C-ROB

California Rehabilitation Oversight Board

Annual Report
October 8, 2024

CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION OVERSIGHT BOARD

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SELECTED ABBREVIATIONS

ABE	Adult Basic Education
AOD	Alcohol and Other Drug
ARMS	Automated Reentry Management System
ASAM	American Society of Addiction Medicine
ASE	Adult Secondary Education
BPH	(California) Board of Parole Hearings
BSCC	(California) Board of State and Community Corrections
CalAIM	California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal
CAL-ID	California Identification Card Program
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALPIA/PIA	California Prison Industry Authority
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARE Grant	California Reentry and Enrichment Grant
CASAS	Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems
CBC	Community-Based Coalitions
CBI	Cognitive Behavioral Intervention
CBI 2	Cognitive Behavioral Intervention – Life Skills
CCCMS	Correctional Clinical Case Management System
CCHCS	California Correctional Healthcare Services
CCTRP	Custody to Community Transitional Reentry Program
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CLM	California Logic Model
COMPAS	Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions
CPM	Community Partnership Manager
CPMP	Community Prison Mother Program
CRM	Community Resource Manager
C-ROB	California Rehabilitation Oversight Board
CSRA	California Static Risk Assessment
CTE	Career and Technical Education
DAI	Division of Adult Institutions
DAPO	Division of Parole Operations
DDP	Developmental Disability Program
DHCS	Department of Health Care Services
DPP	Disability Placement Program

DRC	Day Reporting Centers
DRP	Division of Rehabilitative Programs
EMC	Educational Merit Credits
EOP	Enhanced Outpatient
GED	General Education Development
GP	General Population
HLOC	Higher Level of Care
HSD	High School Diploma
IAG	Inmate Activity Group
IPG	Innovative Programming Grants
ISI	Cognitive Behavioral Intervention – Intensive Outpatient
ISO	Cognitive Behavioral Intervention – Outpatient
ISUDT	Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment
MAT	Medication Assisted Treatment
MCC	Milestone Completion Credits
MHSDS	Mental Health Services Delivery System
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse
OCE	Office of Correctional Education
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OMCP	Offender Mentor Certification Program
OVRSRS	Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services
PACT	Parole and Community Team
PRCS	Post-Release Community Supervision
RAC	Rehabilitative Achievement Credits
RCPS	Rehabilitative Case Plan Study
RFA	Request for Application
RIGHT	Rehabilitative Investment Grants for Healing and Transformation
RRC	Reentry Resource Center
SOMS	Strategic Offender Management System
STOP	Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming
SUD	Substance Use Disorder
SUDT	Substance Use Disorder Treatment
TABE	Test of Adult Basic Education
TCMP	Transitional Case Management Program

INTRODUCTION

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB, or the board) was created to regularly examine the various mental health, substance abuse, educational, and employment programs for incarcerated people and parolees operated by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (the department or CDCR). The board examines the department's efforts to assist incarcerated people and parolees to obtain postrelease health care coverage, as well as efforts to address the housing needs of incarcerated people, including those who are identified as having serious mental health needs, who are released to the community as parolees.

This is the board's 25th report, submitting its recommendations and findings on the effectiveness of treatment efforts, rehabilitation needs of incarcerated people, gaps in rehabilitation services in the department, levels of incarcerated person participation and success in the programs, and data indicating the number of parolees experiencing homelessness, including parolees who have previously been identified as having serious mental health needs.

As of September 11, 2024, 92,024 people were incarcerated in institutions within the department.[1] Most of these individuals will be released back into the communities of this State.[2] The board's goal is to reduce recidivism when incarcerated people are released into communities.

The Inspector General of the Office of the Inspector General (the OIG) sits as chairperson of the board and assigns OIG staff to conduct reviews of the department's rehabilitation efforts and to aid in preparing this report.

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[1] California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight, Office of Research: https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/wp-content/uploads/sites/174/2024/09/Tpop1d240911.pdf.

[2] United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics: https://www.bjs.gov/content/reentry/reentry.cfm.

BACKGROUND

C-ROB was established by California State 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.[3] The Act was intended to address the serious problem of overcrowding in California's institutions 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 October 15th to the Governor and the Legislature. This report must, at a minimum, include findings on the following outcomes:

- Effectiveness of treatment efforts,

- Rehabilitation needs of incarcerated individuals,

- Gaps in rehabilitation services, and

- Levels of incarcerated individuals' participation and success.

The board must also offer its 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 published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs.[4] The panel identified eight evidence-based principles and practices, collectively called the *California Logic Model*. This model shows what effective rehabilitation programming could look like if California implemented the panel's recommendations.

The panel produced evidence that supported the cost-effectiveness of rehabilitative programming. The California Logic Model's framework and implementation status is discussed in this report. 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

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[3] Assembly Bill 900 (Solorio), Chapter 7, Statutes 2007.

[4] *A Roadmap for Effective Offender Programming in California*, 2007, CDCR.

complete their rehabilitation program requirements, comply with institutional rules in prison, and fulfill their parole obligations in the community.

Beginning in 2023, the board was required to include data on formerly incarcerated individuals facing homelessness. This includes data on the subset of those incarcerated people experiencing homelessness who were previously identified as having a serious mental-health need, as mandated by SB 903.[5]

Preparing This Report and Disclaimer

The scope of this report is based on information and data requested from the department as well as research conducted on various rehabilitative practices and programs. The department's data reflect information concerning incarcerated individuals for the period of July 2023 through June 2024.

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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[5] Mandated by Senate Bill 903:
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB903.

C-ROB MEETINGS

During this reporting period, C-ROB held board meetings on September 12, 2023, and February 29, 2024.

The meetings were composed of presentations from agency staff regarding rehabilitative programs and from formerly incarcerated individuals sharing their experiences participating in rehabilitative programs and their lives after release. Below is a summary of the presentations heard by the board.

September 2023

Arts in Corrections

The California Arts Council, the William James Foundation, and California Lawyers for the Arts (CLA) presented. The California Arts Council (CAC) is a state agency that has been providing arts programming for Californians for almost 50 years. Its staff work with CDCR through its Arts-in-Corrections (AIC) program. The board was advised that AIC funding has grown from $2.5 million in 2013 to $8 million in 2023. The CAC is also a part of the San Quentin Transformation Advisory Board.

Representatives discussed the importance of restoring the position of the Artist Facilitator for the AIC program. The CAC reported how employing such an individual in each institution could assist the Community Resource Manager (CRM) by taking on the responsibilities of recruiting students, organizing classes, providing supplies to the classes, and being the single point person on-site at the prison to represent the program.

One formerly incarcerated person, Henry Frank, shared his personal experiences during his incarceration and while participating in AIC programs. He also served as a Men's Advisory Council committee member. During his incarceration, an incident took place that sent him to solitary confinement, and he thought about the classes he would miss while confined in this way. He stated that he processed how he felt through art, which brought him a sense of peace and calm. He also stated that he recently toured San Quentin and only felt comfortable in the AIC room. He further stated that he is a big advocate for having AIC at every institution.

CLA created an internship program for incarcerated people after they are released to help prevent homelessness. CLA has several funding sources that support AIC and the internship program. CLA employs these interns, who receive paychecks as well as commuting and technology stipends. Of the 231 applications received since this program's inception, 107 individuals have been placed as interns.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: Division of Rehabilitative Programs FY 2023–24 Budget and Updates

The Division of Rehabilitative Programs reported its 2023–24 budget was $730 million, which is an increase from the previous year. Two new programs funded are Returning Home Well and the bachelor's degree expansion. The EBSCO Correctional Education Service[6] provides a research tool for the incarcerated people pursuing higher education, and the Rehabilitative Investment Grants for Healing and Transformation provide funding for programs inside the institutions. Funding for correctional education includes adult basic and postsecondary education, career technical education, peer literacy mentor programs, and transitions. In addition, the California Identification Card (CAL-ID) program will implement statewide electronic submissions of applications for identification cards through a direct access portal. The department will no longer be filling them out by hand and scanning them for submission.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: Community Partnerships Unit

The board received a presentation from the department explaining Rehabilitative Achievement Credits (RAC) and how they were used. In November 2016 Proposition 57 was passed, which increased opportunities and incentives for incarcerated people to engage in rehabilitation. RACs are earned for a specified activity that promotes behavioral, rehabilitative, and educational development of incarcerated people. Through the implementation of regulations, incarcerated people can now earn RACs by attending programs such as anger management classes and self-help groups. Once the proposition authorizing RACs was enacted, many already-existing programs began qualifying to award RACs, with programs reviewed annually to ensure they remain qualified to do so. RACs are awarded to participants in one-week increments, and participants can earn one week for every 52 hours of program attendance, for a total of four weeks per year. The Community Resources Manager's office monitors program attendance and completion for each RAC activity participants complete.

California Correctional Health Care Services: Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment FY 2023-24 Budget and Updates

Presenters from California Correctional Health Care Services reviewed the screening and assessment process for Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment (ISUDT). They reminded the board that the Division of Rehabilitative Programs offers cognitive behavioral intervention programs and CCHCS Medical

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[6] EBSCO is a private American conglomerate known as EBSCO Industries. The company name is an acronym formed, in part, from the founder's initials. Information services, publishing, and educational tools are some of its numerous offerings.

Services offers cognitive behavioral therapy. Through the ISUDT program, supportive housing has been implemented in all institutions and was being enhanced. In addition, California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) will come on board in 2026. Presenters reported that the ISUDT budget was about $282.7 million. For roughly 25 percent of the positions, the number of program participants drives personnel needs, while 75 percent of the positions are not affected by number of participants. CCHCS staff also review and adjust the budget twice each year based on the number of participants.

Transformative In-Person Workgroup

The Transformative In-Person Workgroup (TPW) represents 87 community-based organizations. The panel from TPW discussed a few of its organizations as outlined below.

The Boundless Freedom Project has provided programming at CDCR since 2010. The project's staff advocates for the positive impacts of mindfulness. The program pairs formerly incarcerated people with experienced mindfulness-based professionals. It employs former correctional officers, attorneys, formerly incarcerated people, and therapists, to name some of its specialized staff. At the time of the group's presentation to C-ROB, this program was active in eight CDCR prisons, where it served about 500 people.

One formerly incarcerated person, Bernard Moss, described his experiences participating in Guiding Rage Into Power (GRIP), a 52-week offender accountability program.[7] He graduated in 2012 after completing the program. GRIP has four basic principles: stop violence, develop emotional intelligence, cultivate mindfulness, and understand victim impact. The GRIP recidivism rate is under one percent, and, as stated above, at last count, the program served 500 incarcerated people. It was noted that GRIP is also building a network of previously incarcerated program graduates who will return in the future to the prisons and teach.

TPW women's committee organizations enter women's prisons to improve the needs of incarcerated women and to send a message of hope to women on the inside. TPW conducts surveys and research to give incarcerated women a chance to speak (through the surveys), and to give them a sense of empowerment by being able to share their experiences while incarcerated during the COVID-19 pandemic. This group conducted 250 surveys, 125 each at California Institution for Women and Central California Women's Facility. The presenter told the board that some of the key findings of the survey highlighted the absence of programs, restricted access to education and rehabilitation groups, halted progress of milestone credits, failure to meet requirements of the Board of Parole, negative

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[7] We were saddened to learn that Andrew Bernard Moss died on July 8, 2024. Mr. Moss was a senior facilitator for GRIP. We wish to recognize his dedication to the program and acknowledge his long-term efforts to aid in the rehabilitation of the incarcerated population.

effects on incarcerated people's mental and emotional well-being, decreased opportunities for self-development, and showed there was a lack of RAC credits available.

February 2024

Kenyatta Kalisana

Kenyatta Kalisana, California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA) Dive School Instructor at California Institution for Men (CIM), made a presentation to the board. Mr. Kalisana is a previously incarcerated graduate of the CIM Dive Program. The program was founded in 1970 by a salvage diver, has the capacity for 20 participants, and takes 6 to 18 months to complete. Upon completion, participants have the opportunity to earn multiple certificates. Most important, less than 6 percent of dive program participants recidivate. The board watched a video highlighting the program.

Mr. Kalisana stated that all divers, whether in prison or not, are a brotherhood and a team. After his release, he dove as a freelancer in different regions of the United States. He was fortunate to have many opportunities to obtain high-paying jobs even in relatively low-cost living areas. He worked on remotely operated vehicles performing salvage in areas such as Mississippi, and Corpus Christi, Texas. He worked in the areas of marine construction and commercial diving. He stated his work kept him busy working all over the

world; yet, as he was preparing for more travel, he knew something was missing from his life. Mr. Kalisana wondered what his legacy would be. When his former teacher at CIM contacted him to share the news of his pending retirement, he asked if Mr. Kalisana would consider teaching the dive program. Mr. Kalisana accepted and found teaching to be his calling.

Mr. Kalisana shared stories of other dive program graduates who also achieved success after being released due to the training they received. One such graduate, had occupied a cell next to Mr. Kalisana during their incarceration. They went through the dive program together, and now he operates his own dive business.

Mr. Kalisana shared that although the program has the capacity for 20 students, it currently only has six enrolled.[8] The program is being held on a Level One yard at CIM, but all the other yards are Level Two, so a gate pass is required to allow participants to travel on the less-restricted yard. Gate passes are difficult to obtain.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: Office of Correctional Education Updates

Superintendent Shannon Swain reported Office of Correctional Education (OCE) updates to the board. She presented the following review: Over the span of correctional education from grade school to graduate school, studies show that education improves the incarcerated person's chances for employment after release. In addition, computer use helps a student learn more effectively. OCE offers face-to-face college classes in every prison except one, and approximately 15 percent of all incarcerated students are in college. Bachelor's degrees are offered at 10 prisons, and master's degrees are offered as correspondence course at 12 institutions. Laptops were distributed to students in face-to-face classes. In addition, some laptops were given to students to attend distance learning courses that were not offered face-to-face that semester.

OCE is transitioning from the use of individual desks to tables in its classroom settings, to allow teachers to customize the learning environment. Tables allow for better use and sharing of limited space by adult basic education classes, innovative grant groups, and college classes, whether sessions are held during the day, afternoon, or evening.

Career Technical Education (CTE) holds classes that teach all aspects of a trade. For example, an automotive class teaches all aspects of running an automotive shop, including customer service, ordering parts, and automotive repair. Construction classes teach hands-on learning of framing, plumbing, and carpentry.

Students can also apply for federal Pell Grants for California State Universities, which offer courses at the institutions. The money goes straight to the college and is used for tuition and books. Grants help cover about half the cost to bring higher education into prisons. The California Promise Grant covers community college tuitions.

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[8] At the time this report was published, CALPIA reported that the diving program had 19 of the 20 slots filled.

California Department of Health Care Services: California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal Update

The board received an update from the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) regarding CalAIM and the 1115 waiver process. CalAIM allows DHCS to offer transitional support and Medicaid services for the 90-day period prior to an incarcerated person's release. The program is being reviewed by the federal government; once its processes are approved, California will become a model for other states that choose to implement a similar program. CalAIM's goals focus on reentry support, obtaining mental health services prior to release, and maintaining connection to support services to improve health outcomes for the previously incarcerated population.

The initiative also includes prerelease and reentry components including the prerelease Medi-Cal application process, 90-day services prerelease (known as the 1115 waiver), behavioral health links, enhanced care management, community support, and justice reentry and transition providers.

An advisory group was created to decide what information to include in the waiver, which was approved in 2023. The next step to take is the two-year period for all correctional facilities to implement prerelease services. At the time of the presentation to the board, this period was expected to begin as soon as October 1, 2024. Facilities must pass the readiness assessment prior to offering services, and all correctional facilities must comply by September 30, 2026.

CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION

On July 1, 2005, the department changed its name from the California Department of Corrections to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation pursuant to Senate Bill 737. Correctional rehabilitation in California has expanded exponentially since that time. Essentially, the "focus [of correctional rehabilitation] is not simply on lawbreakers but also on protecting society: by making offenders less criminal, fewer people will be victimized and society will, as a result, be safer."[9]

The department's vision reflects this objective of protecting society. The department states its vision is to "enhance public safety and promote successful community reintegration through education, treatment, and active participation in rehabilitative and restorative justice programs."[10]

While correctional rehabilitation evolves, one tool has continued to be used: the Risk–Need–Responsivity model.[11] The model discusses three core principles: *risk*, which is to match the level of care to the incarcerated person's risk to reoffend; *need*, which is to assess criminogenic needs and target them in treatment; and *responsivity*, which is to maximize an incarcerated person's ability to learn through the tailoring of intervention and learning style.

Eight basic criminogenic needs that can affect the rehabilitation of incarcerated individuals are:

- Antisocial personality pattern

- Criminal history

- Education/employment

- Family/marital

- Leisure/recreation

- Procriminal associates

- Procriminal attitudes

- Substance abuse[12]

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[9] "Rehabilitation: What is Rehabilitation?" Law Library – American Law and Legal Information, July 18, 2022, https://law.jrank.org/pages/1933/Rehabilitation-What-rehabilitation.html.

[10] "Vision, Mission, Values and Goals," California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, July 18, 2022, https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/about-cdcr/vision-mission-values/.

[11] D. A. Andrews, J. Bonta, and R. D. Hoge (1990). Classification for Effective Rehabilitation: Rediscovering Psychology. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 17(1), 19–52. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854890017001004.

[12] James Bonta and J. Wormith (2013). Applying the Risk-Need-Responsivity Principles to Offender Assessment. *What Works in Offender Rehabilitation: An Evidence-Based Approach to Assessment and Treatment*, Leam A. Craig, Louise Dixon, Theresa A. Gannon, 1977, https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118320655.ch4.

Many entities, including the National Institutes of Health and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, have recognized these eight criminogenic needs. All the needs listed, except for criminal history, are dynamic and can have a negative impact on a person's likelihood to reoffend.

The department uses a variety of tools and programs to assess and respond to risks and needs. Rehabilitation starts when a person arrives in prison and continues through their transition and reintegration into the community after release.

Agencies, departmental offices, and divisions such as DRP, the Office of Community Partnerships, the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO), CCHCS, and CALPIA all contribute to correctional rehabilitation. Rehabilitation programs provided by these entities help incarcerated people gain knowledge, job skills, industry certifications, education, health care, and resources to reduce recidivism and transition successfully upon reentry.

A common industry practice used to measure correctional rehabilitation's performance is through studying recidivism rates. Although recidivism rates have not changed significantly in the last few years, as shown in the section of this report titled **Follow Up**, the department continues to make significant, positive steps forward in correctional rehabilitation. The board hopes to see the effects of these changes in future recidivism reports.

CALIFORNIA LOGIC MODEL

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

- Deliver programs: Deliver cognitive behavioral programs offering varying levels of duration and intensity.

- Measure progress: Periodically evaluate progress, update treatment plans, measure treatment gains, and determine appropriateness for program completion.

- 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.

This report outlines each component and the rehabilitative efforts demonstrated in each area. Information about the department's efforts and performance in rehabilitation is organized in subsequent sections of this report corresponding to each component of the California Logic Model.

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 is completed during the start of an individual's incarceration. The CSRA uses an incarcerated person's past criminal history and characteristics to predict the static risk to reoffend; hence, the results do not change based on a person's rehabilitative programming. The only factors that may alter the results are age and changes in the person's criminal history.

Table 1 shows the number of incarcerated and paroled people who received the CSRA and of those, who received a moderate-to-high CSRA score in the past three fiscal years. In addition, data on the subset of people in the mental health services delivery system (MHSDS) are included below. Consistent with previous years, as of June 30, 2024, 99 percent of incarcerated people had received a CSRA. The percentage of the incarcerated population with a moderate-to-high risk to reoffend has slightly decreased, while the percentage of those who are in the MHSDS with a moderate-to-high score remained the same. The percentage of the paroled population who received a CSRA remained the same, and the paroled population with a moderate-to-high score declined.

Table 1. Risk Assessments for Incarcerated and Parole Populations (2022–2024)

	June 2022		June 2023		June 2024	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Incarcerated population	**97,391**	100%	**94,633**	100%	**89,435**	100%
Received CSRA	95,964	99%	93,738	99%	88,844	99%
Received moderate/high CSRA score	39,409	40%	38,340	41%	35,440	40%
Received CSRA and in MHSDS	32,485	33%	33,258	35%	33,333	37%
Moderate/high CSRA and in MHSDS	13,527	14%	13,863	15%	13,737	15%
Paroled population	**42,725**	100%	**43,891**	100%	**41,097**	100%
Received CSRA	42,725	100%	42,627	97%	39,851	97%
Received moderate/high CSRA score	24,431	57%	23,440	53%	21,198	52%

Source: Data for incarcerated population was provided as of June 30, 2022; June 30, 2023; and June 30, 2024. Paroled population data was provided as of June 30, 2022; June 30, 2023; and June 30, 2024. All data was provided by the Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

The department uses two main assessments to determine in-prison needs. The Core Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (Core COMPAS) is a needs-based assessment tool that determines the rehabilitative programming needs of incarcerated people. The Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS) test categorizes students with a need for education into one of four levels according to their reading ability. The department uses the Reentry COMPAS assessment upon release to assess post-release needs.

Previously, the department assessed substance use as a criminogenic need using the Core COMPAS; however, as of January 2020, Substance Use Disorders (SUDs) are recognized as chronic health care conditions. The ISUDT Program is provided by CCHCS under a medical model consistent with community standards of care. Substance use dependency assessments are discussed in the **Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program** section of this report.

Core Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions

The Core COMPAS assessment is given at the beginning of a person's incarceration during the reception process. The department uses this assessment to determine whether an incarcerated person has a need for rehabilitation in four areas: criminal personality, anger, employment, or support from family of origin. The scores indicate whether the incarcerated person has a low, moderate, or high need of rehabilitation in that area.

Incarcerated people are ineligible for the Core COMPAS assessment if they are designated at a mental health level of Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) or higher, are at a reception center and unclassified, are condemned, or are transgender or nonbinary. The department sets the criteria for eligibility. As of the last publication of this report in 2023, the department was updating the Core COMPAS tool to remove bias, allowing for transgender or nonbinary incarcerated people to be assessed. The Gender-Neutral Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions needs assessment was implemented July 1, 2024. Eligibility for the Core COMPAS assessment is determined at the time the assessment is given. A person's eligibility status can change at any time during the incarceration period.

As of June 30, 2024, 56,114 people were eligible to receive a Core COMPAS assessment and of those eligible, 54,989 completed the assessment. This is a completion rate of 98 percent, which is consistent with the prior fiscal year. Of the completed assessments, 16,634 were people in the MHSDS. Additional incarcerated people may have completed the Core COMPAS assessment, but their

results are not reflected in the table below due to changes in eligibility status after completion of the assessment.

Table 2. Administrations of COMPAS Assessment for the Eligible and Classified Incarcerated Population (2022–2024), including MHSDS Data for 2022–2024

	June 2022	June 2023	June 2024
Eligible for Core COMPAS	**71,027**	**60,405**	**56,114**
Completed Core COMPAS*	66,454	59,304	54,989
In MHSDS and eligible for Core COMPAS	**19,576**	**17,428**	**17,025**
In MHSDS and completed Core COMPAS*	18,219	17,045	16,634

* The number of completed Core COMPAS assessments is of those who were eligible.

Source: Data as of June 30, 2022, 2023, and 2024 were provided by the Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Table 3 below details the rehabilitative needs of the incarcerated population with completed Core COMPAS assessments over the past three years. The data were collected as of June 30 each year and show the distribution of low versus moderate and high need in this population. Each fiscal years' data include a subset of patients in the MHSDS, and the numbers indicate that moderate to high needs tend to be slightly higher among those who are in the mental health system. The needs have remained consistent when compared with the prior fiscal years.

Table 3. Rehabilitative Needs of Incarcerated People Determined by COMPAS Assessment (2022–24), including MHSDS Data for 2022–2024

Rehabilitative Need	Need Level	June 2022		June 2023		June 2024	
		All	MHSDS	All	MHSDS	All	MHSDS
Criminal personality	Low	57.1%	49.5%	56.5%	49.4%	55.7%	51.0%
	Mod/High	42.9%	50.5%	43.5%	50.6%	44.3%	49.0%
Anger	Low	47.4%	41.1%	46.7%	40.8%	45.7%	40.2%
	Mod/High	52.6%	58.9%	53.3%	59.2%	54.3%	59.8%
Employment problems	Low	61.4%	55.4%	61.4%	55.2%	61.1%	55.0%
	Mod/High	38.6%	44.6%	38.6%	44.8%	38.9%	45.0%
Support from family of origin	Low	75.5%	69.1%	75.0%	69.2%	74.7%	69.3%
	Mod/High	24.5%	30.9%	25.0%	30.8%	25.3%	30.7%

Source: Data provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs, June 30, 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems

The department uses the CASAS test, which previously was given upon assignment to education. The CASAS requires less time to administer, resulting in less test fatigue and more accurate scores. The CASAS tests for academic standards, performance expectations, and grade-level equivalents.

The CASAS test categorizes students with a need for education into one of four levels according to their reading ability. Adult Basic Education I (ABE I) is for students who score from 0.0 to 3.9, Adult Basic Education II (ABE II) is for students who score from 4.0 to 6.9, and Adult Basic Education III (ABE III) is for students who score from 7.0 to 8.9. General Education Development (GED) and High School is for students who score 9.0 and above. Current placement at each level is detailed in the chart.

Program Type	Individuals Placed
ABE I	6,688
ABE II	6,298
ABE III	4,458
HSD/HSE*	6,982

* HSD is the abbreviation for *high school diploma*, and HSE for *high school equivalency*.

Source: Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Reentry Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions

Incarcerated individuals who are within seven months of release are eligible for Reentry COMPAS assessment. The Reentry COMPAS is managed by the Community Transition Program whose mission is to pair those incarcerated people who demonstrate the highest risk levels with a community program that addresses their assessed needs. The resulting scores from this assessment are used to guide programming decisions upon parole.

In fiscal year 2023–24, the parolee population declined by 6.4 percent. As of June 30, 2024, 94.6 percent of parolees received a Reentry COMPAS assessment, which is a slight increase since 2023 (see Table 4, next page). Moderate to high levels of need decreased for all six reentry needs. Similar to the last reporting cycle, moderate to high levels of need were highest for Reentry Substance Abuse at 55.5 percent, followed by Reentry Financial at 45.3 percent, and Reentry Residential Instability at 44.1 percent (see Table 5, next page). Most notably, the moderate to high need for Reentry Employment Expectations decreased by slightly over 11 percentage points from 2023.

Table 4. Parole Reentry COMPAS Assessments (2022–2024)

Parole population	June 2022	June 2023	June 2024
	42,725	43,891	41,097
Completed Reentry COMPAS	40,403	41,224	38,886
Percent received	94.6%	93.9%	94.6%

Source: Data as of June 30, 2022, 2023, and 2024 provided by the Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Table 5. Rehabilitative Needs of Parolees Based on Reentry COMPAS (2022–2024)

Rehabilitative Need	Need Level	June 2022	June 2023	June 2024
Reentry Substance Abuse	Low	41.5%	39.9%	44.5%
	Mod/High	58.5%	60.1%	55.5%
Criminal Thinking Observation	Low	86.8%	81.8%	87.6%
	Mod/High	13.2%	18.2%	12.4%
Negative Social Cognitions	Low	81.3%	76.8%	81.9%
	Mod/High	18.7%	23.2%	18.1%
Reentry Financial	Low	53.9%	50.9%	54.7%
	Mod/High	46.1%	49.1%	45.3%
Reentry Employment Expectations	Low	54.6%	47.2%	58.5%
	Mod/High	45.4%	52.8%	41.5%
Reentry Residential Instability	Low	58.9%	53.8%	55.9%
	Mod/High	41.1%	46.2%	44.1%

Source: Data provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs, June 30, 2022, 2023, and 2024.

DEVELOP BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT PLANS

In March 2020, the department began using the Rehabilitative Case Plan Study (RCPS) and recording the Rehabilitative Case Plan (RCP) in the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) database to manage rehabilitative case planning. If members of the incarcerated population completed the risk and needs assessment, they met with institutional staff to create an RCP (Appendix A). The RCP is a tool that correctional counselors and institutional classification committees used to view and document information such as self-assessment guides and summaries of courses and programs available. After staff reviewed the RCP, the incarcerated person was put on waitlists for programs that were relevant to that individual's needs, and once enrolled, the RCPS also tracked the person's progress. The department has continued its development of additional case management tools and trainings for staff.

DELIVER PROGRAMS

Rehabilitative programs are an integral part of the correctional rehabilitative process. Many entities provide programs which range from activity groups to evidence-based therapy and treatments to employment and education. The department has expanded rehabilitative programs exponentially in the last decade.

The education and ISUDT program capacities shown in Table 6 reflect the number of incarcerated people that evidence-based programs can accommodate in a year. The total capacity of all programs has remained roughly the same at 116,097 people, along with academic education and career technical education capacities.

As of June 30, 2024, the capacity for CBI-Outpatient was 45,618 patients, a slight increase over last fiscal year. The capacity for CBI-Life Skills was 15,207 patients, slightly fewer than the previous fiscal year as shown in Table 6 on the next page.

Table 6. Adult Rehabilitative Annual Program Capacity (2022–2024)

Rehabilitative Program	June 2022	June 2023	June 2024
Academic Education	45,852	44,844	44,688
Career Technical Education	10,680	10,341	10,584
In-Prison Cognitive Behavioral Interventions:			
CBI – Outpatient	14,407	45,208**	45,618
CBI – Life Skills	16,329	15,766	15,207
Total capacity for all programs	**87,268**	**116,159**	**116,097**

Source: Data as of June 30, 2022, 2023, and 2024 provided by the Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

* An additional four hours of programming is now provided by social workers for CBI-Intensive Outpatient.

** This increase is due to moving from a 52-week program to 14-week program cycle to expand access.

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. This initiative required the department to adopt regulations implementing new parole and sentence credit provisions to enhance public safety and authorized the department to award sentence credits for rehabilitative 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.

Three types of credits are designed for rehabilitative programming which award incarcerated people with days off their sentence. Educational Merit Credits (EMC) can award 180 calendar days for the completion of high school diploma or equivalency programs, higher education degrees, or the Offender Mentor Certification Program. Milestone Completion Credits (MCC) are awarded for successful completion of rehabilitative or educational programs designed to prepare individuals for employment upon release. MCCs may be awarded in no less than one-week, but no more than 12-week increments in a 12-month period. The full MCC schedule can be found on the department's website.[13] Rehabilitative Achievement Credits (RAC) may award 10 days to individuals who complete 52 hours of approved self-help and volunteer public service programs.

Effective May 2021, the department enacted many credit-earning rate changes as an emergency regulation change. Notably, people categorized as violent offenders pursuant to Penal Code section 667.5(c) began earning 33.3 percent (one day of

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[13] Milestone Completion Credit Schedule, https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/regulations/wp-content/uploads/sites/171/2022/10/Milestone-Completion-Credit-Schedule.pdf.

credit for every two days served). Permanent regulations were adopted on August 9, 2022.

In early 2022, a victims' advocacy group and two individuals filed a lawsuit challenging CDCR's promulgation of the emergency regulations. On September 14, 2023, the petitioners—the crime victims' advocacy group and three individuals—filed a third amended petition, challenging the permanent regulations adopted by CDCR. On December 13, 2023, the court issued a ruling granting the Petitioners' argument that the Regulations may not be used to issue credits that advance an indeterminately sentenced incarcerated person's Minimum Eligible Parole Date (MEPD) and denying the petition in all other respects. On January 26, 2024, the court issued a judgment, incorporating the December 13, 2023, ruling, and granting in part the Petitioner's petition for writ of mandate. The peremptory writ of mandate ordered: (1) Respondents shall not use credits to advance the MEPD of any incarcerated person sentenced to an indeterminate term to a date earlier than authorized by section 3046 of the Penal Code; (2) the California Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) shall not conduct an initial parole hearing for any indeterminately sentenced incarcerated person based on their MEPD more than one year before their MEPD computed in accordance with section 3046 of the Penal Code; and, (3) CDCR shall not release any indeterminately sentenced incarcerated person on parole based on their MEPD earlier than their MEPD computed in accordance with section 3046 of the Penal Code. On January 11, 2024, Respondents appealed the December 13, 2023, ruling, and on February 2, 2024, the Petitioners appealed the January 26, 2024, order. The appeal is ongoing. The board will provide an update on this case in the next report.

Between July 1, 2023, and June 30, 2024, the department released 17,175 incarcerated people due to earned credits authorized by Proposition 57 that advanced their release dates. According to the department, these individuals, excluding those released from fire camps, earned an average of 248.5 days of additional credit. As shown in Table 7, in fiscal year 2023–24, the department awarded a total of 467,640 days in EMC, 884,940 days in MCC, and 380,600 days in RAC.

Table 7. Credits Awarded in Days (Fiscal Years 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24)

Type of Credit	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Educational Merit Credit (EMC)	354,510	521,550	467,640
Milestone Completion Credit (MCC)	1,251,376	1,013,607	884,940
Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC)	142,330	279,870	380,600

Source: Data provided by the Office of Research, Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight, CDCR.

Program Grants

The State Budget Act of 2019 included funding for three types of prison programming grants. The purpose of these grants was to assist programs that provide or focus on individual responsibility, restorative justice, victim impact, reentry, or enrichment. Grants were awarded at the start of the cycle, and grantees received funding each year to provide their program(s) over a two- or three-year cycle, depending on the type of grant.

The Budget Act of 2022 provided funding for Rehabilitative Investment Grants for Healing and Transformation (RIGHT) and the Budget Act of 2023–24 provided for RIGHT 2.0 Grants. Grant recipients can be found on the department's website.[14]

Innovative Programming Grants

Innovative Programming Grant (IPG) eligibility included nonprofit organizations that provided programs in an adult correctional setting, that had demonstrated success, and that focused on individual responsibility and the principles of restorative justice.

The department requested input from DAI and CCHCS to identify the target populations or underserved institutions for innovative programming grants. The request for applications listed five targets:

- Programmatically underserved institutions

- Level IV 180-design facilities

- Nondesignated programming facilities

- Enhanced outpatient (EOP) programs

- Youth programs

Applicants were permitted to submit a single grant application for a program that would be offered at one or more prison locations. Applicants specified at which institutions or yards the program would be located. In March 2022, 44 grants were awarded, totaling approximately $12 million in grant funding over a three-year period beginning July 2022.

Victim Impact Grants

Victim Impact Grants fund programs that deliver victim-focused services. The DRP released an initial request for application (RFA) in July 2019 for programs

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[14] Grant Programs – DRP, https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/rehabilitation/grants/, accessed August 2023.

that focused on victim impact. In addition, the Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services (OVSRS) released an RFA in July 2019 for programs that focused on Victim Offender Dialogue. Eligibility for both RFAs was open to nonprofit organizations that demonstrated success and provided victim impact programs in an adult correctional setting. Applicant organization programs also focus on individual responsibility and restorative justice principles. In fiscal year 2023–24, nine programs were awarded funding, totaling approximately $2 million over a two-year period beginning July 2024. Below is the list of recipients:

1. Anti-Violence Safety and Accountability Project
2. Arts Council of Kern
3. Beyond Us & Them
4. Enneagram Prison Project
5. F.O.R.C.E.S.
6. Five Keys Schools and Programs
7. GRIP Training Institute
8. Prison From-The Inside-Out, Inc.
9. The Father's House

California Reentry and Enrichment Grants

The Budget Act of 2019 awarded an additional $5 million to 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 DRP. Eligibility was available to nonprofit organizations that provided programs in adult correctional facilities, that demonstrated success, and focused on healing programs, insight-oriented restorative justice, and transformative justice.

In fiscal year 2021–22, 79 programs were awarded CARE grants, totaling approximately $15 million over a three-year period beginning July 2022.

Rehabilitative Investment Grants for Healing and Transformation

The Budget Act of 2022 included $20 million allocated for the Rehabilitative Investment Grants for Healing and Transformation (RIGHT). Eligibility was open to nonprofit organizations that provided in-prison rehabilitative programming within three to five years prior to submission of their application. The purpose of the funding was to support the development and delivery of in-prison programming, which could include research and program development, efficacy and delivery, training, and technology. In fiscal year 2022–23, 69 programs were awarded approximately $19.4 million in RIGHT grant funds.

In fiscal year 2023–24, 103 programs were awarded RIGHT 2.0 grants. All RIGHT 2.0 grant recipients are listed on the Grants Webpage:

https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/rehabilitation/grants/. RIGHT Grants are one-time funds available for encumbrance and expenditure until June 30, 2025, and RIGHT 2.0 Grants are available until December 1, 2026.

Academic Education Programs

Academic education programs are run by OCE, a subdivision of DRP. The educational program offers students at every learning level an opportunity to obtain a high school diploma or equivalency, as well as associate's, bachelor's, and master's degrees. In addition, OCE provides Career and Technical Education (CTE), which offers students certificates and knowledge in career trades. The department is continuously making efforts to better its offerings in correctional education.

The department's education delivery models consist of traditional education, postsecondary and continuing education, and alternative education.

The department received funding in the 2021 Budget Act to establish a cloud network for up to 5,000 concurrent users, as well as funding to purchase laptops for students to use in academic education programs. Currently, college students are assigned a laptop from their instructors, which grants students access to content available on the DRP learning network as well as the ability to download limited content for use offline. The department expects to roll out approximately 30,500 laptops for academic education programs by June 2026. It has distributed approximately 18,000 laptops to date, and over 440 courses were administered via the Canvas Learning Management System for the spring 2024 semester.

A network redesign to increase bandwidth at each institution was completed during fiscal year 2022–23. The network redesign has expanded the number of concurrent devices, provided dedicated circuits for network traffic, and expanded access to the department's student network environment.

Traditional Education

The Traditional Education program consists of Adult Basic Education (ABE) and Adult Secondary Education (ASE). Most traditional education classes run three times per day with up to 18 students per class. Incarcerated people who do not have a diploma or a General Educational Development (GED) are assigned to traditional education. As discussed in the **Assess Needs** section of this report, students are assigned to their appropriate educational level based on their most current reading score, as determined by the CASAS assessment.

In February 2022, OCE implemented the Student Support Services Program. This program reflects current practices in education standards. This program replaced the previous Disability Placement Program (DPP), Developmental Disability Program (DDP), and the Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP). Previously, OCE had special education teachers who assisted students designated as DPP and DDP.

The EOP was separate from those programs and was a program for students designated as EOP. The new Student Support Services model assists DDP and DPP students as well as EOP students who are now enrolled in regular ABE classes. The instructor is now a Resource Specialist Program teacher.

Students who are assessed at a reading level at or below the seventh-grade level are enrolled into ABE I or II. The goal is for them to increase their literacy and math levels, so they can prepare for a high school diploma, or enroll in high school equivalency classes. For students reading at or above the eighth-grade level, the focus is to help them earn a high school diploma or equivalency through the ABE III, GED, or High School Diploma (HSD) education courses.

The department prepares students who possess neither a high school diploma nor a high school equivalency certificate for the GED assessment if they do not have sufficient high school transfer credits. Students enrolled in a GED course are provided with subject matter lessons in preparation for the GED assessment. Students who do possess sufficient transfer credits have the option to be enrolled in the HSD course instead of the GED program.

While the issuance of high school diplomas more than doubled from fiscal year 2021–22 to 2022–23, there has been a decrease during the current fiscal year 2023–24. All other academic achievements have remained roughly the same compared with last fiscal year.

Table 8. Achievements in Traditional Education (Fiscal Years 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24)

Academic Achievements	FY 2021–22	FY 2022–23	FY 2023–24
CASAS Benchmarks	8,091	10,105	10,881
High School Equivalency Subtests Passed	1,406	2,771	2,618
High School Equivalency Completions	1,111	1,736	1,993
High School Diplomas	204	416	276

Source: Data provided by the Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Postsecondary and Continuing Education

The department offers correspondence college programs as well as face-to-face college programs. College programs offer degrees up to the master of arts level. During the reporting period, face-to-face college programs were available throughout the state prisons except for California State Prison, Sacramento.

The bachelor's degree program has expanded, and an updated list is below. In the 2023–24 year, CDCR offered bachelor's degree programs at the institutions listed in the September 15, 2023, C-ROB report, as well as California State University,

San Diego at Centinela State Prison and California Polytechnic State University, Humboldt, at Pelican Bay State Prison. In the fall of 2024, University of California, Riverside, will begin holding classes at California Rehabilitation Center.

The first cohort of the California State University, Dominguez Hills (CSUDH), master's degree program began in fall 2023. These students completed their first year of classes. CSUDH received several applications for the second cohort starting fall 2024 and admitted a full second cohort. Master's degree students are enrolled in these programs in different CDCR institutions with different security levels and classifications, but they can interact with professors via CDCR laptops and the Learning Management System (Canvas). There were no completions yet, as the program is designed to be a multiple-year program, and it is only in its first year. Federal Pell Grants are not available for master's degrees, and most students do not have the ability to pay for their own tuition. In 2023–24, the California Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) was able to provide financial support to cover tuition. DOR is reviewing applications for the 2024–25 year on a case-by-case basis.

All three of the State's higher education systems—the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California—offer a program that provides support for college students as they transition from incarceration. This process reduces the amount of time it takes for a student to resume taking college courses in the community. These programs also provide a variety of assistance to transitioning students, including support with registration, housing, and employment.

CDCR Institution	College/University
Folsom State Prison	California State University, Sacramento
Mule Creek State Prison	California State University, Sacramento
Valley State Prison	California State University, Fresno
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 University, Los Angeles
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility	University of California, Irvine
California Rehabilitation Center	Pitzer College
Centinela State Prison	California State University, San Diego
Pelican Bay State Prison	California Polytechnic State University, Humboldt

As shown in Table 9, there were 38,036 college course completions. The number of college degrees earned in fiscal year 2023–24 was roughly the same compared with the prior fiscal year. In fiscal year 2023–24, 812 associate in arts (AA) degrees, 66 bachelor of arts (BA) degrees, and nine master of arts (MA) degrees were awarded.

**Table 9. Achievements in Postsecondary and Continuing Education
(Fiscal Years 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24)**

Academic Achievements	FY 2021–22	FY 2022–23	FY 2023–24
College Course Completions	42,253	38,101	38,036
AA Degrees Earned	1,056	831	812
BA Degrees Earned	24	17	66
MA Degrees Earned	11	2	9

Source: Data provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Career Technical Education Programs

CTE programs provide training and certifications in various trades that include cosmetology; computer and related technology; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC); masonry; plumbing; and welding. The programs are designed to provide entry-level skills in these trades. The programs vary in length, but all have the ultimate goal of students obtaining industry-recognized certifications.

In 2006, CTE expanded its offerings with the help of CALPIA, which provided additional trade-certification programs. The CALPIA CTE program began as a preapprenticeship program with instruction given by journeymen instructors under contract from local trade labor unions. Participants who perform well in the program have a better chance of enrolling in a union apprenticeship program once they are released from prison. CALPIA offers 15 CTE programs among six locations, including preapprentice carpentry, preapprentice construction labor, preapprentice iron working, commercial diving, AutoCAD (Computer-Aided Design), and Code.7370 (computer coding.

The department also implemented new CTE programs such as Micro Homes Advanced Construction (MHAC) to adapt to rapidly growing trades. This program is not an entry-level program, unlike other CTE programs. MHAC is an advanced training program for those who have graduated from any of the four building and construction programs. Upon graduating with a certification for electrician, HVAC technician, plumber, or carpenter, the instructor can submit a recommendation for the graduate to be eligible for this advanced training. Under the leadership and supervision of the CTE instructor, students in this program work collaboratively in teams of four. OCE implemented the MHAC in fiscal year 2023-24 at Correctional Training Facility, Valley State Prison, and Avenal State Prison. However, participation is low because students are not currently able to earn MCC. The department anticipates the MCC schedule will be updated by fall 2024 to include the MHAC program.

CTE is operational in all institutions. The department states although there are no eligibility requirements for the majority of CTE programs, those who are within five years of release are prioritized. A variety of factors such as risks, needs, and interest are also considered when assigning a student to the program.

Each CTE course has components that must be completed before finishing the course and obtaining a certification. For a teacher to award program completion certificates, most trades require students to physically demonstrate skill mastery.

In fiscal year 2023–24, CTE component completions and CTE industry certifications and program completions have decreased significantly compared with the previous fiscal year, while CTE component completions have roughly remained the same. The department stated these fluctuations are in part due to changes made to the MCC Schedule. As shown in Table 10, 4,111 CTE components were completed, 3,585 CTE programs were completed, and 4,641 CTE industry certifications were awarded this past fiscal year.

Table 10. CTE Achievements (Fiscal Years 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24)

CTE Achievements	FY 2021–22	FY 2022–23	FY 2023–24
CTE Component Completions	5,933	3,886	4,111
CTE Program Completions	1,496	3,801	3,585
CTE Industry Certifications	7,455	5,708	4,641

Source: Data provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program

Managed by CCHCS, the clinical ISUDT program provides a way of screening, assessing, clinically diagnosing, and linking individuals with a substance use disorder to treatment during incarceration and upon release into the community. The department utilizes curricula with comprehensive and evidence-based material that addresses the needs of incarcerated individuals with a SUD.

The ISUDT program employs a collaborative approach between medical and nonmedical staff to reduce drug-related illness and death during incarceration and the transition to reentry, as well as to reduce recidivism. In addition to the staff required to run the program, each institution has a multidisciplinary ISUDT Steering Committee that meets monthly to assess the program, troubleshoot issues, and change ambassadors who are tasked with cultural promotion of the program. Support is also provided through communication and outreach achieved through e-magazines, websites, and newsletters.

SUD affects one's health, relationships, housing, employment, and other aspects of life that are important for successful integration into the community. The program identified and prioritized incarcerated individuals at risk for harm related to SUD and provided treatment to reduce the risk of overdose and other conditions.

The program consists of six elements:

- SUD screening and assessment

- Medication-assisted treatment (MAT)

- Behavioral interventions (cognitive behavioral intervention, cognitive behavioral therapy)

- Supportive housing

- Enhanced prerelease planning

- Transition services[15]

Incarcerated people can begin participating in the ISUDT program in several ways. Program placement was prioritized for individuals who were already receiving MAT, who were at a high risk of SUD based on their medical history, or who were within 15 to 24 months of release or a parole suitability hearing. In addition, individuals who did not meet the above criteria could request to be medically evaluated for treatment by submitting a health care request form. The screening and assessment steps were performed by health care staff.

During the screening process, health care staff used questions developed by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Positive results indicated a possible need for Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT), whereas negative results indicated no current need for SUDT. During the past fiscal year, 12,571 out of 76,132 individuals screened for SUDT (16.5 percent) answered in the positive (Table 11) and were next assessed by staff for treatment. Table 12, next page, breaks down screening outcomes from the past fiscal year by mental health classification: General Population (GP), Correctional Clinical Case Management System, Enhanced Outpatient, and Higher Level of Care (HLOC). HLOC encompasses patients who require the highest level of care, such as acute care and inpatient mental health care.

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[15] "Transforming Substance Use Disorder Treatment in California's Prison System: Impacts of the Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program, April 2022," California Correctional Health Care Services, accessed July 18, 2022, https://cchcs.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/60/ISUDT/Impacts-ISUDT-Program2019-22.pdf.

Table 11. ISUDT Screening Results by Mental Health Classification (Fiscal Year 2023–24)

NIDA Quick Screen Result	GP	CCCMS	EOP	HLOC	Total
Positive	8,417	3,170	840	144	12,571
Negative	44,444	14,076	4,206	835	63,561
				Total	76,132

Note: General population (GP), Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS), Enhanced Outpatient (EOP), and Higher Level of Care (HLOC).

Source: Data provided by California Correctional Health Care Services.

Incarcerated people with positive screening results or other indications of SUD were then evaluated using a more comprehensive assessment that applied standard criteria managed by the American Society for Addiction Medicine (ASAM). The ASAM suite of assessments is a set of tools that determine an individual's initial and ongoing treatment needs (ASAM Co-Triage), the individual's anticipated needs upon release (ASAM RISE), and the treatment needs if the patient is not improving (ASAM Continuum).

In fiscal year 2023–24, 19,162 placement determinations were made for ISUDT (Table 12, below). This population included the 12,571 people referred from the screening process, as well as individuals who bypassed the screening step because of a high-risk substance-use event.

Table 12. ISUDT Level of Care Placement Determinations by Mental Health Classification (Fiscal Year 2023–24)

Level of Care	GP	CCCMS	EOP	HLOC	Total
Intensive Outpatient (ISI)	36	31	6	2	75
Outpatient (ISO)	8,337	6,698	1,232	122	16,389
Life Skills (CB2)	1,751	773	159	15	2,698
				Total	19,162

Note: General population (GP), Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS), Enhanced Outpatient (EOP), and Higher Level of Care (HLOC).

Source: Data provided by California Correctional Health Care Services.

Treatment in the Intensive Outpatient and Outpatient levels of care could include MAT, as clinically indicated, for participants with opioid use disorder or alcohol use disorder. MAT could be used for a set period of time or as long-term treatment, under the guidance of a treatment provider. During fiscal year 2023–24, 27,331 patients received MAT, and 5,693 patients were released from prison while on MAT. This is a slight increase from last fiscal year's numbers.

Consistent with community standards, levels of standardized, evidence-based cognitive behavioral intervention care were offered throughout all institutions: Outpatient (ISO), and Life Skills (CBI 2), and Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT). In fiscal year 2023–24 the name of the Intensive Outpatient (ISI) program changed to CBT. SUD participants were placed in the ISO level of care, and those who needed or requested it were given Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT). Incarcerated individuals who are assessed with a SUD are enrolled in ISO, and those who are not progressing well, are worsening, or who request it, are offered or referred to a social worker to determine if CBT is appropriate. All CBI are integrated into the program to help manage problem behaviors including addiction, anger, motivation to change behavior, and strengthening problem-solving skills to improve opportunities for success upon release. Participants who completed CBI were also awarded MCC.

The short-term programming component was implemented for those individuals screened and assessed with a SUD need and who have approximately seven months or less remaining until release. These participants are provided with an in-person orientation, general information regarding SUD treatment and an optional follow-up individual one-on-one session within two weeks from the initial orientation session. Short-term programming utilizes the Inside Out: SMART Recovery curriculum, and a workbook is provided to participants as a resource and self-help tool for them to complete individually.

The programs are organized as follows:

- Outpatient (ISO): Rehabilitative classes for individuals who screen and assess positive for having a SUD. These classes will generally meet 2 hours a day, 3 days per week for 16 weeks, and these classes are mandatory.

- Life Skills: Rehabilitative classes for all individuals based on time to serve. These classes will generally meet 2 hours a day, 3 days per week for 7 months, and these classes are mandatory.

- Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT): Provided by LCSWs for those with SUD who require more intensive services because they are worsening or not improving in SUD treatment.

- Short-term Programming: For those who screen and assess positive for having a SUD who have 7 months or less to serve. This includes one mandatory session but participants can request an additional session with an AOD Counselor as needed.

As shown in Table 13 on the next page, 16,045 patients completed an in-prison ISUDT program in fiscal year 2023–24, the majority of whom were enrolled in ISO.

Table 13. In-Prison ISUDT CBI Completion (Fiscal Year 2023–24)

Program Type	2022-23 Program Completions*	2023-24 Program Completions*
ISO	11,520	9,424
CB2	4,008	6,621
Total	**15,528**	**16,045**

* "Program Completions" are defined as participants who are unassigned from CBI classes with a status of "Completed" or "Unassigned" with a reason of "Program Completion" during fiscal year 2022–23 and 2023–24.

Source: Data provided by California Correctional Health Care Services.

Table 14 (next page) is a monthly summation of ISUDT program exits in terms of program completion. Participants could exit a program due to program completion or other reasons, such as transfer to another institution, refusal to attend the program once assigned, behavioral issues necessitating removal from the program, or other issues. In fiscal year 2023–24, the completion rate of in-prison programs was highest in August and September of 2023. The number of participants completing the program was highest in August 2023 with 1,564 program completions.

Table 14. In-Prison ISUDT CBI Completion Rates (Fiscal Year 2023–24)

Month	Program Completed*	Program Not Completed**	Percentage Completed
July 2023	1,396	191	88%
August 2023	1,564	188	89%
September 2023	1253	156	89%
October 2023	1,191	189	86%
November 2023	1,293	175	88%
December 2023	1,384	185	88%
January 2024	1,415	218	87%
February 2024	1,037	143	88%
March 2024	1,222	200	86%
April 2024	1,428	196	88%
May 2024	1,519	243	86%
June 2024	1,343	179	88%
TOTAL	**16,045**	**2,263**	**88%**

* "Program Completed" is defined as participants who are unassigned from CBI classes with a status of "Completed" or "Unassigned" and a reason of "Program Completion" during fiscal year 2023–24.

** "Program Not Completed" is defined as participants who were unassigned from their CBI class with a reason of "Offender Elects Not To Participate" or "Lack of Progress" or participants who were released from CDCR while in a CBI class.

Source: Data provided by California Correctional Health Care Services.

The ISUDT program includes an in-prison aftercare program which is designed to address continuity of care. The purpose of the program is to provide participants who have completed the program, but who are not yet released from prison, with a less intensive program in which they can practice and strengthen their coping skills, communication skills, relapse prevention, and healthy living habits. The program is in the nascent stages, and implementation will be focused on institutions with the highest need.

In July of 2022, institutions were in the process of designating units for supportive housing to accommodate past and present ISUDT participants. Supportive housing units are designed to provide a safe living environment that can support rehabilitative programming in every institution. In-prison SUD aftercare participants will have access to peer mentors in the supportive housing units. Supportive housing will be prioritized for MAT and other ISUDT participants. As of July 2, 2024, there are 23,038 supportive housing beds with 14,740 participants occupying beds. Of those participants, 6,638 are currently participating, or have participated in ISUDT. As the supportive housing implementation continues, further reporting metrics will be developed.

CCHCS has a [dashboard](https://cchcs.ca.gov/isudt/dashboard/)[16] to track various ISUDT performance indicators. The dashboard is updated daily and tracks screening, assessment, and treatment progress as well as delivery of MAT, CBI, and SUDT, and monthly overdose hospitalizations. The enhanced prerelease planning and transition process has been in place with the goal of facilitating a safe and smooth transition to the community. The prerelease planning and transition process is discussed in the **Prepare for Reentry** section of this report.

Occupational Mentor Certification Program

The Occupational Mentor Certification Program (OMCP), formerly the Offender Mentor Certification Program, created by the department, provides long-term offenders and individuals serving life sentences without the possibility of parole with education, training, and the opportunity to earn certification in alcohol and other drug (AOD) counseling from an organization recognized and approved by DHCS.

The approximately one-year-long OMCP training consisted of three phases: trainee, intern, and certified mentor. Participants in the program have completed a CBI intensive outpatient program, received 350 hours of formal classroom AOD education, completed 255 hours of practicum training, and took an AOD certification exam. Upon AOD certification, they returned to their original institutions and were able to cofacilitate CBI groups as mentors. All three phases of the program were treated as job assignments for which the incarcerated individual was compensated.

The department initially delayed the OMCP expansion in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, but the program was expanded to seven facilities as of fiscal year 2021–22. Incarcerated individuals are recruited from institutions statewide and then transferred to one of seven training sites. The new programs have assembled cohorts and begun programming.

As of July 1, 2024, there were 86 OMCP certified mentors, 153 participants in the OMCP intern program, and 244 participants in the OMCP trainee program. This represents an increase of 8 certified mentors, 25 interns, and double the number of trainees, respectively, compared with the same count from July 1, 2023.

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[16] "ISUDT Program Overview," California Correctional Health Care Services, https://cchcs.ca.gov/isudt/dashboard/.

Table 15. Offender Mentor Certification Program (2022–24)

OMCP Phase	July 2022	July 2023	July 2024
Trainee	147	122	244
Intern	71	128	153
Certified mentors	70	78	86

Source: Data as of June 30, 2024, provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

California Prison Industry Authority

CALPIA was established in 1983 as a self-supporting production and work training program led by 11 members who serve on the Prison Industry Board. In February 2023, Governor Gavin Newsom appointed the first formerly incarcerated person as a new member to the Prison Industry Board.

CALPIA offers programming at all adult institutions throughout the State, as shown in Appendix G. All PIA program placements are voluntary. An incarcerated individual can withdraw at any time. CALPIA operates over 100 service, manufacturing, and consumable enterprises that provide approximately 5,800 assignments for incarcerated individuals. In addition to the CTE expansion program discussed previously in this report, CALPIA offers an Industry Employment Program, a Joint Venture Program, and a Transition to Employment Program. The Transition to Employment Program is explained in the reentry section of this report.
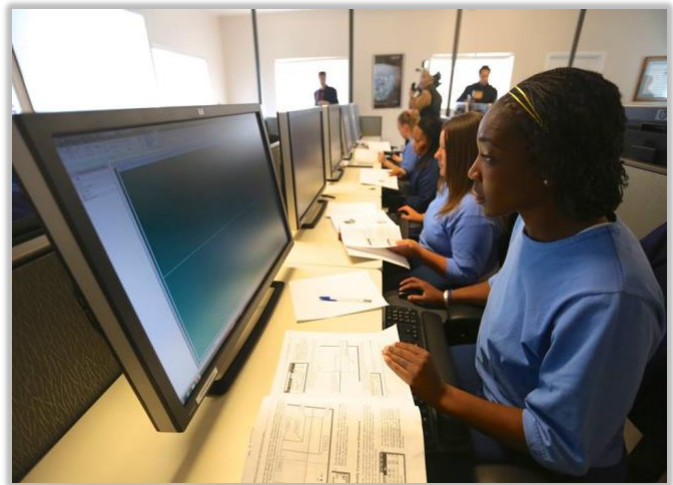
Industry Employment Program

CALPIA also offers over 100 nationally recognized accredited certifications through its industry employment program. This program 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 requires on-the-job training hours as well as 144 annual hours of course curriculum for each enrolled apprenticeship occupation.[17]

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[17] CALPIA, Industry Employment Program, https://www.calpia.ca.gov/workforce-development/industry-employment-program-iep/.

In fiscal year 2023–24, 5,513 participants successfully completed an accredited certification program. CALPIA participants can also earn State apprenticeship certificates. As of June 30, 2024, there were 2,126 participants registered in the State apprenticeship program, and a total of 2,996 individuals have completed the apprenticeship program.

Joint Venture Program

CALPIA operates the Joint Venture Program, which provides job training opportunities for incarcerated individuals. These programs allow businesses and other entities to contract with institutions and hire incarcerated people to work for them at their institutions at a pay level comparable to wages earned by people who are not incarcerated. As of June 30, 2024, Joint Venture Programs were located at seven adult institutions. Programs consisted of laundry services, coffee roasting, agriculture, electronics reclamation, cable-wire harness manufacturing, software application coding, and home panel manufacturing.

In this program, business owners worked with institutional staff to establish minimum job qualifications and criteria. From there, interviews were held with the business owner. Participants in the program gained skills, a work ethic, and more hands-on work experience in the community. In addition to the benefits to both the incarcerated individuals and the employer, a portion of the wages made through this program were sent to restitution or local crime victims' programs, the participant's family for support, and to a savings account for use upon parole.

Entry to Employment Network

CALPIA launched a new program at California State Prison, Solano, during fiscal year 2023-24 where incarcerated individuals were able to connect with employers and secure job offers before leaving prison. The Entry to Employment (E2E) network by CALPIA, in partnership with CDCR and the California Employment Development Department (EDD) is a web-based employment network through contract provider Geographic Solutions and will be available to all institutions by 2025.

Incarcerated individuals who have approximately 180 days left on their sentence and who are part of CALPIA's job training programs can participate in the E2E network and are provided access EDD's second-chance employer list and job offerings through CalJOBS, as well as other popular employment websites. The E2E Network also allowed the private business sector access to a more qualified and trained workforce in a market that frequently struggles to find qualified employees.

CALPIA's Workforce Development Coordinators helped incarcerated individuals with their resumes and pre-employment preparations. Once an individual is on the network, they can search for jobs that match their skills and qualifications. E2E displayed positive employer matches and provided the functionality for incarcerated individuals to apply for available opportunities.

The first applicant was hired using the E2E network while incarcerated at California State Prison, Solano by a leading manufacturing company in mid-April 2024.

Conservation Camps

Conservation camps are jointly managed by the department and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The conservation camp program provides incarcerated people with the ability to learn many different job skills in camp outside the official CAL FIRE firefighting training. While the programs available at camps differ from camp to camp, they can offer training in fields such as wastewater treatment, small engine repair, saw operation in "A" faller training, cabinetry, diesel mechanic, chef training, and college courses. In addition, select camps offer programs such as Alcoholic Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous. Some of the programs offered are eligible for MCC upon completion, and many provide certificates.

The department provides educational opportunities through the alternative education model to students housed at conservation camps for adults. The alternative education model provides ABE and ASE via distance learning. Students in the alternative education model are provided access to computer-based tutorial support through a self-contained local area network at each conservation camp. Through the postsecondary and continuing education models, students housed at select conservation camps may enroll in college correspondence and eLearning courses.

Two California State Assembly bills—AB 2147[18] (signed in 2020) and AB 160 (signed in 2022)—allow incarcerated people who participate in fire camps or an institutional fire house, to petition the court that sentenced them for expungement of their felony record. This provided greater opportunities for participants to gain employment postrelease. In addition, incarcerated people at the Ventura Training Center, or who participate in a fire camp can work for CAL FIRE or U.S. federal crews postrelease. As of June 30, 2024, conservation camps housed up to 1,644 incarcerated people who constituted 1,026 firefighting crew members.

Inmate Activity Groups[19]

Inmate Activity Groups, also known as Inmate Leisure Time Activity Groups, have expanded significantly at all adult institutions, and they offer a way to add innovative, low-cost programs. The programs are run under the Office of Community Partnerships. 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 rehabilitative programming through an array of nonprofit, volunteer-led groups that provide cognitive behavioral services, religious services, higher education, and social awareness programs, in addition to cultural and recreational programs. Institutional staff can also apply to be a staff sponsor and receive overtime pay for supervising the groups.

Inmate activity group providers can apply to have their program RAC-approved. The qualifications for RAC approval include programs that provide professional development, substance use treatment, victim impact or restorative justice, literacy, cognitive change, communication, prosocial relations, and peer support. Activity groups can also offer a variety of services, such as mentor programs, community reintegration programs, transitional housing, reentry services, employment, and community connections.

As of June 2024, approximately 856 individual inmate activity groups were available in adult institutions with 3,572 program sessions running. Appendix D shows the RAC-eligible programs by institution.

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[18] AB 2147: Expedited expungement for former fire crew members, https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/facility-locator/conservation-camps/fire_camp_expungement/.

[19] In this report, the term *inmate* is used when we cite such a usage in names, titles, or programs that use the word.

DRP TV

To enhance and increase access to rehabilitative programming opportunities, the department developed DRP TV. This is a streaming network that delivers secure educational and rehabilitative television programming to incarcerated people with opportunities to stream in classrooms, dayrooms, and cells. This network was built through the Internet Protocol Television Integration project completed in fiscal year 2017–18. All adult institutions are fully operational with four exclusive DRP TV channels focused on education, wellness, reentry, and self-help, the last of which replaced the employment channel. A typical month of scheduling airs approximately 35 unique shows, including seven eLearning video series used in conjunction with classroom education. In fiscal year 2023–24, 4,881 students participated in the eLearning courses via DRP TV, resulting in 1,024 class completions.

The DRP TV schedule included two rotating 12-hour blocks of rehabilitative content. In addition to the channels, more than 2,000 videos have been made available in the video-on-demand library for instructional use. A new eLearning course was added: "Healing Through Creative Practice." This now brings the current eLearning course content to seven series.

MEASURE PROGRESS

Once incarcerated people are enrolled in programs consistent with their needs, it is important to monitor and measure their progress in both the program and along their rehabilitative path. Program staff should periodically evaluate a participant's progress and update treatment plans or coursework as needed. By measuring progress, or the lack thereof, program and institutional staff can determine treatment gains and whether programs are appropriate.

Academic Education Progress

Progress for academic education is measured with quarterly progress reports. These progress reports serve as a measure to ensure students are moving forward with their learning.

ISUDT Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) Monitoring

Patients on MAT are monitored by their medical provider for stability of health, mood, cravings, motivation to continue MAT, participation in group programs, and adherence to their medication. The provider watches for warning signs of potential relapse that include events or patterns of behavior and provides treatments for such triggers or cravings. Providers also identify SUD-related complications and continuously implement motivational interviewing techniques to encourage participation. Random urine drug screening is used to confirm the patient is complying with MAT and not taking any illicit substances. Its primary purpose is to monitor the safety of the patient; testing frequency decreases as patients progress through the program. Issues with noncompliance are handled by medical staff, and systemic issues are escalated to the ISUDT Steering Committee.

SUD participants who are not on MAT receive follow-up appointments with medical staff, based on their clinical conditions.

Reentry is the process by which incarcerated people prepare for transitioning back to society. This is a vital step in ensuring they have the necessary tools and skills to be successful upon release. Incarcerated people entering society after incarceration have different needs than when entering, based on the programs or treatments received while in prison.

Parolee needs assessments are discussed in the **Assess Needs** section of this report. The following section addresses the various programs associated with preparing individuals for reentry.

ISUDT Enhanced Prerelease Planning and Transition Services

Prerelease planning and transition both begin six months or so before an individual's release. Multidisciplinary transitions teams consisting of health care staff, DAPO staff, and postrelease community supervision staff create integrated case plans based on participants' needs. The reentry process includes determining an individual's eligibility for benefits and social services, assisting them with the enrollment process, helping with appointments, setting up video conferences with community providers, and helping the individual find housing. Both communication and information sharing between internal and external partners are facilitated via team huddles and a shared data portal.

Transitions Program

The Transitions Program for reentry is operated by OCE and aims to prepare students with the skills required for successful reentry into society, primarily during the last 24 months of incarceration. The program offers participants employability and financial literacy skills to prepare for successful reentry into their communities. This curriculum is designed to teach job readiness, job search skills, and the 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 for encouragement. In addition, the curriculum helps individuals build financial knowledge, develop financial confidence, and use banking services effectively.

Each Transitions Program teacher also supplies supplementary reentry information to their class participants, which would include the use of Automated Rehabilitative Catalog And Information Discovery System (ARCAID) and other reentry related items.

During fiscal year 2023–24, 3,251 individuals completed transitions, which is a slight increase compared with the prior year; 4,649 individuals had a need for transitions and were enrolled but were released before completing the program. As of July 19, 2024, 19,364 individuals had an identified need for transition classes, which is a slight decrease from the prior year.

Table 16. Transitions Program (Fiscal Years 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24)

	FY 2021–22	FY 2022–23	FY 2023–24
Exited without a Completion	4,509	4,646	4,649
Completed	4,232	3,055	3,251

Source: Data provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Note: The department has updated the numbers for previous fiscal years.

California Identification Card Project

The California Identification Card (CAL-ID) program was implemented to assist eligible individuals in obtaining State identification cards to satisfy federal requirements for employment documentation. The department, working with the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), enabled individuals who have an unusable photo to have a DMV-eligible photograph be taken inside the institutions prior to release. In the fall of 2022, an interagency portal was implemented which allowed the electronic submission of applications, reducing processing time and errors. Electronic application submissions through the SimpliGov Interagency Portal began September 11, 2023, statewide.

The number of applications being submitted has remained consistent, and the applications are now processed on a flow basis, or as each one arrives, which has slightly decreased the turn-around time. However, issues with the SimpliGov Interagency Portal resulted in an increase of applications denied by DMV, thereby decreasing the number of individuals being released with identification cards. CDCR is in constant communication with the DMV to find solutions to these issues, improve workflow processes, and increase the benefit of the electronic process overall.

The CAL-ID program screening period for incarcerated individuals can be started as early as 13 months prior to release.

From July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, 13,617 incarcerated people who were within the screening time frame sent applications to the DMV for processing, indicating

the individual was both interested in and eligible to receive an identification card (see Table 17). As of June 30, 2024, the DMV had approved 6,325 identification cards. Of those approved, 5,686 people were released with an identification card, which is, notably, seven percentage points higher than the figure for the prior year. There were an additional 489 identification cards delivered after release as intended by the department, the DMV, or by probation offices (8 percent of approved applications). Only 2 percent of ID cards were not received within the reporting period.

Table 17. CAL-ID Applications and Cards Issued (Fiscal Years 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24)

	FY 2021–22		FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24	
	Number	Percentage Approved	Number	Percentage Approved	Number	Percentage Approved
CAL-ID applications submitted	14,037	—	13,577	—	13,617	—
Approved applications	9,990	100%	9,608	100%	6,325	100%
ID cards issued upon release	6,373	66%	7,983	83%	5,686	90%
ID cards issued after release	2,036	21%	1,218	13%	489	8%
ID cards not received	1,581	16%	407	4%	150	2%

Note: CDCR moved to an all-electronic process on September 11, 2023. With the new process, there was an increase in the number of applications that were denied.

Source: Data as of June 30, 2022, 2023, and 2024 was provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Transitional Case Management Program (TCMP)

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

Benefit Outcomes and TCMP Dispositions

The department plans to renew its data-sharing agreement with DHCS, which has allowed both departments to track and exchange Medi-Cal application status for individuals serviced through TCMP. This data-sharing agreement helps the department more accurately report information related to Medi-Cal benefit application outcomes. The department depends on the external agencies to complete the benefit application process timely and return the approval or denial documentation to each prison prior to the incarcerated person's release.

Table 18 shows TCMP dispositions for populations that were released within the last two fiscal years. Nearly all incarcerated individuals were screened for benefit

eligibility, with a slight increase to unknown dispositions. Compared with the prior fiscal year, the percentage of submitted applications remained roughly the same over the past two fiscal years.

Table 18. TCMP Service Dispositions for Populations Released

	FY 2022–23*		FY 2023–24*	
Total releases	30,320	100%	30,138	100%
Screened	30,312	99.98%	30,120	99.94%
Submitted application	25,246	83.30%	25,041	83.09%
Access to other insurance	1,846	6.10%	1,942	6.44%
Ineligible (i.e.: Holds)	109	0.40%	165	0.55%
Unavailable: late referrals	277	0.90%	232	0.77%
Unavailable: reentry programs	1,076	3.50%	1,081	3.58%
Unavailable: fire camp	0	0.00%	3	0.01%
Not located at CDCR facility	141	0.50%	5	0.02%
Unavailable: COVID-19-related	33	0.10%	2	0.01%
Out to court/medical/other	579	1.90%	512	1.70%
County incarcerated	10	0.03%	32	0.11%
Refused services	995	3.28%	1,105	3.66%
Unknown (Improvement area)	8	0.03%	18	0.06%

* Percentage calculated over total releases. Some of the percentages differ slightly from percentages provided by the department.

Source: Data provided by Division of Adult Parole Operations.

Table 19 breaks down the TCMP dispositions into three mental health categories of EOP, CCCMS, and non-EOP/CCCMS, which consists of GP applicants and those who do not fall into the other two categories. The percentage of application submissions have been consistent for the last two fiscal years, and there was a slight decrease in people unavailable due to late referrals. Furthermore, applications were submitted in 86.2 percent of EOP releases, 82.1 percent of CCCMS releases, and 83.2 percent of non-EOP/non-CCCMS releases, indicating these individuals have equivalent access to benefit applications.

Table 19. TCMP Service Dispositions by Mental Health Designation for Populations Released in Fiscal Years 2022–23 and 2023–24

		FY 2022–23*		FY 2023–24*	
EOP	Total Inmate Releases	1,806	100%	1,966	100%
	Screened	1,804	99.9%	1,962	99.8%
	Submitted Applications	1,564	86.6%	1,695	86.2%
	Access to Other Insurance	65	3.6%	76	3.9%
	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	3	0.2%	11	0.6%
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	11	0.6%	10	0.5%
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	4	0.2%	13	0.7%
	Unavailable: Fire Camps	—	—	—	—
	Not Located at CDCR Facility	5	0.3%	—	—
	Unavailable: COVID-19	6	0.3%	—	—
	Out to Court/Medical	41	2.3%	40	2.0%
	County Inmate	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
	Refused Services	104	5.8%	116	5.9%
	Unknown	2	0.1%	4	0.2%
CCCMS	Total Inmate Releases	8,258	100%	8,575	100%
	Screened	8,255	99.96%	8,568	99.9%
	Submitted Applications	6,860	83.1%	7,042	82.1%
	Access to Other Insurance	660	8.0%	695	8.1%
	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	19	0.2%	35	0.4%
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	75	0.9%	65	0.8%
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	211	2.6%	266	3.1%
	Unavailable: Fire Camps	—	—	—	—
	Not Located at CDCR Facility	23	0.3%	2	0.02%
	Unavailable: COVID-19	7	0.1%	—	—
	Out to Court/Medical	141	1.7%	158	1.9%
	County Inmate	1	0.01%	3	0.03%
	Refused Services	258	3.1%	302	3.5%
	Unknown	3	0.04%	7	0.1%
Non-EOP/ CCCMS	Total Inmate Releases	20,256	100%	19,597	100%
	Screened	20,253	99.9%	19,590	99.9%
	Submitted Applications	16,822	83.0%	16,304	83.2%
	Access to Other Insurance	1,121	5.5%	1,171	6.0%
	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	87	0.4%	119	0.6%
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	191	0.9%	157	0.8%
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	861	4.3%	802	4.1%
	Unavailable: Fire Camps	0	0%	3	0.02%
	Not Located at CDCR Facility	113	0.6%	3	0.02%
	Unavailable: COVID-19	20	0.1%	2	0.01%
	Out to Court/Medical	397	2.0%	314	1.6%
	County Inmate	8	0.04%	28	0.1%
	Refused Services	633	3.1%	687	3.5%
	Unknown	3	0.01%	7	0.04%

* Percentage calculated over total releases. Some of the percentages differ slightly from percentages provided by the department.

Source: Data provided by Division of Adult Parole Operations.

Table 20 shows the outcomes of benefit applications for the past three fiscal years. Similar to the prior year, the majority of Medi-Cal applications were approved by the time of release. The status of most SSA/SSI and VA applications was pending; however, there was a slight improvement. For fiscal year 2023–24, 80.6 percent of applications for Medi-Cal benefits were approved, while 19.2 percent were pending an outcome; these numbers show a slight downward trend, but the CalAIM partnership with DHCS is ongoing. The percentage of pending SSA/SSI applications shows a minimal increase, but the department has stated previously that this agency has historically taken longer to process applications due to the need to verify the applicant's medical or mental health disabilities. In addition, the department is unable to process these applications sooner as the SSA/SSI regulations dictate prerelease application timelines; therefore, these data will continue to fluctuate.

Table 20. Benefit Application Outcomes (Fiscal Years 2021–22, 2022–23 and 2023-24)

Benefit	Status	FY 2021–22		FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24	
SSA/SSI	Submitted	2,584		2,952		3,283	
	Pending	1,820	70.4%	2,086	70.7%	2,510	76.5%
	Approved	586	22.7%	736	24.9%	718	21.9%
	Denied	178	6.9%	130	4.4%	55	1.7%
Medi-Cal	Submitted	23,591		25,105		24,902	
	Pending	3,948	16.7%	4,107	16.4%	4,792	19.2%
	Approved	19,582	83.0%	20,950	83.4%	20,075	80.6%
	Denied	61	0.3%	48	0.2%	35	0.1%
VA	Submitted	219		275		268	
	Pending	170	77.6%	260	94.5%	224	83.6%
	Approved	35	16.0%	7	2.6%	21	7.8%
	Denied	14	6.4%	8	2.9%	23	8.6%

Note: SSA/SSI is the U.S. Social Security Administration. VA is the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Source: Data provided by Division of Adult Parole Operations.

The status of benefit applications at the time of release is presented in Table 21, grouped according to mental health classification and compared over the past three fiscal years. Submissions continue to show increases in all benefits for both populations. CCCMS and EOP patients are among the more vulnerable released populations, and their benefit statuses for Medi-Cal approval continued to fall in the same range as non-EOP/non-CCCMS releases (EOP: 78.5 percent, CCCMS: 80.5 percent, non-EOP/non-CCCMS: 80.9 percent).

Table 21. Benefit Application Outcomes by Mental Health (Fiscal Years 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24)

Mental Health	Benefit	Status	FY 2021–22		FY 2022–23*		FY 2023–24*	
EOP	SSA/SSI	Submitted	988		1,116		1,198	
		Pending	796	80.6%	930	83.3%	1,021	85.2%
		Approved	118	11.9%	126	11.3%	148	12.4%
		Denied	74	7.5%	60	5.4%	29	2.4%
	Medi-Cal	Submitted	1,290		1,518		1,656	
		Pending	218	16.9%	274	18.1%	349	21.1%
		Approved	1,069	82.9%	1,242	81.8%	1,300	78.5%
		Denied	3	0.2%	2	0.1%	7	0.4%
	VA	Submitted	23		26		27	
		Pending	20	87.0%	26	100%	26	96.3%
		Approved	2	8.7%	0	0%	1	3.7%
		Denied	1	4.3%	0	0%	0	0%
CCCMS	SSA/SSI	Submitted	790		927		1,154	
		Pending	530	67.1%	615	66.3%	860	74.5%
		Approved	199	25.2%	270	29.1%	278	24.1%
		Denied	61	7.7%	42	4.53%	16	1.4%
	Medi-Cal	Submitted	6,214		6,806		6,985	
		Pending	956	15.4%	1,101	16.2%	1,355	19.4%
		Approved	5,240	84.3%	5,697	83.7%	5,621	80.5%
		Denied	18	0.3%	8	0.1%	9	0.1%
	VA	Submitted	66		92		94	
		Pending	50	75.8%	87	94.6%	76	80.9%
		Approved	13	19.7%	3	3.26%	6	6.4%
		Denied	3	4.5%	2	2.17%	12	12.8%
Non-EOP/ CCCMS	SSA/SSI	Submitted	806		909		931	
		Pending	494	61.3%	541	59.5%	629	67.6%
		Approved	269	33.4%	340	37.4%	292	31.4%
		Denied	43	5.3%	28	3.1%	10	1.1%
	Medi-Cal	Submitted	16,087		16,781		16,261	
		Pending	2,774	17.2%	2,732	16.3%	3,088	19.0%
		Approved	13,273	82.5%	14,011	83.5%	13,154	80.9%
		Denied	40	0.2%	38	0.2%	19	0.1%
	VA	Submitted	130		157		147	
		Pending	100	76.9%	147	93.6%	122	83.0%
		Approved	20	15.4%	4	2.6%	14	9.5%
		Denied	10	7.7%	6	3.8%	11	7.5%

* Percentage calculated over total submitted. Some of the percentages differ slightly from percentages provided by the department.

Note: SSA/SSI is the U.S. Social Security Administration. VA is the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Source: Data provided by Division of Adult Parole Operations.

Pre-Release Video Conferencing

To better understand the future parolee's journey and to assist in a successful community transition, the department implemented Pre-Release Video Conferencing. Video conferencing was conducted with the person being released and parole or probation staff. This conferencing provided supervising agents with the opportunity to interact with clients and gave them a better understanding of the support and housing a person would have, once released. Possible conversation topics included supervising conditions, reporting requirements, housing, and any questions from the client. The department stated that DAPO collaborated with probation and parole agents statewide with this technology to help bridge the gap for offenders returning to the community. In fiscal year 2023–24, 3,146 people have utilized the Pre-Release Video Conferencing.

Transitional Community Programs

DRP provided community programs that allowed eligible incarcerated people to serve the remainder of their sentence in the community. These programs provided a variety of rehabilitative services to aid in an incarcerated person's successful reintegration.

Male Community Reentry Program

The department began offering this program in 2015 and allows incarcerated men the opportunity to serve up to two years of the remainder of their sentence in a community facility. Eligibility criteria have been listed on the department's website,[20] and those who met the criteria could be voluntarily placed in the program as approved by institutional staff. The Male Community Reentry Program was available in four counties: Butte, Kern, Los Angeles, and San Diego. The department stated the program helped participants reenter the community. The department has also shown this program helps reduce recidivism through a Stanford University study with results that found recidivism rates decreased after participation in a Male Community Reentry Facility.[21] A number of community-based rehabilitative services were offered, such as family reunification, employment, and housing.

In fiscal year 2023–24, the MCRP had a maximum capacity of concurrent participants, and 1,387 participants were served by this program, which is a slight decrease from the number of participants served last fiscal year. During the last reporting period, the department had planned to increase the maximum capacity in

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[20] "Male Community Reentry Program," California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/rehabilitation/pre-release-community-programs/mcrp/.

[21] "Effects of the Male Community Reentry Program (MCRP) on Recidivism in the State of California," K. Higuera, G. Jensen, and E. Morton (2021), https://purl.stanford.edu/bs374hx3899.

upcoming years using funding provided to establish six additional MCRPs with a total of 500 beds. During this reporting period, the department states that in fiscal year 2024–25, capacity will increase by 58 beds at existing sites and 114 beds with the activation of a new site in Fresno by early 2025.

During fiscal year 2023–24, MCRP participants submitted 1,189 Medi-Cal applications, resulting in 889 being enrolled into Medi-Cal.

Female Community Reentry Program

Female Community Reentry Program (FCRP) (formerly Custody to Community Transitional Reentry Program) facilities are for eligible female incarcerated individuals who have committed violent, serious, and nonserious crimes. It allows participants to spend the remainder of their sentence in the community up to 32 months prior to the end of their sentences. This program offers an array of rehabilitative services including drug recovery, employment, education, housing, family reunification, and social support. The program locations include San Diego, Santa Fe Springs, Bakersfield, Stockton, Sacramento, and Los Angeles, with a total of 429 beds available among the six locations. In fiscal year 2023–24, 918 participants were served by the FCRP. During fiscal year 2023–24, 655 Medi-Cal applications were submitted for FCRP participants, of which 475 were enrolled into Medi-Cal.

Alternative Custody Program

The Alternative Custody Program (ACP) allows eligible incarcerated individuals a chance to spend the remainder of their sentence in a private residence, transitional care facility, or residential drug or other treatment program. Facility providers underwent an extensive qualification process to be accepted into ACP. For acceptance into the program, various reviews and/or assessments were required. These reviews and assessments could come from the residence or the program, available community resources, individualized treatment and rehabilitation plans, criminal activity, or the individual's performance while incarcerated. Participants in this program were expected to maintain employment while furthering their education and rehabilitation. In fiscal year 2023–24, 373 participants were served by the ACP.

Community Participant Mother Program

Eligibility for the Community Participant Mother Program (CPMP), formerly Community Prison Mother Program, required the female incarcerated individual to be either pregnant or a mother to children who are age six or under. This program had only one facility in Santa Fe Springs, housing 24 participants and up to 40 children. The program's main goal was to reunite mothers with their children and reintegrate the family unit into society. The program also aimed to

create stability and strengthen the parent–child relationship. In fiscal year 2023–24, 13 participants were served by CPMP.

Below, Table 22 shows the number of participants in all transitional community programs over the last three fiscal years. Notably, in fiscal year 2023–24, all programs had roughly the same number of participants compared with fiscal year 2022–23.

Table 22. Number of Participants in Transitional Community Programs

Program	FY 2021–22	FY 2022–23	FY 2023–24
Male Community Reentry Program	1,706	1,544	1,387
Female Community Reentry Program*	821	904	918
Alternative Custody Program	188	407	373
Community Participant Mother Program**	7	16	13

Source: Data provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

*Custody to Community Transitional Reentry Program has been renamed to the Female Community Reentry Program (FCRP)

**Community Prison Mother Program has been renamed to the Community Participant Mother Program

CALPIA Transition to Employment Program

The Transition to Employment Program provides participants who are transitioning into the community with packets which include information on how to create and use various websites for appointments and jobs, a complete job history with all earned certifications, templates to create a resume or fill out applications, and information on how to prepare for interviews. Additional benefits of this program include paid union dues for the first year of employment, tool belts, hard hats, and additional resources and materials to be successful in employment upon release.

Upon release, this program also provides participants with a contact card. The contact card has contact information for CALPIA, as well as a QR code[22] which provides access to job-application resources and documents, additional contacts, and appointments. In addition, the program has started a 24-hour call center available to former participants, providing information on employment and reentry services within each county. This call center is available to all former participants regardless of parole status.

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[22] A "quick response" code, commonly referred to as QR code, allows the user to access information instantly by scanning the QR image, which directs the user to a resource website.

REINTEGRATE

Reintegration is the process by which an incarcerated individual transitions back to the community. The department provides different programs that facilitate a thorough reintegration process for recently released individuals. These programs can be managed solely by the department or in collaboration with other State and local entities. Emphasis is placed on providing support for recently released individuals, offering services or resources related to housing, employment, education, therapy, treatment, and other rehabilitative needs.

In fiscal year 2023–24, 8,377 parolees with a moderate to high CSRA score were released, of whom 8,289 had received a reentry COMPAS assessment. Of the released population with a CSRA and COMPAS assessment complete, 88.5 percent had a moderate to high CSRA risk and at least one moderate to high COMPAS reentry need. Those released with moderate to high scores have a greater risk to reoffend, have rehabilitative needs that require additional programming or resources, or a combination of both.

Table 23. Subsets of Parolees Released with a Moderate to High CSRA Score

Parolee Criminogenic Risk and Need	FY 2022–23 Total Released	FY 2023–24 Total Released
Parolees released with a moderate-to-high CSRA score	9,360	8,377
Parolees released with a moderate-to-high CSRA score and a Reentry COMPAS	8,088	8,289
Parolees released with a moderate-to-high CSRA score and at least one moderate-to-high COMPAS reentry need	7,237	7,421

Source: Data as of June 30, 2024, provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

The department utilized its case management system, the Automated Reentry Management System (ARMS), to track participation in all DRP offerings except for OCE programs. ARMS was used to identify the number of parolees who participated in community-based programming based on their assessed needs. The results are shown in Table 24.

During the reporting period, 38.9 percent of parolees with at least one need participated in at least one program consistent with their risk and need within their first year of release. The percentage decreased by over 3 percentage points compared with the prior fiscal year. The total percentage of individuals with a risk and need who participated in any program within one year decreased slightly from 43.0 percent to 39.5 percent.

Table 24. Moderate-to-High-Risk Parolees and Participation in Programs Consistent With Needs Within First Year of Release (Fiscal Years 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24)

Identified Need*	Parolee Participation in Programming Consistent With Needs		
	FY 2021–22	FY 2022–23	FY 2023–24
Employment	37%	45%	38%
Education	34%	42%	41%
Substance Use Disorder	40%	47%	40%
Program Participation	**FY 2021–22**	**FY 2022–23**	**FY 2023–24**
Parolees with needs who participated in at least one program consistent with risk and needs	35.6%	42.5%	38.9%
Parolees with a risk and a need who participated in a program	35.8%	43.0%	39.5%

Source: Data provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

*Because parolees may have multiple needs, they may be counted in multiple categories. All scored moderate or high on the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) and had needs identified by the COMPAS assessment.

Long-Term Offender Reintegration Programs

Long-Term Offender Reentry Recovery

During fiscal year 2019–20, DRP developed the Long-Term Offender Reentry Recovery program for the long-term offender/lifer population. The goal of the program is for participants to gain life skills and successfully reintegrate into the community. These locations provided participants with housing, meals, support services, resources, and programming. Participants can use services to address their needs and resources to help them obtain a stable income, employment, and housing. The program's duration is 180 calendar days, unless stated otherwise by the Board of Parole Hearings, but can be extended an additional 185 calendar days based on assessed needs.

During the reporting period the department expanded this program by converting the Transitional Housing Program locations and Parolee Service Centers into the Long-Term Offender Reentry Recovery Program. This significantly increased the number of participants as shown in Table 25 below. In fiscal year 2023–24, 1,677 participants were served by the program.

Table 25. Number of Participants in Long-Term Offender Reentry Recovery

Program	FY 2021–22	FY 2022–23	FY 2023–24
Long-Term Offender Reentry Recovery	449	1,347	1,677

Source: Data provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Peer Reentry Navigation Network

The Peer Reentry Navigation Network was created to provide peer-driven support, assistance, and guidance to previously incarcerated people who had life sentences. The program provides previously incarcerated individuals, who had been sentenced to life, but are now thriving in reintegration, with training to become a Peer Reentry Navigator. Peer Reentry Navigators are trained to provide peer-based supportive services like resource linkage, peer mentoring, and successful reentry practices through identifying, articulating, and utilizing their own lived experiences. The three services they provide to their peers are in-reach, outreach, and individual support which help other formerly incarcerated individuals who had life sentences prepare for and transition back into the community. In addition to Peer Reentry Navigator services, this program offers Peer Reentry Navigator Network meetings and provider partnerships. The department states this program aims to address the risks and needs of formerly incarcerated individuals who were serving life sentences by being responsive to their unique characteristics.

DAPO will be activating the Community Reentry Unit (CRU), which will oversee this program. The department expects the CRU's implementation to occur by the end of 2024. The Parole Agents assigned to this new unit will track and organize this program in each Parole District, ensuring proper outreach to those individuals in the incarcerated population who have life sentences. The activation of the CRU will also increase the responsiveness to this population.

Behavioral Health Reintegration

The Behavioral Health Reintegration program has provided clinical case management services to parolees. Program staff are composed of social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists who are located at every parole office. The clinicians used a dynamic level of service needs assessments to develop individualized reintegration plans. The individualized plan focused on identifying and addressing the needs of each parolee as well as the amount of support the parolee would need to access services. Clinicians helped parolees obtain services such as mental health services, medical services, substance use treatment, and transportation. They also worked to empower the parolees to problem solve, and to promote self-advocacy and self-determination. In addition, Behavioral Health Reintegration staff provided mental health services, substance use services, and psychosocial support to parolees who had not yet secured long-term services or connections. Clinicians maintained contact with clients during the entire course of their parole terms.

SUDT – Community Aftercare

As described in the **Reentry** section of this report, participants' transitions were facilitated by enhanced prerelease and transition services that connected them to resources available in their community.

DRP offers SUDT education and treatment to formerly incarcerated people through outpatient and residential community programs. In fiscal year 2023–24, 5,584 participants exited community aftercare SUDT programs prior to completion, with 47.1 percent of formerly incarcerated people having completed the program (see Table 26, below). The department will continue to review the completion, the aftercare completion rate, and expand on housing and employment needs.

Table 26. Community Aftercare SUDT Completion Rates (Fiscal Year 2023–24)

Month and Year	Program Completed	Program Not Completed	Completion Rate
July 2023	423	577	42.3%
August 2023	452	616	42.3%
September 2023	417	583	41.7%
October 2023	445	571	43.8%
November 2023	375	511	42.3%
December 2023	371	420	46.9%
January 2024	391	480	44.9%
February 2024	382	451	45.9%
March 2024	389	446	46.6%
April 2024	484	321	60.1%
May 2024	429	313	57.8%
June 2024	420	295	58.7%
Totals	**4,978**	**5,584**	**47.1%**

Note: These numbers use the new Advanced Completion Rate counting rules.

Dismissal reasons not counted towards the completion rate: Inability to Contact Participant, No Assessed Need, Participant Refused Placement, Receiving Services Outside of DRP Network, Referred to a Higher Level of Care, and Transferred to Another DRP Program or Modality.

Dismissal reasons included in completion rate: CDCR or Other LEA Initiated Removal, Deceased, Discharged for Discipline Other than Substance Abuse, Discharged for Substance Abuse, Discharged from Parole, Employment Precludes Participation, Failed to Return Without Notice, Family Issues Preclude Participation, Maximum Service Threshold Met, Program Closure, Program Completion, Program Completion-Administrative, Referral Cancelled by Parole, Transportation Issues Preclude Participation, and Unable to Continue.

Dismissal reasons counted as a completion: Discharged from Parole, Employment Precludes Participation, Program Closure, Program Completion, and Program Completion-Administrative.

Source: Data provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming

The Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming (STOP) network is the largest SUDT-based service delivery system. STOP community-based services are available in most counties throughout the State, and parolees in counties

lacking STOP service locations may be considered for placement in another county.

One specialized STOP service is the Female Offender Treatment Employment Program. The program provides female formerly incarcerated people who are transitioning to the community with intensive gender-responsive counseling services. The counseling services are in areas related to substance use disorder, family reunification, vocational training, and employment. The participants in this program—whose children are permitted to reside with them—can participate in treatment for up to 15 months. The department reported during fiscal year 2023–24, the STOP program had 8,962 completions out of 18,705 total exits, which is a 47.9 percent completion rate.

Resource Programs

Resource programs are provided by DAPO and DRP to give parolees access to services or resources locally. Resource centers offer many services and resources involving counseling, training, education preparation, money management, and employment.

Community-Based Coalition and Day Reporting Center

In fiscal year 2023–24, DRP had two types of resource centers, Community-Based Coalitions (CBCs) and Day Reporting Centers (DRCs). CBCs and DRCs have over 20 locations combined. These are primarily nonresidential centers, but some may have limited transitional housing. The services available to parolees include group counseling, anger management, parenting and family reintegration, cognitive and life skills training, budgeting and money management, employment, substance use disorder education, and academic education preparation. In fiscal year 2023–24, CBCs served 1,033 unique participants, and DRCs served 4,518 unique participants. Each reporting center served roughly 400 fewer unique participants than last fiscal year.

Table 27. Number of Participants in Community-Based Coalitions and Day Reporting Centers (Fiscal Years 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023-24)

Program	FY 2021–22	FY 2022–23	FY 2023–24
Community-Based Coalition	1,361	1,461	1,033
Day Reporting Center	5,021	4,936	4,518

Source: Data provided by Division of Rehabilitative Programs.

Reentry Resource Center

DAPO developed and implemented Reentry Resource Centers (RRCs) located at off-site state-funded DRCs and STOP service locations. The El Monte Parole Complex has community service providers who provide services three days each week at the parole office. DAPO is in the process of activating the CRU, which will be responsible for activating and maintaining RRCs in the most populous areas and in those corresponding parole complexes in Northern and Southern California. The CRU will also maintain RRCs in locations provided by state-funded programs in the communities being served. CRU Parole Agents and Parole Service Associates will provide these services to the supervised population. CRU Parole Agents will also organize and conduct reentry resource fairs at each parole complex throughout the State, which will link this population to reentry services in their local communities.

Parole and Community Team

The Parole and Community Team (PACT) improves parolee access to needed services and to reduce crime in the community through partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, community resource providers, and social service agencies. DAPO is conducting PACT meetings within their parole districts. DAPO is in the process of revising policy to include a family component, so family members will be able to attend a PACT meeting prior to their loved one's release. Family members will be provided the same information as the supervised individual, to allow them to motivate their loved ones to take advantage of reentry services provided in the community. This information also allows family members to assist their loved ones in navigating these programs following their release into the community. Once the CRU is fully activated, the unit will organize and oversee the PACT meetings conducted in each parole district. The CRU will streamline and provide consistency for PACT meetings throughout the State.

Employment

Ventura Training Center

The Life Skills Training program at the CAL FIRE Ventura Training Center, implemented in fiscal year 2018–19, was developed collaboratively by CAL FIRE, the California Conservation Corps, and the department. Parolees in this program receive extended training as they have gone through the fire camp programs while incarcerated. The 18-month program consisted of education for six months with 12 months of on-the-job training at CAL FIRE as a Type I Fire Crew member. Participants can earn certificates prior to graduation, making them eligible to obtain employment beyond the program before their scheduled graduation date. The program has slots for 80 participants. In fiscal year 2023–24, there were 108 enrolled and 33 completions.

Caltrans Parolee Work Crew Program

The department, in partnership with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the Butte County Office of Education, San Bernardino Community College, and the City of Oakland, provides transitional employment to parolees through the Caltrans Parolee Work Crew Program. This program consists of litter abatement services provided to Caltrans by 17 daily crews working for the three major contractors who work in varying locations statewide. In Oakland, the participants work five days a week, four of which are spent on the work crew with the fifth spent focusing on employment and permanent job placement services. Each crew consists of approximately six to eight people. Eligible parolee participants can volunteer to be in the program for up to 90 days. Participants who volunteer at the Butte County Office of Education and the San Bernardino Community College obtain referrals from day reporting centers and are then assessed for job readiness to legally and physically work on crews that require manual labor. The program provides life skills, employment, and prepares participants for future employment.

Housing

According to a study done by the University of San Francisco, which collected data between October 2021 and November 2022, more than 171,000 people experience homelessness daily. The study further showed that 19 percent of those experiencing homelessness entered homelessness from an institutional setting (county jails and State prisons).[23] As of June 30, 2024, 35.4 percent of people who took the Reentry COMPAS had a moderate to high need when evaluated for

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[23] "California Statewide Study of People Experiencing Homelessness," UCSF, accessed August 2023, https://homelessness.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/2023-06/CASPEH_Executive_Summary_62023.pdf.

residential instability, while 3,608 formerly incarcerated people were experiencing homelessness. Approximately 1,388 of them had been experiencing homelessness for six months or longer. The three counties with the highest numbers of formerly incarcerated individuals experiencing homelessness were Los Angeles with 866 people, Riverside with 347 people, and San Bernadino with 276 people. See Appendix G for a full listing by county. In Table 28 below, the number of formerly incarcerated people experiencing homelessness by their previously identified MHSDS status is shown.

Table 28. Formerly Incarcerated People Experiencing Homelessness by Previously Identified Mental Health Designation (June 2024)

MHSDS Status	Number Experiencing Homelessness June 2023	Number Experiencing Homelessness June 2024
Acute Psychiatric Program	12	8
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	1,146	1,162
Enhanced Outpatient Program	305	300
Department of State Hospitals	2	0
Intermediate Care Facility	28	24
Mental Health Crisis Bed Inpatient	12	8
No Mental Health Need	2,005	1,826
Unknown	286	280

Source: Data provided by CDCR's Office of Research as of June 30, 2024.

Many programs are provided by the department to aid in the success of reintegration as discussed earlier in the report. Unfortunately, many members of the formerly incarcerated population experiencing homelessness did not complete these programs. Out of the 3,608 individuals experiencing homelessness, only 69 (1.9 percent) had completed a CTE program. A larger number, 689 (19.1 percent), completed the Transitions program. The department reports that approximately 15 percent of the formerly incarcerated population experiencing homelessness were employed as of June 30, 2024.

Individuals identified as transient or homeless and eligible for the department's voluntary transitional housing program, Returning Home Well Housing (RHWH), are referred for an opportunity to participate. Individuals who do not qualify for the RHWH program are offered additional housing resources that address their identified criminogenic needs. During each contact with individuals reporting as transient or homeless on their caseloads, DAPO parole agents offer all available housing and reentry resources. In addition, DAPO parole agents work directly with staff at the local shelters to help in securing temporary housing for individuals on their caseloads who do not want to participate in the RHWH

program, State-funded housing and treatment programs, or community-based reentry programs. DAPO parole agents work closely with the community to ensure individuals on their caseloads are referred to reentry programs which will best assist them with a successful transition back into the community.

Returning Home Well Housing Initiative

The department was provided with funding to implement the RHWH initiative. This initiative provides temporary housing for individuals leaving incarceration who have an identified housing need. DRP utilizes a network of Reentry Recovery Housing providers, via the STOP network, throughout the State to provide access to temporary housing for these individuals while on parole. The STOP contracts were amended to include RHWH services during fiscal year 2022–23. The RHWH program is funded to serve up to 442 participants concurrently.

In fiscal year 2023–24, the RHWH program served 1,518 individuals.

The follow-up component of the California Logic Model involves tracking certain postrelease indicators for incarcerated people who are released every year. The current measure of successful rehabilitation from criminal behavior is the rate of recidivism.

Regarding recidivism, the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) was required to define recidivism as part of the 2013 amendment to California Penal Code section 6027. The definition of recidivism as approved by BSCC is the "conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within three years of release from custody or committed within three years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction."[24] Alternatively, depending on the type of analysis and available data, recidivism rates can also be expressed as the number of new arrests, return to custody, or other parameters over the course of longer or shorter time periods. For the purposes of this report, the standard BSCC definition is referenced.

Below is a review of the recent report on recidivism and rehabilitation programs associated with the department for offenders released in fiscal year 2018–19. Recidivism rates associated with CALPIA participation are also reviewed, as are performance indicators for the ISUDT program as reported by CCHCS. Effective management of substance use disorder was measured in terms of overdose-related hospital visits and reduced deaths from overdose.

Recidivism for Offenders

In 2024, the department released its recidivism report on incarcerated people who were released in fiscal year 2018–19.[25] Recidivism outcomes were evaluated according to various parameters that included gender, age, race, mental health, CSRA scores, type and county of release, type of offense, and participation in SUDT programs.

Offenders Released in 2018–19

The three-year reconviction rate of 36,086 released individuals was reported as 41.9 percent, a 2.7-percentage point decrease compared with the cohort released in fiscal year 2017–18. This is the lowest rate since reporting began. The

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[24] "BSCC Definitions – AB 1050," BSCC California, accessed July 12, 2022, https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/AB-1050-Key-Term-Definitions.pdf and https://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_recidivism/.

[25] "Recidivism Report for Individuals Released from CDCR in Fiscal Year 2018–19," California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, accessed 2024.

department attributes most of the decrease to the COVID-19 pandemic, which was active for two of the three years in the follow-up period.

The three-year arrest rate was 66.7 percent, which reflected another decrease (1.7 percentage points) compared with the cohort released in fiscal year 2017–18. The return-to-prison rate for this cohort is at its lowest at 16.8 percent. Notably, the three-year conviction rate for individuals who earned credits toward their release was 6.4 percentage points lower (39.2 percent) compared with those who had no earned credit (45.6 percent). Furthermore, the group of individuals who earned RACs had the lowest three-year conviction rate at 21.1 percent compared with EMCs (26.1 percent) and MCCs (39.8 percent).

Less than 25 percent of the 36,086 people released had a mental health designation at the time of release. Rates were higher for individuals who were part of the MHSDS prior to release, which is typical (ranging from 44.9 to 52.3 percent) compared with individuals who were not in the MHSDS (40.6 percent). This reinforces the importance of increased postrelease assistance, due to the array of needs this population has, including access to mental health care, employment, and housing services.

Recidivism in CALPIA From August 2014 to July 2018

In November 2021, the Center for Evidence-Based Corrections at the University of California, Irvine, published its recidivism study of CALPIA.[26] The study examined CALPIA participants compared with people waiting for a CALPIA assignment, CALPIA CTE participants compared with non-CTE CALPIA program participants, and female CALPIA participants compared with females waiting for a CALPIA assignment. The study examined 2,453 people who actively participated in CALPIA programs, comparing their progress with that of 6,150 people who were on the waitlist. To prevent group differences from skewing recidivism results, propensity score matching was used to equalize the different background factors between groups. Rates were calculated for groups both before (unweighted) and after (weighted) propensity score matching. The differences between the unweighted and weighted data demonstrated the impact that varying background characteristics have on study results and allowed the authors to portray with greater accuracy the relationship between active participation in CALPIA and recidivism rates.

Results showed significant differences in three-year reconviction rates between the following two comparison groups. Specifically, the CALPIA participant group had a weighted recidivism rate of 20.8 percent, compared with a rate of 25.8

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[26] James Hess and Susan Turner, "The Effect of Prison Industry on Recidivism: An Evaluation of California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA)," November 2021, CALPIA, accessed September 2023, https://www.calpia.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/calpia/news/Reports_and_Publications/The%20Effect%20of%20Prison%20Industry%20on%20Recidivism-V2-PIA.pdf.

percent for the waitlist group. Reduced recidivism rates were also observed when CALPIA CTE participants were compared with other CALPIA program participants, with weighted rates of 13.9 percent and 23.1 percent, respectively.

In addition, only 15.4 percent of all CALPIA participants had been returned to custody after three years. The results of the study showed that CALPIA had lower rates of rearrests, reconvictions, and reincarcerations compared with those who were qualified but did not participate in CALPIA.

The CALPIA eligibility process is specified in Title 15, the *California Code of Regulations*, section 8004. The process itself excluded certain characteristics that distinguished these groups from the rest of the incarcerated population. As a result, participation in CALPIA programs correlated with significantly lower three-year conviction rates. Going forward, the authors anticipate conducting studies to examine the integrity of the CALPIA process and outcomes, conducting studies that compare CALPIA with other in-prison programs, and assessing benefits that accrue from participation in such programs such as skill building and postrelease employment.

CALPIA has conducted additional recidivism studies that examined individuals who completed a minimum of 180 days in a CALPIA program and compared those in different CALPIA programs. The details of that study can be found on the CALPIA website.[27]

Impact of the Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program

According to a report on the impact of the ISUDT program released by the department and CCHCS in April 2022,[28] an overall decrease in overdose deaths by 58 percent was observed in the first year of the program, from 2019 to 2020. In addition, the overdose hospitalization rate among MAT recipients was 42 percent lower compared with participants on the MAT waitlist. Overdose hospitalizations among ISUDT participants decreased by 18 percent from late 2019 to the middle of 2021 (from 92 to 75 per 100,000 residents), and the number of bacterial and viral infections associated with substance use also decreased.

CCHCS reported it was the largest provider of MAT in any correctional system in the United States and attributes much of the ISUDT program's success to MAT. The reduction in overdose mortality from 52 deaths to 20 deaths per 100,000 residents (a 62 percent decrease) between the program's inception in 2019 and April 2021 is noteworthy. This change also shifted drug overdose from being the

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[27] The Effect of Correctional Career Training on Recidivism.

[28] "Transforming Substance Use Disorder Treatment in California's Prison System: Impacts of the Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program, April 2022," California Correctional Health Care Services, accessed July 18, 2022, https://cchcs.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/60/ISUDT/Impacts-ISUDT-Program2019-22.pdf.

third leading cause of death in California institutions to being the eighth leading cause of death. The department reported a correlation with participation in MAT, which was accepted by nine out of 10 patients who were offered treatment.

For this past fiscal year, CCHCS reported 1,944 hospital or emergency department claims related to overdose events from July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024. Overdose hospitalizations can also be viewed on the CCHCS ISUDT dashboard[29] that was launched in 2021.

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[29] "ISUDT Outcomes and Other Trends," California Correctional Health Care Services, accessed July 26, 2022, https://cchcs.ca.gov/isudt/dashboard/.

2023 FINDINGS

The first finding we report in this publication concerns the department efforts with processing California identification cards (Cal-ID) to issue to incarcerated people when they are released from prison. In 2022, an interagency portal was created to aid in electronic submissions for the Cal-ID Project. The portal and the electronic submissions were intended to reduce the number of processing errors as well as to shorten processing time. The portal was implemented in September 2023.

The department reported applications are now being processed on a flow basis, which has only slightly shortened processing time. Unfortunately, the number of applications that were not approved rose by almost 25 percentage points. The department stated the lack of approvals could be due to denials, or the applications may not be viable or be in a failed status. Applications may not be approved for various reasons, for example, a name discrepancy, no prior record, or issues with the person's Social Security number.

Although the department stated it maintains constant communication with the DMV, the number of nonapproved applications that were filed using this new process has been significantly high, considering that using the portal was supposed to result in fewer errors and swifter processing times.

Notwithstanding that the amount of approved identification cards decreased, the department did successfully issue 90 percent of approved cards to offenders upon their release from custody. This is a significant improvement from the figure of 66 percent in fiscal year 2021–22, being nearly 25 percentage points.

The second finding we report in this year's publication concerns the transitions program. This program is known for its many positive benefits that can help prepare incarcerated individuals for release, including teaching them critical skills of job readiness and financial literacy. Yet, for the last three fiscal years, more incarcerated people have exited the program than have completed it. This is an unfortunate development. As of this date of this report, the department housed approximately 19,000 incarcerated individuals who had an identified need for a transitions course. While the program itself offers numerous benefits, it does not seem to be reaching enough incarcerated people to make a significant impact on the rehabilitation and recidivism of offenders.

The third finding we report concerns CTE program completions, which have fluctuated over the last three fiscal years, except for CTE Industry Certifications. From fiscal year 2021–22 through fiscal year 2023–24, CTE Industry Certifications have decreased by 38 percent. This is a significant fall during this three-year monitoring period.

Finally, we report that the college completion rate rose notably. The number of BA degrees granted more than tripled, rising from 17 in fiscal year 2022–23 to 66 in fiscal year 2023–24. In addition, incarcerated people earned nine MA degrees this fiscal year, which is over four times the amount of last year's two. AA

degrees and college course completions remained nearly the same, both of which are also notable accomplishments.

BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

The department has been working on the Cal-ID project for approximately nine years as of the date of this report's publication. It is unfortunate that, over time, the process used to complete applications seems to have become more complicated rather than less, resulting in significantly fewer accepted or approved applications fully processed as of fiscal year 2023–24 than in the two previous fiscal years. We recommend that the department, in collaboration with the Department of Motor Vehicles, step up its efforts to ensure applications can be processed correctly and strive to develop more effective plans to support an increase in the number of approved applications.

Over the last three fiscal years, the transitions program has experienced more incarcerated people exiting the program than completing it. This is an unfortunate development because incredibly high numbers of incarcerated people need and would derive benefit from this program. In the 2023 board report, a recommendation was made in regard to the transitions program, which stated in part, "… The department should evaluate the program to ascertain whether adjustments can be made that would allow for more completions. … The department should make greater efforts to ensure as many completions as possible."

Since the 2023 board recommendation regarding the transitions program, the number of incarcerated people who exited the program without completing it has stayed nearly the same. Furthermore, the department made scant improvement in ensuring incarcerated people did complete the program: only around 200 more individuals completed the program in fiscal year 2023–24 than did in fiscal year 2022–23. The department responded to the recommendation in the 2023 Corrective Action Plan, stating, "The department will analyze Transitions data to determine if adjustments to priority placements can be made to ensure as many Transitions completions as possible." The department provided a memorandum that was sent to the institutions; the memorandum directed prison staff to reduce the number of transfers and disruptions to individuals who were participating in the program. See appendix H for the Corrective Action Plan and memorandum. The department should make greater efforts in analyzing data to show the efficacy of the transitions program and develop a plan to ensure students will receive full access to the program from entrance through to completion.

The board expresses its profound concern regarding the impact of housing and prison closures that impacts the life-saving rehabilitation needs of the incarcerated population. Therefore, we recommend the legislature consider the following two documents: the Capacity Assessment Report, and the 2018-19 Recidivism Report prepared by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Rehabilitative Case Plan

Appendix B. ISUDT Programming Matrix

Appendix C. Academic and CTE Teacher Distribution and Budgeted Capacity

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

Appendix E. List of Institutional Abbreviations

Appendix F. CALPIA Program Locations

Appendix G. Number of Formerly Incarcerated People Experiencing Homelessness by County

Appendix H. Corrective Action Plan to 2023 Report

APPENDIX A. REHABILITATIVE CASE PLAN

SoMS
Strategic Offender Management System
Innovation - Automation - Integration

Rehabilitative Case Plan

Logout

Name:	**CDC#:**	**PID #:**	**CPED:**

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

Date: 8/26/2020

Risk (CSRA Score): 2 (M)

TABE Reading Score: 02.0	**TABE Math:** Score Not Available
Verified GED: N	**Verified HS Diploma:** N

Needs (from COMPAS)

Assessment Date: 01/04/2019	**Version:** Core Women's v.7 Needs Assessment
Substance Abuse: 100 - High	**Educational Problems:** 0 - Low
Criminal Personality: 100 - High	**Employment Problems:** 100 - High
Anger: 100 - High	**Support from Family of Origin:** 100 - High

Recommended Rehabilitative Programs Timeline

Color Legend

Current	Future Recommended Program	Current Recommended Program	After CPED

Program Name	Program Start Date	Program End Date	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	**2026**	2027
Adult Basic Education II	08/26/2020	02/17/2022								
Adult Basic Education III	02/18/2022	02/13/2023								
General Education Dev	02/14/2023	08/13/2023								
College (Correspondence)	08/14/2023	08/18/2026								
Transitions	08/18/2024	09/22/2024								
Criminal Thinking (Reentry)	08/18/2025	11/16/2025								

Current and Completed Rehabilitative Programs Timeline

Color Legend

Current	Current or Completed Program	Before Start of Term

Program Name	Program Start Date	Program End Date	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Adult Basic Education I	08/10/2019	08/23/2019								

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

2023-24 DIVISION OF REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS IN-PRISON PROGRAM MATRIX (Budgeted)					
REHABILITATIVE SERVICES					
			Cognitive Behavioral Intervention		
INSTITUTION	Counselors*	Daily Capacity	CBI (SUD)	CBI (Non-SUD)	Annual Capacity
ASP	30	1080	648	432	2840
CAC	0	0	0	0	0
CAL	19	684	410	274	1799
CCC	0	0	0	0	0
CCI	34	1224	734	490	3219
CCWF	16	576	346	230	1515
CEN	21	756	454	302	1988
CHCF	15	540	324	216	1420
CIM	36	1296	778	518	3408
CIW	17	612	367	245	1610
CMC	24	864	518	346	2272
CMF	17	612	367	245	1610
COR	20	720	432	288	1894
CRC	37	1332	799	533	3503
CTF	36	1296	778	518	3408
CVSP	19	684	410	274	1799
FSP	27	972	583	389	2556
HDSP	18	648	389	259	1704
ISP	19	684	410	274	1799
KVSP	20	720	432	288	1894
LAC	23	828	497	331	2178
MCSP	24	864	518	346	2272
NKSP	11	396	238	158	1041
PBSP	16	576	346	230	1515
PVSP	24	864	518	346	2272
RJD	21	756	454	302	1988
SAC	12	432	259	173	1136
SATF	34	1224	734	490	3219
SCC	18	648	389	259	1704
SOL	28	1008	605	403	2651
SQ	20	720	432	288	1894
SVSP	18	648	389	259	1704
VSP	19	684	410	274	1799
WSP	11	396	238	158	1041
TOTALS	704	25344	15206	10138	66655

*Addition of 60 counselors due to Short-term and Aftercare programming. CCC closure effective June 2023, CAC closure effective March 2024.

Note: *Annual capacity represents the daily capacity multiplied by the average number of times the program can be completed in one year.*

APPENDIX C. ACADEMIC AND CTE TEACHER DISTRIBUTION AND BUDGETED CAPACITY

INSTITUTION	ACADEMIC EDUCATION																			CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION				
	Traditional Education		Alternative Education		Post-Secondary & Cont.		TRANSITIONS		PEER LITERACY		Total, No Tester	TESTING	PHYSICAL ED	RESOURCE SPECIALIST PROGRAM (RSP)	IET	ESSA / WIOA	Total All	Vacant Academic Teachers [1]	Total Daily Budgeted Capacity [2]	Authorized CTE Programs	Vacant CTE Teachers [1]	Budgeted CTE Capacity	Active CTE Capacity [4]	Comp Rel [3]
	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Peer Mentors		Authorized Staff	Authorized Staff	Authorized Staff	Authorized Staff	Authorized Staff								
ASP	21	1134	2	240	4	720	3	162	1	20	31	3	1	0	1	0	36	4	2,276	17	3	540	343	4
CAC [6]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAL	15	810	0	0	2	360	1	54	1	20	19	2	1	0	0	0	22	7	1,244	9	1	324	243	3
CCC [5]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCI	13	702	1	120	3	540	2	108	1	20	20	3	2	0	0	0	25	6	1,490	14	3	459	87	3
CCWF	10	540	1	120	5	900	3	162	1	20	20	3	1	1	0	1	26	1	1,742	9	2	324	189	3
CEN	16	864	1	120	2	360	1	54	1	20	21	2	1	0	0	0	24	0	1,418	12	1	405	351	3
CHCF	5	270	1	120	1	180	1	54	1	20	9	1	1	1	0	0	12	0	644	2	0	108	0	2
CIM	17	918	1	120	2	360	2	108	1	20	23	2	1	2	0	0	28	9	1,526	11	5	351	113	2
CIW	9	486	1	120	2	360	1	54	1	20	14	1	2	0	0	0	17	5	1,040	6	3	216	49	2
CMC	12	648	2	240	4	720	2	108	1	20	21	2	2	2	0	0	27	0	1,736	10	1	378	208	4
CMF	8	432	0	0	2	360	1	54	1	20	12	1	1	2	0	0	16	2	866	3	1	135	47	2
COR	14	756	1	120	5	900	2	108	1	20	23	2	1	0	0	1	27	4	1,904	9	0	324	283	3
CRC	11	594	0	0	5	900	3	162	1	20	20	2	1	0	0	1	24	2	1,676	9	2	297	106	2
CTF	27	1458	0	0	2	360	3	162	1	20	33	3	3	0	0	0	39	5	2,000	16	4	513	321	3
CVSP [7]	10	540	0	0	4	720	2	108	1	20	17	3	1	0	0	0	21	10	1,388	14	4	459	77	3
FSP	14	756	1	120	3	540	2	108	1	20	21	2	1	0	0	0	24	3	1,544	14	5	459	267	3
HDSP	14	756	1	120	4	720	2	108	1	20	22	2	2	0	0	0	26	4	1,724	11	2	405	144	4
ISP	15	810	1	120	5	900	2	108	1	20	24	2	1	0	0	0	28	5	1,958	15	5	459	298	2
KVSP	17	918	0	0	4	720	2	108	1	20	24	2	1	0	0	0	27	3	1,766	12	4	432	142	4
LAC	13	702	1	120	2	360	1	54	1	20	18	2	1	0	0	1	22	0	1,256	7	3	270	106	3
MCSP	19	1026	0	0	6	1080	2	108	1	20	28	3	2	1	0	0	34	0	2,234	10	1	351	180	3
NKSP	2	108	3	360	1	180	1	54	1	20	8	4	1	0	0	0	13	0	722	2	1	54	53	0
PBSP	9	486	1	120	4	720	1	54	1	20	16	2	1	0	0	0	19	0	1,400	7	2	270	80	3
PVSP	16	864	1	120	2	360	2	108	1	20	22	2	1	0	0	1	26	1	1,472	11	2	378	252	3
RJD	20	1080	1	120	3	540	1	54	1	20	26	2	2	1	0	0	31	1	1,814	8	4	270	135	2
SAC	10	540	1	120	2	360	1	54	1	20	15	2	1	1	0	0	19	2	1,094	6	2	243	117	3
SATF	25	1350	1	120	6	1080	3	162	2	40	37	3	2	3	0	0	45	10	2,752	16	9	513	253	3
SCC	9	486	2	240	3	540	1	54	1	20	16	2	4	0	0	0	22	5	1,340	7	2	243	85	2
SOL	14	756	0	0	4	720	2	108	1	20	21	2	2	0	0	1	26	1	1,604	10	3	297	144	1
SQ	8	432	1	120	3	540	2	108	1	20	15	3	1	0	0	0	19	3	1,220	5	1	189	108	2
SVSP	14	756	1	120	2	360	1	54	1	20	19	2	1	1	0	0	23	3	1,310	9	6	297	15	2
VSP	13	702	0	0	5	900	2	108	1	20	21	2	1	0	0	0	24	0	1,730	15	2	486	318	3
WSP	2	108	2	240	1	180	1	54	1	20	7	3	1	0	0	0	11	1	602	2	0	81	0	1
HQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	422	22,788	29	3,480	103	18,540	56	3,024	33	660	643	72	45	15	1	9	785	97	48,492	308	84	10,530	5,114	

1/ As of June 30, 2024
2/ Total TE, AE, EOP, Post Secondary & Cont., Transitions & Peer Literacy
3/ Computer Related Technology (CRT)
4/ As of June 29, 2024 Rehabilitative Program Report
5/ CCC Closure effective June 2023
6/ CAC Closure effective March 2024
7/ CVSP Closure in progress November 2024

GRAND TOTAL PY's	1,093
GRAND TOTAL BUDGETED CAPACITY	59,022

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

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
Avenal State Prison (73)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	African Drumming Class	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Celebrate Recovery
	Crafts for Community Crocheting	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	COSA Full Circle	Gavel Club	Getting Out By Going In
	Inside Out Writers	Insight Garden Program	Intellimen	Malachai Dads	Narcotics Anonymous
	Phoenix Alliance	Prison Fellowship Academy	Self-Control	Timeless	Veterans Support Group
	White Bison	Youth Adult Awareness			
California Correctional Institution (53)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Art Program
	Camp Grace	Celebrate Recovery	Creating A Healing Society	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Defy Ventures
	Exploring Trauma Plus	Give a Beat	Hope & Redemption Team Program	Lifers Group	Lives Worthy of Praise
	Music Group	Narcotics Anonymous	Stress Management	The Write of Your Life	Traditional Art as Healing Trauma
	Veterans Support Group				
California Health Care Facility (208)	Afro-Cuban Percussion & Drum	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Arts in Corrections	Aztec Dancing
	Best Jobs for Ex-Offenders	Cage Your Rage	Center for Council	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Dog Handler Program
	Expressive	From the Inside Out	Fuller – Care Impact	Getting Out by Going In	Hands Down
	Heartfulness Meditation	Houses of Healing	How to Be a Responsible Father	Insight Garden Program	Life Beyond Loss
	Lifer Support Group	Life With Optimism Program	Music Group	Narcotics Anonymous	Navigating Trauma
	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Peacemakers Alliance	Prison of Peace	Red Ladder Theater	Veterans Group
	Victim Awareness				
California Institution for Men (62)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	American Sign Language	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous
	California State University, San Bernardino Based Art Program	Culture Awareness General Education	Getting Out By Going In	Grief and Loss	Inside Out Writers
	Lifers Group	Lift Class	Malachi Dad	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups
	Pawz Behind Wallz	Prison Arts Collective	Tia Churcha	Toastmasters	Veterans in Prison
	Whole Integration of Self Education Program				

Appendix D—RAC Eligible Inmate Activity Groups

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
California Institution for Women (103)	12 Step Alcoholics Anonymous	Actors' Gang	Al-Anon	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Beyond Trauma
	Beyond Violence	Black Cultural Education Awareness	Bridges to Life	Celebrate Recovery	Co-Dependency Anonymous
	Corrections to Community Transitional Reentry Program	Cultural Awareness Gender Education	Convicted Women Against Abuse	Defy Ventures	Expressive Groups
	Freedom to Choose	Garden Project	Girls Advocating New Greatness	Golden Program	Happy Hats
	Healing Dialogue	Healing Trauma	InsideOut Writers	LGBTQ Group	Life Scripting
	Long Termers	Mexican American Research Association	Mindful Meditation	Mothers Educating Mothers	Muckenthaler Prison Arts Program
	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Paths to Recovery	Poetic Justice	Prison Arts Collective
	Prison Fellowship	ReEvolution	Roots and Wings Project	Sharing our Stitches	Success Stories
	The Write of Your Life	Toastmasters	Transitional Planning	UCLA Writing Workshop	Veterans
	White Bison Recovery	Women of Wisdom			
California Medical Facility (176)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Avatar Board Parole Hearing	Boys II Men	Celebrate Recovery	Controlling Anger
	Creative Writing	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Crocheting for Charity	Development of Healthy Relationships	Domestic Violence Prevention
	Emotional Intelligence	Financial Literacy	Firehouse	House of Healing	Insight Garden Project
	Katargeo	Lifer and Long Termer	Men's Support Group	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups
	Power Source	Prison Fellowship Academy	Reboot	ReEntry Prep in Programs	Restorative Justice
	Rehabilitative Implement Success Excel	Self-Awareness & Recovery	Substance Abuse Recovery	Unity	Veterans Helping Veterans
	Victim Offender Insight Group	Visual Art Drawing	Youth Diversion Programs		
California Men's Colony (201)	Abstract Art	Alcoholics Anonymous	Avatar Board Preparation	Beginning Guitar	Celebrate Recovery
	Center for Council	Creating Awareness Together	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Critical Insight	Crochet
	Financial Peace University	Freedom to Choose	Getting Out by Going In	Grief Recovery	Healing Dialogue and Action
	Intermediate Guitar	Lifers Awareness Program	Malachi Dads	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups
	Page to Stage	Poetry	Prison of Peace	Survivors-Breaking the Silence	Timelist
	Veterans	Yoga	Yokefellow	Youth Offender Program Mentorship	
California Rehabilitation Center (65)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Celebrate Recovery
	Chronic Pain Management	Cornerstone	Creative Writing	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Defy Ventures
	Diabetes Education	Handicraft	Hip Hop Dance	Homeward Bound	Hurt People Highway
	Intro To Modern Dance	Learn to Run, Run to Learn	Management of Chronic Illness	Men's Health Issues	Mindfulness Inside
	Narcotics Anonymous	Pathways to Kinship	Prison Arts Collective	Prison Fellowship Academy	Prison of Peace
	Prison Yoga Project	Restorative Mentor Training	Rooted in Resilience	Storytelling	Thresholds for Change
	Toastmasters	Veterans			
California State Prison Corcoran (90)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Avatar Board Parole Hearing	Center for Council
	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Domestic Violence	Gangs Awareness	Getting Out By Going In	Graphic Design
	Guitar	Life and Beyond	Lifer Group	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups
	Oil Paining	Veterans Group	Victim Awareness Impact Program	Youth Offenders Mentoring Program	
California State Prison Los Angeles County (136)	10 P Program	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Adult Children of Alcoholics	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anti-Recidivism Coalition
	Convicts Reaching Out to People	Center for Council	Changes	Compassion Prison Project	Creating a Healing Society
	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Critical Insight	Diabetic Education Class	Gang Reduction Intervention Program	Healing Dialogue and Action
	Insight Gardening Program	Jail Guitar Doors	Music Production & DJ Program	Narcotics Anonymous	New Choices Different Direction
	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Prison Yoga and Mediation			

APPENDIX D—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
California State Prison Sacramento (84)	10 P Lifer Group	Accepting Responsibility	Actor's Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anti-Recidivism Coalition
	Bridges to Life	Buddhist Pathways	Causative Actions	Celebrate Recovery Inside	Center for Council
	Criminals & Gang Anonymous	Emotional Intelligence	Faith Groups not Worship Services	Financial Peace	Getting Out By Going In
	Kairos Prayer and Share	Life Support Alliance	Lion Heart	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups
	Prison Fellowship Academy	Power Source	Prison Yoga Project	Recovery Support Groups	Red Ladder
	Substance Abuse Support Group	Toastmasters	Trauma Talks	Veteran Support Group	Youth Offender Program
California State Prison Solano (86)	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Celebrate Recovery Group	Centering Prayer, Meditation
	Constructive Criticism	Creative Writing	Denial Management	Development of Healthy Relationships	Fight the Good Fight
	Insight Garden Program	Interpersonal Relations	Men of Purpose	Mindful Prisons	Narcotics Anonymous
	Nonviolent Communication	Prison Fellowship Academy	Shakespeare	Toastmasters	Transformational Meditation
	Unchained – Christian Theology	Uncuffed Broadcast DJ	Veterans in Prison	Vets Healing Vets	W. James. Painting/Murals
	Yoga and Mindfulness Immersion				
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (169)	African Drumming	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Celebrate Recovery
	Changing Within	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Freedom to Choose	Lifer Support Group	Narcotics Anonymous
	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Prison Fellowship Academy	Prison of Peace	ReEvolution Junior mentor	Transgender and Alternative Lifestyle Support
	Transcending Our Personal Struggles	Veterans Support Group			
Calipatria State Prison (101)	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	Prison Education Project	Social Insight Lifer	Straight Life Program	Success Stories
	USC School Law Semester Program	Words Uncaged			
Centinela State Prison (97)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Beyond Bars	Cage Your Rage	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous
	Healing Rhythms	Jail Guitar Doors	Life Without a Crutch	Lifers Program	Narcotics Anonymous
	Playwrights	Prison Arts Collective	Project Paint	Reflecting Shakespeare	Restorative Justice Meditation
	Success Stories	The Actor's Gang	Veterans Empowered to Serve		
Central California Women's Facility (102)	A Place Called Self	A Women's Way	Alcoholics Anonymous	Beyond Violence	Beyond Incarceration Panel
	Choice for Freedom	Choir	Comfort Care	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	California State University Project Rebound Outreach
	Defy Ventures	Empathize	Felons Against Drunk Driving	Girls Advocating New Greatness	Healing and Trauma
	Healing Dialogue and Action	Healing Trauma	Insight Garden Program	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups
	Pathway to Kinship	Patterns for Change	Prison Art Collective	Prison of Peace	Red Ladder Theatre
	Stress Management	The Actors' Gang	The Beat Within	Veterans Support Group	Voices of Unity Community Choir
	Yard time Literary				
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison (13)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Getting Out By Going In	Introduction to Conquering Substance Abuse	Lifer Program
	Narcotics Anonymous	Toastmasters			

APPENDIX D—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups			
Correctional Training Facility (110)	Awareness into Domestic Abuse	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anti-Social Awareness Program	Anti-Recidivism Coalition
	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
	Emotional Intelligence	Fathers Behind Bars	Gavel Club	Getting Out By Going In	Glossophobics Anonymous Gavel
	Inmate Peer Education Program	Latter Day Saints	Life Cycle	Narcotics Anonymous	Operation New Hope
	Phoenix Alliance	Realize	Road to Freedom	Self-Edification Learning Fellowship	Soledad Arts
	Still Waters Grief Recovery	Success Stories	The Work for Inmates	Toastmasters	United Veterans Group
	Veterans Transition Center	Veterans Healing Veterans	White Bison		
Folsom State Prison (71)	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Celebrate Recovery
	Criminals & Gang Anonymous	Domestic Violence	Freedom to Choose	Gavel Club	Incarcerated Veterans Support Group
	Marin Shakespeare	Millati	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	PACE
	Peacemakers Alliance	Positive Parenting	Prison Arts Collective	Red Ladder Theatre	Sexual Health Awareness Rehabilitation Program
	Taybah Class	Youth Diversion Program			
High Desert State Prison (61)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Arts in Corrections	Beginning Drawing
	Beginning Writing	Books Without Bounds	Choir	CREATE	Creating a Healing Society
	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Fatherless Fathers	Getting Out by Going In	Houses of Healing	Initiate Justice
	Keys to Success	Kid & the CEO	Life Choices	Lifers Group	Malachai Dads
	Marin Shakespeare	Narcotics Anonymous	Powerup	Prep Turning Point	Prison of Peace
	Public Speaking	Song Writing	The Game Plan	Truly Redefine Yourself	Veteran Groups
	Victims Impact				
Ironwood State Prison (125)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Addiction Counseling Program	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence Project	Anti-Recidivism Coalition
	Big House Book Club	Center for Council	Correctional Crocheting Club	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Engaged Buddhist Alliance
	Hip Hop	I-For Sight	Inmate Peer Education	Inside Out Writers	Kairos
	Lifers Group	Life's Too Short	Music Arts Program	Narcotics Anonymous	Partnership For Reentry
	Pathways to Kinship	Prison Arts Collective	Re-Evolution	Success Stories	Veterans Group
	Wonder Woman Writers	Youth Offender Program			
Kern Valley State Prison (95)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Anxiety	Avatar
	Compassion Project	Creative Writing	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Crisis Management	Defy Ventures
	Diabetes Mellitus	Edge	Guitar Group	Keyboard	Lifers for Change
	Mural Painting	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Parenting	Toastmasters
	Youth Offender Program Mentorship Program				
Mule Creek State Prison (261)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Arts in Corrections	Awareness Into Domestic Abuse	Bike Restoration Program
	Board Prep Avatar	Breaking Barriers	Burnout Prevention	Celebrate Recovery	Center for Council
	CHILD	Christian 12-Step	Christian Anger Management	Community Meeting	Conflict Resolution
	Creative Arts Program	Creative Writing	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Denial Management	Discovering Fatherhood Parenting
	Expressive Art	Fatherless Fathers	Fight the Good Fight	Freedom Writers	Gavel Club
	Getting Out by Going In	Insight Garden Program	Intensive Journaling Workshop	Islamic 12-Step	Juvenile Diversion Program
	Kid Creating Awareness Together	Lifer Support Group	Marin Shakespeare	Narcotics Anonymous	New Options for Wellness
	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Offender Narrative Project	Power Source	Prison Fellowship Academy	Realize
	Self-Awareness and Recovery	Self-Exploration Through Writing	Step Into Action	Victim Awareness Offender Program	Veteran Support Group
	Yoga	Youth Offenders Program			

APPENDIX D—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
North Kern State Prison (51)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Battling Addiction	Celebrate Recovery
	Center for Council	Creative Alternatives	Dads Against Drugs	Getting Out by Going In	Good Neighbor
	Hip Hop Dance & Yoga	Incarcerated Veterans	Kid Creating Awareness Together	Learn to Play Guitar	Leave the Keys
	Malachi Dads	Meditation Buddhist	Mural and Painting	Narcotics Anonymous	Passages
	Quest for Personal Change	Ukulele			
Pelican Bay State Prison (63)	7 Habits on the Inside	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Arts and Beautification	Arts in Corrections
	Building Faith	Building Resilience	Choices	Creative Conflict Resolution	Cross Stitch
	Faith Support Group	Gardening	Inside Out Writers	Insight Project	LWOPPERS
	Mindful Kindness Program	Money Smart	Musical Learning Institute	Narcotics Anonymous	Positive Parenting
	Power of the People	PowerUp	Prison Paws Program	Skills for Successful Living	
Pleasant Valley State Prison (59)	Alcoholics Anonymous	AMP	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Critical Insight
	Early Risers	Equine Grooming	Getting Out By Going In	Inside Out Writers	Lifer Group
	Music	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Veterans Group	Youth Adult Awareness Program
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility (166)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Celebrate Recovery	Christianity Explored
	Criminals Gangers Anonymous	Defy Ventures	Healing Dialogue & Action	Infectious Disease	Jail Guitar Doors
	Life with Parole Alliance	Lifer and Long Term Programs	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Playwright Project
	Power Up	Pre-TUMI Fight the Good Fight	Prison Arts Collective	Prison Fellowship Academy	Prison Yoga Project
	Project Paint	Reflecting Shakespeare	Restorative Justice	Seeking Recovery	Self-Confrontation
	Shine	Veterans	Yoga		
Salinas Valley State Prison (158)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence	Anger Management	Arts in Corrections	Arts Music Program
	Bridges to Freedom	Center for Council	Creative Writing	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Defy Ventures
	Freedom Within Prison Project	Gavel Club	Grief Support	Kid Creating Awareness Together	Latter Day Saints
	Lifer Support Group	Malachi Dads	Music & Songwriting	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups
	Power Up	Theatre	Trendsetters - Self-Awareness	Veterans Support Group	Victim Awareness
	Victim Impact				

APPENDIX D—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
San Quentin State Prison (131)	Academic Peer Education Program	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Arms Down	Coalition for Justice
	Concrete-Rose Truck Driving	Creating Awareness Together	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Exploring Leadership & Improving Transitional Effectiveness	Enneagram Prison Project
	Heart, Empowerment, Accountability, Restoration, Transformation (HEART)	Hope for Lifers	Insight Garden Program	Inmate Partner Violence	Kid Creating Awareness Together
	LGBTQ + Yoga	Man 2 Man	Marin Shakespeare	Mindful Prison Yoga	Narcotics Anonymous
	No More Tears	Non Violent Communication	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Open Studio/Mural	Origami Workshop
	Pen Pals of San Quentin - Humane Society	Prison Fellow Academy	Prison to Employment Connection	Prison Yoga Project	Project Reach
	Quentin Cooks Program	Teaching Responsibility Utilizing Sociological Training	Veterans Healing Veterans	Veterans Group of San Quentin	William James Programs
	Yoga				
Sierra Conservation Center (141)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence	Anger Management	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Arts in Corrections
	Celebrate Recovery	Christianity Explored	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Domestic Violence	Firehouse
	Freedom and Choice	Getting Out By Going In	Introduction to Hospitality	Islamic Theology	ISUDT Substance Abuse
	Lifers Support Group	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Parenting – Friends Outside	Power UP
	Prison of Peace	Responsible Fatherhood	Veterans Incarcerated	Victims Inpact	
Valley State Prison (153)	Actors Gang	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Beadwork
	Celebrate Recovery	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Defy Ventures	Domestic Violence Prevention	Drumming
	Equestrian Program	Freedom to Choose	Gavel Club	Getting Out by Going In	Grief Recovery
	Healing	Maturity Accountability Growth Inspiration Change	Narcotics Anonymous	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Prison Education Project
	Red Ladder Theatre	Self-Help Awareness Rehabilitation	Self-Image Alignment Group Gathering	Serenity Yoga Society	Sobriety Recovery
	Valley Adult Music Program	Veteran Participant	Victim Impact	Victim Offenders Hope	Youth Offender Program
Wasco State Prison (108)	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence Project	Anger Management	Buddhist Meditation
	Cornerstone Theatre	Creative Writing	Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous	Criminal Rehabilitative Anonymous	DAT Krew Academy
	Getting Out by Going In	Guitar	Inmate Council Program	Inmate for Christian Living	Inside Out Writers
	Life Recovery Bible	Lifer Support Group	Malachi Dads	Mastering Oral Presentation	Narcotics Anonymous
	Nursing Led Therapeutic Groups	Painting Kern	Passages	Prison fellowship Academy	Story Telling
	Success Stories	Victims Impact			

APPENDIX E. LIST OF INSTITUTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Institution
ASP	Avenal State Prison
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 F. CALPIA PROGRAM LOCATIONS

CALPIA Enterprise, Career Technical Education (CTE), and Joint Venture (JV) Locations

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Pelican Bay State Prison (PBSP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry
- Support Services
  CTE Programs
- Computer-Aided Design
- Computer Coding

High Desert State Prison (HDSP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Support Services
  JV Program
- Barnum Farming

Folsom State Prison (FSP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Digital Services
- License Plates
- Metal Products
- Metal Signs
- Modular Building
- Printing
- Support Services
  CTE Programs
- Computer-Aided Design
- Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor
- Pre-Apprentice Iron Worker
- Pre-Apprentice Roofing

CSP Sacramento (SAC)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry

California Medical Facility (CMF)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Support Services

CSP Solano (SOL)
- Bindery
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry
- Metal Products
- Optical
- Support Services
  JV Program
- Customer Model Laundry

Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP)
- Coffee Roasting
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products
- Food & Beverage Packaging
- Laundry
- Mattress
- Meat Cutting
- Support Services

California Health Care Facility (CHCF)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

CSP San Quentin (SQ)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
  CTE Programs
- AVP (Audio Video Production)
- Computer Coding
- Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor

Sierra Conservation Center (SCC)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products

Valley State Prison (VSP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry
- Optical

Central California Women's Facility (CCWF)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Dental Lab
- Optical
- Support Services
  CTE Programs
- Pre-Apprentice Carpentry
  JV Program
- Allwire

Correctional Training Facility (CTF)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products
- Furniture
- Support Services

Salinas Valley State Prison (SVSP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

Pleasant Valley State Prison (PVSP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

CSP Corcoran (COR)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Dairy
- Food & Beverage Packaging
- Laundry
- Support Services

Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Food & Beverage Packaging

Avenal State Prison (ASP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Egg Production
- Furniture
- General Fabrication
- Laundry
- Poultry
- Support Services

North Kern State Prison (NKSP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

Kern Valley State Prison (KVSP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Support Services

Wasco State Prison (WSP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry

California Men's Colony (CMC)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products
- Knitting Mill
- Printing
- Shoes
- Support Services

California Correctional Institution (CCI)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products

CSP Los Angeles County (LAC)
- Cleaning Products
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry
- Support Services
  JV Program
- Goldpoint Homes

California Institution for Men (CIM)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Food & Beverage Packaging
- Laundry
- Support Services
  CTE Programs
- Commercial Diving

California Rehabilitation Center (CRC)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

California Institution for Women (CIW)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products
  CTE Programs
- AVP (Audio Video Production)
- Computer Coding
- Pre-Apprentice Construction Labor

Chuckawalla Valley State Prison (CVSP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Support Services

Ironwood State Prison (ISP)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

Calipatria State Prison (CAL)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance

R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility (RJD)
- Bakery
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Laundry
- Shoes
- Support Services

Centinela State Prison (CEN)
- Construction Services & Facilities Maintenance
- Fabric Products
- Support Services

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APPENDIX G. NUMBER OF FORMERLY INCARCERATED PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS BY COUNTY

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight
Office of Research
July 02, 2024

California Active Population on Parole
As of June 30, 2024
By Housing Status

Parole County	Housed		Unhoused - Sheltered		Unhoused-Unsheltered		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,634	84.6%	144	0.6%	3,608	14.8%	24,386	100.0%
Alameda County	720	89.4%	1	0.1%	84	10.4%	805	100.0%
Alpine County	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Amador County	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%
Butte County	158	76.7%	2	1.0%	46	22.3%	206	100.0%
Calaveras County	11	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	100.0%
Colusa County	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%
Contra Costa County	344	91.2%	2	0.5%	31	8.2%	377	100.0%
Del Norte County	36	85.7%	0	0.0%	6	14.3%	42	100.0%
El Dorado County	40	80.0%	3	6.0%	7	14.0%	50	100.0%
Fresno County	946	86.3%	2	0.2%	148	13.5%	1,096	100.0%
Glenn County	9	90.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	10	100.0%
Humboldt County	96	76.2%	0	0.0%	30	23.8%	126	100.0%
Imperial County	66	77.6%	0	0.0%	19	22.4%	85	100.0%
Inyo County	9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	100.0%
Kern County	766	89.3%	9	1.0%	83	9.7%	858	100.0%
Kings County	323	85.2%	2	0.5%	54	14.2%	379	100.0%
Lake County	30	78.9%	1	2.6%	7	18.4%	38	100.0%
Lassen County	11	91.7%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	12	100.0%
Los Angeles County	5,358	85.7%	26	0.4%	866	13.9%	6,250	100.0%
Madera County	68	82.9%	0	0.0%	14	17.1%	82	100.0%
Marin County	18	94.7%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	19	100.0%
Mariposa County	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
Mendocino County	74	83.1%	0	0.0%	15	16.9%	89	100.0%
Merced County	160	82.5%	1	0.5%	33	17.0%	194	100.0%
Modoc County	8	88.9%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	9	100.0%
Mono County	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Monterey County	313	85.5%	3	0.8%	50	13.7%	366	100.0%
Napa County	20	74.1%	2	7.4%	5	18.5%	27	100.0%
Nevada County	10	90.9%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Orange County	889	77.4%	11	1.0%	249	21.7%	1,149	100.0%
Placer County	172	78.9%	2	0.9%	44	20.2%	218	100.0%
Plumas County	9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	100.0%
Riverside County	1,847	83.9%	7	0.3%	347	15.8%	2,201	100.0%
Sacramento County	1,090	85.8%	8	0.6%	172	13.5%	1,270	100.0%
San Benito County	10	83.3%	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	12	100.0%
San Bernardino County	1,611	85.2%	4	0.2%	276	14.6%	1,891	100.0%
San Diego County	1,368	84.3%	16	1.0%	239	14.7%	1,623	100.0%
San Francisco County	367	93.9%	5	1.3%	19	4.9%	391	100.0%

Data derived from SOMS as of June 30, 2024.

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Appendix G. Number of Formerly Incarcerated People Experiencing Homelessness by County (Continued)

California Active Population on Parole
As of June 30, 2024
By Housing Status

Parole County	Housed		Unhoused - Sheltered		Unhoused-Unsheltered		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	20,634	84.6%	144	0.6%	3,608	14.8%	24,386	100.0%
San Joaquin County	587	82.0%	5	0.7%	124	17.3%	716	100.0%
San Luis Obispo County	125	83.9%	2	1.3%	22	14.8%	149	100.0%
San Mateo County	123	76.9%	5	3.1%	32	20.0%	160	100.0%
Santa Barbara County	183	87.1%	1	0.5%	26	12.4%	210	100.0%
Santa Clara County	628	85.4%	7	1.0%	100	13.6%	735	100.0%
Santa Cruz County	48	87.3%	0	0.0%	7	12.7%	55	100.0%
Shasta County	228	82.3%	0	0.0%	49	17.7%	277	100.0%
Siskiyou County	21	84.0%	0	0.0%	4	16.0%	25	100.0%
Solano County	300	87.2%	1	0.3%	43	12.5%	344	100.0%
Sonoma County	148	84.1%	6	3.4%	22	12.5%	176	100.0%
Stanislaus County	365	73.3%	6	1.2%	127	25.5%	498	100.0%
Sutter County	73	72.3%	0	0.0%	28	27.7%	101	100.0%
Tehama County	101	78.3%	0	0.0%	28	21.7%	129	100.0%
Trinity County	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%
Tulare County	202	88.2%	0	0.0%	27	11.8%	229	100.0%
Tuolumne County	20	87.0%	0	0.0%	3	13.0%	23	100.0%
Ventura County	363	82.7%	0	0.0%	76	17.3%	439	100.0%
Yolo County	73	83.9%	1	1.1%	13	14.9%	87	100.0%
Yuba County	74	72.5%	3	2.9%	25	24.5%	102	100.0%

APPENDIX H. CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN TO 2023 REPORT

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
6-MONTH CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN UPDATE
Office of the Inspector General
2023 California Rehabilitation Oversight Board
Report Released September 15, 2023

Item	Recommendation / Description	Action Required by Whom	Proposed Action Plan	Date to be Completed	Implementation Status	Comments / Proof of Practice
1	The Department should make greater efforts to track the progress of an incarcerated person's rehabilitation. While the Department tracks program completions, overall progress has yet to be recorded in any measurable way. Recommended in last year's report, the use of dynamic risk assessments to measure the predictive risk of recidivism before and after rehabilitative programming could show whether these programs are reducing a person's likelihood to reoffend and indicate a person's progress in key criminogenic areas.	DRP, OOR		N/A	Not Implemented	While not implementing this specific recommendation, CDCR is actively engaged in additional efforts to track the progress of an incarcerated person's rehabilitation. Specifically, CDCR is currently in contract development to build tools and evaluate the successful outcomes of rehabilitative programs post-release and is planning to provide recidivism rates by participation in and completion of rehabilitative programs.
2	The transitions program shows 2,223 people were assigned to it, but did not complete it, which is only slightly less than fiscal year 2021–22 (2,853). The Department should evaluate the program to ascertain whether adjustments can be made that would allow for more completions. Many of the skills taught in the curriculum are valuable life skills in key areas like employment and financial management. The Department	DRP, DAI	The Department will analyze Transitions data to determine if adjustments to priority placements can be made to ensure as many Transitions completions as possible.	March 11, 2024	Fully Implemented	**6-Month Update**: **Attachment: Item2 - Completion of Rehabilitative Programs Memorandum** 60-Day Response: Provide the field with updated information on Transitions waitlist priority placement, if needed.

*Fully Implemented – the recommendation has been implemented and no further corrective action is necessary.
*Substantially Implemented – more than half of the corrective actions necessary to fulfill the recommendation have been implemented.
*Partially Implemented – half or less than half of the corrective actions necessary to fulfill the recommendation have been implemented.
*Not Implemented – the recommendation has not been implemented.
*Not Applicable (N/A) – the recommendation is no longer applicable.

Appendix H. Corrective Action Plan to 2023 Report (Continued)

Item	Recommendation / Description	Action Required by Whom	Proposed Action Plan	Date to be Completed	Implementation Status	Comments / Proof of Practice
	should make greater efforts to ensure as many completions as possible.					
3	The community aftercare Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT) completion rates have remained consistent at approximately 30 percent since the board's 18th report, produced in 2017. In the six years since that report, recidivism rates have also remained consistent with the primary measure of conviction rates, which ranged from 44.6 percent to 47.6 percent. According to the Department's recidivism report published in September 2021, recidivism rates for those who completed community aftercare SUDT were less than half of those reported among persons who had some or no aftercare, regardless of whether they had in-prison SUDT. The Department should address and implement an action plan to increase the low community aftercare SUDT completion rates. The Department's data shows a significant correlation between aftercare completion and reduced recidivism rates.	**DAPO, DRP**	The Department will consolidate and remove redundant exit reasons in order to reflect an accurate picture of program completions.	December 2023	Fully Implemented	**6-Month Update:** The Department provided a Dismissal Reasons Guide with consolidated exit reasons to providers via email on November 9, 2023, effective December 4, 2023. The data will reflect an accurate picture of program completions and assist the Department in determining if an action plan to increase completion rates is necessary. The Department considers this matter closed. **Attachment: Item 3 - Exit Codes** 60-Day Response: Disseminate memo to providers regarding updated exit reasons for DRP's voluntary community aftercare SUDT program.

*Fully Implemented – the recommendation has been implemented and no further corrective action is necessary.
*Substantially Implemented – more than half of the corrective actions necessary to fulfill the recommendation have been implemented.
*Partially Implemented – half or less than half of the corrective actions necessary to fulfill the recommendation have been implemented.
*Not Implemented – the recommendation has not been implemented.
*Not Applicable (N/A) – the recommendation is no longer applicable.

Appendix H. Corrective Action Plan to 2023 Report (Continued)

State of California   Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Memorandum

Date: 3/11/2024

To: Associate Directors, Division of Adult Institutions
         Wardens
         Classification Staff Representatives
         Classification and Parole Representatives
         Correctional Counselor IIIs, Division of Rehabilitative Programs
         Inmate Assignment Office

Subject: **COMPLETION OF REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS**

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide institutional direction regarding completion of rehabilitative programs for incarcerated persons prior to transfer or reassignment. As part of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) mission to reduce recidivism through evidence based in-prison programs, every effort should be made to ensure completion of rehabilitative programs including education programs. The Removal from Specified Assignments component of the February 8, 2019, memorandum, "Offender Assignment to Rehabilitative Programs," remains in effect, but is further clarified by the information presented below.

In order to facilitate completion of programs provided by CDCR, institutions shall make every effort to avoid incarcerated persons being reassigned or transferred while assigned to Cognitive Behavioral Interventions, college, Transitions or Career and Technical Education courses. Institutions with Bachelor's (BA) Degree programs shall make every effort to avoid transferring BA students until completion of the BA degree The removal from these programs mid-course disrupts the incarcerated person's reentry case planning and is to the detriment of the incarcerated person, recidivism, and fiscal responsibility.

The Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) Correctional Counselor III/DRP Office of Correctional Education Principal and the Institutional Assignment Lieutenant will continue to work collaboratively to comply with this process to ensure success for positive rehabilitative outcomes.

If you have questions, regarding education please contact Martin Griffin, Associate Superintendent, Office of Correctional Education, DRP at Martin.Griffin@cdcr.ca.gov

Appendix H. Corrective Action Plan to 2023 Report (Continued)

Associate Directors, Division of Adult Institutions
Wardens
Classification Staff Representatives
Classification and Parole Representatives
Correctional Counselor IIIs, Division of Rehabilitative Programs
Inmate Assignment Office
Page 2

If you have additional questions, please contact Dan Ross, Associate Warden, Female Offender Programs and Services/Special Housing, Division of Adult Institutions at Daniel.Ross2@cdcr.ca.gov or Robert Fields, Acting Correctional Administrator, DRP at Robert.Fields@cdcr.ca.gov.

Amy Casias

AMY CASIAS
Director
Division of Rehabilitative Programs

Ronald Broomfield

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Director
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