



# C-ROB



## *California Rehabilitation Oversight Board*

### **NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING California Rehabilitation Oversight Board**

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB) will meet on February 29, 2024, starting at 9:30 a.m. at the California State University, Sacramento, Sacramento State Harper Alumni Center, 7490 College Town Drive, Sacramento, CA 95819.

A campus map and driving directions are available at <http://www.csus.edu/campusmap>. Parking on campus is \$8. Permits may be purchased online, by phone, or at the UTAPS office: <https://www.csus.edu/parking-transportation/>. Parking rules are enforced 24-hours a day.

This notice can be accessed electronically from C-ROB's website: [www.crob.ca.gov](http://www.crob.ca.gov).

A copy of the agenda is enclosed.

If you would like to submit written materials pertaining to an agenda item for distribution to board members in advance of the meeting, please submit the materials to the address below no later than twelve o'clock noon (12:00 p.m.) on February 21, to allow staff time to distribute them to interested persons who have requested notice of board meetings.

**Email to [biddler@oig.ca.gov](mailto:biddler@oig.ca.gov), or mail to address listed below.**

If you need additional information, please call (916) 270-4988 or write to:

**Rita Biddle, Board Secretary  
Office of the Inspector General  
10111 Old Placerville Road, Suite 110  
Sacramento, CA 95827**

The meeting location is architecturally accessible to persons with physical disabilities. Persons who need auxiliary aids or other assistance for effective participation, should phone Rita Biddle at (916) 270-4988 or TTY (800) 735-2929 no later than five (5) working days prior to the board meeting.

# **Agenda Item**

## **#3**



# C-CROB



## *California Rehabilitation Oversight Board*

### AGENDA

**Date:** Thursday, February 29, 2024  
**Time:** 9:30 a.m.  
**Location:** California State University, Sacramento  
Harper Alumni Center  
7490 College Town Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95819

#### Open Session

1. Call to order
2. Introduction and establish quorum
3. Review agenda
4. Review and approve minutes from the September 12, 2023, board meeting
5. Executive Director Updates
  - Review correspondence
  - Review future board meeting schedule
  - Review future agenda items
6. Presentation by Kenyatta Kalisana
7. Presentation by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
  - Office of Correctional Education Updates
8. Presentation by Department of Health Care Services
  - California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal Update
9. Public comment
  - The board will accept public comment on any matter under its jurisdiction. Speakers are asked to limit their comments to three (3) minutes. The board cannot act on any public comment or other matters not on the agenda.
10. Adjournment

Gavin Newsom, Governor

10111 OLD PLACERVILLE ROAD, SUITE 110, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95827 PHONE (916) 417-4092 [WWW.CROB.CA.GOV](http://WWW.CROB.CA.GOV)

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS MAY BE CHANGED WITHOUT NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the order of consideration of matters on this agenda may be changed without prior notice. The board will recess for a lunch break, if necessary.

Additional information on the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board and all public notices for meetings may be viewed and downloaded from C-ROB's website: [www.crob.ca.gov](http://www.crob.ca.gov).

Individuals requiring accommodation for disabilities (including interpreters and alternative formats) should contact Rita Biddle at (916) 270-4988 or TTY (800) 735-2929 at least five (5) working days prior to the scheduled meeting.



# **Agenda Item**

## **#4**

## California Rehabilitation Oversight Board Minutes September 12, 2023 Meeting

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB) met in open session at 10:00 a.m. on September 12, 2023, at the Sacramento State Harper Alumni Center.

**Board Members present:** **Amarik K. Singh**, Inspector General (Chairperson); **Jeffrey Macomber**, Secretary, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR); **Sydney Armendariz**, Chief, Justice-Involved Reentry Services Branch, Office of Strategic Partnerships (Designee for Will Lightbourne, Director of the California Department of Health Care Services); **Brent Hauser**, Chief Deputy Director, designee for Stephanie Clendenin, Director, California Department of State Hospitals; **Tamika Nelson**, Chief Probation Officer, San Diego County (Senate Committee on Rules Appointee); **Brie Williams**, MD, MS, Director, Amend at UCSF, Co-Director, The ARCH Network, UCSF Center for Vulnerable Populations (President of the University of California Appointee); **Latonya Williams**, PhD, Dean, Academic Affairs (Designee for Eloy Ortiz Oakley, Chancellor, California Community Colleges); **Carolyn Zachry**, Administrator, Adult Education Office, Career and College Transition Division, (Designee for Tony Thurmond, Superintendent of Public Instruction); **William Arroyo, M.D.**, Mental Health Representative (Speaker of the Assembly Appointee); and **William Honsal**, Sheriff, Humboldt County (Governor Appointee).

**Board Members absent:** **Alexa Sardina**, Assistant Professor, California State University, Sacramento (Chancellor of California State University appointee)

**Office of the Inspector General staff:** Shaun Spillane, Counsel to the Board; Linda Whitney, Board Secretary, and Rita Biddle, Executive Assistant.

### Presenters:

**California Lawyers for the Arts,  
Williams James Association, &  
California Arts Council**

Laurie Brooks  
Jack Bowers  
Henry Frank  
Alma Robinson  
Ayanna Kiburi

**CDCR**

Niki Dhillon  
Spencer Puente  
Anthony Dobie, III

**CCHCS**

Janene Delmundo  
Duane Reeder  
Denise Allen

**Transformative In-Prison Workgroup**

Ayala Benjamin  
Kim Grose Moore  
Bernard Moss  
Ginny Oshiro  
Kenneth Hartman  
Betty McKay

### Public Comments:

Patricia Barrett

### Item 1. Call to order

Chair Singh called the meeting to order at 10:02 am.

### Item 2. Introduction and establish quorum

Chair Singh introduced the C-ROB Executive Director and the Office of the Inspector General staff participating in the meeting and welcomed the new members.

**Item 3. Review agenda**

There were no comments concerning the agenda.

**Item 4. Review and approve minutes from the January 26, 2023 board meeting**

Sheriff Honsal moved to approve the minutes and C. Zachry seconded the motion. T. Nelson, B. Houser, A. Singh, W. Honsal, C. Zachry, and W. Arroyo voted to approve the minutes. B. Williams, L. Williams, and J. Macomber abstained from voting.

**Review and approve minutes from the May 4, 2023 board meeting**

T. Nelson moved to approve the minutes and J. Macomber second the motion. T. Nelson, B. Houser, and A. Singh voted to approve the minutes. B. Williams, C. Zachry, L. Williams, J. Macomber, W. Arroyo, and W. Honsal abstained from voting.

**Item 5. Executive Director Updates**

Ms. Singh mentioned that SB 883 is currently with the Governor for approval.

**Item 6. Board discussion regarding the September 15, 2023 draft report**

Ms. Whitney reviewed the revisions done between the posting of the draft online and the meeting. Dr. Arroyo proposed several minor changes including consistently using the term “substance use” rather than “substance abuse.” It was also suggested to add wording to page 50 for clarification.

Laurie Brooks participated in public comment about the report. She stated that lack of staffing is a large roadblock to program support.

Patricia Barrett commented that it would be a good idea to have virtual AA and mental health support meetings on the tablets. She also suggested they be able to access classes through their tablets.

**Item 7. Board decision regarding the September 15, 2023, draft report**

W. Arroyo moved to approve the report and W. Honsal second the motion. S. Armendariz, T. nelson, B. Houser, B. Williams, C. Zachry, L. Williams, J. Macomber, A. Singh, W. Arroyo, and W. Honsal voted to approve the report with the agreed upon changes.

**Item 8. Presentation by Arts in Corrections**

Ayunna Kiburi, Jack Bowers, Henry Frank, Alma Robinson, Laurie Brooks reported on the Arts in Corrections (AIC). They stated that this is the first year they have been allocated funds directly. The funding of 8 million today has grown from 2.5 million in 2013. Several organizations make up the council. The California Arts Council is a part of the San Quentin Transformation Advisory Board. The board discusses training for staff to adopt a mindset of transformative programming and rehabilitation rather than punitive.

Laurie Brooks reported on Williams James Foundation. She reviewed the goals of foundation, their history, and their impact. Jack Bowers shared his experiences as an Artist Facilitator at the Correctional Training Facility (CTF). He stated that several formerly incarcerated participants are now teaching at the institution. One program at CTF built guitars for local high school music programs. She read a letter from a former student. She suggested an Artist Facilitator at each institution would make the AIC program more efficient. An Artist Facilitator could assist the

Community Resource Manager (CRM) rather than adding more work to a position that already must keep track of all the programs at the prisons.

Henry Frank is a formerly incarcerated and AIC participant. He shared his personal experiences. He was a Men's Advisory Council committee member. There was an incident that ended him in the hole, and he thought about his classes he'd be missing. He processed how he felt through art to bring himself peace and calm. He stated that he recently toured San Quentin and he only felt comfortable in the AIC room. He further stated that he's a big advocate for having AIC at every institution.

Alma Robinson presented for the California Lawyers for the Arts. They are working to strengthen arts in prisons. During COVID they sent recommendations of who to release during pandemic. They didn't want them homeless, so they created a program for release - internship programs. They have several funding sources that support AIC and the internship program. Interns are CLA employees receiving paycheck, and commuting and technology stipends. Of the 231 applications received, 107 individuals were placed. The goal is to place 50 persons each year. She shared success stories of interns who are now employed and showed a video.

#### **Item 9. Presentation by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation**

##### **Division of Rehabilitative Programs FY 2023-24 Budget & Updates**

Amy Casias, Niki Dhillon, and Spencer Puente presented. The 2023-24 budget is 730 million, which is an increase from last year. New programs funded are Returning Home Well and the bachelor's degree expansion. EBSCO provides a research tool for the college students. RIGHT grants funded programs inside the institutions. Funding for correctional education includes adult basic and post-secondary education, career technical education, peer literacy mentor programs, and transitions. In addition, CalID goes live statewide this week with electronic submissions of applications.

##### **Community Partnerships Unit**

Anthony Dobie presented about the Rehabilitative Achievement Credits (RAC) and how they are used. Prop 57 increased incentives which equaled RACs. Program categories are anger management, self-help, etc. Once RACs were enacted, many already existing programs began to qualify to give RACs. He stated that programs are reviewed annually to make sure they still qualify to give RACs. The RAC calculation is 1 week granted for every 52 hours attended, for up to 4 weeks per year. RACs are only awarded in 1 week increments. There is no partial credit and credits cannot roll over to next year. The CRM office monitors attendance and completion processing for RAC activity completion.

#### **Item 10. Presentation by California Correctional Health Care Services**

##### **Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment FY 2023-24 Budget & Updates**

Janene Duane, Denise Allen, and Duane Reeder presented. Ms. Delmundo reviewed the screening and assessment process. She stated that cognitive behavioral therapy and cognitive behavioral interventions are offered by the Division of Rehabilitative Programs. Supportive housing has been implemented and is being enhanced. Additionally, CalAim comes on board in 2026.

Mr. Reeder reviewed the budget. He stated that ISUDT has about \$282.7 million. Participants drive personnel needs for about 25% of the positions, while 75% of personnel are not affected by number of participants. They review and adjust the budget twice each year based on participants.

#### **Item 11. Presentation by The Transformative In-Person Workgroup**

Kenneth Hartman, Ayala Benjamin, Kim Grose Moore, Bernard Moss, Ginny Oshiro, and Beth McKay presented. Mr. Hartman stated that the TPW represents 87 community-based organizations.

Ms. Oshiro stated that they aren't just a feel-good program. They focus on what works and believe in community-based organizations.

Ms. Benjamin stated that the Boundless Freedom Project is an organization providing program at CDCR since 2010. They believe in the positive impacts of mindfulness. The program pairs former incarcerated persons with experienced mindfulness based professionals. They employ former correctional officers, lawyers, former incarcerated persons, therapists, and several others. Currently they are at eight CDCR prisons, serving about 500 people. They want to use DRP TV and tablets to provide their programming to the incarcerated population. Additionally, they have several people on the waitlist because they do not have enough funding, space, or staff to offer program to everyone.

Mr. Moss stated that Guiding Rage into Power (GRIP) is a 52-week offender accountability program. He graduated in 2012 after going through the has the program. GRIP has four basic principles: stop violence, develop emotional intelligence, cultivate mindfulness, and understand victim impact, and do no harm. The GRIP recidivism rate is under 1% and they are currently serving 500 incarcerated persons.

Ms. Grose-Moore stated that GRIP facilitates the rehab process. She stated that she wants to highlight indicators other than recidivism are equally important. For COVID they morphed into self-intensive programming for a shorter amount of time. They are currently researching any spill-over effects (effects beyond the participant). Research findings will be available in 2024. They are also building a network of incarcerated persons who previously completed the program to come back in and teach.

Ms. McKay stated the TPW women's committee organizations go into women's prisons as community-based organizations. They work on the needs of incarcerated women to assist thru community-based programs. TPW conducts surveys and research to send message of hope on the inside. They did 125 surveys at CCW and CCWF.

#### **Item 12. Future board meeting schedule**

Ms. Whitney reviewed possible dates for the first two 2024 board meetings and the board agreed on February 29 and June 13. She stated that the last meeting date would be discussed at the February 2024 meeting since it depends on whether SB 883 passes or not.

#### **Item 13. Future agenda items**

Ms. Singh solicited new suggestions. C. Zachry suggested a presentation regarding correctional education. W. Arroyo asked to hear about staffing challenges, especially in behavioral health, and an update regarding CALAIM. Ms. Singh suggested an update on tablets.

#### **Item 14. Public Comment**

Patricia Barrett asked the board to be mindful of all the presentations. She stated that her son doesn't have a tablet, has diabetes and Huntington's disease, and that body cameras are not being used.

#### **Item 15. Adjournment**

The meeting was adjourned at 4:04 pm.

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C-ROB Secretary

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Dated

# **Agenda Item #5**

Monday, February 5, 2024 at 12:39:30 Pacific Standard Time

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**Subject:** RE: C-ROB Correspondence

**Date:** Tuesday, October 3, 2023 at 11:15:13 AM Pacific Daylight Time

**From:** Nelson, Tamika

**To:** Williams, Brie, Honsal, William, William Arroyo, Whitney, Linda, Singh, Amarik

**CC:** [REDACTED]

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of the OIG. Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

I agree with below. While several matters were brought up in the letter another avenue would be through the Ombudsman Office of CDCR as well. [Office of the Ombudsman - CDCR \(ca.gov\)](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/ombudsman/)

Tamika Nelson  
Chief Probation Officer

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**From:** Williams, Brie [REDACTED]

**Sent:** Monday, October 2, 2023 8:38 PM

**To:** Honsal, William [REDACTED]; William Arroyo [REDACTED]; Linda Whitney [REDACTED]; Singh, Amarik [REDACTED]

**Cc:** [REDACTED]

**Subject:** [External] Re: C-ROB Correspondence

Thanks all,  
I was not sure what to do with this letter and agree with that recommendation.  
Linda – is this something you will reply about?  
Let me know if you need anything from me  
Thanks  
Brie

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**From:** Honsal, William [REDACTED] >

**Date:** Monday, October 2, 2023 at 8:56 AM

**To:** William Arroyo [REDACTED], Linda Whitney [REDACTED], Singh, Amarik [REDACTED]

**Cc:**

Williams, Brie

**Subject:** RE: C-ROB Correspondence

**This Message Is From an External Sender**

This message came from outside your organization.

I agree with Dr. Arroyo. I do not believe this falls within the mission of the CROB board. Maybe he should file a complaint with the Superior Court oversight committee. [Filing a Complaint | CJP \(ca.gov\)](#)

**William F. Honsal, Sheriff**

County of Humboldt

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**From:** William Arroyo

**Sent:** Sunday, October 1, 2023 3:22 PM

**To:** Linda Whitney Singh, Amarik

**Cc:**

William

**Subject:** Re: C-ROB Correspondence

**Caution:** This email was sent from an EXTERNAL source. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Linda -

Thanks for the note. While I find this note to be compelling on some level, It is not clear how discussing this note aligns with our statutory charge. There may be another body at the state level that concerns itself with these kind of concerns.

Bill Arroyo



On Sep 29, 2023, at 10:27 AM, Whitney, Linda <[whitneyl@oig.ca.gov](mailto:whitneyl@oig.ca.gov)> wrote:

Good Morning,

The C-ROB Board has received the attached correspondence. If anyone would like to discuss the issues mentioned in the letter, please let me know and I will add it as an agenda item for the February 29, 2023 board meeting.

Sincerely,

Linda Whitney  
Senior Legal Analyst  
California Office of the Inspector General  
[www.oig.ca.gov](http://www.oig.ca.gov) | [whitneyl@oig.ca.gov](mailto:whitneyl@oig.ca.gov)  
Hours: M-F 8:00am – 4:30pm  
916-417-4092

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To: Dr. Brie Williams

September 21, 2023

Dear Dr. Williams:

Thank you for your commitment to and work with the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board and for your advocacy for the health and well-being of prison inmates. I am writing to you because I wish to draw your attention to a significant gap in rehabilitative services for inmates that I have observed in person during my seven years of incarceration. This gap contributes to much ongoing distress for those who experience its impacts. As an individual with a doctoral degree in applied behavioral science in combination with extensive work experience and training in organizational and operational consulting, I believe I could provide useful information to you or the other members of the board about my observations and interactions with others in the corrections setting. My goal is to be helpful in the broad sense, and it is in this vein that I hope you will consider my commentary in the balance of this letter. (I would also be happy to provide you with my CV, if it is helpful to consider the context from which I write.)

The gap I have identified is the pervasive lack of support, services, or even acknowledgement for people who are factually innocent, wrongfully convicted, and now detained within our own borders. As we know from trusted sources such as the National Registry of Exonerations (see attached link), [https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Documents/Government\\_Misconduct\\_and\\_Convicting\\_the\\_Innocent.pdf](https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Documents/Government_Misconduct_and_Convicting_the_Innocent.pdf) there are currently between 5,000 and 10,000 wrongfully detained inmates in California prisons. The research completed by Gross et al (2020) also indicates that the majority of these wrongful convictions - approximately 54% - were directly caused by official misconduct by police and prosecutors (witness tampering, withholding exculpatory evidence, evidence tampering, etc.) in the handling of their cases. This means that the majority of those who are wrongfully convicted are in prison because of deliberate acts of malice instead of as the result of accidents or mistakes. That finding, in and of itself, suggests that there is a significant population of individuals who have experienced extensive losses that are not acknowledged by the very service providers who are charged with attending to their mental health needs.

To give my comments some additional perspective, I am a psychologist by training. However, I also fit into the category of those I identify as needing acknowledgement and assistance as for several years now I have been incarcerated in the California Department of Corrections. In this environment I have been traumatized over time. Objectively, the greatest source of my trauma response and resulting needs for mental health services, medical attention, and administrative assistance within the prison system are the facts of my wrongful detention and the deliberate misconduct utilized by officials to put me here. These are concerns that prison officials refuse to discuss with me in any meaningful way, even in the protected context of therapeutic interaction. More specifically, I cannot sit down with a prison psychologist and expect to engage in appropriate therapy to address my PTSD symptoms when the psychologist will not acknowledge my wrongful detention to begin with. Furthermore, no one working in this prison system will validate or help me with the reality that I am a victim of domestic violence and the false allegations leveled against me were part of a pattern of abusive conduct by a mentally ill spouse. My attempts to get assistance have not translated into anything other than silence, although along the way there have been individuals who have treated me with empathy and compassion (which I appreciate greatly).

Relatedly, there is a high likelihood that inmates who were wrongfully convicted will eventually be subjected to coercive, custodial solicitations of false confessions to crimes they did not commit as part of the parole decision process. As an expert on military detention and interrogation law and practice, I

recognize such tactics as the unethical and abusive acts of powerful officials who wrongly believe that they already know all the facts before asking a question. The mere anticipation of such a coercive interview is traumatizing, which again, as the system operates currently, is not being recognized as a factor in mental health appraisal or service provision. I bring this to your attention specifically because you have published extensively about the health needs and negative health outcomes associated with the numerous and varied stressors and challenges common to prison environments, and as such I am hoping that you are open to consideration of the issues I am highlighting.

It would seem obvious at this point that there is likely a detrimental impact associated with being intentionally and wrongfully accused of horrific crimes, wrongfully detained in the stressful and dangerous prison milieu, and having no counselor, doctor, clergy, officer, self-help group sponsor, or other prison employee who will openly acknowledge the truth of one's circumstances. While it may be assumed that there is a general understanding that it is not within the purview of individual prison employees to re-adjudicate court verdicts, this consensus is not a morally acceptable excuse for the prison system to engage in wholesale denial of the known fact that 5-10% of the prison population in California is innocent and should not be wrongfully detained. Wrongful detentions are internationally recognized as egregious human rights violations and were recently declared by President Biden (Exec. Order 14078, July 19, 2022) to be "heinous acts that undermine the rule of law." It is morally and legally unacceptable for the citizens of this state and the government officials who represent them to continue to ignore these "heinous acts" committed under the guise of law and authority, and ignore the needs of the thousands of people wrongfully convicted and incarcerated in our prisons.

The structural problems I see in California prisons are starkly similar to those I have seen in other high stakes environments. For instance, I participated in a cadre of DoD professionals who created policy, training, and programmatic responses to the egregious human rights violations perpetrated in military detention facilities during the early days of the Global War on Terrorism. In my last job, just before my arrest, I was researching and consulting about similar problems in Los Angeles, uncovering information now believed to have played a role in my wrongful conviction. These professional experiences inform my observations in CDCR of structural, cultural and organizational failings that lead to predictable, systematic deficits in the assurance of basic safety and welfare, while failures and deficits in rehabilitative services purchased by taxpayers translate into additional problems. As an example, the CDCR is responsible for around 100,000 wards of the state, of whom a very high percentage (over 80% is my estimate) have substance abuse problems. However the CDCR IG has confirmed what I have seen firsthand, which is the consistent failure of the system to use all tools available to provide a substance free environment, as would be required under penalty of law in any foster home or other custodial environment. Instead we have a needlessly dangerous environment which has been created and maintained by staff lacking in the skills, abilities, and accountability necessary to ensure inmates are fundamentally safe and rehabilitation focused. The outcome is predictable and something I have studied and observed previously - that the very best programs will nonetheless fail in the hands of the wrong people, with the wrong policy and training, in the wrong organizational structure.

As an officer in the U.S. Navy, I swore an oath and committed my life to the defense and protection of the Constitution and our democracy; this commitment continues to drive my passion and outrage over the myriad problems and failures I have observed and suffered in California prisons. As an innocent father, son, brother and friend, I am dismayed at the harm done to so many by a system permitted to remain so fundamentally broken. As a psychologist, I appeal to you, a fellow professional of ethical principles, and request that you carefully search your conscience and consider these organizational problems and this broad and glaring gap in services for people like me who are wrongfully convicted. I ask that you would discuss these issues with your fellow board members, with your colleagues, and with your broader professional network. We can and must do better to serve all those who are incarcerated and will one day return to our communities, and we must do better for the thousands of wrongfully detained people in our prisons. Our democracy, our integrity, and our humanity require it.

I am deeply grateful for your time and consideration and would welcome the opportunity to communicate with you further about my observations, experiences, and concerns.

Very Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Ward". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" being more prominent than the last name "Ward".

Michael D. Ward PhD



## A PROJECT OF COMMUNITY PARTNERS

December 7, 2023

### STEERING COMMITTEE

Troy F. Vaughn  
Co-Founder &  
Executive Director

Doug Bond  
Amity Foundation  
Chair

Lynne Lyman  
Justice Advocate

Veronica Lewis  
SSG-HOPICS

Sam Lewis  
Anti-Recidivism Coalition

Maria Alexander  
Center for Living and  
Learning

Jose Osuna  
Brilliant Corners

Dr. Estemaye P. Agonafar  
Kaiser Permanente

Mark Faucette  
Department of  
Health Services

Michael Graff-Weisner  
Chrysalis

Larry Foy  
Justice Not  
Jails

Janie Hodge  
Paving the Way Foundation

Joseph Maizlish  
Marriage and Family Therapist

Amber Roth  
Worker Education Resource Center

Adam Siegel  
Beit T'Shuvah

I.R.F. Brown  
Project Caring

Nicole Jeong  
Root & Rebound

Valerie Garcia  
Homeless Healthcare Los  
Angeles

Paul Seeman  
Underground  
Scholars

California Rehabilitation Oversight Board  
Office of the Inspector General  
10111 Old Placerville Road, Suite 110  
Sacramento, CA 95827

Dear Inspector Singh and Members of the CROB,

I am the Chair of the Education Committee of the Los Angeles Regional Reentry Partnership, a network of public, community and faith-based agencies and advocates working together to ensure that our reentry system meets the needs of agencies, communities, and the people we serve ([lareentry.org](http://lareentry.org)). In that capacity I had the opportunity to attend the CROB meeting on September 12, 2023, and read the Annual Report approved at that meeting.

In particular I noticed that the portion of the Annual Report discussing post-secondary educational opportunities for incarcerated and formerly incarcerated students did not contain any data or analytic information about participation, results, successes or failures, or plans for expansion of those opportunities. There was some basic information about the number and location of programs in CDCR institutions, but the lack of any empirical analysis is notable, particularly in the context of recent legislative efforts to specify post-secondary educational opportunities for incarcerated students, including Senate Bill 416 in 2021 (the "Incarcerated Student's Bill of Rights"). That Bill amended the Penal Code to detail a number of specific and empirically verifiable requirements for CDCR to provide in the area of college programs, such as prioritizing "(i) ...face-to-face, classroom-based instruction, (ii) ....comprehensive in-person student supports, including counseling, advising, tutoring, and library services", and offering "(iii) ...transferable degree-building pathways." (Penal Code 2053.1(a)(3), at (B)(i) through (viii)).

I am writing because it is my hope that CROB expand their required oversight to include a review and analysis of CDCR's efforts to comply with these specific educational requirements in the next annual report, or sooner if feasible. While many of our LARRP partners (including Rising Scholars, Project Rebound, and Underground Scholars) have excellent relationships with individual CDCR institutions, it would be very helpful to all of us to have a clear sense of the entire CDCR higher education landscape, and my sense is that is an important part of the CROB mission as well. Our LARRP leadership has had a collaborative and productive relationship with Secretary Macomber around educational issues in the past, and we are happy to help facilitate this discussion and process as appropriate or needed.

I would add one other observation: often the most knowledgeable experts in rehabilitation success are the formerly incarcerated individuals who have successfully navigated their own reentry process and know from their own personal experience, and the experiences of their fellow returned citizens, what works and what does not. I can't tell if there are any current members of the Committee, or staff, with that particular kind of lived "expertise in rehabilitation of criminal offenders," but since that expertise is the specific mandate for the Board under Penal Code 6140, I encourage you to look for ways to better institutionalize – or make more visible, if it is there but unacknowledged - lived experience expertise in the work of the Committee. LARRP would certainly welcome any opportunity to participate in such a process.

Yours truly,

*Paul Seeman*

Paul D. Seeman  
Chair, Education Committee  
Los Angeles Regional Reentry Partnership

**Penal Code section 2053.1:**

...

(B) The department shall prioritize colleges and universities that:

- (i) Provide face-to-face, classroom-based instruction.
- (ii) Provide comprehensive in-person student supports, including counseling, advising, tutoring, and library services.
- (iii) Offer transferable degree-building pathways.
- (iv) Facilitate real-time student-to-student interaction and learning.
- (v) Coordinate with other colleges and universities serving students in the department so that inmate students who are transferred to another institution can continue building toward a degree or credential.
- (vi) Coordinate with the California Community Colleges Rising Scholars Network, the California State University Project Rebound Consortium, the University of California Underground Scholars Initiative, or other nonprofit postsecondary programs specifically serving formerly incarcerated students so that incarcerated students who are paroled receive support to continue building toward a degree or credential.
- (vii) Do not charge incarcerated students or their families for tuition, course materials, or other educational components.
- (viii) Waive or offer grant aid to cover tuition, course materials, or other educational components for incarcerated students.

(C) Accredited postsecondary education providers shall be responsible for:

- (i) Determining and developing their curricula and degree pathways.
- (ii) Determining certificate pathways, in consultation with, and with the approval of, the department.
- (iii) Providing instructional staff and academic advising or counseling staff.
- (iv) Determining what specific services, including, but not limited to tutoring, academic counseling, library, and career advising, shall be offered to ensure incarcerated students can successfully complete their course of study.

(D) An inmate who is enrolled, pursuant to this section, in a full-time college program consisting of 12 semester units, or the academic quarter equivalent thereof, of credit-bearing courses leading to an associate degree or a bachelor's degree shall be deemed by the department to be assigned to a full-time work or training assignment.

(E) Subparagraph (B) does not prevent an inmate from enrolling on their own, independent of the department, in a postsecondary education course that does not meet the criteria specified in that subparagraph.

(4) While the department shall offer education to target populations, priority shall be given to those with a criminogenic need for education, those who have a need based on their educational achievement level, or other factors as determined by the department.

(b) In complying with the requirements of this section, the department shall give strong consideration to the use of libraries and librarians, computer-assisted training, and other innovations that have proven to be effective in reducing illiteracy among disadvantaged adults.

# **Agenda Item**

## **#6**

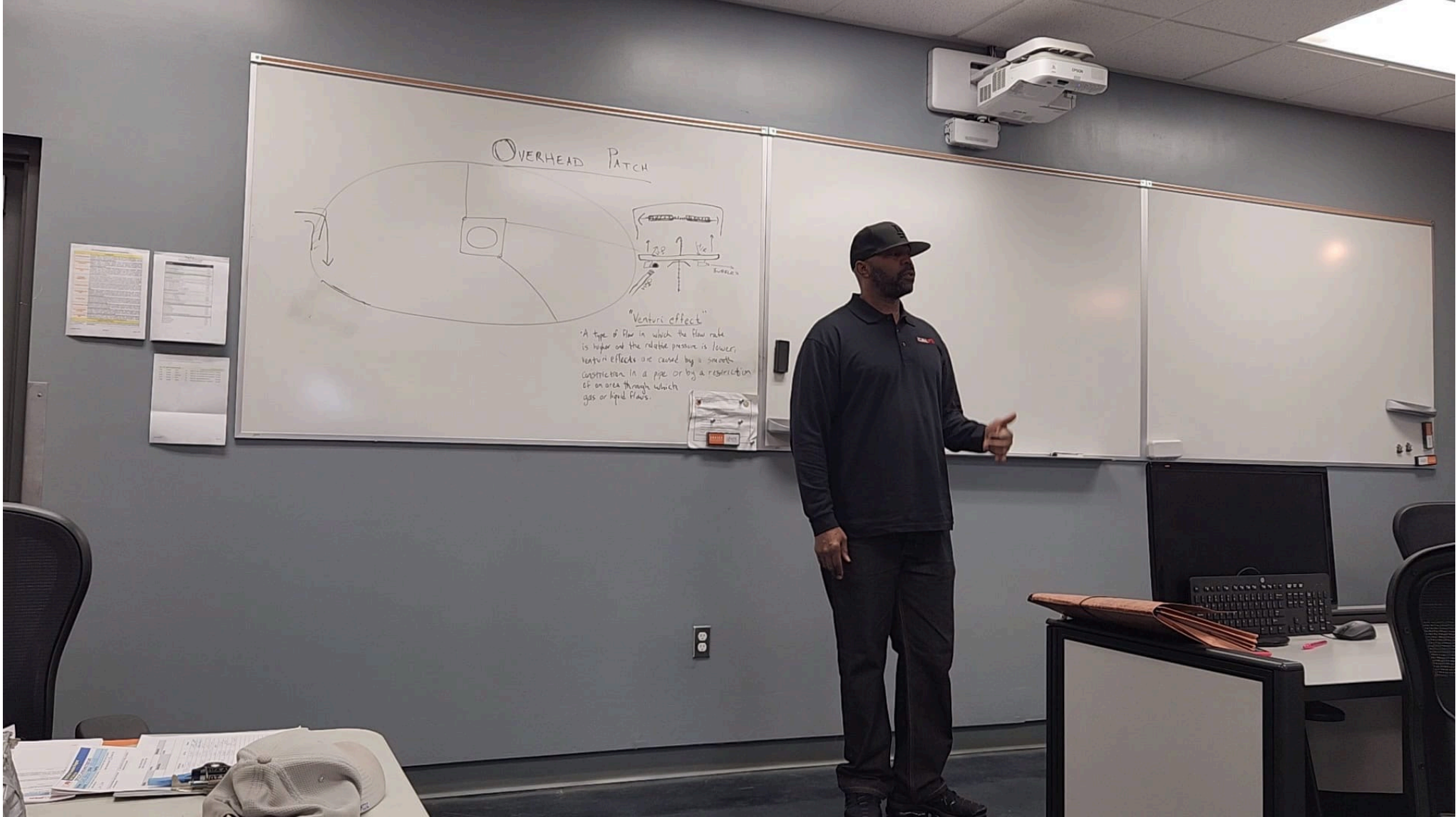




# Kenyatta Kalisana

California Prison Industry Authority Dive School Instructor









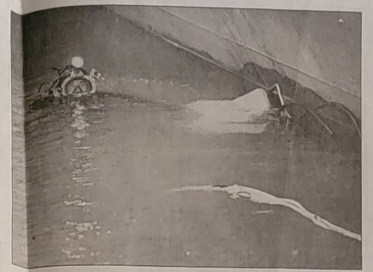




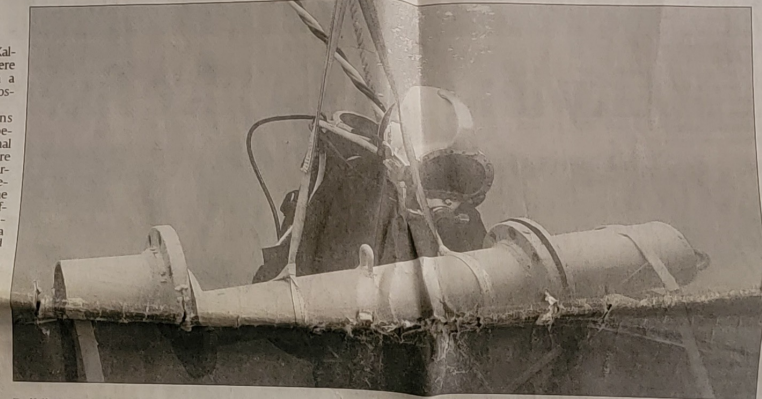


## Prison diving program anchors former inmates

California rehab efforts give some Chino facility job opportunities



By Jack Gruber, USA TODAY



By Bob Rina Jr., USA TODAY

**Building endurance:** California Institution for Men inmate Matthew Hemlock performs exercises in a training tank.

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people need our help. We should do it for compassionate reasons, but there's also a great economic reason. . . . We've got to stop this turnstile justice."

### Graduates show promise

The Chino divers are landing jobs largely because of the school's strong reputation and a steady need for highly skilled labor in heavy construction, shipping and the oil industry. Hurricane Katrina increased demand for Chino graduates, some of whom are repairing damage to oil platforms scattered throughout the Gulf.

Phil Newsom, executive director of the Association of Diving Contractors International, says Chino graduates are among the best in the industry. "It all comes down to one question: Can you do the job?" says Newsom, whose group has 500 member companies. "They have shown over and over that they can."

Chino's Johnson, 65, a plain-spoken former commercial diver, directs this unusual program and the current class of 17 in a training center housed in a former prison dairy barn. Founded nearly four decades ago, the program sputtered from lack of money, then restarted last year with new funding because of its past reputation and continuing promise.

Johnson and Jeff Powers, the



By Jack Gruber, USA TODAY

**Now has options:** Kenyatta Kalisana, 40, in his cell at the California Institution for Men, is a graduate of a nearby diving program.

only other instructor, oversee the training regimen, a mix of academic and physical work totaling 2,000 hours of instruction — more than twice that of some civilian dive schools.

Violent offenders generally are not eligible for admission to the program, which attracts about 20 to 40 applicants for the 12-month course. Of that group, about one-third drop out.

Not all graduates have been tracked, but of the 349 who have, Johnson says only about 6% return to prison. "I approach this thing like a business," he says. "If they don't make it, it all comes back on us."

Debbie Mukamal, director of

the Prisoner Reentry Institute at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, says programs such as Chino's that provide advanced training and the potential for high-paying jobs are extremely rare.

Among the few others is a carpentry program launched last year at the California Institution for Women. That program — a partnership with the Northern California Carpenters Union Local 46 — provides graduates with tools and pays union dues for one year to help the former offenders move quickly into union jobs.

Bill Sessa, spokesman for the state's Prison Industry Authority, which manages inmate pro-

grams, says the union association and dues payment make that program the first of its kind in the nation.

At Chino, Johnson says, the toughest hurdle for most recruits is not the physical regimen — including the 5-mile swim and occasional decompression sickness from extended periods in the school's underwater training tanks. It's convincing them the opportunity for success is real.

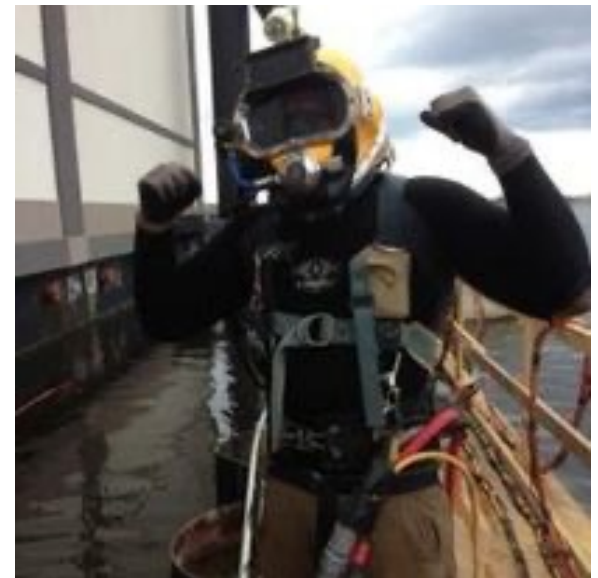
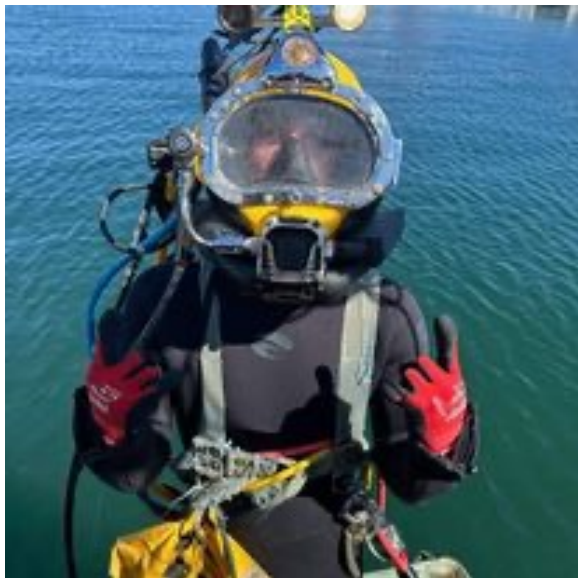
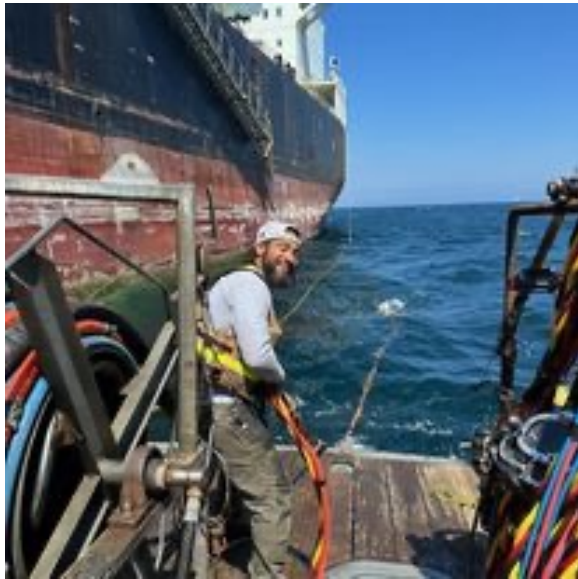
Chris Snow, 36, a convicted bank robber who left prison and the dive program last April, writes regularly to Kalisana and the 16 other trainees. His sunny dispatches from the outside may be the most-read documents beyond the program's required physiology and physics homework.

Snow, who is employed as a welder and pile-driver near Chicago, says he has saved \$20,000, bought a \$30,000 truck and is eyeing a \$240,000 four-bedroom, two-bath house in the suburbs. He was sentenced eight years ago as the getaway driver in a San Diego County robbery. Before that, he mostly waited tables for minimum-wage at a chain restaurant. Now he's making \$39.77 per hour and working 60 hours a week. At his current pace, he'll make slightly more than \$124,000 this year.

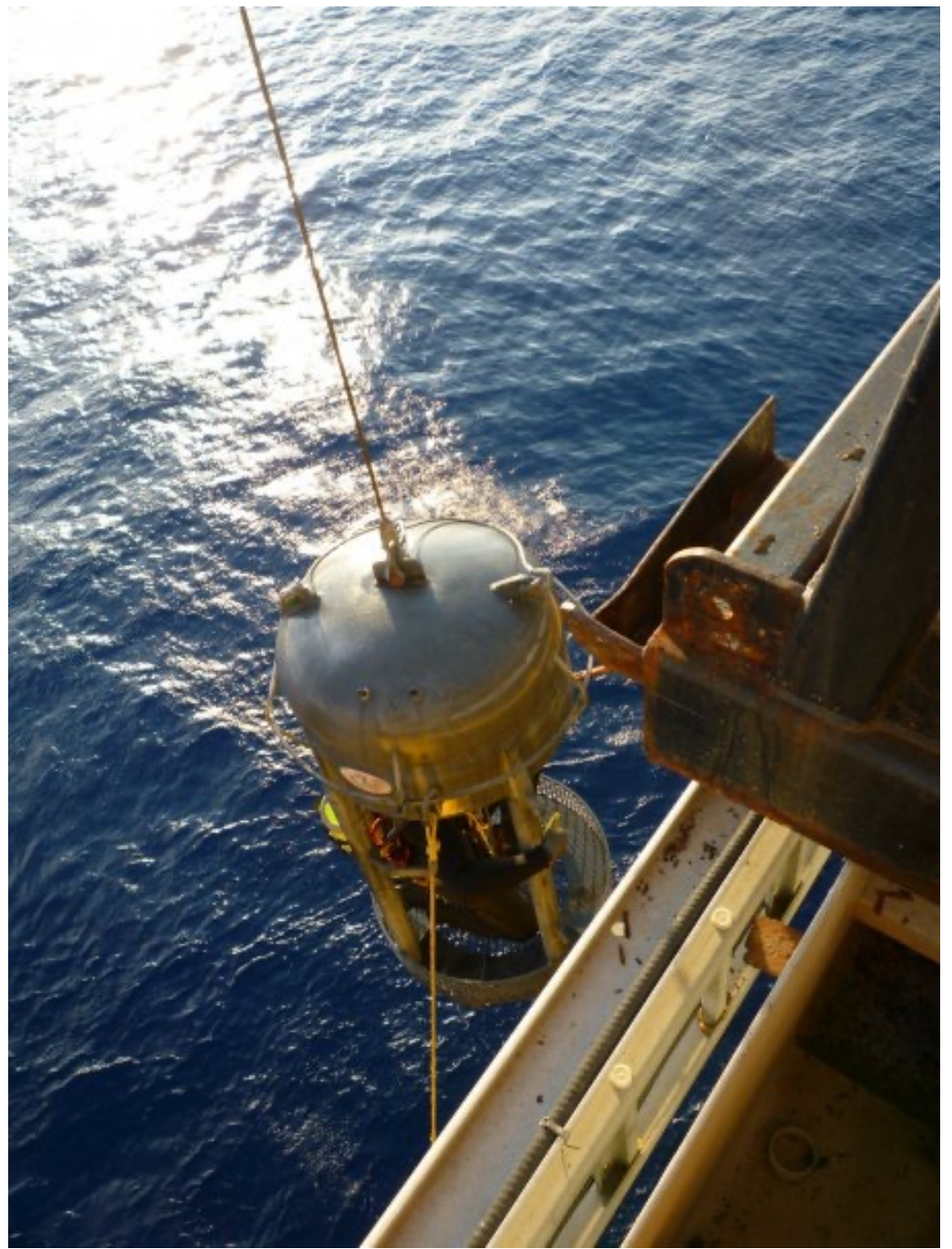
"It's beautiful; life is too good," Snow says.









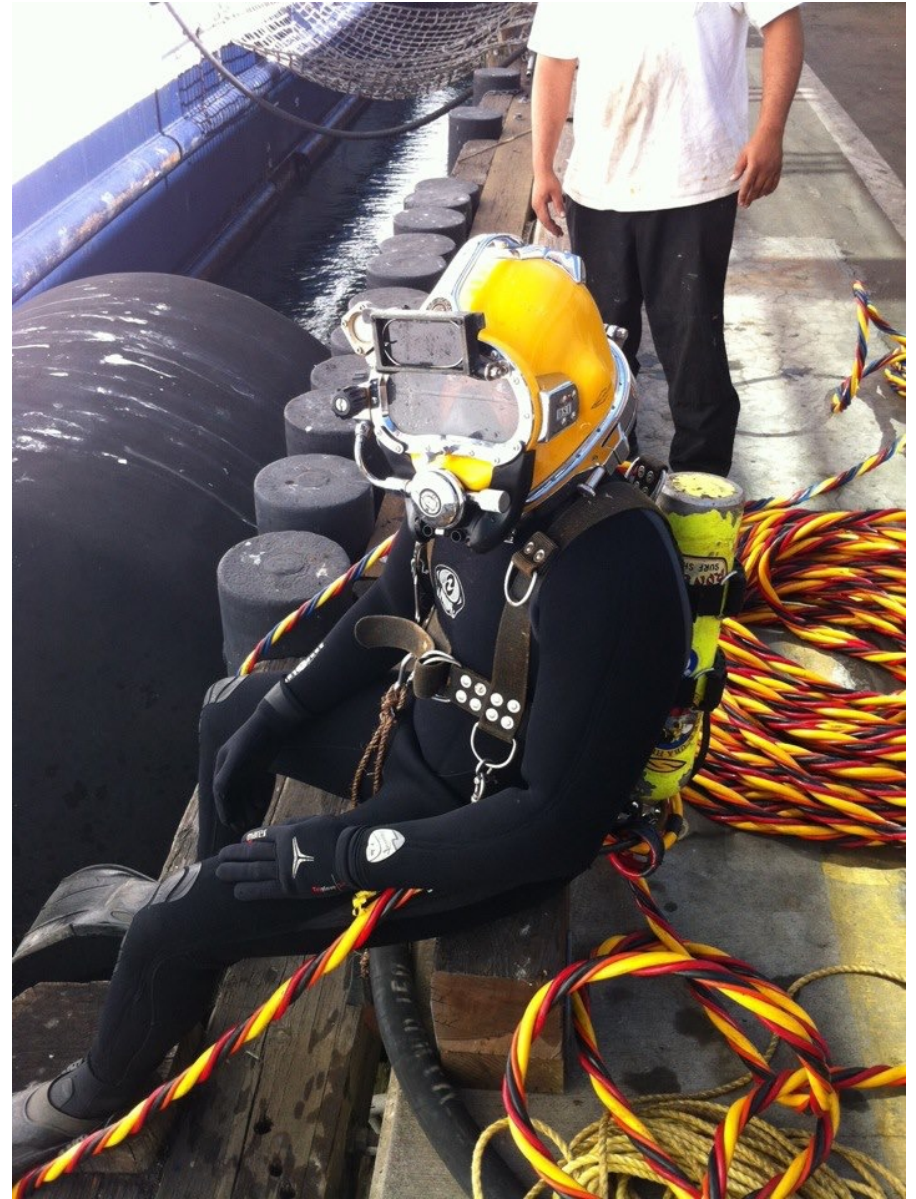






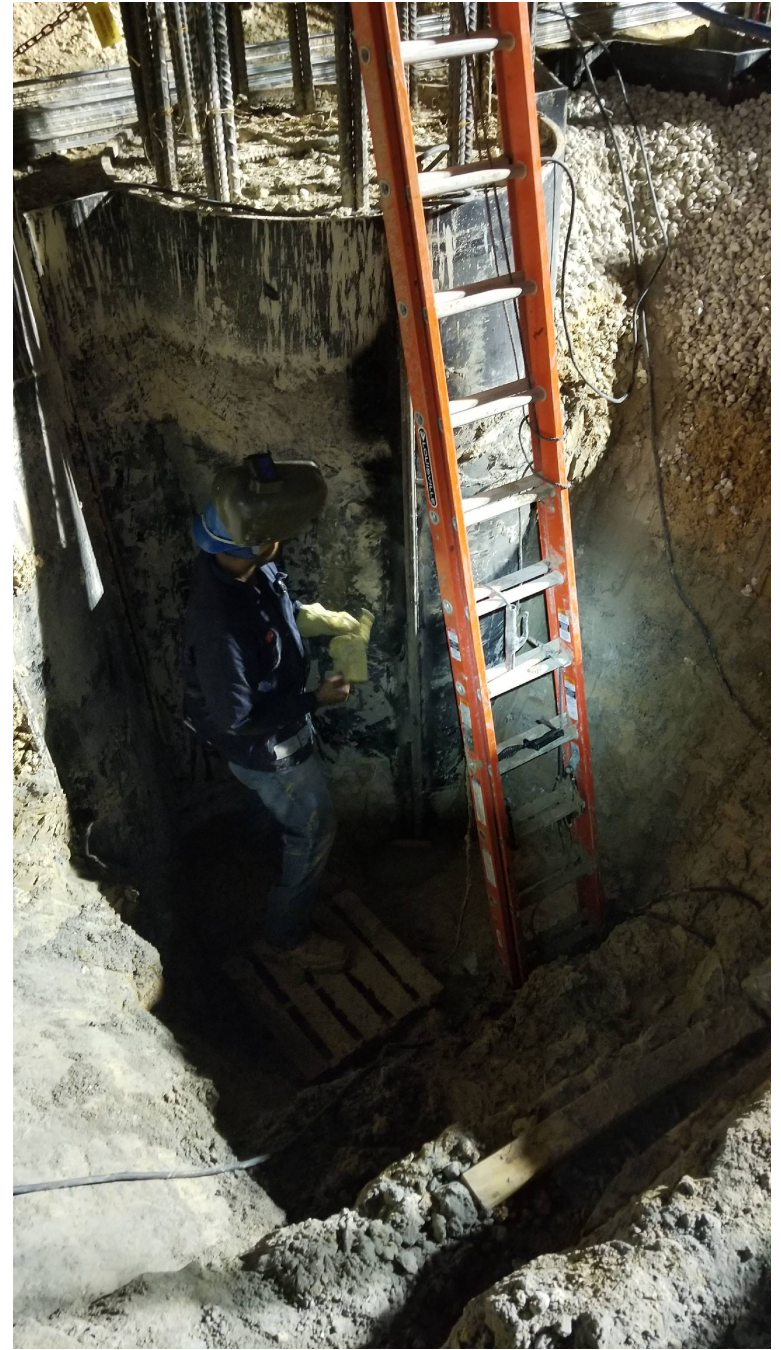
































# **Agenda Item**

## **#7**

# FROM GRADE SCHOOL TO GRAD SCHOOL

AN EDUCATION CONTINUUM

**A presentation on education inside  
the California Department of  
Corrections and Rehabilitation**

Shannon Swain,  
Superintendent, Office of Correctional Education  
Division of Rehabilitative Programs



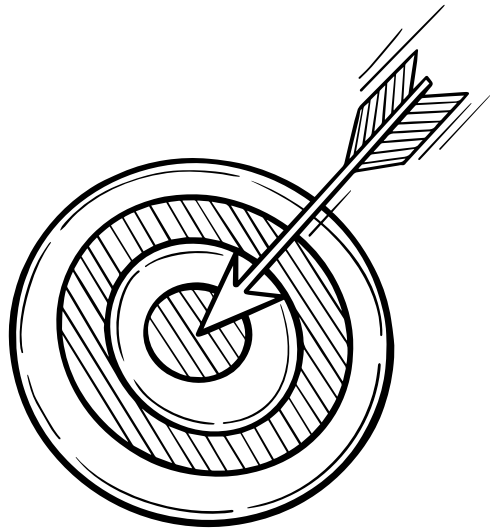
# RAISE YOUR HAND IF:

- You are or have ever been a teacher.
- You have held some other position in the field of education.
- You ever attended an adult school as a student.
- You know someone who is currently incarcerated in jail or prison.



## EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONS

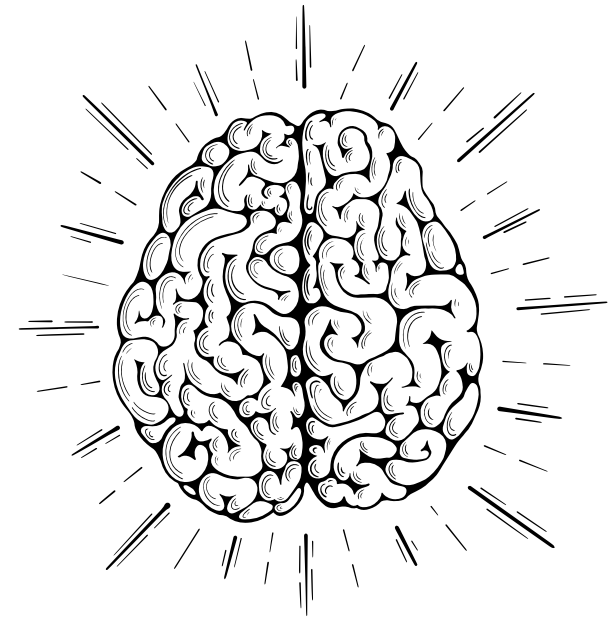
# KEY FACTS



- Correctional education reduces recidivism (not returning to prison after new conviction)
- Increases college and career readiness for current and released participants
- It improves chances of obtaining employment after release
- Students exposed to computer-assisted instruction learn more in reading and substantially more in math in the same amount of instructional time
- Providing correctional education can be cost-effective when it comes to reducing recidivism

# ACADEMIC EDUCATION

- **ADULT BASIC EDUCATION**
  - ABE I: 0.0 – 3.9 reading level
  - ABE II: 4.0 – 6.9 reading level
  - ABE III: 7.0 – 8.9 reading level
- **HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY**
  - High School Diploma, GED
- **COLLEGE**
  - Face-to-Face classes
  - Correspondence
- **MASTER'S PROGRAM**
  - Correspondence (12 institutions)





# CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- Auto Body and Collision Repair
- Automotive Technology
- Barbering / Cosmetology
- Carpentry
- Computers and Related Technology Courses
- Electrical
- General Construction (Building Maintenance)
- HVAC
- Light Industrial Equipment Technician (Small Engine)
- Manufacturing Design and Machining (Machine Shop)
- Masonry
- Painting
- Plumbing
- Roofing
- Sheet Metal
- Telecom Network Cabling (Electronics)
- Welding



# STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

- Physical Education
- Library Services
- Transitions
- eLearning

# ANDRAGOGY OF MALCOLM KNOWLES

- **SELF-CONCEPT:**  
Adults become more self-directed as they mature
- **LEARNER EXPERIENCE:**  
Adults bring a wealth of experience to the learning process
- **READINESS TO LEARN:**  
Adults want to learn things that help them accomplish relevant tasks.  
“What’s in it for me?”
- **ORIENTATION TO LEARNING:**  
Adults want to solve problems-Project Based Learning and  
Scenario Based Learning are often very effective with adult students.
- **MOTIVATION TO LEARN:**  
Adults tend to rely on internal rather than external motivation









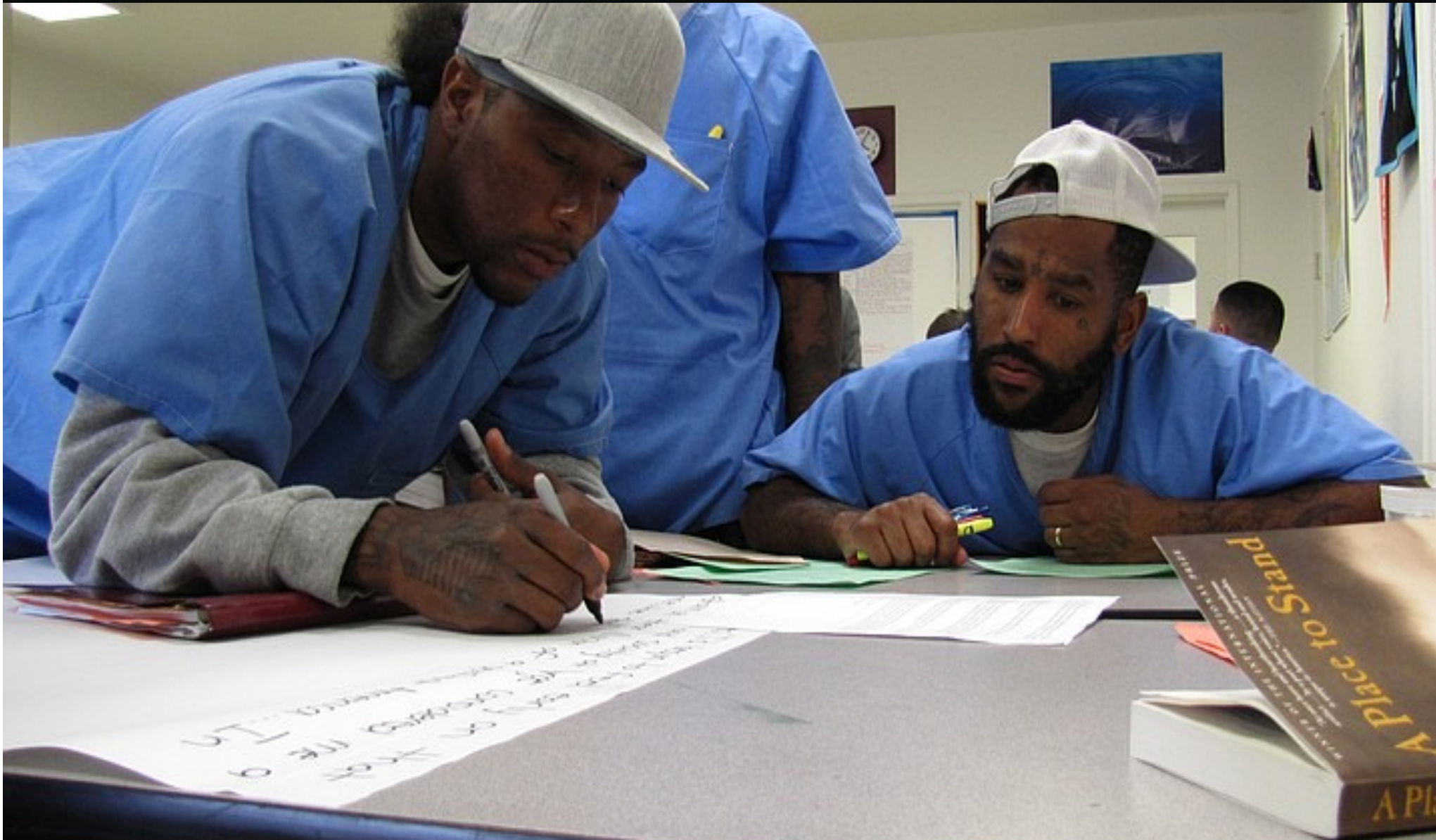






















# CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION























## Microsoft Office Specialist

Damon S. Lang

has successfully completed the requirements to be recognized as a Microsoft Office Specialist for  
Office Excel® 2007

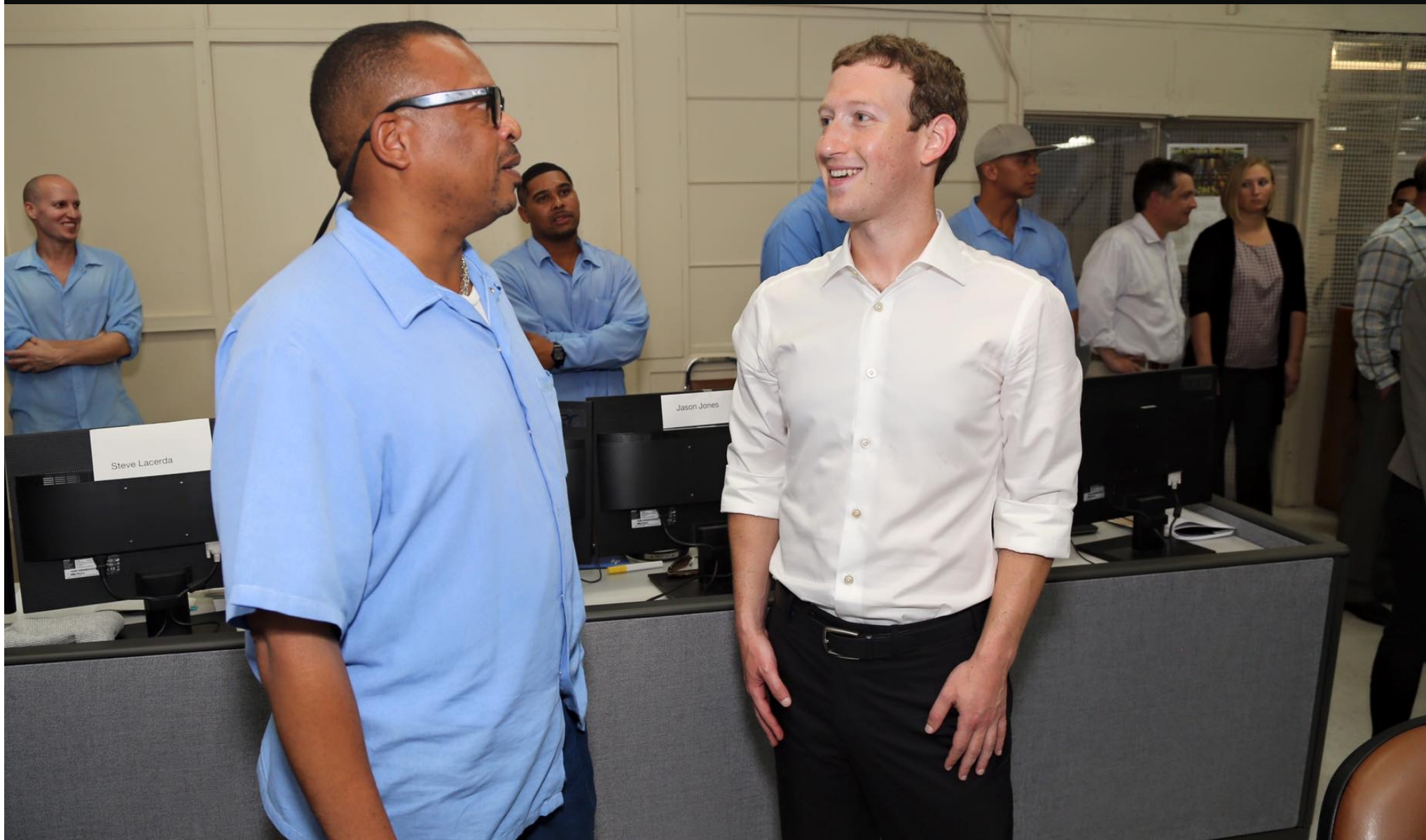
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Office Excel® 2007

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*N. Sadella*  
Satya Nadella  
Chief Executive Officer

**Microsoft**  
Office Specialist









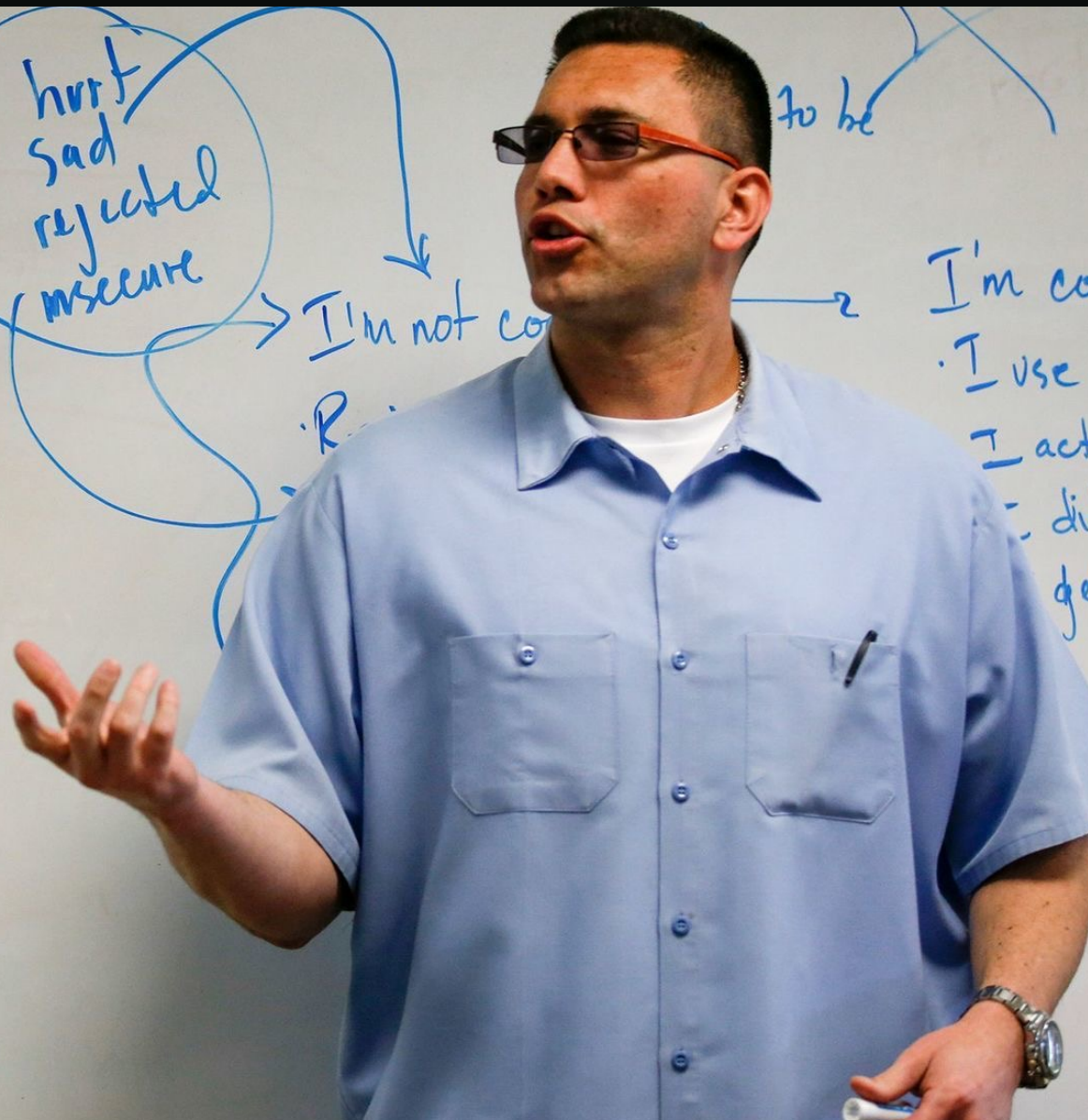
Violence  
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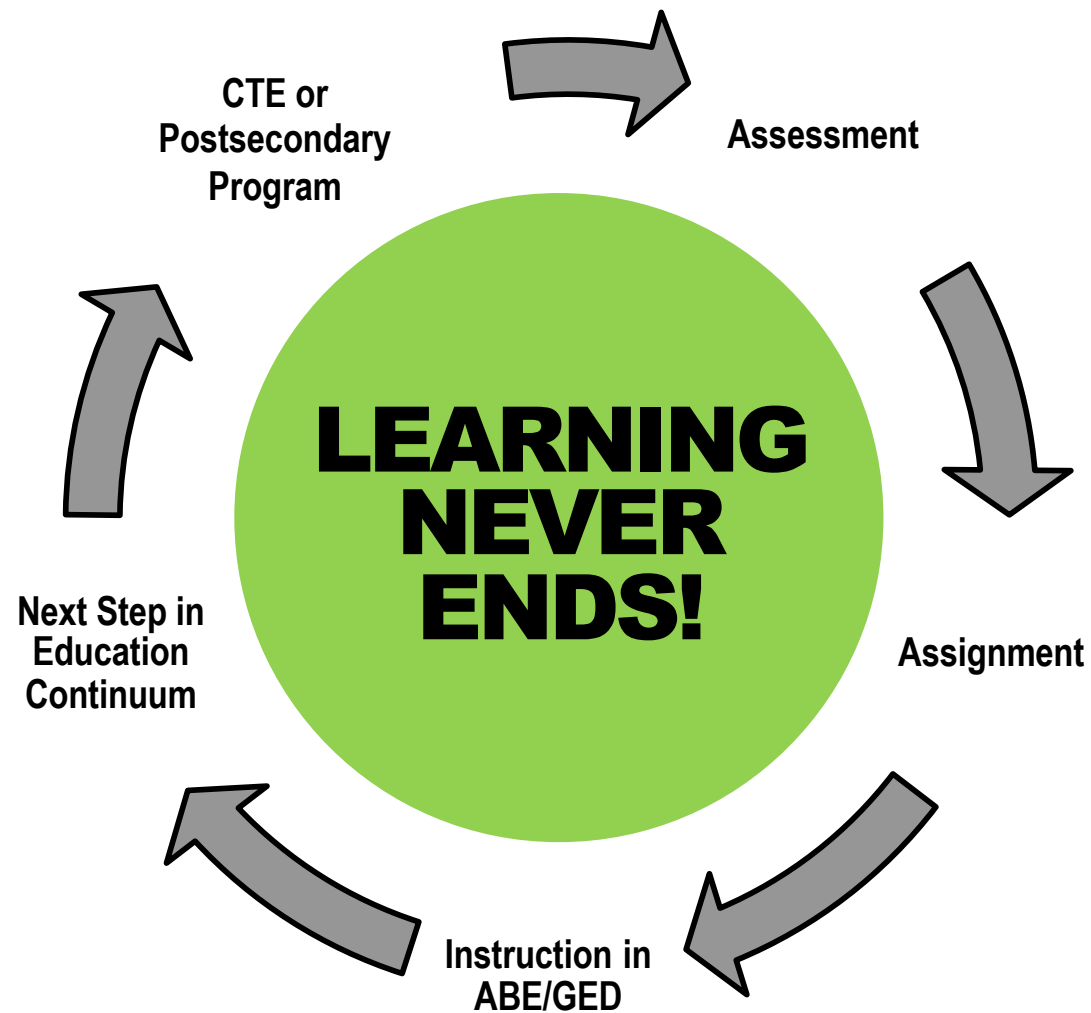












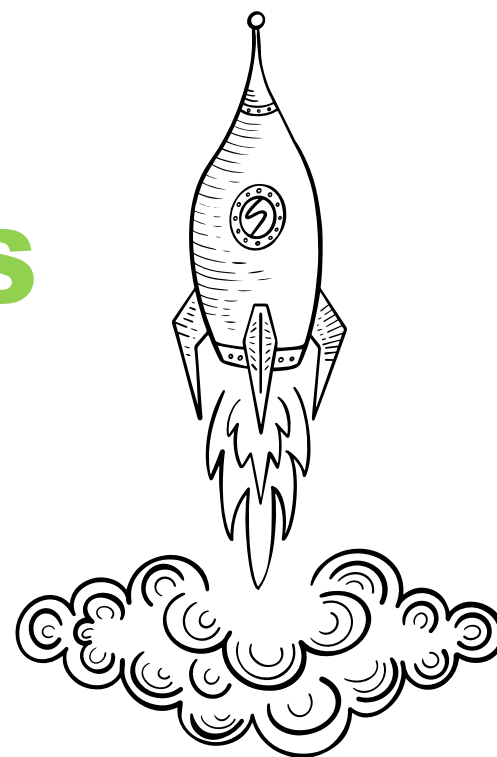


# COLLEGE



# EQUIPPING INDIVIDUALS FOR LIFE **BEYOND BARS**

The Promise of Higher Education  
and Job Training in Closing the Gap  
in Skills for Incarcerated Adults



*Source: New America Analysis of US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, US Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIACC) US National Supplement: Prison Study 2014 (Public Use File)*

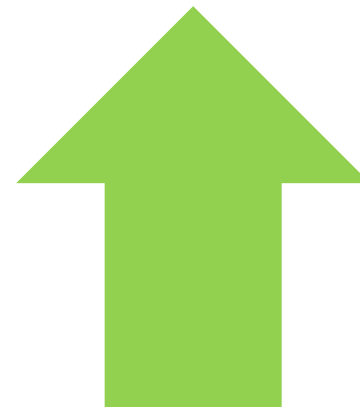


# LITERACY ANALYSIS

Completing a postsecondary credential while incarcerated significantly reduces and even eliminates the gap in skills.



**26%**  
**Points Higher  
for Literacy**



**38%**  
**Points Higher  
for Numeracy**

*Source: New America Analysis of US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, US Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIACC) US National Supplement: Prison Study 2014 (Public Use File)*

# SUCCESSFUL COLLEGE PROGRAMMING

- Strong partnership with CA Community College Chancellors Office and each community college district as well as the college providing face to face instruction AND the main correspondence colleges
- The buzz around federal Pell funds mean that LOTS of colleges and universities (often based on one or two passionate faculty) want to partner with CDCR
- Many of the colleges and university faculty that make inquiries are unaware of the extensive work behind the scenes occurring to create a systemic higher education solution for CDCR, which will create a context for the expansion of upper division course offerings. They often do not understand the complexities of each university, financial aid, curriculum approval process, admissions and records processes, etc.

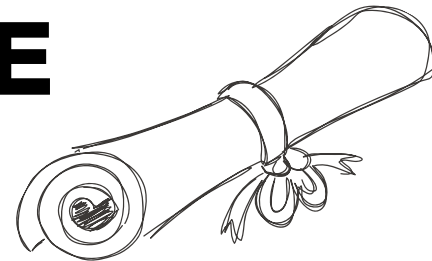


## ...CONTINUED

- Some of the colleges and universities believe that 100% distance learning with computers will expand their student base
- 2+2 Model: Transferable AA degree plus BA opportunities for upper division requirements
- ANY incarcerated person can attend ANY college (religious, private, etc.) that they get accepted into, if the college is willing to provide it via correspondence, and if the student can afford it.
- Laptops have been deployed at every institution for face-to-face college students and are in the process of being deployed for correspondence college students.
- CANVAS Learning Management System allows INTERESTED college faculty (NOT mandatory!) to build courses in CANVAS, which allows for integration of film clips, documents and articles, etc. Students can write papers offline and upload assignments to faculty wirelessly



# BACHELOR'S DEGREE AND PELL GRANTS



- Pell Grant funds go directly to the university; no money goes to the student or to CDCR
- Pell Grants funds are used only for tuition, fees, books, and supplies
- Department of Education regulations require that any college seeking to use Pell Grants go through HQ and receive permission
- Pell Grants have been approved for Sac State (FSP and MCSP), Cal State LA (LAC, CIW and maybe CIM), Fresno State (VSP and CCWF), San Diego State (CEN), and Cal Poly Humboldt (PBSP)- No other universities have applied or been approved to use Pell in CDCR
- Pell Grants cover only about half the university's cost to provide the BA; CDCR has no more funding for new BA providers, but we are working on it
- Community colleges in CA don't use Pell Grants



# BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAMS

INSTITUTION	COLLEGE
Folsom State Prison	California State University, Sacramento
Mule Creek State Prison	
Valley State Prison	
Central California Women's Facility	California State University, Fresno
California State Prison, Los Angeles County	California State University, Los Angeles
California Institution for Women	
California State Prison, Centinela	California State University, San Diego
Pelican Bay State Prison	California State Polytechnic University, Humboldt
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility	University of California, Irvine
California Rehabilitation Center	Pitzer College

# EDUCATION POSITIONS

## BUDGETED POSITIONS

	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Academic Teachers <sup>1</sup>	652	641
CTE Teachers	313	308
	<b>965</b>	<b>949</b>
<sup>1</sup> Academic Teachers includes Traditional and Alternative education, Post Secondary and Continuing Education, Peer Literacy Mentor Teachers, and Transitions		





# CONTACT INFORMATION

## SHANNON SWAIN

Superintendent

Office of Correctional Education

Division of Rehabilitative Programs

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

[Shannon.Swain@cdcr.ca.gov](mailto:Shannon.Swain@cdcr.ca.gov)



**OCE**

Office of Correctional Education

# **Agenda Item #8**



# California CalAIM 1115 Demonstration: Justice-Involved Initiative

# National Context for California's 1115 Demonstration Request

**Until now, due to a provision of federal Medicaid law known as the “inmate exclusion,” inpatient hospital care was the only service that could be covered by Medicaid for individuals considered an “inmate of a public institution.”**

- In 2018, Congress passed the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act (SUPPORT Act) which requires HHS to provide guidance to states on how to seek 1115 demonstration authority to waive the inmate exclusion to improve care transitions to the community for incarcerated individuals.
- Prior to HHS' release of guidance, California, along with 14 other states, submitted 1115 demonstration requests to provide pre-release services to justice-involved populations.
- California has received approval to authorize federal Medicaid matching funds for select Medicaid services for eligible justice-involved individuals in the 90-day period prior to release from incarceration in prisons, county jails, and youth correctional facilities.

**California was the first state in the nation to get federal approval to provide pre-release services.**



# Justice-Involved Initiative Goals

The demonstration approval represents a first-of-its-kind section initiative, focused on improving care transitions for incarcerated individuals.

With the implementation of this demonstration, DHCS hopes to achieve the following:



**Advance health equity:** The issue of poor health, health outcomes, and death for incarcerated people is a health equity issue because Californians of color are disproportionately incarcerated—including for mental health and SUD-related offenses. These individuals have considerable health care needs but are often without care and medications upon release.



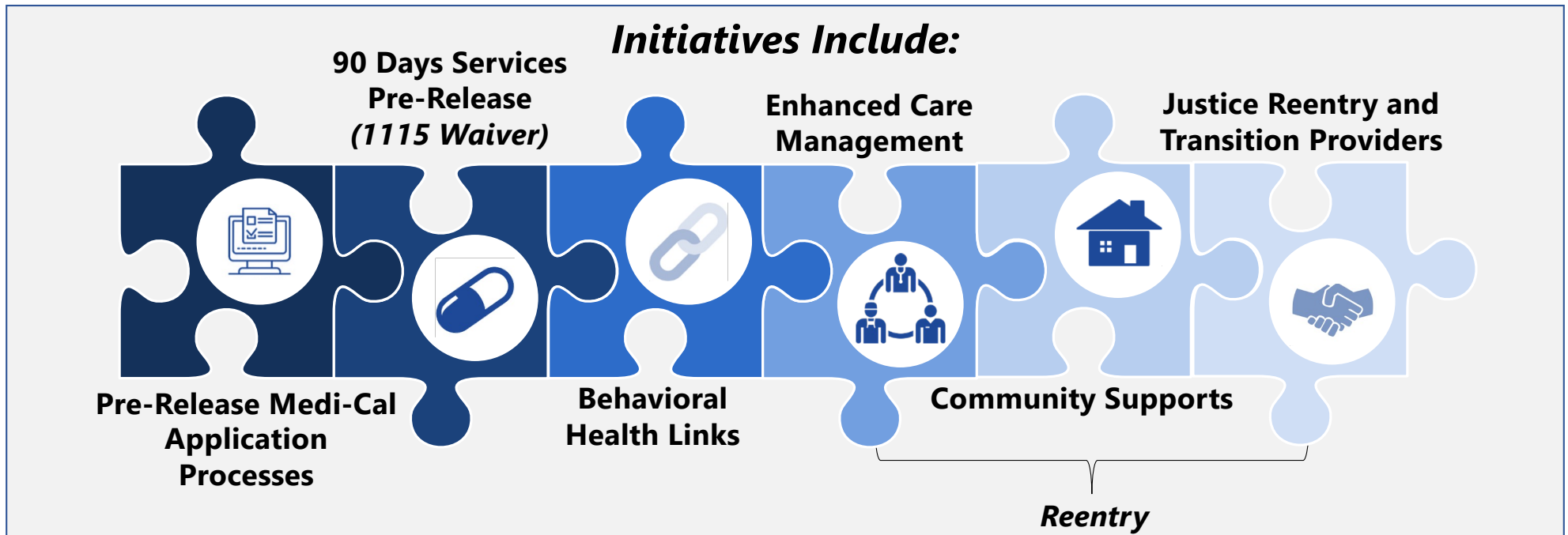
**Improve health outcomes:** By implementing this initiative, California aims to provide a targeted set of services in the pre-release period to establish a supportive community reentry process, help individuals connect to physical and behavioral health services upon release, and ultimately improve physical and behavioral health outcomes.



**Serve as a model for the rest of the nation:** California is the first state to receive approval for this initiative. We hope our model will serve as a blueprint for the dozen additional states with pending justice-involved 1115 waivers.

# The CalAIM Justice-Involved Initiative is Comprised of Pre-Release and Reentry Components

CalAIM justice-involved initiative support justice-involved individuals by providing key services pre-release, enrolling them in Medi-Cal coverage, and connecting them with behavioral health, social services, and other providers that can support their reentry.



# California Actively Works With Implementation Partners

Over the past 24 months, DHCS has actively met with its Justice-Involved Advisory Group and one-on-one with implementation partners, to inform the 1115 Demonstration and provide input into development of operational policies.



## Justice-Involved Advisory Group members include:

- CDCR/California Correctional Health Care Services (CCHCS) which delivers health care services in State prisons
- County Jails, including correctional officers and correctional health staff
- Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC)/County Youth Correctional Facilities
- Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)
- County Welfare Directors Association (CWDA)
- County Social Service Departments (SSDs)
- County Behavioral Health Department (including working group of county behavioral health directors)
- Council on Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health (CCJBH)
- Office of Youth and Community Restoration (OYCR)
- Reentry Providers (including TCN, STOP, Healthright360, WestCare, and Amity Foundation)
- Medicaid managed care plans
- Individuals with lived experience
- Community based organizations

Listen to this [Medicaid Leadership Exchange podcast episode](#) to hear more about the importance of collaboration with implementing partners



## Justice-Involved Initiative Timeline

January 1, 2023

- Pre-Release Medi-Cal Application Mandate: **requires all counties to** facilitate enrollment in Medi-Cal for individuals who are incarcerated

January 1, 2024

- Enhanced Care Management for the Population of Focus for Adults and Youth who are transitioning from incarceration

October 1, 2024-  
September 30,  
2026

- 2-Year Period for Correctional Facilities to Go Live with 90-Day Pre-Release Services
- Correctional Facilities will have a six-month readiness assessment review and approval process prior to the go-live date.

# Key Provisions

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# State Mandate for Pre-Release Services and Behavioral Health Links

## Pre-Release Services

» [Welfare & Institutions Code section 14184.102](#) required DHCS to seek federal approval for and to implement the CalAIM initiative, which includes the provision of targeted pre-release Medi-Cal benefits to qualified individuals.

- Provides DHCS with authority to implement pre-release services by means of all-county letters, plan letters, provider bulletins, information notices, or similar instructions, without taking any further regulatory action.
- With the 1115 demonstration approved by CMS, the CalAIM Special Terms and Conditions (STCs) related to the Justice-Involved Reentry Initiative are mandatory per federal and state law.

## Behavioral Health Links

» CA Penal Code §4011.11 (2021) requires DHCS to develop and implement a mandatory process by which county jails and county juvenile facilities coordinate with Medi-Cal managed care plans and Medi-Cal behavioral health delivery systems to facilitate continued behavioral health treatment in the community for county jail inmates and juvenile inmates that were receiving behavioral health services before their release.



## Eligible Correctional Facilities

- » State law requires the following correctional facilities to provide Medi-Cal services in the 90-days prior to release:
  - State Prisons
  - County Jails, Detention Centers, Detention Facilities
  - County Youth Correctional Facilities
- » Pre-release services will only be provided to individuals prior to leaving a correctional facility and reentering the community.
- » 90-Day Pre-Release Services do **not** include:
  - State forensic mental health hospitals (i.e. Department of State Hospital facilities)
  - City Jails
  - Federal Prisons

# Eligibility Criteria for Pre-Release Services

Medi-Cal-eligible individuals who meet the pre-release access screening criteria may receive targeted Medi-Cal pre-release services in the 90-day period prior to release from correctional facilities. DHCS developed detailed definitions for qualifying criteria, based on extensive stakeholder feedback (See Appendix).

## Criteria for Pre-Release Medi-Cal Services

*Incarcerated individuals must meet the following criteria to receive in-reach services:*

- ✓ Be part of a **Medicaid or CHIP Eligibility Group**, and
- ✓ Meet **one** of the following health care need criteria:
  - Mental Illness
  - Substance Use Disorder (SUD)
  - Chronic Condition/Significant Clinical Condition
  - Intellectual or Developmental Disability (I/DD)
  - Traumatic Brain Injury
  - HIV/AIDS
  - Pregnant or Postpartum

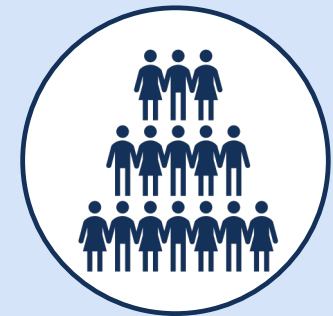
**Note:** All Medi-Cal/CHIP eligible youth incarcerated at a youth correctional facility are eligible to receive pre-release services and do not need to demonstrate a health care need.

## Medi-Cal Eligible:

- Adults
- Parents
- Youth under 19
- Pregnant or postpartum
- Aged
- Blind
- Disabled
- Current children and youth in foster care
- Former foster care youth up to age 26

## CHIP Eligible:

- Youth under 19
- Pregnant or postpartum



## Covered Pre-Release Services

- Reentry case management services;
- Physical and behavioral health clinical consultation services provided through telehealth or in-person, as needed, to diagnose health conditions, provide treatment, as appropriate, and support pre-release case managers' development of a post-release treatment plan and discharge planning;
- Laboratory and radiology services;
- Medications and medication administration;
- Medication assisted treatment/medications for addiction treatment (MAT), for all Food and Drug Administration-approved medications, including coverage for counseling; and
- Services provided by community health workers with lived experience.



In addition to the pre-release services specified above, qualifying individuals will also receive **covered outpatient prescribed medications and over-the-counter drugs** (a minimum 30-day supply as clinically appropriate, consistent with the approved Medicaid State Plan) and **durable medical equipment (DME)** upon release, consistent with approved state plan coverage authority and policy.



# Pre- and Post-Release Care Management to Support Re-Entry

Correctional facilities and community-based care managers will play a key role in re-entry planning and coordination, including notifying implementation partners\* of release date, if known, supporting pre-release warm handoffs, facilitating behavioral health linkages, and dispensing medications and/or DME upon reentry.

Enhanced Care Management (ECM)	Behavioral Health Linkages	Warm Handoff Requirement
Individuals who meet the CalAIM pre-release service access criteria will qualify for ECM Justice Involved Population of Focus and <b>will be automatically eligible for ECM</b> until a reassessment is conducted by the managed care plan (MCP), which may occur up to six months after release.	<p>To achieve continuity of treatment for individuals who receive behavioral health services while incarcerated, DHCS will require correctional facilities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>» <b>Facilitate referrals/linkages to post-release behavioral health providers</b> (e.g., non-specialty mental health, specialty mental health, and SUD).</li><li>» <b>Share information with the individual's health plan</b> (e.g., MCPs, SMHS, DMC-ODS) or program (i.e., DMC).</li></ul>	<p>Prior to release, the pre-release care manager must do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>» <b>Share transitional care plan</b> with the post-release care manager and MCP.</li><li>» <b>Schedule and conduct a pre-release care management meeting</b> (in-person or virtual) with the member and pre- and post-release care managers (if different) to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>» Establish a trusted relationship.</li><li>» Develop and review care plan with member.</li><li>» Identify outstanding service needs.</li></ul></li></ul>

\*Implementation partners include social services departments, post-release care manager (if different from pre-release care manager, MCPs, and county behavioral health agencies

## Pre-Release Care Management Models

### » Embedded Model

- » An “embedded care management model” as a model through which embedded care managers (i.e., care managers employed by or contracted with the CF) deliver care management services to individuals eligible for pre-release services

### » In Reach Model

- » An in-reach care management model as a model through which community-based care management providers, who will become the ECM Lead Care Manager after managed care enrollment, deliver care management services to individuals eligible for pre-release services, either in person or via telehealth.

In some counties the department of health or county behavioral health agency provide both behavioral health services to CFs *and* community-based services:

- If the provider is furnishing services in their role as a CF contracted entity and performing services that the CF is required to provide, those services would be considered embedded services.
- Alternatively, if the provider is acting on behalf of the county in their role in the community – for example, accepting a behavioral health links – that service would be considered in-reach.

# Summary of Updates: Short-Term Model

Pre-Release Activity	Week 1 of JI Aid Code							Week 2 of JI Aid Code	Week 3 of JI Aid Code	Week 4 of JI Aid Code
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8-14	Day 15-21	Day 22-28
Aid Code is Turned on via Provider Portal	X									
Initiate Medications & Medication Administration	X									
Initiate MAT, as needed	X									
Care Manager Contact/Assignment		X								
Care Management – Health Risk Assessment					X			X (day 8 for in-reach)		
Care Management – Reentry Plan								X (day 14)		
Schedule Physical and Behavioral Health Clinical Consultation									X (day 21)	
Laboratory and Radiology Services, as needed									X (day 21)	
CHW Services, as available									X (day 21)	
Case Management – Warm Handoff	Warm handoff between pre- and post-release care manager can occur at any point prior to release, but must occur at least 14 days prior to release date, if known. If individual is released prior to health risk assessment from embedded provider (day 7), then they must leave with information on ECM referrals.									
Behavioral Health Link – Professional to professional handoff	County BH must be contacted within two business days of identifying a BH need. If an individual is incarcerated for 14 days, meaning the health risk assessment is completed, and a BH need is identified; CF and County BH must facilitate BH Link. A professional-to-professional clinical handoff must occur prior to release or within two business days after release									
Medication Upon Release		X	Must be provided to individuals incarcerated for 48 hours							
DME Upon Release								X (day 14) Must be provided to individuals incarcerated for 14 days		

**Note:** This model is for those who are already enrolled in Medicaid and begins once the aid code is activated; for those who are not yet enrolled, this timeline starts the day the aid code is activated. DHCS expects county correctional facilities to begin pre-release services as soon as possible to ensure those with short-term stays receive the maximum extent of pre-release services. If an individual is still incarcerated after 28 days, and it is likely they will remain incarcerated for more than 60 days, correctional facilities can request to pause the JI aid code when they notify the SSD of their incarceration to suspend their Medi-Cal coverage. Once a release date is known, correctional facilities should update this information through the Screening Portal.



# Policy and Operational Guide

**On October 20, 2023, DHCS released the updated Policy and Operational Guide for Planning and Implementing the CalAIM Justice Involved Initiative.**

- » This [guidance](#) lays out to implementing stakeholders—correctional facilities, County Behavioral Health Agencies, providers, community-based organizations, and Medi-Cal managed care plans, among others—the policy, design and operational processes that will serve as the foundation for implementing this important initiative.
- » DHCS requests implementing partners to continue to share questions on the Policy and Operations Guide. Additional feedback regarding the Policy and Operational Guide or questions for technical assistance should be sent to the Justice Involved Advisory Group inbox: [CalAIMJusticeAdvisoryGroup@dhcs.ca.gov](mailto:CalAIMJusticeAdvisoryGroup@dhcs.ca.gov).

DHCS will update the Policy and Operational Guide on an as needed basis as implementing partners begin to advance the process of standing up the JI Initiative and as CMS continues to refine its sub-regulatory guidance for states that receive 1115 demonstration approval.

# Correctional Facility Readiness Assessment Requirement

As a condition of the Section 1115 demonstration, all prisons, jails, and youth correctional facilities (CFs) are required to demonstrate readiness to participate in the Justice-involved Initiative and receive DHCS approval prior to going live with pre-release services.

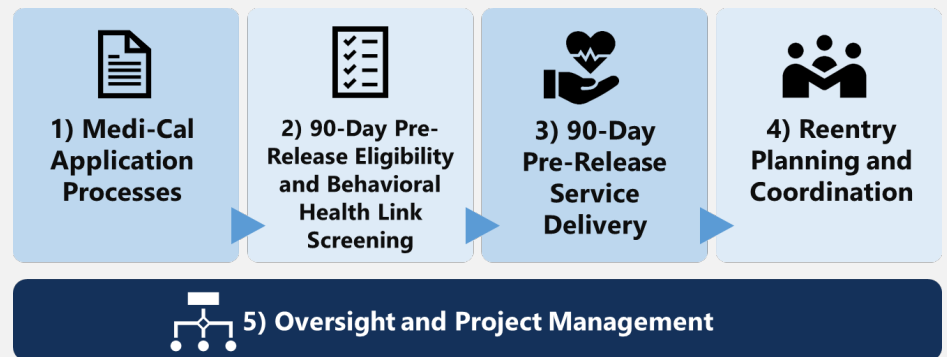
## Readiness Assessment Template

DHCS will require each CF to complete and submit a Readiness Assessment Template ("Template") at least six months prior to its go-live date to demonstrate its readiness to provide pre-release services and Behavioral Health Links. The Template includes the following components:

1. Readiness Checklist and Supporting Information
2. Readiness Assessment Attestation Form
3. Go-Live Date Request Form

Readiness assessments will be conducted on a quarterly basis, and will focus on five key areas.

## Assessment Focus Areas



*In a change from previous policy, readiness decisions and approval for go live will be made at the individual facility (rather than county) level.*

# Correctional Facility Readiness Assessment Overview

- The Readiness Assessment Template contains a **series of attestations, narrative responses, and in some instances, requests for supporting documentation.**
- **Most readiness assessment elements are categorized as Minimum Requirements,** indicating that the CF must demonstrate the capability will be in place by the go-live date as a condition of approval.
  - CFs must also demonstrate the ability to meet the three readiness elements categorized as Non-Minimum Requirements within six months after the go-live date (Clinical Consultation, Support for Durable Medical Equipment Upon Release, Governance Structure for Partnerships).
- **To receive approval from DHCS to go-live, a CF must receive an “Approved” score in all five focus areas,** indicating readiness to meet minimum and non-minimum requirements within specified timeframes.
  - If DHCS does not approve the CF for go-live, DHCS will work with the CF on updating the existing submission and/or developing an action plan until approval is granted.
- **Facilities can use PATH dollars to support the planning activities** necessary to demonstrate readiness. Facilities can also leverage information from their PATH JI Capacity Building Program progress reports to build out relevant sections of the readiness assessment.



**Questions?**

**[CalAIMJusticeAdvisoryGroup@dhcs.ca.gov](mailto:CalAIMJusticeAdvisoryGroup@dhcs.ca.gov)**

