



Warner Creek Trails

P.O. Box 1500, 20654 Rabbit Hill Rd., Lakeview, OR 97630

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DATES TO REMEMBER

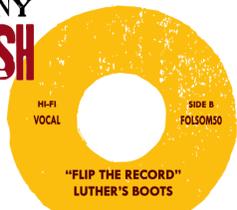
FOLSOM50 PRESENTS

DANNY WILSON

OF LUTHER'S BOOTS PLAYING
WITH THE WCCF CHAPEL BAND

FEATURING THE MUSIC OF

**JOHNNY
CASH**



6pm | FRIDAY, **SEPTEMBER 6, 2019**
CONCERT on the YARD

September 11

“Born Wild, Created to be Free” Gospel Horse Breaking Program

WINNING WORDS:

“LIFE ISN'T ABOUT GETTING AND HAVING, IT'S ABOUT GIVING AND BEING.”

– Kevin Kruse

College football may be a team sport, but that just makes stellar individual performances that more thrilling. Here are 7 of the most impressive individual accomplishments from the NCAA record books that will (probably) never be broken:

ALEX SMITH, INDIANA — NOV. 11, 1995 VS. MICHIGAN STATE

Indiana was having a tough season in 1995. Heading into a November matchup with Michigan State, the Hoosiers had won just two games on the year — against Western Michigan and Southern Mississippi. So, after a three-game stretch of losing to ranked teams, Indiana tried something different against the Spartans: Give the ball to running back Alex Smith. Again. Again. Again.

For reference, two weeks into the 2018-19 college football season, teams are averaging 71.3 offensive plays per game. That's 17.8 per quarter. Smith had 22 rushes in the first quarter.

The plan worked in one regard: Michigan State only had possession for 24 seconds in the first quarter. Unfortunately, those 24 seconds came via a 59-yard touchdown run by Marc Renaud on the first play to give Michigan State a 7-0 lead. Indiana would lose the game 31-13, but Smith finished with 183 yards and one touchdown in 44 carries. Oh, and he did it all with broken ribs.

36 PUNTS IN A GAME

Charlie Calhoun, Texas Tech — Nov. 11, 1939 vs. Centenary (LA).

This one is pretty hard to wrap your head around. Last year, Wyoming's Tim Zaleski led the NCAA with 87 punts on the season in 13 games. That's 6.7 punts per game, which is a huge total.

Calhoun had 36. In one game. Thirty. Six. Punts.

Oh, before we forget, there's a sort of important side note: 33 of those punts were on first down.

According to the record book, the game was played in a heavy downpour in Shreveport, Louisiana. Neither team could advance the ball at all on offense, so each resorted to punting it downfield whenever they had it. The plan was for the miserable conditions to result in a fumble on the return that they could pick up in order to advance field position.

That strategy worked six times throughout the game, but none led to a score. There were only 30 yards of total offense, and the game ended, mercifully, in a 0-0 tie.

7 TOUCHDOWN RECEPTIONS IN A GAME

Rashaun Woods, Oklahoma State — Sept. 20, 2003, vs. SMU

Woods played in 48 games in his career, and recorded 42 touchdowns in them. That's an average of 0.88 touchdowns per game. So yeah, this stat line from a matchup with SMU his senior season is a bit absurd: 12 receptions, 232 yards, seven receiving touchdowns.

Those came on catches of 2, 10, 34, 32, 25, 5, and 11 yards. Oklahoma State would win 52-6. Woods was responsible for 72.4 percent of the points scored that game.

The wideout would only have six touchdown catches in the other 12 games that season. Respectable, sure, but unfortunately beneath the ridiculous bar he set for himself in the fourth game of the season.

7,000 COMBINED RUSHING AND RECEIVING YARDS IN A CAREER

Darrin Nelson, Stanford — 1978-1981

At Stanford, Nelson was on the team that first popularized the West Coast offense, carving out a new role for running backs. He became the first player to rush for 1,000 yards and catch 50 passes in a season. Then he did it two more times.

All that led to Nelson finishing his career with 4,442 yards rushing, and 2,550 yards receiving for a grand total of 7,001 yards. It helped to have John Elway throwing the ball.

That record should be safe for a long time. The runner-up in combined rushing and receiving yards is Steve Bartolo of Colorado State, who had 5,892 total yards (4,813 yards rushing and 1,079 receiving) from 1983-86.

31 CONSECUTIVE GAMES GAINING 100 YARDS OR MORE

Archie Griffin, Ohio State — Sept. 15, 1973 to Nov. 22, 1975

When Archie Griffin won the Heisman in 1974, he was just the fifth junior ever to take home the trophy. A year later, he became the only player to ever win it twice.

That 1974 year saw Griffin run for at least 100 yards in every single game. For the second season in a row.

He racked up 3,272 rushing yards in those two seasons, and another 1,450 his senior year in 1975, where he rushed for at least 100 yards in eight straight games to start the year.

3 PUNTS RETURNED FOR TOUCHDOWNS IN A GAME

Antonio Perkins, Oklahoma — Sept. 20, 2003 vs. UCLA

Coming into the fourth game of the season, Perkins had just 80 yards on 13 punt returns that year. So when UCLA's first drive stalled, they had no qualms punting directly to him. Perkins returned it 19 yards. A solid pickup, but nothing noteworthy.

Then, later in the second quarter, UCLA went three-and-out, and punted again. Perkins took this one 74 yards to the house.

No worries, it was a fluke. UCLA punted again the next drive, and Perkins returned it just eight yards. That's more like it.

Then the Bruins punted a fourth time. Perkins, 84 yards, touchdown. "(Punter Chris) Kluwe tried kicking away from Perkins after his second touchdown, eliciting a chorus of boos from the crowd. The Bruins also tried other tactics: Mil'Von James hit Perkins as he fielded a punt late in the third quarter, drawing a 15-yard penalty."

Finally, down 52-24 in the fourth quarter, the Bruins punted for the ninth time of the game. Perkins gratefully returned it 65 yards for a touchdown.

That last punt broke two FBS records: for punt return touchdowns in a game, and for punt return yardage, with Perkins' 277 shattering the then-record of 219.

94-FOR-94 ON EXTRA POINTS IN A SEASON

Roberto Aguayo, Florida State — 2013

In 2013, Aguayo took over as the starting kicker for the Seminoles after Dustin Hopkins graduated. The freshman had ridiculous shoes to fill. Hopkins was 202-for-207 on extra points in his career, and went 65-for-66 in 2012.

Aguayo took 94 extra point attempts as a freshman. He made every single one. For a little perspective, since the turn of the century, only three players have even attempted 90 extra points. Aguayo, Houston's Matt Hogan (92) in 2011, and Oklahoma's Jimmy Stevens, who set the FBS record with 99 attempts in 2008, but made just 94.

Aguayo would finish his career a perfect 198-for-198, leaving for the NFL Draft after his junior season.



CONGRATULATIONS TO THE RECENT GOGI GRADUATES!

ACOSTA, BRANDON ,
ADKINS, AARIN
BEAMAN, STEVEN
BERKNER, MATTHEW
BERUMEN, JUAN
BUSCH, COLBY
CORREA, JOSE
DAVIS, CRATON
DONOVAN, DAVID
DOWNES, STEVEN
FENNELL, ERIK

FLORES-RAMIREZ, GILDAR
GIBSON, JEREMY
HALSTEAD, TIMOTHY
HERR, CHRISTOPHER
HOUX, FLOYD
KESTELL, JASON
LITTLE, NATHANIEL (not pictured)
MILLARD, PETER
MILLER, JUSTIN
MILLER, KORY
ORDONEZ-MORENO, RUBEN

PAXTON, BRIAN
PEREZ, JAIME
PEREZ, JUSTIN not pictured
QUEENER, SIDNEY
RAFAIL, MICHAEL
RANDALL, ANTHONY
RESENDEZ, RICARDO
SANCHEZ, PAUL
SMITH, MICHAEL
WADE, CHARLES
ZAYAS, JESUS



Where's the Fiber!

Did you know that the average American consumes only about half the recommended amount of dietary fiber each day? High-fiber foods support a healthy digestive tract and may guard against cancer, heart disease, diverticulosis, obesity and diabetes. Fiber only occurs in fruits, vegetables, beans & legumes, grains and nuts & seeds. There are two main types of fiber; Soluble and Insoluble. Soluble fiber dissolves in water and can help lower blood glucose and cholesterol. **Oatmeal, nuts, dried beans, lentils, apples and berries are good sources.** Insoluble fiber does not dissolve in water and helps move food through your digestive system, preventing constipation and reducing risk of developing hemorrhoids, diverticulosis and colon cancer. Foods with insoluble fiber include **whole wheat products, brown rice, legumes, fruits with skins and a variety of vegetables.** How much fiber do I need? On the average, most adult men need approximately 35 g daily and women 25 g.

You may have noticed, beginning with the Spring/Summer Menu cycle, the increased number of servings of whole wheat bread products, brown rice, beans and legumes. ODOC is working to meet USDA fiber recommendations. This is an ongoing process and will continue with the winter menu cycle.

Betty Hansen, RDN
8/15/19



State of Oregon
Department of Corrections Commissary

Date: Tuesday, August 13, 2019
To: Adults in Custody
From: Anita Nelson, Statewide Commissary
Operations Manager
Subject: Commissary News, Updates and Reminders

Commissary News:

Last year commissary sent out notification that our vendors may be raising prices due to rising freight costs, domestic and international economic production increases and commodity crop market fluctuations. The good news is, a majority of our vendors did not increase their prices last year as anticipated.

Unfortunately, this year, with the renewal of our contracts, we will see those price increases from the majority of our vendors. The price increases are expected to be from 2.5 – 5 percent across the board. We expect to see these price increases take effect almost immediately.

Please note, commissary will keep the order forms updated to reflect the price increases and do what we can to ensure you have the most current forms; however, prices are subject to change without notification.

We appreciate your support of ODOC Commissaries.

VISITING APPLICATION INFORMATION

Please review this information regarding visitor applications:

- 1) It may take at least 3 weeks for an application to process. If it has been 4 weeks or more since the application was submitted, you may send a kyte to Ms. Havelly to find out the status.
- 2) For a minor child, it may take longer for the application to process as the Custodial Consent Letter is sent to the parent/guardian and it is up to that person to get it notarized and return it to Inmate Services for processing. The application cannot be processed until the Custodial Consent Letter is returned.
- 3) WCCF **does not** process applications. Applications are submitted to Inmate Services Unit (ISU) for processing. ISU will determine if a visitor is approved/denied.
- 4) Applications may be processed one of two ways:
 - a. You may complete the application and send it to Ms. Havelly and she will submit it for processing.
 - b. Your family/friend may go on the Oregon Department of Corrections website and complete and submit the application for processing there.
- 5) If your visitor was “denied” you may complete and submit an appeal form to Inmate Services Unit. The appeal forms are on your unit.
- 6) If your visitor has been removed from your visiting list because it has been at least 2 years since their last visit, **the visitor**, not you, must submit a new application to visit.

*****Also, it is your responsibility to inform your visitors of the dress code. They may find this information on the DOC website.**

Caseload Reset

Correctional Counselors' caseloads have been rearranged in order to better serve those most in need. These changes are necessary if the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) is to provide quality case management services to the adults in custody (AIC) most likely to reoffend as determined by their Automated Criminal Risk Score (ACRS).

ACRS is a statistical calculation developed by the DOC Research Unit to predict your risk of reoffending within three years of release. Your score is automatically calculated at Coffee Creek Intake Center (CCIC) and is based upon the following: age, earned time, revocations, sentence length, custody number, thefts committed, prior incarcerations, and person to person crimes. The score is recalculated whenever any of these items change. Another way to understand ACRS is to look at it from a percentage standpoint. The scores range from .01 to .99. If your ACRS is .15, then you have an estimated 15% chance of reoffending within three years of your release.

If DOC had the resources it needed, Institution Counselors would provide cognitive interventions through case management to all AICs who need it. Because DOC does not have the capacity to provide case management services to everyone, Counselors' caseloads have been adjusted to provide cognitive interventions to AICs most likely to reoffend.

To make caseload sizes more manageable, DOC had to significantly adjust the ACRS cutoff score. Due to resource discrepancy across the institutions, the cutoff scores won't be consistent and are as follows:

SRCI, OSP, TRCI, EOCI

.01 - .24 ACRS = Low Supervision

.25 - ACRS and higher = High/Medium Supervision

OSCI

.01 - .34 = Low Supervision

.35 ACRS and higher = High/Medium Supervision

CRCI, DRCI, PRCF, SCCI, SCI, SRCI Minimum, TRCI Minimum

.01 - .34 = Low Supervision

.35 ACRS and higher = High/Medium Supervision

WCCF

.01 - .39 = Low Supervision

.40 ACRS and higher = High/Medium Supervision

MCCF, SFFC

.01 - .49 = Low Supervision

.50 ACRS and higher = High/Medium Supervision

CCCF, CCCM

.01 - .19 = Low Supervision

.20 ACRS and higher = High/Medium Supervision

Low Supervision:

If you are placed on a Low Supervision caseload (as determined by your institution), you will not meet with your Institution Counselor on a regular basis and will only be seen for emergencies or unusual circumstances. Any reporting will be through written communication. If you need an in-person meeting, you will need to provide specific details in your request.

Although you will not have regular contact with your Institution Counselor, your eligibility to attend programming offered by Pathfinders (group cognitive classes and parenting classes) and participate in our alcohol and drug treatment programs will not be impacted. Eligibility and placement into these programs remain the same.

High/Medium Supervision

If you are placed on a High/Medium Supervision caseload (as determined by your institution), you will meet with your Institution Counselor on a regular basis, working on your customized Behavior Change Plan and receive cognitive interventions from your counselor.

Each time you are transferred from one institution to another, you will receive an Intake Information Sheet and Contact/Resource List that provides information specific to that facility. You will also have the opportunity to ask questions at your institution's Admission and Orientation program for new arrivals to help you manage your affairs during your incarceration.

These changes will be implemented June 1, 2019, for male institutions and July 1, 2019, for women at CCCF.

Thank you,

CCM Central Office

INDIGENT ENVELOPES

If you have not accumulated the cost of five postage paid envelopes (for less than one ounce) in your trust account in the previous month (\$3.20), you can request to be issued five postage paid envelopes from WCCF. Requests are to be made on an Inmate Communication Form (kyte) addressed to Ms. Adams in the Business Office at least one week prior to the end of the month.

If approved, a kyte will be sent back with the five postage paid envelopes along with a receipt. My workload is the deciding factor on when they are sent out, but it is my goal to have the indigent envelopes issued as close to the first of the month as possible. You will be required to sign for receipt of the envelopes. Put the signed receipt in the dining hall mailbox to be returned to Ms. Adams. Your envelopes will be issued between the 1st and 10th of each month. Only one issue of indigent envelopes will be made per inmate per month. You must make a new request for the five postage paid envelopes each month on the 25th of the month.

If you are an inmate just arriving at WCCF, and you meet indigent requirements, send a kyte to Ms. Adams requesting envelopes. Your kyte must state that you just arrived at WCCF and are indigent. Otherwise your request will be held for processing on the dates noted in the previous paragraph. If you meet indigent criteria, I will issue you five (5) postage paid envelopes right away. Your next indigent envelope request will not be processed until the 26th of the following month.

If you are housed in segregation and qualify for indigent envelopes, you may request them via kyte. The envelopes will be delivered by a staff member and you must sign for them. Staff will return the signed receipt to the Business Office.

If you have made a canteen purchase during the previous month, or have had a deposit into your trust account that is equal to the cost of five postage paid envelopes, your request for indigent envelopes will be denied.

Violations may result in confiscation, delayed mail and/or disciplinary action.

Thank you,



Ms. Adams, General Services
OSII
Business Office

SHEET/BLANKET EXCHANGE

The following procedure will be adhered to:

Sheets and pillow cases will be exchanged every Saturday.

Blankets will be exchanged once a month.

Sheet/blanket carts will be sent to the Housing Units at approximately 3:30 pm.

The Housing Unit Laundry Orderlies will retrieve the carts from Laundry and prepare the carts for dispersal on the Housing Units.

Depending on when your Housing Unit is called to chow will determine when your sheet/blanket exchange will occur. If you are one of the first two Housing Units sent to chow, you will exchange your sheets/blankets when your Housing Unit returns from chow. If your Housing Unit is one of the last two to be called to chow, you will exchange your blankets after the 4:30 pm Count clears at the Officers discretion.

Sheet/blanket exchange will be announced by your Housing Unit Officer. They will start calling bunks in numerical order (i.e. 01A-08A). One row of bunks will be called until everyone exchanges their dirty sheets/blankets.

When you are exchanging your dirty sheets/blankets, you will show your dirty sheets/blankets to the Officer. When they direct you to, you will place the dirty sheets/blankets in the bin. Then you will be issued your clean sheets/blankets.

Anyone found not exchanging their sheets/blankets when directed to, will be held accountable and progressive discipline will be utilized. This is a sanitation issue.

SODA COUPONS

Please do not fold or crease the soda coupons if you can avoid it. Folding and putting them in your pocket degrades coupons and prohibits them from working in the machines. Please be mindful of their treatment. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Ms. Carpenter - General Services



LAW LIBRARY NEWS



State of Oregon
Department of Corrections

Date: Tuesday, August 20, 2019
To: Adults in Custody
From: Kelly Rath, Administrator, Policy and Business Services
Correctional Services Division

Starting September 2019, Department of Corrections Legal Libraries will provide an improved legal resources system called Fastcase. Fastcase is internet based, allowing us to provide you new features including daily caselaw updates and access to historical Oregon statutes like sentencing laws. Fastcase will replace the current resource, LexisNexis, whose contract expires this year. Fastcase will be available simultaneously with LexisNexis for a short time during the transition period. Fastcase instructional materials will be available in the Legal Libraries and onsite Legal Assistants will be trained to provide assistance to library patrons in use of this new legal research tool.

FASTCASE

Inmate Financial Services FAQ

- Q:** An AIC submitted a transfer request from their trust account to Telmate prepaid; funds have been removed from the Trust account but have yet to be applied to the Telmate account.
- A:** *Transfers are processed manually each business day. Please allow for sufficient time (2 business days) for processing. It's likely that if funds have been removed from your trust account, that the funds will be available in the Telmate account before the end of the business day.*
- Q:** Can an AIC cancel a transfer request from their trust account to Telmate?
- A:** *No, once the request has been submitted, it cannot be canceled or changed.*
- Q:** What happens if an AIC's friend or family member mistakenly deposits funds to an AIC's Telmate account instead of the trust account?
- A:** *The friend / family member will need to contact Telmate for resolution.*
- Q:** What happens to funds in an AIC's trust account upon release?
- A:** *Approximately two weeks prior to release, Trust account funds are removed and placed on an Oregon Trail Card. The OT cards are mailed to the institutions. If an AIC requires a release check, arrangements should be made with the AICs correctional or release counselor.*