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Legislative Committee Services  
State Capitol Building  
Salem, Oregon 97301  
(503) 986-1813

Background Brief on ...

# Prisons

The Oregon Department of Corrections (**DOC**) has custody of felony offenders sentenced to prison for more than 12 months. The DOC operates 14 state prisons:

- Coffee Creek Correctional Facility, Wilsonville (women's prison and co-gender intake center),
- Columbia River Correctional Institution, Portland,
- Deer Ridge Correctional Institution, Madras,
- Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution, Pendleton,
- Mill Creek Correctional Facility, Salem,
- Oregon State Correctional Institution, Salem,
- Oregon State Penitentiary, Salem,
- Powder River Correctional Facility, Baker City,
- Santiam Correctional Institution, Salem,
- Shutter Creek Correctional Institution, North Bend,
- South Fork Forest Camp, Tillamook State Forest,
- Snake River Correctional Institution, Ontario,
- Two Rivers Correctional Institution, Umatilla, and
- Warner Creek Correctional Facility, Lakeview.

## Corrections Populations

Oregon's felony corrections population consists of state prison inmates and community corrections offenders. Oregon's prison population, as of March 2010 was 14,347 inmates comprised of 13,169 men and 1,178 women.

The Department of Administrative Services (**DAS**) determines the prison population forecast by looking at population growth for several groups of inmates. The largest inmate groups are:

- *Measure 11* – inmates incarcerated under Oregon's 1995 mandatory minimum sentencing law.
- *Repeat property offenders* – certain inmates incarcerated with multiple property crime convictions.
- *Base population* – all inmates not covered by one of several recent legislative or voter-initiated sentencing changes.

The Office of Economic Analysis produces

semiannual corrections population forecasts using a flow model for criminal justice forecasting. The model mimics the movement of offenders through the corrections system. For example, the model simulates the flow of offenders from arrest to probation, local control, or prison. Probation revocations feed into prison or local control, prison and local control releases feed into parole/post-prison supervision, and parole and post-prison supervision revocations feed back into prison or local control. The model is similar to those used in Washington, Idaho, Texas, and other states. Demographics, arrest rates, incarceration rates, and criminal justice policy changes are all factored into the forecast.

### **Community Corrections**

Community corrections includes felony probation, parole and post-prison supervision, and “local control.” Senate Bill 1145 (1995) mandated that felons sentenced to 12 months or less be placed in county custody, under local control. The community corrections population was 33,818 on March 1, 2010. It is forecast to be 34,528 by July 2011. This population does not include persons convicted of misdemeanors who are on probation or are serving time in county jails.

### **Prison Construction**

To accommodate the forecasted state prison population, DOC has planned new prisons in two locations: Junction City (minimum security opening October 2012, medium security opening May 2015) and White City (minimum security, opening after July 2017).

### **Inmate Work**

In 1994 voters passed Ballot Measure 17 that required every eligible Oregon prison inmate to work a 40-hour week. Up to half of that requirement can be met by participating in job training and education programs.

In November 1999, Oregon voters passed Ballot Measure 68, creating a semi-independent state agency called Oregon Corrections Enterprises (OCE), and clarifying their intent regarding the role of prison work programs in the private sector.

OCE develops and maintains partnerships with private-sector businesses to achieve mutual business goals. One example of inmate work with the private sector is the popular “Prison Blues” line of clothing, sewn at Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution in Pendleton.

OCE operates 17 businesses located within various correctional facilities throughout the state, ranging from commercial laundries to telecommunication centers, and receives no General Fund tax dollars. It attempts to promote a good work ethic and provide job skills with the ultimate goal of helping inmates make a productive transition back into the community.

### **Staff and Agency Contacts**

Chane Griggs

[Oregon Department of Corrections](#)

503-945-0920

Bill Taylor

Judiciary Committee Counsel

[Legislative Committee Services](#)

503-986-1694