

# OREGON CURE

Citizens United for the Rehabilitation of Errants



**A Newsletter for Families and Friends of Incarcerated Individuals**

1631 NE Broadway, #460-Portland, OR 97232 (503) 977-9979

**Spring 2016  
Volume 50**

Dear Readers:

There are several national and state organizations that have placed a focus on reducing the prison population. In Oregon, Measure 11 places a number of people convicted of certain crimes into mandatory minimum sentencing which not only extends prison sentences beyond the previous sentencing guidelines but also takes away any opportunities people in prison may have to reduce their time behind bars by the removal of earned time.

Although we support the repeal of M11, we are fully cognizant of the fact that any reform must address all people sentenced under M11. The following article helps clarify our position and we hope to give you a better understanding of what reducing prison sentences would look like.

**To reduce mass incarceration, candidates need to “set their sights higher”  
Halving admissions for drug offenses would only reduce the federal prison population by 17%.**

**Ryan King, November 16, 2015.**

**Elevating the 2016 Debate, Crime and Justice.**

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**(Note from Oregon CURE: we acknowledge that many of this year’s candidates have said these same things)**

Hillary Clinton has called for “ending the era of mass incarceration,” joining a chorus of politicians—both presidential candidates and members of Congress—highlighting the need for reform. Her plan includes reforms to mandatory minimum sentencing and increased alternatives to incarceration for low-level nonviolent drug offenses. In April, Clinton delivered a major policy speech outlining her plans to tackle mass incarceration, and has been outspoken on the campaign trail about the importance of comprehensive criminal justice reform. Unfortunately, this rhetoric does not match the reality of her campaign proposals.

As we have demonstrated with the state Prison Population Forecaster, tackling mass incarceration is a challenging task that will require ambitious reforms. While addressing low-level drug offenses is important, it is only the first step. There is little consensus as to what “low-level” means—if you ask 100 people in Washington to define “low-level,” you will probably get 150 different definitions. Where people draw the line on the seriousness of the current offense coupled with prior criminal history to still qualify as “low-level” will vary so widely as to make the terminology useless.

However, let’s ignore the “low-level” exception and just estimate the impact of changes to admissions for *all* drug offenses, which is a proposal far more ambitious than that proposed by Clinton or any other candidate. At the state level, cutting admissions for drug offenses in half will reduce the prison population by 7 percent by 2021 compared with the baseline projection.

But remember, there are 1.5 million people in prison. A 7 percent reduction is a far cry from “ending mass incarceration.” Obviously, the impact would be far less when limited to “low-level” offenses. Even in the federal system, where people convicted of a drug offense comprise half of all those in prison, the impact of limiting policy reforms to drug offenses is substantial. Halving admissions for drug offenses, which is incredibly ambitious, would only reduce the federal prison system by 17 percent.

These reductions are not trivial, but rolling back 40 years of prison growth will require reforms to admissions and length of stay for *all* offenses, including violent crimes. In the states represented in our forecaster, reducing admissions for all offenses by half will cut the prison population by 37 percent by 2021 compared with the baseline projection.

Another way to reduce the scale of mass incarceration is to address proportionality in length of stay. In the states, cutting length of stay for all offenses by half will cut the prison population by 39 percent by 2021. Achieving the goal of reducing mass incarceration is an important policy objective that will require reforms that reach far beyond low-level nonviolent drug offenses. Clinton and other presidential candidates who have echoed a desire to address mass incarceration will need to set their sights higher.

## **NATIONAL CURE: NATIONAL CONFERENCE CALL ON CIVIL COMMITMENT**

In January this year, National CURE started a monthly national conference call on the civil commitment of those convicted of a sexual offense.

After participating in conference calls on this subject in Kansas and initiating conference calls in New Jersey and New York, CURE leadership decided it was time to bring people together in a national forum. Participants from across the country, including residents at civil commitment facilities, called in to discuss what is happening in their states. While Oregon does not currently have civil commitment for sex offenders, members of Oregon CURE are sitting in on these calls to get a sense of what other states are experiencing and the advocacy that is being developed.

The civil commitment we usually think of is a legal practice long used by society that allows the involuntary commitment of people with severe and acute mental health issues so that they can be treated. These people have been determined to be a danger to themselves or others but are too impaired by their illness to seek treatment on their own. Someone in civil commitment should receive treatment and be released as soon as possible. With that legal practice as a basis, a new type of civil commitment (cc) began to appear in the early 1990's.

In 1991, Washington was the first state to enact a sexual predator civil commitment (sp-cc) law. It was quickly followed by several other states, especially once the US Supreme Court ruled the laws were constitutional. Today, 20 states and the federal government have laws that allow the detainment of sex offenders indefinitely after completing their prison sentences including those convicted as teenagers.

However, the courts in some states are beginning to rule that the laws are being administered in an unconstitutional manner. The point these contradictory rulings revolve around is the "intent" of the law. The US Supreme Court has said that commitment must be for treatment if it is to be constitutional. Retribution, the Court said, is a matter for criminal courts. So, a law is constitutional if the intent is treatment. It is unconstitutional for the intent to be punishment. In 1998, a task force of the American Psychiatric Association completed a five year study of sexually dangerous individuals. On the basis of that study, the APA concluded that there should be no such thing as the civil commitment of sex offenders, that it constitutes confinement rather than treatment. A state cannot just say detainment is for treatment; its results must validate that. Courts now are looking at the results of these laws after several years of implementation and they are finding much to be upset about. In reality, the results point to punishment rather than treatment.

Being committed, in many states, becomes a defacto life sentence. In 20 years, of 700 people sent to the Minnesota facility, only three have left and they went to a halfway house for further supervision. In Kansas, nine times as many people have died as have been released. Texas, Missouri, New York, etc all have similar statistics that few residents, if any, are able to complete a program and be released. Programs can be too rigid instead of being individualized and can lack adequate trained staff making them nearly impossible to complete.

At the first conference call

- a mother brought out that a young man charged as a juvenile was placed in civil commitment without an adult offense.
- Many said that therapy is ineffective and spoke of receiving better treatment in prison than what is received at these facilities.
- A participant's son has been in cc for seven years at a facility run by the state Human Services department which, she feels, has no idea what goes on at the facility.
- Several people spoke of the lack of medical help.
- Overcrowding is forcing states to start releasing people.
- The participants from Kansas pointed out how important making direct contact with the legislature has been. Meeting with, and educating, legislators has brought thanks from them for bringing the other side of this debate to their attention. Before, the only information they received was from the state's point of view. As a result, legislators' questions for those departments are now more informed and pointed.
- Citizens need to know how expensive this is. Costs to maintain a person in a cc facility are approximately three times that of a person in prison. The cost in Minnesota is \$120,000 per year per person in civil commitment.

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Putting that much money into these programs may be an incredible misuse of public money. While there are undoubtedly some people in prison who fit the constitutional intent of these laws, the public's perception of the danger of releasing sex offenders is largely unfounded. Statistics from various sources show that the recidivism rate for sex offenses is between 5% and 15% compared to 60% for other crimes. 95% of sexual offenses are committed by someone who has never been convicted of a sex crime before. The thirty-some states without sp-cc laws use community supervision and services to monitor and transition people back into their community when they leave prison. Their recidivism rates are no higher than states paying for civil commitment. Based on those statistics, there is a lot of money being spent for very little return, not to mention the terrible effects of hopelessness and despair on people who have paid their debt to society and now remain imprisoned with no defined release date because they might commit a crime in the future. Spending on supervision and monitoring in a community instead of on civil commitment, keeps the public just as safe, has no constitutional issues, is more humane, and saves taxpayer money for other public needs.

In 2015, a federal court judge ruled that the Minnesota law was unconstitutional. A few months later, another federal court ruled the Missouri law unconstitutional. David Post, an opinion writer for The Volokh Conspiracy blog of the Washington Post, wrote in "Civil commitment under attack" on July 21, 2015:

"I don't think one can put the principle at stake better than Judge Donovan Frank did in the Minnesota case: *It is fundamental to our notions of a free society that we do not imprison citizens because we fear that they might commit a crime in the future. Although the public might be safer if the government, using the latest "scientific" methods of predicting human behavior, locked up potential murderers, rapists, robbers, and, of course, sex offenders, our system of justice, enshrined in rights guaranteed by our Constitution, prohibits the imposition of preventive detention except in very limited circumstances. This strikes at the very heart of what it means to be a free society where liberty is a primary value of our heritage.*"

David Kennerly in a comment on the David Post article referenced above.

7/22/2015 3:22 AM PDT

*The more familiar I have become with sex offender civil commitment, as an advocate for those in California's Coalinga State Hospital, as well as elsewhere in the U.S., the more I have fallen into despair. Despair because, throughout the many years of their existence, virtually no one appeared willing to challenge their manifest injustice, let alone their intellectually and morally bankrupt premises. Those who would stand to oppose them have been breathtakingly few and stunned into bewilderment to find themselves so utterly alone in their sense of outrage. If this is changing then I, no less than anyone else, would be delighted. However, perhaps I could be forgiven for harboring a lingering doubt cultivated over years of bitter disappointment.*

*If it IS changing, then my glee is tempered in knowing HOW MUCH it has to change. There has never been (in the U.S., at least) a crusade so sustained, so entrenched and so impervious to challenge as that which rages on against "sex offenders".* <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/volokh-conspiracy/wp/2015/07/21/civil-commitment-under-attack/>

National CURE is among those working to make a difference for these people and their families.

CURE-SORT, an issue chapter of CURE, (<http://www.cure-sort.org/civil-commitment.html>), highly suggests that individuals with an interest in Civil Commitment go to eAdvocate's **Civil Commitment: Sex Offenders+** blog (<http://civil-commitment.blogspot.com>) for current news regarding Civil Commitment. eAdvocate tracks and reports on daily news items related to Civil Commitment. CURE-SORT looks to provide in depth review of items he reports on as well as to try and clarify for members the potential impact.

### **Civil Commitment: Preventive Detention, Double Jeopardy, and Fake-Science**

July 2013 CURE Civil Commitment Newsletter (for full article please write [www.oregoncure.org](http://www.oregoncure.org))

Daniel was just a teenage kid when he was sent to prison. When he was 17 he had a sexual relationship with a younger teenager. Daniel was not the first high school boy in history to fall in love with a girl, and I don't think they'll be the last teenage couple to act on their sexual feelings. But in Virginia, where they lived, it's a crime and Daniel was imprisoned for 4 years as a sex offender. In some states, our story would end there - Daniel would be released, come home, and struggle with the stigma of being labeled a "sex offender" for the rest of his life; maybe he would be able to find a menial job, or maybe he'd be harassed by his probation officer, and sent back to prison again and again for technical probation violations - but something else happens to Daniel instead-

Galen Baughman Advocate and Community Organizer is an Open Society Foundations Soros Justice Fellow working to end the practice of civilly committing youth as sexually violent predators. Incarcerated for nine years, including four-and-a-half years in solitary confinement, Galen is now a campaign strategist on issues related to sex offender policy and public and trains advocates around the country to build movements against mass incarceration. He is a Just Leadership USA 2015 Fellow—Leading with Conviction cohort member, and also serves on the Board of Directors for the Center for Sexual Justice.

## Oregon CURE, Oregon Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, and the OSP Lifers Club

In December, 2014 CURE Board members met with Kristin Winges-Yanez, BOPPPS Chairperson, and Brenda Carney, BOPPPS Administrator, to learn about the function and practices of the Board of Parole. At the conclusion of the meeting, CURE Board members were advised to attend Board hearings to learn more directly about the hearings: members have been attending parole hearings almost monthly since then. In January, 2015, the CURE Board was contacted by the Lifers Club of Oregon State Penitentiary with an invitation to work with their members on a project to help Adults in Custody (AICs) better prepare for parole hearings, an invitation we gladly accepted (more on that in a later newsletter!)

There are two basic tenets governing BOPPPS: the legal mandate stated in the state Constitution, and the Board's mission statement:

**Oregon Constitution:** "Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on these principles: protection of society, personal responsibility, accountability for one's actions, and reformation."

**BOPPPS Mission:** "To protect the public and reduce the risk of repeat criminal behavior through incarceration and community supervision decisions based on applicable laws, victim's interests, public safety, and recognized principles of offender behavior change."

CURE Board members began attending parole hearings in January, 2015. Parole hearings—to decide whether or not the AIC will be released from prison—are not required for most AICs at this time. Approximately 160 hearings are conducted annually. There are fewer hearings than in the past, due to changes in sentencing laws such as Measure 11. However, there is growing monthly workload in other areas: 450-500 orders of supervision, 400+ warrants issued, 700+ sanctions/revocations imposed, and 300+ discharge orders. The BOPPPS sets the conditions of supervision for everyone who leaves DOC custody. The Board, in making their decisions, must apply the law or laws that were in effect at the time of conviction. Release planning is done by the Community Corrections and the individual, and is subject to the Board's final approval. If the person has gone inactive or is discharged, some conditions can be overridden, but not the length of supervision ordered by the Court. The Board has been putting fewer conditions on low-risk offenders as evidence has shown that this results in better outcomes, and recently parole officers in some counties have begun doing more reach-ins: meeting with AICs prior to their release to assess needs, review plans, and begin to develop a more helping relationship, which has resulted in a dramatic reduction in recidivism rates (from 26% to 14% in Marion County: Statesman-Journal 7-13-15).

Attending parole hearings has been instructive. The AIC sits directly in front of the Board members, across a table, in handcuffs, or in a smaller room in a cage. Board members are all on laptop computers. The hearing is audio-recorded, and AICs are often advised to obtain a CD of their hearing, and listen to it for review. Hearings can take as long as 4 to 5 hours. The most intense questioning is about the crime of conviction, going into intensive detail, which is very difficult for AICs and for others listening, and sometimes seems unfair: BOPPPS members' purpose is to assess whether the AIC truly understands all of his or her issues that led to committing the crime, and then what the AIC has done during incarceration to address those issues so that there is little to no risk of doing the same thing again. Victims or their survivors may choose to attend the hearing, and one representative may speak. AICs' supporters may also attend, and may also speak, at the request of the AIC—arrangements need to be made prior to the hearing. AICs have the option of having an attorney represent them, either appointed through the BOPPPS or they can hire their own, but that is expensive and most AICs cannot afford to do so. An attorney often takes the lead and helps guide the hearing; can clarify questions and answers, and redirect the attention of either the AIC or BOPPPS as needed. The attorney will be seated at the table next to the AIC, or outside the cage in the smaller room. Most often, the District Attorney from the county of conviction is present, usually by telephone. He or she has the opportunity to speak, most often reiterates the crime and expresses doubt or disbelief that the AIC has in fact changed and would no longer be a safety risk in the community.

Although at the December meeting we were told that the Board renders their decisions promptly, we have learned that decisions are not always given at the conclusion of the hearing, and some AICs have had to wait several months before being informed of the Board's decision.

We learned, somewhat to our surprise, that BOPPPS doesn't keep any kind of statistics. Such as, for instance, out of how many hearings, how many AICs are granted parole. In doing an informal count, we found that, out of 18 hearings, only two AICs were given a parole date, and two AICs who had previously been given a date had it rescinded—even though they had not been in any kind of trouble in the interim, nor had they been in trouble for many (over 20) years preceding the hearing. AICs may be required to undergo a psychological evaluation: BOPPPS can order one, performed by a BOPPPS-contracted psychologist. Our understanding is that these are often fairly brief, consist of a personality inventory and a brief interview (and sometimes not even that)—not as in-depth an evaluation as one would expect—so it seems that the validity of any conclusions might be questionable. It should be noted that the BOPPPS pays only \$400-\$500 for an evaluation; a privately paid evaluation would cost up to 10 times that amount. AICs attempting to find an independent psychologist to conduct a full psychological evaluation have reported being unsuccessful in finding one willing to do so.

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One of our concerns is that, given that alcohol and/or other drugs are very often a prominent factor in the crime, AICs are not allowed to use that as an 'excuse'. We don't believe it is an excuse: rather it is a significant contributing factor. Given centuries of evidence on how alcohol and other mind-altering substances impair judgment, it should be taken into consideration as such. AICs are expected to describe the crime exactly (or almost) as documented in the police reports. Often, however, their experience was different, and their memory is different, especially 20 or 30 years after the crime. Commission of, or involvement in, a violent act is in very many cases to have been traumatic for the AIC. Research with combat veterans—who are required to perpetrate violent acts—has found that a percentage of them have no memory of combat, even immediately following the experience; this is also true of victims of child abuse. The brain is so traumatized that it shuts out images too painful to recall. Asked about this, a formerly incarcerated friend stated "On the rare occasions that I do think about the details of what I did, I feel overwhelmed with horror that I could have done such a thing. I could not live with that despair day in and day out. I think that my usually degraded memory of those events is a survival mechanism necessary for me to live productively from one day to the next, while maintaining mental fitness."

Another of CURE's concerns is the makeup of the BOPPPS. At the beginning of this venture, there were three members, all of whom have a professional background in Corrections or a legal background as prosecutors. CURE members believe this is too heavily weighted in the prosecutorial direction, and that BOPPPS should be more diverse—including members with backgrounds in reform, restorative justice, business, social services, and a former offender. In the last Legislative session, the BOPPS membership was increased to five members; currently one of the former members has retired from BOPPS (in February) and two new members have been appointed, with a fifth member to be appointed shortly. We are interested to see whether there will be a change in the number of paroles granted.

CURE Board members believe that, if the Parole Board's Constitutional mandate is to determine whether or not the AIC presents a danger to the community AT THE PRESENT TIME (of the hearing): with all due respect, and barring concrete evidence to the contrary, the Board should focus on the very real likelihood that the AIC has matured during the period of incarceration, on the behavior he or she has exhibited while incarcerated, and what he or she has accomplished in terms of programs and activities during incarceration. We believe that, in their Mission Statement, victim's interests should follow, not precede "recognized principles of offender behavior change."

**Oregon CURE**

was approached by members of the Board of Parole  
and mentioned they were reaching out to different stakeholders, of which our group is one.  
We look forward to meeting with them and beginning a dialog.

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### **Sexting: It's Not Just Child's Play**

Children as young as 14 who 'sext' photos of themselves can be charged with child pornography. The laws do not distinguish between "traditional" child porn and sexting. According to the law, these kids are producing, distributing and possessing child pornography. They are opening themselves to being convicted of these charges and facing up to 25 years in prison and a lifetime on the sex offender registry. Once prosecuted and placed on the national public registry, there is little chance of ever having a productive life. Many communities have residency restrictions against those on the registry, and good jobs may be only a dream. In many cases, , even getting an education or attending church are out of the question due to proximity restrictions." Information quoted/adapted from 'Sexting: It's Not Just Child's Play:

Protect Your Children from Sexting' by Sex Offender Solutions and Education Network:  
[www.sosen.org](http://www.sosen.org) /P.O. Box 235, Dixon, IL 61021,

and distributed in association with Women Against Registry: [www.womenagainstry.org](http://www.womenagainstry.org) /PO Box 463, Arnold, MO 63010: "Fighting the destruction of families."

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## *Prisoners' Voices Count!*

As we are approaching the next presidential election, you might be wondering what you can do to help guide this election. According to the Sentencing Project, we have more than 2.2 million people living in our prisons. Imagine if all of our states were as progressive as Maine and Vermont – where they *permit persons in prison to vote*. Well I am telling you, we would have a different outcome at the polls!

So what can we do to make our voices heard? Well information is the key- I don't mean just information you get on faux fox news- but inform yourselves, study the issues, study the candidates, decide who would be best on the issues and the values that you care most about.

Yaya- I know you can't vote- however you do have a voice! And this election is the time for you to use that voice.

What can an incarcerated person, a person living in prison do to help change this year's elections? Well if there are 2.2 million of us- how many lives do we touch? If each of us had influence with folks that trust our opinions and our judgment, how could we help our loved make an informed decision at the voting booths this year?

If each of us were to help even one person vote for folks that shared our vision for a greater America, shared our values and knew that mass incarceration is NOT the way to make our country great again! Well, that would be an extra 2.2 million votes! BUT Wait!!! What if each of the 2.2 million folks could help two of our loved ones vote in our best interest- Holy Cow! That would be 4.4 million votes to make our county great again.

Oh my! We just might be on to something! What if 2.2 million of us could reach out to five people who would vote to help shape this county and it's criminal (not so just) justice system? 10.10 million folks? Well we just might be able to do something.

Who says Prisoner Votes don't count? Well it is NOT me! And it shouldn't be you either. So today, begin to broaden your horizons – study the issues, study the candidates and share your informed decisions with your loved ones. If you live in a prison where you can hold group discussion meetings, make that happen. However, there is nothing more helpful than folks just speaking face-to-face on the issues that really matter to them.

So as you go about your day- remember...your voice really can make a difference in shaping this year's elections. You do have the power to make change. And we all know about power. Some of us have experienced power over us, power

under us- but this is a new power; Power among us.

Make the power of your voice and knowledge count in this year's election. Share your vision for a better county, a county that values people just like you and me above the all mighty dollar!

***Because Prisoners' Voices Count!!!***

**State Disenfranchisement Laws** (the Sentencing Project)

- 48 states and the District of Columbia prohibit voting while incarcerated for a felony offense. Only two states - Maine and Vermont - permit persons in prison to vote.
- 35 states prohibit persons on parole from voting and 31 of these states exclude persons on probation as well.
- Four states deny the right to vote to all persons with felony convictions, even after they have completed their sentences. Eight others disenfranchise certain categories of ex-offenders and/or permit application for restoration of rights for specified offenses after a waiting period (e.g., five years in Wyoming, and two years in Nebraska).
- Each state has developed its own process of restoring voting rights to ex-offenders, but most of these restoration processes are so cumbersome that relatively few persons are able to take advantage of them.

Please send a note to Oregon CURE and let us know what to do to make your voices heard! We want to help. Maybe, you want an activity to study the issues, the candidates or how to best inform yourselves and your loved ones on all of these things that might make a difference in all of our lives!



Did you know that Oregon Youth Authority Residents are able to vote if they are NOT Department of Corrections Youth?

I DO WANT TO HELP OREGON CURE CONTINUE ITS WORK IN 2016

Suggested tax-deductible Contributions:

\$3 Prisoner      \$15/yr Individual      \$25/yr Family      \$50/yr Organizations      \$ Other

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

(Optional)

Name of Incarcerated Loved One: \_\_\_\_\_

SID # and Facility: \_\_\_\_\_

We are currently looking for volunteers! If you have a couple of hours a month that you would be willing to invest in helping people in prison and their families on the outside, we may have an opening for you in communications! One position would be to respond to phone calls, another position is answering mail from people in prison.

I would like to volunteer my services!!! My skills are: \_\_\_\_\_

If you or your family member would be willing to keep our literature in the prison they visit- please contact us at  
1631 NE Broadway, #460- Portland, OR 97232  
(503) 977-9979

The board of directors of Oregon CURE understands that financially contributing to our cause is not always an easy thing and that most members would like to give more than their budgets allow. It is with this thought in mind that we have enrolled in:

**Fred Meyer's Community Rewards program:**

This way, you can give to Oregon CURE while you are doing what you have to do - buying your everyday items like Milk, Bread, Socks etc.

To become a contributor, simply link your Fred Meyer rewards card to Oregon CURE and, quarterly, Fred Meyer donates back to CURE a portion of the contributed dollars based upon our enrolled members spending. You will still accumulate your own Fred Meyer rewards and benefits already afforded to you by Fred Meyer as an individual. This simply expands your rewards to help us out too! And what could be better than that?

To enroll, go to the Fred Meyer Community Rewards website: [www.fredmeyer.com/communityrewards](http://www.fredmeyer.com/communityrewards)

Under "Are you a Fred Meyer Customer?" click the big purple button to **Link Your Rewards Card Now**.

**Login** to your Account. (If you haven't registered your account, you will need **Sign Up** to do this step).

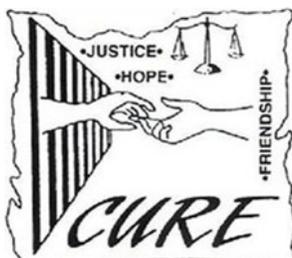
Search for Oregon CURE or enter our non-profit number **91917**. (or number **93-1085488**)

*Thanks in advance!*

*Funds are used to print handouts, print and mail newsletters, maintain a phone line and web site.*

*We are an all volunteer organization with no member receiving financial compensation.*

Oregon CURE  
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#### *Publication Notice*

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Contributions of articles, letters to the editor, notices, etc., are welcome, but may be edited or rejected for space considerations. Articles may be copied in its entirety with credit going to the author or to the publication.

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*Oregon CURE is an all-volunteer organization. Oregon CURE volunteers typically work at other jobs. Oregon CURE is not a service organization. Do not send us any legal documents. We are not a legal service. We are not qualified to assist you in legal matters.*

#### ***Renew your Membership to Oregon CURE Today!!***

Send your Member donation to: ***Oregon CURE 1631 NE Broadway #460, Portland, OR 97232***

Website: [www.oregoncure.org](http://www.oregoncure.org)

*Be sure to include: Your Name, Address, City, State and Zip, Phone/Email, Name of Adult in Custody with SID# and Facility*

Type of Donation: Adult in Custody: \$3      Individual: \$15      Family: \$25      Sustaining: \$50 - \$100  
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