

POSSIBLE MODELS FOR POST-RELEASE IDENTIFICATION

Model	Description	Pros and Cons	Implementation/Questions
<p>I) DOC Issuance of State IDs in Collaboration with DMV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOC would issue state personal ID cards to inmates at the time of release. • DOC would be responsible for verifying identity of inmate. • DOC and DMV would collaborate in establishing standards for verifying inmate identity, and ensuring that ID issuance process conforms with DMV requirements. • After release, offender uses personal ID card to obtain driver's license, if otherwise eligible. • If inmate's identity is in doubt, no ID would be issued until inmate could prove identity. • If identity in doubt, process of verifying identity through additional documentation could be begun in prison. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Released inmates have ID immediately upon release, and can start job search, find housing, cash checks, seek driver's license, etc. • Potential cost savings since avoids duplication of issuing both parolee IDs and state IDs. • DOC in better position than DMV to confirm inmate's identity, and to spot any past use of aliases. • ID not issued if inmate's identity cannot be verified. • Requires DMV to have confidence in DOC's ability to issue IDs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could existing DOC machinery be used to produce state IDs, or would DOC need new machinery? • What requirements would DMV have if DOC takes over the function of issuing state IDs? • How common are aliases, and how often is DOC unable to verify an inmate's identity prior to release? • Does this solution require legislation, or can it be achieved through agency cooperation?

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<p>II. DMV Issuance of State IDs within DOC Facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DMV would issue state personal ID cards to inmates at the time of release. • DMV staff would handle process from within DOC facilities. • DOC and DMV would collaborate in establishing standard for verifying inmate identity. • After release, offender uses personal ID card to obtain driver's license, if otherwise eligible. • If inmate's identity is in doubt, no ID would be issued until inmate could prove identity. • If identity in doubt, process of verifying identity through additional documentation could be begun in prison. • Similar to model in use in CA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Released inmates have ID immediately upon release so can start job search, find housing, cash checks, seek driver's license, etc. • Potential cost savings since avoids duplication of issuing both parolee IDs and personal IDs. • DOC in better position than DMV to confirm inmate's identity, and to spot any past use of aliases. • ID not issued if inmate's identity cannot be verified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could existing DOC machinery be used to produce state IDs, or would DMV need to bring in its own machinery? • Would DMV or DOC be ultimately responsible for verifying identity of inmate? • How common are aliases, and how often is DOC unable to verify an inmate's identity prior to release? • Does this solution require legislation, or can it be achieved through agency cooperation?

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<p>III. Issuance of Debit Cards Prior to Release</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to release, prisoner's trust account would be transferred to a debit card used for state benefit payments. • Upon release, ex-offender can get cash at ATM machines. • If ex-offender is eligible for food stamps or other assistance, state payments can go directly into debit card. • Model is currently being used in Oregon and Montana. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely cost savings to DOC as Oregon found that debit card system is cheaper than printing and mailing checks. • Likely cost savings to state, as many offenders will eventually get debit card anyway if on food stamps. • Ex-offender has immediate access to cash for personal needs, thereby cushioning transition. • Ex-offender does not need to wait for check to be mailed. • Reduces immediate need for ID, since check cashing will be less of an issue. • Does not resolve ID issue, but could be used alongside any of the other models. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would debit card be issued by DOC itself, or by another agency? • How would administrative and financial costs be divided between DOC and issuing agency? • Can existing DOC machinery be used, or is new machinery necessary? • Does this solution require legislation, or can it be achieved through agency cooperation?

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<p>IV. DOC Issues Temporary ID which can be Exchanged for State ID</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOC would issue a release ID to inmates exiting the system. • DOC would be responsible for verifying identity of inmate. • If inmate's identity is in doubt, no ID would be issued until inmate could prove identity; alternately release ID would flag concern about inmate's identity for follow-up by DMV. • Upon release, inmate would simply exchange release ID for a state personal ID card or driver's license (if eligible). • Similar to model currently used in Illinois. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Released inmates have regular state ID shortly after release so can start job search, find housing, cash checks, seek driver's license, etc. • Builds on DOC's ability to verify offender's identity. • Still have duplication of effort between DOC and DMV, so may not have cost savings. • Requires less inter-agency collaboration than direct provision of ID within DOC facilities, and therefore may be easier to implement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What requirements would DMV have before being willing to exchange DOC ID for state ID? • Does this solution require legislation (as in Illinois), or can it be achieved through agency cooperation?

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<p>V. DMV Accepts DOC ID or Prison Release Papers as Form of ID</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex-offender would not receive regular state ID prior to release. • Once released, ex-offender would apply for personal ID card or driver's license, and would (as now) be required to present three forms of ID. • Unlike at present, prison ID cards or other prison release documentation would be accepted by DMV as a form of ID. • This model has been used in 31 states. At least seven states accept prison ID as primary ID. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since many ex-offenders have almost no old ID, this approach would make it substantially easier for ex-offenders to obtain the three documents needed to get new ID. • Builds on DOC's ability to verify offender's identity. • System could be designed to flag cases where aliases have been used. • Process of obtaining ID would still take considerable time, slowing down ex-offender's ability to find employment, housing, etc. • Some ex-offenders might still not be able to put together enough documentation to get ID. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would DMV consider DOC ID/release papers as primary or secondary ID? • What requirements would DMV have before being willing to accept DOC ID/release papers? • What DOC IDs or documentation would be acceptable proof of identity? • Is anything required to adopt this proposal other than an internal policy change by DMV?

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<p>VI. DOC Staff Assist Inmates Prior to Release in Obtaining Documents Now Required by DMV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOC staff would assist inmates to obtain the documents required by DMV as part of release planning process. • Efforts to obtain birth certificates and other documents would begin several months prior to release, since it can take that long to receive this documentation. • DMV would use existing requirements for documentation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would make it significantly easier and quicker for released offenders to obtain IDs, since process of obtaining required documentation would begin prior to release. • Does not interfere with or affect existing DMV operations. • Imposes significant new burden on DOC staff. • Results in unnecessary effort to track down records in majority of cases where inmate's identity is known with certainty. • Some ex-offenders might still not be able to put together enough documentation to get ID. • Process of obtaining ID would still take considerable time, slowing down ex-offender's ability to find employment, housing, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does DOC have the resources and staff to assist offenders in obtaining the required documents? • What steps would be needed to ensure that document collection is part of pre-release planning in all facilities?