

**California Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation
Recidivism Reduction
Program Inventory**

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Introduction

The CDCR Recidivism Reduction Program Inventory is a catalog of California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) recidivism-reduction programming for adult offenders as of March, 2007. This document was prepared by the Center for Evidence-Based Corrections under the direction of the CDCR Expert Panel on Adult Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reduction Programs, and its contents are summarized in *A Roadmap for Effective Offender Programming in California: Report to the California State Legislature*, released June 29, 2007.

The Inventory provides detail on the goals, capacity, eligible population, program content, extent of evaluation, and other core attributes for all adult offender recidivism reduction programs operated in CDCR institutions or through adult parole. No such catalog of CDCR adult rehabilitative programming existed prior to the creation of the Inventory. Creation of this comprehensive, standardized and descriptive portrait of CDCR recidivism-reduction programs is a necessary first step to understanding and evaluating the CDCR's programmatic approach to rehabilitation of inmates and parolees.

In order to be included in the Recidivism Reduction Program Inventory, a program had to meet three criteria:

1. *It must conform to the definition of a program.* A program is a set of structured services designed to achieve specific goals and objectives for specific individuals over a specific period of time. Programs are typically targeted towards particular problems such as substance abuse or criminal thinking.^a Assessment and referral mechanisms are crucial parts of a rehabilitative system, but are not themselves programs under our definition, and are not included in the Inventory.
2. *It must be a risk reduction program, intended to reduce risk factors associated with antisocial behavior of offenders, and thus make them less likely to commit further criminal offenses.* The mandate for the Expert Panel, as described in California's Amended Budget Act of 2006, is confined to those programs "designed to reduce recidivism." Risk reduction programs are those programs that would be judged successful, or not, based on their impact on recidivism by participants. Risk reduction programs are distinct from activity programs, which aim to occupy the time of an

^a This program definition was taken from the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections "Program Analysis: A Description of PA DOC Programs and an Evaluation of their Effectiveness." Their work on program description and assessment is recognized as a national model, and was recommended as a model for our work by Expert Panel member Jeffrey Beard.

offender, stimulate them, or engage them in pro-social activity to ease their adjustment to institutional custody or parole supervision. They are also distinct from control programs, which are designed to increase offender compliance with conditions of confinement or supervision, or to more quickly, reliably and efficiently detect and respond to lack of compliance.^b

3. *It must be a CDCR-operated or funded program.* The Inventory consists only of programs which the CDCR provides directly, or funds through contract providers. These are the programs for which CDCR should be held accountable for consistency and quality of provision.

The initial roster of programs to be considered for inclusion in the Inventory was compiled by the CDCR Office of Research in November of 2006. That roster, along with the criteria for inclusion in the Inventory, were circulated among the management of the CDCR in the areas of adult programs, adult institutions, adult parole, substance abuse treatment and correctional education, among others, in early March of 2007. CDCR managers were asked to review the roster and the criteria, nominate programs that met the criteria but were not included on the roster, and circulate the information to any other parties who might be aware of further programs. All nominations for inclusion in the Inventory were returned by March 20, 2007.

The CEBC Program Review team developed a survey instrument to collect information on each of the programs that met the Inventory inclusion criteria. (See Appendix II for a copy of the survey.) The survey drew from the approach to program review developed by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (2003) and the five key program elements outlined in Krisberg (1980). The surveys were distributed to program directors starting March 1, 2007, along with a cover letter from Marisela Montes, CDCR Chief Deputy Secretary for Adult Programs and Chair of the Expert Panel. For programs operated at multiple sites by multiple providers, CDCR program management staff nominated program sites to be surveyed, based on which sites they believed to be most representative of the "pure" program model. In addition, one in-prison Substance Abuse Program (SAP) was surveyed for each of the six providers. There is inevitably some site to site variation within programs, but this survey method should provide a generally accurate representation of how each program operates.

References

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Expert Panel on Adult Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reduction Programs (2007). *Report to the California State Legislature: A Roadmap for Effective Offender Programming in California*. California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: Sacramento, CA.

Krisberg, Barry (1980). "The Utility of Process Evaluation: Crime and Delinquency Programs" in Malcolm Klein and Kathy Teilman (ed.) *Handbook of Criminal Justice Evaluation*. Sage Publications: Newbury Park, CA.

Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, Division of Planning, Research, Statistics and Grants (2003). *Program Analysis: A Description of PA DOC Programs and an Evaluation of their Effectiveness*. Pennsylvania Department of Corrections: Harrisburg, PA.

^b It is possible for a program to combine elements of all three program types.

Prison Programs

Academic Courses

CDCR's Academic Courses constitute a competency-based classroom education program for inmates without a high school diploma. Courses are divided into Adult Basic Education (ABE), English as a Second Language (ESL), and High School/GED. Instruction is provided by the CDCR Office of Correctional Education.

Program Type: Academic education

Program Goals:

- Reduce recidivism by providing inmates with the academic skills to function in society

Program Location: Academic courses are offered at all 33 CDCR adult institutions

Program Capacity: 11,529 (427 classrooms, 27 students per classroom)

Commencement Date: 1980

Eligibility and Admissions: All inmates without a high school diploma are eligible for CDCR academic courses, unless they are classified as extremely high risk or have medical circumstances that prevent them from participating. Students that speak a first language other than English and have a reading grade level of 0 to 3.0, and are not able to speak, read or write in the English language are eligible for placement in ESL courses. Students with reading grade levels between 3 and 9 are eligible for Adult Basic Education (ABE) and students with reading grade levels between 9 and 12 are eligible for GED courses. The Institutional Classification Committee assigns inmates to the program waiting list, from which inmates enter the class.

Program Components:

- Individualized classroom instruction covering:
 - Arithmetic
 - Reading and literacy
 - Written expression
 - Life skills
 - Science
 - Social studies

Service Delivery Mode: Individualized classroom instruction utilizing group activities, lectures and self-paced assignments

Intensity/Duration: Class sessions are 6.5 hours a day, five days a week. It may take an inmate several years to advance through the academic course offerings, depending on his/her starting academic level and degree of motivation.

Program progression and completion:

- English as a Second Language (ESL)
- Adult Basic Education (ABE) I, II, and III
- General Equivalency Diploma (GED) and High School

A student progresses from one academic level to the next by meeting all the competencies for that level. Students successfully complete the CDCR academic program upon passing the Official GED Test as determined by the American Council on Education.

Continuities with other programs and the community: None

Program evaluation: The CDCR academic program has not been evaluated, and no evaluation is currently planned.

Bridging Education Program (BEP)

BEP is a distance education program offered by the CDCR Office of Correctional Education for inmates who are waiting for assignment to academic education, vocational education, a substance abuse program, or an institutional job. Students engage in self-study in basic life skills and determine a life plan and a plan of program needs for the periods of incarceration and parole.

Program Type: Life Skills

Program Goals:

- Provide temporary assignment to eligible inmates until they receive a priority job assignment
- Provide eligible inmates with life skills in order to function productively in the community
- Enable eligible inmates to establish personal goals and objectives during their incarceration, reintegration into the community, and throughout their lives
- Provide eligible inmates a continuum of self-development through their entire incarceration

Program Location: BEP is offered in all but three adult correctional institutions.

Program Capacity: BEP is designed to be delivered at a student/teacher ratio of 54:1. However, inmates are assigned to BEP and engage in the independent study/distance learning aspects of the program regardless of whether or not the teacher positions are filled. As a result, there is no functional capacity limit to BEP.

Commencement Date: February, 2004

Eligibility and Admissions: Only offenders who are eligible to earn worktime credits under Penal Code 2933 are eligible for BEP. Inmates who have not been assigned to other CDCR worktime credit programs (which include academic education, vocational education, and in-prison Substance Abuse Programs) are assigned to BEP. Parole violators held in Reception Centers are also assigned to BEP until their credit-earning status is determined.

Program Components:

- Academic and life skills assessments (TABE and CASAS)
- Basic literacy lessons
- Personal Life Plan developed to identify needs and deficiencies the offender would like to address
- Standardized self-paced competency curriculum covering anger management and other life skills as indicated by the assessments

Service Delivery Mode: Self-study with facilitation from a teacher, one-on-one work, self-study, videos and independent study packets

Intensity/Duration: Class sessions range from 30 to 120 minutes in length. There are one or two sessions per week, and inmates are in BEP for an average of two to four months.

Program progression and completion: Work packets in the different component curriculums of BEP (life skills, basic literacy, etc.) are assigned to students based upon reading grade level, interest and need. Students are provided new work packets upon completion of the previous packet. Students complete BEP when all competencies identified in their Life Plan are completed or when they receive a permanent job assignment.

Continuities with other programs and the community: The Life Plan developed in BEP assists the inmate in seeking self-help or educational programs available during the incarceration and parole periods.

Program evaluation: BEP has not been evaluated, and no evaluation is planned at this time.

Carpentry Pre-Apprenticeship Program

The Carpentry Pre-Apprenticeship program is a partnership between the Prison Industry Authority (PIA) and the Carpenter's Union. Participants receive both academic instruction to facilitate their obtaining a GED, and vocational instruction in carpentry. Program completers receive union pre-apprenticeship status, which facilitates post-release employment as carpenters.

Program Type: Vocational/Employment

Program Goals:

- Instruct inmates in the fundamentals of carpentry
- Prepare inmates for a pre-apprenticeship program in carpentry

Program Location: The Carpentry Pre-Apprenticeship Program serves male inmates at Folsom State Prison and female inmates at the California Institution for Women.

Program Capacity: 100 inmates at Folsom and 25 inmates at CIW

Commencement Date: June, 2006

Eligibility and Admissions: The Carpentry Pre-Apprenticeship Program is open to inmates with at least a year remaining before parole, and who have the potential to earn a GED.

Program Components:

- GED classroom instruction
- Classroom building trades instruction
- On-the-job training
- PIA funds to pay for initial union dues and carpentry tools

Service Delivery Mode: Classroom work and on-the-job training

Intensity/Duration: Two hours per day, five days a week for six months, or until the inmate obtains a GED

Program progression and completion: The Carpentry Pre-Apprenticeship does not have program phases. Participants must possess a GED and pass the Carpenter's Union curriculum in order to successfully complete the program.

Continuities with other programs and the community: The Carpentry Pre-Apprenticeship program is a partnership with the Carpenter's Union. The PIA's Job Referral Program provides links between participants in the program and employers.

Program evaluation: The Carpentry Pre-Apprenticeship has not been evaluated, but an evaluation is planned.

Community Prisoner Mother Program (CPMP)

CPMP provides services and support to pregnant or parenting inmate mothers and their children under six years of age. The mission of the program is to provide a safe, stable, wholesome, and stimulating environment for both the mother and the child, utilizing the least restrictive alternative to incarceration consistent with the needs for public safety.

Program Type: Family Reunification/Female Offender

Program Goals:

- Promote or maintain the mother/child bond
- Reunite the family
- Enhance community reintegration
- Foster successful independent living
- Enhance self-reliance and self-esteem

Program Location: There are CPMP sites in Bakersfield, Oakland, and Pomona.

Program Capacity: 71

Commencement Date: 1998

Eligibility and Admissions: Female inmates known to be fit parents and to have been the primary caretaker of their children prior to incarceration, with children six years of age or under are eligible for CPMP. Inmates with convictions for violent offenses, a history of child abuse, sexual child abuse or child cruelty, or a history of prison disciplinary infractions or escapes are not eligible. CDCR determines eligibility and refers inmates to CPMP based on a file review.

Program Components:

- Residential program allowing dependent children to reside with their mothers
- Modified therapeutic community
- Parenting classes and other family reunification programming
- Substance abuse/relapse prevention classes
- GED and vocational programming
- Programs addressing criminogenic factors specific to female offenders, based on trauma and pathways theory

Service Delivery Mode: Modified therapeutic community, with group class, workshop sessions and one-on-one sessions

Intensity/Duration: Participants engage in an average of 36 hours per week of programming. Length of time in the program depends on the length of sentence. There is no minimum amount of time an inmate must have available to enter CPMP.

Program progression and completion:

- Phase Zero: 30 day orientation period when an inmate enters CPMP.
- Phase 1: Inmate's child arrives and the bonding phase begins. This phase may last one to three weeks, depending on the need for bonding. Medical and other evaluations occur at this stage.
- Phase 2: Participants have identified their major treatment issues and the treatment phase begins.
- Phase 3: Participants have a recovery plan, and the focus in this phase is on community reentry. After one year in the program, the inmate may attend off-site courses at a local college campus, if they do not have any disciplinary write-ups.

Inmates have successfully completed CPMP when they reach their treatment plan goals and their sentence is completed.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Participants have a weekly group with a FOTEP counselor. Some participants are released from CPMP and go directly to FOTEP.

Program evaluation: There has been no evaluation of CPMP.

Conflict Anger Lifelong Management (CALM)

Provided by the CDCR Office of Correctional Education, CALM is a life-skills course designed to assist students to manage anger and resolve conflict. The Office of Correctional Education created a separate gender-responsive CALM curriculum for female inmates.

Program Type: Anger Management

Program Goals:

Provide inmates with the skills necessary to manage anger, resolve conflict and effectively participant in their communities without resorting to violent behavior

Program Location: CALM classes are offered at Valley State Prison for Women (2 classrooms), Central California Women's Prison, Avenal State Prison (2 classrooms), Kern Valley State Prison, Pelican Bay State Prison (3 classrooms), and the Substance Abuse Treatment Facility.

Program Capacity: 270 students (10 classrooms, 27 students per classroom)

Commencement Date: The stand-alone CALM curriculum was implemented in April of 2003. The gender-responsive CALM curriculum for female offenders was distributed to the four women's institutions in January of 2007.

Eligibility and Admissions: Any inmate that is eligible to participate in educational programs is eligible for CALM. Inmates who are not allowed to attend programs outside their yards (Close A Custody or higher) are ineligible. Inmates may volunteer to attend CALM, or they may be assigned to the class by the Classification Unit based on a pattern of anger management problems.

Program Components:

- Classroom and self-study work on a curriculum that includes:
 - ◆ Overview of anger, its causes and effects
 - ◆ Communication strategies and healthy relationships
 - ◆ Techniques for managing anger
- Interactive journals

Service Delivery Mode: Facilitator-led group sessions, self-study through video and television, textbooks

Intensity/Duration: CALM sessions are 6.5 hours, and there are five sessions per week for six weeks.

Program progression and completion:

- Phase 1
 - ◆ The definition of anger
 - ◆ Cause and effect
 - ◆ Effective communication skills
 - ◆ Maintaining healthy relationships
- Phase 2
 - ◆ Learning anger management tools
 - ◆ Maintaining personal health
 - ◆ Job preparation

CDCR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM INVENTORY

Students engage in continuous proctored assessment to determine their progression from one step in the curriculum to the next. Students who have demonstrated proficiency in course concepts, completed the two CALM interactive journals, participated in class and small group discussions and special projects have met the expectations of CALM. They graduate from the program and receive a CALM certificate.

Continuities with other programs and the community: None

Program evaluation: CALM has not been evaluated, and no evaluation is planned at this time.

Drug Treatment Furlough

DTF provides for non-serious and non-violent inmates participating in an in-prison substance abuse program to be released 120 days early to participate in a community-based drug treatment program. DTF programs are conducted by community-based treatment providers, and the program delivered is generally a shorter version of their overall program, due to the 120-day length of DTF stay.

Program Type: Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Goals:

- Reduce recidivism
- Reduce substance abuse relapse
- Reduce welfare dependency
- Promote employment
- Promote community reintegration
- Promote family reunification

Program Location: 17 sites, in Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, San Joaquin and San Diego Counties

Program Capacity: 807

Commencement Date: December, 2001

Eligibility and Admissions: Inmates who are in a Substance Abuse Program (SAP) and have less than 120 days remaining until parole consideration may be referred by CDCR to the DTF program. Violent offenders, sex offenders, arson offenders, and dual diagnosis offenders are not eligible.

Program Components:

- Residential substance abuse therapeutic community
- Group meetings
- Individual counseling
- Case management
- Life skills sessions
- Relapse prevention sessions
- Vocational training
- Peer mentorship and support
- Parenting
- Programs for females include gender-responsive programming focused on female-specific offender needs, such as trauma

Service Delivery Mode: Group meetings, individual counseling, peer mentorship

Intensity/Duration: DTF programming takes up 32-40 hours per week. The DTF program lasts 120 days.

CDCR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM INVENTORY

Program progression and completion: DTF residents begin with an orientation phase. During Phase I, the resident must comply with their initial treatment plan. Once they have done so, they advance to the second phase, in which they are actively participating in all therapeutic community activities and serving as a role model and mentor for newer residents. In order to successfully complete the program, residents must complete 120 days in the program, be in good program standing, and current with their treatment plan.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Family visits and activities are provided for residents. DTF residents who have completed their 120 days of programming have the option to continue in the longer program provided by the community-based provider.

Program evaluation: The DTF program has not been evaluated.

Elementary Secondary Education Act (ESEA)

The ESEA program is a U.S. Department of Education-funded program that supplements state-funded education programs for students under 21 years of age. The program provides individualized remedial instruction in a small class setting.

Program Type: Academic Education

Program Goals:

- Improvement of basic skills of math, reading, writing, oral communication and critical thinking
- Enhancing of student motivations and attitude toward school through positive learning experiences
- Emphasis on the development of a stronger sense of self-worth through successful achievement
- Equipping students with the skills necessary for survival in a literate world
- Increase the overall level of thinking and communication skills which will serve students when they enter the work force
- Aid students in setting appropriate academic and vocational goals
- Provide positive experience in inter-group relations activities which will promote greater understanding and mutual cooperation
- Increase student involvement and responsibility for their own program success through clearly stated and communicated goals and objectives, and rewards for achievement
- Emphasize success in the regular school program

Program Location: 10 adult correctional institutions: California Correctional Institution, Central California Women's Facility, Centinela State Prison, California Men's Colony, Correctional Training Facility, Chuckawalla Valley State Prison, Ironwood State Prison, Kern Valley State Prison, Pleasant Valley State Prison, and Sierra Conservation Center

Program Capacity: No set capacity

Commencement Date: 1974

Eligibility and Admissions: Inmates under 21 years of age enrolled in a state-funded educational program are eligible for ESEA. Inmates with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds are ineligible. Eligible inmates attending education courses are interviewed and can volunteer for ESEA.

Program Components:

- Student assessment and development of a individualized instructional design
- Remedial program based on the individualized instructional design, primarily involving computer-assisted learning
- Creation of a student portfolio

Service Delivery Mode: Small group instruction, computer-based instruction, some individualized instruction

CDCR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM INVENTORY

Intensity/Duration: ESEA program services are provided on a pull-out basis from CDCR academic courses. Program sessions last one to four hours and there are one to five sessions a week, depending on the number of inmates and availability of space. ESEA program services are provided to inmates until they turn 21, as long as they are enrolled in an education program.

Program progression and completion: The ESEA program does not have phases or completion criteria. Participants complete the program when they turn 21.

Continuities with other programs and the community: ESEA supplements other CDCR education programs in which participants are enrolled.

Program evaluation: The ESEA program has not been evaluated, and no evaluation is currently planned.

Family Foundations Program (FFP)

FFP is an alternative sentencing program for pregnant or parenting women with children under the age of six. FFP provides an opportunity for women to develop life skills, remain free from alcohol and drugs, become better parents, and successfully transition to the community.

Program Type: Family Reunification/Female Offender

Program Goals:

- Develop a woman and child-centered therapeutic community treatment program for substance abuse and criminal behavior, within a custody facility that is strength-based and culturally competent. To accommodate the need for public safety in a community-based correctional facility, while creating a gender-responsive and trauma-informed treatment environment for pregnant and parenting women and their small children.
- Provide therapeutic services for children and their mothers to help mitigate the impact of children's early developmental, emotional or learning problems, while assisting women to address key psychological/psychosocial issues for emotional healing and improved mental health. To ensure that each woman and child receives services designed to improve competency and provide positive reinforcement of their accomplishments.
- Ensure women and children receive necessary medical treatment, are involved with health promotion or wellness activities, receive good nutrition, and learn health promoting habits.
- Ensure that each woman develops key vocational and life skills to enable successful transition to the community as an independent adult and effective parent.

Program Location: Santa Fe Springs and San Diego

Program Capacity: 70 female offenders, plus their children

Commencement Date: March, 1999

Eligibility and Admissions: FFP's target population is female offenders who are pregnant or parenting a child under the age of six, have a history of substance abuse, and are sentenced to a state prison term of 36 months or less. The present guardian of the child must agree to the child's placement in the facility with the mother. Offenders who have served a prior prison term or been convicted of murder, kidnapping, rape, mayhem or sodomy by force are ineligible. Participants are placed in the program when the judge agrees to sentence them to the Family Foundations Program.

Program Components:

- Residential program, allowing dependent children to reside with their mothers. Each woman participates in an individualized schedule.
- FFP has tracks with comprehensive activities in the following areas:
 - Substance abuse treatment and relapse prevention
 - Criminal justice treatment services
 - Vocational services
 - Parenting services
 - Child development services

Service Delivery Mode: Group session, individual sessions, workshops, therapeutic community role assignments, individualized support groups, staff/resident meetings

CDCR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM INVENTORY

Intensity/Duration: Residents participate in a minimum of 40 hours of programming per week. Residents are sentenced to 12 months in FFP, followed by a year of intensive parole.

Program progression and completion: FFP is a four-phase program. Residents must complete the following assignments in order to advance to the next phase:

- Orientation Phase: "Family of Origin" collage at 30 days
- 1st Phase: "Drug and Criminal History" collage at 180 days
- 2nd Phase: "What I Have Learned About Myself" collage at 270 days
- 3rd Phase: Personal Resource Book at 360 days

Residents must actively participate in the programming and demonstrate progress; complete the full 12 months of sentenced time, and refrain from violence, threats of violence, substance use and other criminal behavior to successfully complete the program.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Residents can attend AA/NA meetings in the community upon reaching upper phase status, and community passes are approved at certain points in the program structure. Residents interview for admission to transitional housing resources and outpatient counseling prior to program completion. Family counseling is provided on-site for family members, if they are available. Community volunteers from many organizations provide services and programming at FFP.

Program evaluation: FFP has not been evaluated, and no evaluation is currently planned. Such an evaluation had been planned in 1999, but did not occur due to budget cuts.

Inmate Employability Program (IEP)

The Inmate Employability Program (IEP) is a self-study program that assists inmates who have worked for the Prison Industry Authority (PIA) to gain vocational certification.

Program Type: Vocational/Employment

Program Goals:

The goals for PIA's reentry-oriented activities are to train inmates for productive employment upon their release, and to help them address any barriers they may have to obtaining and maintaining employment. The more likely offenders are to be employed after their release, the less likely they will be to recidivate.

Program Location: IEP operates in CDCR adult institutions statewide.

Program Capacity: PIA has a total capacity of 6,000, and the goal of IEP is for program capacity to equal total PIA capacity.

Commencement Date: 2000

Eligibility and Admissions: Any inmate who has worked six months in a PIA factory is eligible to participate in IEP, with the general exception of inmates serving life or LWOP (life without parole) sentences.

Program Components:

- Job training and evaluation
- Nomination into industry accredited certification courses. There is a certification track for each PIA job, and IEP inmates are put into that track.
- Resume writing and mock job interviews

Service Delivery Mode: Self-study and one-on-one instruction

Intensity/Duration: Self-study work lasting until an inmate transfers institutions or is released, averaging six months

Program progression and completion: IEP does not have program phases, but the certification track for specific vocational categories may have phases. An inmate has completed the IEP program when they have passed the proctored exam to receive their certification.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Upon release, IEP participants are placed in either the Community Re-Entry Program (CRP) or a job referral program. The PIA's Job Referral Program provides links between IEP participants and employers.

Program evaluation: IEP has not been evaluated. The CDCR has conducted some internal evaluation of the effect of PIA participation on inmates. CDCR researchers compared participants in PIA, academic educational, vocational, support services (facility work assignments) and inmate day labor with a constructed comparison group. They examined the relationship between PIA job categories and returns to prison, disciplinary infractions while in the institution, and employment once released to parole. Each 90 day increase in the time in a PIA job category either did not have a statistically significant relationship to returns to prison, or was associated with a slight increase in the likelihood of a return to prison.

CDCR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM INVENTORY

See:

- Office of Correctional Planning and Research Bureau (2001). *An Outcome Evaluation of Correctional programs in the California Department of Corrections*. Sacramento, Ca: California Department of Corrections.

Offender Employment Continuum (OEC)

OEC is an employment readiness program for inmates who have 120 days or less remaining before they are paroled. In its first year, OEC provided both pre-release services and post-release services through job specialists. The job specialist positions were discontinued after the first year due to a program budget reduction. OEC is a component of the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP).

Program Type: Vocational/Employment

Program Goals:

Provide basic life skills, employability training, and facilitate participant preparedness for future job placement and long-term gainful employment

Program Location: Avenal State Prison, Central California Women's Facility, R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility, California State Prison-Solano, and Valley State Prison for Women

Program Capacity: 750

Commencement Date: April, 2005

Eligibility and Admissions: Inmates are eligible to enter the OEC program if they are within 120 days of release. Prison Industry Authority (PIA) participants have priority for placement. Participants volunteer for the program.

Program Components:

- Employability workshop covering:
 - ◆ Anger management
 - ◆ Personal skills building
 - ◆ Applications and resumes
 - ◆ Process of addiction and recovery
 - ◆ Cognitive change
 - ◆ Dealing with authority figures
 - ◆ Effective communication skills
 - ◆ Interview skills
 - ◆ Job retention
 - ◆ Stress management
 - ◆ Money management
- Development of an Individual Education Career Service Plan

Service Delivery Mode: Classroom, small and large group activities, individual case management

Intensity/Duration: The Employability Workshop consists of six-hour sessions, five days per week, for three weeks or 90 hours.

Program progression and completion: The first phase consists of the 90-hour Employability Workshop, with the completion of benchmark activities and the development of a portfolio. The second, post-release phase, involves referral to other contracted service providers, such as the EDD or PEP programs. Completion of the first phase occurs after a participant has attended all 90 hours of programming, completed all assessments and related activities, and developed the Employability Portfolio.

Continuities with other programs and the community: OEC refers out to community-based parole programs and service to build on the in-custody employment-readiness work of OEC. OEC refers program participants to EDD or PEP, with follow up with both the participant and the provider to facilitate a continuity of program activities.

Program evaluation: Evaluated as a component program of the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP) by a team led by Dr. Sheldon Zhang, of San Diego State University. The evaluation looked at all California parolees released to parole between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2002, with the exception of "second strikers." Controlling for basic demographic and offense history differences between those parolees who did and did not participate in PPCP programs, the odds of a non-PPCP participant being re-incarcerated were 1.38 times higher than for those who enrolled in PPCP services. The odds of re-incarceration for parolees that met the treatment goal of one PPCP treatment program (the treatment goal for OEC in the study was parolee completion of the employability workshop) were about 41% of those for non-PPCP parolees. 67.1% of OEC enrollees in the study met the OEC treatment goal. 52.8% of non-PPCP parolees were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole, while 39.0% of all OEC admissions were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole. Of those parolees who met the OEC treatment goal, 34.3% were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole.

The evaluators controlled for differences between PPCP participants who met and did not meet treatment goals, and non-participants in their discussion of the effectiveness of PPCP as a whole. They also did this analysis for each component program, finding a statistically significant association between participation in OEC and a reduced probability of re-incarceration. The association between meeting the OEC treatment goal and a reduced probability of re-incarceration was even greater.

See:

- Zhang, S., Roberts, R., & Callanan, V. (2006). "Preventing Parolees From Returning to Prison Through Community-Based Reintegration," *Crime and Delinquency*, 52, 551-571.
- Zhang, S., Roberts, R., & Callanan, V. (2003). *An Evaluation of the California Preventing Parolee Crime Program*. CSUSM Foundation: San Marco, CA.

Re-Entry Education

Re-Entry Education (formerly known as the Pre-Release Program) is a competency-based classroom program provided by the CDCR Office of Correctional Education. It prepares inmates for successful reentry to their communities by reviewing resources available to them and instructing them in daily living skills.

Program Type: Transition Preparation

Program Goals:

- Provide curriculum that focuses on employability skills, communication skills, money management skills, community resources and parole resources. By doing so, the program seeks to enhance life skills necessary for success on parole and to acquaint, prepare, and assist inmates for successful reentry in the community.

Program Location: Re-Entry Education classes are offered at all 33 adult correctional institutions.

Program Capacity: Each Re-Entry classroom has a capacity of 27 students, and there are 41 Re-Entry classrooms, for a total capacity of 1,107.

Commencement Date: A version of this program was developed by the Education and Inmate Programs Unit in 1983. The program was enhanced and expanded as the result of three bills signed into law in September of 1998.

Eligibility and Admissions: All inmates who have an Earliest Possible Release Date within 180 days are eligible to participate in Re-Entry Education. Only inmates with IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT holds are ineligible. Inmate participation in Re-Entry Education is voluntary. Admissions are based on requests submitted by inmates to participate, and conditioned upon availability of program space.

Program Components:

- Curriculum framework that includes:
 - ◆ Community Resources and Support Structures
 - ◆ Adult Education and Training
 - ◆ Activities of Daily Living
 - ◆ Substance Use and Abuse
 - ◆ Crime as a Lifestyle
 - ◆ Job Preparation and Career Exploration
- Peer tutoring and mentoring
- Mock job interviews, resume preparation
- Workshops and guest lectures

Service Delivery Mode: Classroom instruction delivered by a credentialed academic teacher, individualized instruction, peer tutoring

Intensity/Duration: Participants are in classes five days per week, 6.5 to 8 hours per day. Classes last three weeks for male inmates, six weeks for female inmates.

Program progression and completion: Re-Entry classes are open entry/open exit, meaning that inmates may enter or exit at any time during the course. Completion of eight certification units with demonstrated proficiency is required to successfully complete the program.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Re-Entry Education is currently a stand-alone program in prisons and is not integrated through a transition plan with Adult Parole Operations. There are three Re-Entry Community Liaisons, one each for Alameda, Sacramento and Fresno Counties, who provide follow-up services for Re-Entry participants paroling to those counties. The Liaisons are based at a skills center (Sacramento County) or at a school district's adult education program (Alameda and Fresno Counties) and identify parolees in need of vocational and education services and act as a bridge between participation in Re-Entry Education and accessing those services.

Program evaluation: There has been no coordinated research effort by CDCR to track program participants with non-participants to determine program efficacy on recidivism.

S.T.A.N.D. U.P. (Successful Transitions and New Directions Utilizing Partnerships)

S.T.A.N.D. U.P. is a program based in a housing unit of San Quentin State Prison, intended to build a culture of pro-social engagement and offender change. It operates on principles similar to those of a therapeutic community. Community agencies provide much of the programming components. The program launched on March 19, 2007.

Program Types: Life Skills/Anger Management

Program Goals:

- Prevent re-victimization
- Collaborate with community partners and state-wide agencies
- Encourage participants to set their own standards, and enforce those standards on themselves
- Break the institutionalizing attitude fostered by prison culture

Program Location: San Quentin State Prison, H Unit

Program Capacity: 400

Commencement Date: March, 2007. The program incorporates elements from the Success Program, initiated at San Quentin in 2002.

Theoretical Orientation: Learning community based on commitment of participants to self-transformation

Eligibility and Admissions: The program is open to inmates with 6 months to 5 years remaining on their prison term, no term in a Security Housing Unit (SHU) within the past 12 months, no validated prison gang membership, no violent behavior in custody within the past 12 months, and no active or potential felony holds. Inmates apply for admission into the program, and the classification committee reviews the applications to select participants.

Program Components:

- Two of the five dorms in H Unit dedicated to S.T.A.N.D. U.P.,
- The program is an intentional community in which members are required to be committed to programming and mentoring/supporting other inmates in the same
- Conflict Anger Lifelong Management (CALM) Program and ABE/GED preparation
- Required participation in at least two prescriptive programming groups/classes per semester, in addition to institutional work assignments
- Pre and post-release case management, some from contracted providers, some from agencies volunteering
- Intensive reentry planning and preparation

Service Delivery Mode: Classroom sessions, intentional community, self-study, individual case management/advising

Intensity/Duration: The program lasts a minimum of 24 weeks.

Program progression and completion:

- Phase I: The first two weeks, serving as orientation
- Phase II: Two to twelve weeks. Academic testing (TABE and CASAS). Duration of this stage depends on how long an inmate must wait for an opening in the Phase III CALM program. (Not every participant must complete Phase III. If participant has prior program experience they may advance directly to Phase IV.)
- Phase III: Eight-week closed entry and exit Conflict and Anger Lifelong Management (CALM) classes. Cognitive-behavioral methods are introduced at this stage. Guest speakers from partnering organizations incorporated. Participants must graduate from the CALM program to advance to Phase IV.
- Phase IV: The remainder of a participant's prison term before the final 120 days prior to release constitutes Phase IV. Participants must be active in a minimum of two groups and/or classes per semester for the duration of their sentence, in addition to program assignments already in place such as education, vocational, and job assignments.
- Phase V: Phase V begins 90 to 120 days prior to release. Case management and intensive reentry preparation provided by community providers.
- Phase VI: Post-release case management and participant evaluation provided by community partners.

Continuities with other programs and the community: The bulk of STAND UP programming is provided by community volunteers and providers. Partnerships with local agencies and governments/law enforcement provide additional program support.

Program evaluation: An outside evaluation of the Insight Prison Project, a provider of many of the components in Phase IV, is underway with the support of the National Institute of Corrections.

Substance Abuse Programs (SAP's)

The SAP's provide inmates with in-prison services based on the therapeutic community model, which is designed to create an extended exposure to a continuum of services during incarceration, and facilitates a successful return to community living.

The SAP's are operated by six contract providers: Phoenix House, Walden House, Mental Health Systems, Center Point, CiviGenics, and Amity. All their SAP's are based on the same therapeutic community model, but there is inevitably variation based on the provider, the characteristics of each institution that hosts an SAP, and that institution's population. In an attempt to capture some of this variation, one SAP delivered by each of the six providers is described in this Inventory.

Program Type: Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Location: 21 CDCR adult institutions

Program Capacity: 9,000

Program evaluation: CDCR's in-prison SAP's have been subject to extensive evaluation by the UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Program (ISAP), with the Amity program at R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility, the first in-prison substance abuse therapeutic community in California, evaluated by both ISAP and other researchers since its inception in 1989. The outcomes of these evaluations are summarized in a special review conducted by the California Office of the Inspector General, released in 2007.

Although these research studies have differed somewhat in their methodologies, the specific SAP and comparison populations examined, and the time period of the study, results have been fairly consistent. Participants who complete SAP's and attend aftercare upon release from prison are much less likely to return to prison than SAP participants who do not attend aftercare, or offenders who do not receive any in-prison SAP programming. But SAP completers who do not attend aftercare do not experience improved recidivism outcomes compared to non-participants. The Inspector General concluded from this that the existing research showed that SAP's had achieved little or no impact on recidivism, given generally low rates of aftercare participation. The review found that these outcomes were the result of a failure on the part of many of the in-prison SAP's to fully implement the therapeutic community model, often because conditions in the facility in which the SAP is located do not permit it. Examples of this included frequent lock-downs, which interfered with program

CDCR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM INVENTORY

delivery, and the mixing of therapeutic community participants and general population inmates, while the therapeutic community model calls for separation of participants from other inmates.

See:

- Office of the Inspector General (2007). *Special Review into In-Prison Substance Abuse Programs Managed by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation*. Office of the Inspector General: Sacramento, CA.
- Anglin, M., Prendergast, M., Farabee, D., and Cartier, J. (2002). *Final Report on the Substance Abuse Program at the California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF-SAP) and State Prison at Corcoran*. California Department of Corrections, Office Substance Abuse Programs: Sacramento, CA.
- Wexler, H., DeLeon, G, Thomas, G., Kressel, D. & Peters, J. (1999). "The Amity Prison TC Evaluation: Reincarceration Outcomes," *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 26: 147-167.

Amity Foundation at R. J. Donovan Correctional Facility

Program Goals: The long term goals of Amity are to assist the participant to:

- Remain drug free by understanding and overcoming their denial of addiction and identifying and managing relapse triggers
- Learn to take personal responsibility for their life through increased interpersonal skills, improved educational/vocational function, invoking positive character change, and increased family functioning
- Identify healthy, safe living situations upon completion of the program and be able to network with resources in community to expand their recovery options
- Reduce the incidents of both relapse and recidivism among participants
- Promote pro-social behavior while in prison and on parole
- Successful Integration back into the community
- Decision-making and self-management

Program Location: R. J. Donovan Correctional Facility

Program Capacity: Facility III: 200; Facility IV: 100

Commencement Date: September, 1990

Eligibility and Admissions: Amity targets offenders with chronic substance abuse problems who have engaged in criminal activities. High risk sex offenders and inmates who have longer than three years (for level I and III) or four years (for level IV) remaining on their sentences are ineligible for the program. There is an exception for offenders with life sentences, who may become eligible to participate as Peer Mentors. Offenders currently enrolled in psychiatric Inpatient or Enhanced Outpatient Program Services are ineligible. CDCR staff screen and refer participants.

Program Components:

- Encounter groups, drill question circles
- Morning and evening Gatherings
- Intensive workshops
- Peer mentors
- 12-Step meetings

Service Delivery Mode: Group meetings, peer mentorship, work assignments, in a therapeutic community environment

Intensity/Duration: Participants receive at least four hours of treatment services per day, with six additional hours of optional treatment services daily. The program was initially designed as an 18-month process. The average length of stay for program completers was 347 days in 2006.

Program progression and completion: The Amity TC at R.J. Donovan has four domains.

- Domain 1: Self-help restorative paradigms
- Domain 2: Family dynamics and basic psychology
- Domain 3: Moral development
- Domain 4: Emotional Literacy

CDCR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM INVENTORY

There is a workbook for each domain, with 22-28 lesson plans. Participants must attend 90% of activities for each phase of treatment, demonstrate increased responsibility in work, peer relationships, and treatment activities; participate in self-help activities that demonstrate the participant's commitment to take personal responsibility for their own recoveries; and participate in social and recreational activities that help prepare him for the positive use of leisure time upon release, in order to move to the next phase.

Continuities with other programs and the community: The Amity Community Coordinator communicates with participant families on a monthly basis.

Program evaluation: The Amity program at R.J. Donovan was evaluated by a team of outside researchers. The research team randomly assigned inmates on the program waiting list into a program intent-to-treat group and a no-treatment comparison group.

49.7% of the no-treatment group was re-incarcerated within 12 months of release. Of the intent-to-treat group, 44.9% of individuals who dropped out of the Amity TC while in prison were re-incarcerated within 12 months, as were 40.2% of individuals who completed the Amity TC but did not attend aftercare, 38.9% of individuals who completed the Amity TC while in prison but dropped out of post-release aftercare, and 8.2% of individuals who completed the Amity TC and post-release aftercare. Overall, 33.9% of individuals in the intent-to-treat group were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release. After 24 months, 43.3% of the Amity intent-to-treat group has been re-incarcerated, as opposed to 67.1% of the no-treatment group.

See:

- Wexler, H., DeLeon, G, Thomas, G., Kressel, D. & Peters, J. (1999). "The Amity Prison TC Evaluation: Reincarceration Outcomes," *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 26: 147-167.

Center Point at California Institution for Men

Program Goals:

- Increase participant's motivation to change in the ways that are pro-social and positive and conducive to being a productive member of society
- Develop participant social skills and understanding in order to maximize their ability to navigate life's challenges without resorting to drug seeking behavior or criminal activities
- Prepare participants for successful release from prison and re-entry into the community
- Reduce recidivism

Program Location: California Institution for Men

Program Capacity: 200

Commencement Date: 2000

Eligibility and Admissions: The target population for the Center Point CIM SAP is inmates with a history of substance abuse. Felons must have between six and 36 months remaining on their sentence. Inmates housed in a Security Housing Unit (SHU) at any time during the last year as a result of a serious assault incident, inmates housed in a Protective Housing Unit at any time during the last year, validated gang members and associates, and inmates with felony or Immigration and Customs Enforcement holds are not eligible. CDCR staff screen and refer participants.

Program Components: Group sessions covering areas such as:

- Drug education
- Relapse prevention
- Cognitive skills
- Communication
- Re-entry
- Specialty groups on subjects such as domestic violence, GED self-study and Beat the Streets

Service Delivery Mode: Therapeutic community model and curriculum that places an emphasis on cognitive behavioral therapy elements

Intensity/Duration: Participants receive at least four hours of treatment services per day, with six additional hours of optional treatment services daily. Participants are generally in the program for six to twelve months.

Program progression and completion:

- Candidacy Phase: Four to eight weeks. Assessment of treatment needs, development of an Individual Treatment Plan, orientation to program
- Support Phase: Eight to sixteen weeks. Significant milestones include anger paper, primary issues assignment, incarceration history/timeline, and attraction to drug of choice paper
- Positive Support Phase: Thirteen to twenty-six weeks. Significant milestones include responsibility paper, relapse triggers, and re-entry petition
- Re-Entry Phase: Six to ten weeks. Significant milestones include vocational package, money and relapse paper, petition for completion

CDCR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM INVENTORY

Participants who have completed all required assignments in Center Point's Integrative Change Curriculum graduate from the program. Participants completing the required assignments consistent with their length of time in the program and paroling from the program are also considered to have completed Center Point.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Center Point works with participants to develop community service plans, which take into consideration treatment needs, housing and family reunification plans for the community. Center Point has regular Provider Fairs in which community-based providers come to the institution and explain their programs.

Program evaluation: There has been no outcome evaluation of the Center Point SAP at the California Institution for Men.

CiviGenics, Inc. Correctional Recovery Academy

Program Goals: The primary goal for all CiviGenics programs is to enhance the public safety of the citizens of the State of California through the substantial reduction of the incidence of relapse and recidivism. This is attained through the achievement of the following program goals:

- Administer a comprehensive and informative assessment that provides the counselor and participant a solid understanding of strengths and challenges, and forms the basis for effective treatment planning
- Establish a comprehensive plan of care based on a participant's assessed recovery needs, strengths, and stage of development that sets cognitive and behavioral benchmarks supportive of recovery and overall functioning as an engaged therapeutic community member
- Support the conceptual framework of the therapeutic community, using the power of the group to motivate, uplift and create tangible change in its members
- Establish a close, virtually seamless collaboration between the IPTCSAP provider and facility staff
- Maximize the number of SAP participants who participate in and complete community based aftercare
- Implement a comprehensive staffing plan that will effectively recruit, select, train and retain the type of knowledgeable, skillful and personable individuals required to make the SAP program a success
- Implement substantive quality assurance tools and measures to provide on-site managers with valuable, constructive feedback for ongoing maintenance and improvement of adherence to company mandates and contractual obligations, ever seeking systemic progress in the areas of management oversight, operational competence, and clinical expertise

Program Location: CTF Soledad—North Facility

Program Capacity: 250

Commencement Date: April, 2001

Eligibility and Admissions: The target population for the Correctional Recovery Academy at CTF Soledad-North is inmates with a history of substance abuse and between six and twenty-four months remaining on their sentence. Inmates housed in a Security Housing Unit (SHU) at any time during the last year as a result of a serious assault incident, inmates housed in a Protective Housing Unit at any time during the last year, validated gang members and associates, and inmates with felony or Immigration and Customs Enforcement holds are not eligible. CDCR staff screen and refer participants, who are placed on the CTF Soledad-North SAP waiting list, from which they are admitted into the program as beds become available.

Program Components:

- Individualized treatment services plan developed for each participant
- Participant mentoring and leadership
- Group therapy, including process and encounter groups
- Transition workshops for discharging offenders
- AA and/or NA meetings

Service Delivery Mode: Therapeutic community, including group sessions and individual counseling

Intensity/Duration: Participants are in program sessions for five hours a day, five days a week. Inmates must have at least four months and no more than 36 months remaining on their sentence in order to be assigned to an SAP, and will complete their sentence and discharge from the program unless removed.

Program progression and completion:

- Orientation: The first eight weeks of treatment, including the introduction to the course of treatment and therapeutic community structure and expectations
- Level I: Covers core social and cognitive skills, thinking errors, principles of recovery, and understanding and reducing anger. Participants must complete a minimum of 24 weeks of treatment to advance to Level II.
- Level II: Covers addictions and offender cycle, introduction to self-help groups (NA, AA, etc.), correctional recovery training, and relapse prevention. Participants must complete a minimum of 34 weeks of treatment to advance to Level III.
- Level III: Continues correctional recovery training, and relapse prevention. Participants at Level III have increased responsibility to the therapeutic community and are expected to exemplify "the model program participant." Clients complete an approved Relapse Prevention Plan at Level III. Participants must complete a minimum of 44 weeks of treatment to advance to Level III.
- Level IV/Transitional Stage: Focuses on life skills for transition to the community.

Participants successfully exit the program upon completing all phase curricula through Phase IV. If a participant does so prior to their release date, the participant remains in the program, acting as a mentor. Otherwise, participants complete the program when they are released from custody.

Continuities with other programs and the community: CiviGenics builds transitional planning, including accessing community-based services, into each participant's treatment plan. The program also interfaces with the Substance Abuse Services Coordinating Agency (SASCA) to assist inmates to understand and commit to the long-term benefits of post-release aftercare. CiviGenics is exploring possible ways of engaging visiting family members in this process.

Program evaluation: There has been no evaluation specific to CiviGenics-provided SAP's in California.

Researchers from the University of Cincinnati, assessed the CiviGenics in-prison substance abuse program at the Oregon State Penitentiary-Minimum in November, 2006, using the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC). The CPC is a tool developed to assess correctional programs on the degree to which they incorporate principles of effective intervention, demonstrated in correctional research to be related to program success in reducing recidivism. Programs are rated on Program Leadership and Development, Staff Characteristics, Offender Assessment, Treatment, and Quality Assurance. The domains are rated on a scale of "very satisfactory," "satisfactory," "needs improvement," and "unsatisfactory." The CiviGenics program in Oregon was rated as "very satisfactory" on all five program dimensions, as well as for the overall program. Among the over 400 correctional programs that the University of Cincinnati has assessed, 7% have scored "very satisfactory."

A special review conducted by the California Office of the Inspector General concluded that existing research on the CDCR's in-prison SAP's showed little or no impact on recidivism. The review found that these outcomes were the result of a failure on the part of many of the in-prison SAP's to implement the therapeutic community model, often because conditions in the facility in which the SAP is located do not permit it, due to frequent lock-downs, mixing therapeutic community participants and general population inmates (which has occurred at the Walden House SATF program) and other factors.

See:

- Sawyer, B., Steward, H., and Hanson, J. (2006). *Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC): Synergy (Civigenics, Inc.), Oregon State Penitentiary-Minimum (OSP-M)*. Initial assessment.
- Office of the Inspector General (2007). *Special Review into In-Prison Substance Abuse Programs Managed by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation*. Office of the Inspector General: Sacramento, CA.

Mental Health Systems, Inc.—AMEND

Program Goals:

- Reduce recidivism among participants
- Reduce instances of relapse among participants
- Promote pro-social behavior that will enable participants to exhibit satisfactory conduct at the facility and on parole
- Prepare participants for successful transition to aftercare in the community

Program Location: California Rehabilitation Center

Program Capacity: 263

Commencement Date: August, 1999

Eligibility and Admissions: The target population for AMEND is felons and civil addicts with a history of substance abuse. Felons must have between six and eighteen months remaining on their sentence; civil addicts have open sentences, so all meet this requirement. Inmates housed in a Security Housing Unit (SHU) at any time during the last year as a result of a serious assault incident, inmates housed in a Protective Housing Unit at any time during the last year, validated gang members and associates, and inmates with felony or Immigration and Customs Enforcement holds are not eligible. CDCR staff screen and refer participants.

Program Components:

- Participant mentoring and leadership
- Group therapy, including process and encounter groups
- Planning for transition to post-release aftercare

Service Delivery Mode: Therapeutic community with group sessions

Intensity/Duration: Roughly 40 hours a week of programming. Participants spend between six and 24 months in the program.

Program progression and completion:

- Introduction Phase: First 30 days in the program. Participants acquainted with community, assessment and treatment planning carried out, establishing motivation and socializing of participants into therapeutic Community norms
- Engagement Phase: One to five months. Focus on behavior, self-awareness, self-discipline, historical patterns, identification of strengths and weaknesses. Learning of group dynamics, community and individual expectations, basic TC concepts. Continual focus on residential aftercare
- Introspection Phase: Three to 12 months. Examination of behavior, self-awareness and self-discipline continues. Participants identify and examine psychological reasons for behaviors, connect new behaviors to values and beliefs. Continual focus on residential aftercare
- Integrity Phase: Three to six months. Focus on peer/community behaviors, community awareness, and community standards. Participants assist peer in connecting new behaviors to values and beliefs. Aftercare plans finalized

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS

- Elder Phase: Remainder of sentence. Assist demonstrators in teaching Introduction and Engagement Phases. Assist Integrity Phase members in connecting new behaviors to values and beliefs

Full program completion requires movement into the Elder Phase. Participants may complete the program earlier due to release prior to completing all the phases.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Consistent program focus on preparing participants to identify and access aftercare resources upon release.

Program evaluation: Implementation of the mandatory aftercare element for felons will be evaluated in a 5-year Mandatory Conditions of Parole (MCOP) study conducted by the CDCR Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) beginning in 2007.

Phoenix House—CSP Corcoran

Program Goals:

- Create, maintain and nurture residents and staff, with active participation in the therapeutic community setting, to address the following issues
 - ◆ Denial
 - ◆ Motivation for change/recovery
 - ◆ Substance abuse
 - ◆ Criminal thinking/behaviors
 - ◆ Recidivism
 - ◆ Values and norms
 - ◆ Anger management
 - ◆ Identifying and managing emotions
 - ◆ Relapse prevention
 - ◆ Relationships
 - ◆ Parenting
 - ◆ Continuum of care (Aftercare)

Program Location: California State Prison-Corcoran

Program Capacity: 190 (Corcoran program only)

Commencement Date: December, 2000

Eligibility and Admissions: Offenders are eligible to participate in the Phoenix House SAP at Corcoran if their custody level is appropriate for placement in that facility, they have a history of substance abuse, they have between six and eighteen months remaining on their sentence, and they have been through a reception center. Offenders are ineligible to participate if their custody level is higher than 2, they are an active validated gang member, they will be required to register as a sex offender pursuant to PC 290, and they participate in the CCCMS program for mentally-ill offenders. CDCR correctional counselors select participants as part of the classification process.

Program Components:

- Morning meeting: 30 minute meeting that begins all daily program sessions, designed to motivate and encourage residents to meet their daily challenges with a positive attitude
- Seminars: designed to develop listening, speaking, and conceptualizing skills, bolster self-esteem and serve to promote emotional and social learning experiences. Seminars may involve guest speakers, role plays, classroom style circle groups, etc.
- Process groups: designed to engage the participants in a group discussion in interpreting, analyzing and internalizing the information presented in the seminar
- Encounter groups: form of group therapy that uses confrontation to make members aware of self-defeating behavior patterns, and understand the motives and feelings underlying those behaviors
- Emotional cartography: close, time limited group which teaches individuals to understand and manage their emotions
- NA/AA: groups are facilitated by residents with a staff member present
- Individual therapy: individual counseling sessions conducted by the caseload counselor for each member on his/her caseload. Sessions are designed to further assess a client's needs.

Service Delivery Mode: Primarily group sessions, but with one-on-one counseling, role playing and self-study

Intensity/Duration: Participants are involved in program activities for a minimum of 40 hours a week, with between 9 and 12 months in the program.

Program progression and completion:

- Induction: The first 30 days of treatment. Participants at this stage learn the policies, philosophy and general plan of the therapeutic community, begin a personal assessment and make a tentative commitment to the recovery process and a firm commitment to remain through the first months of the program
- Primary treatment:
 - ◆ Phase 1: Participant has junior status in the TC with limited freedom and lower-level jobs, accepts seriousness of his/her drug problem, increases participation in groups
 - ◆ Phase 2: Participant sets an example for other residents, and is expected to assist facilitators in the encounter group process
 - ◆ Phase 3: Participant is an established role model in the program and provides leadership in the community
- Pre-release: Focus on the transition to the community and aftercare

A resident has successfully completed the program when Phase 3 is complete.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Family members can attend Family Support Days, held semi-annually. Representatives from the Substance Abuse Services Coordinating Agency (SASCA) visit the program monthly to inform residents of their options for post-release continuing care. SAP alumni visit the program quarterly to present on their personal experiences and continuing care options. SAP staff regularly visit post-release continuing care programs that Phoenix House program graduates are attending, and feed information about those programs back into the SAP.

Program evaluation: There has been no outcome evaluation of the Phoenix House SAP at CSP-Corcoran.

Walden House—California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility

Program Goals:

- Increase participant motivation to change in ways that are pro-social and positive
- Maintain a gender-responsive therapeutic community environment in the prison that affords participants the safety and opportunity to change destructive emotional, behavioral and cognitive patterns
- Build participant skills and understanding in order to increase their ability to navigate life's challenges without resorting to drug use or crime
- Prepare participants for a successful release from prison and reentry into the community

Program Location: CSATF Corcoran, Yard F

Program Capacity: 739 beds

Commencement Date: 1997

Eligibility and Admissions: Offenders with a history of substance abuse, with between 6 and 24 months of their prison sentence remaining, and with a classification score appropriate for the SATF facility (SATF houses Level I and II inmates) are eligible for the Walden House SAP program at CSATF. Volunteers for participation are given priority for placement to the extent possible. Inmates in the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) mental health program are also eligible. Lifers may be admitted on a case-by-case basis in order to provide peer counseling and mentorship over the long term. Inmates housed in a Security Housing Unit (SHU) at any time during the last year as a result of a serious assault incident, inmates housed in a Protective Housing Unit at any time during the last year, validated gang members and associates, and inmates with felony or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds are not eligible. CDCR staff screen and refer participants.

Program Components:

- Group counseling
- Classroom instruction
- Individual counseling
- Group social, cultural and recreational activities

Service Delivery Mode: Therapeutic community, including group meetings, classroom instruction

Intensity/Duration: There are four hours of mandatory program sessions daily, five days a week, plus optional session in the evenings. Participants remain in the Walden House SATF program for an average of twelve months.

Program progression and completion:

- Orientation: Participants enter this phase upon assignment to the program. This phase focuses on becoming familiar with the tools that the Walden House SATF therapeutic community offers and the expectations for participants. Participants must apply and pass a test to move on to the Center Phase.

- **Center Phase:** This is the primary work phase of the program. Participants in this phase work to identify and focus on their issues and previous habits of behavior that have led to their incarceration. Participants must complete a defined series of tasks and assignments and submit and defend a proposal before a Support Team Panel of staff to advance to the Elder Phase.
- **Elder Phase:** This phase focuses on planning for participant reentry and transition from prison to the community, and on taking a program leadership/role model position to support newer participants.
- **Mentor Phase:** This phase is designed for inmates with more than 18 months remaining to serve and who have an interest in pursuing a career in substance abuse counseling. Participants who enter the Mentor Phase receive counselor and facilitator training, co-facilitate groups and help to prepare and teach seminar. Mentors provide stability and continuity to a program in which the participant community turns over annually.

Additionally, participants are assessed to determine their degree of readiness to change, and are placed in different curriculum phases and advanced accordingly. Participants who parole from the program are considered to have completed the in-prison portion of their treatment.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Walden House hosts quarterly family days in which inmate families are invited to the prison for a day of information-sharing about the program and continuing care in the community. Walden House works closely with SASCA to coordinate placement in treatment upon release, and also invites community-based providers to do face-to-face outreach to participants prior to release. Walden House also offers support groups for participants who have elected to go to continuing care.

Program evaluation: The Walden House SATF program has been evaluated by UCLA's Integrated Substance Abuse Program (ISAP) under the direction of Dr. Michael Prendergast. An initial five-year study found fewer participant disciplinary infractions, fewer positive drug tests and an increase in aftercare referrals for SATF program participants. The study did not find a significant difference in the 12-month recidivism rate for SATF program participants relative to a matched comparison group of inmates in a different facility who had not participated in an in-prison SAP.

Follow-up studies by ISAP found that participants who attended post-release aftercare for 90 days or more recidivated at a much lower rate than participants who did not. Nearly 70% of parolees in the study did not attend aftercare, however, and only 10% attended aftercare for at least 90 days.

Researchers from the University of Cincinnati, led by Dr. Edward Latessa, assessed the Walden House SATF program in March, 2006, using the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC). The CPC is a tool developed to assess correctional programs on the degree to which they incorporate principles of effective intervention, demonstrated in correctional research to be related to program success in reducing recidivism. Programs are rated on Program Leadership and Development, Staff Characteristics, Offender Assessment, Treatment, and Quality Assurance. The domains are rated on a scale of "ineffective," "needs improvement," "effective," and "highly effective." The Walden House program was rated as "effective" in terms of Program Leadership and Development, and Staff Characteristics, but was rated "ineffective" in the domains of Offender Assessment, Treatment, and Quality Assurance. The overall rating for the Walden House program was "ineffective." Among the over 400 correctional programs that the University of Cincinnati has assessed, 42% have scored "ineffective."

CDCR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM INVENTORY

A special review conducted by the California Office of the Inspector General concluded that existing research on the CDCR's in-prison SAP's showed little or no impact on recidivism. The review found that these outcomes were the result of a failure on the part of many of the in-prison SAP's to implement the therapeutic community model, often because conditions in the facility in which the SAP is located do not permit it, due to frequent lock-downs, mixing therapeutic community participants and general population inmates (which has occurred at the Walden House SATF program) and other factors.

See:

- Anglin, M., Prendergast, M., Farabee, D., and Cartier, J. (2002). *Final Report on the Substance Abuse Program at the California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF-SAP) and State Prison at Corcoran*. California Department of Corrections, Office Substance Abuse Programs: Sacramento, CA.
- Office of the Inspector General (2007). *Special Review into In-Prison Substance Abuse Programs Managed by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation*. Office of the Inspector General: Sacramento, CA.
- Latessa, E. and Lovins, B. (2006). *Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC): Walden House Therapeutic Community*. University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute: Cincinnati.

Transitional Treatment Program (TTP)

TTP provides a 120-day early release for non-serious and non-violent inmates participating in an in-prison Substance Abuse Program (SAP) to participate in a community-based drug treatment program.

Program Type: Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Goals:

- Engage inmates in the recovery process
- Provide relapse prevention training to participants
- Provide basic life skills training to participants
- Provide pre-vocational rehabilitation services to participants
- Assist participants in the transition from in-custody treatment to DTF and SASCA aftercare services
- Foster pro-social change through a prison-to-community continuum of treatment

Program Location: Folsom State Prison

Program Capacity: 203

Commencement Date: January, 2004

Eligibility and Admissions: The target population for the TTP is inmates with a history of substance abuse. Felons must have between 120 days and 6 months remaining on their sentence. Inmates housed in a Security Housing Unit (SHU) at any time during the last year as a result of a serious assault incident, inmates housed in a Protective Housing Unit at any time during the last year, and inmates with felony or Immigration and Customs Enforcement holds, or classified to the psychiatric inpatient component of the Enhanced Outpatient Program are not eligible. The majority of participants are selected by CDCR Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) staff from other in-prison Substance Abuse Programs and transferred to the TTP to receive transitional services.

Program Components:

- Therapeutic community
- Substance abuse and criminal conduct relapse prevention
- Anger management
- "Thinking for a Change" cognitive-behavioral curriculum
- Parenting education

Service Delivery Mode: Individual counseling, group and seminar activities, and self-directed participant study

Intensity/Duration: Participants receive at least four hours of treatment services per day, with six additional hours of optional treatment services daily. Participants are generally in the program for four to six months.

Program progression and completion:

- Candidacy Phase: Two to five weeks. Assessment of treatment needs, development of an Individual Treatment Plan, orientation to program
- Support Phase: Six to ten weeks. Significant milestones include anger paper, primary issues assignment, incarceration history/timeline, and attraction to drug of choice paper
- Positive Support Phase: Eleven to thirteen weeks. Significant milestones include responsibility paper, relapse triggers, and re-entry petition
- Re-Entry Phase: Fourteen to sixteen weeks. Significant milestones include vocational package, money and relapse paper, petition for completion

Participants who have completed all required assignments in Center Point's Integrative Change Curriculum graduate from the program. Participants completing the required assignments consistent with their length of time in the program and paroling from the program are also considered to have completed the program.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Center Point participates in collaborative case management activities with TTP participants, institutional correctional counselors, SASCA staff and DARS to develop comprehensive community service plans, which take into consideration treatment needs, housing and family reunification plans for the community. TTP is located in a minimum security area of Folsom State Prison, which is located near several large metropolitan areas. As a result, TTP participants receive visits more frequently than do participants in other SAP's.

Program evaluation: There has been no evaluation specific to TTP, and none is planned at this time.

Vocational Education

CDCR provides vocational education programs throughout its institutions. There are a wide array of vocational programs, for example welding, auto body repair, office technologies and carpentry.

Program Type: Vocational/Employment

Program Goals:

- Provide industry-level certifications to the vocational students prior to release
- Reduce recidivism by providing inmates a marketable skill at a living wage
- Provide quality standardized education at an affordable cost within CDCR

Program Location: At least one vocational class is offered in all but three CDCR adult institutions.

Program Capacity: There are 392 vocational classes within the CDCR, typically with 27 students per class, for a total capacity of 10,584.

Commencement Date: January, 2005

Eligibility and Admissions: All inmates are eligible to participate in vocational education regardless of educational level or length of incarceration. In many cases, students are placed in vocational training programs within a few weeks of release. Inmates in Restricted Housing Units and Enhanced Out-Patient (EOP) inmates are not offered vocational training. Inmates expressing a desire for vocational programming are placed on a waiting list and enter the program when a slot becomes available. There is no selection process employed by the program.

Program Components:

- Classroom vocational instruction
- Shop time to teach hands-on skills

Service Delivery Mode: Classroom and hands-on work

Intensity/Duration: Program sessions are 6.5 hours, and there are five sessions per week. Programs vary in length by type, but take at least three months to complete. CDCR encourages instructors to have students in a course for no longer than two years.

Program progression and completion: Each vocational program has levels of completion (Introductory, Level 1, Level 2, etc.) Students must pass a written test demonstrating individual competencies in order to advance to the next level. Nearly all vocational courses are completed by passing a certification exam and earning a certification in that job skill.

Continuities with other programs and the community: CDCR vocational programs do not have connections with other programs or offender support networks. Programs certifications are obtained through professional organizations such as the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER).

Program evaluation: At this time the program is evaluation only for procedural compliance. There has been no outcome evaluation of CDCR vocational programs.

Parole Programs

Community-Based Coalition (CBC)

CBC provides transitional housing and other services to homeless and indigent parolees in Service Planning Area 6 in Los Angeles. This area is home to a large number of parolees: 11,152 as of the fall of 2006. Implementation had not begun at the time that the program was surveyed, so some information on the program model is prospective and may be subject to change.

Program Type: Community-Based Multi-Service

Program Goals:

- Increase public safety in the communities to which parolees are returning
- Establish a standard and coordinated pre-release program based on known risk factors, needs, and best practices
- Promote access and link parolees to housing, substance abuse and mental health services within the SPA 6 communities
- Enhance employability and job readiness of parolees
- Promote family reunification and interpersonal relationships for parolees
- Coordinate community service activities

By meeting these goals, CBC will reduce offender recidivism and improve the ability of offenders to conform to community norms

Program Location: Service Planning Area 6 in Los Angeles, plus an in-custody component operating in the California Institution for Men, California Institution for Women, and the California State Prison, Los Angeles

Program Capacity: First six months: 125 parolees; next twelve months: 400 parolees

Commencement Date: April 2, 2007

Eligibility and Admissions: Parolees returning to SPA-6 in Los Angeles who are homeless, indigent or in an at-risk environment, mentally and physically able to care for themselves and willing and able to work are the target population for the CBC program. Offenders with a history of violence, arson or sex offenses are ineligible. Program participation is voluntary; potential participants are identified through prison in-reach, parole agent referrals, and transitional resource centers. Enrollment is done on a first-come, first-served basis.

Program Components:

- In-custody transitional case management (for inmates in the California Institution for Men, California Institution for Women, and the California State Prison, Los Angeles only)
- Residential program providing transitional housing
- Literacy and GED classes
- Assistance with obtaining identification
- Case management, including development of an individual case plan
- Employment readiness courses
- Substance abuse education
- Life skills courses
- Aftercare
- Mandatory community service by participants

Service Delivery Mode: Classroom instruction, individual case management

Intensity/Duration: Program sessions last four hours, five days a week. Parolees are in the program for 180 days, although participation can be extended to a full year on a case-by-case basis.

Program progression and completion:

- In-custody case management (in three institutions): Delivers a four month pre-release program to assess offender needs and develop an individual plan of action for the inmate's return to the community, and establish connections for necessary services in the community.
- Orientation phase: The first 30 days of the program is spent familiarizing participants with program rules and conducting assessments.
- Curriculum phase: Remainder of residential period. Participants attend courses based on needs indicated in the Orientation Phase assessments.
- Aftercare: At least 60 days of aftercare, including weekly face-to-face contact with case managers.

Parolees that satisfactorily complete the aftercare phase and are recommended for graduation by their case manager have successfully completed the program. Some participants may be unable to complete the aftercare phase, and will receive a certificate of completion if they have followed their case plans.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Case managers operate on a network model, building cooperative relationships between participants, their family members, service providers and other community members.

Program evaluation: There is no evaluation currently planned for the CBC program.

Community Re-Entry Partnerships (CRP)

CRP provides a transitional coordinator and services to work with parolees returning to San Diego County who have worked for the Prison Industry Authority or are served by SASCA. The individual attention provided by the transitional coordinators assist parolees in meeting the goals of their reentry plan.

Program Type: Vocational/Employment

Program Goals:

- Promote a stable and productive transition from prison to community
- Draw on existing community- and faith-based resources to deliver a comprehensive individualized reentry plan
- Provide assistance in meeting the points of the reentry plan.

Program Location: San Diego County

Program Capacity: 200 (maximum caseload of 50 for four transitional coordinators)

Commencement Date: October, 2005

Eligibility and Admissions: Inmates working for the Prison Industry Authority (PIA) and paroling to San Diego County within six to nine months are eligible to enter the program. CRP also serves parolees who are receiving SASCA funding for post-release substance abuse treatment and have completed at least 30 days of post-release treatment. Sex offenders required to register pursuant to PC 290 are not eligible for CRP. Participants are referred to CRP by their PIA factory supervisors or their SASCA recovery advocates.

Program Components:

- Pre-release in-person and telephone meetings between CRP participants and transitional coordinators (for PIA-referred participants only)
- Weekly meetings between transitional coordinators and CRP participants after release
- Job coaching, job interview role playing, resume development
- Transportation assistance
- GED and literacy tutoring
- Funding available for bus passes, work tools, interview and job-specific clothing, and other items that facilitate reentry and employment

Service Delivery Mode: Individual interaction between parolees and transitional coordinators, small group classroom sessions as needed

Intensity/Duration: The program consists primarily of the individual interaction between the parolee and the transitional coordinator, so CRP is not session-based. Meetings occur at least weekly between participants and their transitional coordinator. The program lasts six months after release, and pre-release planning begins up to a year prior to release.

Program progression and completion: Participants complete a six-month post-release "active" period, followed by six months of follow-up. Participants have successfully completed the program if they have stable employment and housing, are meeting or working toward the goals in their transitional plan, and are adhering to their parole conditions within the year after release.

Continuities with other programs and the community: CRP has referral relationships with both PIA and SASCA. It functions as a follow-up to PIA, and an enhancement of SASCA. CRP transitional coordinators build relationships with area employers and organizations that may be able to serve or benefit their clients, and advocate for program participants to them. CRP interacts with participant families and employers as appropriate.

Program evaluation: CRP has not been evaluated, and no evaluation is planned at this time.

Computer Literacy Learning Centers (CLLC)

CLLC provides a classroom with a number of computers, which parolees can use to improve their reading and math skills at their own pace through a computer-based curriculum. CLLC is a component program of the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP), and is administered statewide through the Adult Correctional Education Department of the Contra Costa County Office of Education's Student Programs and Services Division.

Program Type: Academic Education

Program Goals:

- Increase the functional literacy and employment skills of participating parolees by increasing their reading/math skills a minimum of two grade levels in forty hours of instruction.

Program Location: CLLC operates in 21 parole offices and Residential Multi-Service Centers statewide, with a 22nd anticipated to open in July of 2007.

Program Capacity: The total statewide CLLC capacity is 323, with the student capacity at individual sites ranging from 12 to 17.

Commencement Date: The first nine CLLC sites were established as part of the Preventing Parolee Failure Program (PPFP) in the FY 91/92 California Budget. PPFP was renamed the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP) by the passage of Assembly Bill 2321 in 1998.

Eligibility and Admissions: All parolees are eligible to utilize the CLLC's. There are no exclusion criteria. Parolees are referred by parole agents, and parolees with assessed reading and/or math skills below the sixth grade level are the preferred program participants.

Program Components:

- Computer-based math and reading curriculum
- Specialized curriculum for English as a Second Language (ESL) students
- Specialized curriculum for students completing the GED Prep program
- Development of a Community Transition Plan to enable the student to link short term and long term educational and employment goals with community services and programs, as well as identify and coordinate sources of support within the family and social circle

Service Delivery Mode: Self-paced individual study of a computer-based curriculum, teacher-provided individual assistance, small group lessons

Intensity/Duration: CLLC does not have set program sessions. Student work is self-paced. Each student creates a schedule with the CLLC teacher and their parole agent. Completion of a minimum of 40 hours of instruction is recommended, and there is no maximum number of hours that students can remain in the program, provided they can benefit from the program.

Program progression and completion: CLLC does not have phases or steps. Students are assessed by the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) when they begin the program, and after every 12 hours of instruction thereafter. They advance through different levels of the curriculum based on content memory, as demonstrated by the CASAS test. Once students achieve a CASAS score of 236, they begin GED preparation. Students who achieve an increase of two grade levels in assessed math and/or reading skills, or pass the GED exam, have successfully completed the program.

Continuities with other programs and the community: CLLC teachers establish a familiarity with local programs and services available to parolees and their families, and network with those programs and services to assist CLLC students to access them as indicated by their Community Transition Plans. Some CLLC's are located in Residential Multi-Service Centers.

Program evaluation: CLLC was evaluated as a component program of the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP) by a team led by Dr. Sheldon Zhang, of San Diego State University. The evaluation looked at all California parolees released between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2002, with the exception of "second strikers." Controlling for basic demographic and offense history differences between those parolees who did and did not participate in PPCP programs, the odds of a non-PPCP participant being re-incarcerated were 1.38 times higher than for those who enrolled in PPCP services. The odds of re-incarceration for parolees that met the treatment goal of one PPCP treatment program (the treatment goal for CLLC in the study was a two grade level improvement in reading and math skills) were about 41% of those for non-PPCP parolees. 14.1% of CLLC enrollees in the study met the CLLC treatment goal. 52.8% of non-PPCP parolees were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole, while 44.4% of all CLLC admissions were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole. However, of those parolees who met the CLLC treatment goal, 26.5% were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole.

The evaluators controlled for differences between PPCP participants who met and did not meet treatment goals, and non-participants in their discussion of the effectiveness of PPCP as a whole. They also did this analysis for each component program, finding a statistically significant association between participation in CLLC and a reduced probability of re-incarceration. The association between meeting the CLLC treatment goal and a reduced probability of re-incarceration was even greater.

See: _

- Zhang, S., Roberts, R., & Callanan, V. (2006). "Preventing Parolees From Returning to Prison Through Community-Based Reintegration," *Crime and Delinquency*, 52, 551-571.
- Zhang, S., Roberts, R., & Callanan, V. (2003). *An Evaluation of the California Preventing Parolee Crime Program*. CSUSM Foundation: San Marco, CA.

Day Reporting Center (DRC)

The Fresno Day Reporting Center (DRC), operated by Behavioral Interventions, Inc., is a non-residential multi-service program for parolees at risk of returning to CDCR custody. Participants must report regularly to the DRC, and participate in services linked to needs assessed and identified at the intake/orientation stage of the program.

Program Type: Community-Based Multi-Service

Program Goals:

- Lower return to custody rates for parolee clients 15% over 12 months
- Reduce crime rates 2%
- 60% of program clients employed or enrolled in schools that will ready them for employment (CDCR contract goal; BI Inc. goal is 100%)
- Reduce technical parole violations for clients by 20%
- Clients will conduct a minimum of 2,000 hours of aggregate community service
- Client homelessness reduced by 5%
- Working relationships with five local agencies in both Fresno and Stockton
- Client completion rate of 50%
- Reduce LSI-R scores for clients who complete the program

Program Location: Fresno

Program Capacity: 100

Commencement Date: July 2006

Eligibility and Admissions: Offenders are referred to the DRC by the CDCR. CDCR intends for the program to target parolees at an increased risk of violating that parole and/or returning to custody, including those who have already returned to custody as parole violators.

Program Components:

- Extensive offender risk and needs assessment, and regular drug and alcohol testing
- Cognitive Skill-Building groups targeting decision-making, confronting barriers to change, and developing pro-social values and relationships. All DRC programs use a cognitive-behavioral approach, but the Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Cognitive Skills and Coping Skills groups focus exclusively on cognitive skill-building. Clients are placed in two cognitive skills groups per week.
- Employment Readiness courses covering preparation of job applications and resumes, mock interviewing, networking and job hunting. After completing the course, clients working independently on a computer-based employment readiness modules through the Employment Lab
- Cognitive-behavioral substance abuse education and treatment, delivered with variable intensity according to client scores on the ASAM PPC-2R instrument:
 - ◆ Drug Education, group coursework based on workbooks, small groups and journaling, for clients with the lowest scores on the ASAM PPC-2R assessment
 - ◆ Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment (OSAT), group coursework based on workbooks, small groups and journaling, for clients with higher scores on the ASAM PPC-2R assessment than those placed in Drug Education. Clients remain in the OSAT group until they have no positive alcohol or drug tests, are working through their journaling requirements and have participated well in the group.

- ◆ Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP), similar to OSAT, but twice as intensive for participants in terms of program hours per week
- ◆ Aftercare, for clients who have completed OSAT or IOP
- ◆ Clients with sufficiently high ASAM PPC-2R are referred out of the program for inpatient treatment.
- Case Management/Life Skills, in weekly group sessions in which clients report on their progress on the Behavior Change Plans. The same case manager and client group meet four days a week for an hour-long life skills group.
- Anger management, domestic violence and parenting skills courses

Service Delivery Mode: Classroom work, group meetings, one-on-one meetings and self-study in a day reporting center environment

Intensity/Duration: Program groups generally meet in 90 minute sessions, and each client is required to attend 20 hours of programming per week. Cognitive skill-building groups meet weekly, with an additional weekly session for clients in the Coping Skills Group. The Drug Education group meets weekly for ten weeks, OSAT weekly until clients meet the completion criteria, IOP twice weekly until clients meet the completion criteria. The Case management/Life Skills group meets five days a week. Total time in the DRC program depends on client progress, but 5 months is typical.

Program progression and completion:

- Phase I: Clients report seven days per week. Phase I lasts no more than 30 days and focuses on program orientation, assessment and treatment planning. Phase I is complete when the client and the case manager develop an Individualized Behavior Change Plan, all assessments are completed, and the clients has been consistently reporting (85% attendance).
- Phase II: Clients report five days per week and attend a minimum of 20 hours of programming per week. All clients are required to attend Case Management/Life Skills and MRT Cognitive Skills programming. Clients may also attend substance abuse, mental health, educational, vocational/job training and other groups, as needs are indicated by the assessments conducted in Phase I. Clients must go at least 60 days without a positive drug or alcohol test, complete MRT step 8, complete certain group workbooks by reporting consistently (90% attendance), and be either employed or attending an accredited educational program to complete Phase II. Phase II lasts no more than 120 days.
- Phase III: Clients report three days a week, and are still subject to alcohol and drug testing. Clients in Phase III are working, finishing up their groups, and preparing for Aftercare. They must attend a Case Management group weekly, and attend groups on each of their three check-in days. Phase III is no more than 60 days.
- Aftercare: Client reassessments determine risk areas that still exist. Typical Aftercare needs include pro-social family and community support, continued alcohol and drug testing, relapse prevention activities, and education and employment assistance. Clients in Aftercare attend an Aftercare Case Management Group once per week. Clients participate in Aftercare for a minimum of six months.

Participants must have passed all drug and alcohol tests for nine months, complete MRT Step 16, and have gained approved and legal employment and stable housing complete the Aftercare Phase and exit the DRC program successfully.

Continuities with other programs and the community: There is a weekly Community Corrections Program session with a different representative from a community resource. The BI DRC programs also establish connections and referral relationships with community services. There is at least one event with client family members per month.

Program evaluation: As of March, 2007, the Fresno DRC program is so new that no outcome evaluation had been scheduled. Behavioral Interventions contracted for a researcher to work with the Illinois Department of Corrections Research and Information Systems Department to conduct an evaluation of the outcomes for the Southside Day Reporting Center operated by Behavioral Interventions, Inc. in Chicago. The Chicago Day Reporting Center operates on the same model as the Fresno DRC. The IDOC research team compared outcomes for 1,503 clients assigned to the Southside Day Reporting Center between April 1, 1998 and April 1, 2001, and a comparison sample of 871 individuals released to Chicago's West Side during the same period, with regular parole supervision and no day reporting services. Chicago's West Side and South Side are both communities "impacted by gangs, crime, violence, drug use and dealing, and family and community dissolution." The West Side parolee sample was drawn to include approximately 300 parolees release in each of the three years of the study, and to be similar in age, number of incarcerations, longest holding crime type, race and level of education to parolees assigned to the Southside DRC program.

The study compared recidivism outcomes for both groups, with recidivism defined as re-incarceration to prison as a result of a new crime conviction. Returns to custody for parole violations were not considered. By this definition of recidivism, 10% of DRC participants released within a year of the end of the study had recidivated, compared to 33% of the comparison parolees. 26% of DRC participants released within two years of the end of the study recidivated, compared to 45% of the comparison parolees. For those released within three years of the end of the study, 35% of DRC participants recidivated, compared to 52% of comparison group parolees.

See:

- Lasater, L. (2002). *Three-Year Outcomes for the Illinois Department of Corrections Parolee Reentry Program at Chicago Southside Day Reporting Center*. BI Incorporated: Boulder, Colorado.

Employment Development Department (EDD) Program

CDCR provides pre-employment services, job search preparation, job placement and job retention assistance to parolees through an interagency agreement with the Employment Development Department (EDD) to base EDD job specialists in parole offices.

Program Type: Vocational/Employment

Program Goals:

Assist adult parolees with obtaining gainful employment

Program Location: The EDD program is offered at parole offices statewide.

Program Capacity: 337 (30 job specialists)

Commencement Date: 1988

Eligibility and Admissions: The EDD program is open to all parolees, provided they are able to work. Parolees are referred to the EDD program by their parole agents. Participation is voluntary.

Program Components:

- Job search workshop
- Job referrals
- Bonding and Work Opportunity Tax Credit incentives for hiring

Service Delivery Mode: Workshop, one-on-one meetings

Intensity/Duration: The job search workshop is a minimum of three hours. After the workshop is complete, the EDD job specialists continue to meet with a parolee as long as he or she is searching for a job.

Program progression and completion: The EDD program does not have phases. Parolees who obtain employment and maintain it for 30 days have successfully completed the program.

Continuities with other programs and the community: EDD job specialists work with community organizations and employers to develop a job referral base.

Program evaluation: The EDD program has not been evaluated, and no evaluation is currently planned.

Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program (FOTEP)

FOTEP is a community-based residential program for female parolees, operated by three not-for-profit community treatment providers: Walden House, Phoenix House, and Mental Health Systems. FOTEP focuses on provision of substance abuse treatment in a therapeutic community setting, vocational/employment readiness, and family reunification, with dependent children residing with program participants.

Program Type: Family Reunification/Female Offender

Program Goals:

- FOTEP provides substance abuse treatment, case management, career development, family reunification and other services necessary to assist female offenders to overcome the barriers to successful reintegration into the community. Doing so should result in discharge from parole and reduction in overall recidivism for the female offender population.

Program Location: FOTEP programs operate in Fresno, Bakersfield, Sacramento, Stockton, San Francisco, Los Angeles County (three sites), San Bernardino County, and San Diego.

Program Capacity: Statewide FOTEP capacity is 409 beds. Individual site capacity ranges from 15 to 62 beds.

Commencement Date: 1999, in response to Senate Bill 491, Chapters 500 and 502, Statutes of 1998, Penal Code Section 3054

Eligibility and Admissions: Female parolees who have completed an in-custody Substance Abuse Program, including the Community Prisoner Mother Program (CPMP) or the Family Foundation Program (FFP). If there are unfilled FOTEP beds, parole may refer female parolees who have not participated in one of those institutional programs. Women who have a history of serious violence, arson, sexual offenses, willful child cruelty and child endangerment are generally not eligible; exceptions are possible on a case-by case basis. Participation is voluntary, except for some civil addicts. FOTEP does not target a specific offender risk level.

Program Components:

- Residential program, allowing dependent children to reside with their mothers
- Substance abuse treatment in a therapeutic community
- Eight week-vocational class, with follow-up supportive services from career developers as participants engage in a job search
- Case management from a Recovery Advocate, who carries a caseload of 18. Participants meet individually with their Recovery Advocate once a week at minimum.
- Specialized groups on issues such as victim impact, trauma, domestic violence and parenting

Service Delivery Mode: Therapeutic Community, process groups, workshops, formal curriculum, classroom sessions, individual case management, peer mentorship.

Intensity/Duration: FOTEP lasts 6-15 months, with the average in the 8-10 month range (depending on the program site). Participants receive 26-40 hours of program services per week.

Program progression and completion:

- Phase I: First 30-90 days. Includes orientation to the program, development of a treatment plan. Must complete 4 orientation workshops and pass a test to advance to Phase II.
- Phase II: Involvement in group and individual counseling, begin vocational training or GED coursework, begin transition plan and family reunification process, take on mentoring relationship with a "Little Sister." Must complete Senior Questions, vocational training and be employed to move to Phase III.
- Phase III: Residents expected to be strong role models and mentors for other participants and contribute leadership and active involvement in house operations. Must be working and saving 30% of income for transition from residence at FOTEP. In-depth transition planning.

Participants must complete all aspects of their treatment plan, secure employment, and establish structured savings to exit Phase III and complete the FOTEP program.

Continuities with other programs and the community: FOTEP recruits participants from in-prison treatment programs for female offenders, providing a community-based follow-up to their services. FOTEP involves the families of participants in a variety of program activities in pursuit of its family reunification goals. FOTEP has active alumni groups and referral relationships to community-based services, including SASCA-funded sober living facilities.

Program evaluation: FOTEP has been evaluated by the Integrated Substance Abuse Program (ISAP) at UCLA, under the direction of Dr. Christine Grella. The evaluation included an admission, retention and completion analysis of all FOTEP participants; return-to-custody analyses of FOTEP participants; and drug use, employment, and family status outcomes. Parolees who did not complete FOTEP treatment were twice as likely to return to custody as those who did complete treatment, and FOTEP participants had lower rates of drug and alcohol use, and higher rates of employment and living with children than a comparison group of female parolees eligible for FOTEP who did not participate.

See:

- Grella, C. (2005). *Female Offender Treatment and Employment Project (FOTEP): Summary of Evaluation Findings, 1999-2004*. UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs.

In-Custody Drug Treatment Program (ICDTP)

ICDTP is a three-phase drug treatment program for parolees who have committed a parole violation as a result of drug or alcohol dependency, or who need a period of confinement to get their substance abuse under control. ICDTP is a redesigned version of the discontinued Substance Abuse Treatment Control Unit (SATCU) program. ICDTP is administered statewide through the Adult Correctional Education Department of the Contra Costa County Office of Education's Student Programs and Services Division.

Program Type: Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Goals: The goal of the STAR curriculum, upon which the ICDTP treatment intervention is based, is to teach the substance-involved offender new ways of thinking, leading to changes in attitudes, values, beliefs and behaviors. ICDTP is intended to enhance public safety by intervening with parole violators who require substance abuse intervention.

Program Location: The in-custody component of ICDTP operates in Kern County, Tulare County, Del Norte County, Santa Clara County, San Francisco County, and Chula Vista City jail facilities. The residential aftercare and community-based treatment components are offered throughout the state. A location has not yet been established in Parole Region III (Los Angeles County.)

Program Capacity: 288 beds were active as of March, 2007, but 513 beds are funded.

Commencement Date: November, 2005

Eligibility and Admissions: ICDTP targets parole violators who have a nexus between substance abuse and criminal offending. Parole agents and unit supervisors recommend parolees for the ICDTP program. Participation is voluntary, but parolees who refuse will have their parole revoked and return to prison. Parolees with a prior conviction for a violent felony, required to register as a sex offender under PC 290, who have less than 120 days remaining on parole, or who reside in counties in which residential aftercare service are unavailable are ineligible. Some local ICDTP facilities may have additional eligibility restrictions.

Program Components:

- 60 day in-custody substance-abuse treatment program using a modified version of the STAR curriculum
- 30 days of residential aftercare
- Case management provided during the aftercare period
- Mandatory 60 day participation in community-based substance abuse program (such as AA, NA, alumni groups, etc.)

Service Delivery Mode: Facilitated classroom sessions involving group instruction, role playing, peer mentors, videos and independent study

Intensity/Duration: Program lasts 150 days (60 in-custody treatment, 30 residential aftercare, 60 community-based treatment.) Participants are in program sessions 30 hours per week during the in-custody portion of the program.

Program progression and completion:

- Phase I: Substance abuse treatment while participant is held in a jail facility. Parolee must complete 60 days of treatment to advance to Phase II.
- Phase II: Residential aftercare provided by a SASCA contractor. Parolee must complete 30 days of aftercare to advance to Phase III.
- Phase III: Mandatory participation in a community-based treatment program, approved and monitored by the parole agent of record.

Parolee must participate in 60 days of the Phase III program to successfully complete ICDTP.

Continuities with other programs and the community: ICDTP is structured as a sequence between an in-custody program, a SASCA-contracted residential aftercare provider, and community-based programs such as NA and AA. Participants complete Community Transition Plans during Phase I which identify community-based agencies that can assist them with their specific needs.

Program evaluation: A contract request has been submitted for a formal evaluation of ICDTP, to be conducted by San Diego State University researchers under the direction of Dr. Sheldon Zhang.

The STAR program, upon which ICDTP's curriculum is based, has been evaluated. See the Inventory entry for STAR for details.

Parolee Employment Program (PEP)

PEP is administered by community-based contractors, who provide employment services to parolees.

Program Type: Vocational/Employment

Program Goals:

- Enable parolees to be responsible, self-sufficient, tax-paying members of the community, through assisting them in gaining employment.

Program Location: PEP program operates in nine parole complexes: Fresno, Bakersfield, San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara, Los Angeles, Inglewood, Riverside and San Diego.

Program Capacity: 240

Commencement Date: March, 2004

Eligibility and Admissions: PEP targets parolees who are seeking employment. Parolees are referred to PEP by their agents of record. There are no exclusionary criteria.

Program Components:

- Job-seeking skills classroom instruction
- One-on-one employment counseling
- Mock job interviews
- Resume assistance
- Assistance with obtaining identification, acquiring work clothing after being hired

Service Delivery Mode: Classroom instruction, one-on-one counseling

Intensity/Duration: The Job Seeking skills class is a 12-hour course, delivered over two days. Participants then meet with a case manager for job leads and check in with that case manager as needed during their job search. Participants are in the PEP program for six months.

Program progression and completion: PEP begins with the Job-Seeking Skills class, followed by an active job search by participants. PEP does not have formal completion criteria.

Continuities with other programs and the community: PEP has referral relationships for food, clothing and shelter services with community programs such as church shelters.

Program evaluation: PEP has not been evaluated.

Parolee Service Centers (PSC)

Utilizing former Halfway-Back facilities, the PSCs provide non-sanctioned voluntary services to assist parolees in their community reintegration process. PSCs are community-based residential programs focusing on employment needs, substance abuse control, stress management, victim awareness, computer-assisted literacy education, life skills training, and job search and placement assistance.

Program Type: Community-Based Multi-Service

Program Goals:

- PSC seeks to provide comprehensive community reintegration service, including, but not limited to, independent living skills, social skills, employment development, substance abuse dependency education, and literacy training. These reintegration services allow the parolee to develop skills to break the criminal cycle and live a crime-free lifestyle.

Program Location: PSCs provide service statewide to 20 counties.

Program Capacity: 685

Commencement Date: 2004 (PSC's evolved from a work furlough program instituted in 1998.)

Eligibility and Admissions: PSC is available to most parolees, but sex offenders required to register pursuant to PC 290, validated prison gang members, parolees with arson convictions and interstate parolees are ineligible. Parolees who are having difficulty stabilizing under parole supervision can be referred to the PSC by their Agent of Record and parole supervisor.

Program Components:

- Residential program
- Employment development
- Case services staff who develop program plans, provide referrals and offer individual counseling and support
- Multiple groups (life skills, money management, parenting, anger/stress management)
- Security component encompassing contraband control, drug/alcohol testing, and resident supervision

Service Delivery Mode: Classroom work, groups, one-on-one meetings, self-study

Intensity/Duration: Program sessions may last from 1-6 hours. There are 17 program sessions per week. And the program lasts 3-12 months.

Program progression and completion: The PSC program does not have a formal behavior modification system with phases in place. There is an informal behavior modification program in which residents gain access to the community for free time and home passes based on responsibility level, ability to follow program guidelines, attendance at programs, and appropriate behavior. Residents must remain in the program for at least 90 days, remain clean and sober, be employed, saving money, attending groups and involved in family reunification in order to successfully complete the program.

CDCR RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PROGRAM INVENTORY

Continuities with other programs and the community: PSC facilities are networked in the community to access services to meet various participant needs. Participants are encouraged to bring family members into group sessions.

Program evaluation: Parolee Service Centers have not been evaluated, and no evaluation is currently planned.

Parolee Services Network (PSN)

PSN is a collaboration between the CDCR Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) and the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs. DADP works with county Alcohol and Drug Programs, which select local service providers to provide substance abuse treatment services through a competitive bid process. Counties that receive PSN funding must have a network of drug treatment service providers that cover a wide range of treatment modalities. PSN is a component of the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP).

Program Type: Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Goals:

- Reduce alcohol and drug abuse and related criminal activity among parolee participants, thereby reducing revocation rates

Program Location: PSN serves parolees in 17 counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Napa, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano and Sonoma.

Program Capacity: 620 beds statewide

Commencement Date: The network that became PSN was established in the late 1980's, and was named PSN in the early 1990's.

Eligibility and Admissions: Enrollment in PSN is usually through a referral from a parole agent, but parolees may initiate a request for substance abuse treatment services from PSN. Some parolees are ineligible for residential treatment through PSN: violent offenders, arsonists, and registered sex offenders (although these may be considered on a case-by-case basis.)

Program Components: Components of PSN will vary from county to county based upon the number of community substance abuse providers present.

- Detoxification (usually the "social model," rather than in-hospital medical detoxification)
- Residential drug treatment
- Sober Living Environments
- Outpatient services

Service Delivery Mode: Variable across providers

Intensity/Duration: Variable across providers, but PSN clients receive 180 days of treatment.

Program progression and completion: Variable across providers

Continuities with other programs and the community: Variable across providers, but PSN operates as a collaboration between CDCR DARS, DADP, county alcohol and drug programs, and community-based treatment providers.

Program evaluation: PSN was evaluated as a component program of the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP) by a team led by Dr. Sheldon Zhang of San Diego State University. The evaluation looked at all California parolees released between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2002, with the exception of "second strikers." Controlling for basic demographic and offense history differences between those parolees who did and did not participate in PPCP programs, the odds of a non-PPCP participant being re-incarcerated were 1.38 times higher than for those who enrolled in PPCP services. The odds of re-incarceration for parolees that met the treatment goal of one PPCP treatment program were about 41% of those for non-PPCP parolees. 55.3% of PSN clients who enrolled in a detoxification program met a treatment goal, as did 31.4% of PSN clients who enrolled in a residential treatment facility, 15.1% of PSN clients who enrolled in an outpatient treatment facility, and 33.6% who enrolled in a sober living program.

54.7% of non-PPCP parolees were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole, while 46.3% of all PSN admissions were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole. Of those parolees who met the treatment goal of one of the four types of PSN treatment modalities, 27.9% were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole.

The evaluators controlled for differences between PPCP participants who met and did not meet treatment goals, and non-participants in their discussion of the effectiveness of PPCP as a whole. They also did this analysis for each component program, finding a statistically significant association between participation in PSN and a reduced probability of re-incarceration. The association between meeting the PSN treatment goal and a reduced probability of re-incarceration was even greater.

See:

- Zhang, S., Roberts, R., & Callanan, V. (2006). "Preventing Parolees From Returning to Prison Through Community-Based Reintegration," *Crime and Delinquency*, 52, 551-571.
- Zhang, S., Roberts, R., & Callanan, V. (2003). *An Evaluation of the California Preventing Parolee Crime Program*. CSUSM Foundation: San Marco, CA.

Parolee Substance Abuse Program (PSAP)

PSAP is a drug treatment program based at the Transitional Treatment Facility in Folsom State Prison, for parolees who have committed a parole violation as a result of drug or alcohol dependency, or who need a period of confinement to get the substance abuse under control. PSAP is a redesigned version of the Enhanced Substance Abuse Treatment Control Unit (ESATCU) program, which had been discontinued. PSAP is administered through the Adult Correctional Education Department of the Contra Costa County Office of Education's Student Programs and Services Division.

Program Type: Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Goals: The goal of the STAR curriculum, upon which the PSAP treatment intervention is based, is to teach the substance-involved offender new ways of thinking, leading to changes in attitudes, values, beliefs and behaviors. PSAP is intended to enhance public safety by intervening with parole violators who require substance abuse intervention.

Program Location: Folsom State Prison, serving parolees from Sacramento, Yolo, Butte, San Joaquin, Alpine, Amador, Sutter, Yuba, and Stanislaus Counties

Program Capacity: 200 beds, serving male offenders only

Commencement Date: December, 2005

Eligibility and Admissions: PSAP targets parole violators who have a nexus between substance abuse and criminal offending. Parole agents and unit supervisors recommend parolees for the PSAP program. Participation is voluntary, but parolees who refuse will have their parole revoked and return to prison. Parolees with a prior conviction for a violent felony, required to register as a sex offender under PC 290, are validated gang members or associates, or have protective custody needs and/or parole from a Security Housing Unit (SHU) or were housed in a SHU within six months of their release are not eligible for PSAP.

Program Components:

- In-custody substance-abuse treatment program using a modified version of the STAR curriculum
- Teacher-facilitated independent study addressing identified risks to re-offend and student Community Transition Plans to address them
- Employability and life skills courses
- Weekly one-on-one meetings with independent study teachers
- Aftercare available on a voluntary basis

Service Delivery Mode: Group and classroom work, independent study with weekly one-on-one meetings

Intensity/Duration: Classes are six hours per day, five days a week. In addition to the classroom time, participants engage in 20 hours of Independent Study work per week. PSAP lasts up to 90 calendar days, encompassing 60 curricular days (days on which program sessions occur).

Program progression and completion:

- 60 days of a modified STAR curriculum
- 30 days of employability and life skills work
- Voluntary post-release sober living or outpatient aftercare with progress monitored by the Substance Abuse Services Coordinating Agency (SASCA)

Participants must complete the in-prison program phases and a Community Transition Plan in 90 days in order to successfully exit the program.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Participants with needs for educational enhancement may be referred to the Computer Literacy Learning Center (CLLC) or another adult education program upon discharge from PSAP. PSAP Independent Study Teachers are well versed in community programs available in the area and have information on those programs. Participants complete Community Transition Plans which identify community-based agencies that can assist them with their specific needs.

Program evaluation: A request has been submitted for a formal evaluation of PSAP, by San Diego State University researchers under the direction of Dr. Sheldon Zhang.

The STAR program, upon which PSAP's curriculum is based, has been evaluated. See the Inventory entry for STAR for details.

Residential Multi-Service Center (RMSC)

Residential Multi-Service Centers provide shelter, food, substance abuse treatment, counseling, job readiness training and educational service to homeless parolees. They are operated by community-based non-profits. The aim of the RMSC is to transition parolees to independent living without further criminal activity. RMSC is a component of the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP).

Program Type: Community-Based Multi-Service

Program Goals:

- Lower parolee recidivism
- Long-term abstinence from drugs and alcohol
- Healthier relationships leading to family reunification
- Employment preparedness leading to long term employment
- Long-term, independent living in a safe and positive environment

Program Location: There are 12 RMSC's in nine counties.

Program Capacity: 729

Commencement Date: February, 1993

Eligibility and Admissions: All male and female parolees are eligible except for sex offenders, violent and arson offenders. Participants are referred to the RMSC by CDCR personnel and selected from a waiting list. The program targets parolees who are homeless, indigent, or in an environment that increases their risk of re-offending.

Program Components:

- Group and individual counseling sessions
- 12-step in-house and off-site meetings
- GED school
- "Breaking Barriers" cognitive reality curriculum

Service Delivery Mode: Classroom work, one-on-one counseling, self-study

Intensity/Duration: Individual program sessions are between 60 and 90 minutes, and there are 42-49 program sessions per week. Participants are in the program for a minimum of six months, and a maximum of one year.

Program progression and completion: Residents who have been active and successful participants in groups and lectures and have demonstrated progress over their first six months in the program are allowed to make a formal request to remain in the program for an additional six months. If the request is approved, residents are allowed to find employment and must save 75% of their earnings in a trust account managed by the program. Treatment requirements (in terms of number of meetings) are scaled back to allow time for employment. The goal is for residents to discharge into safe, long-term housing and with stable employment. Residents successfully complete the program by demonstrating a desire and commitment to changing old behavior, actively participating in all aspects of treatment, conducting themselves in a non-threatening manner, successfully completing all random drug screens and abiding by program guidelines.

Continuities with other programs and the community: RMSC residents are required to attend outside AA/NA meetings, in an effort to link them with their communities. Visiting privileges are linked to program participation.

Program evaluation: RMSC was evaluated as a component program of the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP) by a team led by Dr. Sheldon Zhang of San Diego State University. The evaluation looked at all California parolees released between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2002, with the exception of "second strikers." Controlling for basic demographic and offense history differences between those parolees who did and did not participate in PPCP programs, the odds of a non-PPCP participant being re-incarcerated were 1.38 times higher than for those who enrolled in PPCP services. The odds of re-incarceration for parolees that met the treatment goal of one PPCP treatment program (the treatment goal for RMSC in the study was a 180-day stay, followed by a successful transition to independent living) were about 41% of those for non-PPCP parolees. 12.5% of RMSC enrollees in the study met the RMSC treatment goal. 52.8% of non-PPCP parolees were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole, while 42.5% of all STAR admissions were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole. However, of those parolees who met the RMSC treatment goal, 15.5% were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole, and of those who partially achieved the RMSC treatment goal, 39.1% were re-incarcerated.

The evaluators controlled for differences between PPCP participants who met and did not meet treatment goals, and non-participants in their discussion of the effectiveness of PPCP as a whole. They also did this analysis for each component program, finding a statistically significant association between participation in RMSC and a reduced probability of re-incarceration. The association between meeting the RMSC treatment goal and a reduced probability of re-incarceration was even greater. RMSC participation and treatment goal completion had a greater degree of association with a reduced probability of re-incarceration than any of the other PPCP programs.

See:

- Zhang, S., Roberts, R., & Callanan, V. (2006). "Preventing Parolees From Returning to Prison Through Community-Based Reintegration," *Crime and Delinquency*, 52, 551-571.
- Zhang, S., Roberts, R., & Callanan, V. (2003). *An Evaluation of the California Preventing Parolee Crime Program*. CSUSM Foundation: San Marco, CA.

Substance Abuse Service Coordinating Agency (SASCA)

SASCA is a parole program that works to place parolees who have completed an in-prison Substance Abuse Program in community-based aftercare by providing them with wrap-around case management services.

Program Type: Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Goals:

- Reduce recidivism by engaging parolees in alcohol or drug treatment aftercare services and providing wrap-around case management services.

Program Location: SASCA operates in most California counties.

Program Capacity: 2,000

Commencement Date: December, 1998

Eligibility and Admissions: Parolees who have completed an in-prison Substance Abuse Program or Drug Treatment Furlough are eligible to be served by SASCA. Serious and violent offenders are ineligible. Program participation is voluntary for parolees.

Program Components:

- Case management for participants in residential, out-patient and sober living arrangements
- Advocacy and referral services for participants seeking substance abuse treatment services
- Funding for parolee enrollment in aftercare

Service Delivery Mode: Individual case management

Intensity/Duration: SASCA services continue for 180 days.

Program progression and completion: SASCA clients have individualized treatment steps and phases. Participants complete the program when they have met the requirements of the community-based provider and their treatment goals.

Continuities with other programs and the community: SASCA interfaces with a wide variety of community-based aftercare and treatment providers.

Program evaluation: SASCA has not been the subject of an outcome evaluation, and no such evaluation is currently planned.

Substance Abuse Treatment and Recovery (STAR)

STAR is a classroom-based education program designed to teach parolees how to recognize, acknowledge, and prevent substance abuse problems. STAR is a component program of the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP) and is administered statewide through the Adult Correctional Education Department of the Contra Costa County Office of Education's Student Programs and Services Division.

Program Type: Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Goals:

- Resolve parolee substance abuse problems.
- Change antisocial parolee attitudes and behaviors by teaching participants to increase self-control and develop better problem-solving and conflict resolution skills.

Program Location: STAR courses are held in parole offices. The STAR program is present in parole offices in 19 counties, covering all four Parole Regions.

Program Capacity: There are 32 STAR sites statewide, with a total capacity of 568. The capacities of individual sites range from 15-20.

Commencement Date: The first four STAR sites were established as part of the Preventing Parolee Failure Program (PPFP) in the FY 91/92 California Budget. PPFP was renamed the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP) by the passage of Assembly Bill 2321 in 1998.

Eligibility and Admissions: All parolees are eligible for the STAR program. There are no exclusionary criteria. Parolees can enter the STAR program by self-referral, parole agent referral at original parole, parole agent referral as a sanction for parole violations (such as a positive drug test), or by Board of Parole Hearing remand.

Program Components:

- Classroom instruction, with a cognitive-behaviorally based substance abuse curriculum
- Teacher-monitored independent study, in which students work on individual Community Transition Plans

Service Delivery Mode: Classroom instruction

Intensity/Duration: STAR is a 4 week program, meeting for six hours a day, five days a week.

Program progression and completion: STAR is an open entry/open exit program. Students may enter or leave on any day. Students graduate from the program upon completion of 20 days of class and a Community Transition Plan.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Participants complete Community Transition Plans which identify community-based agencies that can assist them with their specific needs.

Program evaluation: STAR was evaluated as a component program of the Preventing Parolee Crime Program (PPCP) by a team led by Dr. Sheldon Zhang of San Diego State University. The evaluation looked at all California parolees released between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2002, with the exception of "second strikers." Controlling for basic demographic and offense history differences between those parolees who did and did not participate in PPCP programs, the odds of a non-PPCP participant being re-incarcerated were 1.38 times higher than for those who enrolled in PPCP services. The odds of re-incarceration for parolees that met the treatment goal of one PPCP treatment program (the treatment goal for STAR in the study was the completion of its 40-hour substance abuse and recovery education workshop) were about 41% of those for non-PPCP parolees. 41.7% of STAR enrollees in the study met the STAR treatment goal. 52.8% of non-PPCP parolees were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole, while 56.2% of all STAR admissions were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole. However, of those parolees who met the STAR treatment goal, 40.4% were re-incarcerated within 12 months of release to parole.

The evaluators controlled for differences between PPCP participants who met and did not meet treatment goals, and non-participants in their discussion of the effectiveness of PPCP as a whole. They also did this analysis for each component program, finding a statistically significant association between participation in STAR and an increased probability of re-incarceration for parolees who failed to meet STAR treatment goals. For participants who met the STAR treatment goal, there was an association between doing so and a reduced probability of re-incarceration.

See:

- Zhang, S., Roberts, R., & Callanan, V. (2006). "Preventing Parolees From Returning to Prison Through Community-Based Reintegration," *Crime and Delinquency*, 52, 551-571.
- Zhang, S., Roberts, R., & Callanan, V. (2003). *An Evaluation of the California Preventing Parolee Crime Program*. CSUSM Foundation: San Marco, CA.

Prison and Parole Programs

Employment Re-Entry Partnership (ERP)

The Employment Re-entry Partnership (ERP) program is a partnership between the Prison Industry Authority (PIA) and PRIDE Industries, a Sacramento-based employment company. The program has both pre and post-release elements to assist offenders with preparing for, obtaining, and remaining in stable employment.

Program Type: Vocational/Employment

Program Goals:

- Help ex-offenders make a successful transition into their communities with a focus on obtaining and maintaining employment
- Help ex-offenders deal with any barriers they may have to employment
- Reduce recidivism

Program Location: Sacramento County.

Program Capacity: 75

Commencement Date: April, 2006

Eligibility and Admissions: PIA participants who will parole to Sacramento County, with the exception of sex offenders, are eligible for the Employment Re-Entry Partnership Program. The PIA Regional Coordinator determines eligibility, and all eligible inmates are allowed to enter the program.

Program Components:

- Pre and post-release case management
- Employment workshops
- Job search assistance
- Employment retention services

Service Delivery Mode: One-on-one instruction, classroom work and self-study

Intensity/Duration: A 15-hour employment workshop over the course of a week while incarcerated, with case management and employment assistance for nine months prior to and twelve months following release

Program progression and completion: ERP has an in-prison phase, during which there are employment workshops and PRIDE staff begin case management meetings. After release, PRIDE commits to find participants employment within 30 days, and tracks their progress for a year. A participant has successfully completed the Employment Re-Entry Partnership program if they have accomplished their Individual Service Plan objectives, and have maintained employment or are in an educational or vocational program twelve months after release.

Continuities with other programs and the community: The Employment Re-Entry Partnership is a partnership between the PIA and PRIDE Industries. The PIA's Job Referral Program provides links between ERP participants and employers.

Program evaluation: ERP has not been evaluated, but an evaluation is planned.

Incarcerated Youthful Offenders (IYO)

IYO is a U.S. Department of Education-administered program run by CDCR Office of Correctional Education that provides postsecondary vocational education certification to CDCR inmates 25 years of age or younger.

Program Type: Vocational/Employment, Academic Education

Program Goals:

- Facilitate the transition from prison to work/community, utilizing job placement as the basis for assistance
- Increase the ability of young adult offenders to compete in the job and career market
- Maximize the use of incarceration idle time to enhance the opportunities for life changes

Program Location: IYO operates in twelve prisons, and the post-release services are available to participants returning to all California counties.

Program Capacity: The number of participants per site varies from 20 to 90, but the ideal number is 45 per site, for a total of 540 statewide.

Commencement Date: July, 1998

Eligibility and Admissions: CDCR adult inmates who are twenty-five years of age or younger, have less than five years of incarceration to serve and will parole prior to their 26th birthdays are eligible for the IYO program. Inmates must already have a GED or high school diploma to enter the program.

Program Components:

- Associate's degree programs via distance-learning
- Vocational certification programs
- Life Skills Certification Program, including college preparation, parenting skills, job readiness, job skills assessment, anger management, substance abuse, relapse prevention and health issues
- IYO Representatives provide case management services, including job counseling, referrals for housing, food, clothing, identification, transportation, and substance abuse treatment, and assistance with job placements, in cooperation with a community-based service agency

Service Delivery Mode: Primarily self-study, one-on-one instruction and counseling

Intensity/Duration: Program sessions last two hours and there are four program sessions per week. Participants may remain in the program from three months to five years.

Program progression and completion: IYO does not have formal completion criteria for the in-prison component of the program. Follow-up services continue for a year following release.

Continuities with other programs and the community: Post-release follow-up services and tracking of progress occur in conjunction with community-based service agencies. Courses are offered through community colleges, state universities, training centers and public and private substance abuse programs.

Program evaluation: IYO submits an Annual Evaluation Report to the United States Department of Education. The most recent Annual Evaluation Report provided was prepared by Gary Greene, Ph.D., a consultant hired by the CDC for this purpose. The Report covers the period from October 2003 to September 2004. Dr. Greene notes that the recidivism rate of IYO participants is 15.6%, while the recidivism rate for the overall CDCR population is 62%. However, he does not make any effort to account for differences between IYO participants and the overall CDCR population that might also explain this difference.

Senate Bill 618

SB 618 allows for local criminal justice agencies (judiciary, district attorney, public defender, local custodial agency, and chief probation officer) to develop a multi-agency plan to prepare and enhance successful community reentry for nonviolent felons. Three sites were authorized in the legislation. San Diego County is the first announced site. This entry describes the San Diego SB 618 program plan.

Program Type: Transition Preparation

Program Goals:

- Reduce recidivism through enhanced reentry services
- Expedite the assessment process by administering Reception Center assessments while the participant is still in local custody
- Ensure that participants receive appropriate services and access appropriate resources while incarcerated
- Develop and continually update a Life Plan for each participant, to guide their rehabilitation while incarcerated and their transition to the community upon release

Program Location: San Diego County, R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility and the California Institution for Women

Program Capacity: For the first two years, six participants will be admitted each week. After the second year, the goal is to expand participation in the program, to the extent funding is made available.

Commencement Date: February, 2007

Eligibility and Admissions: Nonviolent offenders sentenced to a prison term of less than six years from San Diego County are eligible for the program. Parole violators, offenders affiliated with a prison gang, and Prop 36-eligible offenders are excluded. Offenders are admitted to the program as the result of an agreement between the prosecutor, defense attorney and a settlement judge prior to disposition. Male inmates assigned a classification score of Level IV will not be eligible, as they cannot be placed at R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility.

Program Components:

- Comprehensive risk and needs assessment of offenders by county probation, prior to transfer to CDCR custody
- Development of a Life Plan to address risk and needs factors identified by the assessment
- Expedited assignment to in-prison treatment programs
- In-prison and post-release case management
- Transitional and aftercare services

Service Delivery Mode: Case management, coordination of prison and community programming with a variety of service delivery modes

Intensity/Duration: The program begins at the County Detention Center, with the assessment phase and continues through their full prison term, with twelve months of direct community services and six months of aftercare following parole. Intensity of program delivery will vary, depending on the prison and parole services indicated by the Life Plan.

Program progression and completion:

- Assessment phase, conducted by county probation at the local custodial facility
- In-prison case management begins with the transfer of the offender to CDCR custody. During this phase a Life Plan is developed for participating offenders, and they engage in programs intended to address their needs and risk factors
- Community case management phase begins six months prior to release, and continues once the participant is released to parole supervision. The Community Case Manager (CCM) meets with the participant at least weekly for the first month after release, bi-weekly for months 2-4 after release, and monthly for the remainder of the year following release

Continuities with other programs and the community: The SB 618 project is a collaboration between the CDCR and local criminal justice entities. The program establishes a Community Roundtable for each participant to facilitate living in the community without reoffending. Case managers work to ensure participation in prison and community programs according to each individual's Life Plan.

Program Evaluation: The SB 618 program in San Diego will be evaluated by San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG).

Transitional Case Management Program-HIV

TCMP-HIV provides continuity of care to parolees who suffer from HIV/AIDS, with services both in the institution and in the community subsequent to release.

Program Type: Health Care

Program Goals:

- Provide a comprehensive continuity of care to parolees who suffer from HIV/AIDS, starting with pre-release services and finishing with post-release services
- Transfer of the parolee from prison-based care to long-term community care and prevent parolees from attempting to return to prison solely to receive medical care for their illness

Program Location: 16 institutions and 33 counties in California

Program Capacity: There are nine TCMP-HIV contractors with a combined total of 200 inmates/parolees to serve each month.

Commencement Date: Pilot study project began in 1993

Eligibility and Admissions: Any CDCR inmate identified by institutional medical staff as having HIV/AIDS is eligible for program participation when they are 90 days from parole. The medical staff provides the names of all eligible inmates to the TCMP-HIV program. TCMP-HIV is a voluntary program; inmates are given the option to participate in their initial contact with the program.

Program Components:

- One-on-one meetings with TCMP-HIV contract staff 90, 60 and 30 days prior to release, and 30, 60 and 90 days after release.
- Review and follow-up on each client's Service Plan
- Scheduling of medical appointments after the client is released, and follow-up calls for each appointment
- Additional meetings as needed to address individual issues such as housing, employment or entitlement eligibility

Service Delivery Mode: One-on-one meetings

Intensity/Duration: Clients meet with TCMP contract staff for six 90-minute sessions over six months. There may be additional meetings according to client need and desire.

Program progression and completion:

- Intake and pre-release: The client's final 90 days in prison constitute the intake and pre-release period of the program. There is an intake/assessment meeting 90 days prior to release, and pre-release sessions 60 and 30 days prior to release, in which the TCMP contract staffer reviews and follows up on the client Service Plan, and determines whether client needs have changed.
- Post-release period: The client's first 90 days after release constitute the post-release portion of the program. The TCMP contract staffer calls to follow up on each scheduled medical appointment for the clients, and contact the client to monitor the progress of their transition from prison and determine whether additional referrals are necessary.

If the client remains in compliance with their conditions of parole, remains in contact with TCMP-HIV and attends all their scheduled appointment for the first 90 days after release, the client successfully completes the program.

Continuities with other programs and the community: TCMP-HIV is connected with monthly community support groups for both men and women. TCMP-HIV contractors work extensively with various community-based providers in the areas of housing, substance abuse treatment, employment assistance, and others.

Program evaluation: The TCMP-HIV program has not had an outside evaluation of effectiveness, but the Division of Adult Parole Operations is beginning to engage in some evaluation of program effectiveness.

Transitional Case Management Program-Mental Health Services Continuum (TCMP-MHSCP)

TCMP-MHSCP provides improved continuity of mental health care between in-prison and parole outpatient services.

Program Type: Mental Health

Program Goals:

- Reduce symptoms of mental illness among parolees by providing timely, cost-effective mental health services that optimize the level of individual parolee functioning in the community, thereby reducing recidivism and improving public safety

Program Location: TCMP-MHSCP serves inmates in all institutions and paroling statewide.

Program Capacity: Unknown

Commencement Date: October, 2000

Eligibility and Admissions: The MHSCP target population consists of offenders who received mental health treatment in CDCR institutions under the Mental Health Services Delivery System (MHSDS) prior to parole. Parolees who have been in a mental health crisis bed and those discharging from any Department of Mental Health facility are also eligible.

Program Components:

- Pre-release needs assessment of paroling mentally ill inmates, with information provided to the Parolee Outpatient Clinic (POC)
- Pre-release benefits eligibility and application assistance
- Expanded and enhanced post-release POC mental health treatment for mentally ill parolees, including coping skills, symptom management, medication management, anger management, stress management and depression treatment

Service Delivery Mode: One-on-one meetings for pre-release assessment, individual and group therapy in POC, with variable intensity depending on degree of parolee mental health needs

Intensity/Duration: TCMP-MHSCP activity begins 90 days prior to an inmate's release.

Program progression and completion:

- Institutional phase: Begins 90 days prior to release, with assessment of the paroling inmate
- Parole phase: Parolees must attend an initial meeting with a POC clinician within a week of release for an Initial Mental Health Evaluation. A course of treatment through POC will begin as necessary.

TCMP-MHSCP clients may complete the program after the Initial Mental Health Evaluation is conducted if the clinician believes no treatment is necessary, or by meeting all their treatment plan goals, or if the parolee's mental disorder is in remission and no further treatment is determined by the clinician to be required to keep it in remission.

Continuities with other programs and the community: TCMP-MHSCP work closely with local health care, mental health and other service organizations, and with CDCR substance abuse programs such as SASCA, PSN, FOTEP and STAR, and other parolee service programs such as the RMSC's, and CLLC.

Program evaluation: UCLA's Integrated Substance Abuse Program (ISAP) conducted a process and outcome evaluation of TCMP-MHSCP. For the outcome evaluation portion, the researchers focused on offenders released between July 1, 2001 and December 31, 2004. After controlling for differences in gender, age, race, parole region, offense category and mental health status, the researchers found that being assessed by the MHSCP program prior to release was associated with a 13% reduction in the odds of being returned to custody within 12 months of release. Inmates who were assessed were much more likely to attend a Parolee Outpatient Clinic appointment after release than those who were not assessed (63.8% versus 42.8%); and having at least one POC contact after release was associated with a 34% reduction in the likelihood of a return to custody within 12 months of release.

See:

- Farabee, D., Bennett, D., Garcia, D., Warda, U., Yang, J. (2006). *Final Report on the Mental Health Services Continuum Program of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation—Parole Division*. UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Program, Neuropsychiatric Institute, submitted to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Parole.



Appendix I: Program Locations

Program Location by Institution

	Academic Courses	BEP	Carpentry Pre-Appr.	CALM	ESEA	IEP
Facilities for Male Offenders						
Avenal	X	X		X		X
California Correctional Center	X	X				
California Correctional Institution	X	X			X	X
California Institution for Men	X	X				
California Medical Facility	X	X				
California Men's Colony	X	X			X	X
California Rehabilitation Center	X	X				
Calipatria	X	X				
Centinela	X	X			X	
Chuckawalla Valley	X	X			X	X
Corcoran	X	X				X
Correctional Training Facility	X	X			X	X
Deuel Vocational Institute		X				X
Folsom	X	X	X			X
High Desert	X	X				
Ironwood	X	X			X	
Kern Valley State Prison				X	X	
Los Angeles County	X	X				X
Mule Creek	X					X
North Kern	X	X				
Pelican Bay	X	X		X		X
Pleasant Valley	X	X			X	
Richard J. Donovan	X	X				X
Sacramento	X	X				X
Salinas Valley	X	X				X
San Quentin	X	X				X
Sierra Conservation Center	X	X			X	X
Solano	X	X				X
Sub. Abuse Treatment Facility	X			X		
Wasco	X	X				X
Facilities for Female Offenders						
California Institution for Women	X	X	X			X
California Rehabilitation Center	X					
Central CA Women's Facility	X	X		X	X	X
Valley State Prison for Women	X	X		X		X

Program Location by Institution (cont.)

	IYOP	OEC	PSAP	Re-Entry Ed.	STAND UP	SAP
Facilities for Male Offenders						
Avenal	X	X		X		X
California Correctional Center				X		
California Correctional Institution	X			X		X
California Institution for Men				X		X
California Medical Facility				X		
California Men's Colony	X			X		X
California Rehabilitation Center	X			X		X
Calipatria				X		
Centinela	X			X		
Chuckawalla Valley	X			X		X
Corcoran				X		X
Correctional Training Facility	X			X		X
Deuel Vocational Institute				X		
Folsom	X		X	X		
High Desert				X		
Ironwood	X			X		X
Kern Valley State Prison				X		
Los Angeles County				X		X
Mule Creek				X		
North Kern				X		
Pelican Bay				X		
Pleasant Valley	X			X		X
Richard J. Donovan		X		X		X
Sacramento				X		
Salinas Valley				X		
San Quentin				X	X	
Sierra Conservation Center				X		X
Solano	X	X		X		X
Sub. Abuse Treatment Facility				X		X
Wasco				X		
Facilities for Female Offenders						
California Institution for Women				X		X
California Rehabilitation Center	X			X		X
Central CA Women's Facility	X	X		X		X
Valley State Prison for Women	X	X		X		X

(cont.)

	SB 618	TCMP-HIV	TCMP-MHSCP	TTP	Vocational Ed.
Facilities for Male Offenders					
Avenal			X		X
California Correctional Center			X		X
California Correctional Institution		X	X		X
California Institution for Men		X	X		X
California Medical Facility		X	X		X
California Men's Colony		X	X		X
California Rehabilitation Center		X	X		X
Calipatria			X		X
Centinela			X		X
Chuckawalla Valley		X	X		X
Corcoran		X	X		X
Correctional Training Facility			X		X
Deuel Vocational Institute		X	X		
Folsom			X	X	X
High Desert			X		X
Ironwood			X		X
Kern Valley State Prison					X
Los Angeles County			X		X
Mule Creek			X		X
North Kern		X	X		
Pelican Bay			X		X
Pleasant Valley			X		X
Richard J. Donovan	X	X	X		
Sacramento			X		X
Salinas Valley			X		X
San Quentin		X	X		X
Sierra Conservation Center			X		X
Solano			X		X
Sub. Abuse Treatment Facility		X	X		X
Wasco		X	X		X
Facilities for Female Offenders					
California Institution for Women	X	X	X		X
California Rehabilitation Center			X		X
Central CA Women's Facility		X	X		X
Valley State Prison for Women		X	X		X

Program Location by County

County	CBC	CLLC	CPMP	CRP	DRC	DTF	EDD	ERP
Alameda		X	X				X	
Alpine								
Amador								
Butte								
Contra Costa								
Fresno		X			X	X		
Humboldt							X	
Imperial							X	
Kern		X	X			X		
Kings							X	
Lassen								
Los Angeles	X	X	X			X	X	
Madera							X	
Marin								
Mendocino							X	
Merced							X	
Monterey							X	
Napa								
Orange		X				X	X	
Placer							X	
Riverside		X					X	
Sacramento		X					X	X
San Bernardino		X					X	
San Diego		X		X		X	X	
San Francisco								
San Joaquin		X				X	X	
San Luis Obispo							X	
San Mateo							X	
Santa Barbara							X	
Santa Clara								
Santa Cruz							X	
Shasta							X	
Siskiyou								
Solano							X	
Sonoma							X	
Stanislaus		X					X	
Sutter								
Tehama							X	
Tulare		X					X	
Ventura							X	
Yolo		X					X	
Yuba							X	

(cont.)

County	FFP	FOTEP	ICDTP	PEP	PSAP	PSC	PSN	Re-Entry Ed. Liaison
Alameda			X	X		X	X	X
Alpine					X			
Amador					X			
Butte			X		X			
Contra Costa			X				X	
Fresno		X	X	X		X	X	X
Humboldt			X					
Imperial								
Kern		X	X	X		X	X	
Kings			X			X		
Lassen			X					
Los Angeles	X	X		X		X	X	
Madera			X			X		
Marin							X	
Mendocino			X					
Merced			X			X		
Monterey			X			X		
Napa							X	
Orange							X	
Placer			X					
Riverside				X			X	
Sacramento		X	X		X		X	X
San Bernardino		X					X	
San Diego	X	X		X		X	X	
San Francisco		X	X	X		X	X	
San Joaquin		X	X		X			
San Luis Obispo			X					
San Mateo			X			X	X	
Santa Barbara			X					
Santa Clara			X	X		X	X	
Santa Cruz			X			X		
Shasta			X			X		
Siskiyou			X			X		
Solano			X			X	X	
Sonoma			X			X	X	
Stanislaus			X		X	X		
Sutter					X			
Tehama			X			X		
Tulare			X			X		
Ventura			X					
Yolo			X		X			
Yuba			X		X			

Program Location by County (cont.)

County	RMSC	SASCA	SB 618	STAR
Alameda	X	X		X
Alpine				
Amador				
Butte		X		X
Contra Costa		X		X
Fresno	X	X		X
Humboldt		X		
Imperial				X
Kern	X	X		X
Kings		X		X
Lassen		X		
Los Angeles	X	X		X
Madera		X		
Marin				
Mendocino		X		
Merced		X		
Monterey		X		X
Napa				
Orange				X
Placer		X		
Riverside				X
Sacramento	X	X		X
San Bernardino				X
San Diego	X	X	X	X
San Francisco	X	X		X
San Joaquin	X	X		X
San Luis Obispo		X		
San Mateo		X		
Santa Barbara		X		
Santa Clara		X		
Santa Cruz		X		
Shasta		X		
Siskiyou		X		
Solano		X		X
Sonoma		X		
Stanislaus		X		
Sutter				
Tehama		X		
Tulare		X		
Ventura		X		
Yolo	X	X		X
Yuba		X		X

Appendix II: Survey for the CDCR Offender Risk Reduction Program Inventory and CPAP Assessment

Please submit your program manual, staff training curriculum materials and other program documentation, and address each of the following questions. If the program material you are submitting contains the answer to one of the questions, simply indicate where it can be found.

This survey is intended to gather basic program information on a variety of institutional and community/parole programs. As a result, there may be questions that are not relevant or appropriate to the type of program you operate. If a question is not relevant or appropriate to your program, please indicate "Not applicable."

Electronic copies of the survey and program materials should be returned to Jesse Jannetta, UC Irvine, at jjannett@uci.edu and to Tina Leonard, CDCR Office of Research, at tina.leonard@cdcr.ca.gov. Hard copy surveys and program material should be sent to:

Tina Leonard
Office of Research, CDCR
1515 S Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Questions about the survey can be directed to Jesse Jannetta, at jjannett@uci.edu, or 949-824-5324.

Thank you very much for completing this survey.

A. Program Characteristics

1. Program Name: _____

2. Program Director: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

3. Program Location: _____

4. When did the program begin operation? _____

5. Please list the program goals.

6. What is the treatment/service delivery approach employed by the program to meet the goals?

7. What research evidence supports the program's approach? Please provide documentation or citation.

8. What is the theory underlying the program approach?

B. Program Eligibility and Admissions

1. Which offenders are eligible for the program?

2. Which offenders are ineligible for the program?

3. How is program eligibility determined?

4. Does the program target offenders at a certain risk level (high, medium, low)?
Yes ___ No____
 - a. If so, how is that risk level assessed?

5. What criminogenic needs/deficits does the program seek to address?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antisocial thinking/attitudes | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance Abuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Weak problem-solving/decision-making skills | <input type="checkbox"/> Educational deficit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational/employment deficit | <input type="checkbox"/> History of abuse/neglect |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal association | <input type="checkbox"/> Weak socialization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aggression/anger management | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

6. How are offender needs assessed?

7. How does the program use needs assessment information?

8. What is the program capacity? _____

9. How are program participants selected from the pool of eligible offenders?

C. Program Structure

1. What activities and services constitute the program? (Group meetings, mentoring, individual counseling, classroom instruction, role playing, etc.)

2. How would you characterize the setting in which the program is delivered? (classroom, one on one, therapeutic community, self-study, etc.)

3. How long are program sessions? _____ hrs. (Estimate average and/or range if it varies.)

4. How many program sessions are there per week? _____ (Estimate average and/or range if it varies.)

5. How long does the program last? _____ mos. (Estimate average and/or range if it varies.)

CPAP ASSESSMENT OF CDCR RECIDIVISM-REDUCTION PROGRAMS

6. Are there different phases or steps in the program? If so, what must participants do to advance from one phase or step to the next?

7. What criteria, if any, must participants meet in order to successfully complete the program?

8. Does the program utilize cognitive behavioral or social learning methods?

Yes ___ No ___

b. If "Yes," please describe.

9. What methods do program staffers utilize to support and encourage offender motivation to change? (Behavior modeling, motivational interviewing, social learning, etc.)

10. How does the program respond to individual differences in offender learning style, level of motivation, level of maturity, cultural background, and other relevant differences in receptiveness?

11. What positive reinforcement and incentives does the program offer for participants?

12. What sanctions exist for program non-compliance?

13. What continuities exist between program activities and offender families, community support networks, or other programs?

D. Staff Qualifications/Selection/Training

1. How many staffers are dedicated to the program? _____
2. How are program staff trained? (Please attach training material.)
3. How many program staff members have undergraduate degrees? _____
 - a. Of those with undergraduate degrees, how many have degrees in a helping profession? (social services/social work, substance abuse treatment, etc.) _____
4. Does the program have a strategy for recruitment and retention of staff?

Yes ___ No___

 - a. If "Yes," please describe.
5. Was the current program director involved in the design of the program?

Yes ___ No___
6. How many years experience does the program director have working with offenders?

7. Does the director have a degree in social work or a related field? (if a related field, please indicate which)

Yes ___ No___

E. Measurement and Evaluation

1. What performance measurement data does the program collect?

CPAP ASSESSMENT OF CDCR RECIDIVISM-REDUCTION PROGRAMS

2. Does the program collect individual-level data on program participation?

Yes ___ No___

3. What are the program's outcome measures, and how are they tracked?

4. Is program data forwarded to and analyzed by a non-program entity?

Yes ___ No___

a. If so, who?

5. Has the program had an outside evaluation of program effectiveness?

Yes ___ No___

a. If "Yes," who conducted this evaluation? Where can it be obtained?

b. If "No," is such an evaluation planned?