

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2012

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INSIDE

CORRECTIONS



Agriculture in Prison

Female Offenders • Mentally Ill Ex-Offenders



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Inside Corrections is an Oklahoma Department of Corrections bi-monthly publication distributed to employees, retirees and friends of criminal justice, to enhance communications and provide information on the development and achievements of this agency.

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On the Cover

Offenders working cattle.

INSIDE CORRECTIONS

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OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

MISSION:

TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC, THE EMPLOYEES,
AND THE OFFENDERS

All readers are encouraged to submit articles, letters, comments and ideas for future issues. Copy should be submitted by e-mail to marcella.reed@doc.state.ok.us or CD. All articles are subject to editing, with every effort made to preserve the integrity of the submission.

This publication is issued by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections as authorized by the Executive Communications Administrator. Starting with the July 2010 issue, this document will no longer be printed, but will be posted to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections website. Due to the cost of printing, this publication will be issued in an electronic format only. Access to copies can be made from the Oklahoma Department of Corrections website (www.doc.state.ok.us).

Welcome to Inside Corrections



When I began working for the Oklahoma Department of Corrections thirty-seven years ago, there were two major issues... overcrowding and underfunding. These two issues have never really departed. Overcrowding is now defined by double celling and not by single celling as it was in the 1970's. Also, even though there have been times that the agency was not experiencing budget cuts and adjustments, funds have never been available to comprehensively address infrastructure, equipment, and/or program needs. Unfunded increased offender populations, as with the last two years, result in more budget reductions. As we stretch and realign our dollars to cover this expense, we add to the inability to address the aforementioned infrastructure issues.

Even with the changes contained in the Justice Reinvestment Act, net offender population growth is expected through 2024. A majority of this growth will occur at medium security where bed availability for expansion within state operated facilities has already been maximized. There is no political will to build additional state facilities so all growth in this area will require expansion into private prisons. The agency has already expanded into private prisons this year and that unfunded expense is included in our supplemental budget request. Total net growth from this date last year is a fraction below 800.

Creativity with and expansion of our agricultural services is a major contributor to stretching our operational budgets to address this growth. This edition of Inside Corrections affords the opportunity to take a closer look at our excellence in agriculture. Agriculture is not unlike many professions in that retooling and reinventing your business plan is a survival necessity. While many state correctional systems have gotten out of farming, etc., we have moved forward with innovation and new products. This has contributed to slowing the inflation rate of per diems and in some cases reducing per diem rates.

Justin Jones

Justin Jones
Director
Oklahoma Department of Corrections

Warden Franklin,

Thank you for hosting the blood drive on Thursday, August 9, 2012! With patients in more than 150 medical facilities in our area counting on volunteer blood donors, your event has truly made a difference.

Please express our appreciation to Amanda Webb for dedicated work to make this drive possible. At the drive, 20 people registered as willing to give; 18 able to donate at this time.

Nothing has more daily impact on the well being of our friends, neighbors and co-workers who find themselves in need. And no other act of service can substitute for the selfless gift of blood donation.

We appreciate you encouraging blood donations through support of this drive. It was a pleasure to work alongside you on a truly life-saving event.

Sincerely,

Lindsay Cobb Hix
BLOOD PROGRAM
CONSULTANT
OKLAHOMA BLOOD
INSTITUTE

Director Jones,

Today we received a check for Sergeant John Daniels; I personally delivered the check to John today and he was very thankful and appreciative of the financial support from the PRIDE employee fund.

I would also like to thank you and the committee for taking such prompt action to approve the disbursement for John. I will say again that it is very comforting to know that we work for an agency that genuinely cares for their employees like the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. This is the third employee in the last couple of months that has been diagnosed with a life threatening illness and we are encouraged with the hope that we can make a difference by assisting with finances at such a critical time as we pray for their recovery.

This donation exceeds our contribution to the PRIDE fund and we are humbled with the knowledge that we have received more than we've given. The staff members of Northeast Oklahoma

Correctional Center are planning some additional funding raising events as John goes through this difficult time.

Thank you for your thoughts and prayers.

Rodney R. Redman, Warden
NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA
CORRECTIONAL CENTER
VINITA, OKLAHOMA

DOC Employees,

I want to thank all the employees who donate to the employee fund. I have always donated, but I never thought I would be a recipient. I received the money that was sent to me during my illness and I was thrilled. It certainly was an unexpected journey and I really appreciated the financial support. I also want to thank everyone for their prayers and many thanks to my co-workers who brought food to my house while I was off.

Barbara Townsend
OKLAHOMA
CORRECTIONAL
INDUSTRIES

Inside Corrections welcomes your comments. Letters must include name and contact information. We reserve the right to edit all submissions. Send letters to Inside Corrections, Attn: Editor, 3400 Martin Luther King Avenue, Oklahoma City, OK 73111, or fax to (405) 425-2578. Address electronic mail to marcella.reed@doc.state.ok.us.

Appointments



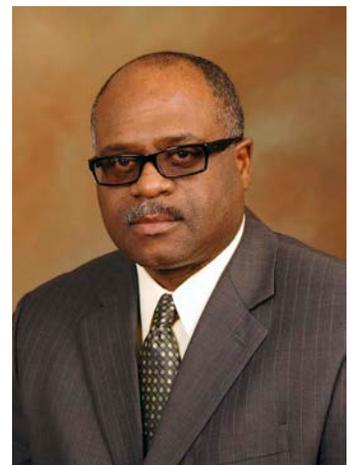
Sharon McCoy, Warden
Eddie Warrior Correctional Center

Sharon McCoy began her career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in 1987 as a Correctional Officer Cadet at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. At OSP, Ms. McCoy served as a Correctional Officer, Correctional Counselor and Senior Case Manager. She then promoted to the position of Unit Manager at Jackie Brannon Correctional Center. In 2009, Ms. McCoy retired from the agency and worked as a substance abuse counselor at the Oaks Rehabilitative Center in McAlester. She returned to the agency in 2010 as an Administrative Programs Officer at Jackie Brannon Correctional Center. In January 2011, Ms. McCoy was detailed to the position of Deputy Warden at John Lilley Correctional Center. In July 2011, Ms. McCoy was promoted to the position of Deputy Warden at Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center. Since August of this year, Ms. McCoy has served as the Interim Warden at the Lexington Correctional Center.

In addition to the responsibilities of the positions she has held, during her 29 years of service to the agency, Ms. McCoy has been an Honor Guard Commander, Drill Instructor for the “Shock Incarceration” program, a Hostage Negotiator, an Employee Committee member and a Training Instructor.

Ms. McCoy is a graduate of Eufaula High School. She earned an Associate of Science degree from Eastern Oklahoma State College in 1998 and a Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice from Southeastern Oklahoma State University in 2000.

Rickey Moham, Warden
Mabel Bassett Correctional Center



Rickey Moham began his career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in 1987 as a Correctional Officer Cadet at the Jess Dunn Correctional Center. He was promoted through the ranks to the position of Sergeant and served as Team Commander for the Correctional Emergency Response Team. Mr. Moham has also served the agency as a Correctional Case Manager, Correctional Records Officer, Unit Manager, Deputy Warden and most recently as Warden at Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center.

In addition to his 25 years of service to the agency, Mr. Moham brings a legacy of volunteer service to the community. A sample of these activities include volunteering for the March of Dimes, Youth Basketball leagues, the Salvation Army, the American Heart Association, serving as a church Deacon and as Vacation Bible School coordinator. In February of this year, Mr. Moham received the Dr. Martin Luther King Humanitarian Award for Pittsburg County. Mr. Moham is also active in many professional organizations.

Mr. Moham is a graduate of Oktaha High School. He earned a Bachelor of Science in Industrial Technology from Northeastern State University in 1986 and graduated Magna Cum Laude with a Master's of Science in Management from Southern Nazarene University in 2002.



Janet Dowling, Warden
James Crabtree Correctional Center

Janet Dowling began her career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in 1995 as a Case Manager I at Bill Johnson Correctional Center. In 1999, she promoted to the position of Warden's Assistant, and in 2002, she promoted to the position of Case Manger IV/Program Director where she was responsible for providing oversight for the classification and offender assessment at the facility as well as ensuring the effective delivery of the treatment programs at BJCC. In July 2008, she promoted to Deputy Warden at JCCC and has served as Interim Warden since November 2011.

Mrs. Dowling received her Bachelor of Arts in Speech Communications and Journalism from Northwestern Oklahoma State University.

Greg Brooks, Deputy Warden
James Crabtree Correctional Center

Greg Brooks began his career with the Department of Corrections on January 13, 1986, as a Correctional Officer Cadet at Oklahoma State Reformatory. Since that time, he has held a wide variety of job classifications and worked in a number of departments throughout the facility such as the warehouse, business office, canteen, law library, personnel, procedures officer, warden's assistant, and unit manager.

Mr. Brooks received his Bachelor of Science in Behavioral Science from Mid America Christian University in Oklahoma City in 2011.

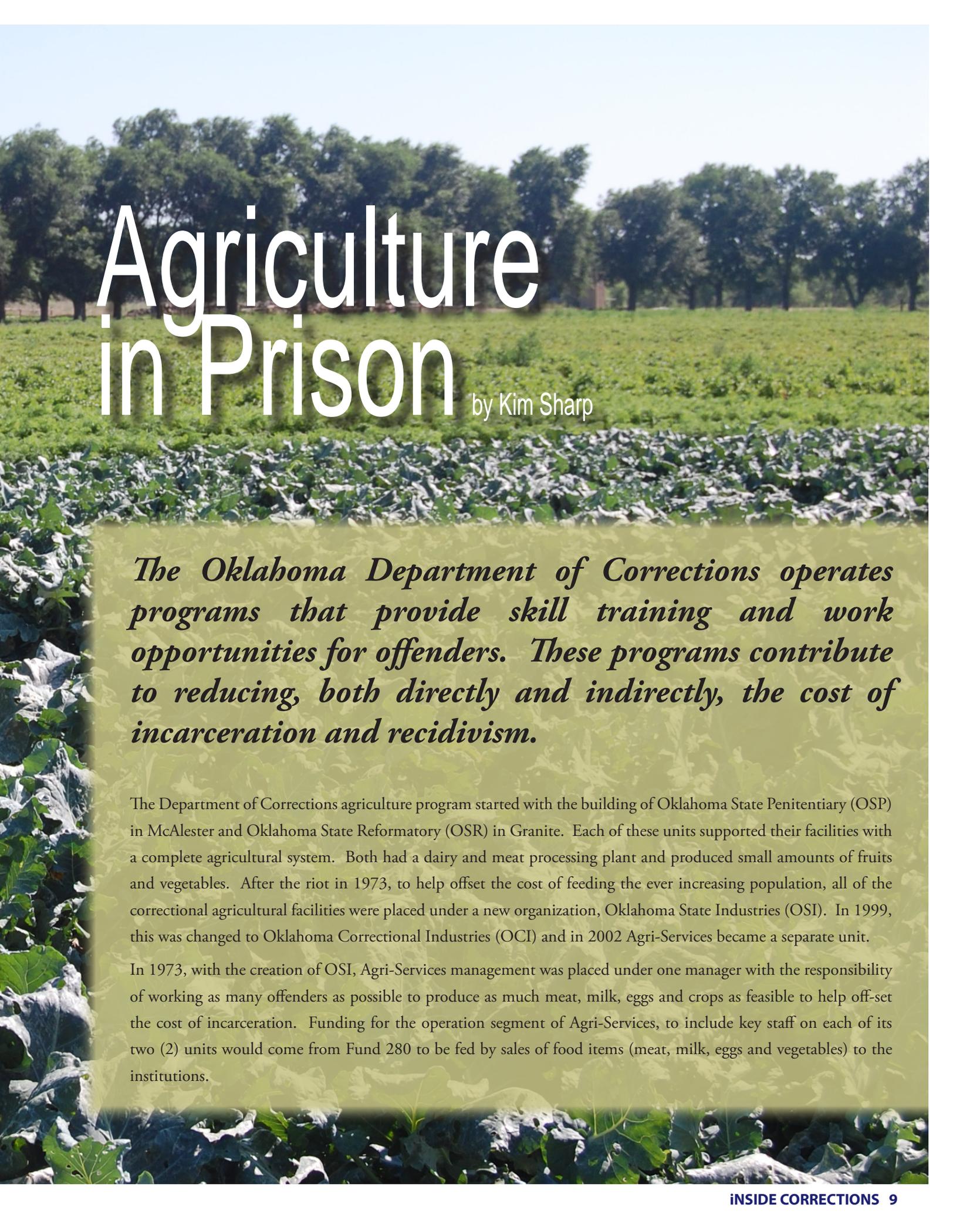
Carl Bear, Deputy Warden
Dick Conner Correctional Center

Carl Bear began his career with the Department of Corrections in 1996 as a Food Service Supervisor at the Oklahoma State Reformatory. He promoted to Food Service Manager I in 1999 and Food Service Manager III in 2001. Mr. Bear served in the capacity of Unit Manager from 2007-2009 and later promoted to Administrative Programs Officer I and served as the Warden's Assistant in 2008 through April 2012. In May 2012, he accepted the position of Probation and Parole Officer I for Southwest District Community Corrections in Altus.

Mr. Bear received his Bachelor of Science in 2011 from Mid-America Christian University.

An offender works in the field at the William S. Key Correctional Center.





Agriculture in Prison

by Kim Sharp

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections operates programs that provide skill training and work opportunities for offenders. These programs contribute to reducing, both directly and indirectly, the cost of incarceration and recidivism.

The Department of Corrections agriculture program started with the building of Oklahoma State Penitentiary (OSP) in McAlester and Oklahoma State Reformatory (OSR) in Granite. Each of these units supported their facilities with a complete agricultural system. Both had a dairy and meat processing plant and produced small amounts of fruits and vegetables. After the riot in 1973, to help offset the cost of feeding the ever increasing population, all of the correctional agricultural facilities were placed under a new organization, Oklahoma State Industries (OSI). In 1999, this was changed to Oklahoma Correctional Industries (OCI) and in 2002 Agri-Services became a separate unit.

In 1973, with the creation of OSI, Agri-Services management was placed under one manager with the responsibility of working as many offenders as possible to produce as much meat, milk, eggs and crops as feasible to help off-set the cost of incarceration. Funding for the operation segment of Agri-Services, to include key staff on each of its two (2) units would come from Fund 280 to be fed by sales of food items (meat, milk, eggs and vegetables) to the institutions.

The Agri-Services unit received support from the Department in the form of correctional officers to supervise the farm work gangs. These officers were paid with appropriated funds through each institution. Under the directorship of Larry Meachum, it was decided that these correctional officers were being worked out of class and they were re-classified as Correctional Farm Supervisors, but they were still paid through the institutions.

To make the staffing pattern work, no staff was hired and through attrition the unit slowly came into a staffing pattern that mirrored the rest of the Department. Each FTE not replaced dropped 13-15 offender workers, making mechanization more and more necessary.

With the start up of OSI after the 1973 riot, vegetables were produced at several locations across the state and transported to the canning plant at Mack Alford

Correctional Center (MACC) until the plant was closed in 1985. Vegetable production continued until 1990 when the decision was made to discontinue production because food service could not store fresh produce and most of the production was lost to spoilage. The concentration was then changed to the three (3) most expensive food items purchased by food services; meat, milk and eggs. The meat processing plant had been located behind the walls at OSP, but was destroyed during the riot and rebuilt at its current location at Jackie Brannon (JBCC) in 1975 and expanded in 1996. This expansion was to produce processed meat items to include lunchmeats, franks, turkey ham and other items for offender consumption.

Today, the Agri-Services units encompass approximately 24,037 acres, of which 18,805 are grassland and 2,002 acres are utilized for actual agricultural production.

These units manage an annual average of 3,400 head of beef cattle, 400 head of dairy cattle and 80 head of horses and mules while employing an average of 375 offenders annually.

Since 1990, the agriculture production unit has worked to improve the beef herd in an effort to obtain top dollar for the cattle sold. To help offset the cost of purchasing cattle for slaughter, boxed beef and pork are used to produce meat products for offender consumption. The farms also produce all the forage necessary for the beef and dairy herds.

The Agri-Services unit initially consisted of two units, OSP and OSR. Today there are nine (9) production agriculture units, one (1) meat processing unit and one (1) food processing unit, all co-located with institutions. The agriculture units produce/process approximately 723,000 pounds of beef, 115,000 pounds of



pork, 1,445,000 pounds of processed meat, 168,000 pounds of corndogs and 568,000 gallons of milk on an annual basis for human consumption. In a normal year, the farms produce approximately 7,500 tons of hay and the feed mill manufactures 4,500 tons of balanced rations with varying amount of proteins, fat and fiber for all species of livestock involved in the agricultural operation.

The beef cattle herd consists of approximately 3,400 head of commercial crossbred cattle and is maintained on nine (9) different agriculture units. Calves produced are marketed in two (2) ways; through the Agri-Services meat plant and through local livestock auctions. Gross cash sales exceed \$1,296,000 annually.

Cows are bred to Angus bulls to produce efficient calves that grow well and are in demand from cattle buyers. Agri

Services maintains both spring and fall calving herds, with the majority being spring calving.

Approximately three (3) months after calving, the calves are gathered and immunizations are administered according to veterinary recommendations. The calves are left on their mother's side until weaning, which is an average of 205 days of age. Spring calves are weaned in the fall and given another round of immunizations to prevent disease. Calves are held at their respective units for a preconditioning period of 30 to 45 days instead of being immediately shipped because they are more susceptible to illness during this time frame. Cows are checked for pregnancy at weaning to ensure that open cows are removed from the herd due to lack of productivity. Calves are shipped to the Agri-Services farms at William S. Key Correctional Center (WSKCC),

Agri-Services units encompass approximately 24,037 acres, of which 18,805 are grassland and 2,002 acres are utilized for actual agricultural production.



The beef cattle herd consists of approximately 3,400 head of commercial crossbred cattle and is maintained on nine (9) different agriculture units.

OSR, and James Crabtree Correctional Center (JCCC) after preconditioning to be grown on cool-season grass and wheat pasture. After the steers reach a marketable weight of approximately 800-850 lbs., they are sorted and sized into approximately 50,000 pound lots to maximize the marketability of the calves. Agri-Services produces quality replacement heifer calves through many years of record keeping and culling for fertility and soundness. Approximately 40-50% of heifer calves are developed as replacement heifers, while the remaining heifer calves are developed as stocker calves. The replacement heifers are bred to low birth weight bulls, which increases the chance of a successful first birth. The highest quality heifers are kept as replacements for the Agri-Services herd, and the rest are sold on the open market to generate cash

flow. The stocker heifers are managed the same as the steer calves and are sold when they reach the optimum marketing weight for a heifer, which is 700-750 lbs. A 400-head dairy provides the milk to service the department's needs. A state-of-the-art processing floor located within the dairy is where the milk is pasteurized, homogenized and packaged for delivery to over 30 facilities statewide. Total production exceeds 568,000 gallons annually, with annual gross sales exceeding \$2,238,000. The dairy produces 2% low fat milk for offender consumption, and sells all excess whole milk on the open market to generate cash flow and offset the cost of production. Approximately 200 cows are milked twice daily at the Agri-Services dairy facility located at JBCC. Heifer calves are retained to raise on the farm as

replacement females and there are currently 150 heifer calves ranging from bottle fed babies to pregnant two-year olds waiting to freshen into the milking herd. Agri-Services dairy calves receive almost constant care with the youngest calves being housed in an indoor heated facility where they are hand fed twice daily. After approximately a three-month period, these calves are gradually weaned from two bottles per day to one bottle daily and then, once they reach a satisfactory level of dry feed intake, they are completely weaned off of the bottle. The heifers are then ready to receive their calf-hood vaccination regiment as specified by the Oklahoma State University Veterinary Medicine Department. When the heifers have reached the appropriate size for breeding (approximately 13 to 14 months of age), they are artificially inseminated

(continued on page 14)



Agriculture in Prison

at Howard McLeod Correctional Center (HMCC)

HMCC has an extensive history of agricultural production dating back more than five decades. The facility resides on approximately 5,200 acres of land which has been utilized to produce a variety of agricultural products during the facility's history.

During the early years of the facility, when it was known as McLeod Honor Farm, much of the offender labor was used to clear facility property in order to utilize it to grow fruit and vegetables. The fire wood produced was then used at the facility to fuel a boiler. At various times during the history of HMCC the facility has produced vegetables, pecans, cattle, catfish, swine, sod, and various field crops such as corn, soybeans, milo, sudangrass and hay.

At the current time, the Agri-Services Division supervises a 95 acre garden, the care of 336 head of cattle, and the harvesting of approximately 1,000 pecan trees. They also produce hay to serve as feed for the cattle. During the current growing season to date, the facility garden has produced 313,184 pounds of vegetables with a retail value of \$255,822.34. The vegetables produced are used in the HMCC kitchen and are also shared with other facilities. In the future, there are plans to construct a vegetable processing plant at HMCC that will help alleviate the problem of spoilage that is inherent with fresh vegetables.



In a normal year, the farms produce approximately 7,500 tons of hay and the feed mill manufactures 4,500 tons of balanced rations with varying amount of proteins, fat and fiber for all species of livestock involved in the agricultural operation.

(Agriculture in Prison cont. from page 12)

using top genetic bulls in accordance with mating evaluations performed by multiple dairy bull semen companies. The process of synchronization and artificial insemination is performed in-house by trained dairy personnel. At roughly one-month intervals, OSU Vet Medicine performs a pregnancy check on-site using palpation and ultrasound technology to verify pregnant animals, re-synchronize open animals for breeding and evaluate breeding soundness. When the heifers freshen, they are then placed in the animal health regiment with the adult cows, as in accordance to OSU Vet Medicine recommendations, where dairy staff administer the vaccination and deworming pharmaceuticals.

Once freshened, the cows are fed a

balanced diet in the form of a total mixed ration (TMR). The ration is formulated with the assistance of top ruminant nutritionists in a manner designated to maximize milk production and promote a healthy rumen environment that is vital for the overall health of the animals. This ration consists of a mixture of corn silage, alfalfa hay, Bermuda grass hay, whole cotton seed, a custom grain mix of primarily corn and soybean meal and a custom vitamin pellet. This mix is administered to the animals via a feed mix wagon equipped with scales so that feed intake can be monitored daily.

The cows are milked twice daily at 4:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The milk is then transferred into the milk processing plant where it is chilled to a temperature below

40 degrees Fahrenheit. At this point, the raw milk, which tests approximately four (4) percent butterfat, is blended with nonfat dried milk in such a proportion as to achieve a final product that tests approximately two (2) percent butterfat. The milk is then pasteurized in a steam vat pasteurizer that handles 600 gallons per batch. Pasteurization is done as required by Pasteurized Milk Ordinance standards. Steam is used to heat the milk to a core temperature of at least 145 degrees Fahrenheit where it must be held for a period of not less than 30 minutes. This process of temperatures and times is recorded for each individual batch by data chart recorders. After proper pasteurization, the milk is then pumped through a homogenizer. Homogenization pulverizes the solids



content of the milk in order to prevent separation. The milk is then pumped through a heat exchanger which drops the temperature of the milk to approximately 38 degrees Fahrenheit. When the 600 gallon batch has satisfactorily completed the pasteurization and homogenization processes, it is pumped through a semi-automatic filler, packaged in five (5) gallon bladders and placed in walk-in coolers ready to be shipped to the various facilities. The entire dairy facility, from milking parlor to milk processing plant, is inspected by Oklahoma Department of Agriculture inspectors.

The dairy employs an average of 20 offenders and must operate two (2) shifts per day, seven days a week, as the cows have no concept of holiday, sick days, bad

weather, or even furloughs. The offenders are involved in every aspect of the day-to-day operation from the feeding of heifers, feeding of TMR to milking cows, waste management practices, milking of cows and processing milk. This is an experience that the vast majority of offenders have not previously been exposed to and most of the offenders employed at the dairy find it interesting and are cross-trained in multiple areas of dairy production so that they may utilize some of their newly found skills to facilitate a successful reentry into society.

Agri-Services produces high quality alfalfa, Bermuda, Sudan and grass hay to be used as winter feed for the beef cattle. In addition, approximately 4,500 tons of livestock feed is produced annually at

the feed mill located at JBCC. The mill utilizes small grain and silage produced at three (3) Agri-Services units to produce mineral pre-mixes and beef, horse and dairy rations for all the Agri-Services units.

A newly constructed, modernized meat processing facility opened in 1975 and was expanded and turned into a state-of-the-art production facility in 1996. With that expansion came the Meat Cutting Apprenticeship School. It was the first, and still the only, nationally institutionalized meat cutting apprenticeship school in the nation. It is governed by the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship and administered by the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education. The program is a three-year course that is taught by

(continued on page 35)



The agriculture units produce/process approximately 723,000 pounds of beef, 115,000 pounds of pork, 1,445,000 pounds of processed meat, 168,000 pounds of corn dogs and 568,000 gallons of milk on an annual basis for human consumption.



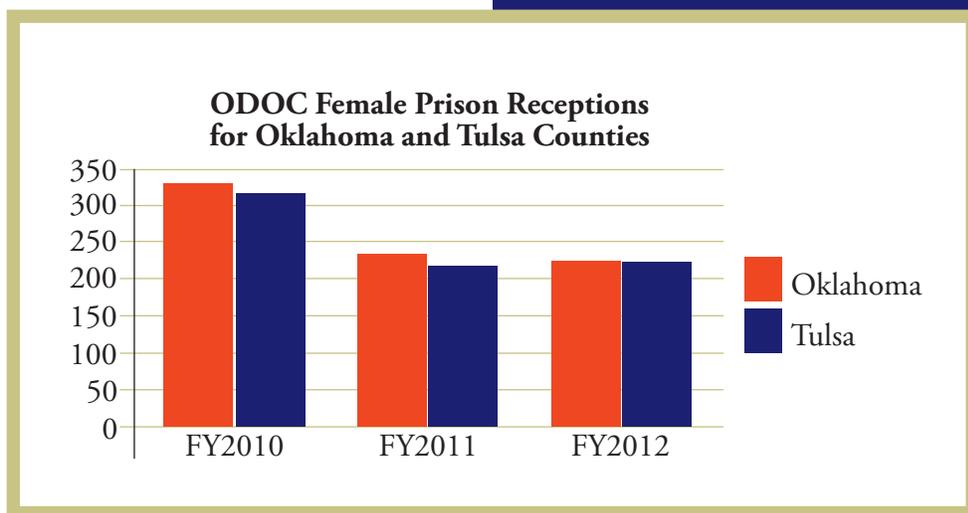
An offender at the Mabel Bassett Correctional Center prepares food for the offender population.

FEMALE OFFENDER

Intervention & Diversion Programs

In fiscal year 2010, female offender receptions were 1,393. In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, receptions were 1,172 and 1,198, respectively.

Historically, the state's two largest counties have accounted for the largest numbers of receptions. Yet, for the past two years female offender receptions from these counties have been almost one-third less than in fiscal year 2010.



In June 2009, Women in Recovery began in Tulsa county. In January 2010, Female Offender Diversion programs began in Oklahoma and Tulsa counties. In September 2011, after more than a year's preparation, ReMerge of Oklahoma County accepted their first client. All three of these programs are dedicated to reducing the number of women incarcerated from the counties in which they operate. While it is impossible to directly link the success of these programs to the reduced receptions from Oklahoma

and Tulsa counties, it is impossible to ignore the programs' contributions.

WOMEN IN RECOVERY

Women in Recovery would never have come to pass were it not for the persistent effort of Amy Santee and the ongoing financial contributions of the George Kaiser Family Foundation (GKFF). The program is a partnership between GKFF and Family & Children's Services of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Aply led by Mimi Tarrasch, Program Director, Women in Recovery (WIR) is a 12-month alternative to

So what is going on in Oklahoma and Tulsa counties? What is different?

incarceration program for women facing prison sentences for offenses connected to drug and alcohol addictions.

Women admitted to the program must first and foremost be facing felony charges with risk of incarceration. Candidates must also be ineligible for other diversion programs (e.g., drug court, mental health court), have a substance dependence diagnosis and

have the cognitive capacity to benefit from the program. Women with minor children have the highest priority for admission. Referrals are made by Tulsa County Court Services, judges, private attorneys, public defenders, the district attorney and the women themselves. A court liaison assists the potential participants in navigating the criminal justice system and a conference is held with the judge, district attorney and

defendant's attorney. A formal plea is made with sentencing determined at program completion or failure.

The core of the program is built on gender-responsive, trauma-informed treatment practices. Curricula are evidence-based and include: Helping Women Recover, Beyond Trauma, Seeking Safety, and Criminal and Addictive Thinking. Recognizing that treatment alone is



insufficient, the core of the program is surrounded by components necessary for sustained recovery.

To date, WIR has admitted a total of 203 women. Forty-four women (22%) have been terminated from the program prior to completion. Eighty women have successfully graduated. Of these, six (8%) have re-offended. Seventy-nine women are currently in the program.

While it will still be some time before a comprehensive analysis of the impact of the program can be done, early results are encouraging in the areas of reducing substance use, decreasing depressive and post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, increasing housing stability, increasing education and employment and creating healthier families. In total, WIR has helped 198 women and 430 children through its work in positive parenting, child trauma services, supervised visitation and linkage to community services.

In addition to the generous financial contributions of GKFF, WIR is supported by scores of community partners. Without the assistance and active involvement of these partners, the program would not be able to provide the wealth of resources needed to meet the needs of the women and children served by the program.

FEMALE DIVERSION PROGRAM

In 2009, the decision was made to expand the agency's direct efforts to reduce receptions of female offenders from Oklahoma and Tulsa counties. A grant application was developed and

submitted for the Female Offender Intervention and Diversion program. Funding was awarded in fiscal year 2010 by the District Attorney's Council via a Justice Assistance Grant from the US Department of Justice. Since inception, the program has been awarded a total of \$1,365,000 over the span of four grant cycles. The Female Intervention and Diversion program or more simply, the Female Diversion program, firmly established partnerships among the district attorney's office, public defender's office, the agency, the department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and the designated treatment providers in Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties.

PROGRAM SELECTION

To participate in the program, female offenders must live in Oklahoma or Tulsa County, have a moderate or high LSI-R score and have a prevailing substance abuse and/or mental health need. Offenders may include probationers who would have otherwise been revoked from supervision or sentenced to a period of incarceration, those on existing caseloads who have become non-compliant with treatment goals or those recommended by the District Attorney's and Public Defender's offices and sentenced to the program by the Judge.

Prior to placement, program candidates must be screened and accepted into the program. For offenders coming from existing probation caseloads, referrals are made by the probation officers. The Female Diversion team then reviews the case and makes a recommendation

for placement. If accepted into the program, the probationer is immediately given a referral to either NorthCare in Oklahoma City or Family & Children's Services in Tulsa.

The courts have two options when seeking placement of an offender in the Female Diversion program. They can order an assessment, which includes an LSI-R completed by one of the probation officers assigned to the program. This affords the officer the opportunity to match the level of service with the needs of the offender and recommend placement in Female Diversion, another program or a level of supervision. The courts may also directly order a defendant to participate in the program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Female Diversion provides evidence-based, trauma-informed treatment for substance abuse, mental health and co-occurring disorders, domestic violence and sexual assault counseling, medical care, parenting skills and education and vocational training. Placement in safe housing, employment services, transportation and childcare are also available to women with these needs. The program lasts approximately 12 months; however, each woman has her own individual plan for recovery and may need longer than a year to complete. There are four phases to the program. The first phase focuses on engagement, case management, peer support services, crisis intervention and a comprehensive intake assessment. The second phase focuses on continued engagement and emphasis on individual,

family and group therapy. The third phase prepares participants for aftercare. At this point there is a reduction in the amount of agency-based treatment so that clients can begin to utilize and increase reliance on community supports instead of treatment supports. Phase four is aftercare and involves monthly individual and family therapy, ongoing peer support, community group meetings.

The women are encouraged to seek employment as soon as possible. Treatment and counseling services are offered at various times during the day and thus work schedules can be accommodated. Once a woman has completed the program, her supervision may be decreased or terminated.

THE STAFF AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS

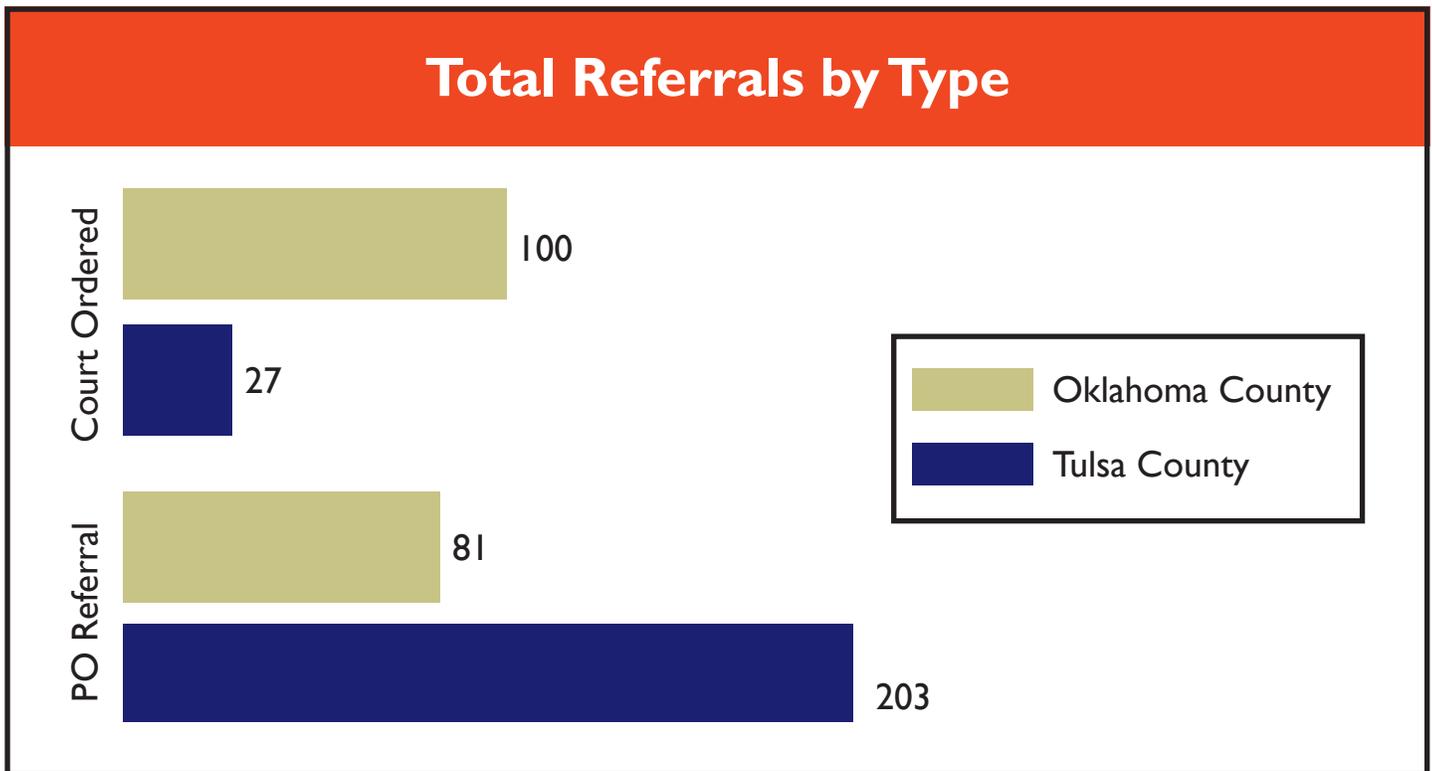
Female Diversion program participants are supervised by four probation

officers: two in Oklahoma County and two in Tulsa County. These officers were handpicked by their district supervisors as having the skills, passion and temperament to respond to the very specific needs of female offenders. These officers participate in monthly treatment team meetings with our community mental health center partners: Family & Children’s Services and NorthCare. The meetings are used to collaboratively make decisions about treatment and supervision and result in sharing information that is not often shared with both parties. Both treatment staff and probation officers find these meetings to be beneficial in guiding their work with the clients. This team-oriented, shared-information approach is conducive to working in the best interest of public safety, brings consistency to the team’s communication with the offender and promotes the recovery of the client. This approach is also in stark contrast

to the silos that may develop between supervision and treatment staff.

Many community partners help to sustain and leverage the funding awarded to the program. The agency has partnered with the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to administer the treatment portion of the program and to guide how the community mental health centers provide services to the participants. Other collaborative partners who are equally important to this endeavor include the Oklahoma and Tulsa County District Attorney and Public Defender offices, the Oklahoma Department of Human Services, the YMCA and the YWCA Oklahoma City, the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth, NorthCare, Family & Children’s Services, and the Tulsa County Sheriff’s Office.

The first client was accepted into the



program in January 2010. Since that time, 411 women have been received into the program.

As indicated in the chart, each county has a preferred method of referral. In Oklahoma County the judge requests an LSI-R and supervision plan prior to placement in the program. Some of the women were on probation and had a new law violation while others had a history of criminal justice involvement and were facing incarceration. Probation Officers who conduct the assessments take criminal history, risk to public safety, motivation to change and needs of the defendant into account prior to recommending her for the Female Diversion Program. At present, there are 20 defendants who have been assessed as eligible to participate and are awaiting sentencing. There are 16 defendants waiting to be assessed by the Probation Officers in Oklahoma County. The majority of Tulsa County referrals come from existing probation caseloads.

Currently, there are 166 women who are participating in the Female Diversion program. To date, 165 women have completed the Female Diversion program. Once a sufficient number of graduates reach the three-year post-completion mark, a recidivism study will be undertaken.

Eighty women (19.5%) have failed to complete the Female Diversion program. Eighteen of these have been revoked and sentenced to incarceration. The remaining women have either been placed in other programs/levels of

supervision or continue to be classified as absconders.

REMERGE

After the first client was accepted into Women in Recovery in Tulsa County, there was a desire for similar programs that would provide services in the community and divert appropriate offenders from incarceration. A tangible result of this intent was the introduction of HB 2998 by House Speaker Kris Steele and Senator Todd Lamb during the 2010 legislative session. This bill authorized the establishment of pilot programs, funded by private and public funds, which would develop and implement diversion programs to reduce the high rate of incarceration for nonviolent offenders who are also the primary caregiver of minor children. As a testament to the support of this idea, HB 2998 was co-authored by twenty-nine House and Senate representatives. The bill was passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the governor on June 5, 2010 with an effective date of November 1, 2010.

BROAD-BASED COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND FUNDING

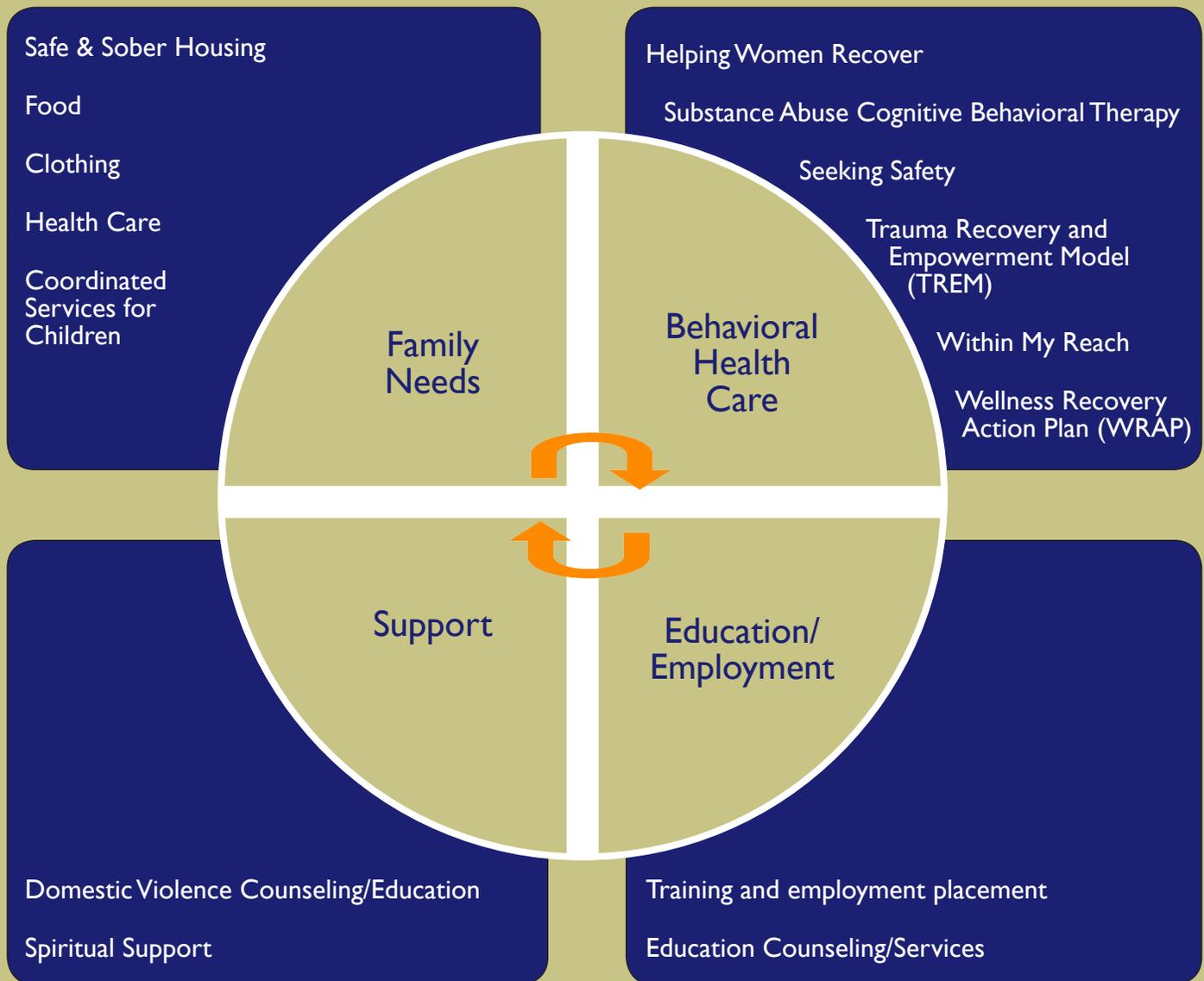
In August 2010, twenty-five committed public and non-profit community leaders from Oklahoma County gathered together to discuss and develop solutions to reduce the incarceration of women from Oklahoma County. The result of this Collaborative's work was ReMerge of Oklahoma County...Moms Breaking the Cycle. Initial funding for ReMerge was provided by the Inasmuch Foundation, the George Kaiser Family

An offender at the Mabel Bassett Correctional Center working for the Oklahoma Correctional Industries.



REMERGE PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

ReMerge is a daily, structured, four-phase, 12-month diversion program. The program holds women accountable while providing services necessary to support their recovery and parenting responsibilities. Services available to meet the needs of the women include:



Foundation, United Way of Central Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections and corporate sponsorships. The collaborative membership also agreed to provide needed services (e.g., transportation, classes) to the women in

the program.

PROGRAM SELECTION AND SUPERVISION

ReMerge is unique in that the women come to the program prior to sentencing. Without the agreement and support from the District Attorney's and Public

Defender's offices this would not be possible. They have agreed to let the women participate in ReMerge and this is handled like a Delayed Sentencing case. To be considered for the ReMerge program, a request for assessment form must be completed by the Public Defender or the District Attorney. Catt
(continued on page 36)

Public Information Officer Training

August 28, 2012 • Hillside Multi Purpose Room



1. Lewis McGee, *retired* Chief of Security, MACC
2. Debbie Mills, JHCC, Daniel Owens, DCCC, and Cathy McClain, LARC
3. Jerry Richardson, Public Information Officer, Midwest City Fire Department
4. Chris Frech, NWDCC, Carmen Jackson, Clara Waters Community Corrections Center, Carrie Croy, Central District P&P office, Amanda Webb, LARC, Betty Mason, JDCC, and Heather Harrison, NOCC.
5. Daniel Owens, DCCC, and Kathy King, Tulsa County District Probation and Parole.
6. Amanda Webb, LARC, and Betty Mason, JDCC.

OKLAHOMA LOOKS FOR WAYS

to keep mentally ill ex-offenders out of prison

by Michael Ollove, Staff Writer, Stateline

Shawna Gordon isn't alone in worrying what will happen on that day in the future when she ventures beyond the familiar barbed wire that circumscribes her existence now.

"To think, one day they're going to come in and say, 'Pack your stuff,' I don't know how I'm going to react," says Gordon. A heavily tattooed 42-year-old woman with bristly red hair and self-inflicted cuts up and down her arms, she is one of the participants in a unique release program in Oklahoma for inmates with a history of mental illness. Gordon is coming to the end of an 18-year stretch for flashing a .38 at her drug dealer in order to

separate him from a pile of jewelry, cash and his Monte Carlo.

Now she frets over whether she will get carsick when she rides in the vehicle that will take her away from prison. She pauses and leans back in her seat, abruptly looking smaller, almost child-sized. "I'm scared," she allows. "I'm scared. I'm in no big hurry to get out of here, I'll tell you."

Come next spring, whether Gordon likes it or not, she *will* get out, but unlike the majority of Oklahoma prisoners, she will not reenter the land of freedom without help. Because Gordon suffers from schizophrenia, she is eligible for counseling and life-management services as well as money for housing,

clothing and food that Oklahoma offers to keep mentally ill ex-cons stable and less likely to return to prison.

Central to that program is ensuring that participants leave custody already signed up for Social Security Disability and Medicaid, which immediately provides them with some income and health care and - crucial for them - psychiatric medication and counseling.

Lower Recidivism

If the measure of success is keeping mentally ill ex-offenders out of prison, the Oklahoma Collaborative Mental Health Re-Entry Program has been a success. The recidivism rate over a three-year span for those participating in the program

is 25.2 percent, compared to the 42.3 percent rate for a comparable prison population before the program started in 2007. On the basis of those results, the program earned an innovation award this year from the Council of State Governments.

Law enforcement is positive about the program as well. "Anything that keeps them on their medication and in treatment is a positive step," says Phil Cotten, acting director of the Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police.

Not the least of those extolling the program are its beneficiaries, some of whom have no doubt about the boomerang route their post-prison life would have followed without the re-entry experiment.

"I would have ended up back in prison and addicted," says Delisa Herbert, a 45-year old former prostitute, addict and drug-runner with a history of prison terms, the last couple for drug trafficking. As a child, she says she was beaten and molested and finally, at age 13, sold into prostitution
(continued on page 26)

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Food Service Training

National Center for Employee Development (NCED)
September 26, 2012



1. Food service staff from the institutions.
2. Food service staff from community corrections.
3. Food service staff from community work centers.
4. Renee Watkins, Deputy Director, Division II.
5. Ed Evans, Associate Director, Field Operations.
6. Greg Williams, Administrator, Private Prison and Jail Administration.
7. Leo Brown, Agency Chaplain and Volunteer Coordinator.

(continued from page 24)

by her mother. She was also diagnosed as bipolar and suffered from post-traumatic stress, which made her eligible for the re-entry program as her release neared three years ago.

When Robert Scott, the director of one of the four regional re-entry centers, visited Herbert months before her release and detailed what re-entry would provide, Herbert listened politely and didn't buy a word of it. "He told me all this stuff that sounded so great but was hardly believable," she recalls. "People my whole life said, 'I'm going to do this and this for you,' and then nothing happened."

"They Listened"

But plenty did happen this time. A member of Scott's staff picked her up at prison upon her release, and the re-entry team set her up with food, clothing and shelter. When she found a "felon friendly" apartment, the program paid the deposit and most of the rent for the first year. Re-entry also provided individual counseling and reintegration classes. "Every conversation was about me, my life, my safety, my hopes, my dreams, my wants, my hurts, my shames, and

anything that needed to come out," Herbert says. "They listened."

Now, three years after her release, Herbert lives with two of her children in a spacious home in the upscale Nichols Hills section of Oklahoma City and works as the estate manager for William Kerr, the heir to an Oklahoma oil fortune, who, with his family, took a liking to Herbert when she waited tables at an IHOP restaurant after she left prison.

Criminalizing Mental Illness

Like every other state, Oklahoma has seen a correlation between the emptying of its psychiatric hospitals in the sixties and seventies and its ever-increasing prison population. According to Oklahoma's Department of Corrections, half of its prisoners have a history of or currently exhibit some form of mental illness (resulting in a threefold increase in the number of prisoners receiving psychotropic drugs between 1998 and 2006). Some call it the criminalization of mental illness. In a different time, many of the symptomatic mentally ill ended up in psychiatric wards; today they go to prison, a situation

that Robert Powitzky, the chief mental officer of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, calls a "travesty." "The new front-line mental health workers are law enforcement officers and the new psychiatric hospitals are the prisons and the jails," says Powitzky, who has spent most of his four-decade long career as a psychologist in prison systems. "It's wrong, it's just plain wrong."

When Powitzky first came to Oklahoma in 1999, the state was under a federal court order to improve medical and mental health services to its prisoners. Powitzky had to build a corrections mental health infrastructure from scratch. He did so, but he also came to realize much of the work was undone after release. Parents would tell him that their child left prison more stable and grounded than in years, but was forced to wait three months or longer to get an appointment with a community mental health center. "By then," says Powitzky, "he was off his meds and destabilized and in danger of being arrested again."

The solution was to build a better bridge for this population between prison

and life on the outside. The result was the creation of a \$1 million-a-year re-entry program. To qualify, potential participants must be within six months of the end of their prison terms, have a diagnosis of serious mental illness and a course of medication, and be considered vulnerable for becoming symptomatic again even if presently stable.

Participants must also be considered sufficiently non-violent as not to be deemed a danger to the staff on the outside who will be dealing with them. Participation is voluntary. Nearly 160 ex-prisoners participated in the program in fiscal year 2012.

Helping Hand

Warren Bishop, an inmate at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center a half hour south of Oklahoma City, signed on as soon as he was informed of the program. He's a seemingly timid man of 32 with prematurely gray hair and glasses who avoids eye contact. He's missing his front teeth, the result of a fall on his face when he tried to escape a drug arrest. His most serious charge was stealing a car in Oklahoma City in 2010. His release date is sometime after Thanksgiving.

Bishop has had various psychiatric diagnoses, including paranoid
(continued on page 37)

SOUTHERN STATES CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION (SSCA)

The Southern States Correctional Association is a "family" of professionals from 14 states representing virtually every type of corrections agency - youth and adult services, probation and parole, counselors, teachers, administrators, and volunteers. The membership also includes law enforcement officers and others interested in corrections.

SSCA's greatest asset is the combined knowledge, experience, and dedication of its members. Nowhere will you find another group of people more willing to share both their ideas, expertise

and experience. SSCA offers you an opportunity for networking with the best corrections personnel in the country and training unsurpassed by any other

correctional organization.

SSCA is no newcomer to corrections. Building on this legacy, SSCA has become a dynamic force in the field of corrections.

For membership information visit
www.sscaweb.com

SSCA's 14 Membership States

ALABAMA
ARKANSAS
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
KENTUCKY
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
NORTH CAROLINA
OKLAHOMA
SOUTH CAROLINA
TENNESSEE
TEXAS
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA

Save the Date!



Mid-Winter Meeting

February 21-23, 2013
Renaissance Hotel & Spa
Oklahoma City, OK

Summer Conference

July 14-17, 2013
Renaissance Hotel & Spa
Oklahoma City, OK

See you in Oklahoma City!

Combined Conference (NABCJ/OCA)

National Center for Employee Development (NCED)

October 12, 2012



NABCJ Gala

1. J.D. Daniels, Deputy Director, Pardon and Parole Board, and his wife, Olivia.
2. Eric Franklin, Deputy Director, Treatment and Rehabilitative Services and his wife, Shirley Franklin.
3. Virgil Green, Police Chief, Spencer Police Department, James Smith, Police Chief, Lawton Police Department, Keith Humphrey, Police Chief, Norman Police Department.
4. Chief Judge Vickie Miles-LaGrange Western District of Oklahoma, Judge Tom Colbert, Oklahoma Supreme Court, Judge Martha Oakes, Special Judge, Judge Philippa James, Municipal Judge, Judge David Lewis, Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals, and Judge Kenneth Watson, District Judge.
5. Anita Alford, President, NABCJ, Von Wilcots, and Rita Cooksey.
6. Elvin Baum, Master of Ceremony, Administrator, Employee Rights and Relations

Combined Conference (NABCJ/OCA)

National Center for Employee Development (NCED)

October 12, 2012



Combined Conference

1. Jody Jones, DCCC, and Jim Farris, Deputy Warden, HMCC.

2. Sharon Smith, Personnel, DOC Administration

3. Phyllis Adams, Treatment and Rehabilitative Services, and Dan Reynolds, *retired* DOC employee

4. Stephanie Edwards, DOC Administration, and Viola Williams



OCA Awards Banquet

1. James Gondles, Executive Director, ACA, Leroy Young, President, OCA, and Justin Jones, Director, ODOC

2. Reginald Hines, Deputy Director, Community Corrections, is presented the Achievement Award by Terry Martin, Warden, DCCC.

3. L.D. Ormand, OSR, Stephanie Ormand, OSR, Carl Bear, DCCC, Shelly Bear, OSR, Leda Reese, OSR, Paula Lynn, and Darryl Lynn, National Sales Director, CenturyLink.



Oklahoma State Penitentiary's *Upcoming Changes*

In 1908, Robert W. Dick was appointed as the first warden at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary (OSP), prior to having any facilities in which to house inmates. His first act was to build temporary structures to house the inmates who would construct the penitentiary. The principle structures consisted of a cell house, a dining room, a kitchen and a laundry. The cell house was a 30 x 132 foot frame house which housed over 300 inmates.

In 1909, the construction of the actual prison began. The wall was 18 to 20 foot high, 18 inches thick and was sunk 8 feet into the ground. Inside the walled area were two cell wings with a capacity of 640 inmates. This structure, known as the West Cell House was four stories high, with 80 cells on each floor. A two story administration building was constructed followed by the rotunda and the East Cell House, which was similar to the West Cell House. The "F" cell house was added in 1937 and later the New Cell House, which was demolished in 1976 due to damage incurred during the 1973 riot. Later a 50 bed disciplinary unit was added near the rodeo arena. A Special Care Unit was opened in 1992, followed by two medium security units, known as "G" and "I" units, with a combined capacity of 140. The newest addition, the "H" unit serves as a disciplinary segregation unit and includes death row.

The rotunda at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary.





Recently, with approval of the legislature, departmental executive staff have made decisions that will significantly change the looks and operations at OSP. As part of this transition, the administration building and rotunda will close as well as “G” and “I” units and the “F” cell house. Renovation includes the building of a new, more technological friendly, administration building. The closure of these outdated structures will significantly reduce utility and maintenance expenditures. A security “stun” fence will be installed along with a double

security fence reducing the necessity of utilizing armed tower officers. Several new technologies will be introduced to include proximity readers and video visitation

While some of the renovations have already begun, it will be several months until the transition is completed. The “new” OSP will be much smaller and more manageable. The modernization and technological improvements will greatly enhance security and provide a safer environment for both staff and offender. ■

The red line on this aerial photo of OSP designates where a stun fence will be installed.





**OKLAHOMA STATE PENITENTIARY
OFFENDER POPULATION**

AS OF
OCTOBER 31, 2011

951

AS OF
OCTOBER 31, 2012

799



Special Thank You from Oklahoma City University from May 2012

Dear Mrs. Jackson -

Thanks for the fans of the correctional centers. They were helpful to me in understanding the challenges facing corrections, and will be helpful in improving my teaching Justice Studies at OCU. Joe Mearns

Thank you for this enlightening experience! G. Garcia

I learned so much from this experience, and enjoyed every minute. Your teams made an interesting subject also enjoyable.

J. Oliver *Y'all, Thank you for this wonderful experience. As a criminology major being able to see & learn about the prison system has been very beneficial.* - Vanessa

Dear Mrs. Jackson
The entire experience was considerably eye-opening and interesting. The visits educated me about several different aspects of the corrections profession. Thank you!
Jonathan Johnson

Ms Jackson, Thank you so much for the work you, and your staff, put into this program. I found myself incredibly enlightened to the function and probability of corrections. I was also very impressed in my career pursuits. Your passion for your career is both effective and thank you!
Chris Johnson
This program has been an eye opening and an absolutely great learning experience. We can't thank you enough for your special accommodations for our class. Thank you! -Alicia
Thank you for the
Edwards
Wagle

Thank you for the informative time, we learned a great deal. *Godly* I hope we continue a partnership with OCU.

Thank you for such an eye-opening experience. I have gained a great deal of knowledge & plan to expand and continue learning the field of OCU. THANKS,

Jayla B...

Thanks for such a great opportunity - Thanks!
Josh We...



OKLAHOMA CITY UNIVERSITY

Sociology and Justice Studies
Concentrations in Criminology and Peace & Conflict

Hyvaa joulua

Froehliche Weihnachten

ulihelisdi danisdayohihvi

Eguberri on

gezuar Krishtlindja

Feliz Navidad

Joyeux Noel

geseende Kersfees

Happy Holidays

Maligayan Pasko

gojan Kristnaskon

Nollaig Shona Dhuit

vesele Vanoce

Buone Feste Natalizie

Mung Chua Giang Sinh

Gledileg Jol

(Agriculture in Prison cont. from page 15)

Agri-Services staff, and upon successful completion of the program, students are certified as journeyman meat cutters and have a viable trade, with certification, to take with them upon reentry into society.

The meat processing plant produces over 40 different products which include beef, pork, and processed meats. Annual production exceeds 2,283,000 pounds, with annual gross sales exceeding \$3,742,000. The plant has the capability of utilizing live cattle and hogs, as well as producing products from boxed beef, pork and chicken. This flexibility allows the plant manager to purchase input costs in the most economical manner on a weekly basis. Production schedules are derived from the master menu so that adequate inventories of all products are ensured.

In April 2008, the Agri-Services meat processing plant graduated from being state inspected to being a USDA inspected facility. This was a major milestone that allowed Agri-Services to continue servicing the state utilizing the least costly methods and materials while maintaining a superior level of quality and food safety standards.

The meat plant employs and provides extensive job training to an average of 45

offenders to assist them with obtaining the jobs necessary to support themselves and their dependents after incarceration. These offenders work five (5) days a week, eight (8) hours a day, which displays job ethics they may never have been exposed to otherwise.

In 2009, Agri-Services was once again tasked with producing vegetables on a large scale. Vegetable production was eliminated almost 20 years ago because there was not an efficient way to process and store the large volume of production. All vegetables that were grown in years past had to be consumed as fresh products, and most were lost due to spoilage before the offender population could utilize it.

Today, however, Agri-Services has a food processing plant, a freezer storage facility and an established fleet of delivery trucks that make the utilization of produced vegetables possible. Some of the vegetables currently being produced are shipped fresh to the institutions, but the vast majority are sent to the processing plant. Once at the processing plant, they are processed according to each crops' needs, then frozen and stored for use at a later date. The frozen vegetables are then distributed by use of the Agri-Services delivery fleet.

The vegetables are being produced at the Agri-Services farms at JCCC, WSKCC and HMCC using a drip irrigation and plastic mulch system on raised beds. This system is commonly used by the commercial vegetable operations in the United States and is the most efficient way to utilize water and reduce chemical needs.

In 2011, total production exceeded 877,000 pounds of processed and fresh vegetables, valued at over \$510,000. Varieties included cabbage, carrots, cantaloupe, eggplant, green beans, mixed melons, lettuce, onions, peas, potatoes, squash, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnip greens, turnips and watermelons.

This year, broccoli, collard greens, corn, cucumbers, okra and radishes have been added to the varieties being grown. The yield goals established for each crop will maximize the processing capabilities of the food processing plant. Many more tons of vegetable crops could be grown on the available land and with the water resources currently in place. However, the volumes that could be grown would be lost to spoilage before it could be utilized by the kitchens. The processing plant must be expanded before additional vegetables can be grown. Current plans are to build a new vegetable processing facility at HMCC, which is Agri-Services major vegetable growing area, but funds are not available at this time to accomplish this task.

The goal of the vegetable production enterprise is to provide wholesome food to the offender population as economically as possible. Since the produce is all utilized

Agri-Services produces high quality Alfalfa, Bermuda, Sudan and grass hay to be used as winter feed for the beef cattle.

within the Department of Corrections, Agri-Services must be able to grow, process and distribute it cheaper than the cost of the same product when compared to purchasing it from the Prime Vendor contract.

The Agri-Services division maintains a fleet of six (6) tractor-trailer rigs to distribute food, feed, livestock and equipment. Upon request, and when scheduling allows, the fleet is utilized as a service for

other divisions of the Department.

The Agri-Services leather shop is located at the Eddie Warrior Correctional Center for females. The emphasis is to teach good work ethics and skills in leather tooling while producing a variety of products for all the farms, facilities and public to include notebooks, folders, saddles, harnesses, tack, special need items and the reconditioning of saddles.

The Agri-Services division believes that if

they are allowed to continue to implement new methods for reducing institutional food costs, they can generate higher sales volumes, which in turn will further reduce costs. This will put Agri-Services well on its way "To produce 100% of the Department's needs for meat, milk, and other food items at an efficient economical level, by making the most efficient use of land, facilities, equipment and offender work force." ■

(Female Offender cont. from page 22)

Burton, Assistant District Attorney, must approve the defendant prior to assessment. Once approved, the client is assessed by the ReMerge program manager and one of the agency probation officers involved in female diversion programs. The assessment team collectively makes a recommendation. This collaboration and coordination eliminates multiple trips to the jail and expedites the woman's acceptance into the program and her release from the jail. Often times the participant will have out-of-county and city holds which could prolong her jail stay. Melissa French, Assistant Public Defender, has traveled out of county or to the jail to speak in person with the District Attorney's and Judges about lifting their warrants so that the defendant can participate in ReMerge. Thus far, Melissa French has been successful in gaining acceptance for every woman who has had an out-of-county or city hold.

While in ReMerge, supervision is conducted by a probation officer specifically selected to work with the

women in the program. The participant is required to have weekly or monthly office visits, home visits, and drug screens – much like regular probation offenders. The intensity of supervision varies based on which phase the participant is in and her performance in that phase. The probation officer is an active member of the treatment team and participates in decisions regarding the participant's progress through the phases. Once the participant completes ReMerge, the probation officer will submit a final report with a recommendation for case dismissal.

The program accepted its first participant in September 2011. To date there are 23 active participants in the program.

THE FOUNDATION...THE AGENCY...THE COLLABORATIVE

It is clear that women facing incarceration in Oklahoma have a complex constellation of significant needs that, if unaddressed, hinder their recovery and impair their ability to become productive, law-abiding members of society. Within

three years, Oklahoma has seen the development and implementation of gender-responsive programs that have likely contributed to the reduced number of female receptions from Oklahoma and Tulsa counties. Although developed and sustained by different champions, these programs demonstrate that legislators, private foundations, treatment providers, criminal justice entities, government agencies, and community leaders have the skills and the resources to work together to shift the consequences of felony convictions. These alternative programs operate on the premise that in the long-term, public safety can best be protected by meeting the needs that support long-term recovery and foster desistance from crime.

We are grateful to all of our partners for their ongoing innovation and commitment. Through our combined efforts we share the vision of a safer and more prosperous Oklahoma that will benefit the citizens of our great state for generations to come. ■

Facts at a Glance

June 29, 2012

(Mentally Ill cont. from page 26) schizophrenia, schizo-affective disorder and depression. He hallucinates, or he did until he started taking thiorazine in prison. "I don't hear voices now," he says, "I don't see things that aren't there."

On a previous release from prison, Bishop was lost on the outside. It wasn't long before he was off his medicine and back on drugs and in trouble. Now he takes every class the re-entry program offers him.

Bishop admits to being scared about leaving prison, but he is also optimistic because of the help the re-entry program will provide. "I think everything will work out in my life," he says, "if I have someone giving me a hand."

Thanks to the success of the re-entry program, Oklahoma has received a three-year grant of \$1.2 million from the Federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration that will make it possible to expand the effort.

In Powitzky's mind, the re-entry program is a case of not only doing what's right and logical, but also doing what is financially prudent. For an individual, he said, "the most intensive, community-based (mental health) treatment costs \$8,000 a year. Prison costs \$24,000 a year. ■

offender INFORMATION

Total Offenders	25,889	
Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	23,240	89.8%
Female	2,649	10.2%
Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
Caucasian	13,886	53.6%
African American	7,485	28.9%
Native American	2,410	9.3%
Hispanic	1,972	7.6%
Other	136	0.5%
Crime Type	Count	Percentage
Violent	12,538	48.4%
Non-Violent	13,351	51.6%
Average Age	37.8	

probation INFORMATION

Total Probation Clients	20,840	
Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	15,951	76.5%
Female	4,889	23.5%
Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
Caucasian	13,125	63.0%
African American	3,905	18.7%
Native American	1,724	8.3%
Hispanic	1,654	7.9%
Other	432	2.1%
Crime Type	Count	Percentage
Violent	4,748	22.8%
Non-Violent	16,092	77.2%
Average Age	36.0	

cost of INCARCERATION

(FY2011 Actual Expenditures)

Type	Daily	Annual
Maximum	\$75.85	\$27,684
Medium	\$38.98	\$14,228
Minimum	\$37.22	\$13,586
Community	\$37.14	\$13,557
Work Centers	\$34.66	\$12,651
Probation & Parole	\$2.73	\$996
FY12 Appropriated Budget: \$459,831,068		

parole INFORMATION

Total Parole Clients	3,071	
Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	2,573	83.8%
Female	498	16.2%
Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
Caucasian	1,686	54.9%
African American	954	31.1%
Native American	144	4.7%
Hispanic	255	8.3%
Other	32	1.0%
Crime Type	Count	Percentage
Violent	696	22.7%
Non-Violent	2,375	77.3%
Average Age	45.3	

FOR MORE INFORMATION

visit www.doc.state.ok.us
under NEWSROOM
select FACTS AT A GLANCE



American Diabetes Month

3 PERCENT

The percentage of adult Oklahomans who were diabetic in 2005.

ABOUT \$3 BILLION

The estimated medical cost of diabetes in Oklahoma.

296,000

The estimated number of Oklahoma adults who currently have diabetes.

10 PERCENT

The percentage of adult Oklahomans who were diabetic in 2010.

ABOUT 15 PERCENT

The percentage of American Indian adults in Oklahoma with diabetes.

ABOUT 15 PERCENT

The percentage of adult black Oklahomans who have been diagnosed with diabetes.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Report, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation Health Data, Oklahoma Health Department

November/December - Anniversaries

37 Years		Gary Clepper Anita Minyard Perry Rawlins Teresa McCain Harold Peck Danny Heathcock Nellie Williams Suzie Salinas Charles Berreth John Slater	JLCC JHCC	JCCC Facility Class MACC N.E. Dist CC Inst Division II OSP Tulsa Co Dis CC JCCC	Laura Newsom Alden Jones Joyce Jackson-Coleman Priscilla Toyer Sherri Rivas Joyce Perry Tim L. Peters	Fem Ofndr CC/RS NOCC Communications Comm Corr SW Dist CC Director's Ofc Personnel
35 Years		Paul L. Preston Jr.	Legal			
34 Years		Ramona Hollier	Private Prisons	Finance/Acctng Education/OSR		20 Years
33 Years		Larry Marshall Elizabeth Janway Donna Boone	Private Prisons Ment Hlth/Admin Private Prisons	24 Years OSP JEHCC Central Dist CC Sentence Admin Inst Division III OCI Mfg/MBCC Transport/LARC JCCC JCCC JHCC BJCC Agri Svcs/JCCC JBCC LARC Training Agri Svcs/JDCC Medical/MBCC	Catherine Scaling Randall Lopez Ralph Luttrell Brenda Hummel Stefan Brown Samuel Spradling John Hart Norma Tilley Beatrice Sands Timothy Jackson Dewey D. Holdeman	N.W. Dist CC OSP OSP HMCC MACC EWCC Union City CCC DCCC SW Dist CC JCCC Agri Svcs/WKCC
32 Years		Lesia Miser Carmen Bell-Bowlin Amelia Casebolt	Class/Programs Contracts & Acquisitions DCCC			
31 Years		Angela Pigeon Barbara Stoker Rita Cooksey Barbara Townsend Patricia Loyd Karen Lindsey	N.E. Dist CC Central Dist CC JLCC Class/Programs Medical/Admin JBCC	JCCC JHCC BJCC Agri Svcs/JCCC JBCC LARC Training Agri Svcs/JDCC Medical/MBCC	Melody Bryant Leon Hawkins Steven Ellis Marchaela Thomason Larry Donathan Harley Johnson Dewayne Lewis Robin Steelman Anna Waggoner Gayle Storie Deborah Grayson John Latimer	19 Years OSP Programs Training OSP JEHCC JEHCC JEHCC JEHCC WKCC Tulsa Co Dis CC Ment Hlth/JDCC HMCC
30 Years		Emma Watts Susan Collins Michael Crabtree	JBCC Kate Barnard CCC Inst Division III	23 Years DCCC Mangum CWC Medical/Admin JHCC		
29 Years		Sharon Clement Dale Cantrell Ervin Johnson Larry Woodworth Debra Bonenfant	HMCC OSP JEHCC Tulsa Co Dis CC Personnel			
28 Years		Stephen Kiss Bobby Tharpe Cheryl Sexton	Enid CCC OSP JBCC	22 Years OSR EWCC S.E. Dist CC Central Dist CC OCI Mfg/JHCC JCCC Kate Barnard CCC N.W. Dist CC Ardmore CWC Medical/OSR WKCC Lawton CCC Trtmt/Rehab Svcs	Greta Hawthorne Anthony Rowell Robert Womack Leda Reese Winfred Fulbright Eddie Williams Chad Brown Larry Long Louis Vieux Kameron Harvanek David Curry Lesley Hunt Randall Burke Mark Christian Jovena Jones David Ashpaugh Kimberly Bruce Dennis SeEVERS Rebecca Densmore Mary Rolison Brian Davis Joseph McDougall Louis Harrison Eddie Webb Melanie Brenton	Tulsa Co Dis CC S.E. Dist CC Transport/JBCC OSR JDCC Comm Corr OSP OSP JBCC JCCC HMCC NOCC NOCC Med Adm/DCCC LARC EWCC BJCC Finance/Acctng Ment Hlth/JHCC Ardmore CWC LARC NOCC NOCC Sentence Admin
27 Years		Susan Thune Randell Coats Kim Hudson Leatha Brannon	Tulsa Co Dis CC OSR Fem Ofndr CC/RS Education/JBCC			
26 Years		Linden Nagel Ricky Boyett Alfonso Thornton Chris Frech Robert Ridgway Cathy L. Sasnett	OSR DCCC JDCC N.W. Dist CC OCI Mfg/MACC JDCC	21 Years OSP OSP OSP OSP JBCC JBCC DCCC Union City CCC		
25 Years		Brenda Yandell	JEHCC			

CALENDAR

DECEMBER

- (no meeting) Board of Corrections
- 4-7 Pardon and Parole Board Meeting
Hillside CCC
- 9 Hanukkah Begins
- 21 Winter Begins
- 25 Christmas Day
- 26 Kwanzaa Begins
- 31 New Year's Eve
-

JANUARY

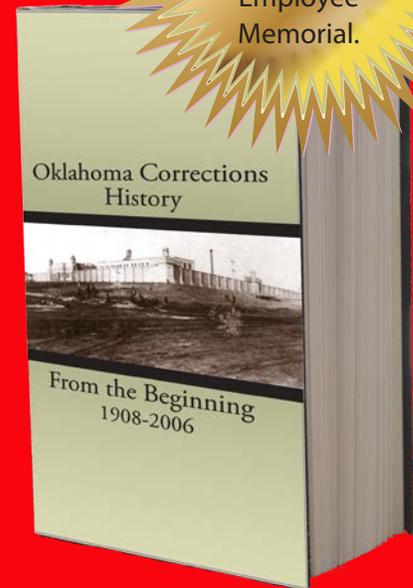
- 1 New Year's Day
- 17 Board of Corrections Meeting
Joseph Harp Correctional Center
- 21 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
- 22-25 Pardon and Parole Board Meeting
Hillside CCC
-

FEBRUARY

- Black History Month
- 18 President's Day
- 19-22 Pardon and Parole Board Meeting
Hillside CCC
- 21-23 SSCA Mid-Winter Conference
- 28 Black Heritage Celebration
*(sponsored by OKDHS Office of Civil Rights/OKDOC
& Oklahoma Historical Society)*
- 28 Board of Corrections Meeting
Central District Community Corrections

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Jim E. Hamilton Correctional Center (JEHCC)

The area now occupied by Jim E. Hamilton Correctional Center, formerly Ouachita Correction Center, dates back to 1933 when it served as the home of the Civil Conservation Corps. The facility grounds were later utilized by the U.S. Forestry Department and, in the early 1960s, by the Hodgen Job Corps.

The facility is located in Hodgen, Oklahoma, on the northern edge of the Ouachita National Forest. The town of Poteau is approximately twenty eight miles to the north.

The facility grounds is a one hundred forty acre site which includes three inmate housing units, a food service building, administration building, medical clinic, warehouse, leisure and law libraries, chapel and programs building, educational buildings, maintenance building, a multi-purpose building, gym, and extensive career-tech facilities.

The facility operated as a sub-unit of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma, until 1973.

At that time, it became a separately managed institution known as the Ouachita Correctional Center. The name Ouachita is taken from two Choctaw words, "OWA" and "CHITAW." The meaning of the name is 'BIG HUNT.'

On December 10, 1998, the Board of Corrections approved the renaming of the Ouachita Correctional Center to the Jim E. Hamilton Correctional Center, in honor of the state senator responsible for its beginning.

RETIREMENTS

NOVEMBER

Marvin Beck	Russell Golden	Russell Jones
Darrell Coston	Billy Hartley	Cynthia Newton
Fannie Glover	Larry Jiles	Marvin Sockey

DECEMBER

Debra Bonenfant	Michael Gillion	Perry Rawlins
Kathryn Boyd	Judith Jones	Connie Riley
Stefan Brown	John McMillin	Marvin Vaughn
William Coleman	Steve Moles	Linda Watson
Anita Fry	Henry Perrin	Evonna Young

NEXT ISSUE

Parole and Interstate Services



Just a sample of the items for sale in our Holiday Catalog.



SMOKERS:

- ★ Your choice of a 42" or 34" grill
 - ★ 42" grill: 77 1/2" total width
 - ☆ Grilling surface: 700 sq inch
 - ★ 34" grill: 69 1/2" total width
 - ☆ Grilling surface: 561 sq inch
- 34" Smoker: **\$366.03**
42" Smoker: **\$431.15**



VERTICAL SMOKER:

- ★ Grilling Surface: 42"
 - ★ Firebox Surface: 20 1/2" x 17 1/4"
 - ★ Total Length of 96"
- \$706.00**



LONG TAILGATE GRILL:

- ★ 22" W x 12" D x 12" H
 - ★ Grilling surface: 11 1/2" x 21"
- \$115.34**



PROPANE GRILL:

- ★ 32" L x 16" D"
 - ★ 14 gauge steel
 - ★ Propane not included
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DELUXE FIRE RING:

- ★ 33" Inside Diameter x 12" H
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