs, 90% men and 10% women.

239 SEN. HILL: What attempt have there been to duplicate your program in other places? How feasible would duplication be?

246 MULHAIR: At the national level, there are several organizations that do things similar to us. Don't know if they duplicate all of our activities within Oregon.

- As to republication, many national organizations are looking into it. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has commissioned a study based on our model; the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation doing the same thing; a Rand study is being done. The development of the information is underway. Can't see why it wouldn't work elsewhere, but it would require patience. It took Pioneer 30 years to get to where they are now and, at times, it was tough going. To work, needs enlightened business people.

291 SEN. HILL: Wants copies of studies when the reports come out.

294 SEN. SHOEMAKER: Do you have any kind of an alumni organization.

296 MULHAIR: Yes. It's informal.

304 SEN. SHOEMAKER: A fair number of people who've gone through your program stay with the organization and work in various kind of managerial and support positions?

307 MULHAIR: Yes. Cites examples.

330 CHAIR COHEN: Introduces Ray Allen.

358 RAY ALLEN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WILLAMETTE EMPLOYMENT CENTER: Paraphrases written testimony. (Exhibit E). Mentions that his office works with about three times the percentage of women and minorities that are found in the criminal justice system. About 40% of clientele are minority, 80% of which are Afro American, and about 15% women.

465 SEN. HAMBY: Are you trying to move into a for-profit situation?

471 ALLEN: We are nonprofit, although in many ways we operate as if a private employment agency.

- Works very closely with Department of Corrections and Community Corrections Agency.

476 SEN. HAMBY: But your financial support is still from the public sector?

478 ALLEN: Yes.

TAPE 36, SIDE B

024 SEN. HAMBY: Is there any goal to move to a profit status?

025 ALLEN: We have looked into different possibilities in terms of working with private industry which might be done as for-profit or non-profit. As funding gets thinner, we're thinking of getting into

some possibility of actually getting into some business relationship.

037 VALERIE MOORE, PROGRAM MANAGER, WILLAMETTE EMPLOYMENT RESOURCE CENTER: Paraphrases written testimony. (Exhibit F). Also refers to Exhibit G.

084 CHAIR COHEN: Are all the Washington County figures (Exhibit G) are transition out, parole, work release program?

086 MOORE: No. Figures included people that were in the community last year and a few of the people that were in the transition project.

091 CHAIR COHEN: So you have no way of comparing success rates of parolees vs. other people trying to find a job?

094 ALLEN: The first figures are the end-of-year for last year. The other figures are the last six months of the Washington County program. Explains figures.

- The best clientele are the people coming out of prison; partly because of the circle program going on within Washington County.

- Have no long term data on the Washington County program.

111 CHAIR COHEN: Explains her interest in the figures.

114 ALLEN: Figures as to hourly wages, stability on the job, etc. are significantly higher for those going through the program. Helps a lot to have things fairly well set up before the prisoners come out in terms of support, jobs, and counselling.

128 SEN. HAMBY: Makes comparison between prison and restitution.

131 CHAIR COHEN: Have ability to screen the people coming out of prison as to skill levels?

135 MOORE: No; we are challenged to take on every Washington County resident who is coming out of prison.

137 CHAIR COHEN: How can you explain that the people coming out of prison are at higher skill levels?

138 MOORE: We can't; they do complete our classes and stay on the job at a better rate and high wage than people who live in the community on probation.

140 ALLEN: Also, not everyone in prison makes it to this program. Lot of people coming out of prison are just disappearing. The information provided are just for those who've got to class and completed training.

- Our emphasis is on bring employment into the system.

- What's missing is some type of "glue."

- Discusses the Coors program in Massachusetts; recommends similar program for Oregon.

222 SEN. SHOEMAKER: Please expand on comments that the Pioneer program in Seattle really isn't contributing to a solution of the problem.

227 ALLEN: I mean that they are an independent organization whose mission is not to affect the overall correctional system, which is one of our major goals.

232 SEN. SHOEMAKER: How does your goal differ from their goal?

233 ALLEN: It's just different. We try to impact the parole and probation system.

238 CHAIR COHEN: Ray Allen's group is trying to be an extension of the corrections department in terms of employment. Their nonprofit and do not try to set up private sector enterprises to actually employ people, but to provide placement.

251 SEN. SHOEMAKER: You're not suggesting that the Pioneer approach would not be a good one?

252 ALLEN: No; there are many organizations that provide similar services and thinks that it is replicatable.

258 SEN. SHOEMAKER: In your brochure (Exhibit H), you say that you can guarantee a job to anyone who wants to work. Is that correct?

260 ALLEN: Yes.

261 SEN. SHOEMAKER: You have enough employment opportunities that you have a demand for these people that exceeds your supply?

263 ALLEN: Yes. The easiest thing we do is getting people jobs; the most difficult thing we do is getting referrals from the corrections system and getting people to prove their financial insolvency to qualify for the federal JPTA program.

274 SEN. SHOEMAKER: So there's a barrier to a person having this type of assistance?

277 ALLEN: There are a multiplicity of problems that we try to get them through. Cites examples.

308 SEN. SHOEMAKER: What's your budget?

310 ALLEN: About \$350,000 a year. Have had a staff of 10 to 12 during the past years.

- To-date, we have not had to screen anybody out. With upcoming budget cuts, will have to do that. One of the places we'll start focusing on is the parolees to say either that we are or are not going to work with those people.

329 CHAIR COHEN: Are you going to go to the Ways and Means Committee?

337 ALLEN: Probably not unless there were some new funding initiative. Our funds from community corrections come through the community corrections part of the department of corrections budget.

345 CHAIR COHEN: Wants the members of Ways and Means to place a greater emphasis on these type of programs.

362 SHARON KIDDER, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF PROGRAMS, OREGON EMPLOYMENT DIVISION: Paraphrases written testimony (Exhibit I).

- Are now sometimes able to contact clients before their release from prisons.

- Provide a number of services.

- Have placed 5000 clients in the last three years.

406 CYNTHIA MULLEN, PROGRAM REPRESENTATIVE, CORRECTIONS - CLIENT REDIRECTION PROGRAM: Correction clients referred to her by the parole and correction officers. Also receives clients from various work release programs. Carries caseload of 60 to 80 clients a month. When client comes in, they complete an application for service and the applications are entered into computerized job matching system. Client directed to make personal contact with Mullen at least twice a week.

- Provides services to two work release programs in North Portland. Describes those services.

- Networks with a variety of agencies in North Portland to access resources to meet clients' needs in food, housing, clothing, tools, transportation, training, etc. Lists those agencies.

- Depends on the communications we have with parole and probation officers.

TAPE 37, SIDE A

024 CHAIR COHEN: This is in terms of looking at characteristics of the people you have, their skills, etc?

027 MULLEN: Yes. Along with their convictions; we place clients according to the crime they have committed.

032 CHAIR COHEN: Makes comments about importance of getting clients to people like Mullen.

041 KIDDER: One of the advantages we have is pulling different groups together so that the services can be coordinated. No one agency can provide all the needs for a client.

047 CHAIR COHEN: Thanks witnesses; adjourns meeting at 3:30 p.m.

Submitted by:

Reviewed by:

Mark Thorburn  
Committee Counsel

Ingrid Swenson Committee Assistant

EXHIBIT LOG:

A - Overview of Pioneer Human Services - Gary Mulhair - 2 pages  
B - 1989 Annual Report of Pioneer Human Services - Gary Mulhair -  
16 pages C-Memo on Parole Transition Programming by the Oregon

Department of Corrections - 6 pages - Elyse Clawson D-January 1990  
General Information on Pioneer Human Services - Gary Mulhair - 48 pages

E-Testimony about the Willamette Employment Center - Ray Allen - 4 pages  
F-Testimony about the Willamette Employment Resource Center - Valerie  
Moore - 2 pages G-Department of Corrections Program Services Division  
1989-90 Year End Report - Valerie Moore - 6 pages H-Brochure on the  
Willamette Employment Resource Center - Ray Allen - 1 page, 2 sided,  
tri-folded I-Testimony on Corrections Client Redirection Program -  
Sharon Kidder - 4 pages