

California Rehabilitation Oversight Board

# C-ROB

SEPTEMBER 15, 2021

C-ROB REPORT



## CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION OVERSIGHT BOARD

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Contributors: Ashley Barton-Schiele, SSA; Kristen Duarte, AGPA; Nico Gilbert-Igelsrud, AGPA;  
and Brady Livingston, AGPA; Office of the Inspector General  
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## INTRODUCTION

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Approximately 95,000 people are incarcerated in prisons within the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (the department) as of this report's publication date in September 2021. Most of these individuals will eventually be released back into the communities of this State.<sup>1</sup> It is vital for the long-term success of the State's criminal justice system that Californians believe an individual leaving prison is able to be a productive, law-abiding member of society. The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB, or the Board) was created to provide guidance and recommendations to the department in this critical area. The Inspector General sits as chairperson of the Board and provides staff to conduct reviews of all 35 departmental adult institutions.

This is the Board's 22nd report. For the past several years, the C-ROB report addressed data gleaned from the combined fieldwork performed by the OIG in assessing rehabilitative efforts in the *Blueprint*<sup>2</sup> with the similar task performed by C-ROB staff during annual site visits to the institutions. In contrast, this report excludes *Blueprint* data. The *Blueprint* addresses staffing and enrollment of rehabilitation programming, but does not evaluate the content or the completion rate of those programs. The Board addresses these issues in this report.

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<sup>1</sup> United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics: <https://www.bjs.gov/content/reentry/reentry.cfm>.

<sup>2</sup> California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, *The Future of California Corrections: A Blueprint to Save Billions of Dollars, End Federal Court Oversight, and Improve the Prison System*, 2012.

## BACKGROUND

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The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board was established by Assembly Bill 900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 (the Act), and the Board held its first meeting on June 19, 2007. The Act was intended to address the serious problem of overcrowding in California's prisons and to improve rehabilitative outcomes among California's incarcerated people and parolees.

C-ROB is a multidisciplinary public board with members from various State and local entities. California Penal Code section 6141 mandates that C-ROB examine and report on rehabilitative programming provided to incarcerated people and parolees by the department. The Board examines and reports on the implementation of an effective treatment model throughout the department, including evidence-based rehabilitative programming. According to statute, C-ROB must submit an annual report on September 15 to the Governor and the Legislature. This report must minimally include findings on the following:

- Effectiveness of treatment efforts,
- Rehabilitation needs of incarcerated individuals,
- Gaps in rehabilitation services, and
- Levels of incarcerated individual participation and success.

The Board must also offer recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature with respect to the department modifying, adding, or eliminating rehabilitation and treatment programs and, in doing its work, use the findings and recommendations<sup>3</sup> published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs. The panel identified eight evidence-based principles and practices, collectively called the California Logic Model. This model shows what effective rehabilitation programming would look like if California implemented the panel's recommendations. The following are the model's eight basic components:

- **Assess high risk:** Target incarcerated individuals who pose the highest risk to reoffend.
- **Assess needs:** Identify incarcerated individuals' criminogenic needs and dynamic risk factors.
- **Develop behavior management plans:** Utilize assessment results to develop an individualized case plan.

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<sup>3</sup> California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, *A Roadmap for Effective Offender Programming in California*, 2007.



- **Deliver programs:** Deliver cognitive behavioral programs offering varying levels of duration and intensity.<sup>4</sup>
- **Measure progress:** Periodically evaluate progress, update treatment plans, measure treatment gains, and determine appropriateness for program completion.
- **Prepare 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 incarcerated individuals and collect outcome data.

National research has produced evidence that every \$1 invested in rehabilitative programming for incarcerated individuals reduces incarceration costs by \$4 to \$5 during the first three years postrelease. The panel produced the evidence that supported the cost-effectiveness of rehabilitative programming, and the C-ROB report details the California Logic Model's framework and implementation status. The two overarching recommendations of the report by the panel were to reduce overcrowding in the department's institutions and parole offices, and to expand the department's system of positive reinforcements for incarcerated individuals who successfully complete their rehabilitation program requirements, comply with institutional rules in prison, and fulfill their parole obligations in the community.

### Preparing This Report and Disclaimer

The scope of this report is based on information requested in writing from the department and from specific staff members via surveys. The department's data reflect information concerning incarcerated individuals for the period from July 2020 through June 2021, using data we collected in July 2021.

This information has not been audited by the Board. The Board does not make any representation as to the accuracy or materiality of the data received from the department. This report is not an audit, and there is no representation it was subject to government-auditing standards.

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<sup>4</sup> Assembly Bill 900 (Solorio), Chapter 7, Statutes 2007. California Rehabilitation Oversight Board, page 6 September 13, 2019, State of California.

## C-ROB MEETINGS

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As a result of the continuing prevalence of the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the State, during this reporting period, C-ROB held only one Board meeting on March 18, 2021. The department provided updates to the Board at the meeting regarding integrated substance use disorder treatment (ISUDT), victim impact/CARE grants, the Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP), and that division's Office of Correctional Education. The Transformative In-Prison Workgroup also presented material about its organization to the Board.

## 2021 FINDINGS

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On behalf of C-ROB, OIG staff conducted surveys of employees at all 35 institutions in July 2021. The surveys consisted of questions about, among other things, educational changes, dissemination of information, student engagement with programming, academic successes and challenges, and the implementation of technology.

The following sections summarize the most common issues related to rehabilitation as reported by individuals we surveyed. We have highlighted concerns advanced by many staff and instructors with varying perspectives to better address issues with broad impact within the institutions. Our recommendations reflect this approach.

### Prerelease Coordinators

In 2021, OIG staff, on behalf of the Board, surveyed prerelease coordinators for the first time. These staff members worked with both the general population and mental health populations within the institutions, striving to connect with every incarcerated person before release. Respondents indicated staffing shortages made it difficult to meet with 100 percent of their populations before release. In addition, some respondents reported the department did not provide sufficient notification when an incarcerated person's release date was moved forward, resulting in too little time to schedule a meeting. These factors often meant the desired connection failed to occur.

While prerelease coordinators could access reentry resource information for each of California's 58 counties, and some coordinators reported these resources in general matched their populations' needs, several respondents also told us that resources were inadequate in some areas. Most often, respondents indicated they did not have access to resources that were specific to sex-offender treatment and housing as well as resources for the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, plus (LGBTQIA+) community. Many respondents reported that having more information regarding services pertaining to immigration, disability, seniors, and veterans would be beneficial to conducting the meetings, whereas others indicated they needed more information regarding postrelease mental health programs. Finally, respondents told us that information about these resources was updated inconsistently or not at all.

## Academic Instructors

We asked academic instructors a series of questions regarding changes to education and the effectiveness of those changes during the pandemic, as described in the following paragraphs. When asked what education format would work best for their students in the future, 54 percent of instructors responded a full-time, in-classroom instructional approach and 42 percent responded a hybrid approach, which incorporates some in-cell learning.

When asked about gaps between in-cell and classroom learning, many instructors expressed concerns that students did not have the ability to communicate with a teacher when they had questions about the packet instruction. Another common response by instructors was that they heard students complain that during independent, in-cell learning, there were too many distractions in the housing units.

Academic instructors reported some positive results from the changes surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, such as smaller class sizes and a hybrid approach. The hybrid approach allowed for teaching fewer students at a given time and permitted meeting for more one-on-one, individualized instruction. The addition of homework was a good change mentioned surrounding the pandemic, and they would also like to see it continue. While instructors often reported insufficient preparation and training time, some stated the prevailing hybrid approach, consisting of four days of instruction and one day of preparation per week, offered a good solution to this challenge.

A commonly reported challenge was the lack of appropriate technology, both for its application in a classroom setting and its use as an administrative tool. Instructors cited a lack of both projectors and student computers as two of the most common deficiencies. Many instructors stated they wanted to continue using online meeting platforms or other computer-based technology for meetings, provided that all staff received sufficient training on how to use these tools.

When asked about sufficient tools and training, about 41 percent of instructors stated both needs were met, while 35 percent stated they had received sufficient training, but not enough tools. Many instructors also stated they lacked the specific tools required to effectively teach students with diverse needs, such as those learning English as a second language or who have learning disabilities. Twenty percent of respondents reported having neither sufficient training nor enough tools, and very few, only 4 percent, said they had enough tools, but not enough training.

When asked about how they believed students' attitudes and performance had changed during the pandemic, many instructors responded that their students had developed a more positive outlook, but their academic performance in all subjects had stayed the same or declined.

## Career Technical Education Instructors

Like other respondents, career technical education (CTE) instructors reported finding it challenging to communicate with their students during COVID-19 program modifications. They believed this inability to communicate as needed, along with a lack of hands-on training, had a negative effect on their students' understanding of CTE materials. Instructors could not easily answer questions or provide demonstrations of work when education was conducted in cells

exclusively, because providing effective vocational education without hands-on demonstrations and practice by the students was impossible.

Instructors created packets of educational materials and delivered them to students. Although the CTE instructors reported frustration with packet-based education without also having access to a hands-on option, many of them believed the hybrid format, in which students completed book work in their cells and hands-on work in the classroom, worked well. Instructors reported they had more time to focus on hands-on training while their students were in the classroom. They also appreciated the smaller class sizes that the pandemic required. Many instructors indicated that, moving forward, they would welcome a permanent hybrid option and would prefer continuing with the option of completing administrative tasks via telework, noting this arrangement provided more time for training and reviewing industry standards.

Most instructors reported they had been granted all necessary permissions to access employment information for their students, but several reported different challenges when accessing this information. Some indicated internet connectivity was insufficient in their institutional work areas. Others indicated the department blocked employment information on their work computers, so they could not share these resources with their students. Instructors requested more access to online resources about employment and resume building for their field of instruction. A vast majority of respondents stated if students could gain access to career fairs and prerelease job interviews, it could increase an understanding of the types of careers available to them on release, as well as provide a greater motivation to succeed with their studies while in prison.

### **Postsecondary and Continuing Education Instructors**

Postsecondary and continuing education (PSCE) instructors continued to express frustration with the changes made to college education during the COVID-19 pandemic. Several instructors believed the in-cell packets failed to provide effective education for students enrolled in postsecondary education classes. Specifically, in-cell education did not provide sufficient access to face-to-face education and communication. Some instructors encountered challenges delivering and retrieving packets in a timely manner, indicating that, at times, inconsistent distribution and collection of materials caused late delivery of work to instructors and contributed to students dropping a class. The timely delivery and retrieval of academic packets affected both students and instructors, with several of the latter reporting in-cell packets presented special challenges. Instructors reported that delivering these materials was physically demanding, as materials were often heavy or unwieldy, and that an excessive amount of time was spent during instructional hours delivering and retrieving materials.

Other types of educational materials presented instructors with challenges during the teaching day. During in-cell-only education, students had no access to computers to complete their schoolwork or to conduct research for assignments. These challenges extended to students having no or limited access to class materials and textbooks. Some materials were not available on e-readers, and students could not afford to pay for textbooks, causing them to drop out of certain classes. On at least two occasions, custody staff delayed releasing class materials, which prevented students from class participation. Students' inability to pay for certain textbooks and other educational materials is not unique to the program modifications made to address

COVID-19 and has been an ongoing challenge for some students participating in college courses while incarcerated.

Communication was also a challenge during the past year. In general, students had no direct access to their instructors, so they communicated through the college coordinator or other designated PSCE employee. This layer of personnel added time and complexity to the communication process and increased PSCE instructors' workload. This problem is not unique to the modifications made to college and secondary education due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Several respondents noted both students and instructors would benefit from communicating directly with one another.

Although PSCE instructors reported it was challenging to provide education during the COVID-19 pandemic, some instructors indicated certain changes to the model worked well. As classrooms returned to in-person meetings, but with limited capacity, instructors appreciated the smaller class sizes, reporting an enhanced ability to provide more instruction to students in these classes. Some instructors believed a hybrid class model, in which students would have access to in-cell work and time in the classroom, could be beneficial moving forward. Others indicated that they had been able to teach their classes adequately via video conferencing methods and requested that the department maintain or expand this option in the future. Multiple instructors found the ability to conduct administrative tasks via telework to have been beneficial.

## Principals

When asked about gaps identified in education during the COVID-19 pandemic, principals reported that the biggest concern was the students' inability to ask questions when working with packet materials as the primary form of instruction. Most institutions were still under a hybrid model during this entire reporting period. When asked whether an in-person or a hybrid approach would be best, 57 percent preferred a fully in-person method, while 42 percent preferred a hybrid model of instruction.

Regarding what changes worked best and what new models they would like to see continue, principals' responses were similar to those of instructors: Their main preferences were smaller class sizes, a hybrid model, and improved technological services. Another common desire was having independent work or homework continued as a regular practice.

We asked how principals measured students' academic success. Many principals reported that their measurements were based on testing scores and completions, with very few stating monitoring participation as a criterion. When asked whether their school used the Office of Correctional Education (OCE) Wireless Network Expansion in living units for educational purposes, the overwhelming response (73 percent) was "No." According to DRP, there was no current funding for expansion of the wireless network to living units. We also asked whether their school used the learning management system, and only 42 percent reported using this system.

## Librarians

Librarians' concerns remained constant since our last reporting period. Librarians provide many essential services to incarcerated persons, including information about legal services, housing, transportation, and more. When asked what kind of rehabilitation information was available to the incarcerated population, many librarians indicated that the information was only available on the internet, which was inaccessible to incarcerated people, who must request such information from the librarians. The difficulty experienced in fulfilling these requests due to understaffing was an overwhelming sentiment expressed by our survey's respondents.

Librarians reported that the minimum qualifications required for library positions, combined with the low salary relative to outside librarian positions, accounted for the understaffing. Essentially, librarians' pay did not reflect their professional credentials. At the same time, many felt they were held to a higher standard than that of other educators through the hiring process, but then were not treated as educators after starting in their positions. Librarians also reported that the department should increase library funding to be able to buy up-to-date books and other resources.

## Division of Rehabilitative Programs and Office of Correctional Education

Staff of the OIG, on behalf of C-ROB, met with DRP and OCE to discuss the future of rehabilitation after the pandemic. When asked how students had completed their courses during the COVID-19 pandemic, DRP and OCE representatives explained that testing was unavailable, so students had not been able to fully complete their courses, and no milestones were earned. With the testing process starting to reopen, many students will be afforded opportunities to skip grade levels because they have already learned the material, but were unable to test and receive a grade. When asked how instructors identified students who would be able to advance to the next grade level, DRP spoke highly of instructors' knowledge of their students and how the more one-on-one environment from in-cell learning helped instructors to give more attention to specific needs of their students. Representatives of DRP also stated the future instructional model will offer various types of refresher work and tests at the beginning of the 2021–22 school year to help identify students' current grade level if they were not tested.

The COVID-19 pandemic, while constricting many processes within education, also opened many doors, including one for higher technology to become better integrated into the teaching and learning hours. During the health crisis, OCE started encouraging the use of online meeting platforms for instructors to conduct trainings or to bring in guest speakers for educational purposes. OCE staff reported that such technology will continue to be used in the future.

As of June 2021, electronic tablets are being given to every incarcerated person in the institutions, but as of the date of this report's publication, these tablets are not programmed with educational or rehabilitation material; this is an objective that both DRP and OCE are striving to meet.

## Division of Adult Parole Operations

Staff of the OIG, on behalf of C-ROB, met with representatives from the department's Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) to discuss parolee rehabilitation. When asked what gaps division staff observed when incarcerated persons were released to parole supervision, representatives cited inadequate risk assessment. The current California Static Risk Assessment (CRSA) and Core Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) tools are not as dynamic as needed for parolees to be placed in programs that truly meet their needs. Division staff also expressed a need for a database to track participation and to effectively assess programs. At present, the database to which they have access only tracks parolee attendance, and the department cannot identify whether parolees are actively engaged in a program or if their programming needs change.

Division staff also identified a need for more parole planning time; access to and securing housing, for example, is a major obstacle for individuals upon their parole. Without having technological resources readily available, such as phones, parolees often cannot connect with agencies providing housing assistance. More time to plan, for both parole staff and incarcerated persons nearing their release dates, can ultimately increase the success of parole.

## CALIFORNIA LOGIC MODEL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

The department’s goal, as addressed by the California Logic Model, is to ensure that incarcerated people identified as having moderate to high risk and needs receive evidence-based programming consistent with their criminogenic needs prior to release. This section describes the progress the department made implementing the eight components of the California Logic Model during this reporting period.

### Assess High Risk

The department uses the results of the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) tool to assess an incarcerated person’s risk to reoffend. The CSRA uses an incarcerated person’s past criminal history and characteristics to predict the risk to reoffend. Data provided by the department indicate that as of July 1, 2021, 98 percent of incarcerated people and 99 percent of parolees have been tested and have CSRA scores. Notably, the percentage of the incarcerated population with a moderate to high risk to reoffend has decreased from 49 percent to 41 percent over the past three reporting periods. As Table 2 shows, of the 99 percent of the parole population who have received a risk assessment, 57 percent have a moderate to high risk to reoffend.

**Table 1. Incarcerated Risk Assessments (Fiscal Year 2020–21)**

	2019		2020		2021	
<b>Total Incarcerated Population</b>	125,754		112,249		98,173	
Risk to Recidivate (CSRA)	122,736	98%	111,468	99%	95,943	<b>98%</b>
Incarcerated Persons with a Moderate/High CSRA Score	60,046	49%	50,835	45%	39,353	<b>41%</b>

**Table 2. Parole Risk Assessments (Fiscal Year 2020–21)**

	2019		2020		2021	
<b>Total Parole Population</b>	47,649		52,131		98,173	
Risk to Recidivate (CSRA)	47,459	99%	51,410	99%	49,358	99%
Incarcerated Persons with a Moderate/High CSRA Score	27,121	59%	29,039	56%	28,127	57%



## Assess Needs

The department uses the Core Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) as the needs assessment tool to determine the rehabilitation programming needs of incarcerated people. The department has determined that the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE®) assessment provides the best indicator of an individual’s need for academic programming, with a TABE® reading score below 9.0 indicating a criminogenic need.<sup>5</sup>

Some incarcerated people are excluded from receiving a Core COMPAS assessment, such as those designated at an EOP level of care or higher, those at a reception center who are unclassified (pending COMPAS), and condemned individuals. As Table 3 shows, of the total incarcerated population, 84,856 were eligible to receive a Core COMPAS assessment. As of the end of fiscal year 2020–21, the total number of eligible individuals who completed the Core COMPAS assessments was 82,248, 97 percent of those eligible. This represents a 2-percentage point increase from last year’s 95 percent.

**Table 3. Incarcerated Core COMPAS Assessments (Fiscal Years 2019–20 and 2020–21)**

	July 2019–June 2020	July 2020–June 2021
Core COMPAS Eligible Incarcerated Individuals	90,209	84,856
Core COMPAS Assessments Completed for Eligible Incarcerated Individuals	89,029	82,248
Percentage	95%	97%

Once an eligible incarcerated person has 210 days or fewer until parole, he or she is qualified to undergo a reentry COMPAS assessment. The resulting scores from this assessment are used to guide programming decisions upon parole. As shown in Table 4, in fiscal year 2020–21, 95 percent of the parolee population received a reentry COMPAS assessment, a minor decrease from the previous period.

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<sup>5</sup> The criminogenic need categories can include any of the following: substance use disorder, anger, employment problems (incorporated academic and career technical needs), criminal personality (formerly “criminal thinking”), and support from family of origin (formerly “family criminality”).

**Table 4. Parole Reentry COMPAS Assessments (Fiscal Years 2019–20 and 2020–21)**

	July 2019–June 2020	July 2020–June 2021
Parole Population	52,131	49,927
Core COMPAS Assessments Completed for Parolees	50,111	47,588
Percentage	96%	95%

### Needs Identified

Using statistical data from the department regarding Core COMPAS and TABE® assessments, Tables 5 and 6 reflect the rehabilitative needs for individuals with completed Core COMPAS assessments in fiscal year 2020–21. The department is now using the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) assessment to determine a need for substance use dependency treatment (SUDT) programming. As of July 2021, the department has assigned to a treatment program 19.6 percent of incarcerated individuals identified as having a substance use disorder.

**Table 5. Rehabilitative Needs of Individuals With a Completed Core COMPAS Assessment—Institution Population (Fiscal Years 2019–20 and 2020–21)**

Incarcerated Population		FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21
Criminal Personality	Low	57.77%	57.46%
	Mod/High	42.23%	42.54%
Anger	Low	48.28%	47.69%
	Mod/High	51.72%	52.31%
Employment Problems	Low	62.02%	61.73%
	Mod/High	37.98%	38.27%
Support From Family of Origin	Low	76.50%	76.36%
	Mod/High	23.50%	23.64%

**Table 6. Rehabilitative Needs of Parolees With a Completed Reentry COMPAS Assessment—Parole Population (Fiscal Years 2019–20 and 2020–21)**

Parole Population		FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21
Reentry Substance Abuse	Low	44.43%	42.59%
	Mod/High	55.57%	57.41%
Criminal Thinking Observation	Low	85.90%	85.79%
	Mod/High	14.10%	14.21%
Negative Social Cognitions	Low	81.70%	81.48%
	Mod/High	18.30%	18.52%
Reentry Financial	Low	51.19%	52.73%
	Mod/High	48.81%	47.27%
Reentry Employment Expectations	Low	52.41%	53.47%
	Mod/High	47.59%	46.53%
Reentry Residential Instability	Low	60.83%	60.04%
	Mod/High	39.17%	39.96%

In the department’s review of provided COMPAS information, released incarcerated persons’ needs are generally consistent from the prior fiscal year. The department should continue in its efforts to provide all incarcerated individuals a reentry COMPAS needs assessment prior to release. As in prior reports, the Board hopes to see reductions in the percentage of incarcerated persons with moderate to high needs.

## AVAILABLE REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS

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### Academic Education Programs

Academic education programs are offered throughout an incarcerated person's incarceration and focus on increasing a student's reading ability to at least the ninth-grade level. For students reading at the ninth-grade level or higher, the focus is to help them earn a high school diploma or high school equivalency. In early January 2020, the department discontinued the following educational delivery models: general population, voluntary education program, and alternative programming. On January 9, 2020, the department implemented the following new delivery models: traditional education (similar to general population), postsecondary and continuing education (similar to voluntary education program), and alternative education (similar to alternative programming). The delivery model for the enhanced outpatient program had no change.

In March 2020, due to COVID-19, the department moved to an in-cell or distance learning format.

Beginning May 2021, the department implemented a phased reopening for rehabilitation programs. Most institutions have reinstated limited in-person education. Class sizes are determined by classroom space with required social distancing. Institutions are continuously monitoring and evaluating positive COVID cases and will reinstate precautionary measures as needed.

The Board expects completion rates to return to pre-COVID numbers in the future once programming resumes normal operation.

### Postsecondary and Continuing Education Completions

The department has face-to-face college programs at 34 institutions and four incarcerated person fire camp sites. Six institutions have a bachelor's degree program. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, college programming did not occur on a face-to-face basis during this reporting period; however, each college that had been providing face-to-face instruction continued to be diligent in providing personalized education packets. The Board commends the department for its collaborations with community colleges in its efforts to expand access to both correspondence courses and face-to-face instruction at all the institutions.

All three of the State college systems—the California Community Colleges, the California State University System, and the University of California system—offer a program that provides support for college students as they transition from incarceration. This process will reduce the amount of time between an incarcerated person's release and the beginning of college courses in the community. These programs also provide a variety of assistance to transitioning students, including support with registration, housing, and employment. The Board commends the department for its forward-thinking plans for the next calendar year and will report on any updates in a future report.

## General Education Development

The department provides the General Education Development (GED) assessment to incarcerated persons who possess neither a high school diploma nor a high school equivalency certificate. Students who are enrolled in a GED program are provided subject matter preparation to take the GED assessment. The department no longer provides the High School Equivalency Test (HiSET) as an alternative to the GED because a paper version of the GED assessment is now available.

**Table 7. Achievements and Completions (Fiscal Years 2019–20 and 2020–21)**

<b>Academic Achievements and Program Completions</b>	<b>FY 2019–20</b>	<b>FY 2020–21</b>
CASAS Benchmarks	9,285	6,346
High School Equivalency Subtests Passed	1,832	445
High School Equivalency Completions	1,716	567
High School Diplomas	262	198
College Course Completions	27,455	12,072
AA Degrees Earned	349	391
BA Degrees Earned	8	9
MA Degrees Earned	3	1
Academic Milestone Credits Earned	23,999	23,545

## Rehabilitative Advancement Project — e-Readers

The department utilizes e-Readers to provide college students with textbooks and course handbooks electronically, reducing textbook costs and enhancing student access to technology.

E-Readers are available to incarcerated persons for purchase. The need for current technology and up-to-date materials continues to be an important issue, especially with the expansion of college courses.

The 2021 Budget Act includes ongoing funding to establish a cloud network for up to 5,000 concurrent users, as well as funding to purchase 37,000 laptops for incarcerated individuals to access rehabilitative programming. The department plans to deploy approximately 3,000 laptops to college students at seven institutions beginning in January 2022. The department expects to roll out additional devices every six months over three fiscal years and will prioritize providing devices for academic education programs.

## Career Technical Education Programs

In June 2021, CTE was operational in 34 institutions. The following table displays the CTE component, and program completions and industry certifications over the past two fiscal years.

**Table 8. CTE Achievements and Program Completions (Fiscal Years 2019–20 and 2020–21)**

CTE Completions and Industry Certifications	FY 2019–20 Totals	FY 2020–21 Totals
CTE Component Completions	11,564	2,315
CTE Program Completions	2,432	1,369
CTE Industry Certifications (without component or program completion)*	6,622	938

\* The SOMS-reported figure captures all CTE certifications, which can include both final industry certifications and certifications achieved during program completion.

Completion rates declined during COVID-19 because physical access to CTE courses became extremely limited. For a teacher to award program completion certificates, most trades require that students physically demonstrate skill mastery. Students could complete CTE coursework via independent study, but they were largely unable to participate in hands-on skills development. Beginning May 2021, the department implemented a phased reopening for rehabilitation programs. Most institutions have reinstated limited in-person education.

## Transition Reentry Program

The transitions reentry program aims to provide students employment preparation skills required for successful reentry into society, primarily during the last 24 months of incarceration. The transitions reentry program teaches job readiness, job search skills, financial literacy, and provides students with community resources which may assist in their transitions back into the community. Through existing data resources, the department can identify individuals with assessed needs for reentry-related services in each institution and yard.

“Another Chance, a Better Choice” is a program developed by the Sacramento Employment and Training Agency. The curriculum teaches job readiness, job search skills, and prerequisite skills needed for today’s competitive job market. It includes practical and strategic information, hands-on activities, individual and team-oriented exercises, role playing, and motivational information. In addition to employment preparations, another focus is financial literacy and education curricula called “Money Smart.” DRP believes financial education fosters financial stability for individuals and for entire communities upon a student’s release.

**Table 9. Adult Rehabilitative Annual Program Capacity (2019–2021)**

Rehabilitative Program	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021
Academic Education	45,432	44,901	44,268
Career Technical Education	9,423	10,719	10,665
In-Prison Employment Programs	20,734	23,392	29,764
In-Prison Substance Abuse	13,574	5,592	0
<b>In-Prison Cognitive Behavioral Treatment:</b>			
Anger Management	9,792	3,792	0
Criminal Thinking	9,888	3,840	0
Family Relationships	4,936	1,916	0
Victim Impact	1,488	744	0
Denial Management	1,488	744	0
<b>In-Prison Cognitive Behavioral Interventions:</b>			
CBI – Intensive Outpatient	0	6,240	15,132
CBI – Outpatient	0	2,316	5,376
CBI – Life Skills	0	2,460	9,216
<b>Total Capacity for All Programs</b>	<b>116,755</b>	<b>106,656</b>	<b>114,421</b>

**Table 10. Postrelease Annual Program Capacity (2019–2021)**

Rehabilitative Program	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021
Postrelease Substance Abuse	9,573	8,036	10,083
Postrelease Employment	5,727	8,400	5,873
Postrelease Education	6,146	8,036	10,522
<b>Total Capacity for All Programs</b>	<b>21,446</b>	<b>24,472</b>	<b>26,478</b>

## Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs

The department moved away from the cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT) model at the end of 2019 and replaced it with the cognitive behavioral interventions (CBI) model as part of the Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment (ISUDT) program.

In January 2020, the department began implementation of the ISUDT program, replacing its previous SUDT and CBT programs. This comprehensive and evidence-based cross-divisional ISUDT program was developed to address the needs of incarcerated individuals suffering from a substance use disorder (SUD) in addition to their identified criminogenic needs with the goal of providing the incarcerated individual with the knowledge, skills, and tools to successfully reintegrate back into their community.

The ISUDT program identifies incarcerated individuals at risk for harm related to SUD and provides treatment that reduces the risk of overdose or other complications related to SUD. Treatment integrates the newly designed cognitive behavioral interventions (CBI) model, in all the department's adult institutions. Treatment may include medication assisted treatment (MAT), as clinically indicated.

The department places incarcerated individuals in one of three evidence-based program models: CBI – Intensive Outpatient (ISI), CBI – Outpatient (ISO), or CBI – Life Skills (CBI 2). Incarcerated individuals assigned to an ISI or ISO group will also receive substance use disorder programming. CBI aims to eliminate patterns of criminal behavior; reduce substance use, abuse, and dependency; and create an opportunity for success upon release.

The lengths of these programs are as follows:

- CBI – Intensive Outpatient (ISI): Five days per week, two hours per day, for approximately 12 months
- CBI – Outpatient (ISO): Three days per week, two hours per day, for approximately 12 months
- CBI – Life Skills (CBI 2): Three days per week, two hours per day, for approximately seven months

## Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Program Completion

The following tables display the substance use disorder treatment (SUDT) completion rates and exit rates for fiscal year 2020–21 for both in-prison and community aftercare programs. A noncompletion exit from SUDT means the incarcerated person or parolee attended, but did not complete the program. These exits occur due to transfers, refusal to attend the program once assigned, behavioral issues necessitating removal from treatment, or other issues preventing an incarcerated person from attending and completing the treatment program. In March 2020, programs ceased due to COVID-19, and the completion rate fell to zero. The department has slowly reintroduced these programs since September 2020.



**Table 11. In-Prison SUDT Completions and Exit Rates (Fiscal Year 2020–21)**

Month	Total Exits	Completions	Other Exits	% Completions
July 2020	-	-	-	0.0%
August 2020	-	-	-	0.0%
September 2020	1	-	1	0.0%
October 2020	45	1	44	2.2%
November 2020	15	-	15	0.0%
December 2020	4	-	4	0.0%
January 2021	16	-	16	0.0%
February 2021	33	-	33	0.0%
March 2021	50	4	46	8.0%
April 2021	73	18	55	24.7%
May 2021	117	54	63	46.2%
June 2021	140	45	95	32.1%
<b>Average Completions Fiscal Year 2020–21</b>				<b>11.3%</b>

**Table 12. Community Aftercare SUDT Completions and Exit Rates (Fiscal Year 2020–21)**

Month	Total Exits	Completions	Other Exits	% Completions
July 2020	1,607	471	1,136	29.3%
August 2020	1,570	522	1,048	33.2%
September 2020	1,748	552	1,196	31.6%
October 2020	1,790	562	1,228	31.4%
November 2020	1,530	547	983	35.8%
December 2020	1,723	530	1,193	30.8%
January 2021	1,683	495	1,188	29.4%
February 2021	1,565	441	1,124	28.2%
March 2021	1,711	587	1,124	34.3%
April 2021	2,840	1,078	1,762	38.0%
May 2021	1,778	618	1,160	34.8%
June 2021	1,738	560	1,178	32.2%
<b>Average Completions Fiscal Year 2020–21</b>				<b>32.4%</b>

### Offender Mentor Certification Program

The Offender Mentor Certification program (OMCP) provides long-term offenders and individuals serving life without the possibility of parole with education, training, and the opportunity to earn a certification in alcohol and other drug (AOD) counseling from a certifying organization recognized and approved by the California Department of Health Care Services.

The department delayed the OMCP expansion because of the pandemic. Incarcerated individuals are recruited from institutions statewide and transfer to one of seven training sites for AOD training. During this reporting period, the established programs continued providing

services through correspondence courses. As of July 2021, the new programs began assembling cohorts and anticipate beginning classes soon.

During the approximately one-year-long OMCP training, participants complete a cognitive behavioral intervention (CBI) intensive outpatient program, receive 350 hours of formal classroom AOD education, complete 255 hours of practicum training, and take an AOD certification exam. Upon AOD certification, they return to their original institutions and can cofacilitate CBI groups as mentors.

As of July 1, 2021, there were 60 OMCP certified mentors, 60 participants in the OMCP intern program, and 52 participants in the OMCP trainee program.

## **ADDITIONAL PROGRAM MODELS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

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### **California Prison Industry Authority**

#### **Industry Employment Program**

The California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA) offers programming at all departmental institutions throughout the State, operating over 100 service, manufacturing, and consumable enterprises and providing approximately 7,000 assignments for incarcerated individuals for fiscal year 2020–21. In addition, CALPIA offers 131 nationally recognized accredited certifications through its industry employment program (IEP). CALPIA’s IEP is focused on improving the ability of incarcerated people to effectively transition from prison to the community and successfully obtain jobs when they are released. Completion of an apprenticeship program includes required on-the-job training hours for the enrolled apprenticeship occupation. In addition, each registered participant must complete 144 annual hours of course-related curriculum.

In fiscal year 2020–21, there were 5,716 participants who successfully completed an accredited certification program. CALPIA participants can also earn State apprenticeship certificates. During fiscal year 2020–21, there were 2,241 participants registered into the State apprenticeship program, and 535 individuals completed the apprenticeship program during fiscal year 2020–21, and 1,451 individuals have completed the apprenticeship program to date. CALPIA currently offers 23 CTE programs at nine locations.

#### **Career Technical Education Program Expansion**

CALPIA established its career technical education (CTE) program in 2006. The program began as a preapprenticeship program with instruction administered by journeyman instructors under contract from local trade labor unions. CALPIA’s CTE programs include preapprentice carpentry, preapprentice construction labor, preapprentice iron working, commercial diving, facilities maintenance, AutoCAD (computer-aided design), Code.7370 (computer coding), and culinary skills. CALPIA offers 23 CTE programs at nine locations.

#### **Recidivism Study**

CALPIA has formed an advisory committee in collaboration with the University of California, Irvine, to refine the scope of the recidivism study. The study will provide the necessary data elements and detailed analysis to help guide CALPIA’s ongoing focus for improved outcomes for the individuals in its programs. Due to COVID-19, the anticipated completion date for the recidivism study is fiscal year 2021–22.

## Conservation Camps

The Office of Correctional Education provides education opportunities to students housed at 36 conservation camps for adults, three of which house female firefighters. The department closed seven camps over the past year. There are three designated institutions that act as base facilities: California Correctional Center, California Institution for Women, and Sierra Conservation Center.



Under the alternative education format, instructors provide adult basic education and adult secondary educational distance learning. Through the postsecondary and continuing education format, incarcerated individuals housed at conservation camps may enroll in college correspondence and eLearning courses. Face-to-face college courses are provided by college professors from local community colleges at the Baseline, Growlersburg, Mount Bullion, and Vallecito camp sites. Twenty-two camps offer both Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous programs. Some of these programs are eligible for milestone credits upon completion, and many provide certificates.

The camps are jointly managed by the department and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The conservation camps can house up to 3,924 incarcerated persons who constitute 152 firefighting crews. This program provides the State's cooperative agencies with an able-bodied, trained workforce for fire suppression and other emergencies, such as floods and earthquakes. Fire crews also work on conservation projects on public lands and provide labor for local community service projects, including the clearing of firebreaks, restoration of historical structures, park maintenance, and removal of fallen trees and debris. According to the department, in an average year, incarcerated people provide approximately three-million person hours in firefighting and other emergencies and seven-million person hours in community service project work, saving California taxpayers an average of more than \$100 million annually.

## Proposition 57 — Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016

In November 2016, California passed Proposition 57, the California Parole for Non-Violent Criminals and Juvenile Court Trial Requirements Initiative, requiring the department to adopt regulations implementing new parole and sentence credit provisions to enhance public safety, and authorizing the department to award sentence credits for rehabilitation achievement, good conduct, or educational merit. The department continues to offer rehabilitative achievement credits, good conduct credits, educational merit credits, and milestone credits to incarcerated individuals. Due to COVID-19, however, access to these credits may not be available at every institution.

Effective May 2021, the department made changes by increasing the credit-earning rate of good conduct credits. Violent offenders began earning 33.3 percent (one day of credit for every two days served), and nonviolent "second-strikers" and "third-strikers" began earning at a rate of

50 percent (one day of credit for every one day served). In response, later in May 2021, a group of District Attorneys filed a lawsuit in Sacramento County Superior Court requesting the department stop giving additional credit. As of the publication of this report, the lawsuit remains pending, and the Board will provide an update in the next report.

## **Inmate Activity Groups**

Inmate activity groups (IAGs) have expanded significantly in all adult institutions, as encouraged by the department in 2010 as a measure to add innovative, low-cost programs. There were approximately 1,300 individual inmate activity groups available in the adult institutions with over 3,800 program sessions running before COVID-19. The department plans to safely and responsibly phase in these group sessions. These volunteer activity groups are defined in Title 15 of the *California Code of Regulations*, Section 3233, as groups that “promote educational, social, cultural, and recreational interests of participating inmates.” These activity groups offer additional rehabilitative programming through an array of nonprofit volunteer-led groups providing cognitive behavioral services, religious services, higher education, and social awareness programs, in addition to cultural and recreational programs. Activity groups offer a variety of services, including behavior management, victim impact, mentor programs, community reintegration, and transitional housing, employment, and community connections.

## **Internet Protocol Television Integration: DRP TV**

To enhance and increase access to rehabilitative programming opportunities, the department has initiated the Internet Protocol Television Integration (IPTVI) project, or DRP TV. This is a streaming network that delivers secure educational and rehabilitative television programming to incarcerated persons with opportunities to stream in classrooms, dayrooms, and cells. This network was built through the IPTVI project, which was completed in fiscal year 2017–18. All 35 adult institutions are fully operational with four exclusive DRP-TV channels focused on education, wellness, employment, and reentry. A typical month of scheduling airs approximately 25 unique shows, including three eLearning video series used in conjunction with classroom education. In fiscal year 2020–21, 5,632 unique students participated in the eLearning courses via DRP TV, resulting in 1,218 class completions.

During COVID-19, DRP worked with multiple divisions and units to secure critically needed rehabilitative based content which was added to DRP-TV for viewing. The content was centered on rehabilitative treatment and education, health and wellness, specifically COVID-19 health updates, religious, self-help, incarcerated person-activity centered content and meditation/therapeutic content.

DRP TV continues to expand video-on-demand (VOD) capabilities at all departmental institutions. VOD gives instructors access to a large repository of educational videos and allows them to play, pause, and rewind videos in a classroom setting. To date, there are more than 2,000 videos in the VOD library for instructional use. The use of DRP TV should continue to improve dissemination of important information to the incarcerated person population and is expected to enhance access to rehabilitative programming.

## **Innovative Programming Grants**

The Budget Act of 2019 included \$4 million in annual funding for additional rehabilitative programming grants. The grants will be awarded for three-year periods, for a total of \$12 million per round. These grants were awarded and began on May 1, 2019, and will end on April 30, 2022. Eligibility includes nonprofit organizations that currently provide programs in an adult correctional setting and that have demonstrated success and focus on individual responsibility and restorative justice principles.

The department requested input from the Division of Adult Institutions and California Correctional Health Care Services to identify the target populations or underserved institutions for innovative programming grants. The request for applications lists five targets: programmatically underserved institutions, level IV 180-design facilities, nondesignated facilities, enhanced outpatient program, and youth program.

Applicants were allowed to submit a single grant application to provide a program at one or more prison locations by completing one application and noting at which institutions/yards the program would be located. Applications were accepted for 39 locations (35 adult institutions and four in-state contract bed locations). Twenty-seven locations were identified as target locations and 12 were nontarget locations. Applications for target locations received additional points in the evaluation process.

In total, 33 applicant awards were provided, totaling over \$11.8 million over the three-year period.

## **Round VI/VII: Victim Impact and California Reentry and Enrichment Grants**

In the Budget Act of 2019, an additional \$6 million was awarded to further innovative grants. These will be delivered through (1) a \$1 million request for applications that will award grants to victim-focused programming and (2) \$5 million for CARE grants subject to Penal Code section 5007.3. The department did not award grants for fiscal year 2019–20 due to COVID-19. No grants were awarded in 2021 either. Existing grant terms for victim impact, innovative programming, and CARE grantees end in April 2022.

### ***Victim Impact Grants***

In the Budget Act of 2019, an additional \$2 million was awarded to deliver victim-focused services. The Division of Rehabilitative Programs released a request for application (RFA) in July 2019 for grant funds focused on victim impact programs for a two-term grant cycle. The Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services (OVSRS) released an RFA July 2019 to solicit grants focused on Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) programs for a two-term grant cycle. Eligibility for both RFAs included nonprofit organizations that currently provide victim impact programs in an adult correctional setting, and that have demonstrated success and focus on individual responsibility and restorative justice principles. DRP made awards in November 2019 to 12 applicants to provide programming at 14 institutions, totaling 23 program awards. OVSRS made awards in September 2019 to four applicants providing services throughout the State of California.

## ***California Reentry and Enrichment Grants***

In the Budget Act of 2019, an additional \$5 million was awarded for California Reentry and Enrichment (CARE) grants. Senate Bill 94 added Section 5007.3 to the California Penal Code that required the department to develop a 10-member CARE grant steering committee in consultation with the Legislature. The steering committee was established in February 2020.

Utilizing a steering committee to award grant funds for rehabilitative programs was a new process for the Division of Rehabilitative Programs. The steering committee established grant criteria and released an RFA to solicit grants in April 2020, and completed award selections in July 2020 totaling approximately \$9.7 million over the two-term grant cycle. Eligibility included nonprofit organizations that currently provide programs in an adult correctional setting and that have demonstrated success and focus on insight-oriented restorative justice, transformative, and healing programs. In total, 25 applicants were selected to provide programming at 25 institutions totaling 77 program awards.

## **California Identification Card Project**

The California Identification Card program (CAL-ID) was implemented to assist eligible individuals in obtaining State-issued identification cards to satisfy federal requirements for employment documentation. The department is working with the California Department of

Motor Vehicles (DMV) so a DMV-eligible camera can be provided inside institutions to use in obtaining photographs of individuals who have been incarcerated for more than 10 years. This would potentially increase the number of eligible participants for the CAL-ID program. In addition, in July 2019, the CAL-ID program eligibility was expanded by increasing the screening period of incarcerated individuals from four to seven months prior to release to a screening period of zero to 13 months prior to release. This change proved to be effective and allowed for the program to increase eligibility, application screenings, and ultimately submit more applications to DMV for processing.

For the period of July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2021, among all incarcerated persons released, there were 15,863 applications sent to the DMV for processing (indicating that the individual was both interested in and eligible to receive an identification card), and the DMV approved and issued 12,196. Of those issued, 8,726 persons were released with an identification card (72 percent of approved applications) and 474 identification cards were held at the institution to be released (4 percent of the approved applications). The department released 2,996 persons without an identification card. Those individuals should receive their identification cards at their reporting parole or probation office.

## **Preparole Process Benefits Program**

The DAPO Transitional Case Management Program (TCMP) provides prerelease benefit assistance to all eligible individuals releasing to parole or postrelease community supervision (PRCS) within 120 days of release from prison. TCMP benefit workers provide Medi-Cal, Social Security Administration (SSA), and Veterans Administration (VA) benefit application assistance.

## Benefit Outcomes and TCMP Dispositions

DAPO continues to strengthen its relationship with all counties through its continued participation in monthly meetings with the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) and counties to address any specific issues the counties may be experiencing in facilitating the application review process. The department recently renewed its data-sharing agreement with DHCS for an additional five years. This agreement allows both departments to track and exchange Medi-Cal application status for individuals serviced through TCMP. This data-sharing agreement has assisted the department in more accurately reporting information related to benefit application outcomes. As a result, the pending benefit application outcome numbers have been significantly reduced. The department is dependent upon the 58 counties to complete the benefit application process timely and return the approval or denial documentation to each prison prior to the incarcerated person’s release.

As shown in Table 13, the number of benefit applications, as reported by the DAPO TCMP, decreased by 33 percent for Social Security Administration/Supplemental Security Income (SSA/SSI), 22 percent for Medi-Cal, and 25 percent for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in relation to the prior fiscal year. The significant reductions are due to effects related to COVID-19. TCMP staff worked diligently during fiscal year 2020–21 to see as many persons as possible, often with little prior notice due to the early COVID-19 releases. However, it was not possible to complete that process for incarcerated persons if there was insufficient notice prior to release.

**Table 13. Benefit Applications Submissions (Fiscal Years 2019–20 and 2020–21)**

Benefit Type	Total Submissions FY 2019–20	Total Submissions FY 2020–21	Change in Total Submissions	Change as a % in Total Submissions
SSA/SSI	3,544	2,389	-1,155	-33%
Medi-Cal	29,859	23,381	-6,478	-22%
VA	386	291	-95	-25%

As shown in Table 14, the department screened nearly 100 percent of incarcerated persons for benefit eligibility. Compared with the prior fiscal year, the number of submitted applications decreased by 17 percentage points. The department was unable to submit applications for approximately 10 percent of screened individuals because they were unavailable for various reasons associated with the pandemic. Table 15 displays a breakdown of outcomes by mental health classification.



**Table 14. Statewide Incarcerated Person Releases and TCMP Service Dispositions (Fiscal Years 2019–20 and 2020–21)**

	FY 2019–20		FY 2020–21		Differences	
Total Incarcerated Person Releases	36,358		35,919		–439	
Percent Screened	99.9%		99.9%		0	
Submitted Applications	30,007	82.5%	23,440	65.3%	–6,567	–17.2%
Access to Other Insurance	1,808	5.0%	1,135	3.2%	–673	–1.8%
Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	411	1.1%	179	0.5%	–232	–0.6%
Unavailable: Late Referrals	579	1.6%	503	1.4%	–76	–0.2%
Unavailable: Reentry Programs	1,640	4.5%	1,285	3.6%	–355	–0.9%
Unavailable: Fire Camp	23	0.1%	82	0.2%	59	0.1%
Not Located at CDCR Facility	N/A	N/A	3,816	10.6%	3,816	10.6%
Unavailable: COVID-19 Related	N/A	N/A	3,417	9.5%	3,417	9.5%
Out to Court/Medical/Other	657	1.8%	1,117	3.1%	460	1.3%
County Incarcerated person	84	0.2%	42	0.1%	–42	–0.1%
Refused Services	1,139	3.1%	883	2.4%	–256	–0.7%
Unknown (Improvement Area)	10	0.1%	20	0.1%	10	0.0%

**Table 15. Mental Health Subsets of Statewide Incarcerated Person Releases and TCMP Service Dispositions (Fiscal Year 2020–21)**

		July–June 2019–20		July–June 2020–21		Differences	
EOP	Total Inmate Releases	1,316		1,321		5	
	Percent Screened	100%		99.7%		–0.3%	
	Submitted Applications	1,143	86.9%	909	68.8%	–234	–18.1%
	Access to Other Insurance	54	4.1%	43	3.3%	–11	–0.8%
	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	12	0.9%	9	0.7%	–3	–0.2%
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	6	0.5%	21	1.6%	15	1.1%
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	11	0.8%	11	0.8%	0	0.0%
	Unavailable: Fire Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not Located at CDCR Facility	N/A	N/A	84	6.4%	84	6.4%
	Unavailable: COVID-19 Related	N/A	N/A	122	9.2%	122	9.2%
	Out to Court/Medical	20	1.4%	55	4.2%	35	2.8%
	County Inmate	1	0.1%	4	0.3%	3	0.2%
	Refused Services	68	5.2%	59	4.5%	–9	–0.7%
Unknown	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	3	0.1%	
CCCMS	Total Inmate Releases	7,625		7,360		–265	
	Percent Screened	100%		99.9%		–0.1%	
	Submitted Applications	6,541	85.7%	5,238	71.1%	–1,303	–14.6%
	Access to Other Insurance	406	5.3%	273	3.7%	–133	–1.6%
	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	51	0.7%	26	0.4%	–25	–0.3%
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	107	1.4%	108	1.5%	1	0.1%
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	163	2.1%	140	1.9%	–23	–0.2%

	Unavailable: Fire Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not Located at CDCR Facility	N/A	N/A	367	5.0%	367	5.0%
	Unavailable: COVID-19 Related	N/A	N/A	790	10.7%	790	10.7%
	Out to Court/Medical	154	2.0%	260	3.5%	106	1.5%
	County Inmate	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	-2	-0.1%
	Refused Services	198	2.6%	153	2.1%	-45	-0.5%
	Unknown	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	2	0.0%
<b>Non-EOP/ Non-CCCMS</b>	Total Inmate Releases	27,417		27,238		-179	
	Percent Screened	99.9%		99.9%		0.0%	
	Submitted Applications	22,323	81.4%	17,293	63.4%	-5,030	-18.0%
	Access to Other Insurance	1,348	4.9%	819	3.0%	-529	-1.9%
	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	348	1.3%	144	0.5%	-204	-0.8%
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	466	1.7%	374	1.4%	-92	-0.3%
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	1,466	5.3%	1,134	4.2%	-332	-1.1%
	Unavailable: Fire Camps	23	0.1%	82	0.3%	59	0.2%
	Not Located at CDCR Facility	N/A	N/A	3,365	12.4%	3,365	12.4%
	Unavailable: COVID-19 Related	N/A	N/A	2,505	9.2%	2,505	9.2%
	Out to Court/Medical	483	1.7%	802	2.9%	319	1.2%
	County Inmate	81	0.3%	38	0.1%	-43	-0.2%
	Refused Services	873	3.2%	671	2.5%	-202	-0.7%
	Unknown	6	0.1%	11	0.1%	5	0.0%
		July–June 2019–20		July–June 2020–21		Differences	
<b>EOP</b>	Total Inmate Releases	1,316		1,321		5	
	Submitted Applications	1,143	86.9%	909	68.8%	-234	-18.1%
	Access to Other Insurance	54	4.1%	43	3.3%	-11	-0.8%
	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	12	0.9%	9	0.7%	-3	-0.2%
	County Inmate	1	0.1%	4	0.3%	3	0.2%
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	6	0.5%	21	1.6%	15	1.1%
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	11	0.8%	11	0.8%	0	0.0%
	Unavailable: Fire Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not Located at CDCR Facility	N/A	N/A	84	6.4%	84	6.4%
	Unavailable: COVID-19 Related	N/A	N/A	122	9.2%	122	9.2%
	Out to Court/Medical	20	1.4%	55	4.2%	35	2.8%
	Refused Services	68	5.2%	59	4.5%	-9	-0.7%
	Unknown	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	3	0.1%
<b>CCCMS</b>	Total Inmate Releases	7,625		7,360		-265	
	Submitted Applications	6,541	85.7%	5,238	71.1%	-1,303	-14.6%
	Access to Other Insurance	406	5.3%	273	3.7%	-133	-1.6%
	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	51	0.7%	26	0.4%	-25	-0.3%
	County Inmate	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	-2	-0.1%
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	107	1.4%	108	1.5%	1	0.1%
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	163	2.1%	140	1.9%	-23	-0.2%
	Unavailable: Fire Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not Located at CDCR Facility	N/A	N/A	367	5.0%	367	5.0%
	Unavailable: COVID-19 Related	N/A	N/A	790	10.7%	790	10.7%
	Out to Court/Medical	154	2.0%	260	3.5%	106	1.5%

	Refused Services	198	2.6%	153	2.1%	-45	-0.5%
	Unknown	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	2	0.0%
<b>Non-EOP/ Non-CCCMS</b>	Total Inmate Releases	27,417		27,238		-179	
	Submitted Applications	22,323	81.4%	17,293	63.4%	-5,030	-18.0%
	Access to Other Insurance	1,348	4.9%	819	3.0%	-529	-1.9%
	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	348	1.3%	144	0.5%	-204	-0.8%
	County Inmate	81	0.3%	38	0.1%	-43	-0.2%
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	466	1.7%	374	1.4%	-92	-0.3%
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	1,466	5.3%	1,134	4.2%	-332	-1.1%
	Unavailable: Fire Camps	23	0.1%	82	0.3%	59	0.2%
	Not Located at CDCR Facility	N/A	N/A	3,365	12.4%	3,365	12.4%
	Unavailable: COVID-19 Related	N/A	N/A	2,505	9.2%	2,505	9.2%
	Out to Court/Medical	483	1.7%	802	2.9%	319	1.2%
	Refused Services	873	3.2%	671	2.5%	-202	-0.7%
	Unknown	6	0.1%	11	0.1%	5	0.0%

The Board is interested in obtaining and reviewing the benefit applications outcomes—the actual number of benefit approvals for released individuals from the applications submitted for each benefit type listed in Table 16. The goal in obtaining these data is to assist in identifying strategies to better link released individuals with the various services available. Table 17 breaks down the benefit application outcomes by mental health classification.

**Table 16. Benefit Application Outcomes (Fiscal Years 2019–20 and 2020–21)**

Benefit	Status	FY 2019–20		FY 2020–21		Differences	
SSA/SSI	Submissions	3,544		2,389		-1,155	
	Pending	2,001	56.5%	1,452	60.8%	-549	4.3%
	Approved	992	28.0%	547	22.9%	-445	-5.1%
	Denied	551	15.5%	390	16.3%	-161	0.8%
Medi-Cal	Submissions	29,859		23,416		-6,443	
	Pending	5,739	19.2%	4,153	17.7%	-1,586	-1.5%
	Approved	24,030	80.5%	19,218	82.1%	-4,812	1.6%
	Denied	90	0.3%	45	0.2%	-45	-0.1%
VA	Submissions	386		291		-95	
	Pending	187	48.4%	124	42.6%	-63	-5.8%
	Approved	79	20.5%	93	32.0%	14	11.5%
	Denied	120	31.1%	74	25.4%	-46	-5.7%

**Table 17. Mental Health Subsets and Benefit Applications Outcomes (Fiscal Year 2020–21)**

	Benefit Type	Status	July–June 2019–20		July–June 2020–21		Differences	
<b>EOP</b>	SSA/SSI	Submissions	856		601		–255	
		Pending	529	61.8%	421	70.0%	–108	8.2%
		Approved	122	14.3%	45	7.5%	–77	–6.8%
		Denied	205	23.9%	135	22.5%	–70	–1.4%
	Medi-Cal	Submissions	1,113		907		–206	
		Pending	216	19.4%	136	15.0%	–80	–4.4%
		Approved	896	80.5%	770	84.9%	–126	4.4%
		Denied	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	-
	VA	Submissions	4		0		–4	
		Pending	2	50.0%	0	-	–2	–50.0%
		Approved	1	25.0%	0	-	–1	–25.0%
		Denied	1	25.0%	0	-	–1	–25.0%
<b>CCCMS</b>	SSA/SSI	Submissions	1,223		734		–489	
		Pending	737	60.3%	441	60.1%	–296	–0.2%
		Approved	326	26.6%	180	24.5%	–146	–2.1%
		Denied	160	13.1%	113	15.4%	–47	2.3%
	Medi-Cal	Submissions	6,488		5,216		–1,272	
		Pending	1,189	18.3%	906	17.3%	–283	–1.0%
		Approved	5,280	81.4%	4,302	82.5%	–978	1.1%
		Denied	19	0.3%	8	0.2%	–11	–0.1%
	VA	Submissions	91		69		–22	
		Pending	46	50.5%	26	37.7%	–20	–12.8%
		Approved	15	16.5%	19	27.5%	4	11.0%
		Denied	30	33.0%	24	34.8%	–6	1.8%
<b>Non-EOP/ Non-CCCMS</b>	SSA/SSI	Submissions	1,465		1,054		–411	
		Pending	735	50.2%	590	56.0%	–145	5.8%
		Approved	544	37.1%	322	30.5%	–222	–6.6%
		Denied	186	12.7%	142	13.5%	–44	0.8%
	Medi-Cal	Submissions	22,258		17,293		–4,965	
		Pending	4,334	19.5%	3,111	18.0%	–1,223	–1.5%
		Approved	17,854	80.2%	14,146	81.8%	–3,708	1.6%
		Denied	70	0.3%	36	0.2%	–34	–0.1%
	VA	Submissions	291		222		–69	
		Pending	139	47.8%	98	44.1%	–41	–3.7%
		Approved	63	21.6%	74	33.3%	11	11.7%
		Denied	89	30.6%	50	22.6%	–39	–8.0%

## Reintegration

### Community Programs for Parolees

In fiscal year 2020–21, DRP administered community and reentry programs through the following contracts:

- Specialized treatment for optimized programming to serve high/medium-risk individuals,
- Day reporting centers (DRC) and community-based coalitions (CBC) to serve low-risk individuals, and
- Transitional housing and parolee service centers to serve long-term offenders.

In addition, the Life Skills Training program at the CAL FIRE Ventura Training Center was developed in collaboration with CAL FIRE and DAPO, and implemented in fiscal year 2018–19. Parolees in this program have been through the fire camp programs while incarcerated, and this program extends that training. The program is 18 months and includes six months of education plus 12 months of on-the-job training at CAL FIRE base camps. As of July 1, 2021, 72 individuals have completed this program, and all have been offered careers with CAL FIRE or fire agencies. In addition, two participants who did not graduate were still able to secure employment with a fire agency.

During fiscal year 2019–20, DRP developed the Long-Term Offender Reentry Recovery program for the long-term offender/lifer population. DRP continues offering similar services through nine Transitional Housing Programs. To ensure the placement of individuals in these programs, DRP works directly with DAPO to coordinate the placements and ensure they meet the conditions of parole mandated from the Board of Parole Hearing.

The department completed development of a tracking mechanism to identify the percentages of first-year parolees who have participated in community-based programming based on their assessed needs. The information is provided in Table 18.

**Table 18. Total Number of Individuals Who Completed at Least One Year of Parole Supervision With a High/Moderate CSRA Score (Fiscal Year 2020–21)**

Individual Need (Offenders May Be in Multiple Categories)	Total Number of Offenders by Need	Parolees With a Risk and Need Who Participated in Programming Consistent With Their Needs	Parolees With a Need Who Did <i>Not</i> Participate in Programming Consistent With Their Needs
Employment Need	5,148	2,020	3,128
Education Need	4,373	1,801	2,936
Substance Abuse Need	6,095	2,624	3,471
Total percentage of individuals with at least one need who participated in at least one program consistent with their risk and need			39.5%
Total percentage of individuals with a risk and need who participated in a program			42.2%

In fiscal year 2019–20, the department identified that 52.2 percent of individuals with at least one need participated in at least one program consistent with their risk and need. The percentage decreased this reporting period to 39.5 percent, largely due to the COVID-19-related early releases of incarcerated persons. The total percentage of individuals with a risk and need participating in a program decreased from 57.2 percent to 42.2 percent. The Board will continue to monitor these numbers to ensure they return to pre-COVID-19 norms.

**Table 19. Total Number of Individuals Released With a High/Moderate CSRA Score**

Parolees: Type of Criminogenic Risk and Need	Total Number of Offenders Released
Parolees released with a moderate-to-high CSRA score	10,015
Parolees released with a moderate-to-high CSRA score and a reentry COMPAS	9,841
Parolees released with a moderate-to-high CSRA score and at least one medium-to-high COMPAS reentry need	8,826

In fiscal year 2020–21, as shown in Table 19, the department identified 8,826 individuals released with a moderate-to-high risk according to the CSRA tool and at least one medium-to-high need, as identified by the COMPAS reentry assessment tool.

## **BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS**

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The Board recommends the department's Division of Adult Institutions, Enterprise Information Services Division, and the Division of Rehabilitative Programs work collaboratively to ensure that rehabilitative and reentry resources are made available on the electronic tablets being issued to all incarcerated persons. Having rehabilitative and reentry resource applications for users to access on the tablets would greatly expand the opportunities and information to all incarcerated persons. This would also give all incarcerated persons this information even if they cannot participate in programs before their release.

The Board recommends the department increase access to resources in areas with limited or inadequate information, such as housing and treatment for sex-offenders, general services for individuals released to postrelease community supervision, and services for the LGBTQIA+ population.

The Board recommends the Office of Correctional Education offer a hybrid approach to education that encompasses smaller class sizes and in-cell independent work. A high number of instructors indicated that smaller class sizes gave them more time for one-on-one instruction. A hybrid approach was also effective for career technical education instructors who could spend more class time doing hands-on work with some students while other students could finish book work in their cells.

The Board recommends the department facilitate more career fairs and prerelease job interviews. With the expanded availability of technology within institutions, the department should allow job interviews for incarcerated persons via video call or teleconference.

## **APPENDICES**

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Appendix A. Rehabilitative Case Plan

Appendix B. ISUDT Programming Matrix

Appendix C. Academic and CTE Teacher Distribution and Budgeted Capacity

Appendix D. Grant Recipients, Rounds I through VI


Appendix E. Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups

Appendix F. List of Institutional Abbreviations

Appendix G. Milestone Completion Credit Schedule (MCCS)



# APPENDIX A. REHABILITATIVE CASE PLAN



**SOMS**  
Strategic Offender Management System  
*Innovation - Automation - Integration*

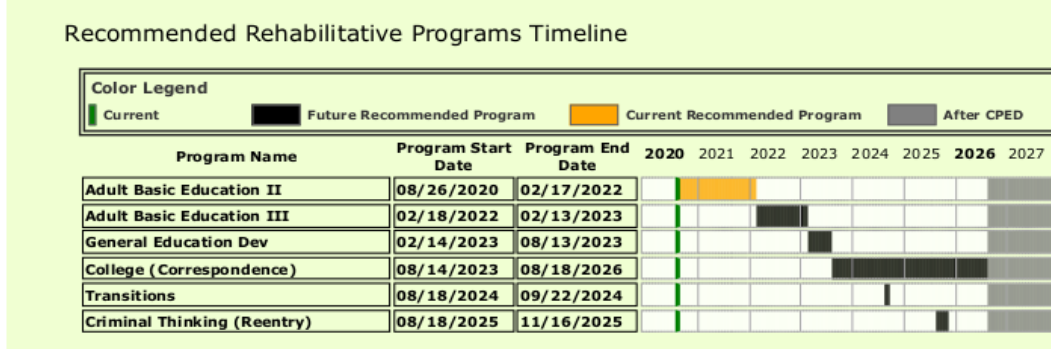
**Rehabilitative Case Plan**

[Logout](#)

<b>Name:</b> _____	<b>CDC#:</b> _____	<b>PID #:</b> _____	<b>CPED:</b> _____
<b>Curr. Loc.:</b> CCWF-Facility A	<b>Control Date:</b> _____	<b>Control Date Type:</b> EPRD	
<b>Area/Bed:</b> _____	<b>Housing PGM:</b> Administrative Segregation Unit (ASU)	<b>Job Title:</b> UNA / Unassigned	
<b>Custody:</b> Maximum (C7)	<b>Security Level:</b> Level 4 (63)	<b>WK/PV Group:</b> D1 / D	
<b>DOB:</b> _____	<b>Ethnicity:</b> Hispanic ( )	<b>TABE (Read):</b> 02.0	
<b>DDP:</b> Adequate Cognitive Functioning (NCF)	<b>Mental Health:</b> CCCMS-Correction Clinical Case Mgt System (B)	<b>DPPV:</b> None	

**Date:** 8/26/2020

<b>Risk (CSRA Score):</b> 2 (M)	
<b>TABE Reading Score:</b> 02.0	<b>TABE Math:</b> Score Not Available
<b>Verified GED:</b> N	<b>Verified HS Diploma:</b> N
<b>Needs (from COMPAS)</b>	
<b>Assessment Date:</b> 01/04/2019	<b>Version:</b> Core Women's v.7 Needs Assessment
<b>Substance Abuse:</b> 100 - High	<b>Educational Problems:</b> 0 - Low
<b>Criminal Personality:</b> 100 - High	<b>Employment Problems:</b> 100 - High
<b>Anger:</b> 100 - High	<b>Support from Family of Origin:</b> 100 - High



### Certificates and Diplomas

Date Completed	Certificate or Diploma Name	Program Name
08/23/2019	Adult Basic Education I	Adult Basic Education I

### Milestones

No data available.

**APPENDIX B. ISUDT PROGRAMMING MATRIX,  
BUDGETED, FISCAL YEAR 2021–22**

<b>2021–22 Division of Rehabilitative Programs In-Prison Programming Matrix (Budgeted)</b>						
INSTITUTION	Counselors	All Daily Capacity	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment			
			ISI (Intensive)	ISO (Outpatient)	CBI (Non-SUD)	Annual Capacity
ASP	28	1,008	192	408	408	1,294
CAC	22	792	144	324	324	1,019
CAL	17	612	108	252	252	788
CCC	44	1,584	312	636	636	2,029
CCI	26	936	168	384	384	1,205
CCWF	14	504	96	204	204	647
CEN	18	648	120	264	264	833
CHCF	14	504	96	204	204	647
CIM	28	1,008	192	408	408	1,294
CIW	14	504	96	204	204	647
CMC	23	828	156	336	336	1,063
CMF	16	576	96	240	240	744
COR	17	612	108	252	252	788
CRC	29	1,044	204	420	420	1,338
CTF	34	1,224	240	492	492	1,568
CVSP	18	648	120	264	264	833
DVI	2	72	0	36	36	97
FSP	21	756	132	312	312	974
FWF	5	180	36	72	72	230
HDSP	17	612	108	252	252	788
ISP	17	612	108	252	252	788
KVSP	18	648	120	264	264	833
LAC	16	576	96	240	240	744
MCSP	22	792	144	324	324	1,019
NKSP	9	324	60	132	132	416
PBSP	15	540	108	216	216	691
PVSP	22	792	144	324	324	1,019
RJD	19	684	132	276	276	877
SAC	10	360	72	144	144	461
SATF	31	1,116	204	456	456	1,435
SCC	22	792	144	324	324	1,019
SOL	27	972	180	396	396	1,249
SQ	18	648	120	264	264	833
SVSP	16	576	96	240	240	744
VSP	18	648	120	264	264	833
WSP	9	324	60	132	132	416
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>25,056</b>	<b>4,632</b>	<b>10,212</b>	<b>10,212</b>	<b>32,204</b>

# APPENDIX C. ACADEMIC AND CTE TEACHER DISTRIBUTION AND BUDGETED CAPACITY, FISCAL YEAR 2020–21

Institution	ACADEMIC EDUCATION																CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION							
	Traditional Education		Alternative Education		Enhanced Outcomes		Post-Secondary & Cont.		TRANSITIONS		PEER LITERACY		Total No Tester	TESTING	PHYSICAL ED	DDP/OPP/ET	ESSA / WIDA	Total All	Vacant Academic Teachers <sup>1</sup>	Total Daily Budgeted Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Authorized CTE Programs	Vacant CTE Teachers <sup>1</sup>	Budgeted CTE Capacity	Active CTE Capacity <sup>1</sup>
	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Peer Mentors												
ASP	21	1134	0	0	0	0	4	720	2	108	1	20	28	2	1	1	0	32	5	1,982	17	1	540	513
CAC	6	324	0	0	0	0	1	180	1	54	1	20	9	1	1	0	1	12	1	578	2	1	81	41
CAL	15	810	0	0	0	0	2	360	1	54	1	20	19	2	1	0	0	22	2	1,244	9	2	324	243
CCC	9	486	2	240	0	0	2	360	1	54	1	20	15	4	3	0	0	22	1	1,160	8	0	243	216
CCI	14	756	0	0	0	0	4	720	2	108	1	20	21	2	2	0	0	25	1	1,604	14	1	432	378
CCWF	10	540	1	120	2	54	3	540	2	108	1	20	19	2	1	2	1	25	0	1,382	9	2	297	243
CEN	16	864	1	120	0	0	3	540	1	54	1	20	22	2	1	0	0	25	0	1,598	12	2	405	324
CHCF	3	162	1	120	1	27	1	180	1	54	1	20	8	1	1	1	0	11	3	563	1	0	54	54
CIM	16	864	0	0	0	0	2	360	2	108	1	20	21	2	1	2	0	26	5	1,352	13	4	405	297
CIW	9	486	0	0	1	27	2	360	1	54	1	20	14	1	2	0	0	17	3	947	6	2	216	135
CMC	16	864	0	0	1	27	4	720	2	108	1	20	24	3	2	3	0	32	2	1,739	12	0	432	297
CMF	6	324	0	0	2	54	1	180	1	54	1	20	11	1	1	3	0	16	4	632	3	1	162	54
COR	14	756	1	120	2	54	4	720	1	54	1	20	23	2	1	0	1	27	0	1,724	8	0	297	243
CRC	11	594	0	0	0	0	5	900	3	162	1	20	20	2	1	0	1	24	2	1,676	9	3	297	277
CTF	26	1404	0	0	0	0	3	540	3	162	1	20	33	3	3	0	0	39	2	2,126	17	0	567	567
CVSP	11	594	0	0	0	0	4	720	1	54	1	20	17	2	1	0	0	20	1	1,388	14	3	459	378
DVI	5	270	0	0	0	0	1	180	1	54	1	20	8	2	1	0	0	11	8	524	6	5	189	21
FSP	10	540	1	120	0	0	3	540	1	54	1	20	16	3	1	0	0	20	1	1,274	12	3	378	243
FWF	4	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	54	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	1	270	2	1	81	54
HDSP	11	594	0	0	0	0	3	540	2	108	1	20	17	2	1	1	0	21	2	1,262	9	2	351	216
ISP	14	756	0	0	0	0	7	1,260	2	108	1	20	24	2	1	0	1	28	2	2,144	15	3	459	299
KVSP	19	1026	0	0	1	27	2	360	1	54	1	20	24	2	1	0	0	27	1	1,487	10	1	324	285
LAC	9	486	0	0	1	27	2	360	1	54	1	20	14	2	1	0	0	17	2	947	7	4	243	135
MCSP	17	918	0	0	3	81	6	1,080	2	108	1	20	29	2	2	1	0	34	3	2,207	10	1	351	324
NKSP	1	54	4	480	0	0	1	180	1	54	1	20	8	4	1	0	0	13	0	788	2	0	54	54
PBSP	8	432	1	120	0	0	4	720	1	54	1	20	15	2	1	0	0	18	0	1,346	7	3	270	189
PVSP	16	864	0	0	0	0	1	180	2	108	1	20	20	2	1	0	1	24	0	1,172	10	0	324	297
RJD	17	918	0	0	3	81	2	360	1	54	1	20	24	2	2	1	0	29	3	1,433	8	1	270	216
SAC	8	432	1	120	2	54	2	360	1	54	1	20	15	1	1	1	0	18	1	1,040	6	1	243	216
SATF	23	1242	0	0	2	54	6	1,080	3	162	1	20	35	3	2	5	0	45	4	2,558	17	2	540	459
SCC	9	486	2	240	0	0	3	540	1	54	1	20	16	2	3	0	0	21	4	1,340	7	2	216	142
SOL	14	756	0	0	0	0	4	720	2	108	1	20	21	2	2	0	1	26	2	1,604	10	2	324	189
SQ	6	324	2	240	0	0	3	540	1	54	1	20	13	3	1	0	0	17	2	1,178	5	1	162	135
SVSP	12	648	1	120	2	54	2	360	1	54	1	20	19	2	1	1	0	23	1	1,256	6	2	189	95
VSP	12	648	0	0	1	27	5	900	2	108	1	20	21	2	1	0	0	24	2	1,703	13	2	432	324
WSP	2	108	2	240	0	0	1	180	1	54	1	20	7	3	1	0	0	11	0	602	2	0	81	81
HQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>22,680</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>18,540</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>47,830</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10,692</b>	<b>8,234</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL PY's</b>																				<b>1,127</b>				
<b>GRAND TOTAL BUDGETED CAPACITY</b>																				<b>58,522</b>				

1/ As of June 30, 2021.  
 2/ Total AE, EOP, Post Secondary & Cont., Transitions & Peer Literacy.  
 3/ OSRT and Computer Literacy became one program beginning September 30, the program is called Computer & Related Technology and is based upon the Comp Lit Model (27 students, 3 hours, 2xday).  
 4/ As of May 31, 2021 Rehabilitative Program Report.

## APPENDIX D. GRANT RECIPIENTS, ROUNDS I THROUGH VI

	Institution	Innovative Programming	Estimated Offenders Served*	Training-for-Trainers**
<b>Round One Grants</b>  <b>Yearly Schedule</b> <b>(16 Month Term)</b>  <b>\$2.5 M</b>  <b>4/15/2016 - 6/30/2016</b>	ASP	1. International Bodhisattva Sangha	25	3
	ASP	2. GRIP	25	
	CCI	1. GOGI (In Cell)	200	
	CCI	2. GOGI (Spanish In Cell)	100	
	CHCF	1. International Bodhisattva Sangha	25	3
	CHCF	2. Canine Comp for Independence	8	1
	CHCF	3. Yard time Literary Program	60	
	CMF	1. IMPACT	96	12
	CMF	2. Insight Garden Program	125	
	COR	1. ARC/PUP College Program	54	
	COR	2. Alternatives to Violence	900	20
	LAC	1. Community-Based Arts Program	960	
	LAC	2. Insight Garden Program	125	
	SATF	1. Center for Council	20	
	SATF	2. ARC/PUP College Program	54	
	CVSP	1. Alternatives to Violence	900	20
	CVSP	2. The Place4Grace	400	
	CVSP	3. Insight Prison Project (VOEG)	52	
	DVI	1. International Bodhisattva Sangha	25	3
	DVI	2. Yard time Literary Program	60	
	HDSP	1. Alternatives to Violence	900	20
	HDSP	2. The Place4Grace	400	
	HDSP	3. Jesuit Restorative Justice Initiative	200	
	ISP	1. The Actors' Gang Prison Project	360	4
	ISP	2. The Last Mile	52	
	ISP	3. The Place4Grace	400	
	ISP	4. Insight Prison Project (VOEG)	72	
	KVSP	1. GOGI (In-Cell)	200	
	MCSP	1. IMPACT	110	
	MCSP	2. International Bodhisattva Sangha	25	3
	MCSP	3. GRIP	25	
	NKSP	1. Center for Council	20	2
	NKSP	2. Freedom Through Education Campus	400	
	PBSP	1. GOGI (In Cell)	200	
	PBSP	2. Jesuit Restorative Justice Initiative	200	
	PVSP	1. Center for Council	20	
	PVSP	2. GOGI	100	15
	WSP	1. Center for Council	20	
	WSP	2. GOGI	100	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8018</b>	<b>106</b>

\*Estimated number of offenders served based upon grant application period.

\*\*Estimated number of training-for-trainers based upon grant application period with no designated limit/estimate for number of offenders that could be served.

**Appendix D. Grant Recipients, Rounds I through VI (continued)**

	Institution	Innovative Programming	Estimated Offenders Served*	Training-for-Trainers**
<p><b>Round Two Grants</b></p> <p><b>Yearly Schedule</b> <b>(16 Month Term)</b></p> <p><b>\$3.0 M</b></p> <p><b>3/2016 - 6/2017</b></p>	ASP	1. The Actors' Gang Prison Project	25	
	ASP	2. Center for Council		20
	ASP	3. Freedom Through Ed Campus	400	
	CAC	1. Defy Ventures, Inc.	115	
	CAC	2. The Place4Grace	400	
	CAC	3. Catalyst Foundation	125	
	CCI	1. Center for Council		20
	CCI	2. The Place4Grace	400	
	CCI	3. The Lionheart Foundation	150	
	CHCF	1. Insight Garden Program	125	
	CHCF	2. Yard time Literary Program	60	
	COR	1. GOGI (EOP)	100	
	COR	2. The Lionheart Foundation (SHU)	150	
	COR	3. Buddhist Pathways Prison Project (EOP)	200	6
	LAC	1. Defy Ventures, Inc.	300	
	LAC	2. Insight Garden Program	125	
	LAC	3. Catalyst Program	125	
	CVSP	1. The Last Mile	48	
	CVSP	2. Insight Prison Project (VOEG)	52	
	DVI	1. GRIP	200	
	DVI	2. Veterans Healing Veterans from the Inside Out	24	
	FWF	1. The Last Mile	48	
	FWF	2. Marin Shakespeare Company	72	
	HDSP	1. Alternatives to Violence	264	10
	HDSP	2. Get on the Bus Program	40	
	HDSP	3. Buddhist Pathways Prison Project	175	6
	KVSP	1. The Actors' Gang Prison Project	25	
	KVSP	2. The Place4Grace	400	
	MCSP	1. Alternatives to Violence	240	20
	MCSP	2. CARE Accountability Program	480	12
	MCSP	3. Karma Rescue Paws for Life Program (EOP)	45	
	MCSP	4. Tender Loving Canines Assistance Dogs	15	
	NKSP	1. GOGI (RC)	300	
	NKSP	2. International Bodhisattva Sangha	100	
	PBSP	1. Center for Council		20
	PBSP	2. The Lionheart Foundation (SHU)	150	
	PBSP	3. Insight Prison Project (VOEG)	52	
	PVSP	1. Freedom Through Education Campus	400	
	PVSP	2. GOGI (Lifer)	320	
	VSP	1. Defy Ventures, Inc.	300	
	VSP	2. The Place4Grace	400	
	VSP	3. InsideOUT Writers	54	
	WSP	1. GOGI (RC)	100	
	WSP	2. International Bodhisattva Sangha	125	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7229</b>	<b>114</b>

\*Estimated number of offenders served based upon grant application period.

\*\*Estimated number of training-for-trainers based upon grant application period with no designated limit/estimate for number of offenders that could be served.

**Appendix D. Grant Recipients, Rounds I through VI (continued)**

	Institution	Innovative Programming	Estimated Offenders Served*	Training-for Trainers**
<p><b>Round Three Grant Awards</b></p> <p><b>Yearly Schedule (3, 12-Month Terms)</b></p> <p><b>\$3 M/term</b></p> <p><b>3/2017 - 2/2018</b></p> <p><b>3/2018 - 2/2019</b></p> <p><b>3/2019 - 2/2020</b></p>	ASP	1. Insight Garden Program	450	
	ASP	2. Project Avary	120	
	CAC	1. Center for Council	330	
	CAC	2. GOGI (Peer Mentor)		300
	CCC	1. Root & Rebound	900	
	CCC	2. Get on the Bus Program	240	
	CCI	1. Catalyst Foundation	1500	
	CHCF	1. Center for Council	110	
	CHCF	2. GOGI (Peer Mentor)		300
	COR	1. Anti-Recidivism Coalition	1924	
	COR	2. Moving Beyond Violence		90
	LAC	1. Karma Rescue	99	
	LAC	2. Buddhist Pathways Prison Project	600	
	SAC	1. IMPACT/CARE	350	
	SAC	2. The Place4Grace	1200	
	SAC	3. Buddhist Pathways Prison Project	225	
	CVSP	1. GOGI (Peer Mentor)		300
	CTF	1. Defy Ventures, Inc.	600	
	CTF	2. GRIP	180	
	CTF	3. Project Avary	120	
	CTF	4. Insight Prison Project (VOEG)	336	
	DVI	1. Insight Prison Project (VOEG)	336	
	FWF	1. Marin Shakespeare Company	108	
	FWF	2. Insight Garden Program	240	
	FWF	3. Yard time Literary Program	2160	
	HDSP	1. The Place4Grace – Camp Grace	30	
	HDSP	2. GOGI (Peer Mentor)		300
	KVSP	1. Anti-Recidivism Coalition	1924	
	KVSP	2. The Actors' Gang Prison Project	90	
	MCSP	1. Alternatives to Violence	420	
	MCSP	2. Center for Council	110	
	MCSP	3. Tender Loving Canines Assistance Dogs	90	
	NKSP	1. Alternatives to Violence	420	
	NKSP	2. Marley's Mutts	288	
	PBSP	1. The Place4Grace	1200	
	PVSP	1. Defy Ventures, Inc.	1035	
	PVSP	2. Buddhist Pathways Prison Project	600	
	SVSP	1. Project Avary	120	
	SVSP	2. The Place4Grace – Camp Grace	30	
	SVSP	3. The Place4Grace	1200	
	WSP	1. Alternatives to Violence	420	
	WSP	2. Prison of Peace	380	
	WSP	3. Marley's Mutts	288	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>20773</b>	<b>1290</b>

\*Estimated number of offenders served based upon grant application period.

\*\*Estimated number of training-for-trainers based upon grant application period with no designated limit/estimate for number of offenders that could be served.

## Appendix D. Grant Recipients, Rounds I through VI (continued)

	Institution	Innovative Programming	Estimated Offenders Served*	Training-forTrainers**
<p><b>Round Three Grant Awards</b></p> <p><b>Yearly Schedule (2, 16-month Terms)</b></p> <p><b>\$5.5M/term</b></p> <p><b>3/2017 - 6/2018 (Original)</b></p> <p><b>7/2018 - 10/2019 (Ext Yr)</b></p>	ASP	1. GOGI (In Cell Anger Management)	300	
	ASP	2. GRIP	150	
	CCI	1. GOGI (In Cell Anger Management)	300	
	CHCF	1. GOGI (In Cell Anger Management)	300	
	CHCF	2. IMPACT/CARE	120	
	CIM	1. Catalyst Foundation	250	
	CIM	2. Moving Beyond Violence	255	
	CIM	3. The Place4Grace	400	
	CIW	1. The Last Mile	48	
	CIW	2. Moving Beyond Violence	255	
	CIW	3. Freedom to Choose Foundation	200	
	CIW	4. The Place4Grace	400	
	CMF	1. Self Awareness and Recovery	140	
	CMF	2. The Place4Grace	400	
	CMF	3. Yard time Literary Program	75	
	CMC	1. Center for Council		20
	CMC	2. Prison of Peace		160
	COR	1. Center for Council		20
	COR	2. GOGI (In Cell Anger Management)	300	
	COR	3. Prison of Peace		100
	LAC	1. Youth Law Center	280	
	SAC	1. GOGI (In Cell Anger Management)	300	
	SAC	2. The Lionheart Foundation		64
	SAC	3. Insight Prison Project (Apology Project)	60	
	SATF	1. GOGI (In Cell Anger Management)	300	
	SATF	2. Get on the Bus Program	80	
	CAL	1. Anti-Recidivism Coalition		54
	CAL	2. The Place4Grace	400	
	CAL	3. Giving Life Back to Lifers	120	
	CAL	4. Mothers with a Message	750	
	CAL	5. Prison Education Project	720	
	CEN	1. The Old Globe – Reflecting Shakespeare	55	
	CEN	2. Anti-Recidivism Coalition		54
	CEN	3. Giving Life Back to Lifers	120	
	CEN	4. Mothers with a Message	750	
	CCWF	1. The Actors' Gang Prison Project	30	
	CCWF	2. Healing Trauma	255	
	CCWF	3. IMPACT/CARE	120	
	CCWF	4. Insight Garden Program	45	
	CCWF	5. Yard time Literary Program	75	
	CVSP	1. Prison of Peace	160	
	CVSP	2. Community-Based Art Program	20	
	DVI	1. Center for Council		20
	HDSP	1. Center for Council		20
	HDSP	2. GOGI (Anger Management)	2000	
	ISP	1. Anti-Recidivism Coalition		54
	ISP	2. Prison of Peace		160
	ISP	3. Community-Based Art Program		20
	ISP	4. Youth Law Center	280	
	KVSP	1. Catalyst Foundation	250	
	KVSP	2. GOGI (In Cell Anger Management)	300	
	MCSP	1. IMPACT/CARE	120	
	MCSP	2. Lionheart Foundation	644	
	NKSP	1. GOGI (In Cell Anger Management)	300	
PBSP	1. GOGI (In Cell Anger Management)	300		
PVSP	1. Prison of Peace		160	
RJD	1. Anti-Recidivism Coalition		54	
RJD	2. Tender Loving Canine Assistance Dogs	30		
RJD	3. Insight Prison Project (Spanish VOEG/Next Step)		52	
RJD	4. Prison Yoga Project	45		
SVSP	1. GOGI (In Cell Anger Management)	300		
SVSP	2. Operation New Hope	400		
SVSP	3. Insight Prison Project (VOEG)	160		
VSP	1. Center for Council		20	
VSP	2. GOGI (In Cell Anger Management)	300		
VSP	3. Insight Prison Project (VOEG)	160		
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>14122</b>	<b>1032</b>

\*Estimated number of offenders served based upon grant application period.

\*\*Estimated number of training-for-trainers based upon grant application period with no designated limit/estimate for number of offenders that could be served.

**Appendix D. Grant Recipients, Rounds I through VI (continued)**

	Institution	Innovative Programming	Estimated Offenders Served*	Training-forTrainers**	
<b>Reception Center Grants</b> <b>Yearly Schedule</b> <b>(3, 12-Month Terms) -</b> <b>\$1M/term</b>  <b>3/2018 - 5/2019</b> <b>6/2019 - 5/2020</b> <b>6/2020 - 5/2021</b>	CCWF	1. Options Recovery Services	250		
	DVI	2. In-Cell / In-Dorm	1000		
	DVI	3. Options Recovery Services	450		
	NKSP	1. Anti-Recidivism Coalition	720		
	NKSP	2. In-Cell / In-Dorm	5000		
	SQ	1. Options Recovery Services	400		
	SQ	2. Lionheart Foundation	150		
	WSP	1. In-Cell / In-Dorm	5000		
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>12970</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Round Five Grants</b>  <b>Yearly Schedule</b> <b>(3, 12-Month Terms)</b>  <b>\$4.0M/Year</b>  <b>5/2019 - 4/2020</b> <b>5/2020 - 4/2021</b> <b>5/2021 - 4/2022</b>	ASP	1. Center for Gender and Justice-Moving Beyond V	600	
ASP		2. Little Angels Service Dogs	90		
ASP		3. The Actors' Gang	120		
CAC		1. Defy Ventures, Inc.	420		
CCC		1. The Place4Grace - Father2Child Literacy	912		
CCI		1. Prison of Peace	180		
CCI		2. The Place4Grace - Camp Grace	54		
CHCF		1. Canine Companions for Independence	24		
CHCF		2. Insight Garden Program	90		
CIW		1. Center for Gender and Justice - Helping Women	750		
CMF		1. Paws for Life K9 Rescue - Canine Good Citizen	180		
CMF		2. The Lionheart Foundation	288		
CMC		1. Freedom to Choose Project	1500		
CMC		2. Prison Yoga Project	150		
CMC		3. Son Care Foundation	900		
CRC		1. ReEvolution	48		
COR		1. Center for Restorative Justice Works	102		
COR		2. GOGI - Peer Mentor	246		
LAC		1. Jail Guitar Doors Yard A	180		
LAC		2. Jail Guitar Doors Yard C	180		
LAC		3. Paws for Life - Canine Good Citizen	180		
LAC		4. Paws for Life - Shelter Program	120		
SAC		1. Concerned About Recovery Education-IMPACT	300		
SAC		2. Yardtime Literary Program	180		
SATF		1. Freedom to Choose YOP	1500		
SATF		2. GOGI - Peer Mentor	102		
CCWF		1. Little Angels Service Dogs	90		
CCWF		2. Root and Rebound	450		
CTF		1. Son Care Foundation	900		
CTF		2. Veterans Healing Veterans from the Inside Out	60		
DMCCF		1. Success Stories	600		
FWF		1. Canine Companions for Independence	12		
FWF		2. Concerned About Recovery Education	300		
HDSP		1. Center for Restorative Justice Works	246		
HDSP		2. Choices of Freedom	1500		
HDSP		3. GOGI - Peer Mentor	102		
HDSP		4. The Place4Grace-Camp Grace	54		
KVSP		1. Center for Gender and Justice-Moving Beyond V	120		
KVSP		2. Healing Dialogue and Action	210		
KVSP		3. Prison of Peace	180		
MCSP		1. GRIP Institute	216		
MCSP		2. Insight Garden Program	90		
MCSP		3. Paws for Life K9 Rescue - PTSD for Veterans	42		
MCSP		4. Tender Loving Canines Assistance Dogs	114		
NKSP		1. The Place4Grace-Father2Child Literacy	912		
PBSP		1. Anti-Recidivism Coalition	1080		
PBSP		2. GOGI - Peer Mentor	102		
PVSP		1. Son Care Foundation	900		
PVSP		2. West Hills Community College District	90		
SVSP		1. Project Avary	90		
SVSP		2. The Place4Grace-Camp Grace	54		
SMCCF		1. Success Stories	600		
SCC		1. Friends of the Animal Community	48		
TMCCF		1. CSU Fresno Foundation	720		
TMCCF		2. Success Stories	600		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>55</b>		<b>19878</b>	<b>0</b>	

\*Estimated number of offenders served based upon grant application period.

\*\*Estimated number of training-for-trainers based upon grant application period with no designated limit/estimate for number of offenders that could be served.



**Appendix D. Grant Recipients, Rounds I through VI (continued)**

	Institution	Innovative Programming	Estimated Offenders Served*	Training-for-Trainers**
<b>Round Six Grants Term Schedule  (2, 13-Month Terms) \$1.0M/Year  3/2020 - 3/2021 4/2021 - 4/2022</b>	CRC	1. ReEvolution	200	
	CRC	2. The Prison Education Project	650	
	SOL	1. Marin Shakespear Company	100	
	SATF	1. Center for Council	400	
	SATF	2. GOGI - Victim Impact	1200	
	SATF	3. ReEvolution	200	
	CCWF	1. Envisioning Justice Solutions, Inc.	800	
	CCWF	2. The Ahimsa Collective	120	
	CVSP	1. Partnership for Reentry Program	400	
	CTF	1. GOGI - Victim Impact	1200	
	CTF	2. The Ahimsa Collective	120	
	DMCCF	1. Latino Coalition for Community Leadershi	1000	
	FSP	1. Center for Restorative Justice Works	200	
	FSP	2. Prison from the Inside Out, Inc.	240	
	FWF	1. Marin Shakespear Company	100	
	ISP	1. Center for Council	400	
	ISP	2. Healing Dialogue and Action	480	
	NKSP	1. Prison from the Inside Out, Inc.	240	
	PVSP	1. Latino Coalition for Community Leadershi	1000	
	PVSP	2. Prison from the Inside Out, Inc.	240	
	RJD	1. Healing Dialogue and Action	240	
	WSP	1. GOGI - Victim Impact	1200	
	WSP	2. Prison from the Inside Out, Inc.	240	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10,970</b>	<b>0</b>

*\*Estimated number of offenders served based upon grant application period.*

*\*\*Estimated number of training-for-trainers based upon grant application period with no designated limit/estimate for number of offenders that could be served.*

# APPENDIX E. REHABILITATIVE ACHIEVEMENT CREDIT (RAC) ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
Avenal State Prison (74)	Accepting Responsibility	Actors' Gang Prison Project	African Drumming Class	Alcoholics Anonymous	Celebrate Recovery
	Citizenry Duty & Pride	Creative Song Writing	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Defy Ventures	Drawing
	Gavel Club	Graphic Design	Insight Garden Program	Intellimen	KID Creating Awareness Together
	Latin Drumming	Man Means Mind	Mariachi	Mural	Narcotics Anonymous
	Oil Painting	Phoenix Alliance	Poetry	Prep Workshop Forum	Prison Fellowship Academy
	Realize	Ten Toes In	Timeless	Veterans Support Group	White Bison
	Youth Adult Awareness				
California City Correctional Facility (81)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence Project	Arts in Corrections - Making Murals	Arts in Corrections - Story Telling	Arts in Corrections - Give A Beat
	Biblical Leadership	Bridges to Freedom	Celebrate Recovery	Circuit Training	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous
	Defy Ventures	Father 2 Child	Getting Out by Going In	Inmate Council	Inside Out Dads
	Inside Out Writers	Kairos	Malachi Dads	Narcotics Anonymous	Peer Literacy Mentor Program
	Positive Parenting	Theological Urban Ministry Institute	Prison Fellowship Academy	Toastmasters	Veterans
	Write of Your Life-Literary Arts	Write of Your Life-Performing Arts	Write of Your Life-Visual Arts	Yoga	
California Correctional Center (150)	Alcoholic Anonymous	Arts in Corrections - Choir	Arts in Corrections - Drawing	Audio Journalism	Alternatives to Violence Project
	Celebrate Recovery	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Getting Out by Going In	Guitar	Ideal
	Life Ring	Lifer Support Group	Literacy	Narcotics Anonymous	Not in My Life
	Prison Fellowship	Pups on Parole	Purpose Driven Life	Stand Up	Toastmasters
	Veterans	Veterans in Prison			
California Correctional Institution (122)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Celebrate Recovery
	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Drawing	Inside Out Writers	Lifers Program	Narcotics Anonymous
	Peer Literacy	Songwriting	Stress Management	Veterans Group	
California Health Care Facility (242)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Aztec Dancing	Best Jobs for Ex-Offenders	Cage Your Rage	Celebrate Recovery
	Center for Council	Centering Prayer	Community Meeting	Creative Conflict Resolution	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous
	Dog Handler Program	Expressive	Getting Out by Going In	Hands Down	Heartfulness Meditation
	Houses of Healing	How to Be a Responsible Father	Insight Garden Program	Kairos	Life Skills
	Lifeboat Job Close to Home	Lifer Support Group	Malachi Dads	Marin Shakespeare	Mental Health & Wellness
	Music Group	Narcotics Anonymous	Parenting	Physical Health & Wellness	Prison Fellowship Academy
	Red Ladder Theater	Veterans Group	Victim Awareness		
California Institution for Men (70)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Afro Columbian Drumming	Alcoholics Anonymous	American Sign Language	Celebrate Recovery
	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Con Ex	California State University, San Bernardino Based Art Program	Culture Awareness General Education	Forgiveness & Healing
	Getting Out by Going In	Imagination Project	Introduction to Creative Writing	Inside Out Writers	Jail Guitar Doors
	Kairos	Landscape & Architect	Lifers Group	Lift Class	Live, Learn & Prosper
	Malachi Dad	Narcotics Anonymous	Pawz Behind Wallz	Prison Education Program - Introduction to College	Place4Grace
	Pre Release Academy	Pre Release Reentry	Son Jericho Guitar	Toastmasters	Veterans in Prison
	Written Word				

## Appendix E. RAC Eligible Inmate Activity Groups (continued)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
California Institution for Women (77)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Call Anger Management	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Addiction Recovery	Arts in Corrections	Arts in Corrections – Painting
	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alpha Life Skills	Beyond Violence	Black Cultural Education Awareness
	Celebrate Recovery	Co-Dependency Anonymous	Community Based Art	Compassionate Companions	Convicted Women Against Abuse
	Creative Conflict	Freedom to Choose	Golden Girl	Grief and Loss	Happy Hats
	Healing Trauma	Helping Women Recover	Imagination Project	Jail Guitar Doors	LGBTQ Group
	Life Scripting	Long Termers	Mexican American Research Association	Mindful Meditation	Mothers Educating Mothers
	Narcotics Anonymous	Parenting From a Distance	Paroles Lifer Group	Pathways to Wholeness	Paws United Rescue And Release
	Peace Education	Prison Education Project	Prison Fellowship	Prison of Peace	Prison Puppy Program
	Recreational Activity Group	Re-Entry Preparation Programs	Renewing Lives	Restorative Justice	Roots and Wings Project
	Self-Reliance Initiative	Sharing our Stitches	Toastmasters	Veterans	Visual Poetry and Assemblage
	Windows Between Worlds Art	Women of Wisdom	Writing Workshop	Youth Mentor Organization	
California Medical Facility (146)	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Boys II Men	Cancer Support Group	Celebrate Recovery
	Controlling Anger	Creative Writing	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Debate	Development of Healthy Relationships
	Domestic Violence Prevention	Drumming	Expressive	Financial Peace University	Healthy Living Initiative
	House of Healing	Insight Garden Project	Katargeo	Life Skills	Long Term Commitment Group
	Marin Shakespeare Company	Men's Support	Mental Health & Wellness	Music Program – Jazz	Music Program – Rock
	Music Theory	Narcotics Anonymous	Peer Literacy Mentor Program	Physical Health & Wellness	Power Source
	Reboot	Restorative Justice	Rehabilitate, Implement, Succeed, Excel	Self-Awareness & Recovery	Substance Abuse
	Toastmasters	Unity	Veterans Helping Veterans	Victim Offender Insight Group	Visual Art Drawing
	Visual Art Murals	Yard Time Literary	Yoga		
California Men's Colony (89)	A New View	Abstract Art	Alcoholics Anonymous	Beginning Guitar	Center for Council
	Creating Awareness Together	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Expressive	Freedom to Choose	Gavel Club – Toastmasters
	Intermediate Guitar	Lifers Awareness Program	Literacy	Malachi Dads	Mental Health & Wellness
	Narcotics Anonymous	Parents Against Child Abuse	Page to Stage	Physical Health & Wellness	Poetry
	Prison Fellowship	Prison of Peace	Prison Yoga Project	Substance Abuse	Transitional Planning
	Quest	Veterans	Yokefellow		
California Rehabilitation Center (40)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Beginning Printmaking	Celebrate Recovery	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous
	Diabetes Educational Program	Forgiveness and Healing	Handicraft	Health to Happiness 2.0	Junior Mentor
	Narcotics Anonymous	Pre-Release	Paper Sculpture Class	Veterans	Visual Arts Class
California State Prison Corcoran (59)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Building Resilience	Center for Council	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous
	Domestic Violence Prevention	Getting Out By Going In	Life and Beyond	Lifer Group	Narcotics Anonymous
	Veterans Group				
California State Prison Los Angeles County (57)	10 P Program	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Convicts Reaching Out to People	Community Based Art
	Creating a Healing Society	Creative Art Program	Creative Writing	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Defy Ventures
	For Our Local Community Charity	Footprints	Fugitive Kind Theater	Healing Dialogue and Action	Helping Hands
	Helping Youth	Inmate Council Program	Insight Gardening Program	Jail Guitar Doors	Literacy Student
	Live, Learn, and Prosper	Men Utilizing Sound to Incorporate Collaboration	Narcotics Anonymous	New Choices Different Direction	Pen America
	Personal Development	Prison Arts Program	Prison Yoga and Mediation	Theater Workers Project	Transformative Justice
	Veterans Embracing Truth	Victim Sensitivity	Youth Offenders United & Growth		

## Appendix E. RAC Eligible Inmate Activity Groups (continued)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
California State Prison Sacramento (86)	Actor's Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Arts in Corrections - Art Workshop	Arts in Corrections - Creative Writing Poetry	Beginning Guitar
	Buddhist Pathways	Celebrate Recovery Inside	Classical Guitar Intermediate	Enhanced Out Patient - Impact/Care	Faith Groups not Worship Services
	Fine Arts Poetry	Impact/Care	Kairos Prayer and Share	Lifer Program	Mens Fraternity
	Music Class	Narcotics Anonymous	Power Source/Lion Heart	Substance Abuse Recovery Group	Toastmasters
	Veteran Support Group	Visual and Performing Arts	Yard Time Literary	Yoga	
California State Prison Solano (80)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Al-Anon	Celebrate Recovery Group	Centering Prayer, Meditation	Constructive Criticism
	Creative Writing	Denial Management	Development of Healthy Relationships	Fight the Good Fight	Gavel Club
	Insight Garden Program	Interpersonal Relations	KALW Audio Production and Journalism	Men of Purpose	Mindful Prisons
	Narcotics Anonymous	Nonviolent Communication	Saints with a Purpose	Shakespeare - Advanced	Shakespeare at Solano
	Toastmasters	Transformational Meditation	Truth Project	Unchained - Christian Recovery	Veterans in Prison
Vets Healing Vets	Victim Awareness	William James: Music Development	William James: Musicianship/Theory	Yoga and Mindfulness Immersion	
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (303)	African Drumming	Ahimsa Collective Realize Program	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Arts in Corrections - Choir
	Arts in Corrections - Painting	Aztec Dance	Celebrate Recovery	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Changing Within
	Expressive	Get It Right	Getting Out by Going In	How It Works	Inside Out Writers
	Life Skills	Lifer Support Group	Mental Health and Wellness	Narcotics Anonymous	Physical Health and Wellness
	Prison Education Project	Prison Arts Collective	Prison Fellowship Academy	Pushing Forward	ReEvolution
	Reflection	Resilience	Restorative Academic Mentorship Program	Second Chance	Substance Abuse
	Transgender and Alternative Lifestyle Support	Transcending Our Personal Struggles	Transcendent	Turning Point - Prep Self- Focus	Veteran Brothers in Arms
	Veterans Embracing Truths	Youth Offender Program			
Calipatria State Prison (88)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	African Drumming	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence Project	Anger Management
	Arts in Corrections	Board of Parole Hearing Preparation	Bridges to Freedom	Cage Your Rage	Council Inmate Program
	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Fathers Behind Bars	Life Without a Crutch	Life Without Parole Alliance	Men of Vision
	Narcotics Anonymous	Social Insight Lifer	Straight Life Program	Youth Offender Program	
Centinela State Prison (90)	Actor's Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Beyond Bars	Cage Your Rage
	Common Ground	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Jail Guitar Doors	Life Without a Crutch	Lifers Program
	Narcotics Anonymous	Peer Literacy Mentor Program	Playwrights	Prison Education Project	Project Paint
	Reflecting Shakespeare	Success Stories	The Write of Your Life	Veterans Empowered to Serve	West African Drumming Group
Central California Women's Facility (57)	A Women's Way	Accountability Workshop and Restorative Education	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous
	Anger Management	Batterer's Perspective	Bridges to Life	Cage your Rage	Conflict, Anger, and Lifelong Management
	Cancer Support Group	Choir	Comfort Care	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Emotions Anonymous
	Girls Advocating New Greatness	Houses of Healing	Insight Garden Program	Life Skills	Live, Learn, Prosper
	Life Without Parole Support Group	Mentor Group	Narcotics Anonymous	Offender Responsibility	Patterns for Change
	Personal Empowerment	Physical Health & Wellness	Prison Art Collective	Prison Fellowship Academy	Red Ladder Theatre
	Relapse Prevention	Songwriting	Survivors of Incest and Rape	Substance Abuse	Versatility Group
	Veterans Support Group	Victim Impact	Voices of Unity Community	Yard Time Literary	
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison (59)	Afro-Columbian Drumming	Alcoholics Anonymous	Celebrate Recovery	Choir and Songwriting	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous
	Fight the Good Fight of Faith	Getting Out By Going In	Inside Out Writers	Introduction to Conquering Substance Abuse	Lifer Program
	Marin Shakespeare Group	Narcotics Anonymous	Positive Parenting Program	Prison Arts Collective Group	Prison of Peace Support Group
	Rock Support Group	Self-Confrontation	The Write of your Life - Literary Arts	The Write of your Life -Performing Arts	The Write of your Life - Visual Arts
	Toastmasters	Veterans Group			

## Appendix E. RAC Eligible Inmate Activity Groups (continued)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
Correctional Training Facility (122)	Addiction Recovery	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence Project	Avatar
	Balanced Reentry Activity Groups	Caribbean Drum	Celebrate Recovery Inside	Cemanahuac Cultural Group	Center for Council
	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Defy Ventures	Denial Management	Fathers Behind Bars	Fresh Start
	Gavel Club	Getting Out By Going In	Improvisational Theater Workshop	Incarcerated Vietnam Vets of America	Inmate Peer Education Program
	Life Cycle	Literacy Student	Music and Songwriting Class	Narcotics Anonymous	Operation New Hope
	Phoenix Alliance	Prison Fellowship Academy	Self-Edification Learning Fellowship	Soledad Arts	Storytelling
	Success Stories	The Work for Inmates	Toastmasters	United Veterans Group	Veterans Healing Veterans
	Victims Impact	White Bison	Work for Inmates		
Deuel Vocational Institution (77)	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Amends	American Intel History	Arts in Corrections - Dance
	Arts in Corrections - Drawing	Arts in Corrections Afro-Cuban Percussion-Drum	Arts in Corrections - Marin Shakespeare	Arts in Corrections - Mural	Arts in Corrections -Painting
	Arts in Corrections – Red Ladder Theatre	Bridges to Freedom	Buddhist Participant	Business Intelligence	Cage Your Rage
	Celebrate Recovery	Center for Council	Centering Prayer	Creative Writing	Criminal Gangs Anonymous
	Fresh Start Thinking	Gavel Club	Getting Out By Going In	History	How to Be A Responsible Father
	Kid Creating Awareness Together	Life Skills	Malachi Dads	Mending Fences	Mental Health & Wellness
	Millati Isaml	Motivational Program	Narcotics Anonymous	Overcoming Resentment	Peer Literacy Mentor Program
	Philosophy	Physical Health & Wellness	Positive Parenting	Prison Fellowship Academy	Road to Re-Entry
	Straight Life	Substance Abuse	Time List	Veterans Healing Veterans	Veterans Group
	Victim Impact				
Folsom State Prison (96)	7 Habits on the Inside	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous Al-Anon	Alpha Faith Based	Anger Management
	Authentic Manhood	Beyond Violence	Celebrate Recovery	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Domestic Violence
	Gavel Club	Grief and Loss	IF Project	Incarcerated Veterans Support Group	Insight Garden Program
	Life Skills	Life Scripting	Literacy Project	Marin Shakespeare	Millati
	Music Program	Narcotics Anonymous	New Hope Re-entry	Prison Fellowship - Reentry	Puppy Program
	Red Ladder Theatre	Seven Steps to Freedom	Sexual Health Awareness Rehabilitation Program	Spiritual Development and Growth	Taybah Class
	Youth Diversion Program				
High Desert State Prison (74)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Arts in Corrections - Guitar	Arts in Corrections - Song Writing	Arts in Corrections - Writing
	Books Without Bounds Literacy	Center for Council	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Fatherless Fathers	Getting Out by Going In
	Houses of Healing	Initiate Justice	Kid Creating Awareness Together	Lifers Group	Music Inspires Change
	Narcotics Anonymous	Place4Grace	Peer Literacy Mentor Program	Playwriting	Poetic Justice Club
	Prep Turning Point	Stop Domestic Violence Program	Truly Redefine Yourself	Veteran Groups	Victims Impact
Ironwood State Prison (118)	Acrylic Paint Workshop	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Addiction Counseling Program	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence Project
	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Arts in Corrections - African Drumming	Arts in Corrections - Guitar	Big House Book Club	Center for Council
	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Engaged Buddhist Alliance	Fight the Good Fight of Faith	Getting it Right	Healing Dialogue and Action
	Inmate Peer Education	I-For Sight	Inside Out Writers	Kairos	Lifers Group
	Life's Too Short	Marin Shakespeare	Music Arts Program	Narcotics Anonymous	Place4Grace
	Positive Parenting	Prison Arts Collective	Prison of Peace Group	Siddha Yoga Meditation	Veterans Group
	Youth Offender Program				

## Appendix E. RAC Eligible Inmate Activity Groups (continued)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
Kern Valley State Prison (84)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Anxiety	Avatar
	Compassion Project	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Education Diversion & Goals to Endeavor	Exploring Trauma	Give a Beat
	Guitar	Healing Dialogue and Action	Inside Out Writers	Keyboard	Lifers for Change
	Moving Beyond Violence	Mural Painting	Narcotics Anonymous	Parenting	Portrait Drawing
	Prison of Peace	Substance Abuse	Toastmasters	Ukulele	Veterans
	Youth Offender Program Mentorship Program				
Mule Creek State Prison (152)	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Arts in Corrections - Guitar	Arts in Corrections - Poetry
	Batterer's Intervention	Breaking Barriers	Celebrate Recovery	Center for Council	Christian 12-Step
	Creative Arts Program	Creative Writing	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Fatherless Fathers	Fight the Good Fight of Faith
	Freedom Writers	Gavel Club	Getting Out by Going In	Insight Garden Program	Islamic 12-Step
	Juvenile Diversion Program	Kid Creating Awareness Together	Lifer Support Group	Marin Shakespeare	Narcotics Anonymous
	New Options for Wellness	Paws for Life	Peer Literacy Mentor Program	Power Source	Prison Fellowship Academy
	Realize	Self-Awareness and Recovery	Self-Exploration Through Writing	Sexual Health Awareness Rehabilitation Program	Smart Communication Skills
	Step Into Action	Ukulele Class	Victim Awareness Program	Veteran Support Group	
North Kern State Prison (54)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Battling Addiction	Celebrate Recovery	Center for Council
	Creative Alternatives	Dads Against Drugs	Father 2 Child	Getting Out by Going In	Incarcerated Veterans
	Kid Creating Awareness Together	Learn to Play Guitar	Leave the Keys	Malachi Dads	Meditation Buddhist
	Mural and Painting	Narcotics Anonymous	Passages	Pathways to Hope and Redemption	Prison Fellowship Academy
	Quest for Personal Change	Spoken Word/Poetry	Ukulele		
Pelican Bay State Prison (161)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Arts and Beautification	Arts in Corrections - Audio Journalism	Arts in Corrections - Guitar
	Book Club	Building Resilience	Celebrate Recovery	Choices	Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
	Communication Skills	Coping Skills Group	Creative Writing	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Del Arte
	Drawing/Painting	English as a Second Language	Faith Support Group	Flashpoint	Gardening Club
	Getting Out by Going In	Guitar	Hip Hop 101 and Culture	Hustle 2.0	Learning Through Movies
	Money Smart	Musical Learning Institution	Narcotics Anonymous	Personal Insight Explorer	Personal Insight Exploration
	Recreation Therapy	Rock Program	Stress Management	Symptom Management Group	Talk of the Bay
	Theatre	Veterans Group	Wisdom Lifers Group		
Pleasant Valley State Prison (83)	12-Step Program	Abstract Painting	African Drumming	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous
	American Guitar	Buddhist Pathways	Celebrate Recovery	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Defy Ventures
	Early Risers	Equine Program	Freedom of Choice	Getting Out by Going In	Inside Out Writers
	Lifers Group	Mariachi	Music Theory	Oil Painting	Poetry Class
	Prison of Peace	Song Writing	Turning Point	Veterans Support Group	Youth Adult Awareness Program
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility (105)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alpha	Alternatives to Violence Project	Anger Management	Anti-Recidivism Coalition
	Balance Re-entry Activity Group	Celebrate Recovery	Change Plan	Christianity Explored	Community Freedom
	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Defy Ventures	Fight the Good Fight	Greek	Infectious Disease Awareness
	Inside Out Dads	Inside Out Writers	Jail Guitar Doors	Kairos	Life Care and Hospice
	Lifer and Long Term Programs	Medication Project	Meditation Project	Narcotics Anonymous	Parenting/Family Support
	Playwright	Prison Fellowship Academy	Prison Yoga Project	Project paint	Seeking Recovery
	Self-Awareness and Improvement Group	Self-Confrontation	Shine	Ted-X	Veterans
	Visual and Performing Arts				

## Appendix E. RAC Eligible Inmate Activity Groups (continued)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
Salinas Valley State Prison (80)	Addiction Recovery	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence Project	Anger Management	Arts in Corrections - Art
	Arts in Corrections - Creative Writing	Arts in Corrections - Drumming/Dance	Arts in Corrections - Improvisational Theatre	Arts in Corrections - Music Program	Bridges to Freedom
	Center for Council	Choir, Mexican Fold and Popular Music	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Freedom Within Prison Project	Gavel Club
	Getting Out by Going In	Grief Support	Kid Creating Awareness Together	Lazarus Christian Recovery	Lifer Support Group
	Malachi Dads	Meditation	Narcotics Anonymous	Prison Fellowship Academy	The Work
	Trendsetters - Self-Awareness	Veterans Support Group	Victim Impact		
San Quentin State Prison (115)	Academic Peer Education Program	Acting with Compassion and Truth	Addiction Recovery Counseling	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous
	Anger Management	Artistic Ensemble	Arts in Corrections - Two Dimensional Art	Band Practice - Hip Hop	Band Practice - Jazz
	Band Practice - R & B	Band Practice - Rock	Brothers' Keepers	Center Force	Coalition for Social Justice
	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Day of Peace	Developing Positive Attitude	Diabetes Program	Exploring Leadership & Improving Transitional Effectiveness
	Enneagram Prison Project	Health and Wellness Workshop	Hope for Lifers	House of Healing	Insight Garden Program
	Kid Creating Awareness Together	Managing Anger and Practice Peace	Marin Shakespeare	Men Creating Peace	Narcotics Anonymous
	No More Tears	Non-Violent Community	Origami Workshop Step	Overcomers	Pen Pals of San Quentin - Humane Society
	Prison to Employment Connection	Prison Yoga Project	Project Los Angeles	Project Reach	Quentin Cooks Program
	Roots Multicultural Groups	Squires	Teaching Responsibility Utilizing Sociological Training	The Green Life	The Work
	Toastmaster International	Veterans Healing Veterans	Veterans Information Group	Will James - Beginning Drawing	William James - 3D Project
	William James - Creative Writing	William James - Guitar	William James - Open Studio	William James - Painting	William James - Piano
	William James - Poetry	William James - Printmaking	William James - Water Color	Yoga	
Sierra Conservation Center (78)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Apprenticeship Readiness Program	Arts in Corrections - Music	Christianity Explored
	Community Betterment	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Dog Program	Hospitality Management	Narcotics Anonymous
	Responsible Fatherhood				
Valley State Prison (198)	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternative to Violence Project	Anger Management	Arts and Music Program
	Beadwork	Celebrate Recovery	Choir	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Defy Ventures
	Domestic Violence Prevention	Drumming	Freedom Choose	Gavel Club	Getting Out by Going In
	Inmate Council	Journey to Wellness	Life and Beyond	Life Skills	Maturity Accountability Growth Inspiration Change
	Mental Health and Wellness	Narcotics Anonymous	Painting/Drawing/Mural	Peer Literacy Mentor Program	Prison Arts Collective
	Prison Education Project	Prison of Peace	Realize	Reboot Combat Recovery	Red Ladder Theatre
	Self-Awareness and Recovery	Self-Help Awareness Rehabilitation Program	Self-Image Alignment Group Gathering	Sobriety Recovery	Story Creation
	Substance Abuse	Timeliest	Transitional Planning	Valley Adult Music Program	Veteran Participant
	Victim Impact	Victim Offenders Hope	Veterans Service Dog Program	Youth Offender Program	
Wasco State Prison (83)	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence Project	Anger Management	Buddhist Meditation
	Celebrate Recovery	Creative Conflict Resolution	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Criminal Rehabilitative Anonymous	Gavel Club
	Getting Out by Going In	Inmate Council Program	Inmate for Christian Living	Lifer Support Group	Malachi Dads
	Mastering Oral Presentation	Narcotics Anonymous	Painting Kern	Passages	Pawstitive Change
	Peer on Peer Support Group	Poetry	Positive Parenting	Prison of Peace	Victims Impact

## APPENDIX F. LIST OF INSTITUTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Institution
ASP	Avenal State Prison
CAC	California City Correctional Facility
CAL	Calipatria State Prison
CCC	California Correctional Center
CCI	California Correctional Institution
CCWF	Central California Women's Facility
CEN	Centinela State Prison
CHCF	California Health Care Facility
CIM	California Institution for Men
CIW	California Institution for Women
CMC	California Men's Colony
CMF	California Medical Facility
COR	Corcoran State Prison
CRC	California Rehabilitation Center
CTF	Correctional Training Facility
CVSP	Chuckawalla Valley State Prison
DVI	Deuel Vocational Institution
FSP	Folsom State Prison
FWF	Folsom Women's Facility
HDSP	High Desert State Prison
ISP	Ironwood State Prison
KVSP	Kern Valley State Prison
LAC	California State Prison, Los Angeles County
MCSP	Mule Creek State Prison
NKSP	North Kern State Prison
PBSP	Pelican Bay State Prison
PVSP	Pleasant Valley State Prison
RJD	R. J. Donovan Correctional Facility
SAC	California State Prison, Sacramento
SATF	California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison, Corcoran
SCC	Sierra Conservation Center
SOL	California State Prison, Solano
SQ	San Quentin State Prison
SVSP	Salinas Valley State Prison
VSP	Valley State Prison
WSP	Wasco State Prison



# APPENDIX G. MILESTONE COMPLETION CREDIT SCHEDULE (MCCS)

## State of California Office of Administrative Law

In re:  
Department of Corrections and  
Rehabilitation

Regulatory Action:

Title 15, California Code of Regulations

Adopt sections: 3040.1  
Amend sections: 3000, 3040, 3041, 3041.3,  
3043.3, 3043.5, 3043.7,  
3043.8, 3044, 3075.1,  
3077.1, 3315, 3375, 3375.2,  
3375.4, 3375.5, 3375.6,  
3379  
Repeal sections: 3040.1, 3040.2

NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF EMERGENCY  
REGULATORY ACTION

Government Code Sections 11346.1 and  
11349.6, and Penal Code Section 5058.3

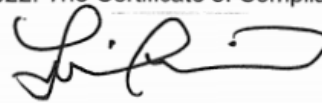
OAL Matter Number: 2021-0407-03

OAL Matter Type: Emergency Operational  
Necessity (EON)

This emergency rulemaking action by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation updates terminology, expands rehabilitative programs and reentry services, and eliminates the Long-Term Offender Program by incorporating participants into the new Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program. This action also amends the Milestone Completion Credit Schedule to add new programs, discontinue programs that are no longer available to inmates, amend the amount of credit earned for some programs, and reorganize the schedule. This action was certified as an operational necessity by the Undersecretary of Operations on January 5, 2021.

OAL approves this emergency regulatory action pursuant to sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and section 5058.3 of the Penal Code. This emergency regulatory action is effective on 4/27/2021 and, pursuant to Executive Orders N-40-20 and N-71-20, will expire on 2/2/2022. The Certificate of Compliance for this action is due no later than 2/1/2022.

Date: April 27, 2021



Lindsey S. McNeill  
Senior Attorney

For: Kenneth J. Pogue  
Director

Original: Kathleen Allison, Secretary  
Copy: Anthony Carter