

President - Robert Kelley
Vice President - Brian Waybrant
Secretary - Jerrin Hickman
Treasurer - Bill Knepper
Meeting Facilitator - "Bo" Diaz-Miller
Staff Advisor: Steve Finster
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Proposal Updates

BHU "FLAVERD SYRUP" Fundraiser
Rain Coats (clear) to be sold to population
Ice Cream sales on yard
Drink (coffee Bar) area in visiting room
Email kiosk notification system
Incentive Level 3 fundraiser "NON- A-Block"
DRU fundraiser "Lanyards/ Glasses tethers"

11/14/18	Approved
6/5/18	Approved
6/5/18	Submitted
6/5/18	Submitted
6/5/18	Submitted
6/5/18	Submitted
8/21/18	Approved

LIFERS' Featured Member

Featured Member: As you can see we are changing the look of our monthly newsletter. We hope this new format will keep you abreast with current events and membership of the club as well as being more personable. Keep in mind that this is your club too. We want to hear from you. This new, featured member area is just for that. Let us know what you think?

Name: Brian Allen Waybrant Jr.

Handle: LB – Growing up, then - Lifer Brian after tattooing "Lifer" in 4" letters across my upper back.

Age: 35, almost 36

Date of Incarceration: February 28th 2002

Sentence: Life Without

Books or Movies: The book is almost always better but I'm a movie man!

Top 3: Imposable to chose

Club Membership: First time was 2004, currently the Vice President ☺

How do you do your time? Social, yet my own time!

What do you like about the Lifers' club: Where society thought – throw away, I see Unlimited Potential!

What direction would you like to see the club go? More Involvement!

Fav. Quote(s): In the words of Joe Dirt, "Life's a garden, dig it" & from a "No Fear" shirt I once read in the 3rd grade, "A life lived in fear is a life half lived"

Parting Shots: Guys, if you think YOUR club should be doing this or that – Be an active part of change!

Announcements/Upcoming Events

2018 Meeting Dates

Dec 13th Christmas Party
 Jan 10th Cure

Address Label





Chartered 1968
Volume 50 Issue# 11
November 2018
Oregon State Penitentiary
Salem Oregon

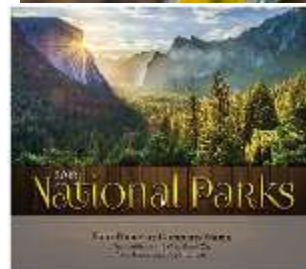
Hot Topic

At the Last Presidents meeting issue (7) was brought to the administration attention that while MP4 players are no longer available, in Kansas they are starting to offer MP4 players through Access Corrections that appear to be either the same or similar to the ones we had. Mr. Yoder will look into this. Since this is an Access Corrections issue kytes can be sent to Mr. Kliever at the administration building as he handles the contracts and may know more about the status of what is going on with Access Corrections availability of the items in the future.

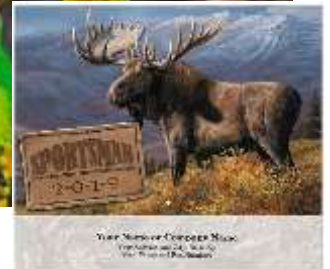
The issue was brought up due to a Walled Street posting stating that the MP4 players were obsolete, thus no longer available.

We are working on mentorship for prisoners and their families. Those of us working on this are truly just getting started and would invite any and all input from our membership. This would be a program (work group) working with prisoners who are having difficulty coping with their time, as well as helping them develop better relationships with family members. We have researched this on the Internet, and would like to see how that research translates to the questions and comments from you

Thank you for your time. Bill



National Parks



Sportsman

\$5.00ea
2019 Calendars

Please send your cd-28 along with your choice of calendar to the club office.

Members,

*The Lifers Office would like to acknowledge and thank Member **Gilbert Lane** for his efforts in getting the ball rolling on the current Toy Drive fundraiser being overseen by the V.P.*

Also at the Nov 8th meeting we voted to have Burritos at the December Holiday meeting. Bill is telling me that this is going to run us about \$1,200 all included, so as you send us your choices (beef, chicken, pork or vegetarian) do in the office no later then November 27th or you'll get Beef. Those that can, please donate any amount to help offset the cost. Every little bit helps. Thanks ☺

Robert,

Mission Statement

The purpose of the Lifers' Unlimited Club is to unite the incarcerated men of OSP with a goal of improving the quality of life for those inside and outside of these walls. The club will work with charity programs, informational services, youth speaking panels and other positive programs. We cannot change the past, however, we believe through rehabilitation and pro-social behavior we can create a more productive future.



Music Program Manager: Jeremy Metelak
Educational Director: Chad Hamlin

HAPPY THANKSGIVING. As some of you may have heard the music department received 15 new Fender Squire acoustic guitars. These guitars were donated to us from a generous organization called 'Jail Guitar Doors.' These instruments will be used in our Music Theory classes, giving the students an opportunity to have hands on experience with an instrument during the music seminars. We will be starting another beginner class in January 2019; the cost of this six-month course is \$35.00. If you're interested send a kyte to the Music Program.

Hot Topic—MP3/4 Players Continued – More information pertaining to Mp3/4 player programs.

<https://www.jacksonville.com/news/20180808/florida-inmates-spent-113-million-on-mp3...>

For the last seven years, inmates have stocked the libraries of their personal MP3 players with \$2 downloads. Come January, they'll be forced to hand it all over because the Florida Department of Corrections signed a new deal with a competing company.

In April last year, the Florida Department of Corrections struck a deal with JPay. The private company, spearheading a push to sell profit-driven multimedia tablets to incarcerated people across the country, would be allowed to bring the technology to every facility in the nation's third-largest prison system. But there was a catch.

Inmates had already been purchasing electronic entertainment for the last seven years — an MP3 player program run by a different company: Access Corrections. For around \$100, Access sold various models of MP3 players that inmates could then use to download songs for \$1.70 each, and keep them in their dorms.

The demand was clear. More than 30,299 players were sold, and 6.7 million songs were downloaded over the life of the Access contract, according to the Department of Corrections. That's about \$11.3 million worth of music.

Because of the tablets, inmates will have to return the players, and they can't transfer the music they already purchased onto their new devices.

Scott Larsen is the sole provider for his 68-year old brother, who is incarcerated at Union Correctional Institution in Raiford.

"My brother was a musician, and music is very important to him," said Scott Larsen. "The MP3 player was a good source of entertainment and peace of mind for him."

Larsen said he will be able to help his brother rebuild his music library, but there are many other inmates, especially elderly ones, who don't have the money or family support to do so.

The Department of Corrections, meanwhile, has collected \$1.4 million in commissions on each song downloaded and other related sales since July 2011.

The multimedia tablet contract with JPay presents another moneymaking opportunity.

JPay already operates banking accounts and facilitates phone calls at the state-run prisons, charging inmates and their loved ones steep fees for the services. With the introduction of tablets, JPay will add a wide swath of new spending incentives for its incarcerated customers, offering purchases of music, emailing and other virtual fare.

The resulting download spree will funnel more dollars back to the Department of Corrections, which gleans \$2.75 from each inmate money transfer onto the JPay-controlled bank accounts used to purchase the services. The department has [already been bringing in record commissions from JPay money transfers](#), even before the introduction of the tablets. The agency received \$3.9 million in commissions from JPay account transfers between April 2017 and March 2018.

In the Access Corrections contract, revenue left over after paying to run the program went back in a general fund controlled by the Legislature. But in the JPay contract, the Department retains any excess revenue in its Administrative Trust Fund.

The Times-Union has for the last several months requested line-item expenditures from the fund, but has yet to receive anything more detailed than general categories. In the 2016-2017 fiscal year, about \$718,000 from the fund was used to pay out settlements.

Sales of the Access Corrections MP3 players in Florida prisons were halted in August 2017, when the department began implementing the new JPay tablet program.

CAPTIVE AUDIENCE

Inmates were caught off guard when they learned they would not be able to keep their music or transfer it to the new tablets. Hundreds wrote grievances.

The volume of complaints was such that, in December 2017, the Department of Corrections created a new code to track the complaints. Since then, more than 260 additional appeals have been received.

Patrick Manderfield, spokesman for the Department of Corrections, said the switch is meant to introduce updated technology that will help inmates connect with their families and provide educational opportunities, whereas the MP3 players offered only entertainment. He said the songs cannot be transferred because the “devices/services are provided by two different vendors.”

“We have made every effort to ensure inmates can retain non-transferable music by sending their devices and music to an outside address,” Manderfield said.

Inmates who owned the players can also receive the mini version of the JPay tablet at no cost, Manderfield added.

At least one department response sent directly to an inmate contained an additional explanation: money.

Katherine Freeman, who is housed at Homestead Correctional Institution, filed a grievance saying she purchased more than \$2,200 of music since January 2014. She complained last year that she was not informed until October that the music she owns would not transfer to the new tablets.

Freeman said in her grievance that the transfers were not being allowed in an attempt “to increase profits to JPay at the expense of hardworking taxpayers (the inmate families).”

Timothy Hoey, the assistant warden, did not deny the financial incentives at play in his response to Freeman, saying that it was “not feasible to download content from one vendor’s device to another, not only due to incompatibility reasons, but the download of content purchased from one vendor to another vendor’s device would negate the new vendor’s ability to be compensated for their services.”

“It is the Department’s hope that the inmate population will see the value and promise in the services offered with the Multimedia Kiosk and Tablet Program as a step in the right direction,” Hoey wrote. “Grievance Denied.”

It is unclear whether Hoey crafted the response himself or received it from another corrections official.

As part of the multimedia tablet contract, JPay received a list of inmates who used the MP3 player.

William Demler, who is incarcerated at South Florida Reception Center, also filed a grievance. He said he purchased 335 songs “under the understanding that these purchases would belong to me forever.”

“The DOC promoted the MP3 Program and encouraged participation to ensure a larger share in the profits made by Access Corrections,” Demler wrote. “Discontinuing the program and forcing inmates to give up their players without compensation amounts to an act of fraud.”

‘ADDED VALUE’

The Department of Corrections sent blunt responses to inmate complaints about the MP3 program’s sudden departure.

“To address your concerns about the inability to transfer music from the MP3 player to the new tablet, unfortunately the download of content from one vendor’s device to another is not allowed,” wrote an official from the Bureau of Contract Management.

Boilerplate language sent to inmates also read that the department is “aware that family members over the years have provided funds to their loved ones to add music to their current MP3 player.

“It is unfortunate that the music cannot be transferred, however, we hope that overtime (sic) the family and the inmate will see the added value of the new program.”

The Department of Corrections negotiated an extension with Access Corrections to allow inmates to keep their MP3 players until January 23, 2019 if they choose not to participate in the tablet program.

Manderfield, the department spokesman, said that a department code prohibits inmates from owning more than one MP3 player at a time, but even without that, inmates would be able to keep the players because the contract is ending and there would be no way to service them.

Once returned, the inmates can pay a \$25 fee to have their device unlocked or their music downloaded onto a CD before being shipped out to a non-prison address.

It is unlikely the inmates see any value in that option.

“I did purchase my MP3 player in order to keep it, and use it until I go home, not to send it to my family,” wrote Felipe Avila in his complaint. “Indeed my family does not have a use for such obsolete device, nor do I want it upon my release.” *Written For The Jacksonville News Paper Ben Conarck: 904-359-410*

My thoughts:

It’s important we pay attention and watch what is happening in other states. Obviously, we may soon be in the same situation. ODOC says nothing is in the works but although extremely slow, I can’t imagine them not working on something that generates profit. From talk I’ve heard around here, and discussion had with the powers that be, we are most likely changing vendors. In the long run I believe this to be a great thing. The downsides will hurt for a bit though. I imagine no other company will allow us to transfer our music onto their device. This will upset many, but I see no way around it other than staying with Access Corrections. Not the best option. But, that’s why it’s great to keep up with what’s going on elsewhere. From reading this article we now know what JPay would most likely ask of ODOC if entering into contract negotiations. Making us send out our players isn’t something Oregon intends to make us do but would they to enter a lucrative contract? This is something we must address. I know nothing about the Dome Building but at OSP the Superintendents say their desire is to have us keep our players and remove the timer if we transfer vendors. This, to me, is at least acceptable. Let us know your thoughts and we’ll forward them if possible.

V.P. Brian

Fighting to End the Other Death Sentence: Life Without Parole September 16, 2018

Written by LAUREN WALKER / TRUTHOUT

Activism from her group and others like Californians United for a Reasonable Budget (CURB) and the California Coalition for Women Prisoners (CCWP), which started a campaign called "Drop LWOP." On August 6, more than 100 organizations joined CCWP and CURB to lobby and ask Governor

September 16, 2018

When incarcerated people in 17 states initiated a 19-day prison strike last month, one of their 10 demands was that all "imprisoned humans have [the] possibility of rehabilitation and parole." This includes the opportunity for early release, allowing prisoners both to exit before the end of their sentence and to serve their remaining time in the community,

The Lady Lifers at SCI Muncy sing, "This Is Not My Home" at TEDx in 2014. COURTESY OF ELLEN MELCHIONDO AND NAOMI BLOUNT

It also means an end to the harsh sentencing practice known as life without the possibility of parole (LWOP). In an August 26 interview with MSNBC, formerly incarcerated activist Darren Mack described LWOP as "death by incarceration," explaining, "You will not leave prison until you die."

Noted political scientist and author Marie Gottschalk called life without parole "death in slow motion." Pope Francis deemed it "a death penalty in disguise." Kenneth Hartman, who served more than 37 years in prison before California governor Jerry Brown commuted his sentence, was the first to label it "the other death penalty." When he was still behind bars, Hartman wrote for The Marshall Project that life without parole is "the sense of being dead while you're still alive, the feeling of being dumped into a deep well struggling to tread water until, some 40 or 50 years later, you drown."

Across the country, activists inside and outside prison are making headway in organizing to end this harsh sentencing practice. They say more and more people are realizing that the US is an outlier in extreme sentencing. Jonathan Simon, writing in *Life Without Parole: America's New Death Penalty* by Charles Ogletree and Austin Serat, Jr., explains that the United States, unlike Europe, rejects the role of "dignity" in its sentencing practices. Joseph Dole, currently serving life without parole at Statesville Correctional Center in Illinois, and the author of numerous articles (several published in Truthout) discussed progress against harsh sentencing in a letter: "There has finally been an acknowledgment that long sentences are the main driver of mass incarceration, that people age out of crime and are thus less of a threat when they are older, and that longer sentences don't deter or reduce crime."

Ashley Nellis, senior research analyst at The Sentencing Project, a nonprofit research and advocacy center, reported in *Still Life: America's Increasing Use of Life and Long-Term Sentences* (2016), "It is not 'tough' to imprison people long past their proclivity—or even physical ability—to commit crime; to the contrary, it is a poor use of resources that could be put toward prevention."

How We Got Here

Marie Gottschalk wrote for Prison Legal News that in 1913, "a 'life' sentence in the federal system was officially defined as 15 years." Many states at that time had similar rules. But political, social and economic interests pushed for a new system of punishment, wrote Nellis, in her article, "Tinkering With Life: A Look at the Inappropriateness of Life Without Parole as an Alternative to the Death Penalty."

Thus, by the 1980s and 1990s elevated crime rates and a fear that crime would continue to rise added fuel to the fire. (It did not continue to rise.) Nellis wrote "The rapid rise in [life without parole] sentences can partly be attributed to a desire for a reliable, terminal punishment to replace the death penalty after it was declared unconstitutional in 1972." Another way of looking at it, per Gottschalk, is that states rebelled and there was a conservative backlash nation-wide.

The Supreme Court, by a series of rulings, essentially opened the door for states to reinstate the death penalty. Today, 31 states allow the death penalty, but life without parole is often the required alternative if a prosecutor doesn't succeed with his death sentence bid. Gottschalk said death penalty abolitionists helped to "normalize [this] sanction."

In an interview, Kenneth Hartman, recently released by the California Parole Board that approves or disapproves commutations, said, "All the energy in the room is sucked up by the death penalty abolitionists because they believe we should trade the death penalty for [life without parole]." Of course, not all who believe in ending the death penalty advocate for life without parole, but it is important to note that replacing death with life without parole merely changes what Hartman called "the method of execution." He said that these "hidden death sentences" mean prisoners must live the rest of their lives in "prisons with extraordinarily high suicide rates, with substandard medical, dental, and mental health care, and with scant rehabilitative programs. Prisons rife with gang violence, racism, and despair."

Research has shown that despite historic crime lows and falling prison figures, the number of people serving life without the possibility of parole sentences has continued to rise, quadrupling since 1992. *Still Life* spelled out that there were 53,290 people serving life without parole sentences as of 2016, i.e. one in every 28 prisoners.

In relation to life without parole sentences, there is also extreme racial disparity: African Americans make up two-thirds or more of the life without parole population in nine states: Alabama, Illinois, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey and South Carolina. Additionally, a few states are responsible for half the prisoners sentenced to life without parole: Florida, Pennsylvania, California, Louisiana, and the federal system.

There has been some judicial relief, but so far, just for juveniles. In the 2010 [*Graham v. Florida*](#) decision, the US Supreme Court ruled that sentencing juveniles convicted of non-homicidal crimes to life without the possibility of parole was unconstitutional. In 2012, [*Miller v. Alabama*](#) stated no juvenile could receive a life without parole sentence for any homicide without consideration of his or her age. In 2016, [*Montgomery v. Louisiana*](#) made the Miller decision retroactive. According to a 2017 [Sentencing Project report](#), “States can remedy the unconstitutionality of mandatory juvenile life without parole sentences by permitting parole hearings rather than resentencing the approximately 2,100 people whose life sentences were issued mandatorily.”

Writing in the University of Miami Law Review, [researchers concluded](#) that most European countries and many others across the globe exist without the “other death penalty,” recognizing that no one is beyond redemption and that harsh sentencing does not promote public safety.

Organizing to End Life Without Parole in Pennsylvania

“There has definitely been more advocacy on LWOP [life without parole] in the past five years,” Pennsylvania activist Ellen Melchiondo told Truthout. She attributes this, in part to the legislative victories for juveniles, the cost of caring for elderly and dying prisoners, and the children and parents of lifers being more engaged in the fight against life without parole. Spearheaded by the [Coalition to Abolish Death By Incarceration](#), which includes Decarcerate PA, Fight for Lifers, The Human Rights Coalition and Right to Redemption (an organization of people who are incarcerated at the State Correctional Institution of Graterford), rallies across the state have been held to end the other death sentence, garnering a lot of media attention. Legislative action is in the offing. Pennsylvania activists are working to pass [Senate Bill 942](#) in 2018-9, which advocates for parole eligibility after 15 years.

The cost of extreme sentencing has also [caught the attention](#) of some district attorneys, such as Philadelphia’s Larry Krasner. The Morning Call [reported that](#) Paul A. Studenroth of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, now 72, “has been jailed for 54 years, costing \$1.98 million.” Krasner is now rolling out reforms, some related to finance.

It is on-the-ground activists like Melchiondo, a stay-at-home mom earning her Master’s degree in 1996 when she began this work, who are the ones fighting to change minds. Melchiondo found prisoner Sharon Wiggins through a photo exhibit of adults convicted as juveniles, serving life sentences. She understood that Wiggins was sentenced to 44 years in Pennsylvania, close to what the Sentencing Project considers [a virtual life sentence](#): 50 years. They began corresponding, and that led to Melchiondo fighting for women behind bars sentenced to life without parole.

Pennsylvania is second in the nation, following Florida, in the number of prisoners serving life without parole eligibility, [reported](#) The Morning Call in 2015. While there are [5,371 prisoners](#) serving life without parole sentences in Pennsylvania, only 208 of them are women, what Melchiondo calls a “silent population,” because historically they have been relatively unnoticed by policy makers.

Wiggins tragically died in 2013, before the courts ruled that juveniles should not be sentenced forever. But before she died, she asked Melchiondo to be the megaphone for women behind bars.

In an interview, Melchiondo talked about the difficulty of building a consensus against life without parole among legislators and others in power. She said that in this climate, “I call organization a victory.” Her organizing “lays the groundwork to change minds and practice...to get more people thinking of how to release prisoners” sentenced to life without parole.

She is the co-developer of [The Women Lifers Resumé Project of PA](#) (WLRPPA), created with Darlene Williams, a mother whose daughter is in prison. They began the Resumé Project, Melchiondo said, “to highlight the accomplishments of women serving life without parole and change the conversation to what they *have* they been doing.” The WLRPPA solicits letters for support and is “data central” for Pennsylvania legislators, lawyers, and others who seek information about women serving life without parole.

The Resumé Project has served as a tool to help revive the underused practice of commutations, in which a governor (or president, at the federal level) reduces a person’s prison sentence. Marie Gottschalk [wrote](#) that “commutations were vital features of the US criminal justice system throughout the 19th century and much of the 20th century ... a key mechanism to manage the prison population, correct miscarriages of justice, restore the rights of former offenders and make far-reaching public statements about the criminal justice system.” But signing off on commutations has become extremely political. Gottschalk [said](#), “Between 1967 and 1994, Pennsylvania’s governors and pardon board commuted the life sentences of nearly 400 prisoners.” From 1994 to 2012, only six commutations were granted.

In Pennsylvania, it can take several years for a person’s commutation application to reach a public hearing where the Board votes for or against release of the petitioner. J.P. Kurish, the Press Secretary for the Lieutenant Governor and

the Board of Pardons, told Truthout that Gov. Tom Wolf signed two commutations in 2017, out of [561](#) he received. (Those two people have been released.) Governor Wolf is currently considering three others, said Kurish. Five women are waiting for merit reviews from the five-member Board and many more have applied. Melchiondo said that, so far, no woman has had her sentence commuted in 30 years. "That is a conversation starter," she added.

"People are asking, 'Why not?'"

California on the Commutation Forefront

The covers of books recently released by LWOP activist Kenneth Hartman. The anthology is by those serving LWOP sentences that Hartman edited while incarcerated. **THE STEERING COMMITTEE PRESS**

California has done much better on commutations than any other state in the country under Governor Jerry Brown, according to [activists in New York](#) who are calling on Governor Andrew Cuomo to follow his lead. This is in part due to [organizing](#).

Geri Silva, who founded California's Families to end LWOP (FUEL) said in emails that since 2017, Brown has commuted 64 people's sentences, and of those commutations, 42 serving life without parole had their sentences reduced to 25 years to life. Many have since been released, after having been approved by the Board of Parole Hearings.

One such person, Kenneth Hartman, released in December 2017, began his activism against life without parole while he was incarcerated. He told Truthout that "[The Other Death Penalty Project](#) came about in 2000, to empower men and women's voices." They began by sending out postcards and flyers, aiming at death penalty groups, saying, "You shouldn't be using us to make your argument against execution."

Hartman said that 400 copies of *Too Cruel, Not Unusual Enough* were handed out to policymakers, judges, and thought leaders nationwide, "including death penalty abolitionists who argue for LWOP as a 'reasonable alternative.'" He currently is taking his message to universities and schools around the country.

Geri Silva, also one of the key activists who fights against life without parole, initially founded Families to Amend California's Three Strikes (FACTS), which [fought to amend](#) the harsh law in California. She told Truthout that meeting Ken Hartman added to her "radical quest for justice."

She said, "FUEL began in mid-2017 and has grown significantly over the past year. When people are desperate for freedom and life, they kick in to make things happen." FUEL is part of the [Fair Chance Project](#), which is led by "liberated lifers (formerly incarcerated men & women), prisoners & loved ones of term to life prisoners organized around the demand for just sentencing laws and fair parole practices."

FUEL is also pushing for legislative action, with prisoners' lives and words leading the way. Silva immediately worked to get about 400 prisoners involved, and their stories are educating legislators. She said now they're in touch with more than 1000 prisoners.

While she cannot say that the significant number of increases in commutations is directly due to activism, the correlation is certainly there. For example, California mother Lizzy Stewart created a petition for her son to get his LWOP sentence commuted. She garnered 57,000 signatures and sent the petition to the governor. Jeremy Stewart was [granted a commutation](#) in 2017 by Governor Brown. Silva believes this is a promising tactic.

Additionally, there has been strong grassroots Brown to commute the sentences of all 5000 people serving LWOP in California.

serving a LWOP sentence incarcerated in Illinois. This comic was originally posted on [The Real Cost of Prisons Project website](#) in 2016.

Mark Wilson, a prolific writer for Prison Legal News and Criminal Legal News is one of the thousands of incarcerated people who each year become jailhouse lawyers to gain familiarity with the law in their quest to change it or question its abuse. Considering that each state has its own sentencing practices, this means they must spend hours in the prison's law library. They often begin with their own case and move on to helping others. Such is the situation with Wilson.

Wilson, in a letter to Truthout, described how he was sentenced at age 18, has so far served 32 years in the Oregon State Correctional Institution, and by 20, became what he called a "legal assistant." While Wilson was not sentenced to LWOP, he wrote, "Oregon's parole board commonly engages in practices which effectively convert life with the possibility of parole sentences to life without parole sentences."

He has recently been working on filing cases so Oregon's prisoners might get the benefit of the recent three juvenile SJC decisions, stating that "Oregon courts have displayed tremendous resistance to complying with the Supreme Court's decisions." As of 2017, according to the [Associated Press](#), Oregon still has five prisoners serving life without parole and seven persons serving de-facto life sentences since they are not eligible for release until they are 65 years old.

Additionally, Wilson said he is filing cases to apply the law to people who were 18 or 19 at the time of their crimes, working with the Campaign for the Fair Sentencing of Youth, which has crossed the country working to ban juvenile life without parole.

Joseph Dole, an incarcerated writer (whose comic is pictured above), also has worked on several legal cases for fellow prisoners to overturn their LWOP or de-facto LWOP sentences. However, his main work has been on a campaign to bring back discretionary parole for Illinois, since the state abolished a paroling system in 1978.

Illinois is one of 16 states, as of April 2018, that sentences people to what are called “determinate” sentences, not allowing for any chance of serving the remainder of their sentence in the community. According to the Chicago non-profit, [Restore Justice](#), “When state legislatures across the nation began abolishing parole in the late 1970s, their rationale was often that parole failed to increase public safety or reduce repeat offenses.... More up-to-date research now shows discretionary parole can effectively reduce the likelihood of new crimes.” They add, “While not the only factor, the abandonment of parole has contributed directly to increased sentence lengths and more crowded prisons.”

DOC Central Trust

**P.O. Box 14400
Salem, OR 97309
(503-570-6400)**

**Coffee Creek Corr. Facility (CCCF)
24499 SW Grahams Ferry Rd.
Wilsonville, OR 97070
(503-280-6646)**

**Columbia River Corr. Fac. (CRCI)
9111 NE Sunderland Ave.
Portland, OR 97211
(503-280-6646)**

**Deer Ridge Corr. Inst. (DRCI)
3920 East Ashwood Rd.
Madras, OR 97741
(541-325-5999)**

**Eastern Oregon Corr. Inst. (EOCI)
2500 Westgate
Pendleton, OR 97801
(541-276-0700)**

**Mill Creek Corr. Facility (MCCF)
4005 Aumsville Hwy SE
Salem, OR 97317
(503-378-2600)**

**Oregon State Corr. Inst. OSCI
3405 Deer Park Dr. SE
Salem, OR 97310
(503-373-0125)**

**Oregon State Penitentiary (OSP)
2605 State Street
Salem, OR 97310
(503-378-2453)**

ODOC Institution Addresses

**Powder River Corr. Inst. (PRCI)
3600 13th Street
Baker City, OR 97814
(541-523-6680)**

**Santiam Corr. Inst. (SCI)
4005 Aumsville Hwy SE
Salem, OR 97317
(503-378-2144)**

**Shutter Creek Corr. Inst (SCCI)
95200 Shutters Landing Lane
North Bend, OR 97459
(541-756-6666)**

**South Fork Forrest Camp (SFFC)
48300 Wilson River Hwy
Tillamook OR 97141
(503-842-2811)**

**Snake River Corr. Inst. (SRCI)
777 Stanton Blvd.
Ontario, OR 97914
(541-881-5000)**

**Two Rivers Corr. Inst. (TRCI)
82911 Beach Access Rd.
Umatilla, OR 97882
(541-922-2001)**

**Warner Creek Corr Facility (WCCF)
P. O. Box 1500
20654 Rabbit Hill Rd.
Lakeview, OR 97630
(541-947-8200)**

From Your Sectary:

MEETING MINUTES 11/8/2018

GUEST SPEAKERS

- 1) RIA DUMONT FROM RESTORATIVE JUSTICE COALITION OF OREGON.

The meeting began at 6:30pm.

- 1) Vice president Brian opened the meeting talking about Christmas menu options. Burritos were the result of the club vote.
- 2) The general body also voted to send \$100 in support of a local toy drive.
- 3) Ms. Dumont gave a 50minute presentation on restorative justice, and the members followed along using several handouts. There was a question and answer discussion related to the member's interpretation of restorative justice.
- 4) Ms. Dumont insisted on member participation, and the general body worked through the entire handout.

Some of the questions included.

- What would you like to see happen for victims in a perfect system?
- What does your dream criminal justice system use for values?

CLUB BUSINESS

- 1) The meeting concluded at 7:40p.m. and there was the opportunity to mingle with the outside guest, and use the phones.

MEETING MINUTES 10/11/2018

GUEST SPEAKERS

- 2) ROGER MARTAIN.
- 3) JEFF BARKER.

The meeting began late (6:30pm) due to court being cleared extremely late.

- A) President Kelley introduced R. Martain.
- B) R. Martain talked about the death penalty in Washington being found unconstitutional, and how it could effect Oregon's position on the same issue. Then introduced state rep. Jeff Barker.
- C) J. Barker talked about going to the Angola prison and how having prisoners become ministers reduced the violence. This was notable because Angola is one of the most violent prisons in America.

More time was spent talking about Angola and the hospice program, coffin making, and efforts to make the prison life more civil.

Then there were questions asked on a range of topics:

Second look for juveniles.

Oversight for the parole board.

Measure 11.

Mental health issues related to the parole board, psy-eval.

The moratorium on the death penalty.

OVERALL THERE WEREN'T A LOT OF ANSWERS GIVEN!

CLUB BUSINESS

- 2) There was a brief discussion about the Christmas party, and any suggestions.
- 3) The club was briefed on the proposed 2019 calendar.
- 4) The club was briefed on the success of the coffee fundraisers.
- 5) The meeting concluded and there was the opportunity to mingle with the outside guest, and use the phones.

Stop Prison Profiteering: Seeking Debit Card Plaintiffs

The Human Rights Defense Center is currently suing NUMI in U.S. District Court in **Portland, Oregon** over its release debit card practices in this state. We are interested in litigating other cases against NUMI and other debit card companies, including Jpay, Keefe, EZ Card, Future Card Services, Access Corrections, Release Pay and Touch Pay, that exploit prisoners and arrestees in this manner. If you have been charged fees to access your own funds on a debt card after being released from prison or jail within the last 18 months, we want to hear from you.

Please contact Kathy Moses at kmoses@humanrightsdefensecenter.org, or call (561) 360-2523, or write to HRDC, SPP Debit Cards, P.O. Box 1151, Lake Worth, FL 33460.

Prison Legal News (PLN) is also collecting information about the ways that the high cost of sending money to fund inmate accounts cheats family members of incarcerated people.

Prison Legal News Attn: Kathy Moses PO Box 1151 Lake Worth, Florida 33460

Lifers' Club Presents

DaVinci Flavored Syrup



750 ml Plastic Bottle

Vanilla (sugar free option)

English Toffee

Peppermint

Toasted Marsh-Mellow

**Deadline for first order is
December 31st**

Flavors will Rotate

\$10.00 Per Bottle

BHU FUNDRAISER

Submit your CD-28 to Lifers #2430

Write your selection on the back of your CD-28

LIMITED TO 4 BOTTLES PER SEASON

American Academy of Paralegals

A membership organization providing legal education & paralegal certification in all areas of law to all pursuing that profession nationwide.

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Incarcerated writer?

www.walkinthoseshoes.com posts inmate essays in views from the inside.

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Lifers' Club Presents

BREW YOUR OWN COFFEE IN THE CELL



- Place this over your favorite cup or mug - \$6.00



- Melitta cone Coffee filters 100ct - \$10.00

All Coffee

WHILE SUPPLIES LAST

- Morning Joe Dark 12oz
- Caramel Flavor 12oz
- Mocha Flavor 11oz
- Espresso Dark 12oz
- Pumpkin Spice 11oz
- **Kona** Morning Blend 10oz
- Hazelnut 12oz
- Choc. Caramel Brownie 12oz

- Cinnamon Roll – 21 Left
- Hazelnut – 11 Left

Monthly Special - \$7.00

- Chocolate Cappuccino

Coffee \$10.00 per bag

Your coffee will be delivered to you or you will be placed on callout once your cd-28 has cleared.

Submit your cd-28 to Lifers #2430 writing your selection on the back of your cd-28.

This is a continuous Fundraiser for visiting room upgrades