SEPTEMBER 15, 2014
REPORT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION OVERSIGHT BOARD MEMBERS

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PREFACE

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

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

According to statute, C-ROB must submit an annual report on September 15 to the Governor and the Legislature. This report must minimally include findings on:

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

As required by statute, this report uses the findings and recommendations published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs. In addition, this report reflects information that the department provided during public hearings as well as supplemental materials that it provided directly to C-ROB. With the passage of the Governor's 2014–2015 budget, the frequency of C-ROB board meetings was changed from quarterly to biannual, with additional meetings as needed, and the reporting requirement was amended from biannual reports due on March 15 and September 15 to one annual report due on September 15.[1]

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[1] Penal Code, Section 6141, as amended by Stats. 2014, Ch. 26, Section 33.

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Executive Summary

This is the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board's 15th report examining the progress the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR or the department) made in providing and implementing rehabilitative programming from January 1 to June 30, 2014.

The department continues to expand its capacity for rehabilitation programming, and has incorporated substance abuse treatment programs at some non-reentry-hub institutions. The department again shows positive strides in Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) benchmarks, Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) achievements, General Education Development (GED) completions, and high school diplomas. The number of GED completions, college course completions, and Associate of Arts degrees earned significantly increased during this reporting period.

Another area of progress noted is the department's implementation of three new program models identified to bridge a gap in rehabilitative services for populations not typically included in existing program models. The Long-Term Offender Pilot Program has been implemented at three facilities, and the department is developing a State-operated parole transitional housing model.

The department has also increased the number of computer literacy learning centers helping to improve literacy skills and focusing on training skills, life skills, and employment competencies. The department expanded pre-employment services to parolees by increasing day reporting centers (DRCs); there are currently 22 DRCs and community-based coalitions operating statewide. The department should also consider renewing the partnership with the Employment Development Department to reach all 58 counties to connect parolees to local Workforce Investment Boards for pre-employment services.

While access to programming has expanded and course completions have increased this reporting period, the site visits conducted during this time revealed some barriers to effective programming and rehabilitation services. Specifically, delays in receiving career technical education (CTE) certificates sometimes result in inmates being released without proof of their vocational skill, hindering employment opportunities. Additionally, delays in confirming an inmate's GED or high school diploma result in duplicative academic programming, and several issues were noted with the assignment and reassignment process. Procurement continues to be a significant obstacle with the vast majority of institutions, affecting both academic and CTE classes. Physical infrastructure also limits program participation, as some classes cannot accommodate 27 students, as prescribed, and a waiting list continues to grow. Other site limitations include lack of heating or cooling systems, which forces programs to shut down during extreme weather, shortage of staff for efficient library operations, and ineffective drop-shipping for CTE procurement that often does not meet the inventory needs of specific programs.

The department has still not fully implemented a case management plan, and has not yet been able to report on how many milestone credits have been awarded overall or in specific program areas. Incentivizing program completion has proven effective, yet tracking and follow-up must be incorporated to measure success. Finally, because not all inmates are released from reentry hubs, the department should incorporate a prerelease program at every institution to include a transitions program.

The board commends the department for implementing five out of six recommendations provided by the board in the March 15, 2014, C-ROB report. The following outlines the board's findings and the department's progress in response to those findings.

- The board recommended CDCR's Division of Rehabilitative Programs continue to work closely with the Division of Adult Institutions' Female Offenders' Mission to provide female offenders with gender responsive treatment, services, and gender specific curricula that increase opportunities for successful reintegration into their communities and reduce their rate of recidivism.

The Division of Rehabilitative Programs is working with the Division of Adult Institution's Female Offenders' Mission, and future reports will include information about progress implementing curricula to meet this need.

- The board recommended the department work with the California Arts Council (CAC) and California Lawyers for the Arts to develop a dedicated Arts in Corrections program to be administered statewide.

The board is pleased with the recent interagency agreement funding an arts program for two years. The CAC has awarded contracts to seven organizations for Arts in Corrections programs to begin at 14 institutions.

- The board recommended the department work collaboratively with CALPIA to improve access to CALPIA programs.

The department and the California Prison Industries Authority (CALPIA) continue to work collaboratively to improve access to rehabilitative programs offered to offenders. CALPIA is mandated to operate a work program for prisoners that will ultimately be self-supporting by generating sufficient funds from the sale of products and services to cover program expenses.

- The board recommended the department develop strategies to improve its efficiency in providing continuity of care for offenders released into the community.

The board notes that the department continues to utilize contracted benefits workers within the institutions to apply for and secure federal and State benefit entitlements. The department has developed strategies to improve its efficiency in providing continuity of care for offenders released into the community.

- The board recommended that pre-release reentry COMPAS assessments be performed on all offenders.

The department reports it has insufficient resources to provide the COMPAS assessment for all offenders.

- The board recommended the department implement an incentive-based system to encourage substance abuse treatment completion rates.

The Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) established an Incentives Subcommittee within its Director's Stakeholder Advisory Group. DRP will work to develop a framework for future implementation of an incentive-based system to improve service delivery and quality and to encourage successful program completion rates in its community-based provider network.

The following are the board's current findings and comments on identified gaps in programming, as well as opportunities for greater resource collaboration.

- The board recommends the department provide accurate milestone data depicting how many milestones were earned during 2014, including what percentage of the inmate population is eligible to earn milestones, and total weeks of credits earned that were applied to sentence reduction.

- The board recommends the department implement a more meaningful measure of participation to ensure the data captured accurately reflects the challenges and successes of addressing offenders' needs, such as a reasonable program completion percentage or a minimum number of days in a program counting as "participation."

- The board recommends the department develop a strategy to address the chronic staffing shortages of CDCR librarians across the state.

- The board recommends the department implement a pre-release program at every institution, to include reentry services and transitions programs.

Background

C-ROB AND ASSEMBLY BILL 900

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board was established by Assembly Bill (AB) 900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 (the Act).[2] C-ROB is a multidisciplinary public board with members from various State and local entities. Pursuant to Penal Code, Section 6141, C-ROB is mandated to examine and report on September 15 to the Governor and the Legislature on rehabilitative programming provided by the department to the inmates and parolees under its supervision. The board is also required to make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature with respect to modification, additions, and eliminations of rehabilitation and treatment programs by the department and, in doing its work, use the findings and recommendations published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs.

The Act was intended to address the serious problem of overcrowding in California's prisons and to improve rehabilitative outcomes among California's inmates and parolees. It gave the department the authority and funding to construct and renovate up to 40,000 State prison beds and funding for approximately 13,000 county jail beds. The Act required, however, that any new beds constructed be associated with full rehabilitative programming.[3]

C-ROB's mandate is to examine and report on rehabilitative programming provided to inmates and parolees and the implementation of an effective treatment model throughout the department, including rehabilitation programming associated with the construction of new inmate beds.

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

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

The Expert Panel Report

As stated earlier, C-ROB is required by statute to use the findings and recommendations published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs. The Expert Panel identified eight evidence-based principles and practices, collectively called the California Logic Model. This model shows what effective rehabilitation programming would look like if California implemented the Expert Panel's recommendations.

The eight basic components of the California Logic Model are:

- **Assess high risk**. Target offenders who pose the highest risk to reoffend.
- **Assess needs**. Identify offenders' 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 offenders and collect outcome data.

National research has produced evidence that for every $1.00 invested in rehabilitative programming for offenders, at least $2.50 is saved in correctional costs. The Expert Panel produced the evidence that supported the cost-effectiveness of rehabilitative programming, and the following sections detail the framework and implementation status of this model.

The two overarching recommendations of the Expert Panel Report are:

> *"Reduce overcrowding in [CDCR's] prison facilities and parole offices."*

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

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

- Granting non-revocable parole to eligible inmates;
- Making credits start post-sentence and not at prison arrival;
- Granting up to six weeks of milestone credit for completing specific rehabilitative programs;
- Updating property crime thresholds;
- Developing community corrections programs;
- Soliciting requests for proposals for seven reentry court sites; and
- Codifying the parole violation decision-making instrument.

These provisions have reduced the prison population and also reduced the number of parolees a parole agent must supervise. The board has requested CDCR provide a detailed analysis of the impact of credit-earning milestones on rehabilitative program completions and prison population, and this report includes preliminary data and the credit-earning schedule in Appendix K.

PREPARING THIS REPORT AND DISCLAIMER

The scope of this report is primarily based on information received at the C-ROB board meeting in January 2014 and subsequent information received by the report-writing committee from the department. The department's data is from January through June 2014. The OIG contributed data from site visits from July through August 2014.

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

Status of Three-Judge Court Decision on Overcrowding

On May 23, 2011, the United States Supreme Court ruled five to four that the State must comply with an order handed down by a federal three-judge court to reduce its prison population to 137.5 percent of design capacity within two years. In short, the nation's highest court held that California's prison medical and mental health care fell below the constitutional standard of care, and the only way to meet constitutional requirements was a massive reduction in the prison population.

On June 20, 2013, the three-judge court ordered the State to implement the amended plan, consisting of the measures proposed in the department's plan and the expansion of good-time credits, prospective and retroactive.

On February 10, 2014, the three-judge court granted the department's request for an extension until February 28, 2016, to comply with the court's June 30, 2011, order to reduce California's prison population to 137.5 percent of design capacity. The department must meet intermediate steps before meeting the target population deadline of February 28, 2016.

Court-Ordered Population Targets

Three-Judge Panel Requested	At Time of Court Order	At Time of US Supreme Court Ruling	Realignment Begins Implementation	**Target Met 166%** **132,887**	**Target Met 152.5%** **120,946 Inmates**	149.8% 119,327 Inmates	149.2% 118,989 Inmates	**Target Met 140.4%** **116,140 Inmates**			
202%	188%	180%	181%	167%	158%	147%	137.5%	143%	141.5%	137.5%	
Approximately 162,500 Inmates	Approximately 150,000 Inmates	Approximately 144,000 Inmates	Approximately 144,200 Inmates	Approximately 133,000 Inmates	Approximately 124,000 Inmates	Approximately 117,000 Inmates	Approximately 110,000 Inmates	Approximately 118,270 Inmates	Approximately 117,030 Inmates	Approximately 113,720 Inmates	
				6-Month Population Target	12-Month Population Target	18-Month Population Target	Original Population Target	Revised Population Target 1	Revised Population Target 2	Final Population Target	
11/13/06	8/4/09	6/22/11	10/1/11	12/27/11	6/27/12	12/27/12	6/27/13	6/30/14*	2/28/15	2/28/16	

Percent of design capacity: Design capacity is the number of inmates an institution can house based on one inmate per cell and single-level bunks in dormitories. The current design capacity of CDCR's 34 adult facilities is 82,707, which will increase with the scheduled activation of several construction projects. The resulting increase in design capacity will raise the three-judge panel's benchmark population caps proportionally.

*The June 30, 2014, population target date was later extended to August 31, 2014.

2011 Public Safety Realignment Update

In April 2011, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and AB 117, known as the 2011 Realignment legislation (realignment) addressing public safety. All provisions of AB 109 and AB 117 were prospective, and implementation of realignment began on October 1, 2011. Inmates already in State prison on October 1, 2011, have not and will not be transferred to county jails or released early.

Under realignment, the State will continue to incarcerate offenders who commit serious, violent, or sexual crimes (or who have a prior offense in one of those categories), and counties will supervise, rehabilitate, and manage lower-level offenders using a variety of tools. Additionally, courts can propose split sentences to mandate probation as part of a county lower-level offender's sentence.

The department reports that as of June 26, 2014, the total inmate population for all adult institutions is 131,258, which is 158.2 percent of design capacity. The total offender population as of June 26, 2014, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is 133,385. As of June 26, 2014, 2,127 offenders were incarcerated in community correctional facilities, and they were omitted from this total.

Public Policy Institute of California Update

In June 2014, the Public Policy Institute of California released a report entitled *Is Public Safety Realignment Reducing Recidivism in California?* It found that there has been a sharp decline in the rate at which released inmates are being returned to State custody and a slight decline in the proportion of offenders arrested within one year of release. There has also been a slight increase in conviction rates, with the vast majority being processed as formal felony charges, and a very small increase in the number of offenders with multiple convictions.

This variation in the rate of arrests and convictions since the implementation of realignment suggests that released inmates are not any more likely to reoffend once in county custody. However, when they do reoffend, they are being formally prosecuted and convicted. Taken together, these changes have ultimately kept released inmates who have committed minor criminal offenses and parole violations from reentering the prison population, thus reducing strain on the overpopulated prison system.

Senate Bill 105

On September 12, 2013, Senate Bill 105 was signed by the Governor, in part directing the Department of Finance to provide the Legislature with an interim report, no later than April 1, 2014, "assessing the State prison system, including capacity needs, prison population levels, recidivism rates, and factors affecting crime levels, and to develop recommendations on balanced solutions that are cost effective and protect public safety."

One section of the required interim report recapitulates stakeholder meetings and recidivism reduction efforts. The meetings, led by the Board of State and Community Corrections, analyze cost-effective proposals focusing on reducing recidivism, protecting public safety, and reducing prison populations.

Though not yet a complete list, stakeholders have identified several barriers to success as well as suggestions for improving reentry. Some barriers include the lack of housing access, availability, and affordability; the lack of job readiness; and the lack of mental health and substance use treatment and facilities. Suggestions for improvement include introducing regional reentry services and programs to small and rural counties, providing additional funding for support services such as mental health and substance abuse disorders, and the consistent use of reintegration plans for offenders. As a result of these stakeholder meetings, the Governor and Legislature have already begun addressing some of the issues raised.

The interim report published April 1, 2014, will be followed by a final report due to the Legislature by January 10, 2015, which will contain a comprehensive list of programs shown to reduce recidivism, as well as a list of barriers to reentry success and suggestions for improving reentry.

The Future of California Corrections: A Blueprint to Save Billions of Dollars, End Federal Court Oversight, and Improve the Prison System

In fiscal year 2012–13, the Legislature passed and the Governor approved CDCR's plan to cut billions in spending, comply with multiple federal court orders for inmate medical, mental health, and dental care, and significantly improve the operation of California's prison system. The plan is entitled *The Future of California Corrections: A Blueprint to Save Billions of Dollars, End Federal Court Oversight, and Improve the Prison System* (the *Blueprint*). A major component of the *Blueprint* is improved access to rehabilitation, and this plan serves as the department's framework for implementing the Expert Panel's recommendations and the California Logic Model.

The *Blueprint* allows the department to improve access to rehabilitative programs and create sufficient capacity to increase the percentage of inmates receiving rehabilitative programming to 70 percent of the department's target population, consistent with their needs prior to release. The target population is those inmates with moderate to high needs and moderate to high risk to reoffend who are within three years of release to parole or county supervision. Additionally, a dedicated offender rehabilitation budget was enacted that, if not used to support inmate and parolee rehabilitation programs, must revert to the General Fund.

In reaching the goal to provide rehabilitative programming to 70 percent of the department's target population, the department will employ additional structured programs to address particular needs, such as criminal thinking, anger management, and family relationships.

2014 Site Visits

In July and August 2014, C-ROB staff, in collaboration with the Office of Inspector General's *Blueprint* monitoring team, visited all 35 adult institutions. This collaborative effort streamlined contact with the department and enabled all reviews to occur in a 60-day timeframe.

Institution site visits included meetings with executive staff, academic and vocational instructors, librarians, television specialists, and community resource managers, in addition to observation of classroom and volunteer service programming. Site visits included an assessment questionnaire consisting of 165 questions addressing custody, education and classification meetings, budget, hiring and retention of academic staff, curriculum, volunteer programming, procurement, data solutions, IT support, space utilization, and any identified issues or barriers to rehabilitative programming or treatment efforts.

Overall, most institutions reported programming was operating effectively, and 30 institutions reported they are able to provide programming to remote areas, including the administrative segregation units, Prison Industry Authority (PIA), substance abuse treatment areas, restricted housing, enhanced outpatient, and minimum support facilities. Self-help programming, faith-based programming, and inmate leisure time activity groups (ILTAGs), are very well attended, and most institutions reported these groups significantly reduce the number of inmate incidents at the institution and improve communication among the inmates. The programming groups with the highest demand were those concerning substance abuse, alternatives to violence, religion, self-help, cognitive awareness, community connections, parenting, and literacy.

The vast majority of education personnel reported a collaborative relationship with custody staff, and 32 institutions reported an education representative was able to attend all the classification committee meetings. Education staff at 91 percent of institutions regularly attend classification committee meetings, although participation at all classification meetings by education staff is statutorily required.[4] Representation at classification meetings provides valuable feedback in the assignment process, ensuring inmates are placed in the right programs.

The use of inmate clerks and tutors for both academic and career technical education (CTE) courses is enhancing the delivery of programs, and all institutions report having multiple clerks, tutors, or teaching assistants as support to the programs. Inmate tutors are able to provide extra help before or after program hours and are very effective at relating to other inmate students. Most instructors report that having inmate clerks in CTE or academic classes greatly enhances the environment of learning and collaboration, and many incoming students have a greater respect for someone who has already successfully completed the program or reached a level of mastery to teach the incoming levels. At one institution, a commendable best practice was the development of a portfolio created by the television specialist showcasing the inmates' completed CTE projects. This CTE portfolio allows inmates to demonstrate and evidence mastery of their selected trade.

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[4] California Penal Code, Section 3021.

The number of AA degrees earned increased significantly from the last reporting period, due in part to the addition of voluntary education program (VEP) teachers and increased college course availability. This is a significant effort toward improving access to post-secondary education. Challenges to rehabilitative programming include the following key areas:

Delay in Receiving CTE Certificates
Career technical education classes offer inmates the opportunity to become certified in a particular trade by completing the program and associated tests. This certification increases an inmate's employability upon release. For the construction trades, certification is issued by the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER). One problem identified among many institutions is the delay in receiving certificates. At times this delay results in an inmate being released from the institution without proof of certification, impeding the parolee's job prospects if he or she is unable to provide proof of being certified in a particular construction trade. The NCCER issuing office is located in Florida and issues certifications nationwide. If the department could partner with NCCER to issue the certifications after NCCER verification of exam scores, similar to how the department itself issues General Education Development (GED) certificates, it would greatly streamline the certification process.

Delay in Receiving High School Diplomas
A major challenge to assignment and placement in education programs is the process to confirm whether an inmate has a high school diploma or GED. If an inmate claims to have a high school diploma or GED, a letter requesting a copy of the certificate is sent to the high school the inmate attended. Many institutions have indicated they have waited up to a year to receive information from public schools. During this waiting period, the inmate must enroll in education according to the inmate's test scores in reading and math. Some inmates are reluctant to repeat the coursework to obtain a second GED or high school diploma and, as a result, become disruptive in class or refuse to participate in the work assigned.

Assignment and Reassignment
Instructors among the institutions are equally divided in their feelings about proper student assignment. Half of the instructors feel that students are appropriately assigned to programs, while half think that the assignments given to students are improper, most frequently because the students have Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) scores lower than required to be in the program or because they have obtained GEDs and should be moved to more educationally challenging programs.

However, when asked about having students placed in their programs reassigned, a majority of instructors agree the process is difficult. There are strong sentiments that the screening process prior to assignment should be more thorough so students with low test scores are not placed in higher level classes. Students with disruptive tendencies and disciplinary issues in CTE programs are often not being reassigned in a timely manner, despite instructors submitting multiple Rules Violation Reports, contributing to instructors' feelings of difficulty with the reassignment process and concerns for safety.

Librarian Vacancy Rate
The current vacancy rate for CDCR librarians is approximately 25 percent. Libraries are a fundamental program support area for literacy, reentry resources, continuing education, tutoring, legal research, and recreational reading. Many librarians from non-reentry institutions have independently created reentry binders for inmates containing information on housing, employment, social service agencies, family services, and other reentry information specific to counties in California. Not all institutions offer this type of service, yet inmates are released from non-reentry institutions on a regular basis. Libraries are a logical nexus to find information specific to the county the inmate will be released, regardless of whether the inmate is released under county supervision or assigned to a parole agent.

Disparity in Supervisory Pay
A troubling pattern within education faculties in the department is that many academic and vocational supervisors are actually being paid less than the teachers they supervise, resulting in a predictable vacancy in supervisorial positions. Considering that academic and vocational supervisors are required to have at least the same credentials and experience as instructors, it is particularly concerning that instructors earn, on average, 15 percent more than supervisors. The problem has existed since the salary realignment policy of 2007. The department reports that it is working with the California Department of Human Resources to develop solutions.

Physical Building and Infrastructure
The limitation in classroom space at many institutions requires academic classes to operate with less than the optimum attendance capacity. Older facilities are not equipped with heating or cooling systems, and, during extreme weather conditions, many classes are canceled because it is difficult to program in classrooms with temperatures over 90 degrees or below 60 degrees. At some institutions only one channel is available to broadcast television programming, which does not allow adequate academic or self-help channels as other avenues of rehabilitative programming.

Procurement
With regard to procurement of supplies, the vast majority of institutions reported that the process is cumbersome and inefficient, although not all staff were dissatisfied. Staff at several institutions expressed a desire that a single employee be hired to streamline the procurement process, citing delays of sometimes several months or even more than a year from the beginning to the end of the process. Many staff mentioned the burdensome amount of paperwork necessary, that it takes too long to complete, and that they cannot budget that time within their schedules. Some instructors indicated that they simply gave up and changed their curriculum plans because they were so uncertain the materials would arrive in a timely manner, if at all. Many staff members hypothesized that the delays and difficulties were likely due to the bidding process, which they would like to see streamlined.

Drop-Shipping for CTE Procurement
Many institutions reported difficulties getting the relevant type, quantity, or size of materials needed to run effective CTE programs due to the department's drop-shipping procurement process for CTE programs. The drop-shipping process saves money by ordering in bulk; however, many institutions reported receiving duplicate items that were not needed, or items that are not the correct size or material for the type of equipment used at that institution. Several CTE

instructors commented it would be more efficient and effective to submit a list of materials for the upcoming order and allow each CTE instructor to indicate which items are needed in addition to specifying the type or size of certain materials, since institutions have equipment requiring varied types of supplies and materials.

Although these challenges expressed by multiple institutions represent areas where programming could be better facilitated and require further evaluation by the department, the department is making considerable strides in providing rehabilitative programming.

California Logic Model Implementation Progress

This section describes the progress the department made implementing the eight components of the California Logic Model this reporting period.

Assess High Risk

The department uses the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) tool to assess an inmate's risk to recidivate. Data provided by the department indicates that as of June 30, 2014, 97 percent of inmates and 97 percent of parolees have CSRA scores.

Total Institution Population		131,258
Risk to Recidivate (CSRA)	Total	127,604
	Mod/High	69,715

The offender population data was derived from the master offender dataset created on June 26, 2014. The total offender population as of June 26, 2014, for both adult institutions and non-prison entities is 133,385. This data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The offender population omitted from this report is 2,127 because these offenders are incarcerated in community correctional facilities.

Total Parole Population		45,529
Risk to Recidivate (CSRA)	Total	43,991
	Mod/High	27,988

The parole population is now derived from the Parole Data Nexus Monthly All Active Parolees report, which reflects data as of June 30, 2014. The risk to recidivate was derived from the CSRA as of June 30, 2014. This includes both automated assessments based on the offender's criminal record data and manual assessments completed by parole services analysts based on a central file review.

Assess Needs

The department utilizes the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) as the needs assessment tool to determine offender rehabilitation programming needs. The department continues to make progress in having inmates and parolees complete the COMPAS assessment tool. A total of 207,179 Core COMPAS assessments have been completed for incoming offenders. The department reports that between January and June 2014, 58 percent of the incoming population received the Core COMPAS assessments.

	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014
Core COMPAS Assessments Completed for Incoming Inmates	25,814	21,675	21,750

As of June 30, 2014, 78,145 inmates have a Core COMPAS assessment, which is 58.6 percent of 133,385, the total offender population, and 33,767 parolees have received a Reentry COMPAS assessment, which is 74.2 percent of 45,529, the total parole population.

Additionally, as of June 30, 2014, the total number of Core COMPAS assessments completed for general population offenders is 50,887. The department is averaging 1,500 assessments per month, a 44 percent decrease since the last reporting period, where the department was averaging over 2,700 assessments per month. The department reports that during fiscal year 2013–14, it made a push to complete uncompleted COMPAS assessments on offenders who had been processed through a reception center during the first quarter of fiscal year 2013–14. This push included overtime for counseling staff and reports to institutional executive staff, resulting in an unusually high influx of assessment completions. During the third and fourth quarters of fiscal year 2013–14, the completed assessment average returned to normal.

Needs Identified
Statistical data provided by CDCR from June 30, 2014, for Core COMPAS and TABE assessments across all institutions, including the out-of-state facilities, reflects the following for offenders who have a moderate to high risk to reoffend:

- 67.5 percent of offenders with a completed Core COMPAS assessment have a moderate to high need in the substance abuse domain (compared to 67.8 percent in December 2013, and 67.4 percent in July 2013).
- 44.2 percent of offenders have an identified need in the academic domain.

Summary Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders with a Completed Core COMPAS Assessment **Institution Population**		
Substance Abuse	Low	32.5%
	Mod/High	67.5%
Criminal Personality	Low	49.3%
	Mod/High	50.7%
Anger	Low	60.5%
	Mod/High	39.5%
Employment Problems	Low	55.5%
	Mod/High	44.5%
Support from Family of Origin	Low	77.0%
	Mod/High	23.0%

Once an offender reaches 210 days to parole, the offender is given a Reentry COMPAS assessment and the resulting scores from this assessment are used to guide programming decisions after parole.

Summary Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders with a Completed Reentry COMPAS Assessment **Parole Population**		
Reentry Substance Abuse	Low	57.3%
	Mod/High	42.7%
Criminal Thinking Observation	Low	79.6%
	Mod/High	20.4%
Negative Social Cognitions	Low	78.2%
	Mod/High	21.8%
Reentry Financial	Low	44.8%
	Mod/High	55.2%
Reentry Employment Expectations	Low	45.3%
	Mod/High	54.7%
Reentry Residential Instability	Low	64.6%
	Mod/High	35.4%

The board expects to see reductions in the percentage of inmates with moderate to high needs prior to parole as rehabilitative programming becomes fully operational over a two- to three-year period. The board will continue to examine long-term longitudinal COMPAS data on offenders in assessing the impact of rehabilitative programs on the recidivism of parolees.

Develop Case Management Plans

A case management plan (or behavior management plan) is an integral part of effective rehabilitation programming. Case management plans ensure that offenders are assigned to the appropriate programs based on the relative strengths identified on their criminogenic needs assessments. Case management plans help staff determine the type, frequency, and timing of programming an inmate should receive to most effectively reduce the likelihood of reoffending. This case plan should also transfer with the inmate upon release to parole or to county supervision; it assists with identifying the most effective follow-up programming based on programming received at the institution, individual goals met, symptoms of behavior conditions, or other vital information collected during the course of incarceration.

The department is currently managing cases by assessing inmates' needs at reception centers and using an assignment process based on priority placements, TABE scores, and the inmates' classification levels to make program placements through its standard classification process. Meanwhile, the department has been increasing the use of COMPAS assessments as part of the inmate program assignment process.

In June 2014, the department purchased the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) case plan module. The SOMS classifications and program modules are scheduled for production in August 2014. Upon completion of the modules, the department will begin working on the development, modification, and implementation of the SOMS case plan management system. The department does not yet have an implementation date for the case management system.

Deliver Programs

The department is working to increase the percentage of inmates served in rehabilitative programs to 70 percent of the department's target population prior to their release. The department implemented the *Blueprint* priority placement criteria that selects program placement based on an offender's risk status. Inmates who do not meet the target criteria are lowest on the priority lists and, depending on enrollment, may be assigned to programming. Priority placement criteria are not exclusionary and allow lifers to be prioritized and participate in programming if they meet the criteria.

Capacity for Rehabilitative Programming
Academic and career technical education (CTE) programs are available at all adult institutions statewide; however, additional rehabilitative programs are primarily available at 13 institutions designated as reentry hubs, geared toward inmates within 48 months of their release.

As the rehabilitation budget has fluctuated, so too has the annual program capacity.[5] However, under the *Blueprint* and as detailed in the following table, the department is consistently expanding its program capacity.[6]

Adult Rehabilitative Programs	December 2012 Capacity	May 2013 Capacity	December 2013 Capacity	June 2014 Capacity
Academic Education	37,554	37,716	40,992	41,304
Career Technical Education	5,643	6,453	7,627	7,762
In-Prison Substance Abuse.[7]	3,456	2,684	2,572	3,636
Post-Release Substance Abuse.[8]	4,287	4,265	4,201	4,236
Totals:	**50,940**	**51,118**	**55,392**	**56,938**

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

[6] For a complete breakdown of the programming opportunities available by institution, please refer to Appendices E1, E2, and E3.

[7] Does not include 88 slots for EOP inmates.

[8] Decrease in Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming (previously SASCA) capacity due to a continuing decline in the number of Board of Parole Hearings referrals to the community portion of the in-custody drug treatment program post-realignment.

As part of its *Blueprint* goals, the department has added in-prison and post-release rehabilitative programs. With the addition of these programs, the department has expanded its rehabilitative programming capacity by over 8,000 slots.

Additional Adult Rehabilitative Programs	December 2013 Capacity	June 2014 Capacity	FY 2014–15 Capacity
In-Prison Employment Programs	1,080	2,430	2,736
In-Prison Cognitive Behavioral Treatment, Consisting of:			
Criminal Thinking	720	2,832	3,264
Anger/Hostility	720	2,832	3,264
Family Relationships	384	1,248	1,680
Victim Impact	N/A	720	720
Post-Release Employment	5,516	6,620	5,915
Post-Release Education	6,987	7,500	6,219
Totals:	**15,407**	**24,182**	**23,798**

Staffing

As of June 30, 2014, the department had 600 academic and testing teacher positions and 262 CTE teacher positions. There were 30 vacant academic teacher positions (35 vacant positions in the previous report) and 21 vacant CTE teacher positions (27 vacant positions in the previous report).[9]

Academic Education Programs

The *Blueprint* also calls for the addition of more academic teachers over a two-year period. Academic programming will be offered throughout an inmate's incarceration and will focus on increasing an inmate's reading ability to at least a 9th-grade level. For inmates reading at 9th-grade level or higher, the focus will be on helping them obtain a general education development certificate. Support for college programs will be offered through the voluntary education program. While education will be offered to all inmates, priority will be given to inmates with a reading level below 9th grade.

The department continues to utilize three academic structures: 1) general population, consisting of 27-student morning and afternoon classes, for a ratio of 54 inmates per teacher; 2) alternative programming, occurring outside the traditional morning/afternoon schedule, also with a ratio of 54 inmates per teacher; and 3) voluntary education program with a ratio of 120 inmates per teacher.

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[9] Please refer to Appendix D for a complete breakdown of the department's teacher vacancies.

Academic Education Program Capacity, Enrollment, and Utilization

The *Blueprint* outlined plans to increase the academic capacity to 42,000 by fiscal year 2013–14. As of June 30, 2014, the academic education capacity was 41,304. The following graphs illustrate the academic education enrollment percent of capacity by month and utilization rates for the same period. [10] Utilization is the percentage of available program hours an inmate actually spends in programming.

Academic Education Program
Capacity and Enrollment
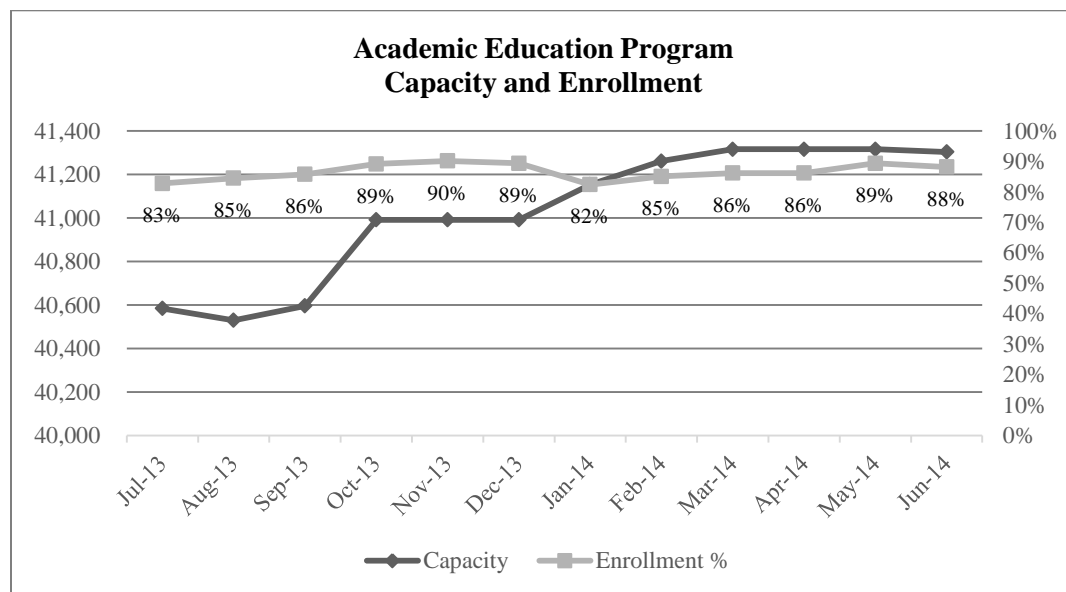
With the exception of a slight dip in December 2013, the department increased enrollment from July to December 2013. The department reports that basic increases or decreases in utilization rates are often due to changes in available educational programs. In January 2014, there was a large increase in voluntary education program (VEP) enrollment that lasted until March 2014. This may be attributed to the start of a new semester and students dropping classes within the first three months.

Academic Education Program
Utilization Rates

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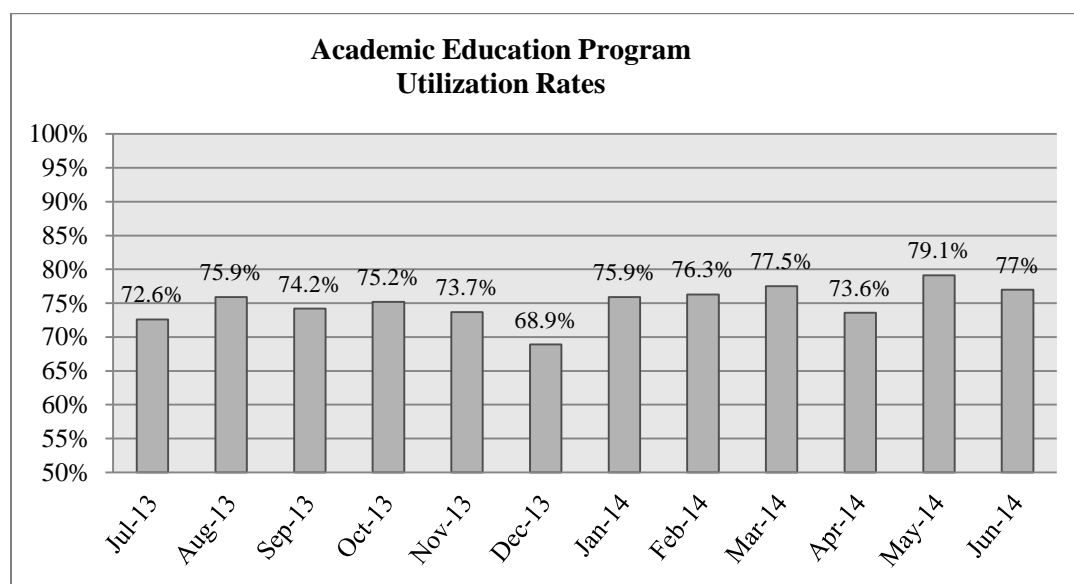
[10] Please refer to Appendix F for a complete breakdown of academic capacity, enrollment, and utilization rates.

Academic Achievements and Program Completions

As illustrated in the following table, the department continues to make positive strides in Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS) benchmarks and Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE) achievements. The department has also significantly increased college course completions and the number of AA degrees earned.

Academic Achievements and Program Completions	Jan 1–June 30, 2013	July 1–Dec 31, 2013	Jan 1–June 30, 2014
CASAS Benchmarks	12,710	14,120	14,153
TABE Achievements	3,854	4,847	5,325
GED Sub-Tests Passed	9,065	12,036	10,433
GED Completions	1,833	2,536	1,908
High School Diplomas	49	81	54
College Course Completions	1,815	1,692	4,033
AA Degrees Earned	53	34	150
BA Degrees Earned	2	1	2
MA Degrees Earned	1	0	2

The department reports that participation in college courses has increased because of the addition of 20 voluntary education program teachers and increased college course availability. Although the department has increased its college course completions not all courses are eligible for degrees, thus contributing to the high number of course completions but few degrees earned.

The department is making positive strides in improving access to post-secondary education. The board is pleased to report the significant increase in college course completions and Associate of Arts degrees earned.

GED and High School Equivalency Exams

In September 2013, the board reported that beginning in January 2014, a new computer-based GED test would replace the existing paper GED exam. The department will continue to implement the computer-based GED, which addresses the needs of a large population within the institutions. However, the department is currently researching and reviewing alternative paper versions of the high school equivalency exam accepted by the California Department of Education, which includes the High School Equivalency Test and the Test Assessing Secondary Completion, to determine which best meets the needs of offenders who are unable to utilize the computer-based GED.

The Office of Correctional Education within CDCR monitors passage rates of the five GED subtests. The department reports that in academic year 2012–13, the department administered 20,549 GED subtests and 15,516 were passed, a passage rate of 76 percent. In academic year 2013–14, 28,867 GED subtests were administered and 22,529 were passed, a passage rate of 78 percent.

The board notes the fluctuation in GED completions and is concerned about how GED completions will continue to be affected by the new computer-based GED. The board will continue to monitor the progress of the implementation of the computer-based GED.

New Curricula

The Legislature provided the department funds to assist in the improvement of various education programs, and the department has purchased new curricula. As of May 2014, all bids were awarded. The cost of the curricula included funds for teacher training, which began in August and September 2014, in cluster sites throughout the State. The table below outlines the cost of each curriculum.

Curriculum	Subject	Cost
Reading Horizons	English Language Arts	$496,398.[11]
McGraw Hill	Reading in the Content Area	$623,987
Pearson	Writing Power	$1,594,139
New Readers Press.[12]	Voyager, Challenger	$2,746,925
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt	Work Skills	$226,095

Bilingual Curriculum

The Office of Correctional Education (OCE) does not offer formal instruction in any language other than English. The department reports it faces the same issue as most large districts in California where there are more than 50 languages spoken in any given school district. The State of California has elected to train teachers to meet the needs of multiple language learners in the same classroom by altering the teaching methodologies, often referred to as Specially Designed Academic Instruction in English (SDAIE).

In 2003, Senate Bill 2042 required the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing to revise its teacher credential requirements to embed SDAIE methodology courses as part of the credential requirements. Completion of this new credential prepares future teachers to adapt their current curriculum to meet the needs of all English learners, regardless of their primary language. All CDCR teachers teaching in academic classes who received their multiple or single subject credentials since 2003 have received this training. Others have voluntarily taken SDAIE courses for professional development.

The board recognizes that the Office of Correctional Education does not currently offer formal instruction in any non-English language. The board would like to emphasize that California's prison population does *not* mirror the demographic of any non-correctional school district in California, so the board would like to see the department conduct a demographic analysis of inmates' primary languages.

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[11] This amount has been adjusted from the amount of $467,183 reported in the September 15, 2013, biannual report.
[12] The department reported that the New Readers Press curriculum was expected by the end of January 2014.

Rehabilitative Advancement Project—E-Readers

The department is working to maximize opportunities for eligible offenders to obtain milestone credits and is implementing information technology programs at institutions, such as purchasing 7,500 e-readers for inmates in college programs.

The department's goal is to have voluntary education program teachers prepare e-readers with a semester's textbook curricula, which the inmates will then be able to check out. The schedule for implementation is detailed in the following chart.

Implementation Phases	Planned Project Completion Date
Proof of concept implementation at Folsom State Prison (FSP) and Folsom Women's Facility (FWF)	January 12, 2015
Phase Ia: Pilot at seven institutions	January 26, 2015
Phase Ib: Pilot at seven additional institutions	March 27, 2015
Phase II: Deploy at remaining institutions	May 29, 2015

Career Technical Education Programs

The *Blueprint* calls for the addition of more vocational instructors over a two-year period. Because the goal of career technical education (CTE), or vocational programs, is to ensure that offenders leave prison with a marketable trade, the vocational programs will target inmates with a criminogenic need for employment services who are closer to release.

The department's CTE programs are industry certified and market driven, and can be completed at the institution. "Market driven" is defined as generating over 2,000 entry-level jobs annually and providing a livable wage (currently about $13.50 per hour).

Career Technical Education Program Capacity, Enrollment, and Utilization
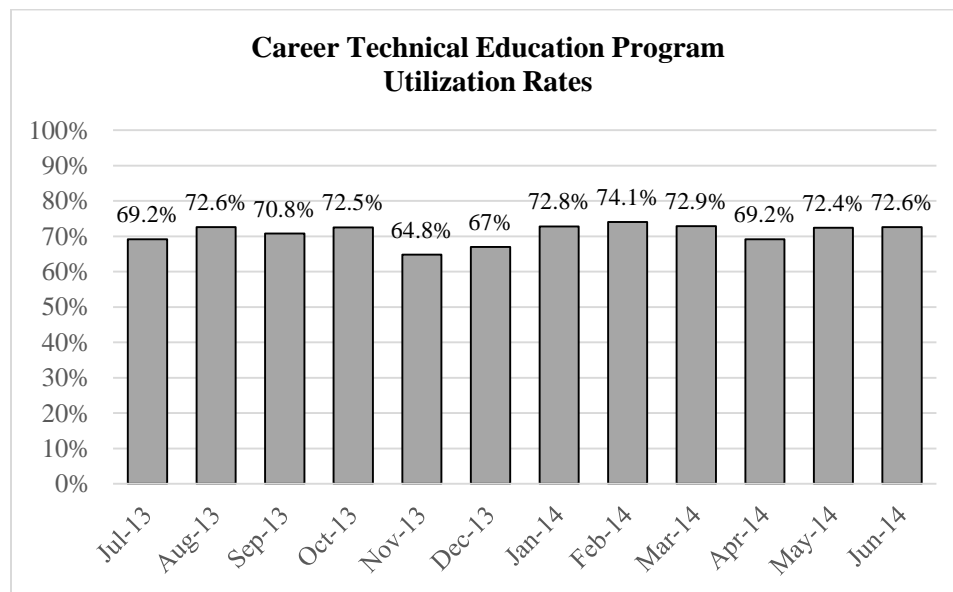As of June 30, 2014, there were 262 available CTE programs, and of those, 241 were operational.[13] The current capacity for CTE programs is 7,762 inmates, which is an increase of budgeted capacity of 135 as reported in the March 15, 2014, C-ROB report. The following graphs illustrate the career technical education enrollment percent of capacity by month and utilization rates for the same period.

**Career Technical Education Program
Capacity and Enrollment**

62.3%	62.9%	64.9%

Enrollment % values by month: 62.3%, 62.9%, 64.9%, 66.7%, 67%, 68.3%, 62.3%, 71.4%, 74.2%, 76.6%, 72.9%, 75.8%

Legend: ◆ Capacity   ■ Enrollment %

Left axis: 7,550 to 7,800. Right axis: 0% to 100%.
Months: Jul-13, Aug-13, Aug-13, Sep-13, Oct-13, Oct-13, Nov-13, Dec-13, Dec-13, Jan-14, Feb-14, Mar-14, Mar-14, Apr-14, May-14, May-14
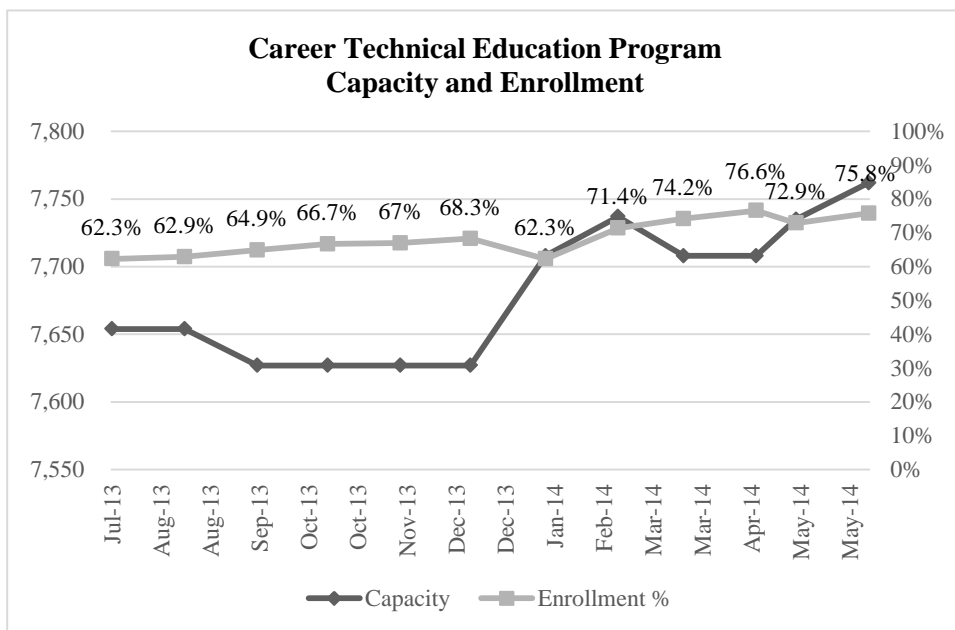
As illustrated in the following chart, utilization rates have fluctuated as a result of new programs being activated. Utilization is the percentage of available program hours an inmate actually spends in programming.

**Career Technical Education Program
Utilization Rates**

Values by month: Jul-13 69.2%, Aug-13 72.6%, Sep-13 70.8%, Oct-13 72.5%, Nov-13 64.8%, Dec-13 67%, Jan-14 72.8%, Feb-14 74.1%, Mar-14 72.9%, Apr-14 69.2%, May-14 72.4%, Jun-14 72.6%

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[13] Please refer to Appendix H for a complete breakdown of programs by type and institution.

Career Technical Education Achievements and Program Completions
The department continues to increase CTE component completions, and program and industry certifications.

CTE Achievements and Program Completions	Jan 1–June 30, 2013	July 1–Dec 31, 2013	Jan 1–June 30, 2014
CTE Component Completions	4,610	5,735	6,930
CTE Program Completions	775	1,388	1,736
CTE Industry Certifications (without component or program completion)	1,277	2,185	3,046

Substance Abuse Treatment Programming
The department's capacity for in-prison substance abuse treatment (SAT) has fluctuated in the past. As of June 30, 2014, the capacity for SAT programming is 1,818, not including 88 enhanced outpatient program slots. This is an increase of 532 from December 31, 2013, where the SAT capacity was 1,286.[14]

The department's goal is to have an annual SAT capacity of approximately 7,800. The increase in capacity will still not provide SAT programming for every inmate who has an identified substance abuse need in the department. The department is providing programming opportunities beyond just the target population with the additional SAT programs at non-reentry-hub institutions. The department has also added single-level and multi-level substance abuse programs at ten non-reentry-hub institutions.

Single-Level Programs	Multi-Level Programs
California Correctional Center	California Correctional Institution
California State Prison, Corcoran	California Rehabilitation Center
Calipatria State Prison	Pleasant Valley State Prison
Centinela State Prison	Sierra Conservation Center
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility	
Wasco State Prison	

The reentry hub and single-level SAT programs are five months in length. The multi-level SAT programs vary in length from three to six months.

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[14] Appendix J details SAT programs' post-realignment capacity, enrollment, and utilization rates.

The following graphs illustrate the substance abuse treatment program enrollment percent of capacity by month and utilization rates for the same period.

Substance Abuse Treatment Program Capacity and Enrollment
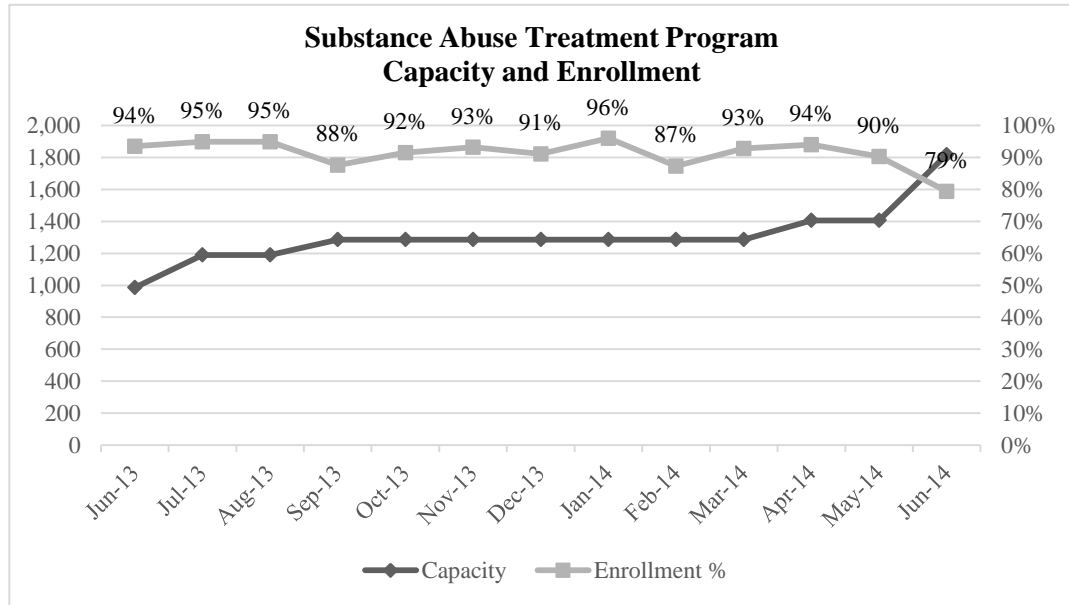
The graph below illustrates the substance abuse treatment program utilization rates post-realignment. Utilization is the percentage of available program hours an inmate actually spends in programming.

Substance Abuse Treament Program Utilization Rates
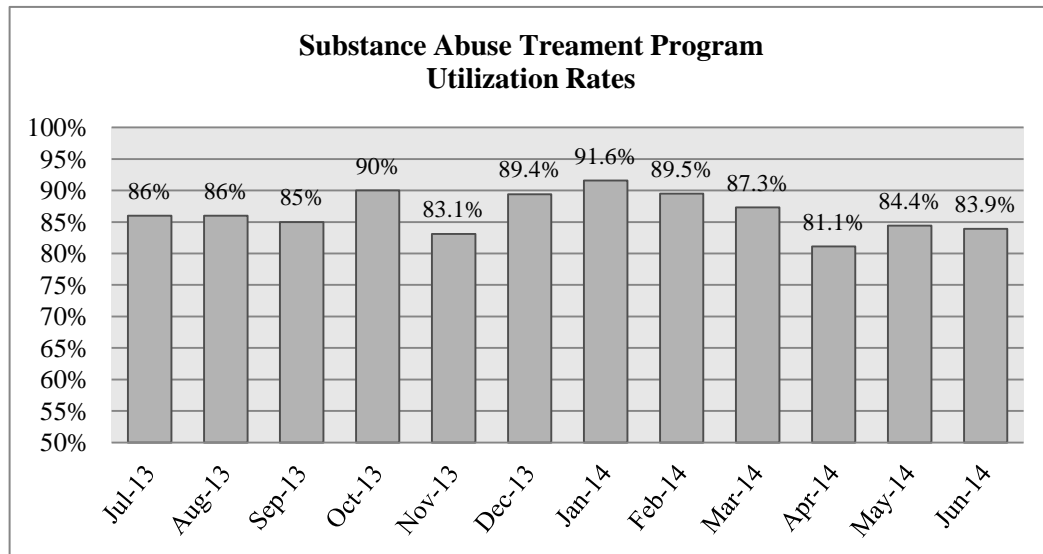
The following tables display the post-realignment SAT completions and non-completion exits for January 2013 through June 2014 for both in-prison and community aftercare programs. A non-completion exit from SAT means the inmate or parolee attended but did not complete the program. These exits occur due to transfers, refusal to attend the program once assigned, behavioral issues necessitating removal from treatment, or other issues preventing an inmate from attending and completing the treatment program.

In Prison Substance Abuse Treatment Completion/Exit Rates	Jan 2013	March 2013	May 2013	July 2013	Oct 2013	Dec 2013	March 2014	June 2014
Total SAT Exits	308	182	279	117	172	235	124	18
Total Completions	259	141	227	82	142	196	83	12
Non-Completion Exits	49	41	52	35	30	39	41	6
Completion Rate	84%	78%	81%	70%	83%	83%	67%	83%

Community Aftercare Substance Abuse Treatment Completion/Exit Rates	Jan 2013	March 2013	May 2013	July 2013	Oct 2013	Dec 2013	March 2014	June 2014
Total SAT Exits	674	476	560	532	510	516	409	665
Total Completions	271	182	205	213	163	187	125	221
Non-Completion Exits	403	294	355	319	347	329	284	444
Completion Rate	40%	38%	37%	40%	32%	36%	31%	33%

Offenders who receive substance abuse treatment in prison followed by aftercare services upon release to parole recidivate at approximately 30 percent, which is markedly lower than the 65.3 percent recidivism rate for those who receive no substance abuse services. The data continues to illustrate that the number of exits in community aftercare far exceeds the number of completions. The board underscores the importance of the Expert Panel report's recommendation to "*Enact legislation to expand [CDCR's] system of positive reinforcements for offenders who successfully complete their rehabilitation program requirements, comply with institutional rules in prison, and fulfill their parole obligations in the community.*"

The department reports that because each community-based contractor and subcontractor use its own data systems, CDCR is unable to provide data on why offenders are exiting the programs prior to completion. Typical reasons are that the offender finds employment and leaves the program or that the offender determines he or she does not want to participate.

The Director's Stakeholder Advisory Group (DSAG) is working toward incentivizing substance abuse treatment completions with the creation of an Incentives Subcommittee. The Incentives Subcommittee is working to develop a framework for future implementation of an

incentive-based system to improve the quality of service and delivery and encourage successful program completion rates in its community-based provider network.

Additional Program Models and Opportunities

Long-Term Offenders
The *Blueprint* identified the development of a reentry model designed for long-term offenders to be piloted at three institutions projected to have a substantial population of long-term offenders. On February 11, 2014, the Office of Administrative Law authorized the Long-Term Offender Pilot Program (LTOPP). The LTOPP has been implemented at the California Men's Colony (CMC), California State Prison, Solano (SOL), and the Central California Women's Facility (CCWF).

At these institutions, the department has implemented cognitive behavioral treatment programs that include substance abuse treatment, criminal thinking, anger management, victim's impact, and family relations modality components.

Additionally, the Offender Mentor Certification Program continues to provide an opportunity for long-term inmates to complete a certification program in alcohol and other drug counseling. Inmates are recruited from various institutions and transferred for training at one of three sites: the Central California Women's Facility (CCWF), Valley State Prison (VSP), or California State Prison, Solano (SOL). Once certified by the substance abuse service provider Options Recovery, the inmate-mentors are transferred back to their original institutions and are paid to co-facilitate substance abuse treatment.

Sex Offender Treatment
The *Blueprint* identified the development of services for sex offenders and piloting of the model at one institution during fiscal year 2013–14. Treatment will follow evidence-based practices, using individualized treatment plans that focus on issues such as strength and skill building, emotional regulation, and developing appropriate relationships. The department selected the Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF) as the location for the sex offender treatment pilot and began the bid process in late 2013. However, the department did not receive any bids for the contract. The department is researching treatment curriculum, and has consulted the Department of State Hospitals for assistance.

Gang Prevention
The department's step-down program (SDP) provides inmates placed in the security housing unit (SHU), due to security threat group (STG) validation or documented STG behaviors, with a program that includes increased incentives to promote positive behavior, including discontinuing participation in STG activities, with the ultimate goal of release from the SHU. The SDP has been implemented in the California Correctional Institution (CCI), California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC), Corcoran State Prison (COR), and Pelican Bay State Prison (PBSP). The department reports that the SDP is not being implemented in female institutions because there are no female STG members or affiliates in the SHU based on their validation.

The program components include pro-social videos, voluntary education program, self-journaling workbooks, interactive journaling workbooks, thinking for change, and conflict

resolution. The journaling workbooks cover areas like violence prevention, criminal lifestyle, rational thinking, living with others, substance abuse, and social values. The Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) has hired five retired-annuitant staff members to facilitate the journaling workbooks and group activities. The DRP is in the process of hiring full time staff for the facilitator positions.

California Prison Industry Authority

The California Prison Industry Authority offers programming at 24 institutions throughout the State. In addition, the department's inmate ward labor program trains and utilizes inmates to facilitate cost-effective construction of the department's State-owned facilities. There are also support services roles for inmates at all institutions, as well as an array of volunteer and self-help programs already in effect and slated for expansion. These programs provide hundreds of inmate work opportunities year round and the potential for learning trade skills for meaningful employment upon release.

Fire Camps

There are 42 adult and 2 Division of Juvenile Justice Conservation Camps in California. Nearly 4,000 offenders participate in the Conservation Camp Program, which has approximately 200 fire crews. This program provides the State's cooperative agencies with an able-bodied, trained workforce for fire suppression and other emergencies such as floods and earthquakes. Fire crews also work on conservation projects on public lands and provide labor on local community service projects, including clearing fire breaks, restoring historical structures, park maintenance, and clearing fallen trees and debris. In an average year, Conservation Camp Program inmates provide approximately three million person hours in firefighting and other emergencies, and seven million person hours in community service project work, and save California taxpayers more than $80 million annually on average.

Inmate Activity Groups

Inmate leisure time activity groups (ILTAGs), self-help programming groups, and faith-based programming groups are expanding significantly in all adult institutions, as encouraged by CDCR in 2010 as a measure to add innovative low cost programs. These volunteer activity groups are defined in the California Code of Regulations, Title 15, Section 3233, as groups that "promote educational, social, cultural, and recreational interests of participating inmates." Institutions are required to provide for the formation of such groups within the facility. These activity groups offer additional rehabilitative programming through an array of nonprofit volunteer-led groups providing cognitive-behavioral services, religious services, higher education, and social awareness programs, in addition to cultural and recreational programs. Thousands of inmates participate in such groups every month. ILTAGs, self-help programming, and faith-based programming groups offer a variety of services, including behavior management, victim impact, mentor programs, community reintegration, transitional housing, work assistance, employment, and community connections.

Many institutions report that participation in volunteer groups has correlated with a decrease in behavior issues and improved inmate communication. Some institutions report inmate appeals and incidents have been reduced by half since implementing self-help activity groups. Inmates are more likely to attend and participate in a volunteer program with a connection to the community they are from or to which they are likely to parole.

It should be noted, that the vast majority of the activity groups are led by volunteers from nonprofit organizations providing rehabilitative programming, but are not afforded a sponsor due to budget limitations and lack of staff resources. The coordination effort of these groups is overseen by one community resource manager at each institution.

Institutions have anywhere from 4 to 70 operational activity groups, but only a small minority of those groups are officially ILTAGs, as the vast majority do not have CDCR employee sponsors. These groups are primarily run by outside nonprofit organization volunteers, and this programming effort must be coordinated by a single CDCR employee.

The department's Office of Policy Standardization further divides the distinction of volunteer groups into three categories:

- ILTAG (self-help and leisure time groups led by sponsors)
- Faith-Based Programming (including religious self-help groups)
- Self-Help Programming (led by inmates or volunteers)

Recently, the Legislature provided an innovative programming grant for developing volunteer-based programs at institutions with a low volunteer base. The funding for these programs is only for two years and the department would expect these programs to continue. The money will not pay for existing programs.

Designated Enhanced Programming Yards
The department designated and activated enhanced programming yards to incentivize positive behavior at seven institutions. Program enhancements provide primarily volunteer-based and self-help options and may include access to college degree programs, additional self-help groups, and hobby craft programs.

The implementation process did not require mass transfers of inmates from or to designated facilities. Inmates residing in an enhanced programming yard were allowed to remain, provided they were willing to meet the program's expectations. Inmates who did not wish to participate were able to transfer to a non-enhanced-programming yard, while inmates who had been identified as possible participants were evaluated during the classification process at their annual or program review. Placement in enhanced programming yards is based on an inmate's behavior and willingness to meet programming expectations.

Milestone Credits
Eligible inmates may be assigned to or voluntarily participate in rehabilitative programs, including academic or vocational education, substance abuse therapy, and firefighter training. As an inmate progresses through the program, certain components, or "milestones," of the program are completed. Varying amounts of credits will be awarded upon completion of the specific milestone. These credits can reduce the amount of time the inmate spends in prison. Incarceration time may be reduced up to six weeks in a 12-month calendar period.

Inmates convicted of most serious, violent, or sexual offenses, as well as those serving sentences under the Three Strikes law and other specific circumstances, are ineligible to earn milestone credits. These eligibility restrictions raise an important question: What proportion of the total prison population is actually eligible to take advantage of the milestone credit system? This question becomes more poignant in light of realignment efforts in recent years, with dramatic numbers of nonviolent offenders being released from prison custody and, therefore, a residual in-prison population with a higher proportion of violent offenders.

There are 16 vocational programs, each with multiple courses offered. The average number of weeks of milestone credits to be earned is 8, spanning from 5 to 20. There are 12 milestone-earning programs classified as academic, including substance abuse, cognitive behavioral therapy, and firefighting. Basic and general education earnable credits total 24 weeks, high school courses total 15 weeks, CASAS literacy and math benchmark courses total 24 weeks, and for each 3 college semester or 5 college quarter units completed, eligible inmates may earn 1 week of milestone credit.

In addition to program completions, inmates may also maximize credit-earning potential with the department's new e-reader digital literacy program. This program expands information technology program at institutions and will provide more opportunities for course completions.

While these programs provide important incentives for participation, the department still has not developed a system for tracking and accurately reporting on milestones earned. The department has not provided a global overview of what percent of inmates are actually eligible and earning milestones, how many have been applied in each of the milestone-earning programs, or how many weeks of sentence reductions have been applied as a result of the milestone incentive program. Without a measurable outcome of this important benefit to program completion, it is impossible to know what percentage of the total inmate population is incentivized by this program or would receive additional credit-earning reductions by the expansion of milestone-earning programs.

Measure Progress

Ensure Program Accountability
The department's goal is to ensure that at least 70 percent of offenders identified as having moderate to high risk and needs receive evidence-based programming in substance abuse, academic education, or career technical education consistent with their criminogenic needs prior to release. Criminogenic needs are based on the initial Core COMPAS assessment or the Test for Adult Basic Education, and inmates are counted as needing programming for each area in which they have a criminogenic need.

The following chart indicates that the department is making improvements at meeting all of an offender's needs. However, the number of offenders released having had no needs met continues to remain exceedingly high. As previously reported, it is important to note that these figures only pertain to offenders with a Core COMPAS assessment, which as of now is approximately 58 percent of the inmate population.

Offenders Released Post-Realignment with a Moderate to High CSRA Score and at Least One Criminogenic Need
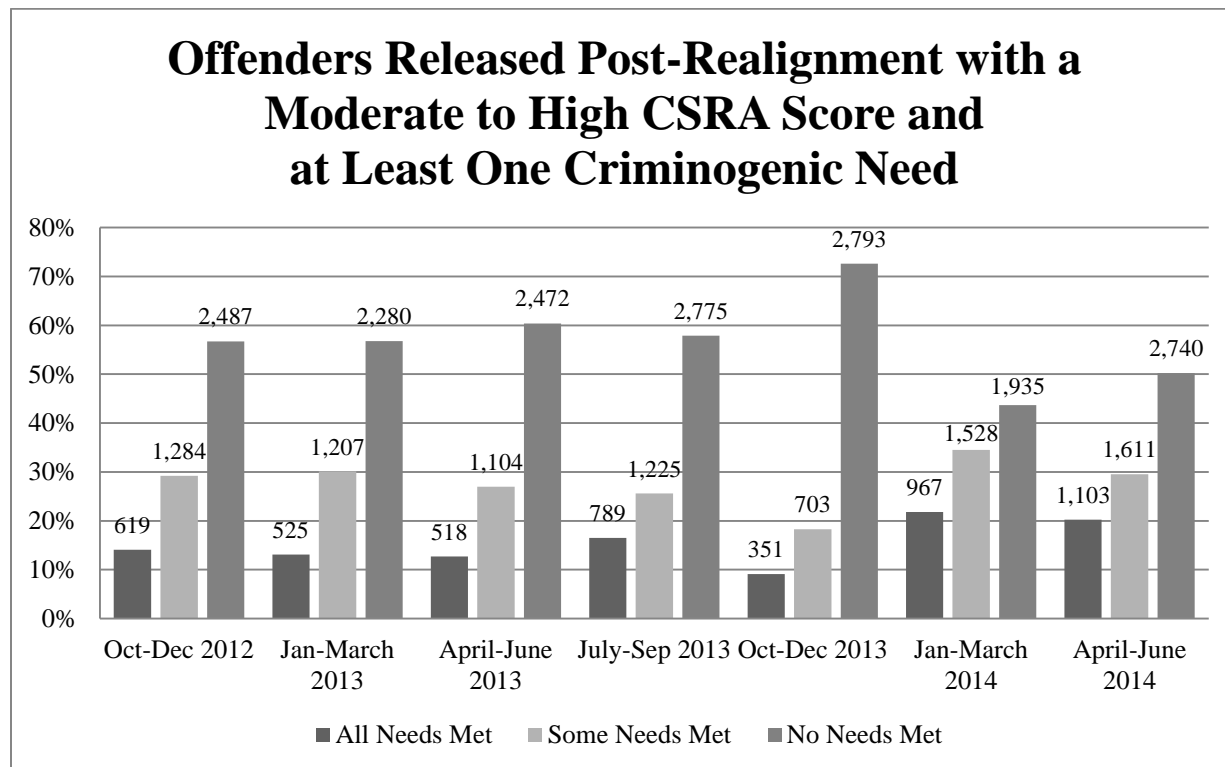
Currently, one or more days of attendance in a program is considered to be qualification for participation, and is counted as having a "need met" for the purposes of reaching the department's *Blueprint* goal of 70 percent of the target population having at least one need met. The department reports that the average length for program participation does not reflect that inmates are moved in or out of programs after only one or two days, and the department is not planning to change the current counting rules.

Prepare for Reentry

Reentry Hubs

The department designated 13 institutions[15] as reentry hubs to concentrate program resources in pre-release programs to prepare inmates about to return to their communities. Reentry hubs increase access to rehabilitative programs that will reduce recidivism by better preparing inmates to be productive members of society. In doing so, they should help lower the long-term prison population and save the State money. Reentry hubs provide substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral treatment, and transitions programs to inmates who are within four years of release and demonstrate a willingness to maintain appropriate behavior to take advantage of such programming.

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[15] The 13 designated reentry hub locations, including status, are detailed in Appendix A.

The department has met its target for activating 13 reentry hubs with substance abuse treatment programs, cognitive behavioral treatment, and transitions programs. Five of the reentry hubs are still awaiting activation of transitions programs. One reentry hub does not yet have qualified counselors to deliver its substance abuse treatment program, and another reentry hub is in the process of hiring facilitators for its cognitive behavioral treatment program.

Reintegrate

California Identification Card Project
On November 18, 2013, the Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) entered into a contract with the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) through June 30, 2015, to process California Identification Cards (ID) for inmates who are being released from custody. The contract allows up to 12,000 ID cards annually with a maximum of 1,000 ID cards per month. The IDs are being offered to inmates at a reduced fee, and senior ID cards are offered at no cost.

The CAL-ID card pilot program was implemented at the 13 reentry hub institutions. As of June 30, 2014, more than 3,100 applications have been sent to the DMV for processing. The DMV has approved almost 2,700 applications and sent these cards to the institutions for issuance. The average eligibility rate is 87 percent.

Pre-Employment Services and Day Reporting Centers
The community and reentry programs expanded pre-employment services to parolees via the increase in day reporting centers (DRCs) across the State, increasing employment and job development services to 1,335 available program slots. There are currently 22 DRCs and community-based coalitions operating statewide.

The department is in the process of adding two more DRCs to serve an additional 10 parolees. As of June 30, 2014, Santa Clara and Monterey County DRCs are operational, providing 83 and 30 capacity slots, respectively. In March 2014, Lake County withdrew its request to provide services; therefore, CDCR initiated contract discussions with Tuolumne County. The Tuolumne County contract agreement is now awaiting the Board of Supervisors' approval. Upon contract approval, Tuolumne County will maintain a capacity of five dedicated slots for parolees. Lastly, the Calaveras County contract is still under the Board of Supervisors' review, but once fully operational will allow for five dedicated slots for parolees in its DRC.

Along with day reporting centers, the department has also increased the number of computer literacy learning centers helping to improve literacy skills and focus on training skills, life skills, and employment competencies. While this expansion will provide services to additional parolees, the department should also revisit its prior agreement with the Employment Development Department that provided referrals to local workforce investment agencies, connecting parolees and released offenders to assistance with employment, social service programs, job development, and community connections in *all* 58 counties.

The department also collaborated with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to increase the number of available parole work crew program slots from 264 to 544. The Caltrans parolee work crews provide services to parolees, including life skills education, employment preparation, transitional employment, job placement, and retention services.

Pre-Parole Process Benefits Program
On May 6, 2014, the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) issued a letter to the counties to describe the pre-release Medi-Cal application process between CDCR and the counties. The process specifies timelines and notification of outcomes and provision of Medi-Cal cards to CDCR for distribution to inmates upon release. The improved process is expected to significantly increase outcome knowledge for Medi-Cal applications. The department is also entering into a data-sharing agreement with DHCS to identify the number of active parolees that have Medi-Cal coverage.

Benefit workers are assigned to all adult institutions and work a full-time schedule at their assigned institution. Their full-time duties are to provide assistance with the benefit application process. The department currently has 43 benefit workers and is in the process of hiring an additional 20. Currently three institutions do not have an assigned benefit worker, but coverage is provided with workers assigned at neighboring institutions. The three institutions without permanent benefit workers are California City Correctional Facility (CCCF), California Correctional Center (CCC), and Ironwood State Prison (ISP). These three institutions are part of the department's immediate recruitment efforts. The following table indicates staffing by facility.

Institution	Benefit Staff	Institution	Benefit Staff	Institution	Benefit Staff
ASP	1	COR	1	NKSP	1
CAC	0	CRC	3	PBSP	1
CAL	0.5	CTF	1	PVSP	1
CCC	0	CVSP	1	RJD	2
CCI	2	DVI	1	SAC	1
CCWF	2	FSP	1	SATF	1
CEN	0.5	FWF	1	SCC	1
CHCF	2	HDSP	1	SOL	2
CIM	4	ISP	0	SQ	1
CIW	2	KVSP	1	SVSP	1
CMC	1	LAC	1	VSP	1
CMF	1	MCSP	1	WSP	1

The department is in contract negotiations with Sacramento County to have out-stationed eligibility workers at California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC), Folsom State Prison (FSP), and Folsom Women's Facility (FWF). The out-stationed county eligibility workers will provide direct enrollment into Medi-Cal upon an inmate's release and transfer the Medi-Cal case to the inmate's county of residence. The department is also working on a plan to cover modified community correctional facilities.

The table below indicates a significant increase in the number of inmates approached. Between January and June 2014, the department approached over 3,000 inmates more than in all of 2013.

Pre-Parole Benefit Applications Statewide Target Population			
	January-June 2013	**July-December 2013**	**January-June 2014**
Inmates Approached	1,224[16]	1,153[17]	6,030
Inmates Refused Services	371	175	235
CID Services Accepted	129	98	159
CID Services Refused	18	24	5

Benefit Applications Outcomes Statewide Target Population				
Benefit	**Status[18]**	**January-June 2013**	**July-December 2013**	**January-June 2014**
SSA/SSI	Submitted	2,297	1,851	1,314
	Pending	1,869	1,562	705
	Approved	323	197	310
	Denied	105	92	137
Medi-Cal	Submitted	983	850	3,728
	Pending	941	812	3,524
	Approved	16	15	15
	Denied	26	23	6
VA	Submitted	203	162	119
	Pending	156	115	78
	Approved	33	36	27
	Denied	14	11	16

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[16] Total number of target population inmates approached, including mental health, was 3,520 for January–June 2013.
[17] Total number of target population inmates approached, including mental health, was 2,876 for July–December 2013.
[18] CDCR does not currently have a mechanism in place to capture all application outcomes (approvals and denials).

Mental Health Population Benefit Applications EOP/CCCMS Inmate Releases and Number Approached			July–December 2013	January–June 2014
EOP		Total Paroled	365	927
		Total Approached	332	441
CCCMS		Total Paroled	2,108	3,455
		Total Approached	1,391	1,939

Benefit Applications Outcomes Mental Health Population				
Benefit	Status	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014
SSA/SSI	Submitted	1613	1210	871
	Pending	1351	1013	713
	Approved	204	153	127
	Denied	58	44	50
Medi-Cal	Submitted	703	527	1348
	Pending	679	509	1299
	Approved	7	5	9
	Denied	17	13	4
VA	Submitted	71	53	46
	Pending	57	43	41
	Approved	8	6	4
	Denied	6	5	5

As a result of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, a substantial increase in offenders meeting eligibility criteria for Medi-Cal is anticipated. Effective January 2014, CDCR began increasing Medi-Cal application submittals for non-disabled inmates.

This reporting period notes an improvement in the rates of inmate acceptance (versus refusal), but benefits established for inmates prior to release from prison have remained unacceptably low and will likely result in increasing the risk of recidivism.

At this time the department is not capturing the reason for refusal in a reportable format. The department is in the process of building a reportable refusal reason outcome into the next version of the automated benefits application support system.

Follow Up

Program outcomes will be closely monitored to determine the effectiveness of the reentry hubs and the enhanced programming yards in comparison with the results prior to realignment. Key performance indicators include program enrollment, attendance, and completion, as well as regression, which the department currently has available only for substance abuse programs but anticipates eventually being available for education and other programs in future reports. Key

performance indicators are reviewed monthly by executive staff, and results are shared with wardens and institutional program staff. Quarterly meetings are conducted with institution staff to discuss performance in all of these areas. Significant improvement, especially in degree completions, has been made as a result of these reviews.

Data Solutions
The Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) classification and programs modules are in the final stages of development and currently being beta tested, and testing has been underway since January 2014. The department reports testing is progressing very well.

The Endeca system is an information access platform to provide users access to large volumes of data from various sources and locations. This system will be used to pull information from the department's numerous program data systems into one centralized data repository. This solution includes customizable dashboards and the ability to overlay the data from various systems together. The Endeca system has been upgraded, and the department is developing the data reporting requirements needed.

The department is also working to improve data solutions to track inmate releases through an Automated Reentry Management System (ARMS). A pilot program for use by contract service providers within the reentry hubs is planned for initiation by the end of this fiscal year. The department is planning to implement ARMS for community providers in 2015.

Conclusion

The department is making good progress filling vacancies and expanding academic and CTE programs, as well as improving data collection efforts with out-stationed eligibility workers for health benefit enrollment. It is also commendable that the department is working toward incentivizing substance abuse treatment completions with the forming of an Incentives Subcommittee. The subcommittee is working to develop a framework for future implementation of an incentive-based system to improve service delivery and quality and encourage successful program completion rates in its community-based provider network. The department has successfully addressed or implemented five of six of the board's recommendations from the March C-ROB report, and is continuing to make positive strides in rehabilitation services, levels of offender participation and success, and innovative programming.

The board would like to see the department implement a case management plan in accordance with the recommendations of the Expert Panel report. The department created the Expert Panel in 2006 and asked for recommendations for improving programming in California's prison and parole system. In 2007 The Expert Panel published a report establishing the steps for implementing the California Logic Model, including the needed individual case management (or behavior management) plan. To date, the department has not implemented a case management plan, and has responded it does not have any target date to do so. This necessary and vital component of the Expert Panel's recommendation should be addressed immediately.

Also of concern is the department's lack of adequate data tracking and collection of milestone data. The department has created additional innovative programming, such as digital literacy, in part, to "maximize opportunities for eligible offenders to obtain milestone credits," yet cannot and has not provided any report data on how these credits are applied, what percentage of the population is earning milestones, and how these milestones have impacted actual time left to serve. Further, on June 20, 2013, the three-judge court ordered the State to implement an amended plan to address overcrowding, consisting of the measures proposed in the department's plan and the expansion of good-time credits.

The board would like the department to consider adding a bilingual component for the rehabilitative programs in addition to the specially designed academic instruction in English (SDAIE) program to eliminate language barriers in accordance with the significant percentage of the inmate population that is Spanish speaking. Additionally, the staffing shortage of librarians in the institutions should be solved. Many institution libraries offer literacy programs and could be expanded into a voluntary education program for alternative programming increasing access and learning during evening and weekend hours.

The institution site visits conducted this reporting period identified successes in programming and also highlighted some challenges to program success. The department should address the identified challenge areas and devise solutions to reduce the impact of program participation and success. Finally, as a result of program review, data analysis, and completed site visits, the board presents the department with four formal recommendations to further programs and services, and remedy identified gaps in measuring progress, preparing for reentry, and resource underutilization.

Board Recommendations

The following are the board's findings and comments on identified gaps in programming, as well as opportunities for greater resource collaboration.

<u>The board recommends the department provide accurate milestone data depicting how many milestones were earned during 2014, including what percentage of the inmate population is eligible to earn milestones, and total weeks of credits earned that were applied to sentence reduction</u>.

The department maintains a milestone credit-earning schedule with specified sentence reductions for eligible inmates depending on the type of program completed. The department also has introduced new innovative programming in part to maximize opportunities for offenders to achieve milestones, thus encouraging program completion, yet does not have a system in place to report and track the global results of this incentive program. The three-judge court has also ordered the State to implement the amended overcrowding plan, including the expansion of milestone credits. The department has not been responsive in regard to providing requested data on milestone achievements, and this report represents the third year milestone data has been questioned but gone unanswered by the department.

<u>The board recommends the department implement a more meaningful measure of participation to ensure the data captured accurately reflects the challenges and successes of addressing offenders' needs, such as a reasonable program completion percentage or a minimum number of days in a program counting as "participation."</u>

In meeting its *Blueprint* stated goals to provide rehabilitative programming to 70 percent of the target population, the department does not require program completion in order to consider a need met. Not only does the department not require program completion, but it has not identified any meaningful completion percentage of an identified need-based rehabilitative program to consider the need "met." This is a very different counting rule than applied in other mandatory education programs or milestone-earning programs where course completions are necessary *before* counting the inmate as having completed the program or achieving a milestone.

The rehabilitative programs that are identified as need based for the moderate to high risk target population are designed to be completed, not merely attended for a portion of the program. In reaching the goal to provide rehabilitative programming to 70 percent of the department's target population, the department states it will add additional structured programs to address particular needs, such as criminal thinking, anger management, and family relationships. It is questionable how an inmate can be classified as having a need met without requiring completion of the rehabilitative program, especially considering the inmate was assigned based on an individual risk and needs assessment.

This complete lack of a meaningful program completion standard is unlike all other credit-earning programs that require completion. The department counts an inmate as having a need met when only portion of the rehabilitative program may actually have been completed (even including a single day of attendance).

The board recommends the department develop a strategy to address the chronic staffing shortages of CDCR librarians across the state.

Currently vacancies exceed 25 percent. The strategy should address recruitment and retention of qualified librarians and plans to increase librarian positions to provide access to library programs. Libraries are a fundamental program support area for literacy, reentry resources, continuing education, tutoring, legal research, and recreational reading. Many librarians from non-reentry institutions have independently created reentry binders for inmates containing information on housing, employment, social service agencies, family services, and other reentry information specific to counties in California.

The library presents another programming location and could function as a reentry center in every institution. A reentry center should include a standard set of widely-approved reentry tools, a supplement of material specific to the county to which the inmate plans to successfully reintegrate, and access to a self-assessment tool for developing a reentry plan. Expanding the VEP program to libraries would also provide peer-to-peer literacy education where inmates voluntarily tutor other inmates. The libraries can also offer alternative programming hours and access to literacy programs to isolated housing populations. For optimum programming the American Library Association (ALA) recommends an additional 38 positions within institution libraries.[19]

Position	Filled	Budgeted	ALA[20]
Supervising Librarian	0	0	34
Senior Librarian	34	35	34
Librarian	34	52	57
Totals	**68**	**87**	**125**

[19] Based on staffing 146 CDCR libraries.

[20] Based on current population.

<u>The board recommends the department implement a pre-release program at every institution, to include reentry services and transitions programs.</u>

The department has demonstrated marked progress implementing transition programming at all 13 reentry hub institutions. While this reentry service is critical and necessary to prepare inmates to successfully reintegrate to society, it is not reaching the rest of the paroling population getting release dates from the remaining 22 non-reentry institutions. Per departmental policy and procedure,[21] every institution should have a pre-release program in place. Many librarians have independently created reentry binders for parolees, and these include county-specific contacts for employment assistance, housing, community service providers, and locations of county libraries. This is not a standard practice at all institutions, however, and until all inmates are able to be released through a reentry hub, many will not have the necessary information for successful reintegration.

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[21] Department Operations Manual, Section 101060.6, mandates CDCR create a pre-release program at every institution.

Prior Board Recommendations and the Department's Progress

The following are the board's findings and the department's progress in response to those findings regarding effectiveness of treatment efforts, rehabilitation needs of offenders, gaps in rehabilitation services, and levels of offender participation and success.

The board recommends CDCR's Division of Rehabilitative Programs continue to work closely with CDCR's Division of Adult Institutions' Female Offenders' Mission to provide female offenders with gender-responsive treatment, services, and gender-specific curricula that increase opportunities for successful reintegration into their communities and reduce their rate of recidivism.

The department is working with the Division of Adult Institution's Female Offenders' Mission, and future reports will include information about progress implementing curricula to meet this need.

The board recommends the department work with the California Arts Council and California Lawyers for the Arts to develop a dedicated Arts in Corrections program to be administered statewide.

The board is pleased with the recent interagency agreement funding an arts program for two years. The California Arts Council has awarded contracts to seven organizations for Arts in Corrections programs to begin at 14 institutions.

The board recommends the department work collaboratively with CALPIA to improve access to CALPIA programs.

The board is pleased to report that the department and the California Prison Industries Authority (CALPIA) continue to work collaboratively to improve access to rehabilitative programs offered to offenders. CALPIA is mandated to operate a work program for prisoners that will ultimately be self-supporting by generating sufficient funds from the sale of products and services to cover program expenses.

The board recommends the department develop strategies to improve its efficiency in providing continuity of care for offenders released into the community.

The board notes that the department continues to utilize contracted benefits workers within the institutions to apply for and secure federal and State benefit entitlements. The board reiterates the importance of the pre-release benefit application process in order to provide continuity of care for offenders released into the community. The department has developed strategies to improve its efficiency in this area.

The board recommends that pre-release reentry COMPAS assessments be performed on all offenders.

The department reports it has insufficient resources to provide the COMPAS assessment for all offenders.

<u>The board recommends the department implement an incentive-based system to encourage substance abuse treatment completion rates.</u>

The department's Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) established an Incentives Subcommittee within its Director's Stakeholder Advisory Group (DSAG) in January 2014. The subcommittee has representation from academia, county governments, parolee advocates, and rehabilitative treatment programs and has held three meetings as of June 30, 2014.

From the recommendations provided by the Incentives Subcommittee, DRP will work to develop a framework for future implementation of an incentive-based system to improve service delivery and quality and to encourage successful program completion rates in its community-based provider network. As of June 30, 2014, the Incentives Subcommittee continues to meet with future report-outs at upcoming DSAG meetings.

Appendices

APPENDIX A: DESIGNATED REENTRY HUB LOCATIONS AND PROGRAM STATUS

13 Designated Reentry Hub Locations and Program Status				
Institution	**Reentry Hub Status**	**SAT**	**Cognitive-Behavior**	**Transitions/Employment**
ASP	**Active**	Programming	Programming	Programming
CCWF	**Active**	Programming	Programming	Programming
CIM	**Active**	Programming	Programming	Contract Approval Process
CIW	**Active**	Programming	Programming	Contract Approval Process
CMC	**Active**	Programming	Programming	Programming[22]
CTF	**Active**	Programming	Programming	Contract Approval Process
CVSP	**Active**	Programming	Programming	Programming
FWF	**Active**	Programming	Programming	Programming
HDSP	**Active**	*Pending*	Programming	Contract Approval Process
ISP	**Active**	Programming	Programming	Programming
LAC	**Active**	Programming	Programming	Programming
SATF	**Active**	Programming	*Pending*	Programming
VSP	**Active**	Programming	Programming	Programming

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[22] August 18, 2014, is the anticipated start date.

APPENDIX B: POST-RELEASE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM GOALS

POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

GOAL:

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

PROJECTION METHODOLOGY & ASSUMPTIONS:

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

Releases to Parole = 16,084.
> The calculation is based on the population projected to be released to parole using the Fall 2012 Population Projections. The Spring 2012 population projections revise these numbers slightly, reducing the percent of population served. CDCR will attain the 70 percent goal by fiscal year 2014–15.

Reentry COMPAS Employment Need = 52.4 percent.

Program Length
- Transitional Job Model = N/A
- Long-Term Residential = six months
- Day Reporting Centers/Community-Based Coalitions = four months
- Golden State Works = 12 months*
- Parolee Service Centers = six months*
- Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program = 15 months*

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

Post-Release Employment	Pre-Realignment	Post-Realignment	
	FY 11/12	FY 13/14 Projection	FY 13/14 Actual*
1st Year Parolees with Need	30,356	8,450	7,073
Capacity	6,796	5,915	6,620
Percent of Target Population	22%	70%	94%

APPENDIX C: POST-RELEASE EDUCATION PROGRAM GOALS

POST-REALIGNMENT METHODOLOGY PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

GOAL:

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

PROJECTION METHODOLOGY & ASSUMPTIONS:

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

Releases to Parole = 16,084.
>The calculation is based on the population projected to be released to parole using the Fall 2012 Population Projections. The Spring 2012 population projections revise these numbers slightly, reducing the percent of population served. CDCR will attain the 70 percent goal by fiscal year 2014–15.

Reentry COMPAS Employment Need = 55.3 percent.
>The Reentry COMPAS does not directly measure a criminogenic need for education; it is factored into the employment need; therefore, the percent of parolees with an employment need was extracted from their Core COMPAS record.

Program Length
>• New CLLC Model = 90 hours per person (previous CLLC = 60 hours per person).
>• Community-Based Coalition / Day Reporting Centers = four months*

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

	Pre-Realignment	Post-Realignment	
Post-Release Education	FY 11/12	FY 13/14 Projection	FY 13/14 Actual*
1st Year Parolees with Need	32,000	8,884	7,073
Capacity	3,400	6,219	7,500
Percent of Target Population	10%	70%	106%

APPENDIX D: TEACHER DISTRIBUTION BY INSTITUTION AS OF JUNE 30, 2014

	TEACHER DISTRIBUTION BY INSTITUTION												
INST	ACADEMIC EDUCATION										CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION		
	GP		AP		VEP		TESTING	Authorized Academic Teacher Positions	Vacant Academic Teacher Positions	Total Budgeted Inmate Capacity for Academic	Authorized CTE Programs	Vacant CTE Teacher Positions	Total Budgeted Inmate Capacity for CTE Programs
	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff						
ASP	19	1,026	-	-	6	720	2	27	-	1,746	17	-	486
CAC	2	108	-		1	120	1	4	2	228	2	1	81
CAL	12	648	-	-	5	600	2	19	1	1,248	6	-	216
CCC	10	540	-	-	5	600	2	17	3	1,140	8		216
CCI	10	540	-	-	9	1,080	2	21	-	1,620	11	1	297
CCWF	11	594	-	-	4	480	2	17	-	1,074	10	-	297
CEN	13	702	-	-	6	720	2	21	-	1,422	8	-	216
CHCF	6	324	-	-	3	360	1	10	7	684	2	1	81
CIM	14	756	-	-	7	840	2	23	4	1,596	15	2	432
CIW	8	432	-	-	2	240	2	12	1	684	5	-	135
CMF	5	270	-	-	4	480	1	10	1	750	2	1	54
CMC	13	702	1	54	9	1,080	2	25	-	1,836	12	3	351
COR	9	486	3	162	6	720	2	20	-	1,368	5	-	135
CRC	11	594	-	-	4	480	2	17	1	1,074	9	-	270
CTF	18	972	-	-	10	1,200	2	30	-	2,172	16	2	486
CVSP	10	540	-	-	4	480	2	16	-	1,020	12	2	351
DVI	3	162	-	-	5	600	3	11	4	762	4	-	135
FSP	9	486	-	-	7	840	2	18	-	1,326	11	1	324
FWF	1	54			1	120	-	2	-	174	1	-	54
HDSP	8	432	1	54	3	360	2	14	-	846	3	-	108
ISP	12	648	-	-	9	1,080	2	23	1	1,728	15	2	459
KVSP	14	756	-	-	6	720	2	22	1	1,476	5	1	135
LAC	8	432	-	-	5	600	2	15	1	1,032	7	-	216
MCSP	8	432	-	-	4	480	2	14	1	912	5	1	135
NKSP	3	162	-	-	3	360	4	10	-	522	2	-	54
PBSP	-	-	4	216	6	720	1	11	1	936	1	-	54
PVSP	13	702	-	-	4	480	2	19	-	1,182	9	-	243
RJD	4	216	2	108	8	960	2	16	-	1,284	6	2	189
SAC	6	324	-	-	5	600	1	12	-	924	3	1	81
SATF	18	972	-	-	11	1,320	2	31	-	2,292	15	-	432
SCC	9	486	-	-	6	720	2	17	1	1,206	8	3	216
SOL	13	702	-	-	5	600	2	20	4	1,302	8	-	243
SQ	7	378	-	-	6	720	3	16	-	1,098	5	1	162
SVSP	6	324	-	-	5	600	2	13	-	924	1	-	54
VSP	12	648	-	-	5	600	2	19	-	1,248	11	2	324
WSP	-	-	-	-	4	480	4	8	-	480	2	-	54
TOTALS	325	17,550	11	594	193	23,160	71	600	34	41,316	262	27	7,776

GRAND TOTAL PY's	862
GRAND TOTAL BUDGETED CAPACITY	49,092

APPENDIX D1: TEACHER DISTRIBUTION BY INSTITUTION AS OF JUNE 30, 2014

INST	ACADEMIC EDUCATION										CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION		
	GP		AP		VEP		TESTING	Authorized Academic Teachers for GP, IP, VEP, and Testing	Vacant Academic Teacher Positions*	Total Budgeted Capacity for GP, AP, and VEP	Authorized Career Technical Education Programs	Vacant CTE Teacher Positions*	Total Budgeted Capacity for Career Technical Education Programs
	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff						
ASP	19	1,026	-	-	6	720	2	27	-	1,746	17	1	486
CAC	2	108		-	1	120	1	4	-	228	2	1	54
CAL	12	648		-	5	600	2	19	-	1,248	6	-	216
CCC	12	648		-	3	360	2	17	2	1,008	8	-	216
CCI	10	540	-	-	9	1,080	2	21	1	1,620	11	3	297
CCWF	11	594	-	-	4	480	2	17	1	1,074	10	-	297
CEN	13	702	-	-	6	720	2	21	1	1,422	8	1	216
CHCF	6	324		-	3	360	1	10	2	684	2	-	108
CIM	14	756	-	-	7	840	2	23	4	1,596	15	3	432
CIW	8	432	-	-	2	240	2	12	-	672	5	-	135
CMF	4	216	-	-	5	600	1	10	-	816	2	1	54
CMC	13	702	1	54	9	1,080	2	25	-	1,836	12	2	351
COR	10	540	3	162	5	600	2	20	-	1,302	5	-	135
CRC	11	594	-	-	4	480	2	17	-	1,074	9	1	270
CTF	18	972	-	-	10	1,200	2	30	1	2,172	16	-	486
CVSP	10	540	-	-	4	480	2	16	-	1,020	12	1	351
DVI	2	108	-	-	6	720	3	11	3	828	4	-	135
FSP****	9	486	-	-	7	840	2	18	-	1,326	11	-	310
FWF	1	54		-	1	120	-	2	-	174	1	-	54
HDSP	8	432	1	54	3	360	2	14	-	846	3	-	108
ISP	12	648	-	-	9	1,080	2	23	3	1,728	15	1	459
KVSP	14	756	-	-	6	720	2	22	1	1,476	5	-	135
LAC	7	378	-	-	6	720	2	15	-	1,098	7	1	216
MCSP	8	432	-	-	4	480	2	14	5	912	5	-	135
NKSP	3	162	-	-	3	360	4	10	1	522	2	-	54
PBSP	-	-	4	216	6	720	1	11	-	936	1	-	54
PVSP	13	702	-	-	4	480	2	19	-	1,182	9	1	243
RJD	4	216	2	108	8	960	2	16	2	1,284	6	-	189
SAC	6	324	-	-	5	600	1	12	-	924	3	-	81
SATF	18	972	-	-	11	1,320	2	31	1	2,292	15	-	432
SCC	9	486	-	-	6	720	2	17	-	1,206	8	1	216
SOL	13	702	-	-	5	600	2	20	2	1,302	8	1	243
SQ	7	378	-	-	6	720	3	16	-	1,098	5	1	162
SVSP	6	324	-	-	5	600	2	13	-	924	1	-	54
VSP	12	648	-	-	5	600	2	19	-	1,248	11	1	324
WSP	-	-	-	-	4	480	4	8	-	480	2	-	54
TOTALS	325	17,550	11	594	193	23,160	71	600	30	41,304	262	21	7,762

* Vacancies as of 6/30/2014

** 21 CTE PYs held in abeyance

*** 24 ACA PYs held in abeyance

**** FSP one CTE class run at 40:1

GRAND TOTAL PY's	862
GRAND TOTAL BUDGETED CAPACITY	49,066

APPENDIX E1: REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS POST-REALIGNMENT FY 2012–13

Institution	Academic Education				Career Technical Education	Substance Abuse Treatment
	GP	IP	VEP	Total	Total	SAP
ASP	19	0	6	25	15	X
CAC	0	0	0	0	0	
CAL	12	0	4	16	6	
CCC	9	0	5	14	8	
CCI	10	0	9	19	11	X
CCWF	8	0	4	12	9	X
CEN	11	0	6	17	8	
CHCF	0	0	1	1	0	
CIM	9	0	7	16	10	X
CIW	6	0	3	9	5	X
CMC	5	1	8	14	8	X
CMF	14	0	4	18	2	
COR	10	3	4	17	5	
CRC	10	0	4	14	9	X
CTF	18	0	8	26	10	X
CVSP	9	0	4	13	9	X
DVI	3	0	5	8	4	
FSP	10	0	6	16	11	
FWF	1	0	0	1	0	
HDSP	8	1	3	12	3	X
ISP	8	0	9	17	9	
KVSP	14	0	4	18	5	
LAC	8	0	5	13	6	
MCSP	8	0	4	12	5	
NKSP	3	0	3	6	2	
PBSP	0	4	4	8	1	
PVSP	14	0	4	18	9	
RJD	3	2	9	14	6	
SAC	6	0	4	10	3	
SATF	20	0	7	27	15	X
SCC	11	0	3	14	8	
SOL	14	0	6	20	8	X
SQ	7	0	7	14	5	
SVSP	6	0	5	11	1	
VSPW	9	0	5	14	7	X
WSP	0	0	4	4	2	
TOTALS	**303**	**11**	**174**	**488**	**225**	**13**

APPENDIX E2: REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS POST-REALIGNMENT FY 2013–14

Institution	Academic Education				Career Technical Education	Re-Entry Hub			Other Models	
	GP	AP	VEP	Total	Total	SAP	Cognitive-Behavior	Employment	Sex Offender	Lifer
ASP	19	0	6	25	17	Existing	6/2014	7/2014		
CAC	2	0	1	3	2	4/2014				
CAL	12	0	5	17	6					
CCC	10	0	5	15	8					
CCI	10	0	9	19	11	Existing				
CCWF	11	0	4	15	10	Existing	9/2013	9/2013		2/2014
CEN	13	0	6	19	8					
CHCF	6	0	3	9	2					
CIM	14	0	7	21	15	Existing	6/2014	9/2014		
CIW	8	0	2	10	5	Existing	9/2013	9/2014		
CMC	13	1	9	23	12	Existing	9/2013	7/2014		2/2014
CMF	5	0	4	9	2					
COR	9	3	6	19	5					
CRC	11	0	4	15	9	Existing				
CTF	18	0	10	28	16	Existing	6/2014	FY 14/15		
CVSP	10	0	4	14	12	Existing	6/2014	6/2014		
DVI	3	0	5	8	4					
FSP	9	0	7	16	11					
FWF	1	0	1	2	1	2/2014	2/2014	9/2013		
HDSP	8	1	3	12	3	7/2014	7/2014	FY 14/15		
ISP	12	0	9	21	15	9/2013	9/2013	6/2014		
KVSP	14	0	6	20	5					
LAC	8	0	5	13	7	7/2014	7/2014	7/2014		
MCSP	8	0	4	12	5					
NKSP	3	0	3	6	2					
PBSP	0	4	6	10	1					
PVSP	13	0	4	17	9					
RJD	4	2	8	14	6					
SAC	6	0	5	11	3					
SATF	18	0	11	29	15	Existing	6/2014	7/2014	FY 14/15	
SCC	9	0	6	15	8					
SOL	13	0	5	18	8					2/2014
SQ	7	0	6	13	5					
SVSP	6	0	5	11	1					
VSP	12	0	5	17	11	3/2014	3/2014	9/2013		
WSP	0	0	4	4	2					
TOTALS	325	11	193	529	262	16	13	13	1	3

APPENDIX E3: REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS POST-REALIGNMENT FY 2014–15

Institution	Academic Education					CTE	Re-Entry Hub			DI-SAT		Other Models	
	GP	AP	VEP	EOP/ DDP	Total	Total	SAP	Cognitive-Behavior	Employment	Single Level	Multi-Level	Sex Offender	Lifer
ASP	19	0	6	0	25	17	X	X	X				
CAC	2	0	3	0	5	2				X			
CAL	12	0	5	0	17	8				7/2014			
CCC	10	0	5	0	15	8				7/2014			
CCI	10	0	9	0	19	11					7/2014		
CCWF	11	0	4	4	19	10	X	X	X				X
CEN	13	0	6	0	19	11				7/2014			
CHCF	6	0	3	2	11	2							
CIM	14	0	7	2	23	15	X	X	X				
CIW	8	0	2	1	11	5	X	X	X				
CMC	13	1	9	4	27	12	X	X	X				X
CMF	5	0	4	5	14	2							
COR	9	3	6	1	19	6				7/2014			
CRC	11	0	4	0	11	9					7/2014		
CTF	18	0	10	0	28	16	X	X	FY 14/15				
CVSP	10	0	4	0	14	14	X	X	X				
DVI	3	0	5	0	8	4							
FSP	9	0	7	0	16	11							
FWF	1	0	1	0	2	1	X	X	X				
HDSP	8	1	3	1	13	6	X	X	FY 14/15				
ISP	12	0	9	0	21	15	X	X	X				
KVSP	14	0	6	1	21	8							
LAC	7	0	5	1	13	7	X	X	X				
MCSP	8	0	4	3	15	5							
NKSP	3	0	3	0	6	2							
PBSP	0	4	6	1	11	2							
PVSP	13	0	4	0	17	9					7/2014		
RJD	4	2	8	3	17	6				8/2014			
SAC	6	0	5	3	14	4							
SATF	18	0	11	7	36	17	X	X	X			FY 14/15	
SCC	9	0	6	0	15	8					7/2014		
SOL	13	0	5	0	18	8							X
SQ	7	0	6	0	13	5							
SVSP	6	0	5	2	13	3							
VSP	12	0	5	1	18	12	X	X	X				
WSP	0	0	4	0	4	2				7/2014			
IN-STATE CONTRACT FACILITIES (CCF/MCCF)													
FCRF							10/2014	10/2014	10/2014				
GSMCCF*							FY 14/15	FY 14/15	FY 14/15				
CVMCCF*							FY 14/15	FY 14/15	FY 14/15				
TMCCF*							FY 14/15	FY 14/15	FY 14/15				
DVMCCF*							FY 14/15	FY 14/15	FY 14/15				
DMCCF*							FY 14/15	FY 14/15	FY 14/15				
SMCCF*							FY 14/15	FY 14/15	FY 14/15				

* Number of In-State Contract Facility Reentry Hubs will be dependent on funding and contract amounts.

APPENDIX E4: PROPOSED REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS POST-REALIGNMENT FY 2015–16

Institution	Academic Education					CTE	Re-Entry Hub			DI-SAT		Other Models	
	GP	AP	VEP	EOP/DDP	Total	Total	SAP	Cognitive-Behavior	Employment	Single Level	Multi-Level	Sex Offender	Lifer
ASP	19	0	6	0	25	17	X	X	X				
CAC	2	0	3	0	5	2				X			
CAL	12	0	5	0	17	8				X			
CCC	10	0	5	0	15	8				X			
CCI	10	0	9	0	19	11					X		
CCWF	11	0	4	4	19	10	X	X	X				X
CEN	13	0	6	0	19	11				X			
CHCF	6	0	3	2	11	2							
CIM	14	0	7	2	23	15	X	X	X				
CIW	8	0	2	1	11	5	X	X	X				
CMC	13	1	9	4	27	12	X	X	X				X
CMF	5	0	4	5	14	2				FY 15/16**			
COR	9	3	6	1	19	6				X			
CRC	11	0	4	0	11	9					X		
CTF	18	0	10	0	28	16	X	X	X				
CVSP	10	0	4	0	14	14	X	X	X				
DVI	3	0	5	0	8	4				FY 15/16**			
FSP	9	0	7	0	16	11				FY 15/16**			
FWF	1	0	1	0	2	1	X	X	X				
HDSP	8	1	3	1	13	6	X	X	X				
ISP	12	0	9	0	21	15	X	X	X				
KVSP	14	0	6	1	21	8				FY 15/16**			
LAC	7	0	5	1	13	7	X	X	X				
MCSP	18	0	10	3	31	11				FY 15/16**			
NKSP	3	0	3	0	6	2				FY 15/16**			
PBSP	0	4	6	1	11	2				FY 15/16**			
PVSP	13	0	4	0	17	9					X		
RJD	9	2	11	3	25	9				X			
SAC	6	0	5	3	14	4				FY 15/16**			
SATF	18	0	11	7	36	17	X	X	X			X	
SCC	9	0	6	0	15	8					X		
SOL	13	0	5	0	18	8							X
SQ	7	0	6	0	13	5				FY 15/16**			
SVSP	6	0	5	2	13	3				FY 15/16**			
VSP	12	0	5	1	18	12	X	X	X				
WSP	0	0	4	0	4	2				X			
IN-STATE CONTRACT FACILITIES (CCF/MCCF)													
FCRF							X	X	X				
GSMCCF*							X	X	X				
CVMCCF*							X	X	X				
TMCCF*							X	X	X				
DVMCCF*							X	X	X				
DMCCF*							X	X	X				
SMCCF*							X	X	X				
TOTALS	339	11	200	42	592	283	20	20	20	21	4	1	3

* Number of In-State Contract Facility Reentry Hubs will be dependent on funding and contract amounts.

** Single Level Substance Abuse Treatment Programs dependent on funding for expansion.

APPENDIX F: ACADEMIC PROGRAM CAPACITY, ENROLLMENT, AND UTILIZATION

Month	Capacity	Enrollment	Utilization
June 2014	41,304	87.3%	77.0%
May 2014	41,316	89.1%	79.1%
April 2014	41,316	88.0%	73.6%
March 2014	41,316	88.8%	77.5%
February 2014	41,262	92.2%	76.3%
January 2014	41,154	92.9%	75.9%
December 2013	40,992	88.9%	68.9%
November 2013	40,992	89.4%	73.7%
October 2013	40,860	86.2%	75.2%
September 2013	40,596	86.2%	74.2%
August 2013	40,530	85.1%	75.9%
July 2013	40,584	82.4%	72.6%

APPENDIX G: CTE PROGRAM CAPACITY, ENROLLMENT, AND UTILIZATION

Month	Capacity	Enrollment	Utilization
June 2014	7,762	75.8%	72.6%
May 2014	7,735	72.9%	72.4%
April 2014	7,708	76.6%	69.2%
March 2014	7,708	74.2%	72.9%
February 2014	7,737	71.4%	74.1%
January 2014	7,708	68.6%	72.8%
December 2013	7,627	68.3%	67.0%
November 2013	7,627	67.0%	64.8%
October 2013	7,627	66.7%	72.5%
September 2013	7,627	64.9%	70.8%
August 2013	7,654	62.9%	72.6%
July 2013	7,654	62.3%	69.2%

APPENDIX H: CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY INSTITUTION

INST	Auto Body	Auto Mechanics	Building Maint	Carpentry	Computer Lit	Cosmetology	Electronic	Electrical Works	Drywall	HVAC	Masonry	Painting (construction)	Machine Shop	OSRT	Plumbing	Painting	Sheet Metal	Small Engine	Welding	Roofing	FY TOTAL	FY
ASP	1	1	2		1		2	1		1	1		4	1			1	1			17	FY 13/14
																					17	FY 14/15
																					17	FY 15/16
CAC*				1		1															2	FY 13/14
																					2	FY 14/15
																					2	FY 15/16
CAL				1	2		1	1		1											6	FY 13/14
	1	1																			8	FY 14/15
																					8	FY 15/16
CCC	1	1	1			1	1			1			1						1		8	FY 13/14
																					8	FY 14/15
																					8	FY 15/16
CCI	1	2	1	1			2			1			2						1		11	FY 13/14
																					11	FY 14/15
																					11	FY 15/16
CCWF	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1			2								10	FY 13/14
																					10	FY 14/15
																					10	FY 15/16
CEN	1	1	1				1						2					1	1		8	FY 13/14
								1						1						1	11	FY 14/15
																					11	FY 15/16
CHCF**				2																	2	FY 13/14
																					2	FY 14/15
																					2	FY 15/16
CIM			2	2	1		1	2		1	1			1	1		1	1	1		15	FY 13/14
																					15	FY 14/15
																					15	FY 15/16
CIW			1		1	1	1							1							5	FY 13/14
																					5	FY 14/15
																					5	FY 15/16
CMC	1	1	1		1		1	1		1	1	1	2					1			12	FY 13/14
																					12	FY 14/15
																					12	FY 15/16
CMF				1										1							2	FY 13/14
																					2	FY 14/15
																					2	FY 15/16

* CAC is not an expansion, but a new activation
** CHCF program is not an expansion. It is a PY included in the activation staffing.

INST	Auto Body	Auto Mechanics	Building Maint	Carpentry	Computer Lit	Cosmetology	Electronic	Electrical Works	Drywall	HVAC	Masonry	Painting (construction)	Machine Shop	OSRT	Plumbing	Painting	Sheet Metal	Small Engine	Welding	Roofing	FY TOTAL	FY
COR						1						1	2					1			5	FY 13/14
			1																		6	FY 14/15
																					6	FY 15/16
CRC		1		1	1		1	1		1			2	1							9	FY 13/14
																					9	FY 14/15
																					9	FY 15/16
CTF	1	1	2	1	2		1	1	1	2			1	1				1	1		16	FY 13/14
																					16	FY 14/15
																					16	FY 15/16
CVSP	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1			2	1					1		12	FY 13/14
				1											1						14	FY 14/15
																					14	FY 15/16
DVI	1		1		1				1												4	FY 13/14
																					4	FY 14/15
																					4	FY 15/16
FSP		1	1	1	1		1	1		1			1	1				2			11	FY 13/14
																					11	FY 14/15
																					11	FY 15/16
FWF					1																1	FY 13/14
																					1	FY 14/15
																					1	FY 15/16
HDSP	1		1		1																3	FY 13/14
					1									2							6	FY 14/15
																					6	FY 15/16
ISP	1	2	1	1	2		2			2			2	1				1			15	FY 13/14
																					15	FY 14/15
																					15	FY 15/16
KVSP		1											2				1	1			5	FY 13/14
						2				1											8	FY 14/15
																					8	FY 15/16
LAC					1	1	1			1	1		1	1							7	FY 13/14
																					7	FY 14/15
																					7	FY 15/16
MCSP			1			1			1				1					1			5	FY 13/14
																					5	FY 14/15
			2	2														2			11	FY 15/16

INST	Auto Body	Auto Mechanics	Building Maint	Carpentry	Computer Lit	Cosmetology	Electronic	Electrical Works	Drywall	HVAC	Masonry	Painting (construction)	Machine Shop	OSRT	Plumbing	Painting	Sheet Metal	Small Engine	Welding	Roofing	FY TOTAL	
NKSP							1										1				**2**	FY 13/14
																					2	FY 14/15
																					2	FY 15/16
PBSP				1																	**1**	FY 13/14
						1															**2**	FY 14/15
																					2	FY 15/16
PVSP	1	1	1	1			1	1					1					1	1		**9**	FY 13/14
																					9	FY 14/15
																					9	FY 15/16
RJD				1	1		1			1	1								1		**6**	FY 13/14
																					6	FY 14/15
		1		1															1		**9**	FY 15/16
SAC														3							**3**	FY 13/14
								1													**4**	FY 14/15
																					4	FY 15/16
SATF	1	1	1	1	1		1	2		1	1		2	1				1	1		**15**	FY 13/14
															1	1					**17**	FY 14/15
																					17	FY 15/16
SCC	1	1	1	1	1					1			1						1		**8**	FY 13/14
																					8	FY 14/15
																					8	FY 15/16
SOL			1	1	1		1	1		1			1						1		**8**	FY 13/14
																					8	FY 14/15
																					8	FY 15/16
SQ			1		1		1					1		1							**5**	FY 13/14
																					5	FY 14/15
																					5	FY 15/16
SVSP				1																	**1**	FY 13/14
						1			1												**3**	FY 14/15
																					3	FY 15/16
VSP(w)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1					1	1		**11**	FY 13/14
													1								**12**	FY 14/15
																					12	FY 15/16
WSP					1								1								**2**	FY 13/14
																					2	FY 14/15
																					2	FY 15/16
Totals	15	18	28	16	33	3	32	20	1	15	15	1	4	44	11	2	1	9	23	1	**292**	

APPENDIX I: SAT PROGRAM CAPACITY, ENROLLMENT, AND UTILIZATION

Month	Capacity	Enrollment	Utilization
June 2014	1,818	79.4%	83.9%
May 2014	1,406	90.3%	84.4%
April 2014	1,406	94.0%	81.1%
March 2014	1,286	92.8%	87.3%
February 2014	1,286	87.3%	89.5%
January 2014	1,286	96.0%	91.6%
December 2013	1,286	91.1%	89.4%
November 2013	1,286	93.2%	83.1%
October 2013	1,286	91.5%	90.0%
September 2013	1,286	87.6%	85.0%
August 2013	1,190	94.9%	86.0%
July 2013	1,190	94.9%	86.0%

	ASP	CAL	CCC	CCI	CCWF	CEN	CHCF	CIM	CIW	CMC	CMF	COR	CRC	CTF	CVSP	DVI	FSP	FWF	HDSP	ISP	KVSP	LAC	MCSP	NKSP	PBSP	PVSP	RJD	SAC	SATF	SCC	SOL	SQ	SVSP	VSP	WSP
SUBSTANCE ABUSE RECOVERY AND SUPPORT																																			
12 Steps					X																											X			
Addiction Counseling Program Ironwood (ACPI)																				X															
Addiction Counselor Training																				X															
Addiction Recovery Counseling																																		X	
Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACA)																														X					
Al-Anon																X	X														X	X			
Alcohol Substance Abuse Treatment																																			
Alcoholic Anonymous (AA)	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alcoholic Anonymous Spanish																X						X								X					
Alcoholics / Narcotics Anonymous (Combined group)	X	X				X			X										X	X	X		X												
Alcoholics Anonymous / Narcotics Anonymous Spanish (Combined group)			X														X																		
Alliance for Change																																	X		
Alpha Faith Based								X									X																		
Celebrate Recovery			X	X	X	X		X				X					X													X	X		X		
Christian 12 Step																							X												
Clean and Sober																																			
Co-Dependency					X																														
Combating Addiction: Paving The Way																							X												
Framework For Recovery																																			
Getting it Straight																																			
Narcotic Substance Abuse Treatment																							X												
Narcotics Anonymous (NA)		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Narcotics Anonymous (NA) Spanish																																			

Program	ASP	CAL	CCC	CCI	CCWF	CEN	CHCF	CIM	CIW	CMC	CMF	COR	CRC	CTF	CVSP	DVI	FSP	FWF	HDSP	ISP	KVSP	LAC	MCSP	NKSP	PBSP	PVSP	RJD	SAC	SATF	SCC	SOL	SQ	SVSP	VSP	WSP
SUBSTANCE ABUSE RECOVERY AND SUPPORT																																			
Pathways to Sobriety																															X				
Relapse Prevention – Offender Mentor					X																										X				
Substance Abuse Treatment Support																															x				
Women's Way through the 12 Steps-Spanish					X																														
FAITH GROUPS (INMATE GROUPS - NOT WORSHIP SERVICES)																																			
Bible Bootcamp																																X			
Bible Study													X															X							
Biblical Self Confrontation																																			
Buddhist meditation Group													X			X												X					X		
Catholic Men's Group													X															X							
Centering Meditation																																			
God Chasers																																	X		
Harvest Bible University								X																											
Higher Life														X																					
Kairos					X	X																					X								X
Labyrinth Walking													X																						
Meditation					X																									X					
Ministers and Mentors																											X								
Path of Christian Living					X																														
Prison Fellowship				X	X				X								X										X	X			X				
Purpose Driven Life				X	X																														
Shalom Sisterhood									X																										
Spiritual Insight Program																												X							
The Urban Ministry Institute (TUMI)						X			X				X														X							X	
Wings of Love					X																														
VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS																																			
Actor's Gang Prison Project																																			
Art Programs																															X				
Arts Serving Humanity (ASH)																																			
Cal-State SB Visual Arts								X																											
Chapel Choir																																	X		
Community Choir																															X				
Creative Writing					X				X																			X							

Program	ASP	CAL	CCC	CCI	CCWF	CEN	CHCF	CIM	CIW	CMC	CMF	COR	CRC	CTF	CVSP	DVI	FSP	FWF	HDSP	ISP	KVSP	LAC	MCSP	NKSP	PBSP	PVSP	RJD	SAC	SATF	SCC	SOL	SQ	SVSP	VSP	WSP
Men Utilizing Sound to Incorporate Collaboration (MUSIC)																						X													
Music Program											X		X														X					X	X		
Music Theory																X																X			
Prison Arts Program (PAP)																						X													
San Quentin Arts Program																																X			
LIFER AND LONG-TERMER PROGRAMS																																			
Lifers and Beyond												X																							
Lifers Groups										X	X								X	X		X			X										
Lifers Life																																			
Lifer's Support Group																							X												
Long Term Commitment Group											X																								
Long Termers Organization (LTO)			X						X																										
New Leaf On Life																																X			
Young Adult Networking Group								X																											
ANGER MANAGEMENT																																			
Alternative to Violence Facilitator Training (AVP)																			X										X						
Alternatives to Violence Program (AVP)		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X					X	X						X					X			X	
Alternatives to Violence Program (Spanish)		X																																	
Anger for Women					X																														
Anger Management		X			X					X	X	X									X						X			X	X				X
Anger Management – Offender Mentor					X																														X
Beyond Anger																																			
Bridges Program																															X	X			
Conflict Resolution					X	X																													
Creative Conflict Resolution: Friends Outside																																			
Domestic Violence Classes																															X			X	
Getting Out By Going In (GOGI)					X																										X				
Moving Mediation																	X											X							
No More Tears																																X			

	ASP	CAL	CCC	CCI	CCWF	CEN	CHCF	CIM	CIW	CMC	CMF	COR	CRC	CTF	CVSP	DVI	FSP	FWF	HDSP	ISP	KVSP	LAC	MCSP	NKSP	PBSP	PVSP	RJD	SAC	SATF	SCC	SOL	SQ	SVSP	VSP	WSP
Non-Violent Communications																																X			
Violence Prevention Program																																			
Women Against Violence and Exploitation					X																														
Center for the Empowering of Families								X																											
Child Support Services Workshops																X															X				
Fatherhood Initiative								X					X																						
Fatherhood: Paving The Way																																			
Fathers - Literacy Program																																			
Fathers Behind Bars		X																																	
Girl Scouts Behind Bars					X																														
Healthy Relationships													X																						
Inner Circle (Father's Support Group)																																	X		
Inside Out Dad																			X																
Malachai Dad																						X													
Mothers of Preschoolers (MOPS)									X																										
Parenting Programs						X			X	X	X			X							X	X													
Positive Parenting: Friends Outside																						X		X											
Prisoners Against Child Abuse (PACA)									X																										
Responsible Fatherhood																															X				
VICTIM AWARENESS-IMPACT PROGRAMS																																			
Restorative Justice																																			
Victim / Offender Reconciliation Group																																	X		
Victim Awareness Offender Program																						X													
Victim Offender Education Program					X			X	X		X																								
Victims Impact																											X		X					X	

	ASP	CAL	CCC	CCI	CCWF	CEN	CHCF	CIM	CIW	CMC	CMF	COR	CRC	CTF	CVSP	DVI	FSP	FWF	HDSP	ISP	KVSP	LAC	MCSP	NKSP	PBSP	PVSP	RJD	SAC	SATF	SCC	SOL	SQ	SVSP	VSP	WSP
YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAMS																																			
Education, Diversion, Goals, Endeavor																				X															
Crossroads													X																					X	
Juvenile Diversion Program																						X													
Juvenile Offender's Committee					X																														
Life's Too Short																				X															
Real Choices																																	X		
ROCK Youth Diversion Program													X												X										
Straight Life Program		X														X																			
Youth Adult Awareness Program (YAAP)	X																																		
Youth Diversion Program										X							X																		
SELF IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS																																			
A Felon Life Awareness Seeing and Hearing (AFLASH)									X																										
A Place Called Self					X																														
A Step Closer																																			
Adult Children of Dysfunctional Families																															X				
ASK Mentoring Program								X	X																										
Beyond Incarceration					X																														
Breaking Barriers																									X								X	X	
Bridges to Freedom		X																																	
Brother's Keeper																																			
Character Development								X																											
Choice Theory									X																X										
Choices for Common Ground																									X										
Communications Insight									X																										
Creating A Healthy Society																						X													
Developing a Positive Attitude																																	X		
Emotional Maturity																																X			
Emotions Anonymous					X																														
Espejo (Spanish)													X																						

	ASP	CAL	CCC	CCI	CCWF	CEN	CHCF	CIM	CIW	CMC	CMF	COR	CRC	CTF	CVSP	DVI	FSP	FWF	HDSP	ISP	KVSP	LAC	MCSP	NKSP	PBSP	PVSP	RJD	SAC	SATF	SCC	SOL	SQ	SVSP	VSP	WSP
Freedom & Choice																														X					
Freedom to Choose Program					X																														
Friend 2 Friend Mentoring Program					X								X																						
GateKeepers					X																														
Grief Workshop					X																														
Helping Others will Life Skills (HOWLS)					X																														
House of Healing					X																														
Insight Prison Project																																	X		
Kartargeo										X																						X	X		
Life Without A Crutch		X			X	X																													
Litt Up					X																														
Men for Honor																						X													
Motivational Speaker Series																X																			
New Beginning																									X										
Peacemakers Alliance																X																			
Positive Interventions		X																																	
Pre-Release Support Groups									X	X																									
Prison of Peace					X																														
Second Chance																							X												
Self-Awareness					X																														
Self-Exploration Through Writing																						X				X									
Self-Awareness & Recovery																						X							X						
Showing How Insight Never Ends (SHINE)																											X					X			
SQUIRES																								X										X	
Stayin' Out Program																																		X	
Step Out Approved & Renewed (SOAR)					X																														
The Lioness Tale Prison Project					X																														
Timeless (Timelist)	X																																		
TRUST (Richmond Project-Contra Costa)																																X	X		
VETERANS																																			
Veterans Support Groups		X	X		X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	

	ASP	CAL	CCC	CCI	CCWF	CEN	CHCF	CIM	CIW	CMC	CMF	COR	CRC	CTF	CVSP	DVI	FSP	FWF	HDSP	ISP	KVSP	LAC	MCSP	NKSP	PBSP	PVSP	RJD	SAC	SATF	SCC	SOL	SQ	SVSP	VSP	WSP
VETERANS																																			
Vietnam Veterans Group of San Quentin																																X			
HEALTH/HOSPICE/ILLNESS SUPPORT GROUPS																																			
Aids in Prison																																			
AIDS/HIV Support Group																						X													
Centerforce Inmate Peer Health Education																																X			
Centerforce Inmate Peer Health Education Training																																X			
Catalyst Foundation																						X													
Winning by Losing (Choose to Lose)									X																										
Healthy Steps																																			
Health Education																						X													
Yoga																X	X					X							X		X				
Comfort Care (HOSPICE)					X																														
INMATE COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMS																																			
Compassion, Accountability and Remorse Expressed through Community Service (CARES)																						X													
Happy Hats (Children's Charity)									X																										
Paving the Way Foundation (Animal Program)																						X													
Pen Pals (Animal Program)																																X			
Prison Garden Project									X																										
Prison Puppy Program									X																										
Sharing Our Stitches Program (SOS)									X																										
CRIMINAL AND ADDICTIVE THINKING RECOVERY GROUPS																																			
Criminal and Addictive Thinking					X																														
Criminals & Gang Members Anonymous Re-Entry																							X												
Criminals & Gangs Anonymous (CGA)	X			X	X			X		X										X		X					X	X		X	X	X			
Generation 2 Generation					X																														

	ASP	CAL	CCC	CCI	CCW	CEN	CHC	CIM	CIW	CMC	CMF	COR	CRC	CTF	CVSP	DVI	FSP	FWF	HDSP	ISP	KVSP	LAC	MCSP	NKSP	PBSP	PVSP	RJD	SAC	SATF	SCC	SOL	SQ	SVSP	VSP	WSP
CRIMINAL AND ADDICTIVE THINKING RECOVERY GROUPS																																			
Gang Recovery																																			
CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL GROUPS																																			
Alliance for Change																																			
American Indian Cultural Group																												X							
American Sign Language (ASL)					X																														
Black Cultural Education Awareness (BCEA)									X																										
CA Re-entry Program																						X													
Claremont College Writing Workshop																																		X	
College Correspondence Courses								X																				X							
Gavel Club (Toastmasters)																X	X					X										X			
GED Prep Group																																X			
Inmates Dedicated to the Education Acumen of Life (IDEAL)			X																																
Institutional Athletic Organization	X																																		
Ironwood 4 Sight																				X															
Laubach Literacy			X											X																					
Literacy Council										X																									
Members of Modern American Society (MMAS)																																	X		
Men's Fraternity													X																						
Mexican American Resources Association (MARA)									X																										
New Start																	X																		
Project Choice - Alameda County																																	X		
Recreational Activities Groups (RAGS)			X						X																										
Toastmasters								X	X		X			X														X							X
Worknet of San Joaquin County Employment Preparation														X																					
WOMENS GROUPS																																			
A Woman's Way					X																														
Women of Wisdom (WOW)									X																										

	ASP	CAL	CCC	CCI	CCWF	CEN	CHCF	CIM	CIW	CMC	CMF	COR	CRC	CTF	CVSP	DVI	FSP	FWF	HDSP	ISP	KVSP	LAC	MCSP	NKSP	PBSP	PVSP	RJD	SAC	SATF	SCC	SOL	SQ	SVSP	VSP	WSP
WOMENS GROUPS																																			
Women's Way through the 12 Steps-Spanish					X																														
Convicted Women Against Abuse (CWAA)									X																										
Beyond Trauma					X																														
Golden Girls									X																										
WAVE (Women's Abuse Recovery)					X																														
Total number of Programming groups per Institution	4	10	11	4	48	9	0	14	27	9	12	4	20	1	4	12	12	0	7	8	6	19	10	3	9	4	11	14	2	11	25	26	9	9	3

APPENDIX K: MILESTONE COMPLETION CREDIT SCHEDULE

MILESTONE COMPLETION CREDIT SCHEDULE
No milestone completion credits shall be awarded for incomplete performance milestones under any circumstances.

Vocational Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
Auto Body			
Auto Body	Detailing/Painting/ Refinishing	V01L100	2 weeks
Auto Body	Non-Structural Damage	V01L200	3 weeks
Auto Body	Structural Damage	V01L300	2 weeks
Auto Body	Mechanical and Electrical	V01L400	3 weeks
Auto Mechanics			
Auto Mechanics	Basic Auto	V02L100	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics	Engine Service Repair	V02L200	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics	Auto Trans and Transaxles	V02L300	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics	Man. Trans and Transaxles	V02L400	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics	Suspension and Steering	V02L500	3 weeks
Auto Mechanics	Brake Installation	V02L600	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics	Electrical Systems	V02L700	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics	Heating and A/C	V02L800	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics	Engine Performance	V02L900	3 weeks
Nail Care (400 hrs)			
Manicuring	Manicuring	V03LI00	2 weeks
Manicuring	License Award	V03L200	3 weeks
Cosmetology (1600 hrs)			
Cosmetology	Health and Safety/State Cosmetology Act/Anatomy	V03L300	1 week
Cosmetology	Hair Styling	V03L400	2 weeks
Cosmetology	Hair Treatments/Coloring/P-Wave/Relaxing	V03L500	2 weeks
Cosmetology	Manicuring/Skin Care	V03L600	1 week
Cosmetology	License Award	V03L700	3 weeks
Electronics			
Electronics	Customer Service Specialist	V04L100	2 weeks
Electronics	Associate Certified Electronic Technician	V04L200	3 weeks
Electronics	Network Cable Technician Tier I	V04T100	1 week
Electronics	Network Cable Technician Tier II	V04T200	1 week
Electronics	Network Cable Technician Tier III	V04T300	1 week
Machine Shop			
Machine Shop	Quality Control	V050I00	1 week
Machine Shop	Material Cutting	V050200	1 week
Machine Shop	Drill Press Operator	V050300	1 week
Machine Shop	Lathe Operator	V050400	1 week
Machine Shop	Milling Machine Operator	V050500	1 week
Machine Shop	Tool Grinder Operator	V050600	1 week
Machine Shop	CNC Mill & Lathe Operator	V050700	1 week
Office Services and Related Technology			
OSRT	Microsoft Level 1	V060100	2 weeks
OSRT	Microsoft Level 2	V060200	2 weeks
OSRT	Microsoft Level 3	V060300	2 weeks

Vocational Milestone Descriptions and Codes
Continued

	Small Engine Repair		
Small Engine Repair	Equipments Operation & Service Electrical	V07L100	2 weeks
Small Engine Repair	4 Cycle	V07L200	3 weeks
Small Engine Repair	2 Cycle	V07L300	2 weeks
Small Engine Repair	Diesel	V07L400	2 weeks
	Carpentry		
Carpentry	Core	V0801C0	1 week
Carpentry	Level I	V0801L1	2 weeks
Carpentry	Level II	V0801L2	2 weeks
	Building Maintenance		
Building Maintenance	Core	V0906C0	1 week
Building Maintenance	Level I	V0906L1	2 weeks
Building Maintenance	Level II	V0906L2	2 weeks
	Electrical		
Electrical	Core	V1005C0	1 week
Electrical	Level I	V1005L1	2 weeks
Electrical	Level II	V1005L2	2 weeks
Electrical	Level III	V1005L3	2 weeks
Electrical	Level IV	V1005L4	2 weeks
	HVAC		
HVAC	Core	V1107C0	1 week
HVAC	Level I	V1107L1	2 weeks
HVAC	Level II	V1107L2	2 weeks
HVAC	Level III	V1107L3	2 weeks
HVAC	Level IV	V1107L4	2 weeks
	Masonry		
Masonry	Core	V1202C0	1 week
Masonry	Level I	V1202L1	2 weeks
Masonry	Level II	V1202L2	2 weeks
Masonry	Level III	V1202L3	2 weeks
	Plumbing		
Plumbing	Core	V1304C0	1 week
Plumbing	Level I	V1304L1	1 week
Plumbing	Level II	V1304L2	1 week
Plumbing	Level III	V1304L3	1 week
Plumbing	Level IV	V1304L4	1 week
	Sheet Metal		
Sheet Metal	Core	V1402C0	1 week
Sheet Metal	Level I	V1402L1	2 weeks
Sheet Metal	Level II	V1402L2	2 weeks
Sheet Metal	Level III	V1402L3	2 weeks
	Welding		
Welding	Core	V1503C0	1 week
Welding	Level I	V1503L1	2 weeks
Welding	Level II	V1503L2	2 weeks
Welding	Level III	V1503L3	2 weeks

Academic Milestone Descriptions and Codes

	ABE I		
ABE I	0.0 - 1.9 grade point level	A010100	2 weeks
ABE I	2.0 - 2.9 grade point level	A010200	2 weeks
ABE I	3.0 - 3.9 grade point level	A010300	2 weeks
	ABE II		
ABE II	4.0 - 4.9 grade point level	A020400	2 weeks
ABE II	5.0 - 5.9 grade point level	A020500	2 weeks
ABE II	6.0 - 6.9 grade point level	A020600	2 weeks
	ABE III		
ABE III	7.0 - 7.9 grade point level	A030700	2 weeks
ABE III	8.0 - 8.9 grade point level	A030800	2 weeks
ABE III	9.0 - 9.9 grade point level	A030900	2 weeks
	General Education Development		
GED	Language Arts, Reading subtest	G010100	1 week
GED	Social Studies subtest	G010200	1 week
GED	Mathematics subtest	G010300	1 week
GED	Science subtest	G010400	1 week
GED	Language Arts, Writing subtest	G010500	1 week
GED	GED Completion	G020100	1 week
	High School		
HS	English 1st course	H010100	1 week
HS	English 2nd course	H010110	1 week
HS	English 3rd course	H010120	1 week
HS	Mathematics	H010300	1 week
HS	Alegebra I	H010210	1 week
HS	General/or Life Science	H010401	1 week
HS	Earth or Physical Science	H010402	1 week
HS	U.S. History or Geography	H010501	1 week
HS	World History or Geography/Culture	H010502	1 week
HS	American Government and Economics	H010600	1 week
HS	Visual and Performing Arts /Fine Arts	H010800	1 week
HS	Health	H010900	1 week
HS	Job/Career Exploration	H011000	1 week
HS	Elective completed	H011201	1 week
HS	High School Diploma Awarded	H011300	1 week
	College		
College	Each 3 Semester or 5 Quarter units completed	C010101	1 week
	Literacy/Math		
Literacy - Math	CASAS Benchmark 1	L010101	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	CASAS Benchmark 2	L010102	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	CASAS Benchmark 3	L010103	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	CASAS Benchmark 4	L010104	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	CASAS Benchmark 5	L010105	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	CASAS Benchmark 6	L010106	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	CASAS Benchmark 7	L010107	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	CASAS Benchmark 8	L010108	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	CASAS Benchmark 9	L010109	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	CASAS Benchmark 10	L010110	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	CASAS Benchmark 11	L010111	2 weeks
Literacy - Math	CASAS Benchmark 12	L010112	2 weeks

Academic Milestone Descriptions and Codes
Continued

	Substance Abuse Program		
SAP	Course Completion	S010100	6 weeks
SAP FOPS	Course Completion	S040100	6 weeks
	Core Programs		
Criminal Thinking	Thinking for Change (T4C) Course Completion	T4C0100	1 week
Anger Management	Controlling Anger – Learning to Live with It (CALM) or Aggression Replacement Training (ART) Course Completion	CLM0100	1 week
	Reentry Hub Programs		
Reentry Hub	Cognitive Behavior Therapy – Substance Abuse Treatment	RH10100	6 weeks
Reentry Hub	Cognitive Behavior Therapy – Anger Management	RH10200	1 week
Reentry Hub	Cognitive Behavior Therapy – Criminal Thinking	RH10300	1 week
Reentry Hub	Cognitive Behavior Therapy – Family Relationships	RH10400	1 week
Reentry Hub	Transitions	RH10500	1 week
	Institution Firefighters		
Firefighting (Inst)	Basic Firefighter Block Training	FH10100	2 weeks
Firefighting (Inst)	State Fire Marshal-approved Firefighter 1 Training	FH10200	2 weeks
Firefighting (Inst)	First Responder Medical Training	FH10300	1 week
Firefighting (Inst)	Hazardous Materials/Confined Space Training	FH10400	1 week
	Camp Firefighters		
Firefighting (Camp)	Physical Fitness/Firefighter Training*	FC10100	1 week
Firefighting (Camp)	Fire Brigade Training	FC10200	1 week
Firefighting (Camp)	Waste-Water Certificate-Grade 1	FC10300	4 weeks
Firefighting (Camp)	Waste-Water Certificate-Grade 2	FC10400	4 weeks
Firefighting (Camp)	Water Treatment Certificate – Grade 1	FC10500	1 week
Firefighting (Camp)	Water Treatment Certificate – Grade 2	FC10600	1 week
Firefighting (Camp)	Distribution Certificate – Grade 1	FC10700	1 week
Firefighting (Camp)	Distribution Certificate – Grade 2	FC10800	1 week
Firefighting (Camp)	Basic Helicopter S-271	FC10900	2 weeks

*Credit will be awarded upon assignment to camp.

Prison Industries Authority Milestone Descriptions and Codes

Am. Board of Opt	Optician	PBOPT01	6 weeks
Am. Institute of Baking	Bread/Rolls	PIBAK01	1 week
Am. Institute of Baking	Cake/Sweet Goods	PIBAK02	1 week
Am. Institute of Baking	Foundations	PIBAK03	1 week
Am. Institute of Baking	Ingredient Technician	PIBAK04	1 week
Am. Institute of Baking	Science of Baking	PIBAK05	1 week
Am. Welding Society	MIG – GMAW-1	PWEL001	1 week
Am. Welding Society	TIG – GTAW-1	PWEL002	2 weeks
Am. Welding Society	TIG – GTAW-2	PWEL003	2 weeks
Am. Welding Society	TIG – GTAW-3	PWEL004	2 weeks
Braille – Library of Congress	Level I – Literary Braille Transcribing	PBRAL01	4 weeks
Braille – Library of Congress	Level II – Literary Braille Proofreading	PBRAL02	4 weeks
Braille – Library of Congress	Level III – Music Braille Transcribing	PBRAL03	4 weeks
Braille – Library of Congress	Level IV – Mathematics Braille Transcribing	PBRAL04	4 weeks
Braille – Library of Congress	Level V – Mathematics Braille Proofreading	PBRAL05	4 weeks
CA Dept. Food & Ag.	Artificial Insemination License	PFOOD01	1 week
CA Dept. Food & Ag.	Pasteurizer License	PFOOD02	2 weeks
CA Dept. Food & Ag.	Sampler/Weigher License	PFOOD03	1 week
Electron Tech Assn	Customer Service Specialist	PELEC01	1 weeks
Electron Tech Assn	Certified Electronics Technician	PELEC02	3 weeks
Electron Tech Assn	Journeyman (Industrial)	PELEC03	8 weeks
FEMA	Decision Making	PFEMA01	2 weeks
FEMA	Effective Communication	PFEMA02	2 weeks
FEMA	Hazardous Materials	PFEMA03	2 weeks
Overton Safety Training, Inc.	Forklift - Industrial	PFORK01	1 weeks
Overton Safety Training, Inc.	Forklift – Hand Truck	PFORK02	1 weeks
Overton Safety Training, Inc.	Forklift - Construction	PFORK03	2 weeks
Nat Assn Linen Mgt	Certified Linen Technician	PLIN001	2 weeks
Nat Assn Linen Mgt	Certified Washroom Technician	PLIN002	2 weeks
Nat Assn Linen Mgt	Certified Laundry Linen Manager	PLIN003	3 weeks
Automotive Service Excellence	Medium/Heavy Truck: Gasoline Engines	PASE001	1 week
Automotive Service Excellence	Medium/Heavy Truck: Diesel Engines	PASE002	1 week
Automotive Service Excellence	Medium/Heavy Truck: Drive Train	PASE003	1 week
Automotive Service Excellence	Medium/Heavy Truck: Brakes	PASE004	1 week
Automotive Service Excellence	Medium/Heavy Truck: Suspension/Steering	PASE005	1 week
Automotive Service Excellence	Medium/Heavy Truck: HVAC	PASE006	1 week

Automotive Service Excellence	Medium/Heavy Truck: PMI	PASE007	1 week
Automotive Service Excellence	Special: Exhaust Systems	PASE008	1 week
Nat Inst Metal Skills	Machining, Level I	PMET001	2 weeks
Nat Inst Metal Skills	Metal Forming, Level I	PMET002	2 weeks
Nat Inst Metal Skills	Metal Forming, Level II	PMET003	2 weeks
Nat Restaurant Assn	ServSafe Essentials	PREST01	1 week
Nat Restaurant Assn	ServSafe Employee Guide	PREST02	2 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Installation: HVAC – A/C	PHVAC01	2 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Installation: HVAC – Air Distribution	PHVAC02	2 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Installation: Pumps – Heat Pumps	PHVAC03	2 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Installation: Pumps – Gas Heat	PHVAC04	4 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Installation: Pumps – Oil Heat	PHVAC05	2 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Service HVAC – A/C	PHVAC06	2 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Service: HVAC – Air Distribution	PHVAC07	2 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Service: Pumps – Heat Pumps	PHVAC08	2 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Service: Pumps – Gas Heat	PHVAC09	4 weeks
Prison Industries Authority Continued			
No Am Tech Excellence	Service: Pumps – Oil Heat	PHVAC10	2 weeks
Print Indust of America	Sheet-fed Offset Press	PPRNT01	2 weeks
Print Indust of America	Web Offset Press	PPRNT02	2 weeks
Print Indust of America	Pre-Press	PPRNT03	2 weeks
Print Indust of America	Bindery	PPRNT04	2 weeks
Product. Training Corp	Dental Technician	PDTEC01	6 weeks
Stiles Machinery Inc	Intermed. Weeke Machining Center Prog.	PSTIL01	2 weeks
Career Tech Ironworker	Core-Classroom Curriculum	PCIRN01	3 weeks
Career Tech Ironworker	Horizontal Welding	PCIRN02	1 week
Career Tech Ironworker	Vertical Welding	PCIRN03	1 week
Career Tech Ironworker	Overhead Welding	PCIRN04	1 week
Career Tech Ironworker	Pipe Welding	PCIRN05	1 week
Career Tech Carpentry	Core-Classroom Curriculum	PCCAR01	3 weeks
Career Tech Carpentry	Lead Worker/Mentor Training	PCCAR03	1 weeks
Career Tech Dive	Rigger Course Program	PCDIV01	1 week
Career Tech Dive	Top Side Welder Course Program	PCDIV02	1 week
Career Tech Dive	Dive Tender Course Program	PCDIV03	2 weeks
Career Tech Dive	Mixed Gas Rack Operator Course Prog.	PCDIV04	2 weeks
Career Tech Dive	Commercial Diver/Commercial Dive Insp.	PCDIV05	7 weeks

Community Correctional Facilities Administration (CCF)
Milestone Completion Credit Schedule

Vocational Milestone Descriptions and Codes

Electronics			
Electronics	Network Cable Technician Tier I	V04T100	1 week
Electronics	Network Cable Technician Tier II	V04T200	1 week
Electronics	Network Cable Technician Tier III	V04T300	1 week
Office Services and Related Technology			
OSRT	Microsoft Level 1	V060100	2 weeks
OSRT	Microsoft Level 2	V060200	2 weeks
OSRT	Microsoft Level 3	V060300	2 weeks
Carpentry			
Carpentry	Core	V0801C0	1 week
Carpentry	Level I	V0801L1	2 weeks
Carpentry	Level II	V0801L2	2 weeks
Building Maintenance			
Building Maintenance	Core	V0906C0	1 week
Building Maintenance	Level I	V0906L1	2 weeks
Building Maintenance	Level II	V0906L2	2 weeks
Electrical			
Electrical	Core	V1005C0	1 week
Electrical	Level I	V1005L1	2 weeks
Electrical	Level II	V1005L2	2 weeks
Electrical	Level III	V1005L3	2 weeks
Electrical	Level IV	V1005L4	2 weeks
HVAC			
HVAC	Core	V1107C0	1 week
HVAC	Level I	V1107L1	2 weeks
HVAC	Level II	V1107L2	2 weeks
HVAC	Level III	V1107L3	2 weeks
HVAC	Level IV	V1107L4	2 weeks
Plumbing			
Plumbing	Core	V1304C0	1 week
Plumbing	Level I	V1304L1	1 week
Plumbing	Level II	V1304L2	1 week
Plumbing	Level III	V1304L3	1 week
Plumbing	Level IV	V1304L4	1 week

CCF Academic Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
ABE I			
ABE I	0.0 - 1.9 grade point level	A010100	2 weeks
ABE I	2.0 - 2.9 grade point level	A010200	2 weeks
ABE I	3.0 - 3.9 grade point level	A010300	2 weeks
ABE II			
ABE II	4.0 - 4.9 grade point level	A020400	2 weeks
ABE II	5.0 - 5.9 grade point level	A020500	2 weeks
ABE II	6.0 - 6.9 grade point level	A020600	2 weeks
ABE III			
ABE III	7.0 - 7.9 grade point level	A030700	2 weeks
ABE III	8.0 - 8.9 grade point level	A030800	2 weeks
ABE III	9.0 - 9.9 grade point level	A030900	2 weeks
General Education Development			
GED	Language Arts, Reading subtest	G010100	1 week
GED	Social Studies subtest	G010200	1 week
GED	Mathematics subtest	G010300	1 week
GED	Science subtest	G010400	1 week
GED	Language Arts, Writing subtest	G010500	1 week
GED	GED Completion	G020100	1 week
High School			
HS	English 1st Course	H010100	1 week
HS	English 2nd Course	H010110	1 week
HS	English 3rd Course	H010120	1 week
HS	Mathematics	H010300	1 week
HS	Alegebra I	H010210	1 week
HS	General or Life Science	H010401	1 week
HS	Earth or Physical Science	H010402	1 week
HS	U.S. History or Geography	H010501	1 week
HS	World History or Geography/Culture	H010502	1 week
HS	American Government	H010600	1 week
HS	Visual and Performing Arts/Fine Arts	H010800	1 week
HS	Health	H010900	1 week
HS	Job/Career Exploration	H011000	1 week
HS	Elective Completed	H011201	1 week
College			
College	Each 3 Semester or 5 Quarter units completed	C010101	1 week

CCF Academic Milestone Descriptions and Codes *Continued*			
Literacy/Math			
Literacy - Math	**CASAS Benchmark 1**	L010101	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	**CASAS Benchmark 2**	L010102	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	**CASAS Benchmark 3**	L010103	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	**CASAS Benchmark 4**	L010104	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	**CASAS Benchmark 5**	L010105	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	**CASAS Benchmark 6**	L010106	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	**CASAS Benchmark 7**	L010107	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	**CASAS Benchmark 8**	L010108	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	**CASAS Benchmark 9**	L010109	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	**CASAS Benchmark 10**	L010110	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	**CASAS Benchmark 11**	L010111	2 weeks
Literacy – Math	**CASAS Benchmark 12**	L010112	2 weeks
Substance Abuse Program			
SAP	**Course Completion**	S010100	6 weeks
CSAP (CCF)	**Course Completion**	S020100	6 weeks

California Out-of-State Correctional Facilities (COCF) Milestones Credit Earning Schedule

COCF Academic Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
ABE I			
ABE I	0.0 - 1.9 grade point level	A010100	2 weeks
ABE I	2.0 - 2.9 grade point level	A010200	2 weeks
ABE I	3.0 - 3.9 grade point level	A010300	2 weeks
ABE II			
ABE II	4.0 - 4.9 grade point level	A020400	2 weeks
ABE II	5.0 - 5.9 grade point level	A020500	2 weeks
ABE II	6.0 - 6.9 grade point level	A020600	2 weeks
ABE III			
ABE III	7.0 - 7.9 grade point level	A030700	2 weeks
ABE III	8.0 - 8.9 grade point level	A030800	2 weeks
ABE III	9.0 - 9.9 grade point level	A030900	2 weeks
General Education Development			
GED	Language Arts, Reading subtest	G010100	1 week
GED	Social Studies subtest	G010200	1 week
GED	Mathematics subtest	G010300	1 week
GED	Science subtest	G010400	1 week
GED	Language Arts, Writing subtest	G010500	1 week
GED	GED Completion	G020100	1 week
English as a Second Language (ESL) Programs			
ESL	Beginning ESL I	COCESL1	2 weeks
ESL	Beginning ESL II	COCESL2	2 weeks
ESL	Intermediate ESL	COCESL3	2 weeks
ESL	Advanced ESL	COCESL4	2 weeks
Adult Education in Spanish Programs			
INEA	Primaria	COCINE1	4 weeks
INEA	Secundaria	COCINE2	3 weeks
COBACH	Colegio de Bachilleres	COCINE3	3 weeks
College			
College	Each 3 Semester or 5 Quarter units completed	COCFC01	1 week
COCF Cognitive Behavioral Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
Criminal Thinking	Thinking For A Change (T4C)	COCT4C1	1 week
Anger Management	Understand and Reducing Anger Feelings (TCU)	COCTCU1	1 week
Criminal Thinking	Unlock Your Thinking, Open Your Mind	COCUYT1	1 week
COCF Substance Abuse Program			
RDAP	Level I Course Completion	COCFRD1	1 week
RDAP	Level II Course Completion	COCFRD2	1 week
RDAP	Level III Course Completion	COCFRD3	1 week
RDAP	Level IV Course Completion	COCFRD4	1 week
RDAP	Level V Course Completion	COCFRD5	1 week
RDAP	Level VI Course Completion	COCFRD6	1 week