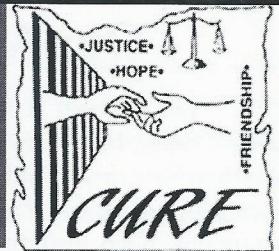


OREGON CURE

Citizen's 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 (Portland Area) 1-877-357-CURE outside Portland)

A Message Board Chair Gretchen Vala

There are over 1700 pieces of legislation before the 2015 legislative assembly. I have listed several House and Senate bills that we would like to see passed this year. We all have an opportunity to advocate for change. There will be movement on some – and none on others. We can each play an important role in shaping our future by contacting our representative and senator and asking them to support the legislation that we want to see passed. It can be as simple as a phone call or an e-mail to your Representative or Senator asking them to support the bill. Please remember to include the bill number.

House Committee on Judiciary

Chair: Jeff Barker, Vice Chairs: Andy Olson and Jennifer Williamson
Members: Brent Barton, Mitch Greenlick, Wayne Krieger, Ann Lininger, Bill Post and Sherrie Sprenger.

HJR 16 Proposes amendment to the Oregon Constitution to repeal the provision requiring a 2/3 vote of members of each house of the Legislative Assembly to reduce criminal sentence approved by initiative or referendum process. At the request of the House Interim Committee On Judiciary.

HB 2002 Requires the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to establish independent procedures for receiving and recording profiling complaints. Sponsors: Frederick, Buckley, Keny-Guyer

HB 2310 Allows Adults in Custody credit for time served for presentence incarceration . At the request of the House Interim Committee on Judiciary

HB 2367 Establishes a task force on adopting the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act which would address the penalties and disqualifications that individuals face incidental to criminal sentencing. The Act's provisions are largely procedural, and are designed to rationalize and clarify widely accepted policies and practices. At the

request of the House Interim Committee on Judiciary for Oregon Law Commission

HB 2391 Hardship Driver Permits Authorizes the court to issue hardship permit to persons convicted assault crimes in 2nd, 3rd or 4th degree if the person meets certain conditions. Sponsors: Representatives Olson, Williamson and Krieger

HB 2663 Requires financial institutions to permit individuals convicted of a crime to access banking and financial services. Sponsor: Representative Hoyle

Senate Committee on Judiciary:
Chair: Floyd Prozanski, Vice Chair: Jeff Kruse
Members: Ginny Burdick, Sara Gelser, Kim Thatcher

Senate Bills

SB 16 Requires the court to inform the jury of certain mandatory minimum sentences prior to deliberation. Sponsor: Shields

Our Meeting with Director Collette Peters (page 2)



Left to right

Patty Katz

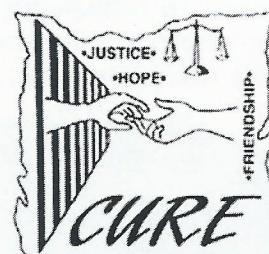
LaRae Conley

Director Peters

Gretchen Vala

Randy Geer

Hank Schoeffel



Spring 2015
Volume 47

Our Annual Meeting with Department of Corrections

In December 2014, Oregon CURE Board members, LaRae Conley, Hank Schoeffel, Patty Katz, Randy Geer and Gretchen Vala met with the Director of the Department of Corrections, Colette Peters. Director Peters invited in several key staff members including: Mike Gower, Assistant Director of Operations; Kim Brokamp, the Assistant Director of the Offender Management and Rehabilitation, recently promoted to The position of Deputy Director for Oregon DOC; Brian Belleque, Westside Institutions Administrator; Jeremiah Stromberg, Assistant Director of Community Corrections; Ken Jeske, Administrators for Oregon Corrections Enterprises; Nathan Cantlin, from the Offender Management and Rehabilitation Division; and Marie Garcia, Legislative and Government Relations Manager.

Director Peters explained that she first became aware of CURE while working towards her graduate degree in criminal justice from the Graduate School of Public Affairs at the University of Colorado. She spoke highly of Colorado CURE's leadership and confirmed that she was pleased to continue the advocacy relationship with Oregon CURE. One of Oregon CURE's stated goals is to provide information and education to the public and our membership which is made up of people in prison, their families and friends. It is through our membership that we develop our advocacy plans with DOC and with our legislators.

We began the meeting with our impressions of the tour of the Coffee Creek intake center that Oregon CURE board members recently participated in. Although DOC will send postcards to the emergency contact of the newly incarcerated, we're reaching only a small percentage of the people affected by the prison system. We concluded the tour with a meeting with Josh Highberger, who is the Intake Administrator and were able to explore several possibilities for informing the people in prison about CURE and the benefits that their family members could attain by becoming involved. The three options at this time include: making additional postcards available to people going through intake, putting together a video presentation to explain CURE or to make presentations in person, perhaps monthly at the intake center. Oregon CURE will work with DOC administration to develop a separate mailing that can better explain the benefits of CURE to family members.

Oregon CURE has been privileged to be a part of work groups with DOC and we hope to continue to add our voices to the development and implementation of future changes within the Oregon prison system. The work groups are basically "brain-storming" sessions where changes are carefully considered before being presented to the DOC policy group where final approval can be granted.

With the introduction of the Affordable Care Act, we had been informed that everyone leaving an Oregon prison would have assistance in signing up for health care. Although there have been staff reductions and this hasn't always happened at the state level, we have been assured that people without insurance will be assisted at the county level.

You may be aware that there are several organizations advocating for a statewide "Ban the Box" on job applications. Banning the box that asks "Have you ever been convicted of a felony?" will allow people with a felony conviction(s) to have an opportunity to speak to a prospective employer and discuss in person the changes they've made during and since incarceration instead of having the employer dispose of the application without consideration of the skill set that the applicant could bring to their company. We asked Oregon DOC to sign on as a co-sponsor for this campaign and we hope to receive a positive response!

We reviewed the DOC's legislative agenda for 2015, and although at first glance, the agenda appears to recommend slight changes in verbiage, we'll explore each item carefully. Oregon CURE board members have testified before several legislative committees in support of issues that we believe in and to voice our concerns for those we don't support. We will continue to take an active role in these opportunities as they arise.

Oregon CURE is fully aware of the good things that people can do while in prison. If you're on the outside, you can sign up for "flash alerts" from the State of Oregon. One of the recent alerts, showcased the Blue Room, implemented at SRCI in the segregation unit where people can meditate if they wish, or just have time to themselves. The Blue Room was acknowledged as one of TIME Magazine's "25 Best Inventions of 2014". Other flash alerts outlined the number of people in prison who fought fires in 2014, DOC recycling efforts, gardens, OSCI men raising money for Camp Agape and the list goes on. We believe that people not familiar with the prison system may not have access to this information and Oregonians need to know that people in prison risk their lives fighting fires, help disadvantaged children and can and do make a positive difference in people's lives. We're working on this concept but hope to build a media team within our all volunteer board members.

The meeting ended with an update on a DOC work group that is evaluating the use / overuse of segregation. We believe we'll see changes in the future as there have been several studies that have proven the ineffectiveness of isolation, particularly long periods without benefit of any positive human interactions. The only thing that is constant - is change. However, change takes time!

Felton Howard (then and now)

Felton Howard Jr. I always say junior because I want to honor my father. My father was a pastor and a man the community and I looked up to. My mother was also a great woman and I had a very good childhood.

My life began to change when I began using speed and weed. (methamphetamines and marijuana) The crowd I ran with began to get a little wild. When I was a teenager one of the guys I ran with robbed and killed someone; he went to prison and I was lucky I wasn't with him that day. The Lord was definitely looking out for me.

I didn't get in trouble, but I didn't change my ways either. I went to work every day and even had the same job for 17 years. I continued to sell drugs and somehow stayed out of jails and prison.

After 17 years of living on the edge, my life finally changed. I was 53 years old and the most time I had ever sat in jail was three days. During that 36 years of criminality, I raised four children, paid all of the money I needed to pay, but I was emotionally and physically unavailable most of that time.

The day I was arrested by "the feds, (federal marshals) was the day my life was going to take a change for the better. I didn't know it at the time but through a series of events it did change.

First of all I was arrested and because of my lack of a criminal record, the feds began to work with me. After my pre-sentence investigation (PSI) they made the decision I was a drug addict and needed treatment.

First they sent me to a behavior modification program through Willamette Family Services and when I graduated that program I was sent to Central City Concern's (CCC) Mentor Program. At

The Mentor Program we attended a men's mentor circle. Most of the guys had been to prison and they told me what to expect. Prison is not like TV, *You need to get into a routine *Pick and choose the fellows you "hang with" - your partners, *Do the time, don't let the time do you, *You are an older guy, they will respect you (if you deserve it)

When I got to prison I remembered all of these tips. Working on myself and doing some of the "correcting" before I faced my sentence was the best use of my

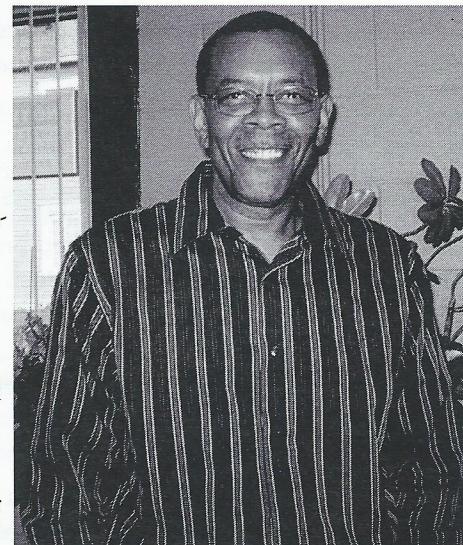
time, the best use of the taxpayer's dollars and let me get to prison to continue with making me a better man. I signed up for classes as soon as I got there because there was a waiting list. I took keyboarding and word programs. I kept remembering that I would only get what I put in to make my sentence productive.

While serving my sentence two life changing thing happened. I was able to tell my father that everything good in me came from him and that I was taking complete accountability for all of my actions. He told me, I could use my past to help others.

Then I got a call to the Chaplin's office. My brother Ronnie had worked to get a phone call to my mom on her deathbed. I was talking to her when I heard the machine make that sound as she flat-lined.

My world changed that day. And then that change was solidified when my dad passed.

My mentor from CCC, Randy reached in to me and let me know I had a place in the mentor program to live when I got out. As I was getting closer to being released, I knew I had to go to The



Northwest Regional Re-entry Center- (NWRRC-federal halfway house)

I got to the NWRRC and was there two days and called to the counselor's office, they told me, "Roll up, you are leaving today." I wasn't prepared to leave, I thought I would have several months to look for work, earn enough money to get a place to live and prepare to leave the system.

They explained to me, that a new law had just passed and the harsh sentence for crack cocaine law passed and I was released like I had a powdered cocaine charge. It was against the law for them to hold me even one day longer.

I called the Mentor Program and they said, come on down. I knew what I needed to do when I got there. Remember, I got to learn about correcting my behavior before I even began my sentence. As soon as I got to the Estate Hotel these are the things I did: 1) Re-connect with my support group 2) Get back on my mentor's caseload 3) Take care of self (Shower, get a good night's sleep, eat well and Attend 12-Step Meetings.

Continued page 7

Ban the Box, City of Portland, State of Oregon,

All of Us or None and President Obama

What's going on for people returning to our communities? How can we ever get past that "felony" question that appears on many employment applications? You know the question that asks, "Have you ever been arrested or convicted of a felony?"

Well guess what? People are beginning to do something about that! In 2003 a few good people got together in The Bay Area (San Francisco, California) and started a movement. The lead organizers were Dorsey Nunn and Linda Evans. They lead the charge, organized and mobilized people all over the country. Working with the National Employment Law Project (NELP), several great things happened. 10 states and more than 60 counties, cities and municipal local governments have adopted some form of banning that box.

To date, in Oregon we eliminated the box from, Multnomah County, City of Portland, City of Eugene and just this month Portland Metro Government.

Oregon Action, Urban League and Oregon AFL-CIO are working with the Mayor's office for City of Portland to create a city-wide ordinance to ban the box. Also we have turned in our legislative concept to pass a bill in the Oregon State Legislature.

However, NELP and All of Us or None are asking us to sign on to a letter to our president asking him to Ban the Box! This is from the first paragraph of the letter:

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the National Employment Law Project, All of Us Or None, the PICO National Network, and the undersigned organizations and individuals, we urge executive action to ensure that both federal agencies and federal contractors are leading the way to open up employment opportunities for qualified job-seekers who have an arrest or conviction in their past.

To sign on, please go to

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1OSokkWRuoDnoPDYv3ne8zvgO9fs2H5cN_4NxYK4C9AA/viewform?c=0&w=1

Circles of Support and Accountability: Friendship Beyond Prison Walls

Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA) use the power of healthy relationship to help create communities with *No More Victims*, by walking with people coming out of prison for sexual offenses ([read more about CoSA here: www.cosaoregon.org](#)). CoSA aims to decrease the isolation that can come upon release from prison, to help the circle's core member find friendships and a source of hope to work toward. A team of volunteers from the community offers both *support* and *accountability* to help the transition home be safe and successful for everyone.

Circle Volunteer Training (parts 1 & 2). February 20 & March 6, 9 to 5 p.m. at the Interchurch Center, SW Bancroft and Kelly, Portland ([directions](#)). (Stay tuned for more volunteer training sessions this spring!)

Join us for our next training series for *Circle Volunteers*. With international CoSA expert Andrew McWhinnie leading Part One, and local professionals leading Part Two, we will learn about CoSA's restorative justice approach to preventing violence. CoSA's greatest strength is our volunteers; please consider joining them and sharing your gifts with a Circle!

Please contact CoSA at [\(503\) 988-8580](tel:(503)988-8580) or cosa@emoregon.org with questions or to RSVP for this free train-

Oregon CURE Board Meeting with Board of Parole & Post-Prison Supervision

Members of CURE's Board met with Brenda Carney, Executive Director and Kristi Winges-Yanez, Chairperson of the Oregon Board of Parole & Post-Prison Supervision (BOPPPS/the Board) at the CURE Board meeting on 12-6-2014. Below are some of the questions asked by CURE members and the responses from the BOPPPS representatives. The BOPPPS operates in accordance with the following:

- ❖ **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."

Parole Board Members—How Are They Chosen?

Anyone can apply. There is no legal requirement for a certain type of background: the only such requirement is that one member must be a female. Historically it has been considered desirable to have at least one member who is an attorney. There is a 'Board Interest Form' on the website, and an 'Executive Appointments Interest Form' through the Governor's office. Members are appointed by the Governor and subject to approval by the Senate. Their terms are four years. Under Governor Kitzhaber members are limited to two terms; however, members have not usually served for extended periods. These are full-time positions, and members are prohibited from having other employment while serving on the Board. A member can only be fired for malfeasance.

Currently the BOPPPS has three members, but can have up to five. BOPPPS has requested an increase to five members due to an increased workload, and there is a work group in the 2015 Legislature discussing the issue. With five members, only three would be required to be present at hearings. The current members are: Kristi Winges-Yanez, Chairperson, appointed in December, 2012 and previously a trial attorney at the Dept. of Justice where she handled many different kinds of litigation; Sid Thompson, appointed in September 2013, who has a 30-year history in primarily Juvenile Corrections, including as Superintendent of McLaren; and Michael Wu, appointed in March, 2014, previously an attorney in the Clackamas County District Attorneys' office. Brenda sits in as a third party, but as Administrator, does not vote.

Hearings "are crisis moments for everyone closely concerned." The BOPPS' basic responsibility is to determine 'Does this person present a danger to the community?' The burden on the Board is to show that a person is still a danger to the community, if that is what they decide. Members "experience a push-pull" of offenders vs. victims: the Board members "are humans trying to apply the laws to make a decision." Members also "have a statutory obligation to believe people can change." The presenters stated that the Board typically gives their decision at the hearing, and also that Board members may give the offender some advice about what steps to take during any interim period.

How many people appear before the Board each year?

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. They 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. Recently parole officers have begun doing more reach-ins: meeting with AICs (Adults in Custody) prior to their release to assess needs and begin to develop a more helping relationship, which has resulted in a dramatic reduction in recidivism rates. 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.

BOPPPS has 13 support staff. Much of their work is related to the thousands of warrants and Post-Prison Supervision (PPS) sanctions they receive annually. There is one staff person assigned to each duty, but they must also be cross-trained. Warrants and sanctions are generated by Community Corrections (parole offices)—at any given time there are 400-500 per month. The numbers have decreased over the years because sanctions 30 days and under are handled at the community level. Sanctions of 31-60 days can be approved at the local level, but 61 days or more must come before a Hearings Officer. If the person doesn't agree with a sanction they have 10 days to choose to have a hearing by the Board. If they disagree with the Board's decision they can request an Administrative Review, and if they don't agree with that they can file with the Court of Appeals. The Board is focusing more attention on those at higher risk of reoffending, and also takes into consideration research that has shown that swift, certain, graduated sanctions with less jail time are more effective deterrents than longer periods of incarceration. With Post-Prison Supervision (PPS) and Sentencing Guidelines, offenders are rarely returned to prison for violations. With a pre-November 1, 1989 crime and Parole, they can be pulled back at any time for a violation, but it usually only happens after repeated violations and/or treatment failures.

Why is there so much misinformation, and why is it so hard to get accurate information?

The rules are incredibly complicated. Additionally, during the 1980s, the rules were being changed constantly. BOPPPS is working on modifying their website to make it easier to access historical rules that are still in effect.

I AM LEADING WITH CONVICTION



JLUSA

JustLeadershipUSA.org

Parole Board Meeting Continued

What can we on the outside do to help people be successful when they see the Board? AICs state they go before the Board one time and talk about what they've done and their plans, and get denied because they didn't talk about their crime; go another time and talk about their crime and get denied because they didn't talk about their plans.

The Board has complete discretion about what to ask. The Board reviews the file, but they don't listen to the past hearing record, and those transcripts are not part of the file.

What is the Board going to care about?

Generally they care about remorse, empathy, insight and how the person developed that, an ability to make an emotional connection with grief, what they're doing inside, have they made connections with the outside world. There are three areas of focus: the crime and how the person speaks about the crime, their institutional history, and their parole planning. It was suggested that AICs request and get a CD of their hearing to review, and to preserve their own confidentiality, listen to it in the Law Library.

Family members or other supporters can attend hearings, but they must apply a minimum of two weeks in advance of the hearing date. Anyone can submit letters of support, or otherwise. Submissions from a victim or victim's family can be held confidential by the

"JustLeadershipUSA" is dedicated to cutting the US prison population in half by 2030 while reducing crime. JLUSA empowers people most affected by incarceration to drive policy reform.

Mass incarceration is the most significant domestic threat to the fabric of our democracy. The reason for such high incarceration rates is not serious crimes but misguided policies such as mandatory minimums, three-strikes laws and reductions in the availability of parole and other early release mechanisms. Through targeted advocacy, strengthening leadership and membership support, "JustLeadershipUSA" believes a decarcerated America is possible.

Glenn Martin and his dream are coming true! Decarcerate—cut prison population in half by 2030. Glenn created a team of talented people to lead us and selected 20 folks from around the country to work towards that goal.

Out of the 20 folks selected you won't be surprised, two folks are from CURE! Both from National and the Oregon Chapter.

Board. Some DAs attend hearings, and occasionally an original prosecuting attorney comes.

CURE Board members were encouraged to attend hearings to learn more; we have already begun to do that.

What about Psychological Evaluations: how can one prepare for a Psych Eval?

Psych evals make people nervous, but they are only one piece of information the Board gets. Don't try to prep for a Psych eval. Be confident, open and honest; don't try to say the 'right' things. A psych eval is usually scheduled about 90 days ahead of the hearing date, and primarily for people sentenced prior to 1995 or as a "Dangerous Offender". The standard that has to be met is 'Does this person present a present, severe risk to the community?' The Board uses the report to help determine that.

The Board currently has four evaluators, with only one in Eastern Oregon. They get paid \$400.00 for an evaluation; the going rate in the community is \$3000.00. They are in need of more evaluators, and have requested more money from the Legislature for that. Additionally, evaluators "get sued pretty often" and lawsuits are expensive. The Board is also trying to work with DOC to have them not punish an AIC by causing him to lose his job or housing assignment just because he had

to be transferred in order to have a psych eval for the Board.

Is a Medical Release possible in Oregon?

This is very narrow in Oregon, due to Measure 11 and sentencing laws: judgments that say 'No form of early release.' makes the AIC ineligible for any type of early release, including medical. Any change would require legislative action: Senator Jackie Winters is working on this issue during this session. A request for a medical release begins with institutional staff and comes up through DOC to the Board. It relies heavily on the medical record, of course. The Board receives very few such requests, and it is very rare that one is granted.

Furthermore . . .

CURE Board members discussed that we had been given a lot of valuable information but that reality differs in some respects. We are aware that decisions are not always given at the conclusion of the hearing, and AICs have sometimes had to wait for a very extended period before being informed of the Board's decision. We believe that, if the 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 evidence to the contrary, the Board should focus on the very real possibility that the AIC has matured during the period of incarceration along with what behavior he or she has exhibited, and what he or she has accomplished in terms of programs and activities during that time. We also believe that the Board would benefit from the inclusion of community members who have not spent **THEIR CAREERS AS PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.**

Oregon CURE

SB 232 Authorizes Department of Corrections to apply for and accept grants for reentry support and services. At the request of Governor John Kitzhaber.

SB 233 Required the Department of Human Services and Oregon Health Authority to suspend, instead of terminate, medical assistance for people who are expected to remain in a correctional facility for more than 12 months. At the request of Governor Kitzhaber

SB 331 Directs Department of Corrections to determine last-known address of Adults in Custody of Department and submit information to Secretary of State. Sponsors: Shields, Parrish, Frederick, Beyer, Edwards

SB 486 Prohibits law enforcement agencies and officers from profiling based on specified personal characteristics or circumstances of individuals, except when

characteristics or circumstances are tied to specific suspect description or credible information related to criminal incident or activity. Sponsors: Edwards, Thomsen, Gelser

SB 522 Directs the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to conduct a study of the effects of short-term transitional leave and to report their findings to the interim committees on judiciary no later than 1.1.20. Sunsets 1.2.20. Sponsored by Thatcher, Knopp and Stark

SB 559 Requires Department of Corrections to adopt rules that prohibit the department's correctional facilities from having a contract with a provider of telephone services where the department or facility receives payment for telephone services provided to Adults in Custody at that facility. Sponsored by: Gelser, Dembrow, Rosenbaum and Shields

SB 486 Prohibits law enforcement agencies and officers from profiling based on specified personal characteristics or circumstances of individuals, except when characteristics or circumstances are tied to specific suspect description or credible information related to criminal incident or activity. Sponsors: Edwards, Thomsen, Gelser

To find your representative or senator, you can visit:

<https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/>
Please keep in mind, there are several bills before the legislature that would cause greater harm than good, however, we've chosen the bills that we'd like to see passed to watch closely and share with our readers!

Watch for Ban the Box and Certificates of Good Standing legislation too.

Felton Howard continued

I was grateful for my supportive housing; connected with temporary employment; I begin with a janitorial service and then got on as an elevator repair person. I finished MRT, I graduated the Federal Drug Court.

Today, I am the manager of the Re-Entry Transition Center, through Mercy Corps NW. I get to help hundreds of people getting out of prison. We have a center and folks from the Portland Metro area can come and we will help them with some of their basic needs.

We have a very welcoming building; 1818 NE Martin Luther King JR Boulevard, Portland Oregon 97212. You can drop in and use the computer lab, set up an email account, and if you are a client, you can set up a mailbox or eat a peanut butter and jelly sandwich.

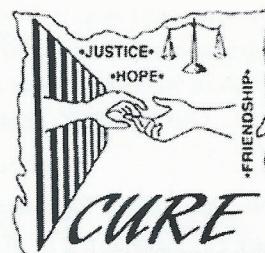
We have our orientations on Fridays at 10:00am where at the end you can sign up to meet with your navigator. We are here to help you put together an action plan based on your goals. We are partners with several organizations; you may sign up for the Rent Well Program, GED classes, sign up for health care and many other services. Today I am happy to tell you I became the man my father always thought I could become. I like to tell people I am just a square. My friends remind me I bought a Vega Motorcycle and travel each year to warmer weather.

My children are doing well, I have four children and six grandchildren. One of my daughters is working towards her Master's Degree and one of my sons is an executive for a major grocery chain.

Life is good. Life is calm and spiritual. I owe it all to God.

Oregon CURE Issues for 2015

1. Improving Outcomes for Parole Hearings
2. Ban the Box
3. Clemency and Medical Releases
4. Decreasing the Use of Segregation



Please visit our Website

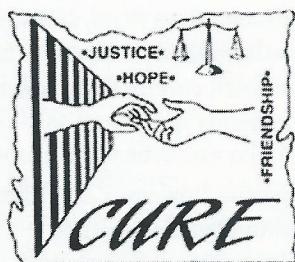
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To find our newsletter

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Contributions of articles, letters to the editor, notices, etc., are welcome, but may be edited or rejected for space considerations.

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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

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
Sponsor: \$100 - \$250 Benefactor: \$250 Plus