



C-ROB



California Rehabilitation Oversight Board

**SEPTEMBER 15, 2012
BIANNUAL REPORT**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION OVERSIGHT BOARD MEMBERS

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PREFACE

Pursuant to Penal Code section 6141, the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB or the board) is mandated to regularly examine and report biannually to the Governor and the Legislature regarding rehabilitative programming provided to inmates and parolees by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR or the department).

C-ROB held its first meeting on June 19, 2007.

According to statute, C-ROB must submit reports on March 15 and September 15 to the Governor and the Legislature. These biannual reports must minimally include findings on:

- ✓ Effectiveness of treatment efforts
- ✓ Rehabilitation needs of offenders
- ✓ Gaps in rehabilitation services
- ✓ Levels of offender participation and success

As required by statute, this report uses the findings and recommendations published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs. In addition, this report reflects information that the department provided during public hearings as well as supplemental materials that it provided directly to C-ROB.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	1
Background	3
The Expert Panel Report.....	6
2011 Public Safety Realignment	8
The Future of California Corrections	9
A Blueprint to Save Billions of Dollars, End Federal Court Oversight, and Improve the Prison System	
The California Logic Model Implementation Progress	14
Assess High Risk	
Assess Needs	
Develop a Case Plan	
Deliver Programs	
Prep for Reentry/Reintegration	
Measure Progress and Follow Up	
Conclusion.....	32
<u>APPENDICES</u>	33

Appendix A: In-Prison Academic Education Goal	
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary	
Appendix B: In-Prison Career Technical Education Goal	
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary	
Appendix C: In-Prison Cognitive Behavioral Programs: Substance Abuse Treatment Goal	
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary	
Appendix D: In-Prison Criminal Thinking, Anger/Hostility and Family Relationships Goal	
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary	
Appendix E: Pre-Release Employment Programs (Transitional and ID Project) Goal	
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary	
Appendix F: Post Release Education Programs Goal	
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary	
Appendix G: Post Release Employment Programs Goal	
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary	
Appendix H: Post Release Substance Abuse Treatment Programs Goal	
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board's (C-ROB) eleventh biannual report, which examines the progress the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR or department) made in providing and implementing rehabilitative programming between January and July 2012.

On June 27, 2012, the department reported that it met the second benchmark to reduce prison overcrowding under Governor Brown's Realignment program. The department's reported inmate population of California's 33 prisons was 120,946, or 155 percent of design capacity.

Reducing overcrowding could enhance safety and security for staff, inmates and the public. It could also increase inmates' access to medical and mental health care, and give more space to provide rehabilitative programs to inmates.

As part of the FY 12/13 budget process, the Legislature passed, and the Governor approved, a plan (hereafter referred to as the *Future of California Corrections Blueprint* or *Blueprint*) submitted by the department to streamline their operations, which they believe will save billions of dollars, reduce the prison population and help to meet court ordered population reductions and healthcare standards. Of significant interest to the board is the portion of the plan to improve access to rehabilitative programs and create sufficient capacity for approximately 70 percent of the department's target population to receive rehabilitative programming consistent with their needs prior to release and/or within their first year of parole. In reaching this goal, the department will employ additional structured programs to address particular needs such as criminal thinking, anger management, and family relationships. The department will also establish reentry hubs to concentrate pre-release programs that prepare inmates about to return to their communities. Implementation will be phased in throughout FY 12/13 and FY 13/14.

To monitor implementation of the *Future of California Corrections Blueprint*, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed legislation mandating the Office of the Inspector General to periodically review delivery of the reforms identified in the *Blueprint*, including, but not limited to, whether the department has increased the percentage of inmates served in rehabilitative programs to 70 percent of the department's target population prior to their release.

Additionally, a dedicated offender rehabilitation budget was funded that, if not used to support inmate and parolee rehabilitation programs, must revert to the General Fund.

In July 2012, the department implemented a 24-month case management pilot program at the Central California Women's Facility (CCWF).

Other noteworthy accomplishments during FY 11/12 include:

Academic Education:

- Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) 6-year accreditations for 11 institutions.
- American Correctional Association (ACA) accreditation for three institutions
- Increase in both enrollment and utilization for academic education by more than 20 percent
- Increase of 36 percent in the number of students that exited programs with a gain or completion
- Average monthly enrollment in college courses of more than 3,000 inmates and completion of over 5,000 courses

Career Technical Education (CTE) (Vocational Programs):

- increase of program completion by 34 percent

Substance Abuse Treatment:

- Program enrollment over 95 percent, with program utilization over 80 percent, and 84 percent of inmates exiting the program with full program completion
- 19 inmates passing the offender mentor certification program

The board is pleased to note that the department continued to utilize contracted benefits workers within the institutions to apply for and secure federal and state benefit entitlements. The board reiterates the importance of the pre-release benefit application process in order to provide continuity of care for offenders released into the community.

BACKGROUND

C-ROB AND ASSEMBLY BILL 900

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board was established by Assembly Bill (AB) 900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007.¹ C-ROB is a multidisciplinary public board with members from various state and local entities. Pursuant to Penal Code section 6141, C-ROB is mandated to examine and report on March 15 and September 15 to the Governor and the Legislature on rehabilitative programming provided by the department to the inmates and parolees under its supervision. The biannual C-ROB reports must minimally include findings on the effectiveness of treatment efforts, the rehabilitations needs of offenders, gaps in rehabilitation services, and levels of offender participation and success. The board is also required to make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature with respect to modification, additions, and eliminations of rehabilitation and treatment programs by the department and, in doing its work, use the findings and recommendations published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs.

Assembly Bill 900 was enacted to address the serious problem of overcrowding in California's prisons and to improve rehabilitative outcomes among California's inmates and parolees. It gave the department the authority and funding to construct and renovate up to 40,000 state prison beds and funding for approximately 13,000 county jail beds. Assembly Bill 900 requires, however, that any new beds constructed must be associated with full rehabilitative programming.² Moreover, AB 900 provides funding in two phases: Phase I funding allowed for immediate bed expansion and requires the department to meet certain benchmarks, some of which are related to rehabilitative programming, before the department can obtain the second phase funding.³ Specifically, AB 109 (The 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act) removed the requirement that communities agree to site a state secure reentry facility in exchange for consideration for jail expansion funding authorized under Assembly Bill (AB) 900.

AB 900, as set forth in Penal Code section 7021, states that phase II of the construction funding (as outlined in section 15819.41 of the Government Code) may not be released until a three-member panel, composed of the State Auditor, the Inspector General, and an appointee of the Judicial Council of California, verifies that all 13 benchmarks, which are outlined in paragraphs 1 to 13 of Penal Code section 7021, have been met. Senate Bill 1022 (Chapter 42, Statutes of 2012) deleted various sections of the Penal Code related to the construction of reentry facilities and the 13 benchmarks and three-member panel associated with phase II of infill, reentry, and health care facilities.

There is an assumption by some that the board's mandate is to oversee the implementation of AB 900. However, this is not the case. The board is mandated to examine and report on rehabilitative programming and the implementation of an effective treatment model throughout the department, including programming provided to inmates and parolees, not just rehabilitation programming associated with the construction of new inmate beds.

¹ Assembly Bill 900 (Solorio), Chapter 7, Statutes 2007.

² Government Code section 15819.40 (AB 900) mandates that "any new beds constructed pursuant to this section shall be supported by rehabilitative programming for inmates, including, but not limited to, education, vocational programs, substance abuse treatment programs, employment programs, and pre-release planning."

³ Penal Code section 7021 (AB 900), paragraphs 1 to 13.

In performing its duties, C-ROB is required by statute to use the work of the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs.⁴ The department created the Expert Panel in response to authorization language placed in the Budget Act of 2006-07. The Legislature directed the department to contract with correctional program experts to assess California's adult prison and parole programs designed to reduce recidivism.

In addition, the department asked the Expert Panel to provide it with recommendations for improving the programming in California's prison and parole system. The Expert Panel published a report in June 2007, entitled, *A Roadmap for Effective Offender Programming in California* (Expert Panel Report). The department adopted the recommendations of the Expert Panel Report.

The Expert Panel Report stresses that the well-established means of program provision called "Evidence-Based Programming" is essential to the success of these suggested programs. Briefly, evidence-based programming assumes that programs are appropriate to the needs of the offender, that the programs are well conceived, administered and staffed, and that they are continuously evaluated for effectiveness. Not all substance abuse programs or work preparation programs are alike. Evidence-based programming allows agencies to select the most appropriate and potentially effective programs to meet the needs of offenders under their supervision.

The Expert Panel identified eight evidence-based principles and practices collectively called the California Logic Model. The California Logic Model shows what effective rehabilitation programming would look like if California implemented the Expert Panel's recommendations. The California Logic Model provides the framework for effective rehabilitation programming as an offender moves through the state correctional system.

The eight basic components of the California Logic Model include:

- **Assess high risk.** Target offenders who pose the highest risk to reoffend.
- **Assess needs.** Identify offender's criminogenic needs/dynamic risk factors.
- **Develop behavior management plans.** Utilize assessment results to develop an individualized case plan.
- **Deliver programs.** Deliver cognitive behavioral programs, offering varying levels of duration and intensity.
- **Measure progress.** Periodically evaluate progress, update treatment plans, measure treatment gains, and determine appropriateness for program completion.
- **Prep for reentry.** Develop a formal reentry plan prior to program completion to ensure a continuum of care.
- **Reintegrate.** Provide aftercare through collaboration with community providers.
- **Follow up.** Track offenders and collect outcome data.

⁴ Specifically, Penal Code section 6141 requires: "In performing its duties, the board shall use the work products developed for Corrections as a result of the provisions of the 2006 Budget Act, including Provision 18 of Item 5225-001-0001."

In 2008 the department developed a comprehensive Master Work Plan for Rehabilitative Programming that detailed an exhaustive list of steps necessary for fully implementing the California Logic Model throughout the correctional system. The third track of the work plan detailed how the department planned to roll out the California Logic Model statewide once it was implemented, tested, and re-tooled through a demonstration project at California State Prison, Solano. Then in fiscal year 2009-10—just as the department had transitioned from more than two years of intense planning to implementation of the Solano demonstration project—the Administration proposed and the Legislature approved a \$250 million budget cut to Adult Programs in response to an overall departmental budget reduction.

It is important to note that national research has produced evidence that for every \$1.00 invested in rehabilitative programming for offenders at least \$2.50 is saved in correctional costs. The Expert Panel produced the evidence that supported the cost effectiveness of rehabilitative programming; however, subsequent budget reductions have decreased rehabilitative programming opportunities for inmates and thereby potentially decreased cost avoidance from future years. In FY 12/13, the Legislature passed, and the Governor approved, a plan (the *Future of California Corrections Blueprint*) submitted by the department to improve access to rehabilitative programs and create sufficient capacity for approximately 70 percent of the department's target population to receive rehabilitative programming consistent with their needs prior to release and/or within their first year of parole (see next paragraph). Additionally, a dedicated offender rehabilitation budget was enacted that, if not used to support inmate and parolee rehabilitation programs, must revert to the General Fund.

Under the *Blueprint*, the department intends to increase the percentage of inmates served in rehabilitative programs to approximately 70 percent of the department's target population prior to their release. (Specific capacity figures for each criminogenic need are contained in the *Blueprint*.) In reaching this goal, the department will employ additional structured programs to address particular needs such as criminal thinking, anger management, and family relationships. The department will also establish reentry hubs to concentrate pre-release programs that prepare inmates about to return to their communities. Implementation will be phased in throughout FY 12/13 and FY 13/14.

PREPARING THIS REPORT AND DISCLAIMER

The scope of this report is based primarily on information received up through the board's meeting on July 11, 2012 and subsequent information received by the report writing committee in August 2012 from the department. This report includes data from January through June 2012.

Data received from the department has not been audited by the board. The board does not make any representation to the accuracy and materiality of the data received from the department. This report is not an audit and there is no representation that it was subject to government auditing standards.

THE EXPERT PANEL REPORT

As stated earlier, C-ROB, in doing its work, is required by statute to use the findings and recommendations published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs. The overarching recommendations of the Expert Panel were:

“Reduce overcrowding in [CDCR’s] prison facilities and parole offices.”

“Enact legislation to expand [CDCR’s] system of positive reinforcements for offenders who successfully complete their rehabilitation program requirements, comply with institutional rules in prison, and fulfill their parole obligations in the community.”

Both of these recommendations were partially addressed with the passage of Senate Bill (SB) X3 18, which became effective January 25, 2010. The Budget Act and accompanying trailer bills sought to meet the department’s \$1.2 billion budget reduction through a number of population reduction tactics:

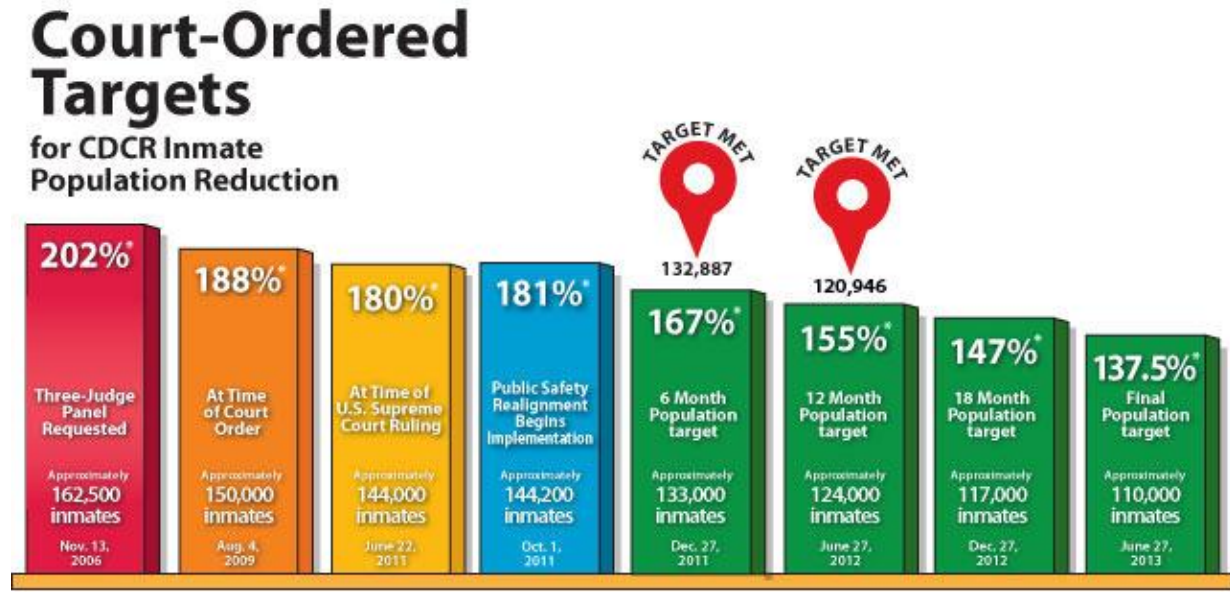
- Granting non-revocable parole to eligible inmates;
- Making credits start post-sentence and not at prison arrival;
- Granting up to six weeks of credit (“milestone credit”) for completing specific rehabilitative programs;
- Updating property crime thresholds;
- Developing community corrections programs;
- Soliciting requests for proposals for seven reentry court sites; and
- Codifying the Parole Violation Decision Making Instrument.

These provisions are expected to reduce the prison population and also reduce the number of parolees a parole agent must supervise. While the board has requested that CDCR provide detailed analysis of the impact of credit earning milestones, the staff necessary to conduct this analysis has been redirected to other priorities, primarily preparing for realignment. This issue will be revisited in future reports.

Three-Judge Court Decision on Overcrowding

On May 23, 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5-4 that the State must comply with an order handed down by a Three-Judge Court to reduce its prison population to 137.5 percent of design capacity within two years. In short, the U.S. Supreme Court held that prison medical and mental health care fall below the constitutional standard of care and the only way to meet constitutional requirements is for a massive reduction in the prison population.

The department sees realignment (detailed in the next chapter) as the cornerstone to solving the overcrowding problem and complying with the Three-Judge Court order. The department met the Three-Judge Court’s benchmark for reducing the state’s inmate population below 124,000 by the court’s benchmark date of June 27, 2012 (see department graphic below). The court’s next benchmark is a population of 117,000 (147 percent) by December 27, 2012, and in a recent court filing, CDCR stated that it anticipates that the in-state prison population will reach 145 percent by the end of March 2013.



***Percent of design capacity**

Design capacity is the number of inmates a prison can house based on one inmate per cell, single-level bunks in dormitories, and no beds in spaces not designed for housing. The current design capacity of CDCR’s 33 adult facilities is 79,858.

2011 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT

In April 2011, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and AB 117, known as the 2011 Realignment legislation (realignment) addressing public safety. All provisions of AB 109 and AB 117 are prospective and implementation of realignment began October 1, 2011. No inmates currently in state prison will be transferred to county jails or released early.

Under realignment, the state will continue to incarcerate offenders who commit serious, violent, or sexual crimes (or who has a prior offense in one of those categories) and counties will supervise, rehabilitate and manage lower-level offenders using a variety of tools. It is anticipated that realignment will reduce the prison population by tens of thousands of lower-level offenders over the next three years. Additionally, under realignment, courts can propose split sentences to mandate probation as part of a county lower-level offender's sentence.

Governor Brown also signed multiple trailer bills to ensure realignment secured proper funding before implementation could go into effect. Realignment is funded with a dedicated portion of state sales tax revenue and Vehicle License Fees (VLF) outlined in trailer bills AB 118 and SB 89. The latter provides revenue to counties for local public safety programs and the former establishes the Local Revenue Fund 2011 (Fund) for counties to receive the revenues and funding for the 2011 Public Safety Realignment.

Realignment allows counties to contract back with the State to send certain local offenders to state prison. Counties are also authorized to contract with public community correctional facilities.

Realignment also requires county-level supervision upon release from prison for current non-violent offenders, current non-serious offenders and sex offenders. Non-revocable parole will no longer be in effect upon completion of post-release community supervision. Offenders who will remain under state-level post-release supervision include Third Strikers, individuals with a current serious commitment offense, a current violent commitment offense, and those individuals deemed by the department as high risk sex offenders or mentally disordered offenders. The department must notify counties of who is being released on post-supervision release at least 30 days prior to release.

According to CDCR, in the first six months that realignment has been in effect, the state prison population dropped by approximately 22,000 inmates and 16,000 parolees and these population reductions will allow the department to significantly increase the percentage of offenders served by rehabilitation programs, while also allowing the department to address a much broader array of factors that put offenders most at risk of reoffending. (The department's plan to increase access and improve its rehabilitative programs is described in the next chapter.)

THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONS: A BLUEPRINT TO SAVE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, END FEDERAL COURT OVERSIGHT, AND IMPROVE THE PRISON SYSTEM

On June 27, 2012, the Governor approved CDCR's plan to cut billions in spending, comply with multiple federal court orders for inmate medical, mental health and dental care, and significantly improve the operation of California's prison system. The plan is entitled: *The Future of California Corrections: A Blueprint to Save Billions of Dollars, End Federal Court Oversight, and Improve the Prison System*. The key components of the **Blueprint** are as follows:

Improve the Inmate Classification System: Make adjustments to the thresholds between the security levels to enable the department to safely shift inmates to less costly housing where they can benefit from more access to rehabilitate programs. By 2015 the new regulations will be fully implemented and the department expects 9,500 male inmates will have moved from level IV to level III, and over 7,000 male inmates will have moved from level III to level II.

Return Out-of-State Inmates: Currently, there are more than 9,500 inmates in private prison facilities outside of California. The department proposes to bring these inmates back within four years as the prison population continues to drop, classification changes are made, and additional housing units are constructed at existing facilities.

Standardize Staffing Levels: Establishes new and uniform staffing standards for each institution as a result of downsizing from realignment implementation.

Comply with Court Imposed Health Care Requirements: The California Health Care Facility in Stockton and the conversion of the closed DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility, in conjunction with plans to increase medical clinical capacity at existing prisons, will satisfy court imposed requirements.

Satisfy the Supreme Court's Order to Reduce Prison Crowding: The additional measures proposed in this plan will allow the state to seek and obtain from the court a modification to raise the final benchmark to 145 percent of design capacity. Otherwise, alternatives such as continuing to house inmates out-of-state will have to be considered.

Improve Access to Rehabilitation: Improve access to rehabilitative programs and create sufficient capacity for approximately 70 percent of the department's target population to receive rehabilitative programming consistent with their needs prior to release and/or within their first year of parole. The department will establish reentry hubs at certain prisons to concentrate program resources and better prepare inmates as they get closer to being released. It will also designate enhanced programming yards, which will incentivize positive behavior. For parolees, the department will establish a continuum of community-based programs to serve, within their first year of release, approximately 70 percent of parolees who need substance-abuse treatment, employment services, or education related services.

The following is a detailed description of the plan for improving access to rehabilitation, taken directly from the *Blueprint*:

In-Prison Rehabilitative Programs

The department provides in-prison programming to adult offenders. Programs include academic and vocational education, and substance abuse treatment. These programs are being expanded to include cognitive-based behavioral programs, transitional services, and employment programs. All are aimed at reducing recidivism while keeping prisons and communities safe.

Research has shown that effective programming can reduce an offender's likelihood to reoffend. In 2007, a panel of experts made a series of recommendations to the department and the Legislature as to how the department should improve its rehabilitative outcomes. These evidence-based principles and practices were coined by the Expert Panel as the California Logic Model.

Unfortunately, beginning in fiscal year 2009-10, the department's rehabilitation programs budget began experiencing significant reductions. While the department has continued to make progress in certain areas, budget reductions and crowding have prevented the department from fully implementing the California Logic Model as originally intended. Fortunately, the population reductions resulting from realignment will allow the department to significantly increase the percentage of offenders served while also allowing the department to address a much broader array of factors that put offenders most at risk of reoffending.

Prior to realignment, the department was able to serve only a small percentage of its target population. Realignment has provided the opportunity to increase access and improve its rehabilitative programs, which will significantly lower California's recidivism rate.

Under this plan, the department intends to increase the percentage of inmates served in rehabilitative programs to 70 percent of the department's target population prior to their release. In reaching this goal, the department will employ additional structured programs to address particular needs such as criminal thinking, anger management, and family relationships. The department will also establish reentry hubs to concentrate pre-release programs that prepare inmates about to return to their communities. This cost-effective reentry option replaces an earlier strategy of building secure reentry facilities throughout the state at significant taxpayer expense.

Academic Education

The plan adds 158 academic teachers over a 2-year period. Academic programming will be offered throughout an inmate's incarceration and will focus on increasing an inmate's reading ability to at least a ninth-grade level. For inmates reading at ninth-grade level or higher, the focus will be on helping the inmate obtain a general education development certificate. Support for college programs will be offered through the voluntary education program. While education will be offered to all inmates, priority will be given to those with a criminogenic need for education.

Career Technical Education

The proposal adds 103 vocational instructors over a 2-year period. Because the goal of career technical education is to ensure that offenders leave prison with a marketable trade, the

vocational programs will target inmates with a criminogenic need for employment services who are closer to release. These programs will continue to be geared toward vocational programs that provide offenders with certification in a marketable trade that will pay former offenders a livable entry wage.

Substance Abuse Treatment

Substance abuse treatment programs will be located at reentry hubs. Programming will be focused on inmates with a criminogenic need for substance abuse treatment with 6 to 12 months left to serve. Offenders who receive substance abuse treatment in prison followed by aftercare services upon release to parole recidivate at approximately 30 percent, which is markedly lower than the 65.3 percent recidivism rate for those who received no substance abuse services.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

Until now, the department has not had sufficient resources to deliver programs addressing criminogenic needs such as anger management, criminal thinking, or family relationships, which were part of the California Logic Model. Under this plan, the department will add cognitive-behavioral therapy programs to address these needs. These programs will be administered by contract providers with oversight from the department in reentry hubs at designated institutions.

Pre-Employment Transition

One of the greatest barriers to successful reintegration into society is the ability to find employment. Until now the department has only been able to pilot its pre-employment transitions program at a few institutions. Under this plan, the department will expand this program to all of the reentry hubs. These services will include job readiness skills, as well as linkage to one-stop career centers.

Reentry Hubs

As indicated above, the department will establish reentry hubs at designated prisons. Reentry hubs will provide relevant services to inmates who are within four years of release and who demonstrate a willingness to maintain appropriate behavior to take advantage of such programming. Reentry hubs will provide the following array of programs:

- Career technical education programs focusing on inmates with 13 to 48 months left to serve. Reentry hubs will typically have 10 or more programs, depending on available space and population size.
- Cognitive-behavioral therapy programs, including criminal thinking, anger management, and family relationship issues, that address inmates' needs as identified through the COMPAS assessment tool. These programs will be a priority for inmates serving their last year of incarceration.
- Substance abuse treatment programs for inmates with 6 to 12 months left to serve who have a substance abuse treatment need as identified through the COMPAS tool.
- Employment training that will include job readiness skills prior to release, as well as linkage to one-stop career centers and other social service agencies in the offender's county of residence. These services will be primarily available during the last six months of prison time.

- Identification cards for eligible paroling offenders at the 12 reentry hubs, beginning in FY 13/14.
- Academic programs for general and isolated populations and the volunteer education program.
- A variety of volunteer and self-help programs.

Reentry hub locations will be selected based upon a number of criteria, including the demographics of the institution's projected population after realignment with four years or less left to serve, the availability of adequate programming space, and their demonstrated ability to effectively utilize rehabilitative programs.

Designated Enhanced-Programming Yards

In addition to reentry hubs, the department will designate certain facilities as enhanced-programming units in order to support and create incentives for inmates who, based on their own behaviors and choices, are ready to take full advantage of programming opportunities. Program options in these institutions will be primarily academic and career technical education programs, volunteer, and self-help programs.

Other Program Opportunities

The Prison Industry Authority offers programming at 22 institutions. In addition, the department's Inmate Ward Labor program trains and utilizes inmates to facilitate cost-effective construction of the department's state-owned facilities. There are also support services roles for inmates at all institutions, as well as an array of volunteer and self-help programs already in effect and slated for expansion. Programs such as these provide hundreds of inmate work opportunities year round and the potential for learning trade skills for meaningful employment upon release.

New Program Models

The department is developing programs to serve populations not typically included in existing program models. Specifically, the following models are proposed:

Long-term Offender Models

The department proposes developing reentry model programming designed for long-term offenders. Beginning in fiscal year 2013-14, the department will pilot this approach at four institutions projected to have a substantial population of long-term offenders. At these institutions, the department will implement a cognitive-based program that will include substance abuse treatment specifically structured for long-term offenders who will not be released in the near future. Additionally, the Offender Mentor Certification Program will continue to provide an opportunity for long-term inmates to complete a certification program in alcohol and other drug counseling. Inmates are recruited from various institutions and transferred to the host institution (currently California State Prison, Solano, and the former Valley State Prison for Women) for training. Once certified as interns by the California Association of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselors, the inmate-mentors are transferred back to their original institution and are paid to co-facilitate substance abuse treatment.

Sex Offender Treatment

The department also proposes developing services for incarcerated sex offenders, a very difficult subpopulation to program safely in prisons. The department intends to evaluate national best practices to develop a pilot and to implement the model at one institution beginning in fiscal year 2013-14. Treatment will follow evidence-based practices, using individualized treatment plans that focus on issues such as strength and skill building, emotional regulation, and developing appropriate relationships. The specific institution will be selected once the model is developed and the target population is identified.

Gang Prevention

The department's gang prevention program contains a programming component that will require support. The model under development includes anger management, substance abuse prevention, parenting skills, restorative justice, and in-cell education opportunities. As with other programs, the offender's individual criminogenic needs will be considered in assessing their program needs and compliance with the expectations of the program.

Case Management

Case Management will be a critical component of successfully implementing the proposals described above. For programs to be effective, inmates must be placed in the right program at the right time. Case management will help staff determine the type, frequency, and timing of programming an inmate should receive to most effectively reduce their likelihood of reoffending. The department is piloting its case planning model, beginning at a female institution this year. The department will continue to expand this process statewide as a better understanding is gained regarding resources needed for full implementation.

Ensure Program Accountability

The department has developed reporting tools and performance metrics to assist management in making decisions regarding resource allocations for programming. These metrics were used to develop the operational plan for rehabilitative programming to address a number of inmate characteristics, including risk, need, and time left to serve. All of these performance metrics will continue as access to programs increases.

Program outcomes will be closely monitored to determine the effectiveness of the reentry hubs and the enhanced programming yards in comparison with the results prior to realignment. Key performance indicators include program enrollment, attendance, and completion, as well as regression, which the department currently only has available for substance abuse programs but anticipates eventually being available for education and other programs in future reports. Key performance indicators are reviewed monthly by executive staff and results are shared with wardens and institutional program staff. Quarterly meetings are conducted with institution staff to discuss performance in all of these areas. Significant improvement, especially in enrollment rates, has been made as a result of these reviews.

CALIFORNIA LOGIC MODEL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

This section of the report describes the progress the department made during the reporting period in implementing the California Logic Model.

Assess High Risk

The department continued to use the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) tool to assess an inmate's risk to reoffend. Data provided by the department indicates that as of July 2012, 96.0 percent of inmates and 96.5 percent of parolees have CSRA scores.

Assess Needs

Having adopted the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) as the needs assessment tool to determine offender rehabilitation treatment programming needs, the department continues to make good progress in having inmates and parolees complete the COMPAS assessment tool. As of July 2012:

- 150,009 Core COMPAS assessments have been completed for incoming inmates—a 24 percent increase in number since December 2011 (150,009 - 121,329 = 28,680/121,329)
- 37,274 inmates have a Core COMPAS (28 percent of 134,500)
- 45,048 parolees have a Reentry COMPAS (53 percent of 84,744)

Since March 2011, the department began conducting Core COMPAS as part of the inmate's annual review process at general population (GP) institutions. As of July 2012, the total number of Core COMPAS assessments completed for GP inmates is 11,493. This is a continued increase from the 7,819 GP inmates who completed a Core COMPAS assessment as of December 2011, indicating that the department has made good progress in this area, averaging over 600 assessments per month.

Using June 30, 2012 statistical data from CDCR (see detailed charts below), COMPAS assessments across all institutions, including the out-of-state facilities indicates that:

- 60.8 percent of inmates have a medium-to-high need in the academic/vocational domain (compared to 56.4 percent in October 2011), and
- 67.5 percent of inmates have a medium-to-high need in the substance abuse domain (compared to 58.5 percent in October 2011)

Summary Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic/Vocational ³		Educational Problems ³		Substance Abuse ³		Anger ³		Employment Problems ³		Criminal Thinking ³		Family Criminality ³		Sex Offending ⁴	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Institution's Total	135,909	130,802	72,964	39.2%	60.8%	41.9%	58.1%	32.5%	67.5%	45.4%	54.6%	74.6%	25.4%	55.8%	44.2%	67.5%	32.5%	*	*

¹ The Institution Population is 135,909 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on July 5, 2012 as of June 30, 2012. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 1,432. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 620, Legal Processing Unit (LPU) 100, LPU Under 18 year olds (LPU18) 55, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LPUPF) 1, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 50, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 21, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 3, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 4, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 31, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 5, Rio Consummes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 0, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 11, Sacramento Central Office Unit (SACCO) 531, for a total of 1,432. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 137,341 as of June 30, 2012.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of August 6, 2012 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ Criminogenic needs were extracted from 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset July 18, 2012 with assessments completed as of June 30, 2012.

⁴ Programming for institution's population not available at this time.

Location	Total Parole Population ¹	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) ²		Academic/Vocational ³		Educational Problems ³		Substance Abuse ³		Anger ³		Employment Problems ³		Criminal Thinking ³		Family Criminality ³		Low Family Support ³		Sex Offending ⁴	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Parole Region's Total	82,115	79,650	60,050	37.8%	62.2%	40.0%	60.0%	42.3%	57.7%	49.6%	50.4%	69.2%	30.8%	52.8%	47.2%	65.9%	34.1%	30.7%	69.3%	*	*

¹ The Parole Population is 82,115 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on July 5, 2012, as of June 30, 2012.

² The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of August 6, 2012 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

³ Needs assessment was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset as of July 18, 2012 with assessments completed as of June 30, 2012.

⁴ Programming for parole's population not available at this time.

Once rehabilitative programming functions at full operational capacity and reaches a maintenance phase with stable service delivery, over a two-to-three year period, the board would expect to see reductions in the percentage of inmates with medium/high needs when they are reassessed before they parole. The board will continue to look for improvement in long-term longitudinal COMPAS data on offenders in assessing the impact of rehabilitative programs on the recidivism of parolees.

Develop Behavior Management Plan

Case planning affects how the department prioritizes program enrollment for inmates, many with multiple needs. While the department is still developing the revised case management process, it is managing cases by assessing inmates' needs at reception centers and using a new assignment process with priority placements (risk, need, time left to serve), Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE) scores, and the inmates' classification levels to make program placements through its standard classification process (wherein inmates' individual case factors are reviewed and assessed by a classification committee, who in turn decide on program and housing placements). Meanwhile, the department has been increasing the use of COMPAS assessments as part of the inmate program assignment process.

In July 2012, the department implemented a 24-month case management pilot program at the Central California Women's Facility, contracting with California Corporate College⁵ to assist in correctional staff training to include:

- Motivational interviewing
- Principles of case management
- COMPAS case plan technical training
- COMPAS and the classification process

The pilot was designed to initially include 500 offenders (250 participants at CCWF and 250 control group participants at the California Institution for Women). Criteria for placement in the pilot include:

- Any CSRA score
- General Population
- 12 to 48 months left to serve
- Lifers with 12-48 months to a parole suitability hearing
- No active or potential United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement hold
- No Enhanced Out Patient (EOP) mental health designation

Under the pilot, a case plan is developed using an automated template, which generates goals based on the participants' moderate to high needs. Participants are placed on waiting lists based on their identified needs, time to serve, and program availability. The case plan is then monitored and continually updated based on progress, completions (and/or failures), and the case plan is reviewed during the participants scheduled annual review, and subsequently updated with information such as: program advancement and/or completion, disciplinary and behavior problems, receptiveness and compatibility issues, and other identified factors. The case plan is to be used by the classification committee when making program placement decisions. An evaluation study will be conducted at the pilot program's conclusion.

As more inmates are assigned to county supervision and programs, it is critical that the state's interest in parole success and recidivism rate reduction be adequately coordinated and funded to maximize the desired outcomes. There needs to be carefully drawn plans providing for county/state cooperation in offender assessment, and program planning, development, content and evaluation, as well as a coordinated plan for post-incarceration supervision (parole).

Unfortunately, the department continues to report that due to staffing reductions as a result of realignment, the department will not complete Pre-Release Reentry COMPAS assessments on inmates released to county supervision. However, the department will provide to the counties any Core COMPAS assessments conducted on an offender. In addition, the department is working with the counties to provide additional information related to an offender's background, history, and needs to assist counties with their supervision of the offender.

⁵ As reported in the March 2012 Biannual Report, California Corporate College is an Economic and Workforce Development program within the California Community College system that provides various types of workforce training programs.

Deliver Programs

Prior to the FY 09/10 budget reductions, the department had developed the comprehensive 2008 Master Work Plan for Rehabilitative Programming (which detailed an exhaustive list of steps necessary for fully implementing the California Logic Model throughout the correctional system) and was working toward implementing the Expert Panel's recommendations. As a result of the FY 09/10 budget reductions, the department developed what ultimately became the *Future of California Corrections Blueprint*, which has now become the department's framework for implementing the Expert Panel's recommendations and the California Logic Model.

TARGET POPULATIONS FOR PROGRAMMING

In assigning inmates to rehabilitation programs, inmate priority placement within each program has historically been done as follows:

- For academic education programs, assignment is based on credit earning status, CSRA score and an inmate's earliest possible release date (EPRD). Inmates with A1 status, moderate to high CSRA scores and 12-24 months left to serve are given priority. The TABE scores will determine specific program assignment. Lifers are prioritized within 24 months of a parole suitability hearing.
- For vocational programs, assignment is based on credit earning status, CSRA score and EPRD. Inmates with A1 status, moderate to high CSRA scores and 12-24 months left to serve are given priority. TABE scores and work history will determine specific program assignment. Lifers are prioritized within 24 months of a parole suitability hearing.
- For substance abuse treatment programs, a need is based on COMPAS assessment scores and inmates are given priority based on risk and time left to serve. Lifers are prioritized within 7 to 24 months of a parole suitability hearing.

Inmates who do not meet the target criteria are lowest on the priority lists and depending on enrollment may be assigned to programming. Priority placement criteria is not exclusionary and does allow for Lifers to be prioritized and participate in programming as long as they meet the criteria.

Realignment impacts the department's inmate population and therefore, the target population for inmate programs. Realignment makes local jurisdictions responsible for some portion of non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offender programming. Those offenders are a significant portion of the priority population for rehabilitative programming. As reported in the March 2012 Biannual Report, CDCR data from October 2011 indicates that approximately 54 percent of the non-serious, non-violent inmates have a high risk to recidivate, and their sentences are likely to be within the timeframe to receive priority placement. Conversely, 50 percent of serious and/or violent inmates have a low risk to recidivate, much longer prison sentences, and therefore, do not always fall into the highest priority for placement. With this in mind, the department reports that it will be reevaluating their priority placement criteria. The board will follow-up on this work in future reports.

According to its *Future of California Corrections Blueprint*, the department intends to increase the percentage of inmates served in rehabilitative programs to approximately 70 percent of the department's target population prior to their release, as identified in the *Blueprint*. In reaching this goal, the department used COMPAS needs data to determine its target populations and developed methodologies to support the corresponding resources.

CAPACITY FOR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMMING

As the rehabilitation budget has declined over the past few years, so too has the annual program capacity.⁶ However, the department reports that it will be expanding its program capacity in FY 13/14 (see chart below).

<i>Adult Rehabilitative Programs</i>	<i>Pre-2010 Capacity</i>	<i>Aug 2010 Capacity</i>	<i>Feb 2011 Capacity</i>	<i>Dec 2011 Capacity</i>	<i>FY 13/14 Capacity</i>
Academic Education	47,900	38,768	36,904	32,388	43,248
Vocational Education (CTE)	9,300	4,800	4,914	4,914	7,553
In-Prison Substance Abuse	12,200	8,500	8,186	3,544	3,264 ⁷
Post-Release Substance Abuse	8,200	4,900	4,689	4,689	5,172

As part of its *Blueprint*, the department will add the following programs, beginning in Fiscal Year 13/14.

<i>Adult Rehabilitative Programs</i>	<i>FY 13/14 Capacity</i>
In-Prison Employment Programs	2,736
In-Prison Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	8,208
Criminal Thinking	3,264
Anger/Hostility	3,264
Family Relationships	1,680
Post-Release Employment	5,915
Post-Release Education	6,219

⁶ The capacity is the maximum number of inmates who can be served in each program area in a year.

⁷ This number does not include the 88 treatment slots designated for EOP inmates with dual needs.

STAFFING

As of mid-July 2012, the department has 471 academic and testing teacher positions and 177 teacher positions used in career technical education. There were 78 vacant academic teacher positions (67 vacant positions in previous report) and 27 vacant career technical education teacher positions (20 vacant positions in previous report). The following chart shows the extent of the department's teacher vacancies:

Teacher Distribution for OCE by Institution As of July 17, 2012

INST	ACADEMIC EDUCATION							CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION					
	GP		IP		VEP		TESTING	Authorized Academic Teachers for GP, IP, VEP, and Testing	Vacant Academic Teacher Positions*	Total Budgeted Capacity for GP, IP, and VEP	Authorized Career Technical Education Programs	Vacant CTE Teacher Positions*	Total Budgeted Capacity for Career Technical Education Programs
Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff							
ASP	15	810	-	-	3	360	2	20	-	1,170	14	3	378
CAL	8	432	1	84	4	480	2	15	5	996	4	-	108
CCC	8	432	1	84	5	600	2	16	6	1,116	6	-	162
CCI	9	486	-	-	6	720	2	17	-	1,206	9	3	243
CCWF	6	324	-	-	2	240	2	10	2	564	6	2	162
CENT	10	540	-	-	4	480	2	16	2	1,020	9	-	243
CIM	3	162	-	-	7	840	2	12	1	1,002	3	-	81
CIW	6	324	-	-	3	360	1	10	-	684	3	-	81
CMF	5	270	-	-	3	360	1	9	3	630	2	-	54
CMC	13	702	-	-	5	600	2	20	2	1,302	8	4	216
CORC	10	540	3	252	4	480	2	19	3	1,272	5	2	135
CRC	10	540	-	-	4	480	2	16	2	1,020	9	-	243
CTF	14	756	-	-	6	720	2	22	8	1,476	4	2	108
CVSP	8	432	-	-	3	360	2	13	4	792	8	-	216
DVI	4	216	-	-	4	480	3	11	2	696	1	1	27
FSP	10	540	-	-	6	720	2	18	3	1,260	8	1	216
HDSP	7	378	1	84	2	240	2	12	2	702	2	2	54
ISP	8	432	-	-	6	720	2	16	1	1,152	9	1	243
KVSP	12	648	-	-	4	480	2	18	1	1,128	5	-	135
LAC	6	324	-	-	5	600	2	13	2	924	2	-	54
MCSP	6	324	-	-	4	480	2	12	1	804	6	1	162
NKSP	2	108	-	-	4	480	4	10	2	588	2	2	54
PBSP	-	-	3	252	5	600	1	9	4	852	1	-	27
PVSP	12	648	-	-	2	240	2	16	1	888	10	1	270
RJD	3	162	2	168	9	1,080	2	16	5	1,410	3	1	81
SAC	6	324	-	-	3	360	1	10	2	684	3	-	81
SATF	15	810	-	-	6	720	2	23	3	1,530	13	-	351
SCC	9	486	-	-	3	360	2	14	2	846	6	1	162
SOL	9	486	-	-	3	360	2	14	1	846	8	-	216
SQ	4	216	-	-	4	480	3	11	1	696	2	-	54
SVSP	6	324	-	-	5	600	2	13	5	924	-	-	-
VSPW	7	378	-	-	3	360	2	12	-	738	5	-	135
WSP	-	-	-	-	4	480	4	8	2	480	1	-	27
TOTALS	251	13,554	11	924	141	16,920	68	471	78	31,398	177	27	4,779

* Vacancies as of 7/17/2012

GRAND TOTAL PY's	648
GRAND TOTAL BUDGETED CAPACITY	36,177

The *Future of California Corrections Blueprint* adds 158 academic teachers and 103 vocational instructors over a 2-year period. Implementation and distribution of these positions is detailed below⁸:

Institution	Academic Education			Career Technical Education				Re-Entry Hub			Other Models
	Current Academic Teachers (No Test)	1st Quarter FY 12/13	1st Quarter FY 13/14	Current CTE Teachers	2nd Quarter FY 12/13	3rd Quarter FY 12/13	1st Quarter FY 13/14	SAP	Cognitive-Behavior	Employment	Lifer
ASP	18	7	5	14		1	3	Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14
CAL	13	3	3	4	2						
CCC	14		2	6	1	1	3				
CCI	15	5	0	9	1	1	2	Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	
CCWF	8	4	3	6		3	1	Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14
CEN	14	3	2	9							
CHCF		3*	0				1				
CIM	10	5	6	3	2	3	4	Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	
CIW	9	0	0	3	1	1	1	Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	
CMC	18	5	4	8			4	Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	
CMF	8	1	2	2			2				
COR	17	0	2	5			1				
CRC	14			9				Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	
CTF	20	6	4	4	2	1	5	Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14
CVSP	11	3	2	8			2	Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	
DM	8	0	0	1	1	1					
FSP	16	0	0	8		2	2				
FWF		1*	1				1	FY 2013/14	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	
HDSP	10	2	1	2	1		1				
ISP	14	3	0	9							
KVSP	16	2	2	5							
LAC	11	2	3	2	2	2	2				
MCSP	10	2	3	6							
NKSP	6	0	0	2							
PBSP	8	0	0	1	1						
PVSP	14	5	3	10							
RJD	14	0	0	3	1	2	2				
SAC	9	1	1	3							
SATF	21	5	4	13	1	1	2	Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	
SCC	12	2	2	6		2	3				
SOL	12	8	5	8	1			Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14
SQ	8	6	4	2	2	1	5				
SVSP	11	0	0	0	1						
VSP	10	4	6	5	1	1	9	Existing	FY 2013/14	FY 2012/13	
WSP	4	0	0	1	1		1				
TOTALS	403	88	70	177	22	23	57	13	13	13	4

⁸ These dates and numbers are subject to change.

ACADEMIC PROGRAMMING

Overview

In July 2011, the department replaced its five academic delivery models with three academic “structures.” These structures are 1) General Population (GP), 2) Isolated Population (IP) [now referred to as “Alternative Programming (AP)], and 3) Voluntary Education Program (VEP) (the March 2012 Biannual Report contained a detailed description of the components of the new academic structures).

The inmate to teacher ratios for the academic structures are as follows:

Academic Education Structures: July 2011

Structure	Educational Program	Total Inmates per Teacher
GP	ABE through GED/HS	54
IP or AP	High Security (programming is determined by institution custodial requirements and individual student need)	84-108
VEP	Literacy, ABE I, II and III, GED, supports college enrollment	120-180

Academic Education Program Capacity, Enrollment, and Utilization

Prior to 2010 the annual academic education program capacity was approximately 47,900. Capacity is the number of inmates who can be served when all teacher positions are filled. After the program adjustments were made in Spring 2010, the new academic education program capacity was 38,768, and in February 2011, because of additional model changes, the annual capacity was revised to 36,904. In July 2011 the models were eliminated and replaced with structures, and the new capacity was reported as 32,388. The department has reaffirmed repeatedly that it is committed to maximizing the number of offenders who have access to programs. However, as the department has revised the service delivery model in response to feedback from many stakeholders, it has had to decrease capacity.

The table below displays the combined percentage of all three academic structures; GP, AP, and VEP of the academic education enrollment percent of capacity by month and the academic education program utilization percent for the same time period. Utilization is the percentage of available program hours an inmate spends in programming. As the chart indicates, the department is making positive strides in increasing its utilization.

Month	Capacity	Enrollment %	Utilization %
July 2010	38,768	48.6	64.8
October 2010	38,768	59.6	69.2
January 2011	38,926	63.1	64.7
March 2011	36,904	68.7	69.4
July 2011	32,430	65.2	60.4
September 2011	32,430	72.8	59.8
November 2011	32,430	70.7	55.4
January 2012	32,388	78.1	59.9
March 2012	31,530	79.7	68.8
May 2012	31,140	80.1	74.1

Note: June 2011 was a transition month in academic programming structures and therefore not presented.
Source: CDCR – unaudited data

Academic Achievements and Program Completions

<i>Academic Achievements and Program Completions</i>	<i>Six-Month Period Jan 1 - June 30, 2012</i>	<i>Six-Month Period July 1 - Dec 31, 2011</i>	<i>One-Year Period June 1, 2010 - May 31, 2011</i>
CASAS Benchmarks	14,235	14,218	25,000 (approximately)
TABE Achievements	3,105	4,180	9,700 (approximately)
GED Sub-Tests Passed	9,027	10,029	17,329
GED Completions	1,738	2,039	3,761
High School Diplomas	21	71	34
College Course Completions	2,492	Not Previously Reported	Not Previously Reported
AA Degrees Earned	75	Not Previously Reported	Not Previously Reported
BA Degrees Earned	3	Not Previously Reported	Not Previously Reported
MA Degrees Earned	1	Not Previously Reported	Not Previously Reported

Source: CDCR – unaudited data

CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION (VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMING)

The term Career Technical Education (CTE) appears to now be used interchangeably with the term vocational education or vocational programming. As reported in previous board reports, the department eliminated many of its long standing vocational training programs in response to the budget cut in fiscal year 2009/10. Vocational programs that were retained meet three criteria: they are industry certified, market driven, and can be completed within 12 months. Market driven is defined as over 2,000 entry level jobs annually and provides a livable wage (which is currently about \$15 per hour).

The 15 vocational course offerings listed below meet for 6.5 hours, five days a week, for 180 instructional days, and each course can accommodate 27 students.

<i>Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-VII)</i>
CTE – VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS
Auto Body
Auto Mechanics
Building Maintenance
Carpentry
Electronics (C-Tech)
Electrical Construction (Work)
Machine Shop (Practical)
Manicuring
Masonry
Office Services & Related Technologies
Plumbing
Refrigeration (HVAC)
Sheet Metal Work
Small Engine Repair
Welding
TOTAL

Prior to the budget cuts in fiscal year 2009/10, the vocational education program capacity was 9,300. The current capacity is 4,914 inmates with 177 teacher positions, of which 27 are vacant (15 percent vacancy rate). This is an increase from the 11 percent vacancy rate reported in the board's previous report (which was an improvement over the 30 percent vacancy rate from the report prior to that).

<i>Vocational Achievements and Program Completions</i>	<i>Six-Month Period Jan 1 – June 30, 2012</i>	<i>Six-Month Period July 1 - Dec 31, 2011</i>	<i>One-Year Period June 1, 2010 - May 31, 2011</i>
CTE Individual Component Completions	3,828	Not Previously Reported	Not Previously Reported
CTE Program Completions	908	Not Previously Reported	Not Previously Reported
CTE Industry Certifications (without component or program completion)	1,875	Not Previously Reported	Not Previously Reported

The tables below display the monthly vocational education enrollment and utilization percentages based on capacity, and each prison's allocation of CTE programs, vacant CTE teaching positions, and budgeted inmate program capacity. Utilization is the percentage of available program hours an inmate spends in programming.

Month	Capacity	Enrollment %	Utilization %
July 2010	4,800	79.9	58.3
October 2010	4,800	87.1	60.7
January 2011	4,914	79.9	51.1
March 2011	4,914	76.0	58.3
June 2011	4,914	78.2	61.6
September 2011	4,914	80.2	60.1
November 2011	4,914	74.7	54.4
January 2012	4,914	73.3	62.4
March 2012	4,752*	75.7	66.5
May 2012	4,779*	78.2	72.7

*In March 2012, CDCR began moving some CTE programs between facilities. This temporarily impacted capacity.

Like academic education programming, CTE program utilization is affected by teacher absences (CDCR does not have substitute teachers, and if a teacher is absent, class is cancelled); inmate illness, medical appointments, and other excused absences; custody reasons like fog and lockdowns; and unexcused absences. In the event of lockdowns, CTE classes must be cancelled completely because unlike some academic education programming, inmates cannot participate in programming outside the classroom spaces devoted to CTE. As with academic educational programming, CDCR expressed its commitment to improving CTE program utilization and the board will continue to follow utilization closely. In planning for the future, the department has recognized that its CTE programs need to include basic education skills. The department has worked toward this combination by creating a CTE committee consisting of CTE instructors at CDCR institutions to develop and establish criteria for CTE programs.

CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION			
INST	Authorized Career Technical Education	Vacant CTE Teacher Positions*	Total Budgeted Capacity for Career Technical Education
ASP	14	3	378
CAL	4	0	108
CCC	6	0	162
CCI	9	3	243
CCWF	6	2	162
CENT	9	0	243
CIM	3	0	81
CIW	3	0	81
CMF	2	0	54
CMC	8	4	216
CORC	5	2	135
CRC	9	0	243
CTF	4	2	108
CVSP	8	0	216
DVI	1	1	27
FSP	8	1	216
HDSP	2	2	54
ISP	9	1	243
KVSP	5	0	135
LAC	2	0	54
MCSP	6	1	162
NKSP	2	2	54
PBSP	1	0	27
PVSP	10	1	270
RJD	3	1	81
SAC	3	0	81
SATF	13	0	351
SCC	6	1	162
SOL	8	0	216
SQ	2	0	54
SVSP	0	0	0
VSPW	5	0	135
WSP	1	0	27
TOTALS	177	27	4779

* Vacancies as of 7/17/2012

When additional resources become available, there will be guidelines to expand programming in keeping with industry changes. The board will follow up on the department's progress on establishing and developing this criteria and how well it addresses the issue of including basic educational skills in its vocational programs.

The **Blueprint** adds 103 vocational instructors over a 2-year period. Because the CTE goal is to ensure that offenders leave prison with a marketable trade, the vocational programs will target inmates with a criminogenic need for employment services who are closer to release. These programs will continue to be geared toward vocational programs that provide offenders with certification in a marketable trade that will pay former offenders a livable entry wage.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMMING

The department has also made further changes to its substance abuse treatment (SAT) model, including increasing the length of the program from 90-days to five months, as recommended by its Substance Abuse Treatment Policy Advisory Committee. The board was informed that inmate SAT participants had a better chance of success if the program was of a longer duration. However, the increase in the program length decreases the number of participants per slot per year from four to just over two, which reduces annual capacity. These two changes resulted in a drop in annual capacity from 8,300 to 3,544. The board will closely monitor the program's effectiveness in 2012.

Changes to the programming contracts (as a result of the FY 11/12 reduction) took effect in July 2011. The new five-month in-prison model is available at nine male and three female institutions. The new substance abuse treatment program model also serves 4,689 parolees in community-based aftercare.

The table below displays the substance abuse program enrollment percent of capacity for various months, which shows a static enrollment between July 2010 and November 2011, and the substance abuse program utilization percent for the same time period. Utilization is the percentage of available program hours an inmate spends in programming.

Month	Capacity	Enrollment %	Utilization %
July 2010	8,500	93.7	86.2
October 2010	8,500	94.4	84.8
January 2011	2,350	93.5	77.5
March 2011	2,350	96.0	85.7
June 2011	2,350*	42.7	88.4
September 2011	1,528	97.6	87.5
November 2011	1,528	97.3	82.2
January 2012	1,528	98.8	87.8
March 2012	1,440**	98.5	85.7
May 2012	1,440	97.1	90.8

Source: CDCR – unaudited data

*CDCR began reducing enrollment in May-June 2011 to prepare for reduced capacity (as a result of the FY 11/12 \$101 million budget reduction).

**As of March 2012, an 88 slot EOP program is no longer included in this capacity count.

In Prison Substance Abuse Treatment Completion/Achievement Rates	Oct 2010	Jan 2011	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Aug 2011	Oct 2011	Dec 2011	Jan 2012	Mar 2012
Total Exits	371	468	553	588	243	74	514	278	113
Total Completions	332	407	487	553	198	40	478	242	75
Exits all other reasons	39	61	66	35	45	34	36	36	38
% of Completions	89.5	87.0	88.1	94.0	81.5	54.1	93.0	87.1	66.4

Community Aftercare Substance Abuse Treatment Completion/ Achievement Rates	Oct 2010	Jan 2011	Mar 2011	Jun 2011	Aug 2011	Oct 2011	Jan 2012	Mar 2012
Total Exits	1,250	976	1,307	1,305	884	991	856	703
Total Completions	724	491	635	754	405	402	390	262
Exits all other reasons	526	485	672	551	479	589	466	441
% of Completions	57.9	50.3	48.6	57.8	45.8	40.6	45.6	37.3

Source: CDCR –data

Prep for Reentry/Reintegration

The *Future of California Corrections Blueprint* states that department will establish reentry hubs at certain prisons to concentrate program resources and better prepare inmates as they get closer to being released. It will also designate enhanced programming yards, which will incentivize positive behavior. For parolees, the department will build a continuum of community-based programs to serve, within their first year of release, approximately 70 percent of parolees who need substance-abuse treatment, employment services, or education.

The reentry hubs will be established at designated prisons to help inmates transition to the community the last 48 months of incarceration. The comprehensive reentry type model will focus on:

- Career technical education (13-48 months)
- Substance abuse treatment (6-12 months)
- Cognitive-behavior therapy programs (3-12 months)
- California ID Project (one-day pull-out program) (9-12 months)
- Employment transition programs (2-6 months)
- Academic education programs (on-going until release)

California New Start

Transition Program (In-Prison)

This classroom based, employment training program is offered to inmates within 60-120 days of parole. The 70-hour curriculum is taught by employment specialists from the local workforce investment boards and is presented in three and a half hour sessions, five days a week for four weeks. There are morning and afternoon sessions to allow flexibility for inmates with job assignments or who are programming to participate. The focus is on effective job search methods, assistance with resumes and applications, interviewing techniques, financial literacy, and other life skills training. Paroling inmates who complete the program receive appointments at local one-stop career centers for employment services and job referrals.

Transition Program (Community-Based)

The department managed this community based, program in partnership with the Employment Development Department (EDD) and the California Workforce Investment Board (CWIB). The program provides enhanced services to parolees at the local CWIB “one-stop career centers” that provide employment services to all Californians, including parolees. Services include job skill seminars, job referral and placement services, and job retention follow-up services.

This partnership has concluded and nearly 1,100 parolees were placed in jobs with an average hourly wage of \$10.23. As stated above, this program was initially funded with federal funds, which have since been eliminated; therefore, in lieu of this program, the department plans to enhance the pre-employment services available at its Parole Day Reporting Centers, beginning in FY 13/14.

California Identification Project

In partnership with the Prison Industry Authority and the Department of Motor Vehicles, the department administered a 12-month pilot project at nine institutions to issue identification cards to inmates who were within 120-180 days of parole. The goal of the project was to deliver 10,000 cards to paroling inmates in the pilot project year before expanding it to other institutions (depending on funding availability). At the conclusion of the pilot, data showed that 13,615 inmates met the eligibility requirements, 10,148 participated in the project; and 6,999 inmates received their California driver's license or identification card when they paroled. The 12-month pilot project has concluded and the department plans to implement the project in all 12 reentry hubs in FY 13/14.

Secure Community Reentry Facility

According to CDCR's *Future of California Corrections Blueprint*, the department no longer intends to pursue the strategy of building secure reentry facilities. Instead, the department will employ additional structured programs to address particular needs such as criminal thinking, anger management, and family relationships and will establish reentry hubs to concentrate pre-release programs that prepare inmates about to return to their communities.

Pre-Parole Process Benefits Program

In collaboration with the United States Social Security Administration (SSA), the California Department of Health Care Services, and the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA); the department entered into formal agreements for a pre-release benefits application and eligibility determination process for potentially eligible inmates.

CDCR's Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) manages the Transitional Case Management Program (TCMP), which utilizes contracted benefits workers within the institutions to apply for and secure federal and state benefit entitlements prior to an inmate's return to the community. Benefits applied for include: SSA benefits, State sponsored Medi-Cal, and VA benefits. Inmate participation is voluntary with the exception of inmates that are incompetent or physically unable to authorize or refuse, for whom a doctor must certify.

The target population includes inmates who are within 120 days of release (to parole or county supervision) who are medically, mentally, or developmentally disabled. The inmates are seen on a prioritized basis, as described below:

1. Inmates requiring long-term medical care and inpatient mental health care.
2. Inmates in need of board and care/assisted living, in-home health care, and hospice.
3. Inmates diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.
4. Inmates with a chronic illness (i.e., need for dialysis, continuous oxygen, chemotherapy, and/or radiation treatment).
5. Inmates designated at the EOP level of mental health need.
6. Inmates who are developmentally disabled and/or have other qualifying disabilities as specified in the SSA guidelines.
7. Inmates who are designated at the Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) level of mental health need.
8. Inmates who are 65 years of age or older.
9. Inmates who will reside with and be the sole guardian of minors upon release (Medi-Cal eligibility presumption).

Outcomes/Statewide Totals				
January through June 30, 2012				
Total Inmates Approached: 3725				
Total Inmates Refused Services: 437				
Total CID Services (Accept): 285 (Refuse): 55				
Benefit	Submitted	Pending	Approved	Denied
SSA/SSI	2261	1964	598	670
Medi-Cal	704	790	23	67
VA	136	99	35	18
Totals	3101	2853	656	755

EOP/CCCMS POP Jan-June 12	Total	EOP	CCCMS
Total Paroled during Jan-June 12	5434	799	4635
Total Approached by TCMP	2573	575	1998
Percent Approached by TCMP	47.35	71.96	43.11

Applications and their outcomes by benefit type for July 2011 through December 2011 were:

Statewide Totals					
Period: July 2011 through December 2011					
Total Inmates Approached: 3,725					
Total Inmates Refused Services: 396					
Total Communicable Infections Disease Services (Accept): 344 (Refuse): 228					
Benefit	Submitted	Pending	Approved	Denied	
SSA/SSI	2139	1472	450	145	
Medi-Cal	359	344	8	7	
VA	151	91	35	16	

Applications and their outcomes by benefit type for December 2010 through June 2011 were:

Statewide Totals					
Period: December 2010 through June 2011					
Total Inmates Approached: 4,611					
Total Inmates Refused Services: 524					
Total Communicable Infections Disease Services (Accept): 507 (Refuse): 77					
Benefit	Submitted	Pending	Approved	Denied	
SSA/SSI	2382	1525	776	733	
Medi-Cal	345	600	17	6	
VA	180	121	77	25	

Source: CDCR – unaudited data

Inconsistent data capture and eligibility determinations made months after release are among the barriers to measuring eligibility outcomes. However, new data collection processes are being established, along with the development of performance indicators for the TCMP contractors.

The board continues to note that the failure to substantially improve the rates of inmate acceptance (versus refusals) and of benefits established for inmates prior to release from prison will likely result in increasing the risk of recidivism at current rates.

Measure Progress and Follow Up

Measuring Progress

Inmates need for programming is based on the initial Core COMPAS assessment. A medium or high score in the academic, vocational, or substance abuse domains indicates criminogenic need, and an inmate can show need in more than one area. Inmates are counted as needing programming for each area in which s/he has a criminogenic need.

In the March 15, 2011 Biannual Report, the board reported that the department would measure progress by compiling monthly data containing a list of inmates with criminogenic need(s), based on their core COMPAS assessments. The list would be matched with inmates enrolled in programming, and a chart would be populated, and CDCR Headquarters program managers and institution staff would review the results to measure their progress at the local level.

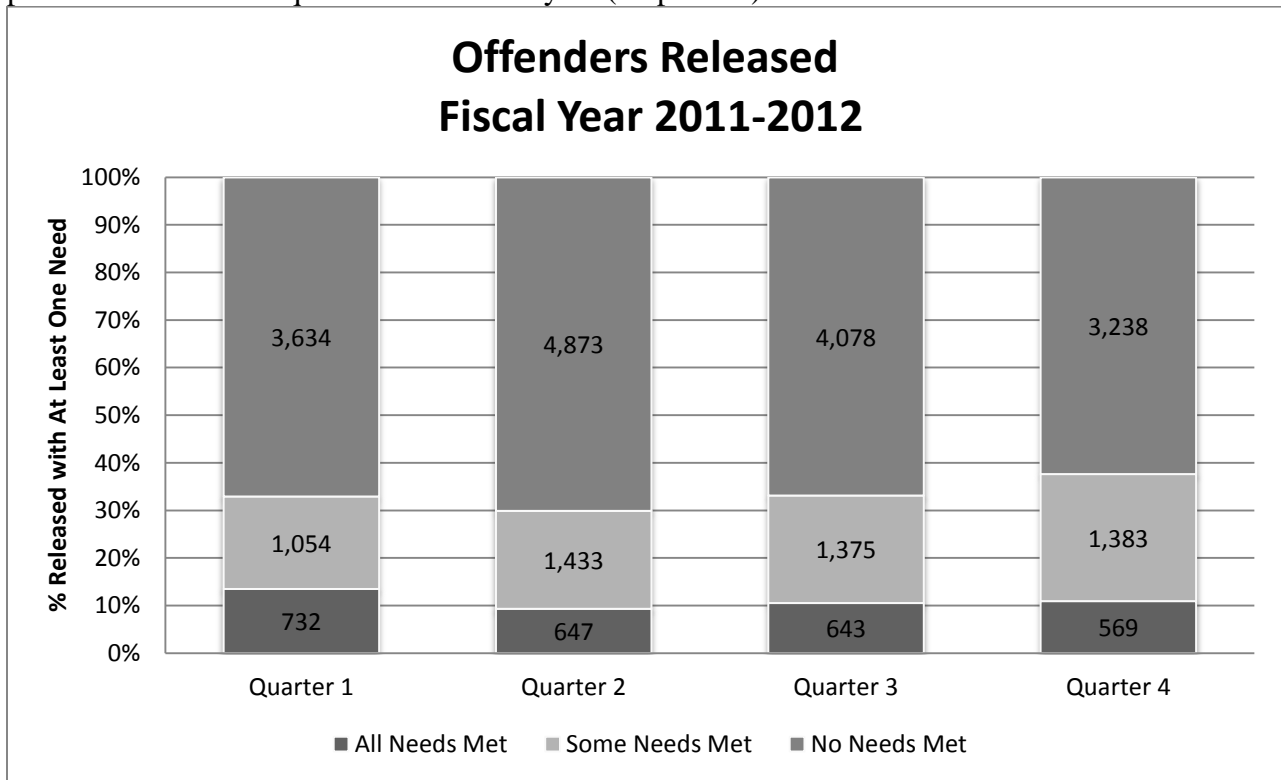
The department revised this plan to instead measure progress in correspondence with (what at the time was) its Strategic Plan Objective 3.2, which stated:

By June 30, 2015, at least 25 percent of eligible offenders will receive, prior to release, evidence-based rehabilitative programming in substance abuse, academic and vocational education consistent with their risks and needs.

The previous biannual reports contained data provided by the department based on the above goal. The department has since been revising its strategic plan to focus on the most critical department needs and the most recent draft of Strategic Plan Objective 3.2 is now Objective 1.2, and now (in draft) states:

By June 30, 2015, at least 70 percent of offenders identified with moderate to high risk and needs will receive, prior to release, evidence-based programming in substance abuse, academic, and/or vocational education consistent with their criminogenic needs.

The department established a counting rule for this new Objective and the data for FY 11/12 is included in the graph below. As with the previously published data, it is important to note that these figures only pertain to offenders with a Core COMPAS assessment. Of the offenders releasing in the fourth quarter, 68 percent of the offenders released that had a moderate to high risk to reoffend had a Core COMPAS assessment. This is an increase of approximately 18 percent from the first quarter of the fiscal year (57 percent).



Source: CDCR –data

Data Solutions

The department’s long-term solution is the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS), being developed in phases, with the phase affecting Adult Programs pushed back from Spring 2012 to early 2013 and now even further into 2013. The design specifications for programming are being updated to accommodate the new academic education structures, credit earning components, case planning, and other more recent program needs.

In the meantime, the department has implemented an interim data solution to provide individual level data: the Education Classroom Attendance Tracking System (EdCATS). EdCATS training and assistance is ongoing as new modifications are made to the system on an adhoc basis. The board will continue to report on CDCR’s data solutions since EdCATS will continue to be an interim solution through all of 2012 and most of 2013.

Recidivism Rates

As reported in the March 2012 Biannual Report, the department's Office of Research reported in their November 23, 2011 report titled, *2011 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report*, that the total three-year recidivism rate for the 2006-07 fiscal year was 65.1 percent. The recidivism rate for re-releases (76.4 percent) is 19.5 percentage points higher than for first releases (56.9 percent). When examining the recidivism rates as time progresses, most inmates who return to prison do so in the first year after release. The overall recidivism rate for fiscal year 2006-07 was 2.4 percentage points lower (better), than for fiscal year 2005-06. This reduction is primarily due to the reduction in the recidivism rates for the first releases. It is anticipated that CDCR will release its *2012 Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report* in November 2012, and the recidivism rates will be discussed in the March 2013 Biannual Report.

CONCLUSION

Although CDCR continued to be challenged with a hiring and spending freeze during the first half of 2012, which exacerbated teacher vacancies, impacting the delivery of programs, the department continued to make positive strides in implementing improvements in the delivery of rehabilitation programming.

The board is pleased with the inclusion in the *Future of California Corrections Blueprint* of a strategy for program expansion aimed at providing sufficient capacity for CDCR to achieve its strategic plan objective of ensuring that approximately 70 percent of inmates receive programming based on risk and need prior to release. CDCR leadership, the Legislature, and the Governor sent a positive signal reiterating their support of rehabilitative programming by proposing and passing a comprehensive rehabilitation programs budget and putting a fence around the funding so it cannot be spent for other purposes.

The board hopes to see the department closely follow the *Blueprint* and the plans it has laid out for program enhancement and expansion with as little modification as possible, as the department has undergone many “changes in course” pertaining to adult rehabilitation programming over the last several years, and the board feels that the plans laid out in the *Blueprint* provide a solid framework for achieving the department’s goal of ensuring that at least 70 percent of inmates, prior to release, receive programming based on risk and need. The board will be monitoring the progress of the department in implementing this plan.

Finally, the board continues to reiterate the importance of the pre-release benefit application process in order to provide continuity of care for offenders released into the community.

APPENDICES

- Appendix A: In-Prison Academic Education Goal
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary
- Appendix B: In-Prison Career Technical Education Goal
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary
- Appendix C: In-Prison Cognitive Behavioral Programs: Substance Abuse Treatment
Goal
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary
- Appendix D: In-Prison Criminal Thinking, Anger/Hostility and Family
Relationships Goal
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary
- Appendix E: Pre-Release Employment Programs (Transitional and ID Project)
Goal
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary
- Appendix F: Post Release Education Programs Goal
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary
- Appendix G: Post Release Employment Programs Goal
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary
- Appendix H: Post Release Substance Abuse Treatment Programs Goal
Post-Realignment Methodology Program Summary

APPENDIX A

POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

ACADEMIC EDUCATION GOAL:

Provide sufficient educational capacity for inmates with a need for academic education, based on a Core COMPAS assessment, with a reading level:

- Less than 9.0 to achieve a 9.0 prior to release; and
- 9.0 and above to attain a GED or attend college

METHODOLOGY:

Target Population Calculation:

- Starting population = 111,211, based on Operational Capacity
- Initial Exclusion:
 - Reception Center population (9,821)
- Total Population After Exclusion = 101,390

Assumptions:

- Distribution of TABE scores is based on current distribution.
- Each academic program (ABE I, II, III or GED) takes approximately one year to complete.
- Inmates with Special Housing Needs represent approximately 3 percent of the population and may be served through the Isolated Population (IP) structure.
- Inmates with a reading level of 9.0 or above may be simultaneously enrolled in career-technical education.
- Class sizes remain the same as the structures currently in place.

The chart below shows the target population based on TABE reading level and COMPAS need.

Program	Estimated Program Length (years)	Estimate % of Population (TABE)	COMPAS Need	Total Population w/Need*
ABE I	3	14.7%	61.2%	9,153
ABE II	2	21.8%	60.7%	13,440
ABE III	1	13.2%	56.4%	7,552
GED	1	50.2%	46.1%	23,464
Total				53,609

* Need is based on an average of current inmates, by TABE level, with moderate-high COMPAS education scores.

**APPENDIX A
POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET
ACADEMIC EDUCATION GOAL (Continued)**

The total annual capacity required to serve this population is 53,609, assuming an average program length of one year. Since actual program length varies depending on an inmate's actual TABE score, these numbers are estimates based on available slots and do not necessarily reflect the actual number of inmates that will be served. The budgeted capacity, as of March 7, 2012, for academic education is 31,890 which leaves an unmet need of 21,719 inmates.

The proposed distribution of teachers is based on a number of factors including the type of institution and available classroom space.

Program Structure	Teachers	New Capacity
General Population	124	6,696
Isolated Population	-2	-216
Voluntary Education Program	29	3,480
Total	151	9,960

Adding 151 teachers in the manner proposed (shown above) will serve approximately 80 percent of the target population. The actual number of inmates that will be served will vary based on the final distribution of programs (GP vs. VEP). The proposed capacity information is displayed below.

	Pre- Realignment	Post-Realignment
Inmates with Need	74,760	53,609
Capacity	32,730	42,690
Percent of Population	44%	80%

APPENDIX B

POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

CAREER-TECHNICAL EDUCATION GOAL:

Based on Reentry COMPAS results, approximately 52.4 percent of offenders leave prison with an Employment need. Therefore, the primary goal for career-technical education programs is to provide a marketable vocational skill to inmates prior to release.

METHODOLOGY:

Target Population Calculations:

- Starting population = 111,211 based on Operational Capacity

Initial Exclusions:

- Reception Center population (9,821)
- Special Housing area inmates (3,963)
- Inmates with indeterminate sentences (30,045)

Additional filters:

- Includes inmate population (GP/SNY) with 13-48 months left to serve = 24,223
- Excludes inmates with a TABE reading level < 4.0 (3,561)
- Target Population after exclusions and filters = 20,662

Assumptions:

- Class sizes will remain at 1:27
- Program duration is approximately one year
- Inmates with a program need will be comparable to the percent of inmates with an employment need on the Reentry COMPAS (52.4 percent)

The chart below shows the target population based on time left to serve.

Time to Release	Target Population	Target Population with Need
13 to 24 months	10,043	5,263
25 to 36 months	6,248	3,274
37 to 48 month	4,371	2,290
TOTAL	20,662	10,827

**APPENDIX B
POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET
CAREER-TECHNICAL EDUCATION GOAL (Continued)**

The total target population with need equals 10,827. The budgeted capacity, as of March 7, 2012, for career technical education is 4,779 which leaves an unmet need of 6,048 inmates. Adding 98 teachers will serve approximately 70 percent of the target population. The proposed capacity information is displayed below.

	Pre-Realignment	Post-Realignment
Inmates with Need	21,132	10,827
Capacity	4,914	7,560
Percent of Population	23%	70%

APPENDIX C

POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

IN-PRISON COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL PROGRAMS

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT GOAL:

Based on Core COMPAS results, approximately 58.2 percent of men and 63.8 percent of women offenders enter prison with a criminogenic need for substance abuse treatment. Research has shown that a combination of in-prison and continuing care programming is most effective in reducing recidivism. Therefore, the primary goal for substance abuse treatment programs is to provide inmates with programming within the last year prior to release to allow for a continuum of treatment.

METHODOLOGY:

Target Population Calculations:

- Starting population = 111,211 based on Operational Capacity

Initial Exclusions:

- Reception Center population (9,821)
- Special Housing area inmates (3,963)
- Inmates with indeterminate sentences (30,045)

Additional filters:

- Includes inmate population (GP/SNY) with 6-12 months left to serve = 8,515
- Applied formula for substance abuse need (58.2 percent men/63.8 percent women)
- Target Population after exclusions and filters = 5,018

Assumptions:

- Existing SAP modular buildings will be utilized which limits capacity to existing treatment space.
- Program is assumed to have 12:1 inmates to staff ratios
- Inmates with need will be relocated to institutions with programming
- Program duration will be approximately six months
- 88 slots will be reserved for EOP inmates

**APPENDIX C
 POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET
 IN-PRISON COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL PROGRAMS
 SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT GOAL: (Continued)**

The chart below shows the target population based on time left to serve.

Time to Release	Target Population	Target Population with Need
6 to 12 months (men)	8,082	4,704
6 to 12 months (women)	494	314
TOTAL	8,515	5,018

The total target population with need equals 4,980. The annual budgeted capacity, in FY 2011, is 2,930 (assuming a six month model) leaving an unmet need of 2,138 inmates. Adding capacity and focusing the population at the right institutions will serve approximately 67 percent of the target population plus 88 EOP inmates. The proposed capacity information is displayed below.

	Pre-Realignment	Post-Realignment
Inmates with Need	7,626	5,018
Capacity (less 88 EOP)	3,456	3,264
Percent of Population	45%	65%

APPENDIX D

POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

IN-PRISON COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL PROGRAMS **CRIMINAL THINKING, ANGER/HOSTILITY AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS** **GOAL:**

Based on Core COMPAS results, approximately 52 percent of men and 48 percent of women offenders enter prison with a moderate to high need for at least one cognitive-behavioral program outside of substance abuse. Adding these programs to the formal rehabilitative programs in the Re-entry Hubs will provide the opportunity for CDCR to address all of an inmate's criminogenic needs prior to release.

METHODOLOGY:

Target Population Calculations:

- Starting population = 111,211 based on Operational Capacity

Initial Exclusions:

- Reception Center population (9,821)
- Special Housing area inmates (3,963)
- Inmates with indeterminate sentences (30,045)

Additional Filters:

- Includes inmate population (GP/SNY) with 0-6 months left to serve = 9,434
- Applied formulas for need:
 - Criminal Thinking (47.1 percent men/48.6 percent women)
 - Anger/Hostility (52.0 percent men/41.1 percent women)
 - Family Relationships (33.2 percent men/34.3 percent women)
- Target Population after exclusions and filters:
 - Criminal Thinking = 4,452
 - Anger/Hostility = 4,845
 - Family Relationships = 3,138

Assumptions:

- Existing SAP modular buildings will be utilized which limits capacity to existing treatment space.
- Program is assumed to have 12:1 inmates to staff ratios
- Inmates with need will be relocated to institutions with programming
- Program duration will be approximately three months for criminal thinking and anger/hostility and six months for family relationships.
- Inmates may have multiple needs, so the total capacity for all programs will not represent the number of unique inmates served.

**APPENDIX D
 POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET
 IN-PRISON COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL PROGRAMS
 CRIMINAL THINKING, ANGER/HOSTILITY AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS
 GOAL: (Continued)**

The chart below shows the target population with need and the proposed capacity:

Time to Release 0-6 MOS	Target Population	Target Population with Need	Proposed Slots	Annual Capacity	% to be Served
Criminal Thinking	9,434	4,452	816	3,264	73%
Anger / Hostility		4,845	816	3,264	67%
Family Relationships		3,138	840	1,680	54%
Total Cognitive- Behavioral		n/a	2,472	8,208	n/a

APPENDIX E

POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

PRE-RELEASE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS (TRANSITIONS AND ID PROJECT)

GOAL:

Based on Reentry COMPAS results, approximately 52.4 percent of offenders leave prison with a criminogenic need for employment services. Therefore, the primary goal for pre-release employment programs is to provide inmates with job readiness skills and a valid California identification card.

METHODOLOGY:

Target Population Calculations:

- Starting population = 111,211 based on Operational Capacity

Initial Exclusions:

- Reception Center population (9,821)
- Special Housing area inmates (3,963)
- Inmates with indeterminate sentences (30,045)

Additional filters:

- Includes inmate population (GP/SNY) with 0-6 months left to serve = 9,366
- COMPAS need = 52.4 percent
- Target Population after exclusions and filters = 4,908

Assumptions:

- Program duration is approximately six weeks
- Inmates with a program need will be comparable to the percent of inmates with an employment need on the Reentry COMPAS (52.4 percent)

The chart below shows the target population based on time left to serve and the number of inmates to be served through the Transitions Program. The ID Project will serve approximately 8,501 inmates. Programs will be located only in the designated re-entry hubs.

	Pre-Realignment	Post-Realignment
Inmates with Need	6,930	4,908
Capacity	658	2,856
Percent of Population	9%	56%

APPENDIX F

POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

POST-RELEASE EDUCATION PROGRAMS GOAL:

In order to improve parolee success, CDCR proposes to increase the availability of education related services of parolees.

METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS:

Services will be focused on parolees in their first year of parole. Therefore, the number of offenders projected to be released to parole each month was totaled by fiscal year. The need calculation was applied to that total.

Releases to Parole = 16,084

- The calculation is based on the population projected to be released to parole using the Fall 2012 Population Projections. The Spring 2012 Population Projections revise these numbers slightly, reducing the percent of population served. CDCR will attain the 70 percent goal by FY 2014/15.

Reentry COMPAS Employment Need = 55.3 percent

- The Reentry COMPAS does not directly measure a criminogenic need for education; it is factored into the employment need; therefore, the percent of parolees with an employment need was extracted from their Core COMPAS record.

Program Length

- CLLC = 60 hours per person
- New Model = 90 hours per person

The chart below shows the target population for offenders released to parole with an education need based on Core COMPAS.

	Pre-Realignment	Post-Realignment
	FY 11/12	FY 13/14
1 st Year Parolees with Need	32,000	8,884
Capacity	3,400	6,219
Percent of Target Population	10	70

APPENDIX G

POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

POST-RELEASE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS GOAL:

Based on Reentry COMPAS results, approximately 52.4 percent of offenders leave prison with a criminogenic need for employment services. Therefore, the primary goal for post-release employment programs is to assist inmates in finding gainful employment.

METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS:

Services will be focused on parolees in their first year of parole. Therefore, the number of offenders projected to be released to parole each month was totaled by fiscal year. The need calculation was applied to that total.

Releases to Parole = 16,084

- The calculation is based on the population projected to be released to parole using the Fall 2012 Population Projections. The Spring 2012 Population Projections revise these numbers slightly, reducing the percent of population served. CDCR will attain the 70 percent goal by FY 2014/15.

Reentry COMPAS Employment Need = 52.4 percent

Program Length

- Transitional Job Model = n/a
- Long-Term Residential = 6 months
- Day Reporting Centers = 4 months

The chart below shows the target population for offenders released to parole with a criminogenic need for employment services based on the Reentry COMPAS.

	Pre-Realignment	Post-Realignment
	FY 11/12	FY 13/14
1 st Year Parolees with Need	30,356	8,450
Capacity	6,796	5,915
Percent of Target Population	22	70

APPENDIX H

POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

POST-RELEASE SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS GOAL:

Research has shown that a combination of in-prison and continuing care programming is most effective in reducing recidivism. Therefore, the primary goal for post-release substance abuse treatment programs is to provide a continuum of treatment from in-prison to community.

METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS:

Services will be focused on parolees in their first year of parole. Therefore, the number of offenders projected to be released to parole each month was totaled by fiscal year. The need calculation was applied to that total.

Releases to Parole = 16,084

- The calculation is based on the population projected to be released to parole using the Fall 2012 Population Projections. The Spring 2012 Population Projections revise these numbers slightly, reducing the percent of population served. CDCR will attain the 70 percent goal by FY 2014/15.

Reentry COMPAS Substance Abuse Need = 46.5 percent

Program Length & Capacity

- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs = 6 months
- Female Offender Treatment & Employment Program = 1 year
- Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Programs = 6 months

The chart below shows the target population for offenders released to parole with a criminogenic need for substance abuse treatment based on the Reentry COMPAS.

	Pre-Realignment	Post-Realignment
	FY 11/12	FY 13/14
1 st Year Parolees with Need	27,051	7,389
Capacity	4,992	5,172
Percent of Target Population	18	70

The following program capacity was excluded from the FY 11/12 calculations as the parolees who are enrolled in these programs were not included in the release numbers.

- Civil Addicts (360)
- STAR (4,356)
- ICDTP - Community (3,816)
- ICDTP - Jails (1,632)