



C-ROB



California Rehabilitation Oversight Board

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BIANNUAL REPORT**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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Executive Summary

This is the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board's 14th biannual report, which examines the progress the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR or the department) made in providing and implementing rehabilitative programming from July 1 to December 31, 2013.

The board commends the department for its dedication and progress made implementing rehabilitative programming over the last 12 months. The department continues to show commitment in this area and has made great strides toward filling vacancies, implementing additional academic and career technical education (CTE) programs, supporting other agencies in the expansion and development of rehabilitation programs, designating seven enhanced programming yards to incentivize positive behavior, and activating four of the planned 13 reentry hubs and additional structured programs.

Another area of progress is the department's planned implementation and pilot of two of the 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 is expected to be implemented at three facilities in fiscal year 2013–14, and the department is actively working with the Department of State Hospitals in an effort to create an interagency agreement for sex-offender treatment services.

In January 2014, the department published its *2013 Outcome Evaluation Report*, providing outcomes and recidivism rates of inmates released from California State prisons. The report showed a decline in California recidivism rates for three consecutive years. The total three-year recidivism rate for adult felons released in fiscal year 2007–08 is 61 percent.

The department is expanding its capacity for rehabilitation programming in fiscal year 2013–14, and the recent addition of several substance abuse treatment programs at non-reentry-hub institutions is promising. The department continues to make positive strides in CASAS benchmarks, TABE achievements, GED, and high school diplomas, although a slight decline in college completions and degree achievements occurred in this reporting period.

Background

C-ROB AND ASSEMBLY BILL 900

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board was established by Assembly Bill (AB) 900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007.¹ C-ROB is a multidisciplinary public board with members from various State and local entities. Pursuant to Penal Code Section 6141, C-ROB is mandated to examine and report on March 15 and September 15 to the Governor and the Legislature on rehabilitative programming provided by the department to the inmates and parolees under its supervision. The 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.

AB 900 was enacted to address the serious problem of overcrowding in California's prisons and to improve rehabilitative outcomes among California's inmates and parolees. It gave the department the authority and funding to construct and renovate up to 40,000 State prison beds and funding for approximately 13,000 county jail beds. AB 900 required, however, that any new beds constructed be associated with full rehabilitative programming.²

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. In performing its duties, C-ROB is required by statute to use the work of the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs.³ The department created the Expert Panel in response to authorization language placed in the Budget Act of 2006. The Legislature directed the department to contract with correctional program experts to assess California's adult prison and parole programs designed to reduce recidivism.

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

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

² 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."

³ Specifically, Penal Code Section 6141 requires: "In performing its duties, the board shall use the work products developed for Corrections as a result of the provisions of the 2006 Budget Act, including Provision 18 of Item 5225-001-0001."

THE EXPERT PANEL REPORT

As stated earlier, C-ROB, in doing its work, is required by statute to use the findings and recommendations published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs. The Expert Panel Report stresses that the well-established means of program provision called evidence-based programming is essential to the success of these suggested programs. Briefly, evidence-based programming assumes that programs are appropriate to the needs of the offender, that the programs are well conceived, administered, and staffed, and that they are continuously evaluated for effectiveness. Not all substance abuse programs or work preparation programs are alike. Evidence-based programming allows agencies to select the most appropriate and potentially effective programs to meet the needs of offenders under their supervision.

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

The eight basic components of the California Logic Model are:

- **Assess high risk.** Target offenders who pose the highest risk to reoffend.
- **Assess needs.** Identify offenders' criminogenic needs/dynamic risk factors.
- **Develop behavior management plans.** Utilize assessment results to develop an individualized case plan.
- **Deliver programs.** Deliver cognitive behavioral programs offering varying levels of duration and intensity.
- **Measure progress.** Periodically evaluate progress, update treatment plans, measure treatment gains, and determine appropriateness for program completion.
- **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 credit (“milestone credit”) for completing specific rehabilitative programs;
- Updating property crime thresholds;
- Developing community corrections programs;
- Soliciting requests for proposals for seven reentry court sites; and
- Codifying the parole violation decisionmaking instrument.

These provisions have reduced the prison population and also reduced the number of parolees a parole agent must supervise. The board has requested that CDCR provide a detailed analysis of the impact of credit-earning milestones on rehabilitative program completions and prison population, but due to current changes in CDCR’s inmate data systems, the department does not yet have staffing available to complete this analysis at this time.

PREPARING THIS REPORT AND DISCLAIMER

The scope of this report is based primarily on information received at the C-ROB board meeting in January 2014, and subsequent information received by the report writing committee from the department. This report includes data from July through December 2013.

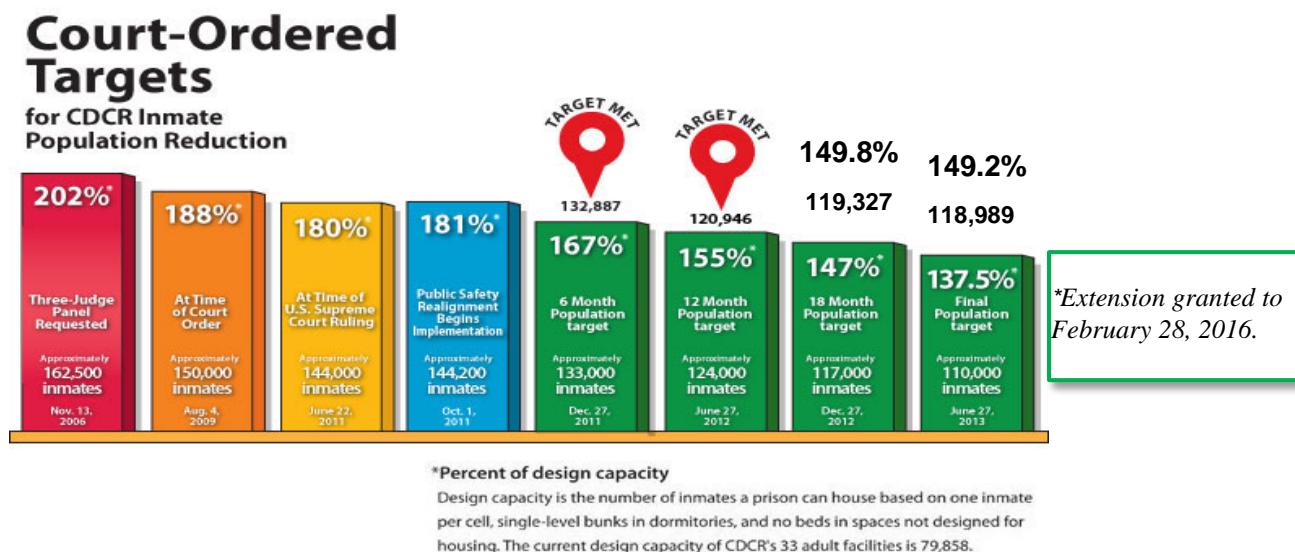
Data received from the department has not been audited by the board. The board does not make any representation to the accuracy and materiality of the data received from the department. This report is not an audit, and there is no representation that it was subject to government auditing standards.

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 United States Supreme Court held that prison medical and mental health care fall below the constitutional standard of care, and the only way to meet constitutional requirements is 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 January 10, 2014, the three-judge court granted the department's request for an extension of time 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 up through meeting the target population deadline of February 28, 2016.



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 are prospective, and implementation of realignment began October 1, 2011. No inmates currently in State prison will be transferred to county jails or released early.

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

According to CDCR, in the first six months that realignment was in effect, the State prison population dropped by approximately 22,000 inmates and 16,000 parolees. CDCR's report *An Examination of Offenders Released from State Prison in the First Year of Public Safety Realignment* was published in December 2013 and examined offenders released during the first year of realignment who are now on parole and post-release community supervision, compared with offenders released prior to realignment. The report's findings indicate there was very little difference between the one-year arrest and conviction rates of offenders released pre- and post-realignment. The one-year return-to-prison rate was considerably less post-realignment, primarily because most offenders were ineligible to return to prison on a parole violation.

The one-year arrest and conviction rates in the first year of realignment are similar to those in the year prior to realignment. Property and drug felonies were the most common type of offense for which offenders were rearrested, followed by supervision violations, then misdemeanor offenses for post-realignment offenders.

Conviction rates also gradually declined after October 2011 and remained lower than pre-realignment rates. Most offenders were not reconvicted within a year, and offenders from both groups were equally as likely to be reconvicted once. Slightly more than 7 percent of offenders were returned to State prison within one year of release post-realignment, 25 percentage points lower than the pre-realignment return-to-prison rate of 32 percent.

The California Logic Model

FRAMEWORK

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* enables 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 or within their first year of parole. 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. The department has also identified 13 institutions⁴ to establish reentry hubs to concentrate program resources in pre-release programs that 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 will help lower the long-term prison population and save the State money.

Reentry Hubs

Reentry hubs provide services to inmates who are within four years of release and who demonstrate a willingness to maintain appropriate behavior to take advantage of such programming. As indicated above, the department has designated 13 institutions to establish reentry hubs, and the following four reentry hubs were active⁵ as of December 31, 2013:

California Institution for Women,
California Correctional Women’s Facility,
California Men’s Colony, and Ironwood
State Prison. Implementation will continue to be phased in among the remaining nine designated reentry hub institutions throughout fiscal year 2013–14.



⁴ The 13 designated reentry hub locations, including status, are detailed in Appendix A.

⁵ Active status refers to reentry hub facilities that are currently receiving inmate transfers.

Academic Education

The *Blueprint* also adds 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 ninth-grade level. For inmates reading at ninth-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 those with a criminogenic need for education.

Career Technical Education

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

New Program Models

The department is developing programs to serve populations not typically included in existing program models, including:

Long-term Offender Models

The Blueprint identified the development of a reentry model designed for long-term offenders to be piloted during fiscal year 2013–14 at four institutions projected to have a substantial population of long-term offenders. On January 24, 2014, the pilot program instructional memorandum was submitted to the Office of Administrative Law. The Long-Term Offender Pilot Program (LTOPP) is expected to be implemented by late February or early March 2014 at the following locations:

- California State Prison, Solano (SOL)
- California Men's Colony (CMC)
- Central California Women's Facility (CCWF)

The contract staff is currently receiving mandatory training prior to the delivery of the program. The department is continuing to develop a state-operated parole transitional housing model, which will provide community-based programming opportunities specifically designed for former life-term inmates as well as temporary housing.

At these institutions, the department will implement a cognitive-based program that will include substance abuse treatment specifically structured for long-term offenders who will not be released in the near future. Additionally, the Offender Mentor Certification Program will continue to provide an opportunity for long-term inmates to complete a certification program in alcohol and other drug counseling. Inmates are recruited from various institutions and transferred to the host institution (currently at Central California Women's Facility, and formerly at California State Prison, Solano, and Valley State Prison for Women) for training. Once certified as interns by the California Association of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counselors, the

inmate-mentors are transferred back to their original institutions and are paid to co-facilitate substance abuse treatment. The department began implementation of the program in January 2014.

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 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 currently working with the Department of State Hospitals in an effort to create an interagency agreement for sex offender treatment services.

Gang Prevention

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

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

This section of the report describes the progress the department made during the July to December 2013 reporting period implementing the eight basic components of the California Logic Model.

Assess High Risk

The department continued to use the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) tool to assess an inmate's risk to reoffend. Data provided by the department indicates that as of December 26, 2013, 96 percent of inmates and 96 percent of parolees have CSRA scores.

Total Institution Population		131,659
Risk to Recidivate (CSRA)	Total	126,006
	Mod/High	63,223

In the past, this information was accessed through the Offender Based Information System (OBIS), which monitored data on a monthly basis. However, the department is undergoing significant changes to its data collection and management systems, and this offender population was derived from the Master Offender List dataset created on December 26, 2013.

The total offender population as of December 26, 2013, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities, is 133,574. This data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The offender population that is omitted from this report is 1,915. These offenders are incarcerated in Community Correctional Facilities.

Total Parole Population		49,029
Risk to Recidivate (CSRA)	Total	47,229
	Mod/High	31,064

The parole population is now derived from the Parole Data Nexus Monthly All Active Parolees report, which reflects data as of December 26, 2013. The risk to recidivate was derived from the CSRA as of December 26, 2013. 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 continues to utilize 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. As of December 26, 2013:

- 185,429 Core COMPAS assessments have been completed for incoming inmates – a 13 percent increase since July 2013 ($185,429 - 163,754 = 21,675/163,754$).
- 70,472 inmates have a Core COMPAS assessment (52.8 percent of 133,574).
- 35,014 parolees have a Reentry COMPAS assessment (71.1 percent of 49,029).

As of December 26, 2013, the total number of Core COMPAS assessments completed for general population (GP) offenders is 41,891. The department is averaging over 2,700 assessments per month, which is a 57 percent increase since the last reporting period, during which the department was averaging over 1,700 assessments per month.

Additionally, December 26, 2013, statistical data from CDCR, COMPAS, and Test of Adult Basic Education (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:

- 67.8 percent of offenders with a completed Core COMPAS assessment have a moderate-to-high need in the substance abuse domain (compared to 67.4 percent in July 2013, and 67.3 percent in December 2012).
- 44.3 percent of offenders have an identified need in the academic domain.⁶

⁶ Offenders with a TABE reading score below 9.0 and who do not have a verified high school diploma or GED are identified as having an academic need.

Since the September 2013 C-ROB report, there have been several changes to the department's COMPAS assessments, which are outlined below.

Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders With a Completed Core COMPAS Assessment⁷ Institution Population		
Substance Abuse	Low	32.2%
	Mod/High	67.8%
Anger	Low	47.9%
	Mod/High	52.1%
Employment Problems	Low	62.3%
	Mod/High	37.7%
Criminal Personality⁸	Low	53.9%
	Mod/High	46.1%
Support from Family of Origin⁹	Low	76.6%
	Mod/High	23.4%

Originally the Core COMPAS assessment used the Family Criminality scale to determine family relations issues that would constitute a criminogenic need for the offender. The department determined that Support from Family of Origin provides a better gauge of the criminogenic needs that need to be addressed.

Family Criminality was designed to assess the degree to which the offender's family members had been involved in criminal activity, drugs, or alcohol abuse, whereas Support from Family of Origin is a strength scale reflecting support and communication patterns among an offender's family. A higher score on this scale would indicate that the offender stays in contact with siblings and parents, and that the offender's family encourages self-improvement and offers support in getting established after release.

Academic/Vocational was removed, as that scale has not been used in the COMPAS assessment since the Educational Problems and Employment Problems scales split academic and vocational needs into their own scales. The department now uses the TABE reading score to determine academic programming needs.

The Criminal Thinking self-report scale was replaced with Criminal Personality. The department determined that Criminal Personality provides a more accurate indication of an offender's need for programming, because it examines the main components of the criminal personality, i.e., impulsivity, lack of guilt, selfishness, narcissism, aggressiveness, and a tendency to dominate others. As the programming for reentry hub institutions deals more with impulsivity and thoughtless decision making, Criminal Personality is the better choice to indicate a need for cognitive-behavioral treatment.

⁷ Academic/Vocational needs previously reported are now incorporated into the Employment Problem Scales.

⁸ Criminal Thinking is now referred to as Criminal Personality.

⁹ Family Criminality is now referred to as Support from Family of Origin.

Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders With a Completed Reentry COMPAS Assessment Parole Population		
Reentry Substance Abuse	Low	56.2%
	Mod/High	43.8%
Criminal Thinking Observation	Low	78.7%
	Mod/High	21.3%
Negative Social Cognitions	Low	77.6%
	Mod/High	22.4%
Reentry Financial	Low	43.6%
	Mod/High	56.4%
Reentry Employment Expectations	Low	44.6%
	Mod/High	55.4%
Reentry Residential Instability	Low	64.2%
	Mod/High	35.8%

Additionally, 52.9 percent of parolees with a CSRA score of moderate or high show a need for academic programming.

The former assessment contained a parole population table indicating core needs scores. 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. The Employment Problems scale is a Core scale, and is therefore only used to determine programming in prison. The Reentry Employment Expectations is the Reentry scale indicating a need for Employment programming in the community.

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

Develop Behavior Management Plans

A behavior management plan (or case management plan) is an integral part of effective rehabilitation programming. Behavior management plans ensure that offenders are assigned to the appropriate programs based on the relative strengths identified on the criminogenic needs assessment. While the department is still developing the revised case management process, it is managing cases by assessing inmates' needs at reception centers and using a new assignment process with priority placements (risk, need, time left to serve), TABE scores, and the inmates' classification levels to make program placements through its standard classification process (wherein inmates' individual case factors are reviewed and assessed by a classification committee, who in turn decide on program and housing placements). Meanwhile, the department has been increasing the use of COMPAS assessments as part of the inmate program assignment process.

In July 2012, the department implemented a 24-month case management pilot program at the Central California Women's Facility (CCWF). The pilot was designed to initially include 500 offenders (250 participants at CCWF and 250 control group participants at the California Institution for Women). However, the department reported that inmate participation in the pilot program declined after the conversion of neighboring Valley State Prison for Women to a male facility. Therefore, transfers decreased pilot program participation to only 61 of the initial 250 participants. As of December 1, 2013, 14 inmates paroled, thus only 47 participants remained at CCWF; 68 participants remained at CIW who served as a control group for comparison purposes only.

CDCR evaluated the program participants compared to the control group participants approximately 18 months after commencement of the program. According to the department's report *Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions Case Plan Pilot Program Study* released in 2014, the inmates in the case management plan control group were twice as often identified as not having a criminogenic need when compared to the pilot group. The pilot group participants were assessed as having three needs identified at twice the rate of the control group. The control group had more participants, and thus more identified needs; however, the pilot group had a higher average number of needs per participant, with 1.74 needs per inmate compared to 1.27 needs per inmate in the control group.

Substance abuse and education were the prevalent criminogenic needs in both groups. The pilot group participants had an identified criminogenic need in both substance abuse and education 72 percent of the time; 53 percent of the control group had an identified criminogenic need in substance abuse and 28 percent had an identified criminogenic need in education. Employment was the least identified criminogenic need in both groups.

According to the report, a comparison was conducted to determine if a difference existed between the pilot group and the control group in meeting the inmates' needs. The pilot group had needs met 77 percent of the time, while the control group had needs met 65 percent of the time. In the pilot group, the department met the substance abuse need 91 percent of the time, while the substance abuse need was met only 59 percent of the time in the control group. Education needs were met 86 percent of the time in the pilot group, compared to 82 percent in the control group. The employment need received the lowest success rate for needs met among both the pilot group (22 percent of employment needs met), and the control group (56 percent of employment needs met).

**Success Rate Meeting Identified Criminogenic Needs in the
Case Management Pilot Program**

	CCWF Pilot Group	CIW Control Group
Substance Abuse	91%	59%
Education	86%	82%
Employment	22%	56%

The most common reason needs were not met in both the pilot and control group was that participants were assigned to another program to meet another identified criminogenic need, or the participant was designated as a critical worker (control group). Other reasons included:

- Medical
- Ineligibility for substance abuse program based on CSRA score of 1
- Camp priority
- Assigned to a program based on another core need
- Disciplinary
- Minimum B/gate pass clearance

When the above exclusionary justification factors were considered, the success rate at which the department was able to meet criminogenic needs increased significantly in both groups. The study recommended that if case behavioral plans are to be effective, reviews should occur more frequently than once per year, as is the current process. Most of the inmates in the pilot group met with their assigned correctional counselor only once or twice during the duration of the study. The study concluded that there was only a 2 percent increase in meeting the rehabilitative needs of offenders when the correctional counselor used a case plan pilot program versus following the normal classification process.

Of further concern is the limitation of the case plan pilot program (CPPP) to interface with the department's long-term data solution, the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS). The CCCP is dependent upon the COMPAS assessment, and when the department migrates to SOMS in May 2014, the CPPP will need to be reconfigured.

The department's long-term data solution, the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS), includes a module that contains a case management tool, and when this system is fully operational, as the study recommended, the department plans to complete further research into activating the SOMS case plan module and interfacing with the approved automated risk and needs assessment tool.

Developing a behavior management plan is a critical component of successfully implementing and providing rehabilitative programming. Behavior management plans will help staff determine the type, frequency, and timing of programming an inmate should receive to most effectively reduce the likelihood of reoffending. Although the department has completed its case management pilot, another pilot using the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) database should be initiated with a higher frequency of interaction and incorporation of data sampling from the male population.

Deliver Programs

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

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

- For academic education programs, assignment is based on credit earning status, CSRA score and an inmate's earliest possible release date (EPRD). Inmates with A1 status, moderate to high CSRA scores and 12 to 48 months left to serve are given priority. The TABE scores will determine specific program assignment. Lifers are prioritized within 24 months of a parole suitability hearing.
- For vocational programs, assignment is based on credit earning status, CSRA score and EPRD. Inmates with A1 status, moderate to high CSRA scores and 12 to 24 months left to serve are given priority. TABE scores and work history will determine specific program assignment. Lifers are prioritized within 24 months of a parole suitability hearing.
- For substance abuse treatment programs, a need is based on COMPAS assessment scores and inmates are given priority based on risk and time left to serve. Lifers are prioritized within 7 to 24 months of a parole suitability hearing.

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

As reported in the March 2012 biannual report, CDCR data from October 2011 indicates that approximately 54 percent of the non-serious, non-violent inmates have a high risk to recidivate, and their sentences are likely to be within the timeframe to receive priority placement. Conversely, 50 percent of serious or violent inmates have a low risk to recidivate and much longer prison sentences, and, therefore, do not always fall into the highest priority for placement. With this in mind, the department reports that it is reevaluating priority placement criteria. The board will follow up on this work in future reports.

The *Blueprint* calls for an increase in academic and CTE instructors over a two-year period to increase the number of program slots available for inmates. While academic and CTE education programs are available at the adult institutions statewide, the other programs are primarily available at 13 institutions designated as reentry hubs, geared toward inmates within 48 months of their release. The recent addition of several substance abuse treatment programs at non-reentry-hub institutions is promising, but there is still a need for additional rehabilitation programs at these institutions.

Capacity for Rehabilitative Programming

As the rehabilitation budget has declined previously, so too has the annual program capacity.¹⁰ However, as detailed in the following table, the department is expanding its program capacity in fiscal year 2013–14.

¹⁰ The capacity is the maximum number of inmates who can be served in each program area in a year.

Adult Rehabilitative Programs	FY 13/14 Capacity	December 2013 Capacity	May 2013 Capacity	December 2012 Capacity	December 2011 Capacity
Academic Education	41,316	40,992	37,716	37,554	32,388
Career Technical Education	7,668	7,627	6,453	5,643	4,914
In-Prison Substance Abuse	3,804*	2,572*	2,684*	3,456*	3,544*
Post-Release Substance Abuse	5,172**	4,201**	4,265**	4,287**	4,689**

*Does not include 88 slots for EOP inmates.

**Decrease in 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*, the department will add the following programs, beginning in fiscal year 2013–14.

Adult Rehabilitative Programs	Existing Capacity	FY 2013–14 Capacity
In-Prison Employment Programs	1,080	2,736
In-Prison Cognitive Behavioral Treatment, Consisting of:		
Criminal Thinking	720	3,264
Anger/Hostility	720	3,264
Family Relationships	384	1,680
Post-Release Employment	5,516 ¹¹	5,915
Post-Release Education	6,987	6,219
Totals:	15,407	23,078

The department is expanding rehabilitation program capacity by 7,671 programs in fiscal year 2013–14. As of December 31, 2013, the department offered 530 academic classes and 262 CTE programs. For a complete breakdown of the programming opportunities available by institution, please refer to Appendices E1, E2, and E3.

Staffing

As of December 31, 2013, the department had 600 academic and testing teacher positions and 262 CTE teacher positions. There were 35 vacant academic teacher positions (24 vacant positions in the previous report) and 27 vacant CTE teacher positions (14 vacant positions in the previous report). The additional academic and CTE vacancies are a result of the activation of additional education programs. Please refer to Appendix D for a complete breakdown of the department's teacher vacancies.

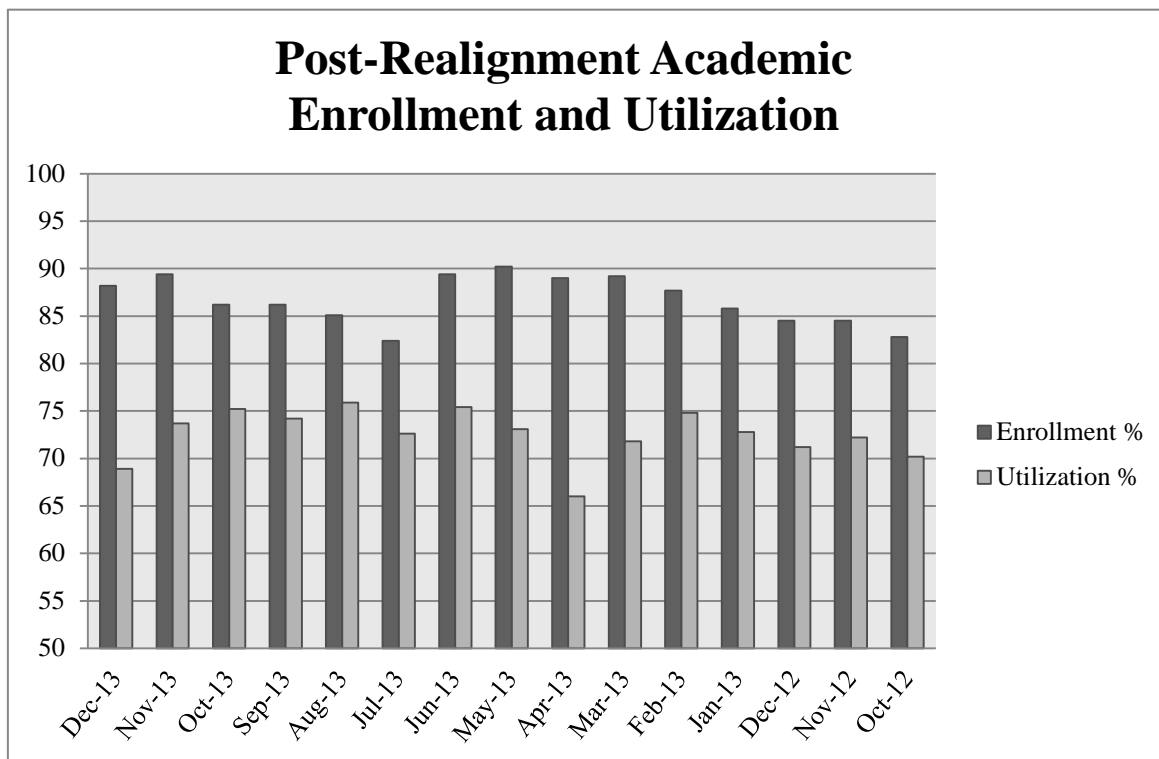
¹¹ Previous capacity for Post-Release Employment was 6,796 as of July 31, 2013.

Academic Programming

The department continues to utilize three academic structures: 1) General Population with a ratio of 54 inmates per teacher; 2) Alternative Programming with a ratio of 54 to 108 inmates per teacher; and 3) Voluntary Education Program with a ratio of 120 inmates per teacher.

Academic Education Program Capacity, Enrollment, and Utilization

The *Blueprint* outlined plans to increase the academic capacity to 43,000 by fiscal year 2013–14. As of December 31, 2013, the capacity was 40,992. The following graph illustrates the academic education enrollment and utilization rates by month.¹²



¹² 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 CASAS benchmarks, TABE achievements, GED, and high school diplomas. The board would like to see more advancements in college completions.

<i>Academic Achievements and Program Completions</i>	<i>July 1 – Dec 31, 2013</i>	<i>Jan 1 – June 30, 2013</i>	<i>July 1 – Dec 31, 2012</i>
CASAS Benchmarks	14,120	12,710	9,516
TABE Achievements	4,847	3,854	3,004
GED Sub-Tests Passed	12,036	9,065	6,318
GED Completions	2,536	1,833	1,275
High School Diplomas	81	49	26
College Course Completions	1,692	1,815	1,347
AA Degrees Earned	34	53	34
BA Degrees Earned	1	2	3
MA Degrees Earned	0	1	0

New Curriculum

The Legislature provided the department with funds to assist in the improvement of various education programs, and the department is currently in the process of purchasing new curriculum. The department's Office of Correctional Education has reported that as of December 31, 2013, all bids had been awarded with the exception of the New Readers Press. The cost of the curriculum includes funds for teacher training, which will commence in cluster sites throughout the State once materials have been shipped. The table below outlines the cost of each curriculum.

Curriculum	Subject	Cost
Reading Horizons	English Language Arts	\$496,398 ¹³
McGraw Hill	Reading in the content area	\$623,987
Pearson	Writing Power	\$1,594,139
New Readers Press	Voyager, Challenger	\$2,746,925 ¹⁴
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt	Work Skills	\$226,095

¹³ This amount has been adjusted from the amount of \$467,183 reported in the September 15, 2013, biannual report.

¹⁴ The department reported that the New Readers Press curriculum was expected by the end of January 2014.

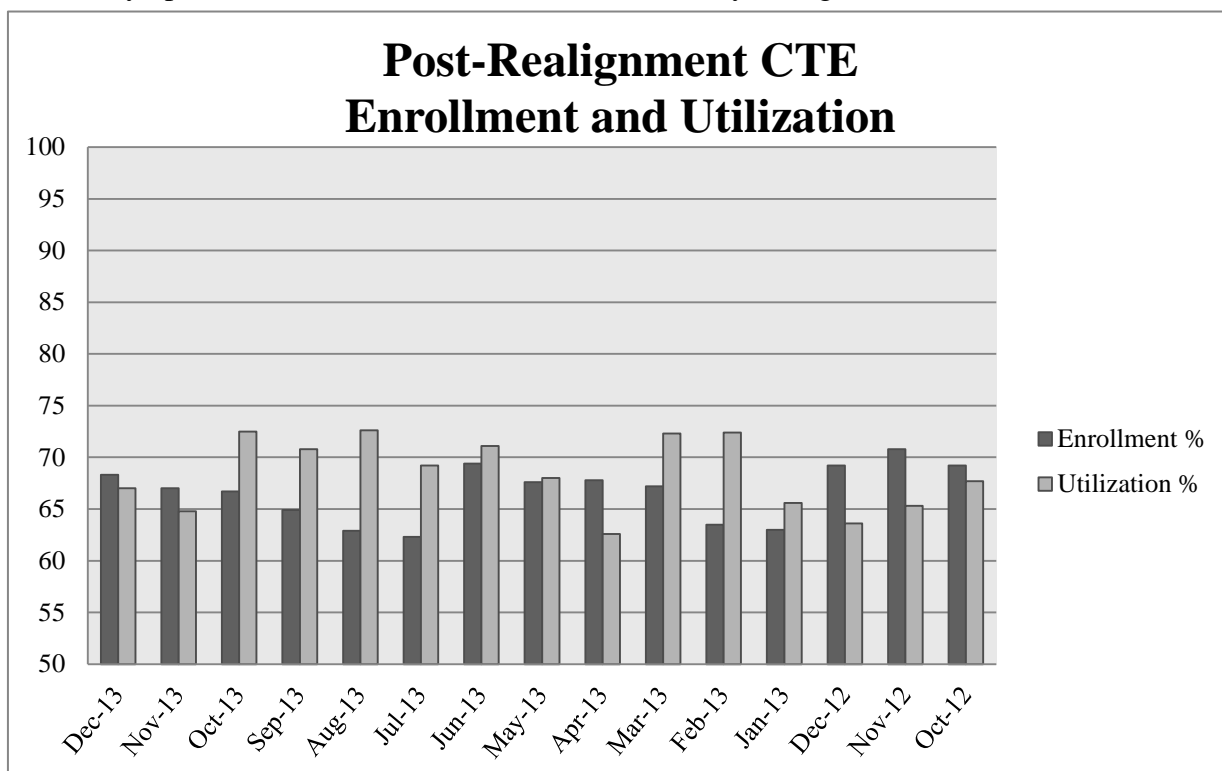
Career Technical Education

Career technical education (CTE), or vocational programs, meet the following three criteria: they are industry certified and market driven, and they can be completed within 12 months. Market driven is defined as generating over 2,000 entry level jobs annually and providing a livable wage (currently about \$13.50 per hour).

As of December 31, 2013, there were 262 available CTE programs, and of those, 235 were operational. Please refer to Appendix H for a complete breakdown of programs by type and institution. The current capacity for CTE programs is 7,627 inmates, which is an increase of budgeted capacity of 1,701 from June 30, 2013, as reported in the September 15, 2013, biannual report.



As illustrated in the chart below, enrollment and utilization rates have fluctuated as a result of new programs being activated. For example, an institution may have the capacity for five CTE programs, but only four that were operational as of December 31, 2013. The enrollment rate is calculated based on the percentage of students enrolled compared to the total program capacity. However, the utilization rate is the percentage of program hours an inmate participates in programming compared to the total hours available for programming within the programs that are currently operational. Therefore, the utilization rate may be higher than the enrollment rate.¹⁵



¹⁵ Please refer to Appendix H for a complete breakdown of CTE capacity, enrollment, and utilization rates.

<i>CTE Achievements and Program Completions</i>	<i>July 1 – Dec 31, 2013</i>	<i>Jan 1 – June 30, 2013</i>	<i>July 1 – Dec 31, 2012</i>
CTE Individual Component Completions	5,735	4,610	3,969
CTE Program Completions	1,388	775	844
CTE Industry Certifications (without component or program completion)	2,185	1,277	1,252

Designated Enhanced Programming Yards

The department has also designated seven enhanced programming yards, which will incentivize positive behavior. Enhanced programming yards will support and create additional incentives for inmates who are ready to take full advantage of programming opportunities.

As of December 31, 2013, the department designated enhanced programming yards at the following institutions:

- California State Prison, Corcoran
- High Desert State Prison
- Kern Valley State Prison
- Pleasant Valley State Prison
- Salinas Valley State Prison
- Substance Abuse Treatment Facility
- Valley State Prison

Program enhancements will provide primarily volunteer-based and self-help options intended to incentivize and reinforce positive life choices. The department reports that these options may include access to college degree programs, additional self-help groups, and hobby craft programs.

The implementation process will not require mass transfers of inmates from or to designated facilities. Inmates currently residing in an enhanced programming yard will remain, provided they are willing to meet the program's expectations. Inmates who do not wish to participate will be transferred to a non-enhanced-programming yard. Following activation, placement will be based on an inmate's behavior and willingness to meet programming expectations. Inmates who have been identified as possible participants will be evaluated during the classification process at their annual or program review.



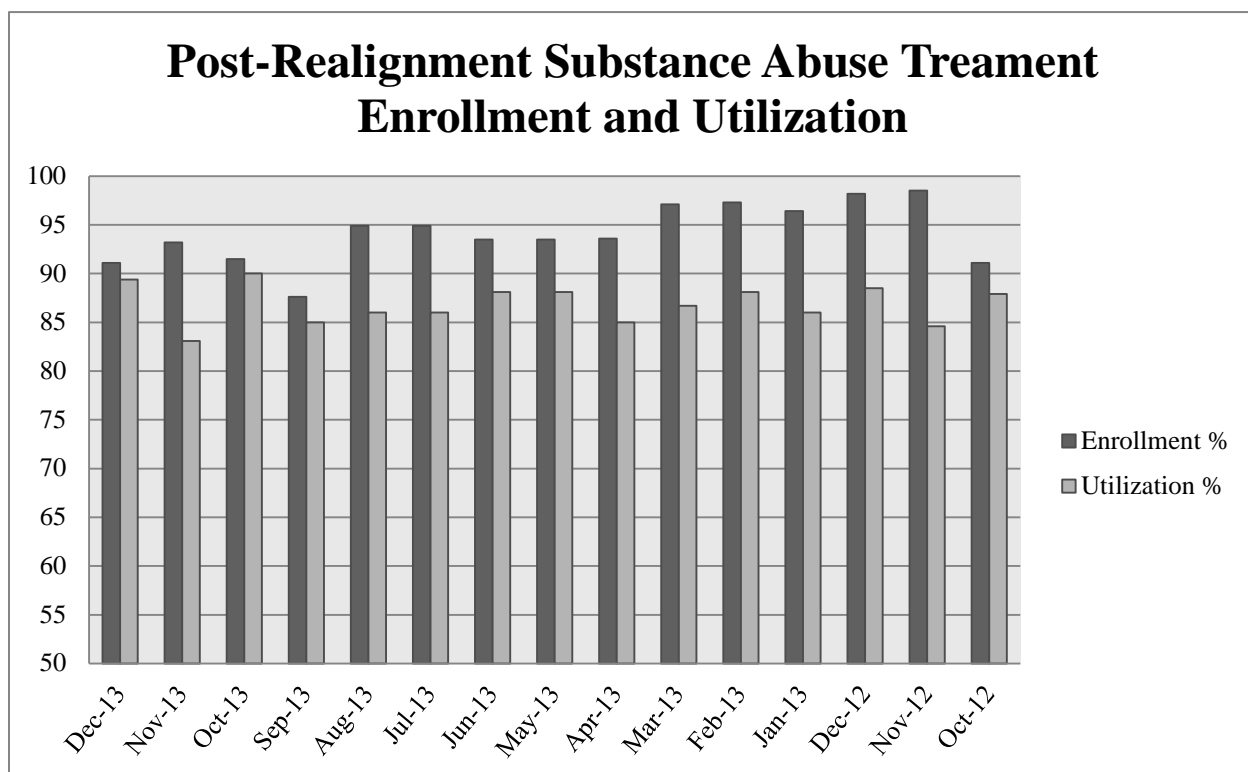
Other Program Opportunities

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

Substance Abuse Programming

The department's capacity for in-prison substance abuse treatment has fluctuated in the past. The changes made to the substance abuse treatment model severely lowered the capacity from 8,300 to 3,544. As of December 31, 2013, the capacity was 1,286, which is an increase from 986 as reported in the September 15, 2013, biannual report.¹⁸

As of December 31, 2013, the department's substance abuse treatment programs enrollment and utilization rates were 91.1 percent and 89.4 percent, respectively. Enrollment and utilization rates have fluctuated as a result of the activation of multiple substance abuse treatment programs. By the end of fiscal year 2013–14, there will be 16 programs in operation, which is an increase of six programs.¹⁹ The graph below illustrates the substance abuse treatment enrollment and utilization rates post-realignment.



¹⁸ Appendix J details SAT programs post-realignment capacity, enrollment, and utilization rates.

¹⁹ Please refer to Appendix E, Rehabilitative Programs Post-Realignment, for detailed information regarding institutions and activation dates for substance abuse treatment programs.

The board expects to see substance abuse treatment program capacity and enrollment rates increase as contracts are finalized and as the population stabilizes. As detailed in Appendix E2, many of the substance abuse treatment programs are at reentry hubs.

The following tables display the post-realignment substance abuse treatment outcomes for October 2012 through December 2013 for both in-prison and community aftercare programs.²⁰

In Prison Substance Abuse Treatment Completion/ Exit Rates	Dec 2013	Oct 2013	July 2013	May 2013	March 2013	Jan 2013	Dec 2012	Oct 2012
Total SAT Exits	235	172	117	279	182	308	217	294
Total Completions	196	142	82	227	141	259	176	240
Non-Completion Exits ²¹	39	30	35	52	41	49	41	54
Percent of Completions	83%	83%	70%	81%	78%	84%	81%	82%

Community Aftercare Substance Abuse Treatment Completion/ Exit Rates	Dec 2013	Oct 2013	July 2013	May 2013	March 2013	Jan 2013	Dec 2012	Oct 2012
Total SAT Exits	516	510	532	560	476	674	560	586
Total Completions	187	163	213	205	182	271	217	198
Non-Completion Exits	329	347	319	355	294	403	343	388
Percent of Completions	36%	32%	40%	37%	38%	40%	39%	34%

The data indicates 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 board would like to see an increase in the community aftercare SAT completion rates and recommends an incentive-based system to encourage completion.

²⁰ Source: CDCR data.

²¹ An exit from SAT treatment means the inmate did not complete the program. Exits occur due to transfers, refusal to attend the program once assigned, behavioral issues necessitating removal from treatment, or other issues preventing the inmate from attending and completing the treatment program.

Measure Progress

Ensure Program Accountability

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

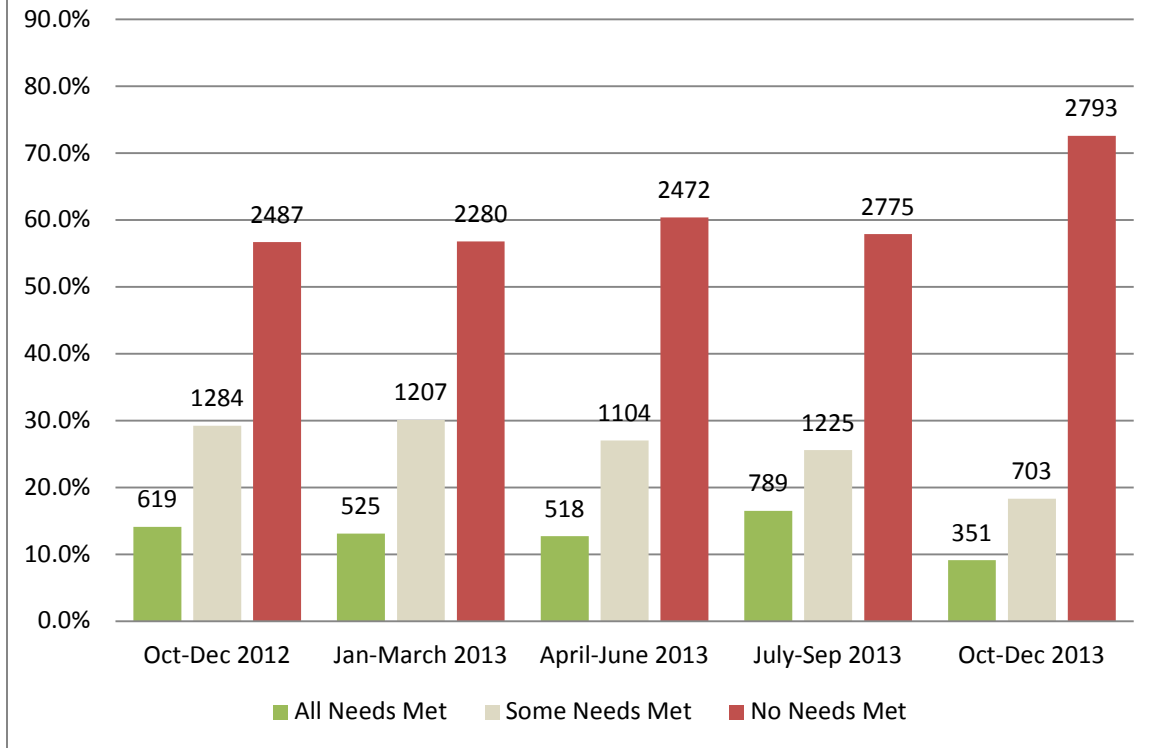
Inmates' need for programming is based on the initial Core COMPAS assessment. A medium or high score in the academic, vocational, or substance abuse domains indicates a criminogenic need, and an inmate can show needs in more than one area. Inmates are counted as needing programming for each area in which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

The department's most recent draft of the Strategic Plan Objective 1.2 now states:

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

The department established a counting rule for this new objective, and the data for fiscal year 2012–13 is included in the following chart. As with the previously published data, it is important to note that these figures only pertain to offenders with a Core COMPAS assessment. Of the inmates released in the second quarter of fiscal year 2012–13, 71 percent of offenders released with a moderate to high risk to recidivate had a Core COMPAS assessment. This is an increase of approximately 4 percent from the last quarter of fiscal year 2011–12 (68 percent). The numbers have stabilized somewhat and have remained fairly static for the past six months.

Offenders Released Post-Realignment with a Moderate to High CSRA Score and at Least One Criminogenic Need



The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was tasked with monitoring CDCR’s adherence to the *Blueprint* in July 2012, and the first report was published in April 2013. In October 2013, the OIG published its *Second Report on CDCR’s Progress Implementing its Future of California Corrections Blueprint*.²² The report stated that although it is a good indication that of those inmates released during fiscal year 2012–13, 42 percent had some or all of their criminogenic needs addressed, it is a poor indication that there was a regression during the last two quarters.

As noted in the OIG’s *Second Report on CDCR’s Progress Implementing its Future of California Corrections Blueprint*, the department considers “all needs met” for inmates who have participated in rehabilitative services in each of their criminogenic needs. The department counts inmate participation as “needs met” regardless of whether the inmate attended only one day of the program or completed the entire program.

Specifically related to the department’s rehabilitation goals, the OIG’s report contained the following status summaries:

- The department’s goal to reach 70 percent of the target population is far from being attained. In fiscal year 2012–13, 13 percent of the target population had all of their rehabilitative needs met while 29 percent had some of their rehabilitative needs met.

²² The report can be found on the OIG’s website at www.oig.ca.gov.

- In terms of program slots, 93 percent of academic education programs are operational, 83 percent of the CTE programs are operational, and 80 percent of the substance abuse treatment slots are filled. The department was able to increase both academic and CTE programs by 3 and 9 percent, respectively. However, there was a 16 percent decrease in substance abuse treatment programs. In fiscal year 2013–14, the department plans on expanding its substance abuse treatment slots from the projected 1,720 slots, as identified in the *Blueprint*, to 1,902 slots.
- Many programs that need to be implemented or established at the same time that can cause difficulty in successful or timely implementation. New regulations implemented to assess inmates' needs should provide more data to help the department meet its rehabilitation goals.

Because CDCR sees the *Blueprint* as its tool for implementing the California Logic Model, future C-ROB reports will contain information from the OIG's *Blueprint* monitoring reports to chart the department's progress in achieving its *Blueprint* goals.

The board would like clarity regarding the data, including the categories and what factors determine whether all, some, or none of the needs were met. The board recognizes that there are a number of factors during this *Blueprint* transition year that may have impacted the outcomes in the previous chart. 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."

Prepare for Reentry

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



Reentry hubs have been designated at 13 institutions to help inmates transition to the community during the last 48 months of incarceration. Reentry hub locations are selected based upon a number of criteria, including post-realignment demographics of the institution's projected population with four years or less left to serve, the availability of adequate programming space, and the institution's demonstrated ability to effectively utilize rehabilitative programs.

Reentry hubs provide the following array of programs and typically have 10 or more programs, depending on available space and population size:

- Career technical education programs focusing on inmates with 13 to 48 months left to serve.
- Cognitive-behavioral treatment programs, including criminal thinking, anger management, and family relationship issue for inmates who have an assessed criminogenic need, as identified by the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) or other assessments identified by CDCR. These programs will be a priority for inmates serving their last year of incarceration. Until now, the department has not had sufficient resources to deliver programs addressing these criminogenic needs, which are part of the California Logic Model. Under this plan, the department has added cognitive-behavioral treatment programs to address these needs. As of December 31, 2013, cognitive-behavioral treatment programs were provided at the four active reentry hubs. The remaining nine will be activated by May 2014. These programs will be administered by contract providers with oversight from the department in reentry hubs at designated institutions.
- Substance abuse treatment programs for inmates with 6 to 12 months left to serve who have a substance abuse treatment need as identified through the COMPAS tool. Substance abuse treatment programs will be located at reentry hubs. Substance abuse treatment programs are currently provided at the four active reentry hubs. 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.
- Transition program to provide inmates with job readiness and search skills, in addition to practical financial literacy to facilitate successful reentry into their communities. These services will be primarily available during the last six months of prison time. One of the greatest barriers to successful reintegration into society is the ability to find employment. Until now the department has only been able to pilot its pre-employment transition program at a few institutions. Under this plan, the department will expand this program to all of the reentry hubs. As of December 31, 2013, the employment transition program was offered at Folsom Women's Facility, Valley State Prison, and Central California Women's Facility.
- California Identification Card (Cal-ID) program to ensure that offenders obtain a valid California identification card upon release, which is critical for employment and other services. Identification cards for eligible paroling offenders will be provided at the 13 reentry hubs beginning in fiscal year 2013–14.
- Academic programs for general and isolated populations and the volunteer education program.
- A variety of volunteer and self-help programs.

Reintegrate

The Transition Program was originally referred to as the California New Start Initiative and was initially funded with federal funds, which have since been eliminated. Therefore, in lieu of this program, the department plans to enhance the pre-employment services available at its Parole Day Reporting Centers, beginning in fiscal year 2013–14.

California Identification Project

On November 18, 2013, the Division of Rehabilitative Programs entered into a contract with the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) through June 30, 2015, to process California identification (ID) cards 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 ID cards are being offered at a reduced fee, and senior ID cards are offered at no cost.

The Cal-ID program is being implemented at the 13 reentry hub institutions. In September 2013, 12 of the 13 reentry hub institutions began processing applications. High Desert State Prison was designated as a reentry hub institution subsequently; therefore, staff are currently receiving the training and plan to begin processing ID card applications beginning in March 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, 838 applications have been sent to the DMV for processing. The DMV has approved 710 applications, and those ID cards have been sent to the institutions for issuance. The average eligibility rate is 85 percent. The board commends the department on this accomplishment and looks forward to continued success with the California ID project.

Pre-Employment Services

The Community and Reentry Programs have expanded pre-employment services to parolees via the increase in Day Reporting Centers in fiscal year 2013–14 across the State, increasing employment and job development services to 1,335 available program slots.

There are currently 21 Day Reporting Centers and Community-Based Coalitions operating statewide, and the department is adding four more, one each in Santa Clara County, Monterey County, Calaveras County, and Lake County, which will serve an additional 128 parolees. Along with Day Reporting Centers, 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 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

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

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

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

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

Pre-Parole Benefit Applications Statewide Target Population		
	January – June 2013	July – December 2013
Inmates Approached	1,224 ²⁴	1,153 ²⁵
Inmates Refused Services	371	175
CID Services Accepted	129	98
CID Services Refused	18	24

Benefit Applications Outcomes Statewide Target Population				
Benefit	Status²⁶	January – June 2013	July – December 2013	2013 Totals
SSA/SSI	Submitted	2,297	1,851	4,148

²⁴ Total number of target population inmates approached, including mental health, was 3,520 for January–June 2013.

²⁵ Total number of target population inmates approached, including mental health, was 2,876 for July–December 2013.

²⁶ CDCR does not currently have a mechanism in place to capture all application outcomes (approvals and denials).

	Pending	1,869	1,562	3,431
	Approved	323	197	520
	Denied	105	92	197
Medi-Cal	Submitted	983	850	1,833
	Pending	941	812	1,753
	Approved	16	15	31
	Denied	26	23	49
VA	Submitted	203	162	365
	Pending	156	115	271
	Approved	33	36	69
	Denied	14	11	25

The board reiterates its concern with the department's method of tracking the pre-parole benefit outcomes. The board understands the challenges behind determining the application status of offenders post-release and recommends the department work with stakeholders to track vital information. The department will be unable to effectively identify and correct its process without accurate data collection procedures.

Mental Health Population Benefit Applications EOP/CCCMS Inmate Releases and Number Approached			
		January – June 2013	July – December 2013
EOP	Total Paroled	487	365
	Total Approached	442	332
CCCMS	Total Paroled	2,811	2,108
	Total Approached	1,854	1,391

Benefit Applications Outcomes Mental Health Population				
Benefit	Status	January – June 2013	July – December 2013	2013 Totals
SSA/SSI	Submitted	1613	1210	2823
	Pending	1351	1013	2364
	Approved	204	153	357
	Denied	58	44	102
Medi-Cal	Submitted	703	527	1230
	Pending	679	509	1188
	Approved	7	5	12
	Denied	17	13	30
VA	Submitted	71	53	124
	Pending	57	43	100
	Approved	8	6	14
	Denied	6	5	11

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.

Due to the transition from OBIS to SOMS in October 2013, data transfers to the Benefit Application Support System utilized by the Transitional Case Management Program were temporarily interrupted. These data transfers identify and track applications, and the interruption of service has caused discrepancies in reporting. The Benefit Application Support System is in the process of being restored.

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

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 only has available for substance abuse programs but anticipates eventually being available for education and other programs in future reports. Key performance indicators are reviewed monthly by executive staff, and results are shared with wardens and institutional program staff. Quarterly meetings are conducted with institution staff to discuss performance in all of these areas. Significant improvement, especially in enrollment rates, has been made as a result of these reviews.

Data Solutions

The department's long-term solution is the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS), which is in its final stages of development and currently being beta tested. The department reported that staff will begin receiving training in March 2014, and implementation is scheduled for May 2014.

The Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) is also partnering with Oracle Inc. utilizing Endeca software to build an information access platform providing users access to large volumes of data from various sources and locations. This platform will 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 board is optimistic that the department's changes to the data solutions will allow the department to continue improving rehabilitation programs.

The department is working to improve data solutions to track inmate releases through an Automated Reentry Management System. DRP reports that it is attempting to procure a data solution that will capture parolee treatment level data by the end of the fiscal year. Due to the complexity of the various treatment options and program models, it will need to be configured and deployed through a pilot. A project team has initiated two requests for information and is evaluating vendors. Once the selected vendor meets organizational data needs, DRP will strategically deploy the system to its community providers. The department will develop communication and training plans to engage the providers and will establish an advisory board to solicit input throughout the process. The board will follow up on CDCR's data solutions in future reports.

Recidivism Rates

In January 2014, the department published its *2013 Outcome Evaluation Report*. The department measures recidivism rates for adult felons based on returns to prison. The report showed a decline in California recidivism rates for three consecutive years. The total three-year recidivism rate for adult felons released in fiscal year 2007–08 is 61 percent. Additional findings include:

- Inmates classified as requiring mental health services recidivate at a higher rate (69.3 percent) than inmates not in a mental health program (59.3 percent).
- The California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) performs well at predicting an inmate's risk for recidivism. Inmates designated as high-risk by the CSRA had a three-year recidivism rate of 72.3 percent. Those designated medium-risk had the next highest rate at 53.7 percent, and low-risk inmates had the lowest recidivism rates at 38.2 percent.

Conclusion

The board commends the department for its dedication and progress made implementing rehabilitative programming over the last 12 months. The department has shown committed leadership in this area and has increased access to the California Prison Industry Authority programs, collaborated with Caltrans to increase the number of parolee work crew program slots, expanded pre-employment services to 1,335 available slots by increasing the number of day-reporting centers in fiscal year 2013–14, and, in January 2014, increased Medi-Cal application submittals for non-disabled inmates.

The department is making good progress filling vacancies and expanding academic and CTE programs, and has completed the roll-out of four of the designated 13 reentry hubs and additional structured programs. The board is pleased to report that the department designated the High Desert State Prison as a reentry hub to provide reentry services to inmates being released to Northern California communities.

Overall, the board is pleased with the diligent progress the department has made implementing the *Blueprint* while adhering to the components of the California Logic Model. The board would like to see a bilingual component considered for the rehabilitative programs offered to eliminate language barriers in accordance with the significant percentage of the inmate population that is Spanish speaking, in addition to the development of an incentive-based system to encourage SAT completion in the community aftercare program.

Of concern to the board is the extremely low participation numbers (58 inmates) in the case management pilot program. A key component of the California Logic Model is the development of an individualized case plan (behavior management plan). Additionally, the *Blueprint* recognized that assessment and case management are critical components to successfully implement the plan. Not only does the department need to implement effective individualized case management plans, the department must also consider a community coordinating effort to transition released inmates either to county supervision or to parole day-reporting centers. This hand-off to the community cannot be effective without providing a case management plan.

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 to reduce their rate of recidivism.

The characteristics of the female offender population have and will continue to change. The board is focused on how the department administers programs for female offenders and has identified a gap in rehabilitation services as it applies to the female offender population. The department is working with the Division of Adult Institution's Female Offenders' Mission, and future reports will include information about progress implementing a curriculum 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 initial results from the Arts in Corrections pilot program, and is aware that offenders who engage in arts programs experience better parole outcomes and lower rates of recidivism. Studies indicate that prison arts education results in a reduction of disciplinary actions and reduced tension within the institution. The department's own study of parolees between 1980 and 1987 showed that offenders who had engaged in the Arts in Corrections program experienced better parole outcomes and lower rates of recidivism. The California Arts Council, in conjunction with the California Lawyers for the Arts, is proposing a \$1.214 million budget proposal, which will fund an arts institution program in nine California prisons for two years. Included in the proposal is an integrated evaluation system to provide an assessment of the program's effectiveness and allow the department and the California Arts Council to focus future funding on the most effective programs.

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

The California Prison Industry Authority (CalPIA) has proven to be effective at reducing recidivism. The department and CalPIA strive to increase public and prison safety and reduce recidivism. Therefore, in addition to increasing access to CTE, the department should enhance access to CalPIA. The board recommends the department work collaboratively with CalPIA to leverage the programs offered to offenders.

The board is pleased to report that the department and 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 pay 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 is pleased to note that the department continued to utilize contracted benefits workers within the institutions to apply for and secure federal and State benefit entitlements. The board reiterates the importance of the pre-release benefit application process in order to provide continuity of care for offenders released into the community. The department should develop strategies to improve its efficiency in this area.

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

While assessment and case management are extremely important functions on the front end, the board would once again reiterate its desire to see pre-release reentry COMPAS assessments performed on all offenders.

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

The most recent reported community SAT completion rate of 36 percent is 11 percent lower than the national average of 47 percent, as reported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The data clearly indicates that the number of exits 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 board would like to see an increase in the community aftercare SAT completion rates and recommends an incentive-based system to encourage completion.

The board would like clarity regarding the data, including the categories and what factors determine whether all, some, or none of the needs were met. The board recognizes that there are a number of factors during this *Blueprint* transition year that may have affected the outcomes in the post-realignment needs met percentages. The department may have been unable to meet a need because the program is being established. Conversely, an inmate may have been reported as having a need met after spending only one day in a program. The board recommends the department modify its reporting of progress to ensure the data captured accurately reflects the challenges and successes of addressing offenders' needs. One day in a program should not be counted as meeting a need. The board will continue to monitor the department's progress as more offender assessments are completed and programs are activated.

Appendices

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APPENDIX A: DESIGNATED REENTRY HUB LOCATIONS AND PROGRAM STATUS

13 Designated Reentry Hub Locations and Program Status				
Institution	Reentry Hub Status	SAP	Cognitive-Behavior	Employment
ASP	<i>Pending</i>	Existing	March 2014	FY 13/14
CCWF	Active	Existing	Existing	Existing
CIM	<i>Pending</i>	Existing	March 2014	FY 13/14
CIW	Active	Existing	Existing	FY 13/14
CMC	Active	Existing	Existing	FY 13/14
CTF	<i>Pending</i>	Existing	March 2014	FY 13/14
CVSP	<i>Pending</i>	Existing	March 2014	FY 13/14
FWF	<i>Pending</i>	February 2014	February 2014	Existing
HDSP	<i>Pending</i>	March 2014	March 2014	FY 13/14
ISP	Active	Existing	Existing	FY 13/14
LAC	<i>Pending</i>	May 2014	May 2014	FY 13/14
SATF	<i>Pending</i>	Existing	Existing	FY 13/14
VSP	<i>Pending</i>	March 2014	March 2014	Existing

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.

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 = 6 months
- Day Reporting Centers = 4 months

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

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

APPENDIX 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.

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

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

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

APPENDIX D: TEACHER DISTRIBUTION BY INSTITUTION

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 E1: REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS POST-REALIGNMENT FY 2012–13

	Academic Education				Career Technical Education	Substance Abuse Treatment
Institution	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

	Academic Education				Career Technical Education	Re-Entry Hub			Other Models	
Institution	GP	IP	VEP	Total	Total	SAP	Cognitive-Behavior	Employment	Sex Offender	Lifer
ASP	19	0	6	25	17	Existing	3/2014	FY 13/14		
CAC	2	0	1	3	2	2/2014				
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		1/2014
CEN	13	0	6	19	8					
CHCF	6	0	3	9	2					
CIM	14	0	7	21	15	Existing	3/2014	FY 13/14		
CIW	8	0	2	10	5	Existing	9/2013	FY 13/14		
CMC	13	1	9	23	12	Existing	9/2013	FY 13/14		1/2014
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	3/2014	FY 13/14		
CVSP	10	0	4	14	12	Existing	3/2014	FY 13/14		
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	3/2014	3/2014	FY 13/14		
ISP	12	0	9	21	15	9/2013	9/2013	FY 13/14		
KVSP	14	0	6	20	5					
LAC	8	0	5	13	7	5/2014	5/2014	FY 13/14		
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	3/2014	FY 13/14	6/2014	
SCC	9	0	6	15	8					
SOL	13	0	5	18	8	Closed 6/2013*				1/2014
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	530	262	16	13	13	1	3

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

Institution	Academic Education				Career Technical Education	Re-Entry Hub			Other Models	
	GP	IP	VEP	Total	Total	SAP	Cognitive-Behavior	Employment	Sex Offender	Lifer
ASP	19	0	6	25	17	X	X	X		
CAC	2	0	1	3	2					
CAL	12	0	5	17	6					
CCC	10	0	5	15	8					
CCI	10	0	9	19	11					
CCWF	11	0	4	15	10	X	X	X		X
CEN	13	0	6	19	8					
CHCF	6	0	3	9	2					
CIM	14	0	7	21	15	X	X	X		
CIW	8	0	2	10	5	X	X	X		
CMC	13	1	9	23	12	X	X	X		X
CMF	5	0	4	9	2					
COR	9	3	6	19	5					
CRC	11	0	4	15	9					
CTF	18	0	10	28	16	X	X	X		
CVSP	10	0	4	14	12	X	X	X		
DVI	3	0	5	8	4					
FSP	9	0	7	16	11					
FWF	1	0	1	2	1	X	X	X		
HDSP	8	1	3	12	3	X	X	X		
ISP	12	0	9	21	15	X	X	X		
KVSP	14	0	6	20	5					
LAC	8	0	5	13	7	X	X	X		
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	X	X	X	X	
SCC	9	0	6	15	8					
SOL	13	0	5	18	8					X
SQ	7	0	6	13	5					
SVSP	6	0	5	11	1					
VSP	12	0	5	17	11	X	X	X		
WSP	0	0	4	4	2					
TOTALS	325	11	193	530	262	13	13	13	1	3

**APPENDIX F: POST-REALIGNMENT ACADEMIC PROGRAM CAPACITY, ENROLLMENT,
AND UTILIZATION**

Month	Capacity	Enrollment %	Utilization %
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
June 2013	37,716	89.4	75.4
May 2013	37,716	90.2	73.1
March 2013	37,836	89.2	71.8
January 2013	37,728	85.8	72.8
December 2012	37,554	84.5	71.2
October 2012	37,302	82.8	70.2

**APPENDIX G: POST-REALIGNMENT CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
CAPACITY, ENROLLMENT, AND UTILIZATION**

Month	Capacity	Enrollment %	Utilization %
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
June 2013	6,453	69.4	71.1
May 2013	6,453	67.6	68.0
March 2013	6,426	67.2	72.3
January 2013	6,426	63.0	65.6
December 2012	5,643	69.2	63.6
October 2012	5,508 ²⁷	69.2	67.7

²⁷ In October 2012, CDCR began the expansion of CTE programs, which causes a gap between enrollment and capacity until the programs are fully operational.

APPENDIX H: CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY INSTITUTION

Institution	Auto Body	Auto Mechanics	Building Maint	Carpentry	Computer Lit	Cosmetology	Electronic	Electrical Works	HVAC	Masonry	Painting (construction)	Machine Shop	OSRT	Plumbing	Sheet Metal	Small Engine	Welding	Roofing	Drywall	FY TOTAL	
ASP	1	1	1				2	1	1	1			4	1		1	1			15	FY 12/13
			1		1															17	FY 13/14
																				17	FY 14/15
CAC*							1					1								0	FY 12/13
																				2	FY 13/14
																				2	FY 14/15
CAL				1			1	1	1											4	FY 12/13
					2															6	FY 13/14
																				6	FY 14/15
CCC	1	1					1		1			1				1				6	FY 12/13
			1					1												8	FY 13/14
																				8	FY 14/15
CCI	1	2	1				1		1			2				1				9	FY 12/13
				1			1													11	FY 13/14
																				11	FY 14/15
CCWF	1				1	1	1					2								6	FY 12/13
			1	1	1				1											10	FY 13/14
																				10	FY 14/15
CEN	1	1	1				1					2			1	1				8	FY 12/13
																				8	FY 13/14
																				8	FY 14/15
CHCF**																				0	FY 12/13
					2															2	FY 13/14
																				2	FY 14/15
CIM				1					1				1			1				4	FY 12/13
			2	1	1		1	2	1			1		1	1					15	FY 13/14
																				15	FY 14/15
CIW					1							2								3	FY 12/13
			1				1													5	FY 13/14
																				5	FY 14/15
CMC	1	1	1				1				1	2				1				8	FY 12/13
					1			1	1	1										12	FY 13/14
																				12	FY 14/15
CMF						1					1									2	FY 12/13
																				2	FY 13/14
																				2	FY 14/15
COR						1					1	2				1				5	FY 12/13
																				5	FY 13/14
																				5	FY 14/15
CRC		1		1	1		1	1	1			2	1							9	FY 12/13
																				9	FY 13/14
																				9	FY 14/15
CTF		1		1			1	1				1			1					6	FY 12/13
	1		2		2				1	2			1			1				16	FY 13/14
																				16	FY 14/15

* CAC is not an expansion, but a new activation

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

**APPENDIX H: CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY INSTITUTION
(CONTINUED)**

Institution	Auto Body	Auto Mechanics	Building Maint	Carpentry	Computer Lit	Cosmetology	Electronic	Electrical Works	HVAC	Masonry	Painting (construction)	Machine Shop	OSRT	Plumbing	Sheet Metal	Small Engine	Welding	Roofing	Drywall	FY TOTAL	
CVSP	1	1				1		1				2	1			1				8	FY 12/13
			1		1		1		1											12	FY 13/14
																				12	FY 14/15
DVI	1							1												2	FY 12/13
			1		1															4	FY 13/14
																				4	FY 14/15
FSP		1	1		1				1			1				2				8	FY 12/13
				1			1					1								11	FY 13/14
																				11	FY 14/15
FWF																				0	FY 12/13
					1															1	FY 13/14
																				1	FY 14/15
HDSP	1		1																	2	FY 12/13
					1															3	FY 13/14
																				3	FY 14/15
ISP	1	1	1	1		1			1			2	1				1			9	FY 12/13
		1			2	1			1							1				15	FY 13/14
																				15	FY 14/15
KVSP		1										2			1	1				5	FY 12/13
																				5	FY 13/14
																				5	FY 14/15
LAC									1			1	1							3	FY 12/13
					1		1	1			1									7	FY 13/14
																				7	FY 14/15
MCSP			1			1		1				1				1				5	FY 12/13
																				5	FY 13/14
																				5	FY 14/15
NKSP							1								1					2	FY 12/13
																				2	FY 13/14
																				2	FY 14/15
PBSP																				0	FY 12/13
					1															1	FY 13/14
																				1	FY 14/15
PVSP	1	1	1	1		1	1					1			1	1				9	FY 12/13
																				9	FY 13/14
																				9	FY 14/15
RJD						1					1					1				3	FY 12/13
				1	1			1												6	FY 13/14
																				6	FY 14/15
SAC												3								3	FY 12/13
																				3	FY 13/14
																				3	FY 14/15

**APPENDIX H: CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY INSTITUTION
(CONTINUED)**

Institution	Auto Body	Auto Mechanics	Building Maint	Carpentry	Computer Lit	Cosmetology	Electronic	Electrical Works	HVAC	Masonry	Painting (construction)	Machine Shop	OSRT	Plumbing	Sheet Metal	Small Engine	Welding	Roofing	Drywall	FY TOTAL	
SATF	1	1	1			1	2	1	1			2	1		1	1				13	FY 12/13
			1	1																15	FY 13/14
																				15	FY 14/15
SCC	1	1	1	1					1			1				1				7	FY 12/13
						1														8	FY 13/14
																				8	FY 14/15
SOL			1	1		1	1		1			1				1				7	FY 12/13
				1																8	FY 13/14
																				8	FY 14/15
SQ											1			1						2	FY 12/13
		1		1		1														5	FY 13/14
																				5	FY 14/15
SVSP																				0	FY 12/13
				1																1	FY 13/14
																				1	FY 14/15
VSP(w)		1				1	1					1				1				5	FY 12/13
			1	1	1		1		1						1					11	FY 13/14
																				11	FY 14/15
WSP												1								1	FY 12/13
						1														2	FY 13/14
																				2	FY 14/15
Totals	14	17	24	15	26	3	30	18	14	14	1	4	42	9	2	9	20	0	0	262	

**APPENDIX I: POST-REALIGNMENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM
CAPACITY, ENROLLMENT, AND UTILIZATION**

Month	Capacity	Enrollment %	Utilization %
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
June 2013	986	93.5	88.1
May 2013	1,435 ²⁸	93.5	88.1
March 2013	1,528	97.1	86.7
January 2013	1,568	96.4	86.0
December 2012	1,448 ²⁹	98.2	88.5
October 2012	1,568	91.1	87.9

²⁸ The May and June 2013 data reflects a further decline in capacity because CDCR reduced the slot capacity at the Central California Women's Facility because there were not enough target population inmates to fill two separate programs.

²⁹ In December 2012, the Valley State Prison for Women was deactivated due to its conversion to a male facility in January 2013.



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March 15, 2014

STATE OF CALIFORNIA