

C-ROB

SEPTEMBER 13, 2019

C-ROB REPORT



CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION OVERSIGHT BOARD

Chairperson Roy W. Wesley, Inspector General

Ralph Diaz, Secretary, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Carolyn Zachry, Administrator, Adult Education Office, Career and College Transition Division
(Designee for Tony Thurmond, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, California Department of Education)

Raul Arambula, MA, Intersegmental Support (Designee for Eloy Ortiz Oakley, Chancellor, California Community Colleges)

Mike Daly, Chief Probation Officer, Marin County

Brenda Grealish, Assistant Deputy Director, Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Services
(Designee for Jennifer Kent, Director, California Department of Health Care Services)

Stephanie Clendenin, Director, California Department of State Hospitals

Susan Turner, Professor, Department of Criminology, Law and Society, University of California, Irvine
(Appointee of the President of the University of California)

Jennie Singer, Professor, California State University, Sacramento
(Appointee of the Chancellor of the California State University)

Darren Thompson, Sheriff, County of San Benito
(Appointee of the Governor)

William Arroyo, M.D., Mental Health Representative
(Appointee of the Speaker of the Assembly)

September 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Commonly Used Abbreviations.....	1
Foreword	2
Executive Summary.....	3
Current Recommendation.....	4
Background	5
The Future of California Corrections: A Blueprint	6
Preparing This Report and Disclaimer.....	7
2019 Site Visits.....	8
Rehabilitative Opportunities/Programming	8
C-ROB Meetings During Fiscal Year 2018–19	12
California Logic Model Implementation Progress.....	21
Assess High Risk	21
Assess Needs	21
Needs Identified	23
Capacity for Rehabilitative Programming	24
In-Prison Programs — Miscellaneous Benchmarks	26
Staffing.....	28
Academic Education Programs	28
Academic Education Program Capacity, Enrollment Utilization, and Attendance.....	28
Academic Achievements and Program Completions.....	30
Computer-Based GED and High School Equivalency Exams	31
Rehabilitative Advancement Project — eReader	31
Career Technical Education Programs	32
Career Technical Education Program Capacity, Enrollment Utilization, and Attendance	32
Career Technical Education Achievements and Program Completions.....	34
Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Programs.....	34
Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs.....	36
Program Capacity, Enrollment Utilization, and Attendance	36
Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT) and Program Completion.....	37
Transition Reentry Program.....	39
Long-Term Offender Program	40
Additional Program Models and Opportunities	41
California Prison Industry Authority	41
Arts in Corrections	42
Fire Camps.....	43
Inmate Activity Groups	45
Self-Help Sponsor Responsibilities	45
Innovative Programming Grants	46
Proposition 57 — Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016	47
Milestone Credits	48
Internet Protocol Television Integration: DRP TV	49

California Identification Card Project	50
Pre-Parole Process Benefits Program	51
Assigned Benefit Workers	51
Benefit Outcomes and TCMP Dispositions	51
Reintegrate.....	57
Community Programs for Parolees.....	57
Follow-Up.....	59
Conclusion	60
Board Recommendations	61
Current Recommendation.....	61
Prior Board Recommendations and the Department’s Progress.....	62
Appendices	66
Appendix A—Rehabilitative Case Plan	67
Appendix B—In-Prison Programming Matrix.....	68
Appendix C—Academic & CTE Teacher Distribution and Budgeted Capacity, Fiscal Year 2018–19 ..	69
Appendix D—Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Figures	70
Appendix E—Grant Recipients Rounds I through V	75
Appendix F—Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups	80
Appendix G—List of Institutional Abbreviations.....	89
Appendix H—Milestone Completion Credit Schedule (MCCS)	91
MCCS: Academic Milestones.....	91
MCCS: Career Technical Education	93
MCCS: General Milestones	99
MCCS: CALPIA Milestones	101
MCCS: Contract Beds Unit Milestones.....	105

TABLE OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1: Inmate Risk Assessments (July 2018 – June 2019, as of June 26, 2019).....	21
Table 2: Parolee Risk Assessments (July 2018 – June 2019, as of July 1, 2019).....	21
Table 3: Inmate Core COMPAS Assessments.....	22
Table 4: Parolee Reentry COMPAS Assessments (Fiscal Year 2018–19 Data).....	22
Table 5: Rehabilitative Needs of Inmates with a Completed Core COMPAS Assessment—Institution Population.....	23
Table 6: Rehabilitative Needs of Parolees with a Completed Reentry COMPAS Assessment—Parole Population.....	23
Table 7: Adult Rehabilitative Annual Program Capacity.....	25
Table 7a: Post-Release Annual Program Capacity.....	26
Figure 1: Academic Budgeted Capacity, Active Capacity, and Enrollment Utilization, Fiscal Year 2018–19	29
Figure 2: Academic Education Program Attendance Rates, Fiscal Year 2018–19 Data	30
Table 8: Achievements and Completions (Fiscal Years 2017–18 and 2018–19).....	31
Figure 3: CTE Budget Capacity, Active Capacity, and Enrollment (July 2018 – June 2019 Data).....	33
Figure 4: CTE Program Attendance Rates (July 2018 – June 2019 Data).....	33
Table 9: CTE Achievements and Program Completions.....	34
Figure 5: CBT Budget Capacity, Active Capacity, and Enrollment (July 2018 – June 2019 Data).....	35
Figure 6: CBT Program Attendance Rates (July 2018 – June 2019 Data).....	35
Table 10: In-Prison SUDT Completions and Exit Rates, Fiscal Year 2018–19.....	38
Table 11: Community Aftercare SUDT Completions and Exit Rates, Fiscal Year 2018–19.....	38
Table 12: Good Conduct Credits	48
Table 13: Allocation of TCMP Benefit Worker Staff by Institution.....	51
Table 14: Benefit Applications Submissions During Fiscal Years 2017–18 and 2018–19.....	52
Table 15: Statewide Inmate Releases and TCMP Service Dispositions during Fiscal Years 2017–18 and 2018–19	53
Table 16: Benefit Application Outcomes During Fiscal Years 2017–18 and 2018–19.....	54
Table 17: Mental Health Subsets of Statewide Inmate Releases and TCMP Service Dispositions, Fiscal Year 2018–19	54
Table 18: Mental Health Subsets and Benefit Applications Outcomes, Fiscal Year 2018–19.....	56
Table 19: Total Number of Offenders Who Completed at Least One Year of Parole Supervision with a High/Moderate CSRA Score, as of June 30, 2019.....	57
Table 20: Total Number of Offenders Who Completed at Least One Year of Parole Supervision, with a High/Moderate CSRA Score, as of June 30, 2019.....	58

(This page left blank for reproduction purposes.)

LIST OF COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

ABE	Adult Basic Education
ARCAID	Automated Rehabilitation Catalog and Information Discovery
ARMS	Automated Reentry Management System
BASS	Benefit Application Support System
CAADE	California Association for Alcohol/Drug Educators
CAL-ID	California Identification Card Program
CASAS	Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System
CBT	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment
CCCCO	California Community College Chancellor's Office
CCCMS	Correctional Clinical Case Management System
COMPAS	Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions
CPC	Correctional Program Checklist
CRM	Community Resource Manager
CSRA	California Static Risk Assessment
CTE	Career Technical Education
DAPO	Division of Adult Parole Operations
DHCS	Department of Health Care Services
DRP	CDCR Division of Rehabilitative Programs
EOP	Enhanced Outpatient Program
FOTEP	Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program
HSE	High School Equivalency
IAG	Inmate Activity Group
IEP	Industry Employment Program
iPTVI	Internet Protocol Television Integration
LTOP	Long-Term Offender Program
NCCER	National Center for Construction Education and Research
OCE	Office of Correctional Education
PRCS	Post Release Community Supervision
SDP	Step-Down Program
SHU	Security Housing Unit
SOMS	Strategic Offender Management System
SSA/SSI	Social Security Administration/ Supplemental Security Income
STOP	Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming
SUDT	Substance Use Disorder Treatment
TABE	Test of Adult Basic Education
TCMP	Transitional Case Management Program
VEP	Voluntary Education Program

FOREWORD

Rehabilitation continues to be of paramount importance for the long-term success of California's criminal justice system. The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB or the Board) was created to provide guidance and recommendations to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR or the department) in this critical area. The Inspector General acts as chairperson of the Board and provides staff to conduct reviews of all 35 CDCR adult institutions.

In 2012, subsequent to the creation of the Board, the department published *The Future of California Corrections: A Blueprint to Save Billions of Dollars, End Federal Court Oversight, and Improve the Prison System* (the *Blueprint*), with goals enumerated in five distinct areas. One of those areas was the improvement of rehabilitative services. The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was tasked, as part of its regular monitoring functions, with assessing and reporting on the department's ability to adhere to its *Blueprint* goals. This resulted in some rehabilitative program oversight overlapping that of C-ROB.

This C-ROB report combines the ongoing fieldwork performed by the OIG in assessing rehabilitative efforts in the *Blueprint* with the similar task performed by OIG staff during annual site visits to the institutions for the purposes of C-ROB reviews. We hope that by combining the two efforts, we can provide more information on the progress the department is achieving in rehabilitation and that we can give more informed guidance to the department.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board's (C-ROB's or the Board's) 20th report. It examines progress the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR or the department) made in providing and implementing rehabilitative programming from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019.

From January through February 2019, then again from July through August 2019,¹ C-ROB staff, in collaboration with the Office of the Inspector General's (OIG's) *Blueprint* monitoring team, visited all 35 adult institutions. This report includes data and information obtained during the site visits as well as rehabilitative data and information provided by the department. During this cycle of *Blueprint* and C-ROB site visits, the OIG interviewed CDCR staff involved in rehabilitative programs at the 35 adult institutions and found both successes and enduring challenges.

The department continues to ensure that offenders and parolees receive risk and needs assessments, with 98 percent of the offender population and 99 percent of the parole population having received a California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA). The percentage of the offender population who received a Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) assessment remained at 93 percent since the past fiscal year. For the parole population, 96 percent of the total parole population received a Reentry COMPAS assessment, which was a single percentage point improvement from the past fiscal year. In three categories² of Reentry COMPAS assessments, just over 50 percent of the parole population still was reporting a moderate to high need. The Board would like to see the department address the high percentage of parolees released with a moderate to high need in several key areas.

The number of inmates enrolled in substance use disorder treatment and completing the program improved slightly by 1.7 percentage points from fiscal year 2017–18 to 51.2 percent for fiscal year 2018–19. However, the substance use disorder treatment completion rate for parolees decreased by 1.5 percentage points from fiscal year 2017–18 to 27.9 percent for fiscal year 2018–19. Although these figures indicate slight changes, they may act as red flags regarding effective reentry efforts and recidivism reduction strategies. Program exits occur due to transfers, refusal to attend programs, behavioral issues, or other issues preventing an inmate from attending and completing a treatment program. The Board underscores the importance of an effective substance use disorder treatment program, both in prison and in community aftercare, and is

¹ The 2019 site visits conducted by OIG staff included review of rehabilitative programming that occurred from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019.

² The Reentry COMPAS Assessment for the Parole Population, as shown in Table 6, included three categories of its parole population with a moderate to high need of over 50 percent – Reentry Substance Abuse, Reentry Financial, and Reentry Employment Expectations.

hopeful the department will continue to take measures to improve its in-prison program completions and those for community aftercare.

Current Recommendation

The Board recommends the department create baseline metrics, where possible, for its In-Prison Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment (ISUDT) program. This collaboration between CDCR and California Correctional Health Care Services (CCHCS) implements a new program to address the needs of inmates with substance use disorders.

The department is developing a short-term goal to identify inmates at highest risk for substance-use-disorder-related harms and to provide treatment that reduces the number of fatalities. The long-term goals include building a program that can recognize and treat the chronic illness of substance use disorder at all levels of clinical need and optimize rehabilitative potential for all inmates. Further, full implementation of the ISUDT is expected to result in the following:

- Reduction in both substance-use-disorder-related morbidity and mortality;
- Creation of a rehabilitative environment that improves safety for inmates and CDCR staff;
- Successful reintegration of individuals into their communities upon release; and
- Improved public safety by promoting healthy families and communities.

The Board emphasizes the importance of measuring program implementation and outcomes and, to the extent possible, the long-term outcomes after offenders have been released to their communities. The department should collect outcome measures, such as successful integration of individuals into their communities upon release (housing, employment, income, and substance use), for parolees after they parole. The Board requests the department provide future updates on its progress implementing the ISUDT program.

BACKGROUND

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB or the Board) was established by Assembly Bill 900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 (the Act) and held its first meeting on June 19, 2007.³ The Act was intended to address the serious problem of overcrowding in California's prisons and to improve rehabilitative outcomes among California's offenders and parolees.

C-ROB is a multidisciplinary public board with members from various state and local entities. Penal Code section 6141 mandates C-ROB to examine and report on rehabilitative programming provided to offenders and parolees by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR or the department). This involves examining and reporting on the implementation of an effective treatment model throughout the department, including evidence-based rehabilitative programming. According to statute, C-ROB must submit an annual report on September 15 to the Governor and the Legislature. This report must minimally include findings on the following:

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

The Board is also required to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature with respect to modifications, additions, and eliminations of rehabilitation and treatment programs by the department and, in doing its work, use the findings and recommendations published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs.

The Expert Panel identified eight evidence-based principles and practices, collectively called the California Logic Model. This model shows what effective rehabilitation programming would look like if California implemented the Expert Panel's recommendations.

The eight basic components of the California Logic Model are as follows:

- **Assess high risk.** Target offenders who pose the highest risk to reoffend.
- **Assess needs.** Identify offenders' criminogenic needs and dynamic risk factors.
- **Develop behavior management plans.** Utilize assessment results to develop an individualized case plan.
- **Deliver programs.** Deliver cognitive-behavioral programs offering varying levels of duration and intensity.

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

- **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 every \$1 invested in rehabilitative programming for offenders reduces incarceration costs by \$4 to \$5 during the first three years post-release. The Expert Panel produced the evidence that supported the cost-effectiveness of rehabilitative programming, and the C-ROB report details the framework and implementation status of the California Logic Model.

The two overarching recommendations of the Expert Panel Report are to reduce overcrowding in CDCR's institutions and parole offices and 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 Future of California Corrections: A *Blueprint*

In July 2012, the oversight role of the OIG was expanded when the Legislature tasked the OIG with monitoring the CDCR's adherence to *The Future of California Corrections: A Blueprint to Save Billions of Dollars, End Federal Court Oversight, and Improve the Prison System* (the *Blueprint*).

To monitor implementation of the *Blueprint*, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed legislation adding language to Penal Code section 6126 mandating that the OIG periodically review delivery of the reforms identified in the *Blueprint*, including the following specific goals and reforms described in the *Blueprint*:

- Increasing the percentage of offenders served in rehabilitative programs to 70 percent of the department's target population prior to the offenders' release;
- The establishment of and adherence to the standardized staffing model at each institution;
- The establishment of and adherence to the new inmate classification score system;
- The establishment of and adherence to the new prison gang management system, including changes to the department's current policies for identifying prison-based gang members and their associates and the use and conditions associated with the department's security housing units; and
- The implementation of and adherence to the comprehensive housing plan described in the *Blueprint*.

One of the major goals of the *Blueprint* was in the area of rehabilitation. The OIG and the stakeholders realized there was a duplication of efforts and resources in monitoring this goal. Therefore, to more efficiently use the resources of both the OIG and CDCR, the C-ROB requirement for assessment and reporting was decreased from two reports to one report annually. The C-ROB's September 15 annual report is supplemented with the OIG's *Blueprint* monitoring fieldwork and assessments, and the OIG's *Blueprint* report fulfills the rehabilitation monitoring role each spring.

The department was tasked with providing an updated comprehensive plan for the state prison system since the *Blueprint*, so the department released a new report as part of the 2016–17 Governor's Budget. In January 2016, the department issued *An Update to the Future of California Corrections*. The department's updated report includes a summary of goals identified and progress made from the initial report along with its future vision in rehabilitative programming and safety and security.

Preparing This Report and Disclaimer

The scope of this report is based on information received at the C-ROB meetings in January, April, and June 2019 and subsequent information received by the report-writing subcommittee from the department. The department's data reflects information captured on offenders from July 2018 through June 2019.

These data have 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. The OIG contributed data from site visits that took place from January through February 2019 and from July through August 2019.

2019 SITE VISITS

From January through February 2019, and again from July through August 2019, C-ROB staff, in collaboration with the Office of Inspector General's (OIG's) *Blueprint* monitoring team, conducted site visits at all California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) adult institutions.

Institution site visits consisted of the C-ROB and *Blueprint* monitoring team meeting with education principals, academic and vocational instructors, community resource managers, correctional counselors III (case managers), and inmates. The team also observed educational, vocational, and activity group programs. During the visits, the team employed an assessment questionnaire covering various topics, including academic placement and high school equivalency tests, data and technology solutions, reentry program education and resources, space utilization, and any identified issues or barriers to rehabilitative programming or treatment efforts.

Rehabilitative Opportunities/Programming

Academic Staff

A majority of academic staff, when observing inmates' actual math skills in the classroom, believed that many inmates were not placed in the correct level of education. According to academic staff, inmates are placed in an academic level based on their reading and writing score, but math skills are not considered even though they are part of the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE).⁴ Many instructors stated that they were creating their own classroom assessments to determine an inmate's knowledge in math since the assessment does not properly account for a math proficiency level. Some instructors were also providing supplemental materials to teach varying math levels in their classroom. Instructors mentioned using two assessments, Common Core State Standards (standards for English and math) and AZTEC (high school equivalency preparation software), to assist in determining an inmate's math skills.

The OIG staff asked academic staff about recommendations to correct this issue. Several teachers suggested that the department provide math placement tests in the reception centers and not rely on the TABE score when assessing math skills. Also, teachers believed that many inmates were simply not being honest about their math skill levels when taking the placement tests. Numerous teachers indicated that English as a Second Language (ESL) students were the most often misplaced. It is believed that ESL students generally have stronger math skills but

⁴ The "Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE®) – Reading" is used to assess the achievement on core content areas taught and assessed as part of Adult Basic Education programs nationwide. The TABE test is aligned to the national College and Career Readiness Standards for the three core subject areas: Reading, Mathematics, and Language. The test is used to ensure that inmates are placed into the appropriate academic program level. Visit <http://tabetest.com> to learn more about the origin of these tests (URL accessed on August 27, 2019).

lack the English language skills to be placed at a higher level of education. Instructors with high numbers of ESL students suggested creating a separate class for those students who needed extra assistance with English skills.

Vocational Staff

Principals noted that they continued to have challenges filling vacancies for career technical education (CTE or vocational) instructors and librarian positions. The principals cited the relatively low pay and stringent requirements to be the main causes for the lack of applicants. Other factors cited by principals included a need for improved advertisement for position vacancies, a lack of or outdated vocational equipment, and delays in the hiring process that caused applicants to seek other employment.

CTE instructors offered some suggestions about how to run a more successful program. Several instructors expressed that they should be able to purchase, or be involved in the purchasing process of, their own equipment rather than relying on headquarters staff to purchase equipment. Some instructors identified their struggles with a few students who did not want to be in their program. These instructors would like to be able to interview and select students to participate in CTE courses. Some instructors cited inmates with low TABE scores who had difficulty reading required textbooks and inmates prescribed medications that did not allow them to use required vocational tools.

Community Resource Managers

In 2018, the department selected approximately 10 institutions to each receive one Management Services Technician (MST) position. Institutions that did not receive a position stated that they continued to request an MST position from the Community Partnerships Office. Many of the Community Resources Managers believed that the MST position was needed to assist with the extensive data-entry requirements of tracking inmate program attendance within the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS). One of the primary challenges involves attendance tracking, which is completed manually via review of paper-based attendance sheets. Some community resource managers (CRMs) believed that a semi-automated attendance process, such as a real-time check-in and check-out process, would greatly improve the efficiency and decrease the time required to input attendance sheets.

Some CRMs requested additional technology to assist their programs. For instance, some programs have requested to present audio and video materials, but they did not have access to the necessary equipment. One institution noted a specific challenge with deaf and hearing-impaired inmates who required Video Remote Interpretation access. A few institutions stated that they were not able to consistently access the Video Remote Interpretation materials.

A majority of the institutions reported a consistent increase in the number of rehabilitative achievement credit (RAC) programs offered, with many new programs in the planning and

approval process. Program waitlists have expanded greatly since the implementation of RAC programs. One of the ongoing challenges is that many inmates request to be put on the waitlist for (almost) every program, whether they have a true interest or not. It is believed that inmates just hope they get into a program and the most popular programs are those that require the least amount of time to earn a RAC. Also, many Community Resource Managers stated they have seen an increased interest in programs that provide certificates upon completion. A certificate can be included in a portfolio presented at a Board of Parole Hearing or job interview upon an inmate's release.

Transitions Reentry Program

The transitions reentry program provides education and information to, primarily, inmates who are within 18 months of release. When the OIG staff asked education principals if this provided adequate time for inmates to complete the transitions program or other reentry programs, most felt that having a longer length of time until an inmate's release would be beneficial. Many principals believed that additional time is needed to assign inmates, such as two to three years, and to provide adequate time for completion of programs in the event of lockdowns or other program delays. One challenge noted was that inmates receiving treatment at the enhanced outpatient program (EOP) level or in the developmental disability program missed a lot of classes due to mental health and medical appointments. Several principals explained that the department planned to switch to an open entry/exit for transition classes, which would help solve most of the current challenges. Other principals reported that limited space was available to run the transitions program. Many institutions must rotate the program between yards due to space limitations. The transitions reentry program also competes for inmates who are assigned to other rehabilitative programs or jobs, and participation in transitions programs are not made a priority.

In addition to the transitions reentry program, inmates participate in needs-based reentry programming and have access to reentry resources. The Correctional Counselor III (CC-III) and various contract providers manage these programs. Through the department and the contract provider, inmates have access to a transitional counselor. The CC-IIIs appreciated transitional counselors who work with outside providers and hold a provider fair for the inmates. Inmates also have access to reentry information through the Automated Rehabilitation Catalogue and Information Discovery (ARCAID) kiosk machine. The machine provides searchable information on housing, jobs, and other needs. Some CC-IIIs noted challenges providing information to inmates who are being released to Post-Release Community Supervision. In these cases, the CC-III needs to reach out to staff at the county the inmate is being released to since information is not as readily available.

Participating Inmates

The High School Equivalency Test (HiSET) is provided to inmates who possess neither a high school diploma nor a high school equivalency certificate. Many inmates stated that, overall, they had positive experiences preparing for and taking the HiSET. Of those inmates who did not pass,

many felt they did not have enough practice typing and working on the computers, which hindered their test-taking experience. Many inmates requested additional computer time before taking the exam. For some inmates, they initially felt prepared to take the HiSET, but their test date was delayed and they believed more preparation was needed. Many inmates appreciated the test preparation materials, such as AZTEC, but some believed the materials may be out of date.

Regarding voluntary programs, many inmates expressed concerns with long waitlists. Some inmates requested additional methods to learn about what programs were available. Most inmates stated that they learned about programs through either word of mouth or their counselor. Approximately half of the inmates interviewed were currently participating in a voluntary Inmate Activity Group. The inmates interviewed who were not participating were still on a waitlist or were enrolled in a class or a job that conflicted with the scheduled programs.

Correctional Counselor III (Case Managers)

Counselors were asked about some of the most significant challenges associated with their job. A majority of counselors stated that finding space for therapeutic programs was an issue. The rehabilitation programs within prisons have to share space and inmates with education, medical services, and inmate activity groups. Some counselors suggested adding trailers or modular housing to create more space for classes. Another challenge discussed was instructing students who were only taking a class for milestone credits to receive reductions in time off their sentences. Also, multiple counselors stated that they should have a testing process for cognitive-behavioral treatment programs to see what information the inmates retained from their classes. Further, several counselors suggested that the victim impact and denial management classes should be mandatory for all inmates; the Board of Parole Hearings asks inmates whether they have completed these courses. When asked what improvements could be made to run a more successful assignments process, some counselors suggested having the ability to remove a disruptive inmate and replace him or her with an inmate on the waiting list.

C-ROB MEETINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR 2018–19

During fiscal year 2018–19, C-ROB held meetings in September 2018 and January, April, and June 2019. Each of these meetings included presentations by various department staff, including speakers from the Division of Rehabilitative Programs. The department has provided a summary of these presentations along with future goals and recommendations, if applicable.

September 2018

Council on Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health

The Council on Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health (CCJBH), in collaboration with the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), continues to conduct the CDCR/DHCS Medi-Cal Utilization Project. In December 2018, CCJBH issued a report that presented results from original research.⁵ Findings from this research indicated that expanded Medi-Cal coverage helped to broaden access to and utilization of health care services for justice-involved people (currently or formerly involved with the criminal justice system) between 2012 and 2016, especially for individuals experiencing severe mental illness who had been classified as Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) and EOP. The percentage of EOP designees released from the department who received at least one Medi-Cal service increased from 22 percent in 2012 to 52 percent in 2016, while the percentage of individuals designated as CCCMS who received at least one Medi-Cal service increased from 14 percent in 2012 to 49 percent in 2016. In 2019, CCJBH's goals include understanding the kinds of health care services that justice-involved people used, especially those used immediately upon release. CCJBH will also continue to explore the quality of mental health services accessed by individuals who had been classified as CCCMS and EOP.

January 2019

Office of Correctional Education Overview

At the January 2019 C-ROB meeting, the Office of Correctional Education (OCE) provided an update to its 2019 Initiatives, including the following: English as a Second Language (ESL) Pilot; Academic Teachers/Mentor Teachers; Inmate Peer Tutors; Division of Rehabilitative Programs—Media Evolution; and Distinguished Schools Award. During fiscal year 2018–19, the OCE initiated three pilot ESL programs at R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility, Centinela State Prison, and California Men's Colony. Throughout the academic year, a series of training was provided to Adult Basic Education teachers in the use of instructional strategies and resources to support English language acquisition. The teachers were introduced to the new national ESL

⁵ Council on Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health, 17th Annual Legislative Report, December 2018; https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/ccjbh/wp-content/uploads/sites/172/2019/06/CCJBH_17th_Annual_Legislative_Report_12_31_18.pdf (URL accessed on August 22, 2019).

standards. This group of teachers, along with members of the Academic Education Leadership Committee, reviewed texts and supplemental materials and adopted a new ESL textbook and some supplemental instructional resources. The department is planning to expand this training during the 2019–20 school year to include teachers from 12 additional schools. Ultimately, Adult Basic Education teachers at all 35 institutional adult school will receive this targeted training.

The OCE has provided state administrators professional development on the new Peer Literacy Mentor Program (PLMP). The program began on July 1, 2019. Schools were approved to hire one academic literacy teacher at each site. The literacy teacher will be responsible for selecting, training, and supervising up to 20 inmate literacy mentors (LMs). The LMs will receive over 1,000 hours of training in the three-module curriculum that has been developed. The LMs will receive milestone completion credit for successfully completing the three modules. The LMs will be paid at a high rate for inmate workers, up to \$1 an hour during their training and tutoring. Upon completion of their training, the LMs will receive a 90-day education merit credits. The trained LMs will provide tutoring and mentoring to literacy students. Those literacy students who participate in the PLMP will receive a rehabilitative achievement credit. If they complete their high school equivalency after participating in the program, they are eligible to receive education merit credits.

In the summer of 2018, the first-of-its-kind Distinguished Schools initiative was introduced by CDCR's OCE to recognize exemplary academic achievements within CDCR's adult schools. A committee of internal and external stakeholders reviewed applicants to evaluate their performance in 10 areas acknowledged by federal and state leaders as essential elements of a great school. The program is akin to the Blue Ribbon Schools Program established by the U.S. Department of Education. San Quentin State Prison's Robert E. Burton Adult School was selected as the first-ever CDCR Distinguished School, recognizing its excellence in correctional education, broad academic and vocational offerings, and commitment to engaging and inspiring students through critical thinking and relevant career skills. The Robert E. Burton Adult School provides a wide range of educational opportunities for students, including basic literacy instruction, high school diplomas and high school equivalency, access to community college courses, and five state-of-the-art career technical education programs. Despite the complexities of educating in a prison setting, the school developed a model program to keep basic learners progressing through elementary and secondary courses with the eventual goal of earning a high school equivalency credential or high school diploma. Teachers collaborate to identify individual student needs, focus critical instruction, and track progress. A collaboration with the University of California, Berkeley, provides student tutors who, along with other volunteers, provide motivation and additional academic support.

The OCE also discussed steps it was taking to reduce or eliminate challenges in the following areas: classification and assignments; administrators, librarians and support staff; and technology. While the classification and inmate assignment function ultimately lies with the

Inmate Assignment Office, based on recommendations from the multi-disciplinary annual Institutional Classification Committee, getting the right inmate in the right program at the right time to meet his or her needs is high priority for the OCE and the Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP). The DRP's Office of Program Support, in collaboration with the OCE, developed a data dashboard for OCE educators and administrative staff. The Data Visibility Tool for Education (DVT-Ed) presents regularly updated data for educators in key programmatic areas that include, but are not limited to, the following: inmate demographics and housing information; risk and needs assessment information; and academic and career technical education assignment information. Users are able to run ad hoc school-specific reports on assessment scores, class assignments, COMPAS needs, and attendance.

The DVT-Ed is available to inform educational staff and administrators on current activity, population demographics for current and future assignment purposes, standardized test scores, and more. Additionally, "bookmarks" are being created on an ongoing basis within the application for a two-click approach to answering many day-to-day operational questions that will improve performance and placement of "the right inmate in the right program at the right time."

The DVT-Ed was introduced by the department's Rehabilitative Programs deputy director to the OCE as an overview at the January 2019 Principal Professional Development training. In May 2019, DVT-Ed training was provided through a series of three webinars. The deputy director provided additional training to principals and vice principals at the Professional Development training on June 26, 2019. Training reinforcement for this tool will be ongoing. This tool is planned to be used in conjunction with other departmental work related to inmate assignments.

The OCE administrator for library services developed a proposal of solutions to the librarian staffing shortage. The plan addresses issues of recruitment and retention by increasing staff pay, providing upward mobility opportunities, changing culture through professional development, and engaging in targeted recruiting. OCE and the DRP Employment Unit staff have continued aggressive recruitment efforts, including advertising in industry periodicals and schools and presenting at the California Library Association annual professional development event. OCE staff have participated in job recruitment fairs at numerous locations to attract librarians to apply for library vacancies.

June 2019

Community Reentry Programs

As of July 2019, there were over 4,300 daily community-based parolee program slots. This included a range of programs and modalities covered by the department, as follows:

- **Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming:**
 - Non-Clinical Detoxification – 15 average daily slots
 - Licensed Residential Treatment – 697 average daily slots
 - Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program – 191 average daily slots
 - Outpatient with Recovery and Reentry Housing – 742 average daily slots
 - Outpatient Services Only – 231 average daily slots (or approximately 539 enrollees at 3/days week)
- Long-Term Offender Reentry and Recovery Programming – 365 average daily slots
- Parole Service Centers – 182 average daily slots
- Day Reporting Centers – 1,762 slots
- Cal-Trans Work Crews – 136 average slots

STOP	Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming: STOP assists parolees during their transition into the community. Includes substance use disorder treatment, detoxification, health education, life skills, family and group counseling, sober living housing and more.	DRC	Day Reporting Centers: DRC addresses the assessed needs of parolee participants. Services include counseling, education, family reintegration, substance use disorder education, life skills training, and more.
LTORR	Long Term Offender Reentry and Recovery Program: THP provides residency and support services that focus on long-term offender needs such as employment, job search and placement training, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.	PSC	Parolee Service Center: PSC provides residency and support services for parolees that focus on employment, substance use disorder education, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills.
FOTEP	Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program: FOTEP provides a smooth transition for female offenders from custody to the community, focusing on intensive, gender-responsive counseling services.	CalT	Caltrans Work Crew Program: This program provides transitional employment through litter abatement services for the California Department of Transportation.

Community/Work Initiatives

Significant work within community programming continues. The department has continued to focus on expanded use of the Automated Reentry Management System (ARMS). Prior to this case management system, the department often relied upon self-reported data sent in a variety of formats. These data collection and system efforts continue to be expanded among the community providers. Most recently, programs have been included to assist with transportation and reception within ARMS.

- Transportation – this area will help provide a streamlined service to the parolee population for transportation services from institution to parole or from one program area to another. The overall goal of this program within ARMS is to create greater collaboration between providers and parole on planning transportation for parolees.
- Reception – a large struggle within community programming is the number of referrals for programming versus the available capacity within the community at any one time. This program within ARMS is intended to track those referrals coming in, whether they were placed directly into a program or onto a waitlist. This program will give CDCR significant insight into when parolees were referred to a program and whether they were immediately placed or put on a waitlist and for how long. Additionally, it will allow CDCR to see in real time those referrals that are still on a waitlist due to programming space limitations or other factors. A number of other data points will also be collected, including reasons for non-placement and contact attempts by providers. While this is a relatively easy concept in the community, expanding ARMS usage to reception is expected to give the department significant insight into how parolees are engaged in programming. If a parolee is unable to be immediately placed, ARMS will include information regarding waitlists, timelines, and reasons for delay.

Additionally, items that are concurrently being worked on within ARMS related to community oversight that are expected to be phased in during fiscal year 2019–20 include the following:

Treatment Curricula

The Division of Rehabilitative Programs data portfolio team is currently in the community review phase of comparing treatment curricula to the Pew-MacArthur Results First Clearinghouse Database.⁶ Upon final assessment of the curricula, an analysis will be completed and providers who have used historical curricula not within the Results First Clearinghouse at the curricula or intervention level will be directed to modify their curricula consistent with evidenced-based and *researched* practices found within the Results First Clearinghouse.

Secondary Assessments

Although secondary assessments are a normal part of treatment interventions and often necessary to further focus on dynamic criminogenic aspects of community programming, the Division of Rehabilitative Programs is currently analyzing and reviewing secondary assessments to ensure that they are not circumventing or superseding any CDCR risk or criminogenic needs

⁶ The Pew Charitable Trusts (Pew) Results First Clearinghouse Database is an online resource that assists users access and understand the evidence base for a variety of social policy programs. The database currently includes 2,975 programs and was last updated on August 6, 2019; <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/data-visualizations/2015/results-first-clearinghouse-database> (URL accessed on September 11, 2019).

assessments. The department expects to send further instruction to providers that any secondary assessments should complement the department's risk and needs assessments, should define modality/dosage (e.g., American Society of Addiction Medicine), or should include a pre- or post-assessment to determine level of behavioral change (e.g., Texas Christian University (TCU) Criminal Thinking Assessment).

Addressing Needs – Assignments/Goals/Completions

A significant challenge within community programs is the ability to fully understand whether a parolee's needs were met. While the department can define the general needs using the inmate's education level or reentry needs assessment, because of the "wrap-around" programming (i.e., a single program addressing multiple needs) and the free-form of treatment plans in the community, connecting the actual dynamic need to progress within the specific program is complex. To remedy this, the DRP is working to implement additional programming within ARMS to capture significant milestones that crosswalk to criminogenic needs being addressed and whether those goals were accomplished. If not, how far along were they in achieving accomplishments? The importance of this detail is critical to transparency within the department and will help the DRP and the department better align resources and focus on gaps within community programming services.

Program Accountability and Fidelity – Community

The DRP has recently reengaged the University of California, Irvine, to begin development of program accountability and fidelity measures to better assess the variety of programming that is occurring under the jurisdiction of the department. These distinct reviews will focus on whether contractors are adhering to the contract requirements (accountability) and whether the vendors are delivering the program as intended (fidelity). Fidelity dimensions may include, but are not limited to, adherence, exposure/dosage, quality of delivery/dose, participant responsiveness, program differentiation, and research and scope. The DRP is actively engaged on this critical project and expects completion, training, and rollout to occur within fiscal year 2019–20.

Prison to Employment

The California Workforce Development Board (CWDB) and CDCR, in partnership with the California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA), trade organizations, and the Labor & Workforce Development Agency, formed a Prison-to-Employment (P2E) Task Force to reduce recidivism through successful job placement by fully implementing the Corrections Workforce Partnership. The task force has five workgroups that develop and implement work plans and provide monthly updates on progress to the task force: Construction Direct Employment Workgroup, Civil Service Direct Employment Workgroup, Reentry and Workforce Regional Integration Workgroup, Data Collection and Corrections Program Evaluation Workgroup, and the Statewide Partnership Commitments Workgroup.

As of May 2019, the CWDB is developing a P2E data directive as the policy for gathering data on P2E initiatives and outcomes, and a Public Hiring Policy Brief to highlight promising practices for hiring justice-involved individuals into the public sector. The CWDB expects to publish these articles by the fall of 2019. Once the CWDB formally awards P2E grant funds, it will assess training and technical assistance needs for career center and community-based organization staff. The CWDB is collaborating with CDCR and the Employment Development Department to develop training for data entry policies and program guidance to the Regional Planning Units.

The CWDB is currently developing the Cross-System Analytics and Assessment for Learning and Skills Attainment (CAAL-SKILLS) data initiative in partnership with CDCR, the Employment Development Department, CALPIA, and other appropriate agencies. As a result of the Budget Act of 2019, CDCR will be able to share data with the CWDB and other non-law-enforcement agencies, which is planned to greatly improve the partners' abilities to measure outcomes from an individual's incarceration to his or her reentry. The task force workgroups will develop measures to track and report participant outcomes, including placements into construction and civil service jobs and apprenticeship programs.

Housing First Policies/Reentry Treatment Programs/Access to Non-State-Funded Programs

The department has engaged a number of stakeholders in regards to Housing First policies. As part of the reentry and recovery process, the department fully believes in the Housing First policies for housing-based programs. The department is currently working with the Homeless and Coordinating Finance Council and has recently conducted a tour of a CDCR program to better engage stakeholders in the reentry and recovery process and the temporary nature of CDCR community programming. Additionally, the department continues to engage stakeholders when housing programs and permanent placement can occur utilizing the CDCR community-based programming as a bridge to reentry.

In-Prison Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment (ISUDT) Program Proposal

CDCR and the California Correctional Health Care Services (CCHCS) programs worked collaboratively to develop an in-prison integrated substance use disorder treatment (ISUDT) program to address the needs of inmates with substance use disorders, covering their entire time in prison from entry to release. The budget request in this proposal addresses the needs for the affected programs within CDCR and CCHCS that would allow for a statewide implementation of an ISUDT program. The DRP and the Division of Nursing Services (DNS) will facilitate the bulk of the program, but all programs (Medical Services, Division of Adult Parole Operations, Nursing Services, Division of Adult Institutions, and DRP) participated in the discussion and identified resources needed. A holistic ISUDT program is critical to the success of the program and to providing appropriate treatment to inmates in need of care.

CDCR and CCHCS brought together stakeholders for input into the program and process for treating inmates with substance use disorder (SUD). The integrated approach is appropriate since various programs have responsibility over the many components of the process. Each component of the program is critical to the success of ISUDTP and the recovery of the patients. CDCR and CCHCS understand this is a national issue and the prevalence of SUD within the correctional system is much higher than in the average population.

The estimated prevalence for SUD, including alcohol, opioids, and methamphetamines, among CDCR's population is approximately 70 percent, or 86,800 patients. Opioid use disorder (OUD) has become a national epidemic that has caused record numbers of overdose-related deaths each year, a total that exceeded 72,000 in 2017.⁷ Within CDCR institutions, the rate of overdose-related deaths has been consistently higher than in other U.S. prisons, reaching a record of 30 per 100,000 patients in 2017. Patients with OUD utilize acute care settings at a disproportionately high rate, incur more costs with hospital admissions due to non-fatal overdoses, experience other SUD-related conditions such as osteomyelitis and endocarditis, and are more likely to be re-admitted after discharge than other patients. Between 2014 and 2017, CDCR experienced a 54 percent increase in emergency department transports and hospitalizations related to drug overdoses, and two-and-a-half times more overdose deaths. In the last year since this analysis occurred, the trend for emergency department visits and hospitalizations has increased an additional 30 percent. Moreover, patients with SUD are about 45 times more likely to die of a fatal overdose within two weeks of leaving CDCR compared with their age-matched peers in the community.⁸ To address SUD as a chronic illness in such a large proportion of the population, this proposal includes a multi-divisional, collaborative delivery model.

Program Overview

The ISUDTP is a comprehensive plan spanning California's 35 adult institutions. The immediate goals for implementing the evidence-based program are to identify patients at highest risk for SUD-related harms and to provide treatment that reduces fatalities. The longer-term goals for this systemwide effort are to build a program that is prepared to recognize and treat the chronic illness of SUD at all levels of clinical need and to optimize rehabilitative potential for all incarcerated persons. Implementation of a fully developed ISUDTP is expected to result in the following:

⁷ National Institute on Drug Abuse, Overdose Death Rates, Revised January 2019, see <https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/overdose-death-rates> (URL accessed on August 27, 2019).

⁸ The UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health, "Former inmates at high risk for opioid overdose following prison release," July 19, 2018, see <https://sph.unc.edu/sph-news/former-inmates-at-high-risk-for-opioid-overdose-following-prison-release/> (URL accessed on August 27, 2019).

- Reduction in both substance-use-disorder-related morbidity and mortality;
- Creation of a rehabilitative environment that improves safety for inmates and CDCR staff;
- Reduction in overall recidivism;
- Successful reintegration of individuals into their communities at time of release; and
- Improved public safety by promoting healthy families and communities.

While this program is expected to be phased in during fiscal year 2019–20, there are effects on current SUDT efforts. Because contracts (and vendors) are expected to change and an entirely new program model will be implemented, a ramp-down and ramp-up period are expected to occur. Because specifically designed curricula will be given in one assignment (as opposed to being broken into multiple assignments) and the assignment will change to a year-long one, the department aims to avoid someone being partially through treatment and then forced to begin anew under a new contract and model. This requires DRP to stop enrolling participants at certain points in the calendar year, during which points estimated completions can occur while the new contracts are awarded and put into place. That will create significant enrollment fluctuations during fiscal year 2019–20.

CALIFORNIA LOGIC MODEL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

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

Assess High Risk

The department uses the results of the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) tool to assess an inmate's risk to reoffend. The CSRA uses an offender's past criminal history and characteristics to predict the risk to reoffend. Data provided by the department indicates that as of June 26, 2019, 98 percent of inmates and 99 percent of parolees have CSRA scores.

Table 1: Inmate Risk Assessments (July 2018 – June 2019, as of June 26, 2019)

Total Institution Population	125,754
Risk to Recidivate (CSRA)	122,736
Parolees with a Moderate/High CSRA Score	60,046

Table 2: Parolee Risk Assessments (July 2018 – June 2019, as of July 1, 2019)

Total Parole Population	47,649
Risk to Recidivate (CSRA)	47,459
Parolees with a Moderate/High CSRA Score	27,121

As shown in Table 1, of the 98 percent of the inmate population that has received a risk assessment, 49 percent have a moderate to high risk of reoffending. As shown in Table 2, of the 99 percent of the parole population that has received a risk assessment, 57 percent have a moderate to high risk to reoffend.⁹ Similar to the previous fiscal year, the percentage of the inmate and parolee population with risk assessments completed were 98 percent and 97 percent, respectively; and 50 percent of inmates and 59 percent of parolees with a California Static Risk Assessment score had a moderate to high risk to reoffend.

Assess Needs

The department uses the Core Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) as the needs assessment tool to determine offender rehabilitation

⁹ The parole population was derived from SOMS, which reflects data as of July 1, 2019.

programming needs. CDCR has determined that the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) assessment provides the best indicator of an offender’s need for academic programming, with a TABE reading score below 9.0 indicating a criminogenic need.¹⁰

Some inmates are excluded from receiving a Core COMPAS assessment, such as those designated at an EOP level of care or higher, inmates at a reception center who are unclassified (pending COMPAS), and condemned inmates. Table 3 shows that, as of June 26, 2019, the total number of Core COMPAS assessments completed for general population inmates was 87,764. Of the total inmate population of 125,754, only 110,954 were eligible to receive a Core COMPAS assessment. Of the eligible inmates, 103,563 received a Core COMPAS assessment, which was 93.3 percent of the total eligible population,¹¹ nearly equivalent to last year’s 93.5 percent of inmates who completed a Core COMPAS assessments.

Table 3: Inmate Core COMPAS Assessments

	July 2017–June 2018	July 2018–June 2019
Core COMPAS Assessments Completed for General Population Inmates	85,134	87,764

Once an inmate reaches 210 days to parole, he or she is given a Reentry COMPAS assessment. The resulting scores from this assessment are used to guide programming decisions upon parole. As shown in Table 4, for the period of July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019, 96 percent of the parolee population received a Reentry COMPAS assessment, which is a slight increase of one percentage point since the last reporting period.

Table 4: Parolee Reentry COMPAS Assessments (Fiscal Year 2018–19 Data)

	FY 2018–19 COMPAS Completed	FY 2018–19 Parole Population	Percent of Parolee Population with a Reentry COMPAS
Reentry COMPAS Assessments Completed	45,682	47,649	96%

¹⁰ The criminogenic need categories can include any of the following: substance use disorder, anger, employment problems (incorporated academic and career technical needs), criminal personality (formerly “criminal thinking”), and support from family of origin (formerly “family criminality”).

¹¹ The department identified 5,804 inmates who were unclassified and housed at a reception center as of June 26, 2019; when excluding these 5,804 inmates, the percentage of eligible inmates with a Core COMPAS assessment is 98 percent. An inmate designated at the EOP level of care or higher may receive a COMPAS assessment administered by mental health staff.

Needs Identified

Using June 26, 2019, data from the department regarding Core COMPAS and TABE assessments across all institutions, including the out-of-state facilities, Table 5 reflects only one domain with more than half of all offenders with a moderate to high risk to reoffend. The completed Core COMPAS assessment for the substance use domain was 61.25 percent, an improvement of over five percentage points since last fiscal year.

Table 5: Rehabilitative Needs of Inmates with a Completed Core COMPAS Assessment—Institution Population

Institution Population		FY 2017–18	FY 2018–19
Substance Abuse	Low	33.60%	38.75%
	Mod/High	66.40%	61.25%
Criminal Personality	Low	58.83%	57.92%
	Mod/High	41.17%	42.08%
Anger	Low	49.44%	51.27%
	Mod/High	50.56%	48.73%
Employment Problems	Low	62.42%	57.70%
	Mod/High	37.58%	42.30%
Support from Family of Origin	Low	77.54%	80.33%
	Mod/High	22.46%	19.67%

Table 6: Rehabilitative Needs of Parolees with a Completed Reentry COMPAS Assessment—Parole Population

Parole Population		FY 2017–18	FY 2018–19
Reentry Substance Abuse	Low	49.67%	44.52%
	Mod/High	50.33%	55.48%
Criminal Thinking Observation	Low	86.74%	83.22%
	Mod/High	13.26%	16.78%
Negative Social Cognitions	Low	80.64%	77.82%
	Mod/High	19.36%	22.18%
Reentry Financial	Low	49.70%	47.65%
	Mod/High	50.30%	52.35%
Reentry Employment Expectations	Low	49.47%	48.08%
	Mod/High	50.53%	51.92%
Reentry Residential Instability	Low	64.05%	59.10%
	Mod/High	35.95%	40.90%

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 expects to see reductions in the percentage of offenders with moderate to high needs when they are reassessed before parole. The department previously reported that it did not have sufficient resources to provide Reentry COMPAS assessments to all offenders prior to release. However, the Board requested progress in this area because these assessments provide valuable information regarding the effectiveness of rehabilitative programming and help identify programming needs upon an offender's release.

In the department's review of provided COMPAS information, offenders released are relatively consistent from fiscal year 2017–18 to 2018–19. The number of offenders released with moderate to high needs in substance abuse, financial, and employment expectations exceeds 50 percent of the parole population for those receiving a Reentry COMPAS. As shown in Table 5, the core COMPAS for the institution population showed the largest *decrease*, over five percentage points, for rehabilitative needs from the last reporting period (in the moderate to high needs category) was in substance abuse. In contrast, as shown in Table 6, the largest *increase*, also over five percentage points, for rehabilitative needs for parolees from the last reporting period (in the moderate to high needs category) was reentry substance abuse. Reflecting on the department's 2017 Outcomes Evaluation Report, the importance of substance use disorder treatment has a profound effect on reducing recidivism. The department's evaluation report noted that offenders who received in-prison substance use disorder treatment and completed aftercare had a lower three-year conviction rate than offenders associated with any other combination of in-prison substance use disorder treatment or aftercare (receiving some or no aftercare).

The department should continue in its efforts to provide all offenders a Reentry COMPAS needs assessment prior to release. The Board also hopes to see reductions in the percentage of offenders with moderate to high needs upon parole, with an emphasis on reducing the moderate to high need for reentry substance use disorder treatment.

Capacity for Rehabilitative Programming

The department's *Blueprint* called for an increase in academic and career technical education (CTE) instructors over a two-year period to increase program capacity. Capacity is the maximum number of offenders who can be served in each program area in a year.¹² While academic education and CTE programs were available at adult institutions statewide, transitions reentry programs were primarily available at the 13 institutions designated as reentry hubs, geared toward medium- and high-risk offenders. The department has expanded reentry hub services to

¹² Appendix C identifies the current in-prison programming matrix for fiscal year 2018–19, providing the programming summary for academic education and career technical education at all adult institutions and in-state contract facilities.

all 35 adult institutions, and in July 2016, the institutions began moving transition reentry services to the education departments as opposed to renewing contracts with outside counselors.

As shown in Table 7 below, the total capacity for all in-prison programs has increased by 13 percent from June 2017 to June 2019. The largest individual increase in annualized slots¹³ during this period occurred in career technical education, which increased by 75 percent, from a program capacity of 9,045 in June 2017 to 15,786 in June 2019.

Table 7: Adult Rehabilitative Annual Program Capacity

Rehabilitative Program	June 2017	June 2018	June 2019
Academic Education¹⁴	44,365	45,030	45,432
Career Technical Education	9,045	9,052	15,786
Total Education Program Capacity	53,410	54,082	61,218
In-Prison Substance Abuse	11,645	13,603	13,574
In-Prison Transitions Reentry Program¹⁵	21,409	20,734	20,734
In-Prison Cognitive Behavioral Treatment			
Anger Management	8,208	9,840	9,792
Criminal Thinking	8,160	9,840	9,888
Family Relationships	4,072	4,936	4,936
Victim Impact	696	1,488	1,488
Denial Management	1,488	1,488	1,488
Total In-Prison CBT Program Capacity	55,678	61,929	61,900
Total Annual Capacity for All Programs	109,088	116,011	123,118

As shown in Table 7a on the next page, the total capacity for all post-release programs has decreased slightly by nearly 2 percent from June 2017 to June 2019.

¹³ According to the department, it accounts for the annual slots by adding all of the daily program slots and multiplying it by the number of times per year a course completion can occur.

¹⁴ Academic and CTE report as a daily budgeted capacity. All other programs report the average number of times a program can be completed in one fiscal year (annualized).

¹⁵ According to the department, the transitions reentry program consists of a morning and afternoon class of 24 students for 5 weeks (25 days) with two days allowed for setup and closure of the course. Using a 220-day academic calendar, the 20,734 annual slots are calculated as follows: [(220 academic days / 27 total days of classroom time) x 53 teachers x 48 students)].

Table 7a: Post-Release Annual Program Capacity

Rehabilitative Program	June 2017	June 2018	June 2019
Post-Release Substance Abuse	8,926	9,975	9,573
Post-Release Employment	5,940	6,162	5,727
Post-Release Education	6,999	7,841	6,146
Total Capacity for All Programs	21,865	23,978	21,446

In-Prison Programs — Miscellaneous Benchmarks

The department established new metrics to count both the number of offenders who attend a program for a specific period of time and the number of those offenders who complete the program. It uses minimal participation as an operational measure to indicate whether there is significant turnover in programs that may need further review. The department assesses completion as the appropriate measure of success. During its year-end cohort reviews for participants, three measures were proposed by the department to indicate the full scope of programming:

1. Those offenders assigned at any point to a particular program;
2. Of those offenders, those who were enrolled for a 30-day period (minimal participation); and
3. Of those offenders, those who completed the identified program (those who have been unassigned with a status of completed).

The department states these measures provide a multilevel review of those offenders participating in academic and treatment programming. DRP staff note that any percentage measure assigned to program participation, such as 50 percent, may give the impression that 50 percent of a targeted benchmark completed the program. The DRP believes that definitive outcome-based research on partial programming is necessary before conclusions of appropriate outcomes can be reached.

The DRP is using five other measures to actively monitor access to programming for rehabilitation, academic education, and career technical education, and to address any operational issues involving the delivery of rehabilitative programming. The division is also working collaboratively with other internal divisions to ensure uniform application of these rules throughout the department when referencing rehabilitative data. The department's internal Rehabilitation Program Report outlines budgeted capacity, operational capacity, and active enrollments. The five measures are as follows:

- **Budgeted Capacity:** The maximum number of available daily program slots based on budgeted staff positions. Budgeted capacity assists in determining the status of rehabilitative programs implemented within institutions statewide consistent with budgeted staff positions.
- **Active/Operational Capacity:** The maximum number of available daily program slots based on facility and space limitations along with staff vacancies. This information is compared against the budgeted capacity to identify operational impacts on the ideal budgeted capacity.
- **Enrollment (Assignment):** The number of offenders who have an assignment status of “Assigned” in the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) who are enrolled in a program. This information allows the department to review active or operationally available capacity in an effort to ensure it is filling all available classroom seats or program slots.
- **Completions:** The exit code in SOMS indicating that inmates have completed the course curricula, required hours of participation in SOMS, and any testing, as applicable.
- **Attendance Rate:** The number of actual classroom hours that offenders attended divided by the maximum number of hours offered; that is, the sum of actual classroom hours offenders attended, hours of absences due to institutional reasons, hours of excused absences, and hours of unexcused absences. This formula creates a percentage rate of offender “in-classroom” time versus excused and unexcused absences.

The OIG obtained rehabilitative programming figures for fiscal year 2018–19 from the DRP and the OCE and performed fieldwork to review the operational status of the various in-prison programs at each institution.¹⁶ The DRP provided its In-Prison Programmix Matrix, as shown in Appendix B, and the Academic & CTE Teacher Distribution and Budgeted Capacity, Fiscal Year 2018–19, as shown in Appendix C. The DRP also provided its Rehabilitative Program Report,¹⁷ effective June 27, 2019, which documented its budgeted capacity, active capacity, and active enrollments. Using the active enrollment figures and budget capacity, the Rehabilitative Program Report identified that 95 percent of offenders were enrolled in available academic education programs and 75 percent of offenders were enrolled in available CTE programs. For the

¹⁶ Appendices B, and C, list the in-prison programming matrix, and academic and CTE teacher distribution and budgeted capacity for fiscal year 2018–19.

¹⁷ The OIG obtained the department’s “Rehabilitative Program Report,” effective June 27, 2019, during our on-site collection of data. These figures were not audited by the OIG, and this report does not make any representation concerning the accuracy of the data received from the department.

remaining in-prison programs, 75 percent of offenders were enrolled in substance use disorder treatment classes; 85 percent of offenders were enrolled in cognitive-behavioral therapy; and the transitions reentry services had 50 percent of offenders enrolled.

Staffing

As of June 30, 2019, the department reported 527 of its 569 academic teacher positions (general population, alternative programming, and voluntary education program) were filled, a 93 percent compliance rate. For CTE, the department reported 276 of its 317 teacher positions were filled, an 87 percent compliance rate. According to the department, it had vacancies of 42 academic teacher positions and 41 CTE teacher courses at the end of fiscal year 2018–19.

Academic Education Programs

Academic education programs are offered throughout an inmate's incarceration and focus on increasing an offender's reading ability to at least a 9th-grade level. For offenders reading at 9th-grade level or higher, the focus is to help them earn a high school diploma or high school equivalency. Support for college programs is offered through the voluntary education program (VEP). While education is available for all eligible offenders, priority is given to offenders with a reading level below 9th grade.

The department utilizes four academic structures: 1) general population, consisting of 27-student morning and afternoon classes, with a ratio of 54 offenders per teacher; 2) alternative programming, occurring outside the traditional morning and afternoon schedule, also with a ratio of 54 offenders per teacher; 3) VEP, with a ratio of 120 offenders per teacher; and 4) EOP, which is classroom-based instruction for inmates included at this mental health level of care with a ratio of 15 offenders per teacher. Modifications to the daily student-inmate capacity for classrooms may also be modified due to restrictions by the fire marshal.

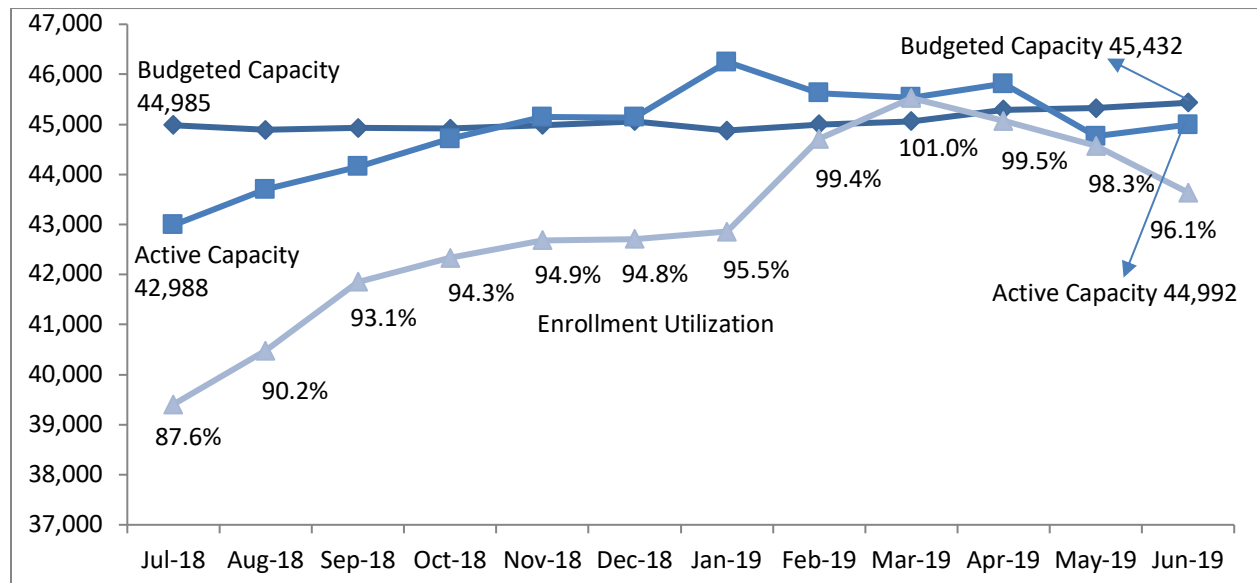
As shown in Appendix C, the department identified a total of 569 academic positions (general population, alternative programming, enhanced outpatient, and voluntary education program) to become operational during fiscal year 2018–19. The department's Rehabilitative Program Report identified that 527 of its 569 academic teacher positions were filled, a 93 percent compliance rate. The department's Rehabilitative Program Report, using the budget capacity figures, showed that that 43,323 out of 45,432 offenders (95 percent) were enrolled in available academic education programs.

Academic Education Program Capacity, Enrollment Utilization, and Attendance

During fiscal year 2018–19, the academic education budgeted capacity was 45,432 (the maximum number of available daily program slots based on budgeted staff positions) and the active capacity was 44,992 (the maximum number of available daily program slots based on facility and space limitations, along with staff vacancies).

Figure 1 shows enrollment utilization rates (percent of budgeted capacity by month) averaged 95 percent during fiscal year 2018–19.¹⁸ The department’s budgeted capacity remained stable during the past fiscal year, and the percentage of enrollments has gradually increased from a low of 87.6 percent in July 2018 to at least 95.5 percent or higher during the last six months of fiscal year 2018–19, due to program and departmental changes.

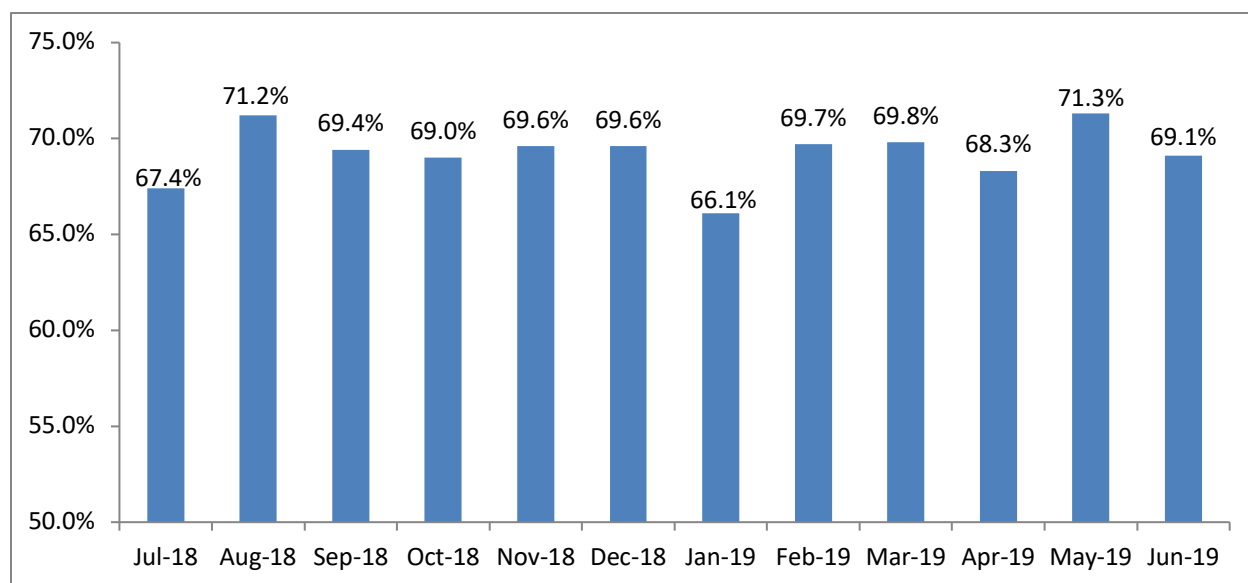
Figure 1: Academic Budgeted Capacity, Active Capacity, and Enrollment Utilization, Fiscal Year 2018–19



As shown in Figure 2 on the next page, academic education program attendance rates (percentage of available program hours an inmate actually spends in the program) averaged 69 percent during fiscal year 2018–19, which is a three percentage point decrease from fiscal year 2017–18.

¹⁸ Appendix C shows academic and CTE teacher distribution and budgeted capacity.

Figure 2: Academic Education Program Attendance Rates, Fiscal Year 2018–19 Data



Academic Achievements and Program Completions

As shown in Table 8 on the next page, the department has increased college course completions by 59 percent, from 14,309 during fiscal year 2017–18 to 22,786 for fiscal year 2018–19. The department reports that participation in face-to-face college courses has increased because of additional VEP teachers and increased college course availability. The department expects the number of college course completions to continue to increase because of its partnership with the California Community College Chancellor’s Office (CCCCO) to expand and increase inmate access to community college courses.

In 2014, the department had only one face-to-face college program at one institution. As of June 30, 2019, the department has face-to-face college programs at 34 institutions and four inmate fire camp sites. According to the department, there are currently 24 colleges (23 community colleges and one California State University) offering face-to-face instruction. The Board commends the department for its collaborations with community colleges in its efforts to expand access to both correspondence courses and face-to-face instruction at all of the institutions. In addition to its collaboration with the CCCCCO to deliver face-to-face college courses leading to an associate’s degree for transfer, the California State University, Los Angeles, provides the only face-to-face pathway to a bachelor’s degree. As a participant in the Second Chance Pell Experiment, this program will see its first two cohorts of face-to-face students obtain their Bachelor of Arts degrees in spring 2020.

Table 8: Achievements and Completions (Fiscal Years 2017–18 and 2018–19)

Academic Achievements and Program Completions	FY 2017–18 Totals	FY 2018–19 Totals
CASAS Benchmarks	15,591	14,836
HSE Sub-Tests Passed	8,782	3,007
HSE Completions	3,178	2,952
High School Diplomas	377	271
College Course Completions	14,309	22,786
AA Degrees Earned	369	215
BA Degrees Earned	7	5
MA Degrees Earned	13	2
Academic Milestone Credits Earned	N/A	38,007

In addition, the department has begun looking into a process to better link inmates in the institutions to colleges in the community so inmates have an opportunity to enroll in college prior to leaving the institution. This process will reduce the amount of time between inmates releasing and beginning college courses in the community. The Board commends the department for its forward-thinking plans for the next calendar year and will report on any updates in a future report.

Computer-Based GED and High School Equivalency Exams

The General Education Development (GED) assessment or the High School Equivalency Test (HiSET) is provided to incarcerated students who possess neither a high school diploma nor a high school equivalency certificate. Students who are enrolled in a GED program are provided subject matter preparation to take the HiSET. The HiSET is offered as an alternative to the GED to provide a paper version of the test to meet the needs of offenders within secure housing units. The department also offers the HiSET as an alternative test for offenders housed in the fire camps.

Rehabilitative Advancement Project — eReader

The department is working to maximize opportunities for eligible offenders to obtain milestone completion credits and is implementing information technology programs at institutions. eReaders provide students' semester textbook curricula, reducing textbook costs and enhancing access to technology. eReaders will also be made available to inmates for purchase and are now available to some non-VEP inmates. However, some devices are still not functional, and the demand for accessibility continues to increase. The need for current technology and up-to-date materials will continue to be an important issue, especially with the expansion of college courses.

The department currently issues up to 4,500 eReaders to students enrolled in college courses. Colleges, in turn, have agreed to align course offerings to free open-source materials, which have increased to over 60 percent of total usage. This collaborative effort between the OCE and local colleges has assisted in eliminating barriers to higher education by increasing enrollments and reducing textbook costs that may have hindered enrollment efforts.

CDCR is continuing to seek opportunities to increase educational engagements. Since 2017, CDCR has monitored and viewed assessments and improvements needed in the current eReader tablets. Based on new technology applications and recommendations, future improvement efforts are being developed for upgrading the teacher interface, providing an easier-to-use eReader application, and increasing flexibility when assigning open-source or free textbooks. These changes are expected to occur during the 2019 calendar year.

Career Technical Education Programs

As shown in Appendix C, the department identified a total of 317 CTE positions to become operational during fiscal year 2018–19. The department’s Rehabilitative Program Report identified that 276 of its 317 CTE positions were filled, an 87 percent compliance rate. The department’s Rehabilitative Program Report, using the active enrollment and budget capacity figures for CTE, showed 8,067 out of 10,746 offenders (75 percent) were enrolled in budgeted CTE programs. As reported past C-ROB reports, the most common reason CTE courses have not been operational was instructor vacancies.

Career Technical Education Program Capacity, Enrollment Utilization, and Attendance

As of June 26, 2019, there were 10,746 available CTE slots, and of those, 75 percent were enrolled.¹⁹ The capacity of 10,746 slots for CTE programs represents an increase of 1,694 slots (19 percent) from the September 2018 C-ROB Report. Figure 3 on the next page illustrates the CTE budget capacity, active capacity, and enrollment utilization (percent of budgeted capacity by month); and Figure 4 includes the CTE program attendance rates for the same period. The department’s CTE program attendance rates increased by over five percentage points during fiscal year 2018–19.

¹⁹ Appendix C details the academic and CTE teacher distribution and budgeted capacity.

**Figure 3: CTE Budget Capacity, Active Capacity, and Enrollment
(July 2018 – June 2019 Data)**

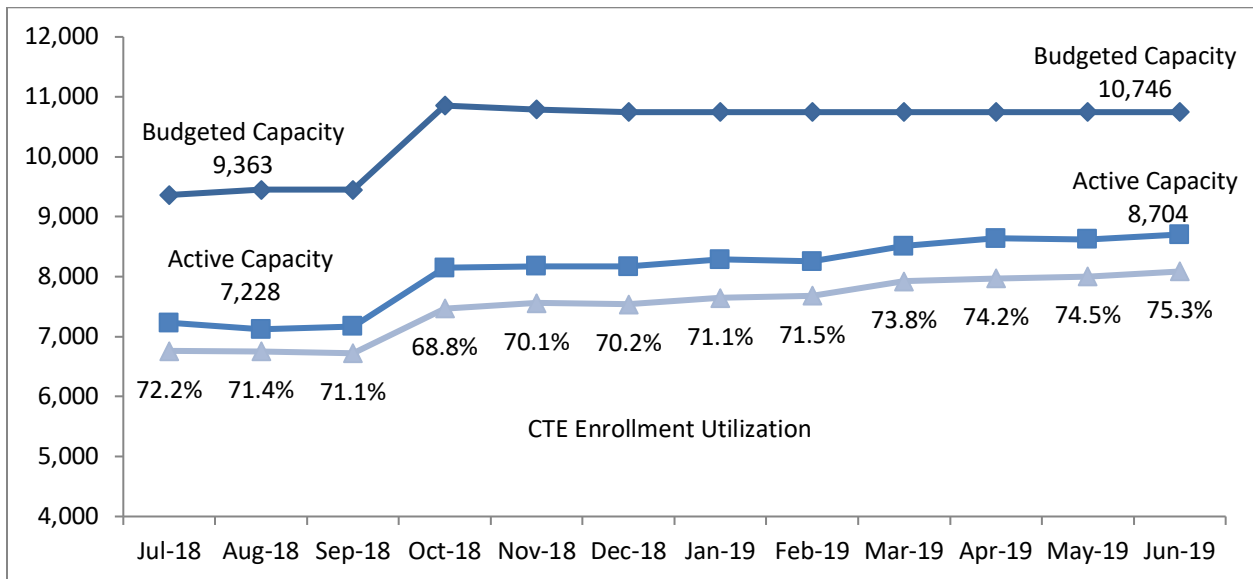
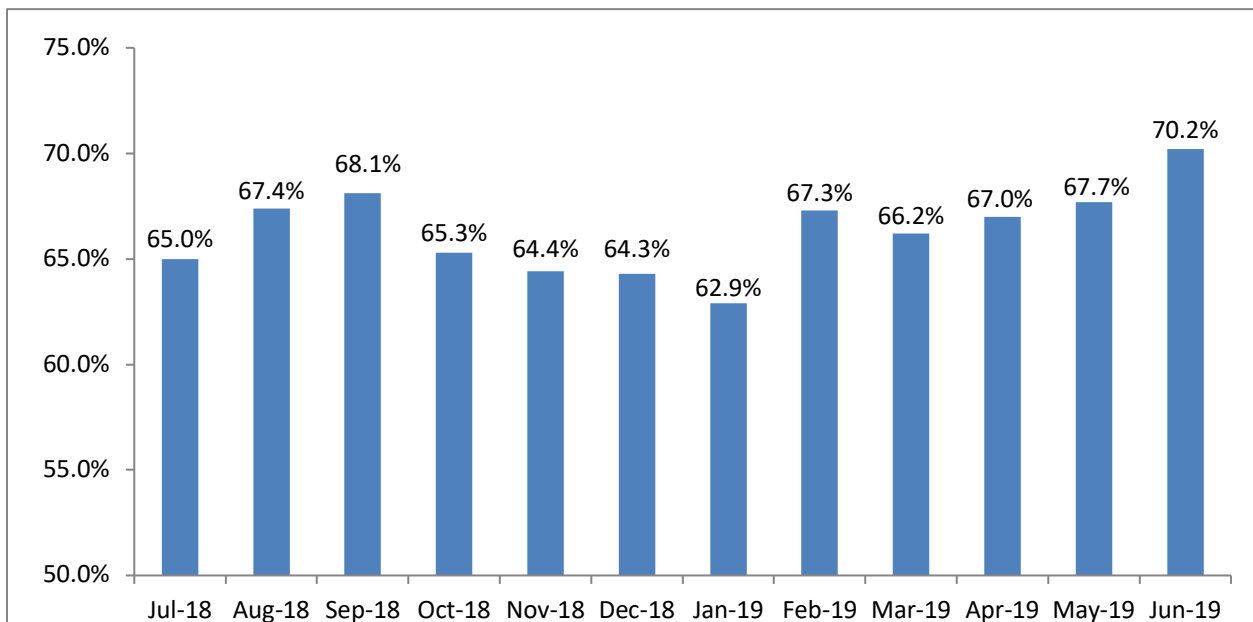


Figure 4: CTE Program Attendance Rates (July 2018 – June 2019 Data)



Career Technical Education Achievements and Program Completions

The following table displays the CTE component and program completions and industry certifications. The department had a slight increase in CTE program completions but had a substantial decrease in CTE component completions (44 percent decrease) and CTE industry certifications (44 percent decrease) from the prior fiscal year.

Table 9: CTE Achievements and Program Completions

CTE Completions and Industry Certifications	FY 2017–18 Totals	FY 2018–19 Totals
CTE Component Completions	19,991	13,859
CTE Program Completions	2,361	2,377
CTE Industry Certifications (without component or program completion) ²⁰	18,086	12,555

Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Programs

Cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT) takes a hands-on, practical approach to problem solving by working to change patterns of thinking or behaviors. Offenders have access to CBT programs that include substance use disorder treatment, criminal thinking, anger management, and family relations modality components. The department has moved from the previous Reentry Hub model programming at specific institutions and has successfully implemented CBT programming in all CDCR adult institutions. This continuity-of-care-based model aims to provide access to offenders with an assessed need for services and allows them to receive services within their current yard and institution without interruption to other existing offender activities (employment, family reunification strategies, education, etc.).

As of June 26, 2019, according to the Rehabilitative Program Report, 6,637 of the 7,763²¹ offenders were enrolled, an 85 percent rate of compliance. This is an increase in capacity of 45 percent from that reported in the C-ROB report issued in September 2018. Figure 5 illustrates the CBT budgeted capacity, active capacity, and enrollment utilization (percent of budgeted capacity by month). Figure 6 includes the CBT program attendance rates for the same period. The department's CBT program attendance rates increased by approximately seven percentage

²⁰ In fiscal year 2018–19, the SOMS-reported figure is capturing all CTE certifications, which can include both final industry certifications and certifications achieved in the course of program completion.

²¹ The department's figure of 8,132 for CBT Budgeted Capacity in Figure 5 is inclusive of 344 slots at the in-state contract facilities. The OIG did not conduct site visits or review institution documents at the in-state contract facilities.

points from its low of 70.3 percent in December 2018 to 77.0 percent in June 2019. Additional figures showing the budgeted capacity, active capacity, and enrollment utilization during fiscal year 2018–19 are in Appendix D, including Anger Management, Criminal Thinking, Family Relationships, Denial Management, and Victim Impact.

Figure 5: CBT Budget Capacity, Active Capacity, and Enrollment (July 2018 – June 2019 Data)

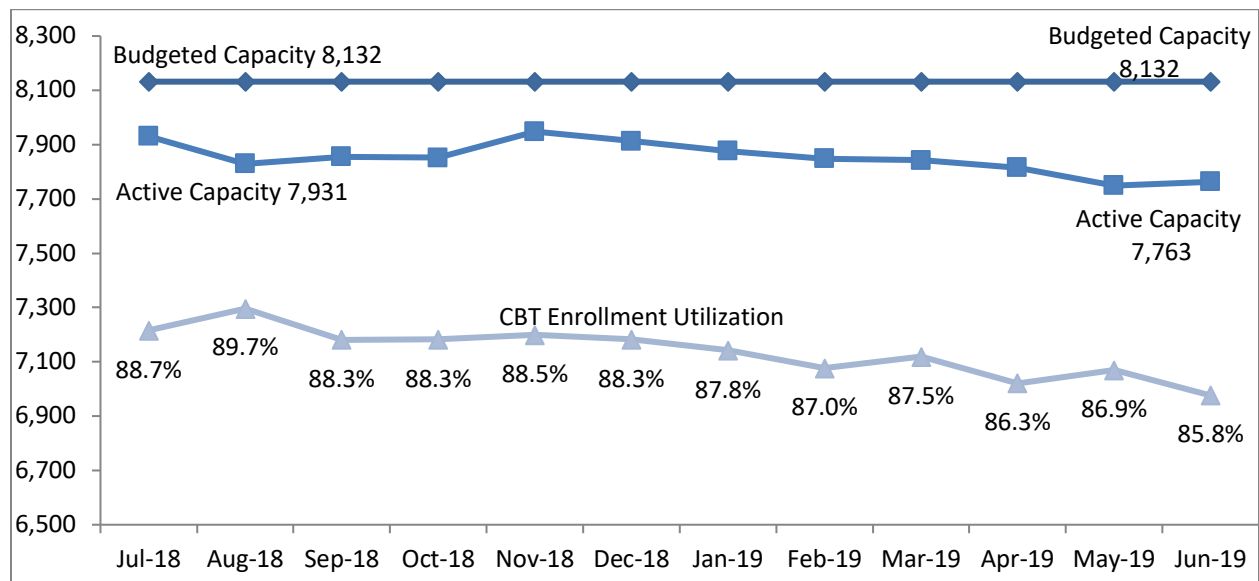
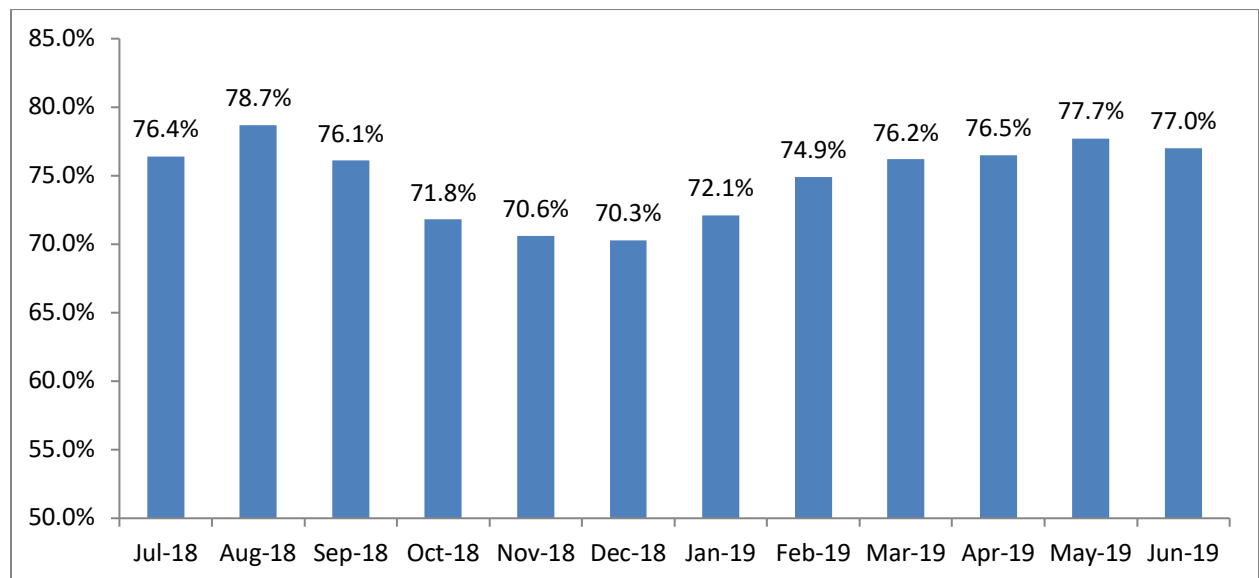


Figure 6: CBT Program Attendance Rates (July 2018 – June 2019 Data)



Substance Use Disorder Treatment Programs

The department offers evidence-based substance use disorder treatment (SUDT) programs that prepare offenders for release by developing the knowledge and skills necessary to avoid substance use relapse and successfully integrate back into the community. The substance use disorder treatment program typically lasts between five and six months and requires a minimum of 325 hours for completion (3.25 hours per day, five days per week).

In order to ensure appropriate flexibility to best serve the offender population, DRP has allowed enrollment practices for SUDT/CBT services to vary from institution to institution based on the best fit for that population and the ability of the curricula to fit open enrollment. Institutions that are able to house or filter eligible offenders in a primary location can have an open enrollment, e.g., A-facility and B-facility populations intermingle because of custody and classification, all programs take place in the A/B complex visiting room, and curricula appropriately allows for it. Open enrolled courses allow slots to be backfilled when vacated, with the curriculum provided continuously. Institutions that move the programs from yard to yard based on offenders' assessed needs and time to serve will generally have closed courses.

Program Capacity, Enrollment Utilization, and Attendance

As of June 26, 2019, the budgeted capacity for statewide SUDT programming was 5,476,²² including 88 enhanced outpatient program slots. These total figures match the SUDT budgeted capacity shown in the C-ROB report issued in September 2018. The department's Rehabilitative Program Report, using the active enrollment and budget capacity figures for SUDT, showed 4,152 out of 5,476 offenders were enrolled in budgeted SUDT programs. Figure 7 illustrates the SUDT budget capacity, active capacity, and enrollment utilization (percent of budgeted capacity by month), and Figure 8 includes the SUDT attendance rates for the same period.

²² The department's figure of 5,656 for SUDT Budgeted Capacity in Figure 7 is inclusive of in-state contract facilities, whereas the 5,476 SUDT Budgeted Capacity does not include the 180 slots at the in-state contract facilities. The OIG did not conduct site visits or review institution documents at the in-state contract facilities.

Figure 7: SUDT Program Capacity and Enrollment (July 2018–June 2019 Data)

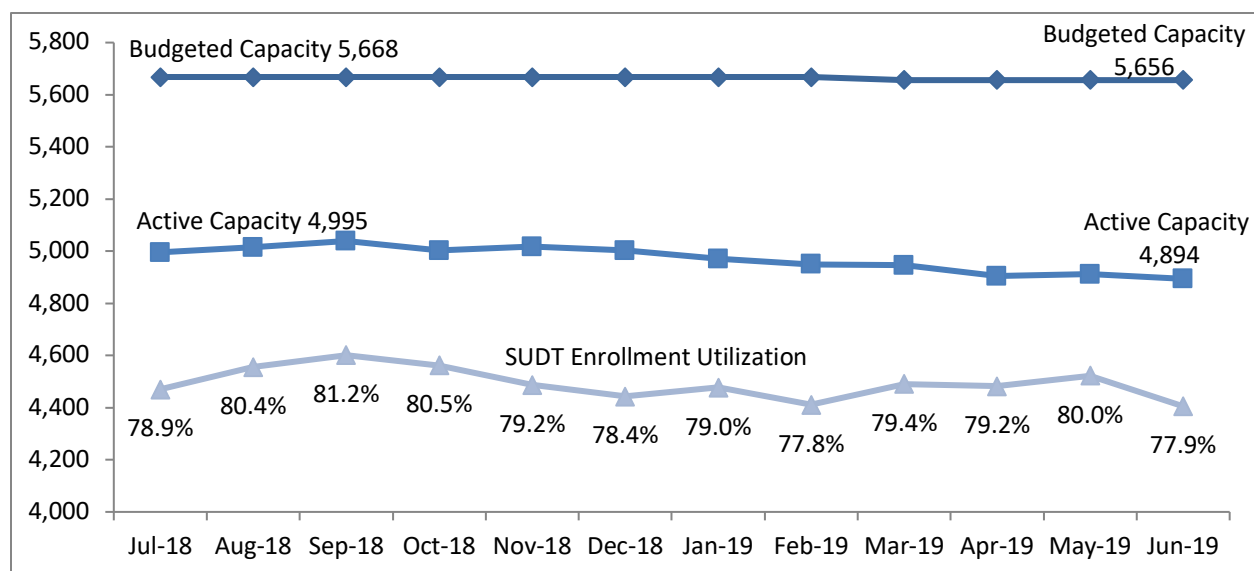
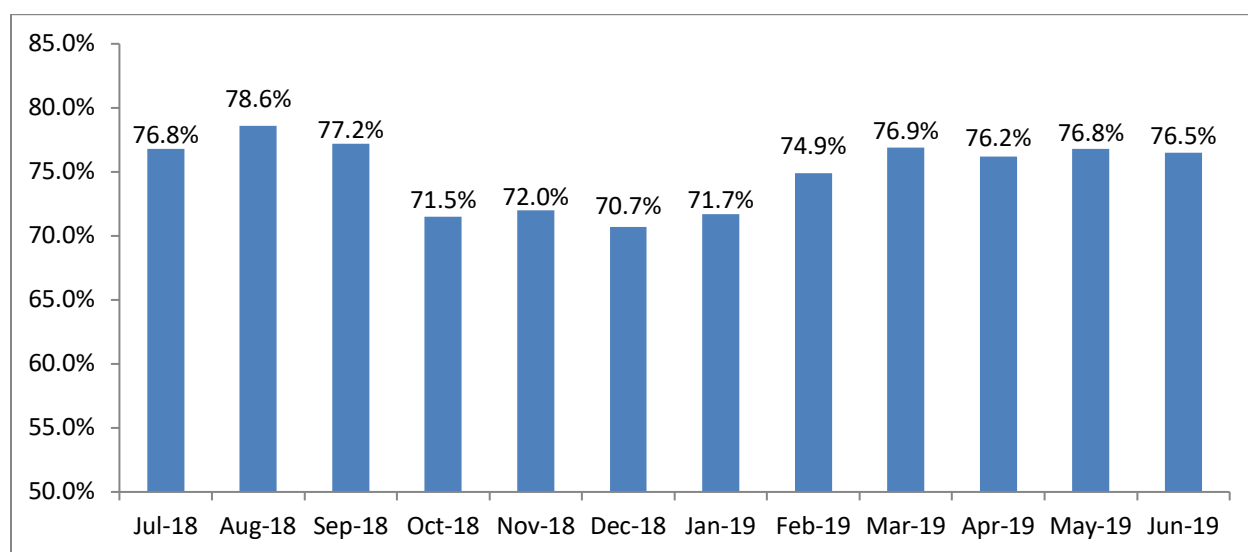


Figure 8: SUDT Program Attendance Rates (July 2018–June 2019 Data)



Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT) and Program Completion

The following tables display the SUDT completions and exit rates for fiscal year 2018–19 for both in-prison and community aftercare programs. A non-completion exit from SUDT means the inmate or parolee attended but did not complete the program. These exits occur due to transfers, refusal to attend the program once assigned, behavioral issues necessitating removal from treatment, or other issues preventing an inmate from attending and completing the treatment program.

Table 10: In-Prison SUDT Completions and Exit Rates, Fiscal Year 2018–19

Month	Total Exits	Completions	Other Exits	% Completions
July 2018	1,064	539	525	50.7%
August 2018	1,196	661	535	55.3%
September 2018	930	487	443	52.4%
October 2018	902	440	462	48.8%
November 2018	1,077	517	560	48.0%
December 2018	870	438	432	50.3%
January 2019	1,085	508	577	46.8%
February 2019	982	527	455	53.7%
March 2019	1,124	626	498	55.7%
April 2019	909	418	491	46.0%
May 2019	988	466	522	47.2%
June 2019	1,028	596	432	58.0%
Average Completions Fiscal Year 2018–19				51.2%

Table 11: Community Aftercare SUDT Completions and Exit Rates, Fiscal Year 2018–19

Month	Total Exits	Completions	Other Exits	% Completions
July 2018	3,565	744	2,821	20.9%
August 2018	2,654	773	1,881	29.1%
September 2018	2,246	635	1,611	28.3%
October 2018	2,276	694	1,582	30.5%
November 2018	1,841	656	1,185	35.6%
December 2018	2,409	595	1,814	24.7%
January 2019	1,914	740	1,174	38.7%
February 2019	1,681	591	1,090	35.2%
March 2019	1,768	655	1,113	37.0%
April 2019	1,818	666	1,152	36.6%
May 2019	1,891	645	1,246	34.1%
June 2019	4,315	527	3,788	12.2%
Average Completions Fiscal Year 2018–19				27.9%

The department's 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report examined 3,271 released offenders who had participated in substance use disorder treatment while in prison. Offenders who received in-prison SUDT and complete aftercare (339 offenders) had the lowest return-to-prison rate (29.2 percent, or 99 offenders).²³ The three-year return-to-prison rate increases by 26 percentage points (55.6 percent, or 144 offenders) among offenders who only received some aftercare. Among offenders who received in-prison SUDT but did not receive aftercare, there was a lower return to prison rate of 44.9 percent, or 1,200 offenders. Overall, offenders who received in-prison SUDT and complete aftercare had a lower three-year conviction rate (return-to-prison) than offenders associated with any other combination of in-prison substance use disorder treatment and aftercare.

The average completion rate for inmates who did not complete the substance use disorder treatment increased by 1.7 percentage points from last fiscal year to 51.2 percent. The aftercare completion rate for parolees decreased by 1.5 percentage points from last fiscal year to 27.9 percent, which shows a need for improvement to effective reentry efforts and recidivism reduction strategies. The Board underscores the importance of an effective substance use disorder treatment program, both in prison and in community aftercare, and is hopeful the department will take measures to continue increasing its overall in-prison completions and its aftercare completion rate for parolees.

Transition Reentry Program

The transitions reentry program was designed to provide offenders employment preparation skills to ensure successful reentry into society, primarily during the last six months of incarceration. The transitions reentry program teaches job readiness and job search skills and provides offenders with community resources that can assist in their transitions back into the community. Through existing data resources, the department is able to identify offenders with assessed needs for reentry-related services in each institution and yard.

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

As of June 26, 2019, the budget capacity for the transitions reentry program was 2,544. The department's Rehabilitative Program Report, using the active enrollment and budget capacity

²³ CDCR's 2017 Outcome Evaluation Report examined offenders released in fiscal year 2012–13, this report was last updated in June 2018.

figures for transitions reentry, showed 1,263 out of 2,544 (50 percent) of the slots were filled by enrolled inmates.

Long-Term Offender Program

The Long-Term Offender Program (LTOP) is a voluntary program that provides evidence-based treatment to offenders who are serving long-term sentences. The program was designed based on the reentry program model. The department implemented substance use disorder treatment, criminal thinking, anger management, victim impact, and family relations cognitive-behavioral modalities.

Expansion contracts for the cognitive-behavioral treatment (CBT) LTOP were executed on July 17, 2017, and the expansion is now complete. The CBT-LTOP is occurring at 30 CDCR institutions with appropriate offender populations with long-term sentences. The programming comprises substance use disorder treatment, anger management, criminal thinking, family relationships, victim impact, and denial management. The CBT-LTOP is for offenders who are subject to the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) parole suitability process. The offenders are given the opportunity to program with only their peers, as opposed to communicating in a group environment. Similar to other DRP CBT programming, the goal of the LTOP is to provide CBT programming to address criminogenic needs and risk, thereby reducing the likelihood of reoffending. Specific programs and locations are listed in Appendix B in the in-prison programming matrix.

Additionally, the Offender Mentor Certification Program continues to provide an opportunity for long-term offenders to complete a certification program in alcohol and other drug counseling. There are currently 89 mentors statewide, an increase from 31 mentors identified in the 2018 C-ROB report, who have fully completed the curricula and required certification. Offenders are recruited from various institutions and transferred for training at one of three sites: the Central California Women's Facility, Valley State Prison, or California State Prison, Solano. Once the candidates pass the written California Association for Alcohol/Drug Educators examination, the inmate-mentors are transferred back to their original institutions and are paid to obtain their 2,240 hours of work experience by co-facilitating SUDT programs. There are 36 candidates per training session, 108 candidates annually, and the program rotates between the three sites during the year.

Additional Program Models and Opportunities

California Prison Industry Authority

Industry Employment Program

The California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA) offers programming at 35 institutions throughout the state, operating over 100 service, manufacturing, and consumable enterprises and providing over 8,093 offender assignments for fiscal year 2018–19. CALPIA offers 144 nationally recognized accredited certifications through its Industry Employment Program (IEP). CALPIA’s IEP is focused on improving the ability of offenders to effectively transition from prison to the community and successfully obtain jobs when they are released.

In fiscal year 2018–19, over 11,925 offenders successfully completed an accredited certification program, and over 422 received a certificate of proficiency or Standard Occupational Code Proficiency certification.

At the beginning of January 2018, the IEP partnered with the California Department of Industrial Relations – Division of Apprenticeship Standards (DAS) to create opportunities for offenders to earn state-issued apprenticeship certificates for achieving proficiency in the various occupations throughout CALPIA’s enterprises.

The IEP completed the implementation of state apprenticeship programs statewide at all 35 adult institutions. Completion of an apprenticeship program includes required on-the-job training (OJT) hours, designated by DAS, for the enrolled apprenticeship occupation. In addition, each registered offender must complete 144 annual hours of related supplemental instruction (RSI), which is commonly known as course-related curriculum. Upon registration into a program, CALPIA offenders are considered “apprentices.” Some of the benefits of earning state apprenticeship certificates are increased employment opportunities upon release, verified skill proficiency certificates to provide to potential employers, and a pathway to building careers within the workforce. During fiscal year 2018–19, there were 2,532 offenders were registered into the state apprenticeship program.

Career Technical Education Program Expansion

CALPIA established its Career Technical Education (CTE) program in 2006. The program began as a pre-apprenticeship program with instruction administered by journeyman instructors under contact from local trade labor unions. CALPIA's CTE programs include pre-apprentice carpentry, pre-apprentice construction labor, pre-apprentice iron working, commercial diving, facilities maintenance, AutoCAD (computer-aided design), Code.7370 (computer coding), and culinary. CALPIA offers 23 CTE programs at nine locations.

In fiscal year 2013–14, CDCR's Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) first entered into an interagency agreement with CALPIA to implement CTE programs at five institutions. The fiscal year 2019–20 Annual Plan total cost for the CTE program is \$9.2 million. The total CDCR reimbursement for CTE is \$5.7 million for the fiscal year 2019–20 Annual Plan. CALPIA is making improvements in CTE programs to better meet the needs of the offender population, which include the expansion of successful programs, including computer coding for offenders at the Folsom Women's Facility and California Institution for Women, along with the pre-apprentice construction labor program expanding to Ventura Youth Correctional Facility and O.H. Close Youth Correctional Facility.

Recidivism Study

CALPIA has formed an advisory committee in collaboration with the University of California, Irvine, to refine the scope of the recidivism study. The study will provide the necessary data elements and detailed analysis to help guide CALPIA's ongoing focus for improved outcomes for the men and women in its programs.

Arts in Corrections

Arts in Corrections is a partnership between CDCR and the California Arts Council (CAC) to combat recidivism, enhance rehabilitative goals, and improve the safety and environment of state prisons. Arts programming now reaches all 35 state adult correctional institutions—a significant increase from the 20 institutions served by the program in fiscal year 2016–17. Administered by CAC, services provided span the full spectrum of art disciplines, with organizations offering instruction in theater, guitar, dance, creative writing, and Native American beadwork, among many others.

California's Arts in Corrections program is funded by DRP. Since the program's relaunch in 2013, CDCR's investment has increased from \$2.5 million in the first two years to an \$8 million annual commitment. California's Arts in Corrections program has become internationally renowned for its high-impact, innovative approach to addressing the state's critical public safety needs and rehabilitative priorities through the arts.

Reentry Through the Arts (RTA) is a two-year pilot grant program rooted in CAC's belief that the arts are a powerful vehicle for positive change in people, communities, and society. According to CALPIA, RTA was initiated in response to the Senate Budget Act of 2016, which states, "The Arts Council shall develop a reentry or bridging program to facilitate and expand arts programs designed to help inmates transition from incarceration back into their communities and prevent those on probation, parole, or post-release community supervision from being incarcerated."

For this pilot program, RTA grants will support high-quality arts programs for people who have been convicted of a criminal offense and have served time in correctional institutions. The proposed grant project must have the arts as a central component of a holistic and integrated approach to reentry that also identifies other community-based support services, including job skills training, job placement, mental health and wellness, drug treatment, or case management.

Fire Camps

The Office of Correctional Education provides education opportunities to inmates housed at 43 conservation camps for adults, three of which house female firefighters, and one Division of Juvenile Justice conservation camp for juvenile offenders in California. There are three designated institutions that act as base facilities: California Correctional Center, California Institution for Women, and Sierra Conservation Center.



Under the Voluntary Education Program, teachers provide literacy, high school equivalency, and college correspondence programs via distance learning. Some of these programs are eligible for milestone credits upon completion, and many provide certificates. Twenty camps offer both Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous programs. Additionally, face-to-face college courses are provided by college professors from local community colleges, and many of those courses are being conducted at the Baseline, Growlersburg, Mount Bullion, and Vallecito camp sites. Inmates who are interested in participating in education programs may submit a request to the camp lieutenant who coordinates with the education principal at the respective base institution.

The camps are jointly managed by CDCR and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The conservation camps can house up to 4,522 adult inmates and 80 juveniles, which make up approximately 219 firefighting crews. This program provides the state's cooperative agencies with an able-bodied, trained workforce for fire suppression and other emergencies, such as floods and earthquakes. Fire crews also work on conservation projects on public lands and provide labor for local community service projects, including the clearing of firebreaks, restoration of historical structures, park maintenance, and removal of

fallen trees and debris. According to the department, in an average year, offenders provide approximately three million person hours in firefighting and other emergencies and seven million person hours in community service project work, saving California taxpayers an average of more than \$100 million annually.

The fire camp programs are divided into three statewide categories: northern programs, southern programs, and female programs. Some of the various programs conservation camps offer are basic firefighting, fire brigade training, fire hose repair, basic helicopter, CPR & first aid, hydro testing, fork lift operations, radio operation, heavy machine mechanic, small engine repair, welding, water distribution, and waste-water treatment.

Northern Programs

California Correctional Center (CCC) provides face-to-face instruction to inmates at five Northern California camps. These camps include Ishi, Parlin Fork, Antelope, Sugar Pine, and Trinity River, offering programs in Adult Basic Education (ABE), high school equivalency, and high school diploma programs. Moreover, all Northern California camps utilize the VEP program and provide instruction through correspondence. When students are ready for high school equivalency testing, they are transported to CCC, where they are placed at the camp on the prison grounds.

Southern Programs

At Sierra Conservation Center (SCC), a resident VEP teacher serves four camps closest to SCC with direct instruction and assessment proctoring. A southern camp teacher was hired to target six camps closest to Ontario (Southern Camp Office). High school equivalency tests (GED and Test Assessing Secondary Completion (TASC)) are available at all southern camps upon request. Recreational and law library services are provided to all 20 camps via the weekly bus or mail. Furthermore, Columbia College collaborated with SCC to provide a culinary and small engine repair program at SCC to be taught prior to inmates' being sent to camp, preparing inmates for jobs when they arrive.

Female Programs

California Institution for Women (CIW) offers correspondence high school equivalency and Adult Basic Education instruction to inmates in the female camps. These include Rainbow, Malibu, and Puerta La Cruz. Once an inmate has completed the selected course work, she is transferred back to the institution for any required testing or certification. Along with high school equivalency courses, the camps offer college courses through Pepperdine College, Coastline Community College, University of California, Los Angeles, Cal Poly Pomona, and Loyola Marymount, and a bachelor's degree program with California Coast University. Self-help and religious groups are available to the female offenders as well.

Inmate Activity Groups

Inmate activity groups (IAGs), self-help programming groups, and faith-based programming groups are expanding significantly in all adult institutions, as encouraged by CDCR in 2010 as a measure to add innovative, low-cost programs. There are approximately 300 individual inmate activity groups currently programming in the adult institutions. These volunteer activity groups are defined in Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 3233, as groups that “promote educational, social, cultural, and recreational interests of participating inmates.” These activity groups offer additional rehabilitative programming through an array of nonprofit volunteer-led groups providing cognitive-behavioral services, religious services, higher education, and social awareness programs, in addition to cultural and recreational programs. Activity groups offer a variety of services, including behavior management, victim impact, mentor programs, community reintegration, and transitional housing, employment, and community connections.

Self-Help Sponsor Responsibilities

Self-help sponsors are full-time, permanent department employees who assist IAGs that are either led by volunteers who are not brown card holders (requiring custody escort on prison grounds), or groups that are led by inmates themselves. The main roles of the sponsors are to provide supervision and to handle several administrative duties, as outlined in the Department Operations Manual (DOM), section 101030.8. Beyond the procedures described in the DOM, however, there is little to no consistency in the sponsor duty statements, which can potentially lead to disengaged sponsors and unclear standards or expectations. Based on interviews with some community resource managers (CRMs), the general expectation is that inmate-led groups should run a maximum of two hours a week and self-help sponsors should be allowed no more than 30 minutes of administrative time to make copies, review bylaws, or complete other appropriate duties consistent with the DOM procedures. Some CRMs also suggested that there should be a set minimum number of inmates who must attend the group regularly in order for the group to remain viable. Standardizing the duty statements for self-help sponsors and requiring a minimum number of inmates in each program before sponsors are assigned may lead to more fiscally responsible practices, and allowing the larger programming groups priority in the limited funding for sponsors may result in more inmates having access to this type of rehabilitative programming.

One of the recommendations from the 2016 C-ROB report was to increase program sponsors consistent with the rapid program expansion and demand. The department replied that collaboration with Arts in Corrections and innovative grants remains a priority. Included in the Budget Act of 2017 was a provision that allowed the department to internally redirect one-time funding to support Innovative Grants for Long-Term Offenders for an additional year. Further, the department has continued discussions regarding the potential for other grant-like opportunities to have non-department individuals provide rehabilitative programming with a focus on sustainability following funding. Further, as CDCR moves forward with

implementation of Proposition 57, the needs related to self-help sponsors for rehabilitative achievement credits will be closely monitored. The Division of Adult Institutions has also provided direction to the institutions to maximize the utilization of self-help sponsors by implementing a roving self-help sponsor when feasible.

Innovative Programming Grants

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

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

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

In total, 31 applicant awards were provided, totaling over \$11.8 million over the three-year period.

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

In the Budget Act of 2019, an additional \$6 million was awarded to further Innovative Grants. These will be delivered through (1) a \$1 million request for applications that will award grants to victim-focused programming and (2) \$5 million for California Reentry and Enrichment (CARE) Grants subject to Penal Code section 5007.3.

The Department released the Round VI grants focused on Victim Impact Programs on July 15, 2019, and is currently seeking applicants totaling a \$1 million award. Applications are due by September 19, 2019, and are expected to be awarded in early 2020. The department is currently developing the CARE grant committee and will keep the board informed of progress and timelines.

Proposition 57 — Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016

In November 2016, California passed Proposition 57, the California Parole for Non-Violent Criminals and Juvenile Court Trial Requirements Initiative, requiring the department to adopt regulations implementing new parole and sentence credit provisions to enhance public safety, and authorizing the department to award sentence credits for rehabilitation achievement, good conduct, or educational merit. Following is a summary of each of these credits.

Rehabilitative Achievement Credits

Hundreds of self-help and inmate activity group programs offered in California prisons are intended to promote rehabilitation or a positive change in behavior of CDCR inmates. Some examples include alcohol and substance use prevention, anger and stress management, anti-gang life skills, family reunification, faith-based programs, service dog training, Arts in Corrections, and best parenting practices, among many others. With a few notable exceptions, there was no credit-earning opportunity attached to completion of self-help programs before Proposition 57.

Appendix E lists the names of each rehabilitative achievement credit eligible program approved through fiscal year 2018–19, which includes the corresponding institutions offering each program. A total of 3,448 rehabilitative achievement credit-eligible program opportunities are available statewide, which is an increase of 941 programs from the 2018 C-ROB report. These credit-earning programs are offered on different yards and at various times at each institution, providing hundreds of program slots per institution. With the assistance of over 12,000 community volunteers statewide, the department has been able to offer diverse rehabilitative program opportunities.

The rehabilitative achievement credit approval process will be ongoing, and annual reviews for eligibility will be conducted. Inmate activity group programs will be determined at the local level by review and recommendation by the respective warden. A course can only be eligible for milestone completion credits or rehabilitative achievement credits, not both. However, inmates can earn both types of credit.

Good Conduct Credits

Most inmates currently receive some form of good conduct credit (GCC) if they comply with prison rules and perform duties as assigned. Effective May 1, 2017, GCCs have been awarded as follows:

Table 12: Good Conduct Credits

Inmates Eligible	Prior GCC Credits	GCC Changes Effective May 1, 2017
Violent offenders serving determinate sentences or indeterminate life sentences	0 to 15%	20%
Nonviolent second- and third-strikers	0 to 33.3%	33.3%
Day-for-day offenders	50%	50%
Offenders with violent offenses serving in fire camps	15%	50%
Day-for-day minimum-custody offenders Nonviolent offenders serving in fire camps	33.3% to 66.6%	66.6%

Educational Merit Credits

Effective August 1, 2017, educational merit credits recognize the achievements of inmates who earn a high school diploma or GED or higher education degrees, and those who complete the offender mentor certification program available at several adult institutions. This one-time credit may be awarded for each level of educational achievement earned during the inmate's term. At least 50 percent of the credit toward a college-level degree must be earned from a regionally accredited institution while an inmate is in prison on his or her current term. Because it can take years to earn an educational degree, inmates who achieve that goal will be given three to six months of credit, which will be applied retroactively if the degree has been completed during the inmate's current term of incarceration.

Milestone Credits

As an offender progresses through the various rehabilitative programs, the department notes the inmate has completed certain components or "milestones," with varying amount of credit awarded upon final program completion. The milestone credit eligibility process was originally established to incentivize inmates to obtain educational and vocational experience to ultimately promote successful reintegration into communities upon release. These credits can reduce the amount of time the offender spends in prison. Following the passage of Proposition 57, several changes are in progress that will enhance and expand these milestone credits.

To improve the benefits of milestone credits, effective August 1, 2017, the milestone credit-earning eligibility categories were expanded and credit-earning capacities were increased. Credit-earning categories were modified to enable credit-earning by violent offenders, indeterminate sentence offenders, and offenders serving life-term sentences. Offenders now can earn up to 12 weeks of credits in a 12-month consecutive period; prior to August 1, 2017,

offenders could earn a maximum of six weeks of credits in a 12-month consecutive period. Nonviolent offenders housed at fire camps became eligible for greater credit-earning capacity, up to day-for-day credit. Appendix G provides a complete milestone completion credit schedule.

Internet Protocol Television Integration: DRP TV

In order to enhance and increase access to rehabilitative programming opportunities, the department has initiated the Internet Protocol Television Integration (IPTVI) project, or DRP TV. DRP TV is a streaming network that delivers secure educational and rehabilitative television programming to inmates with opportunities to stream in classrooms, dayrooms, and inmates' cells. This network was built through the IPTVI project, which was completed this past fiscal year. Now, all 35 adult institutions are fully operational with four exclusive DRP-TV channels focused on education, wellness, employment, and reentry. Over the course of one week over the four channels, approximately 25 unique shows are aired, including three eLearning video series used in conjunction with classroom education that can be used toward milestone credit. Those three milestone-eligible classes consist of "Prison Professor: Preparing for Success After Prison," "Career Resources," and "The Human Condition." In fiscal year 2018–19, there were 1,451 unique students participating in the eLearning courses via DRP TV, producing 1,580 class completions.

DRP TV has also made further improvements by adding new features, including the recently implemented weekly on-screen channel listings and video-on-demand (VOD) capability, which is accessible at all CDCR institutions. VOD gives teachers access to a large repository of educational videos and allows them to play, pause, and rewind videos in a classroom setting. To date, there are over 1,600 videos in the VOD library for instructional use. The use of DRP TV should continue to improve dissemination of important information to the inmate population and is expected to enhance access to rehabilitative programming. The Board commends the department for these efforts and will continue to monitor and report on their progress.

California Identification Card Project

The California Identification Card program (CAL-ID) was implemented to assist eligible offenders in obtaining state-issued identification cards to satisfy federal requirements for employment documentation. On July 1, 2015, the department entered into an interagency agreement with the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to fulfill this task. The agreement expanded the CAL-ID Program to all 35 CDCR institutions. The department is working with the DMV so a DMV-eligible camera can be provided inside institutions to use in obtaining photographs of inmates who have been incarcerated for more than 10 years. This would potentially increase the number of eligible participants for the CAL-ID program.

The Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) implemented the Automated Reentry Management System (ARMS) to provide real-time data to inform department staff and stakeholders of program quality reviews. These ARMS reports provide operational information that aims to give correctional counselors the necessary information to provide timely reentry identification services, including CAL-ID. The DRP tracks the status of identification card applications and identification cards. If an inmate is transferred to another institution prior to receiving his or her identification card, department staff will update the inmate's CAL-ID status in the ARMS and inform staff at the receiving institution of the status. DRP staff at the transferring and receiving institutions collaborate to ensure the identification card is appropriately handled and given to the inmate upon release.

A memorandum was issued in May 2018 to identify department procedures for forwarding the identification cards by institutional staff to parole units. If an inmate has been released to parole prior to his or her identification card being received by the institution, a DRP parole services associate will forward the identification card to the respective parole unit. Upon receipt of the identification card, the parole office staff confirms with the institution its receipt of the card and issuance to the inmate. This ensures that the identification cards are being delivered to paroled individuals.

For the period of July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019, among all offenders released, there were 12,344 applications sent to the DMV for processing (indicating that both the offender was interested in and eligible to receive an identification card), and the DMV approved and issued 9,382. Of those issued, 7,356 inmates were released with an identification card (78 percent of approved applications) and 725 identification cards were held at the institution to be released (8 percent of the approved applications). If all identification cards are delivered as intended prior to release, 86 percent of approved identification cards will be delivered to inmates upon release. This would be a slight 1 percent increase from the previous fiscal year. It should be noted that these figures may fluctuate slightly as the DRP continues to audit year-end reports related to the issuance of identification cards.

Pre-Parole Process Benefits Program

The Division of Adult Parole Operations Transitional Case Management Program (TCMP) provides pre-release benefit assistance to all eligible inmates releasing to parole or post-release community supervision (PRCS) within 120 days of release from prison. TCMP benefit workers provide Medi-Cal, Social Security Administration (SSA), and Veterans Administration (VA) benefit application assistance.

Assigned Benefit Workers

Benefit workers are assigned to all department adult institutions, modified community correctional facilities (MCCF), and CDCR fire camps. TCMP benefit workers also provide services for any referral received from Atascadero, Coalinga, and Patton State Hospitals. Benefit workers work a full-time schedule at their assigned institutions. Their full-time duties are to provide assistance with the benefit application process. The University of California, San Diego, currently employs 76 benefit workers to provide TCMP services. The table below indicates the allocation of TCMP benefit worker staffing by institution.

Table 13: Allocation of TCMP Benefit Worker Staff by Institution

Institution	Benefit Staff	Institution	Benefit Staff	Institution	Benefit Staff
ASP	2	COR	2	PBSP	1
CAC	2	CRC	2	PVSP	2
CAL	2	CTF	2	RJD	2
CCC	2	CVSP	2	SAC	2
CCI	2	DVI	2	SATF	3
CCWF	2	FSP/FWF	2	SCC	2
CEN	1	HDSP	1	SOL	2
CHCF	3	ISP	1	SQ	2
CIM	4	KVSP	1	SVSP	1
CIW	2	LAC	1	VSP	2
CMC	2	MCSP	2	WSP	3
CMF	2	NKSP	2	Strike Team	4
Community Benefit Worker	1	Benefit Worker (for fire camps)			3

Benefit Outcomes and TCMP Dispositions

The Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) continues to strengthen its relationship with all counties through its continued participation in quarterly meetings with the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) and counties to address any specific issues the counties may be experiencing in facilitating the application review process. The department continues to maintain

its data-sharing agreement with the DHCS. This agreement allows both departments to track and exchange the Medi-Cal application status for inmates serviced through the Transitional Case Management Program (TCMP). This data-sharing agreement has assisted the department in more accurately reporting information related to benefit application outcomes. As a result, the pending benefit application outcome numbers have been significantly reduced. The department is dependent upon the 58 counties to complete the benefit application process timely and return the approval or denial documentation to each prison prior to the inmate's release.

As shown in Table 14, the number of benefit applications, as reported by the DAPO TCMP, decreased by 4.5 percent for the Social Security Administration/Supplemental Security Income (SSA/SSI), increased by 3.8 percent for Medi-Cal, and increased by 8.9 percent for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in relation to the past fiscal year. Between the two fiscal years, the reduction in overall SSI application submissions is due to a slight year-to-year variation in criteria indicated in the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) that prompts TCMP to review cases for SSI submission. Of the persons identified as potential candidates for SSI applications, the percentage of those who submitted an SSI application increased from 95.2 percent in fiscal year 2017–18 to 96.2 percent in fiscal year 2018–19.

Table 14: Benefit Applications Submissions During Fiscal Years 2017–18 and 2018–19

Benefit Type	Total Submissions FY 2017–18	Total Submissions FY 2018–19	Change in Total Submissions	Change as a % in Total Submissions
SSA/SSI	4,308	4,112	–196	–4.5%
Medi-Cal	29,975	31,127	+1,152	+3.8%
VA	382	416	+34	+8.9%

As shown in Table 15, according to the department, it is currently screening nearly 100 percent of inmates for benefit eligibility. In comparison to the past fiscal year, the TCMP increased by 2.1 percentage points in providing benefit assistance services (“Submitted Applications”) to 81.4 percent of the inmate population prior to release. Additionally, during fiscal year 2018–19, the TCMP identified that 4.9 percent of the inmate population had access to other insurance, 4.0 percent were unavailable due to participation in a reentry program, and 3.3 percent refused transitional services.

Table 15: Statewide Inmate Releases and TCMP Service Dispositions during Fiscal Years 2017–18 and 2018–19

	FY 2017–18		FY 2018–19		Differences	
Total Inmate Releases	38,027		38,467		440	
Percent Screened	99.8%		99.9%		0.1%	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Submitted Applications	30,161	79.3	31,298	81.3	1,137	2.0
Access to Other Insurance	1,703	4.5	1,884	4.9	181	0.4
Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	2,011	5.3	799	2.1	–1,212	–3.2
Unavailable: Late Referrals	1,180	3.1	790	2.1	–390	–1.0
Unavailable: Reentry Programs	964	2.5	1,542	4.0	578	1.5
Unavailable: Fire Camp	74	0.2	170	0.4	96	0.2
Unavailable: Out to Court/Medical/Other	698	1.8	596	1.5	–102	–0.3
County Inmate	70	0.2	108	0.3	38	0.1
Refused Services	1,090	2.9	1,258	3.3	168	0.4
Unknown (Improvement Area)	76	0.2	22	0.1	–54	–0.1

The Board is interested in obtaining and reviewing the benefit applications outcomes—the actual number of benefit approvals for released offenders from the applications submitted for each benefit type listed in Table 16—SSA/SSI, Medi-Cal, and the VA. The unaudited figures displayed in Table 16 show that the approval rate increased slightly by less than one percentage point for SSA/SSI but the approval rates decreased by less than one percentage point for Medi-Cal and eight percentage points for the VA. The reasons for the decreases in approval rates for Medi-Cal and VA applications was unknown; however, each of the categories in Table 16 had a high number of pending submissions. To obtain this data moving forward, there must be an exchange of information and partnerships established between the department, the Social Security Administration, and the VA. The goal in obtaining this data is to assist in identifying strategies to better link released offenders to the various services available.

Table 16: Benefit Application Outcomes During Fiscal Years 2017–18 and 2018–19

Benefit	Status	FY 2017–18		FY 2018–19		Differences	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SSA/SSI	Submissions	4,308		4,112		–196	–4.5
	Pending	2,317	53.8	2,239	54.5	–78	0.7
	Approved	1,203	27.9	1,177	28.6	–26	0.7
	Denied	788	18.3	696	16.9	–92	–1.4
Medi-Cal	Submissions	29,975		31,127		1,152	3.8
	Pending	3,796	12.7	4,161	13.4	365	0.7
	Approved	26,107	87.1	26,869	86.3	762	–0.8
	Denied	72	0.2	97	0.3	25	0.1
VA	Submissions	382		416		34	8.9
	Pending	163	42.7	229	55.1	66	12.4
	Approved	118	30.9	95	22.8	–23	–8.1
	Denied	101	26.4	92	22.1	–9	–4.3

Table 17: Mental Health Subsets of Statewide Inmate Releases and TCMP Service Dispositions, Fiscal Year 2018–19

		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		Differences	
EOP	Total Inmate Releases	1,372		1,405		33	
	Percent Screened	100%		100%		0	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Submitted Applications	1,177	85.8	1,196	85.1	19	–0.7
	Access to Other Insurance	18	1.3	38	2.7	20	1.4
	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	74	5.4	18	1.3	–56	–4.1
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	21	1.5	20	1.4	–1	–0.1
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	7	0.5	13	0.9	6	0.4
	Unavailable: Fire Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unavailable: Out to Court/Medical	20	1.5	9	0.7	–11	–0.8
	County Inmate	0	0	4	0.3	4	0.3
	Refused Services	55	4.0	107	7.6	52	3.6
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCCMS	Total Inmate Releases	7,455		7,719		264	
	Percent Screened	99.9%		99.9%		0	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Submitted Applications	6,243	83.7	6,533	84.6	290	0.9
	Access to Other Insurance	349	4.7	367	4.8	18	0.1

Table 17: Mental Health Subsets of Statewide Inmate Releases and TCMP Service Dispositions, Fiscal Year 2018–19 (continued)

	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	257	3.5	89	1.2	–168	–2.3
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	170	2.3	174	2.2	4	–0.1
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	128	1.7	212	2.7	84	1.0
	Unavailable: Fire Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unavailable: Out to Court/Medical	135	1.8	130	1.7	–5	–0.1
	County Inmate	0	0	1	0.1	1	<.1
	Refused Services	163	2.2	211	2.7	48	0.5
	Unknown	10	0.1	2	0.1	–8	0.0
Non-EOP/ Non-CCCMS	Total Inmate Releases	29,200		29,343		143	
	Percent Screened	99.8%		99.9%		0.1	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Submitted Applications	22,741	77.9	23,569	80.3	828	2.4
	Access to Other Insurance	1,336	4.6	1,479	5.0	143	0.5
	Ineligible (i.e., Holds)	1,680	5.7	692	2.3	–988	–3.4
	Unavailable: Late Referrals	989	3.4	596	2.0	–393	–1.4
	Unavailable: Reentry Programs	829	2.8	1,317	4.5	488	1.6
	Unavailable: Fire Camps	74	0.3	170	0.6	96	0.3
	Unavailable: Out to Court/Medical	543	1.9	457	1.6	–86	–0.3
	County Inmate	70	0.2	103	0.4	33	0.1
	Refused Services	872	3.0	940	3.2	68	0.2
	Unknown	66	0.2	20	0.1	–46	0.2

Table 18: Mental Health Subsets and Benefit Applications Outcomes, Fiscal Year 2018–19

	Benefit Type	Status	FY 2017–18		FY 2018–19		Difference	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
EOP	SSA/SSI	Submissions	974		950		-24	
		Pending	586	60.2	576	60.6	-10	0.4
		Approved	149	15.3	169	17.8	20	2.5
		Denied	239	24.5	205	21.6	-34	-2.9
	Medi-Cal	Submissions	1,159		1,174		15	
		Pending	156	13.5	161	13.8	5	0.3
		Approved	1,000	86.2	1,009	85.9	9	-0.3
		Denied	3	0.3	4	0.3	1	0.0
	VA	Submissions	0		2		2	
		Pending	0	-	0	0.0	0	-
		Approved	0	-	0	0.0	0	-
		Denied	0	-	2	100.0	2	-
CCCMS	SSA/SSI	Submissions	1,591		1,527		-64	
		Pending	876	55.1	829	54.3	-47	-0.8
		Approved	406	25.5	422	27.6	16	2.1
		Denied	309	19.4	276	18.1	-33	-1.3
	Medi-Cal	Submissions	6,162		6,472		310	
		Pending	696	11.3	786	12.1	90	0.8
		Approved	5,460	88.6	5,667	87.6	207	-1.0
		Denied	6	0.1	19	0.3	11	0.2
	VA	Submissions	108		105		-3	
		Pending	45	41.7	57	54.3	12	12.6
		Approved	31	28.7	26	24.8	-5	-3.9
		Denied	32	29.6	22	20.9	-10	
Non-EOP/ Non-CCCMS	SSA/SSI	Submissions	1,743		1,635		-108	
		Pending	855	49.0	834	51.0	-21	
		Approved	648	37.2	586	35.8	-62	
		Denied	240	13.8	215	13.2	-25	
	Medi-Cal	Submissions	22,654		23,481		827	
		Pending	2,944	13.0	3,214	13.7	270	
		Approved	19,647	86.7	20,193	86.0	546	
		Denied	63	0.3	74	0.3	11	
	VA	Submissions	274		309		35	
		Pending	118	43.1	172	55.7	54	
		Approved	87	31.7	69	22.3	-18	
		Denied	69	25.2	68	22.0	-1	

Reintegrate

Community Programs for Parolees

Community and reentry programs expanded education to parolees by increasing the number of day reporting centers (DRCs) across the state, thereby increasing job readiness and employment skills services. There are 24 computer literacy learning centers (CLLCs) statewide, which operate within 15 parole offices statewide; eight day reporting centers; and a residential multi-service center. These centers provide education services to improve literacy and life skills. There are a combined total of 25 day reporting centers (DRCs) and community-based coalitions (CBCs) operating statewide. Parolees enrolled in the DRCs and the CBCs receive programming in both education and employment. In addition to the DRCs and CBCs, there are eight parolee service centers (PSCs) providing employment programming. The number of employment slots decreased slightly due to a loss in the number of PSC facilities. Substance use programs include both treatment and education; specifically, there are 5,206 substance use disorder treatment slots and 3,720 substance use disorder education slots available statewide. The increase in substance use disorder treatment programming is due to the six male community reentry programs (MCRPs) statewide.

Additionally, the department is in the process of developing a tracking mechanism to identify the percentages of first-year parolees who have participated in community-based programming based on their assessed needs. In the interim, the department has provided data identifying the number of parolees released who were in the target population and participated in a rehabilitative program consistent with their employment, education, or substance use disorder needs within their first year of release. In order to meet the parolees' expanding population, the substance use disorder treatment program must equally expand with additional new contracts.

Table 19: Total Number of Offenders Who Completed at Least One Year of Parole Supervision with a High/Moderate CSRA Score, as of June 30, 2019

Parolees-Type of Criminogenic Risk and Need	Total Number of Offenders Released
Parolees released with a moderate-to-high CSRA score	11,345
Parolees released with a moderate-to-high CSRA score and a Reentry COMPAS	10,618
Parolees released with a moderate-to-high CSRA score and at least one medium-to-high COMPAS reentry need	9,681

In fiscal year 2018–19, as shown in Table 12 above, the department identified 11,345 offenders released with a moderate-to-high risk according to the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) and at least one medium-to-high need, as identified by the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) Reentry assessment tool.

In fiscal year 2018–19, as shown in Table 13 below, the department identified that 52.2 percent of offenders with at least one need participated in at least one program consistent with their risk and need, which was a decrease of 7.4 percentage points from the 2018 C-ROB report. The total percentage of offenders with a risk and need participating in a program was 57.2, which was a decrease of 12.8 percentage points from the 2018 C-ROB report.

Table 20: Total Number of Offenders Who Completed at Least One Year of Parole Supervision, with a High/Moderate CSRA Score, as of June 30, 2019

Individual Need (Offenders may be in multiple categories)	Total Number of Offenders By Need	Parolees with a Risk and Need Who Participated in Programming Consistent with Their Needs	Parolees with a Need Who Did <u>Not</u> Participate in Programming Consistent with Their Needs
Employment Need	6,202	2,819	3,383
Education Need	5,425	2,617	2,808
Substance Abuse Need	6,340	3,228	3,112
Total percentage of offenders with at least one need who participated in at least one program consistent with their risk and need			52.2%
Total percentage of offenders with a risk and need who participated in a program			57.2%

The department reports that it is in the process of completing the SOMS case plan module, which is an individual customized service plan that CDCR staff can access for each offender. The printouts from the system will allow MCRPs and probation and parole offices to have better access to information regarding inmates while they are within any of the adult institutions, allowing staff to better cater to specific inmate risks and needs. This new development is expected to be a major step toward better reintegrating offenders into alternative custody and, eventually, the community. In order to enhance the benefits of this program, the department should consider sharing the individualized case plans with an entity such as the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for dissemination to county public safety entities, which play a key role in the successful reintegration of offenders into their communities.

Follow-Up

Program outcomes are closely monitored to determine the effectiveness of the department's rehabilitation programs. Key performance indicators are reviewed monthly, and the indicators include program enrollment, attendance, and completion rates, as well as regression, which the department currently has available only for substance use disorder programs and anticipates having available for education and other programs in future reporting periods. The department has made significant improvements as a result of the focus on performance measures, especially in college course availability and degree completions.

CONCLUSION

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board's (C-ROB's) 20th report includes its rehabilitation monitoring efforts with the ongoing fieldwork performed by the Office of the Inspector General's (OIG's) *Blueprint* monitoring team. This report includes data and information obtained during the site visits as well as rehabilitative data and information provided by the department.

Institution site visits this reporting period revealed potential concerns or areas for improvement, including limitations with properly assessing an inmate's math skills utilizing the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE); a requested increase in involvement of career technical education (CTE) instructors when purchasing equipment and selecting inmates for CTE courses; and expanding the selection of inmates to participate in transition reentry programs for those who have more than 18 months until release. The Board commends the department for increasing its rehabilitative program capacity, especially the increase of 45 percent in cognitive-behavioral treatment slots from the last fiscal year. Innovative grant funding for three-year support has expanded volunteer-led rehabilitative programming, and the department has provided additional support staff to assist with programming coordination.

The percentage of inmates who have enrolled and completed substance use disorder treatment improved slightly by 1.7 percentage points from fiscal year 2017–18 to 51.2 percent for fiscal year 2018–19. However, the substance use disorder treatment completion rate for parolees decreased by 1.5 percentage point from fiscal year 2017–18 to 27.9 for fiscal year 2018–19. Although these figures indicate slight changes, they may act as red flags regarding effective reentry efforts and recidivism reduction strategies. Program exits occur due to transfers, refusal to attend programs, behavioral issues, or other issues preventing an inmate from attending and completing a treatment program. The Board underscores the importance of an effective substance use disorder treatment program, both in prison and in community aftercare, and is hopeful the department will continue to take measures to improve its in-prison program completions and those for community aftercare.

BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

Current Recommendation

The Board recommends the department create baseline metrics, where possible, for its In-Prison Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment (ISUDT) program. This collaboration between CDCR and the California Correctional Health Care Services (CCHCS) implements a new program to address the needs of inmates with substance use disorders.

The department is developing a short-term goal to identify inmates at highest risk for SUD-related harms and to provide treatment that reduces the number of fatalities. The long-term goals include building a program that can recognize and treat the chronic illness of SUD at all levels of clinical need and optimizing rehabilitative potential for all inmates. Further, full implementation of the ISUDT is expected to result in the following:

- Reduction in both SUD-related morbidity and mortality;
- Creation of a rehabilitative environment which improves safety for inmates and CDCR staff;
- Successful reintegration of individuals into their community at time of release; and
- Improved public safety by promoting healthy families and communities.

The Board emphasizes the importance of measuring program implementation and outcomes and, to the extent possible, the long-term outcomes after offenders have been released to the community. Outcome measures, such as successful integration of individuals into their community upon release (housing, employment, income, and substance use), should be collected for parolees after they parole. The Board requests the department provide future updates on its progress with implementation of the SUDT program.

Prior Board Recommendations and the Department's Progress

Recommendations from 2018

1. The Board recommends the department's Division of Rehabilitative Programs continue to work with the Division of Adult Institutions to strengthen and maximize inmate rehabilitative programming and credit earning potential. This would involve prioritizing enrollment of its highest-risk and highest-need inmates in evidence-based rehabilitation programs. Secondly, it would ensure that an inmate is able to take full advantage of available credits for rehabilitative and educational achievements to advance his or her release date or initial parole hearing date. The department should determine if its Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) needs process improvements to improve tracking in key areas, such as assigning inmates to available milestone and rehabilitative achievement credit programs (check for inmate scheduling conflicts) and tracking of inmate program waitlists that are currently prepared at the local institutional level.

Department Response

The Department agrees with the Board's recommendation and has commissioned two interdisciplinary workgroups to assess and provide proposed solutions to the issues above. Although dependencies exist with these workgroups, others may be created as needed. These workgroups include the following:

- 1) Inmate Case Plan Workgroup – the proposed goal is to outline the best approach and solution in creating a comprehensive, interdisciplinary case plan that can begin from an inmate's intake at reception and be updated through to the inmate's release to the Division of Adult Parole Operations or County Probation Supervision.
 - 2) Inmate Scheduling Workgroup – the proposed goal is to review current and potential initiatives related to inmate time scheduling and provide solutions to allow inmates the ability to schedule a full interdisciplinary day while mitigating conflicts. Additionally, this workgroup aims to leverage interdisciplinary team members to streamline the assignment process and provide solutions to allow inmate participants to maximize their day to include a variety of credit-earning opportunities while still scheduling health care and other activities.
2. The Board recommends the department, with the assistance of C-ROB members, determine ways to allow for an exchange of information between federal, state, and county programs to ensure released offenders have access to (and may be approved for) available benefits. This exchange may include a pilot or memorandum of understanding involving partnerships between the Social Security Administration (SSA)/Supplemental Security Income (SSI), the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), county social services offices, county probation departments, and the Division of Adult Parole Operations. The goal is to identify strategies to

better link those formerly incarcerated to the various services available to help them become stable and self-sufficient as they reintegrate into the community.

Department Response

During fiscal year 2018–19, the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) Transitional Case Management Program (TCMP) created a restricted access, public-facing website portal allowing approved registered users in all 58 counties to view Medi-Cal, SSA, and VA benefit application submission and status information for releasing CDCR inmates. Development and implementation of the portal required a series of technical steps to make operational the online user interface and associated searchable database as well as the various firewall and other security measures needed to protect confidential information and restrict access only to registered users. These developmental actions were coordinated with CDCR personnel, procedures, and information technology infrastructure to ensure compliance with all CDCR requirements. To facilitate use of this portal, TCMP created training materials and a prototype database containing artificial records for educating new users and for providing ongoing technical support to end users as needed. The portal development and validation were completed during fiscal year 2018–19. Alameda and Los Angeles County Probation Departments were selected to assist in validating the beta version of the web portal. It is anticipated the portal will be fully functional and accessible to facilitate the exchange of information between identified governmental representatives in fiscal year 2019–20. The updated release of information (ROI) form contains new language to include data-sharing information with the County Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS). Further information regarding the number of benefit application submitted and statewide inmate releases and TCMP service dispositions during fiscal years 2017–18 and 2018–19, respectively, are included in Tables 14 and 15 of this report.

Recommendations from 2017

1. The Board recommends the department issue a training or memorandum clarifying the use of split-shift programming for milestone, educational merit, or rehabilitative achievement credit-eligible programs, allowing eligible inmates to attend all credit-earning rehabilitative programs with a flexible work schedule.

Department Response

During fiscal year 2018–19, a number of individual trainings have been completed. Additionally, on February 8, 2019, a memorandum was released to the adult institutions outlining additional instruction related to unassignment and half-time assignments. This memorandum, layered with the new department workgroups, is expected to continue the effort toward flexible schedules for programming.

As noted in the 2018 C-ROB report, the Office of Correctional Education has confirmed that institutions are authorized to assign inmates to part-time work and part-time education

assignments in many work areas and in accordance with department policy, institutional need, and safety and security concerns. The Division of Rehabilitative Programs has contacted the Division of Adult Institutions to inquire about the feasibility of this alternative statewide, the limitations and the requirements, and has a meeting scheduled to discuss this option. Although the Division of Rehabilitative Programs and the Division of Adult Institutions have had a number of discussions with institutions, informally, to create flexibility in the half-time assignment process, the Division of Rehabilitative Programs will continue to formalize discussions on the necessity of a formal memorandum.

2. The Board recommends the department take the next steps to implement a data collection plan to document the effectiveness of current and future programming. At this time, the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) has data that includes the following for each correctional client referred to at least one program:

- § Pre- and post-program risk assessment scores
- § Demographic information (age, ethnicity, and gender)
- § Education level
- § Criminal history
- § Substance use history
- § Prior treatment programs
- § Times/hours attended program
- § Absences (excused or not)
- § Program start and graduation date, and
- § Program completion or reason for dropout

The Board would like to reiterate the importance of measuring program implementation and outcomes, and to the extent possible, longer-term outcomes after offenders have been released to the community. We would like to see the department work toward cleaning the SOMS data for program measures, such as institutional behavior, educational attainment, and individual offender progress in rehabilitation programming. Outcome measures, such as recidivism and other measurable goals, such as housing after release, employment, income, transportation, pro-social support, substance use, and educational attainment, should be collected for parolees after they parole to their community.

Department Response

During fiscal year 2018–19, the department continues to collect in-prison data within SOMS and has completed work around data-extraction and collection efforts in prison. These in-prison collection efforts are expected to be used in upcoming research initiatives. As discussed through other C-ROB updates, through continued expanded community usage of ARMS, EDD Agreement, and the CAAL-Skills data project, significantly improved outcome measures are expected in the near future.

As noted in the 2018 C-ROB report, over the course of fiscal year 2017–18, the department’s Division of Rehabilitative Programs has worked collaboratively with other divisions to establish universal business and counting rules for the division’s programmatic data. These rules include the key data points identified in this C-ROB recommendation, along with all other relevant data points needed to effectively measure offender and program-based rehabilitative efforts. In addition, the Division of Rehabilitative Programs has worked with the University of California, Irvine, to develop new in-prison and community-based program accountability and fidelity reports that will aid in fulfilling this C-ROB recommendation to develop measurable program implementation and outcomes.

As of August 1, 2018, the in-prison program accountability and fidelity report has been completed and in use, and the in-prison fidelity checklist and subsequent report templates have been established and are being finalized for reliability and validity. Community program accountability and fidelity reports are on target for completion in early 2019. Upon completion of these efforts, the department plans to explore evaluation opportunities with independent third-party entities to evaluate its current programming. Additional information will be forthcoming as new developments in this area occur.

In the interim, the Division of Rehabilitative Programs continues to work collaboratively with internal and external stakeholders to strengthen outcomes, specifically with employment and ultimately with income- and wage-based data. Over the last year, the department has integrated into the California Workforce Development Board’s existing strategic plan the development of linkages and increased employment opportunities for partnering departments included in the plan. The department’s “prison to employment” efforts are being driven through inclusion into the strategic plan, and data-sharing linkages are in process. The department expects, through this collaborative effort, increases in offender employment opportunities and ongoing, gainful employment by offenders.

Other outcomes, such as substance use disorder treatment activity and educational attainment data, are recorded in the Automated Reentry Management System and measurable in future outcome-based evaluations. Finally, the Division of Rehabilitative Programs is continuing its collaborative work with the Enterprise Information Services (EIS)/Computerized Statistics (COMPSTAT) in cleaning key Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) data to ensure that data captured is valid, detailed, and appropriately entered. SOMS cleaning efforts continue and are part of an ongoing process improvement of the department’s official system of record for institutional programs and services. Once counting rules have been finalized (anticipated for the 2018 calendar year), the Division of Rehabilitative Programs will continue its collaboration with EIS/COMPSTAT on modifications necessary to have system validations and staff training on inputs and data extracts throughout fiscal year 2018–19.

APPENDICES

Appendix A—Rehabilitative Case Plan

Appendix B—In-Prison Programming Matrix

Appendix C—Academic and CTE Teacher Distribution and Budgeted Capacity

Appendix D—Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Figures


Appendix E—Grant Recipients Rounds I through V

Appendix F—Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups

Appendix G—List of Institutional Abbreviations

Appendix H—Milestone Completion Credit Schedule (MCCS)

Appendix A—Rehabilitative Case Plan



Logout

Name: [REDACTED] CDC #: [REDACTED] PID #: [REDACTED] CPED: 12/07/2021 (SUB)

Curr. Loc.: ISP-Facility A Control Date: [REDACTED] Control Date Type: ME PD

Area/Bed: [REDACTED] Housing PGM: Sensitive Needs Yard (SNY) Job Title: IAC / Inmate Advis Comm

Custody: Medium (A) (C4) Security Level: Level 3 (S7) WK/PV Group: A1 / A

DOB: [REDACTED] Ethnicity: White (RE /) TABE (Read): 10.9

DDP: Adequate Cognitive Functioning (NCF) Mental Health: GP - General Population (A) DPPV: None

Date: 8/24/2018

Risk (CSRA Score): 1 (L)

TABE Reading Score: 10.9 TABE Math: 12.9

Verified GED: Y Verified HS Diploma: N

Needs (from COMPAS)

Assessment Date: 03/03/2016 Version: Core Men's v.4 Needs Assessment

Substance Abuse: 100 - High Educational Problems: 0 - Low

Criminal Personality: 0 - Low Employment Problems: 0 - Low

Anger: 0 - Low Support from Family of Origin: 0 - Low

Recommended Rehabilitative Programs Timeline

Color Legend

Current Future Recommended Program Current Recommended Program After CPED

Program Name	Program Start Date	Program End Date	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Denial Management (LTOP)	08/24/2018	11/22/2018								
Employment Readiness (LTOP)	08/24/2018	12/22/2018								
Family Relationships (LTOP)	08/24/2018	11/22/2018								
Transitions	06/07/2021	07/12/2021								

Current and Completed Rehabilitative Programs Timeline

Color Legend

Current Current or Completed Program Before Start of Term

Program Name	Program Start Date	Program End Date	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
College (Correspondence)	01/27/2017									
Voc Computer Literacy	08/19/2015	09/08/2015								

Certificates and Diplomas

Date Completed	Certificate or Diploma Name	Program Name
06/03/2013	GED	
12/15/2017	College Diploma - Associate Degree	College (Correspondence)

Milestones

No data available.

Appendix B—In-Prison Programming Matrix

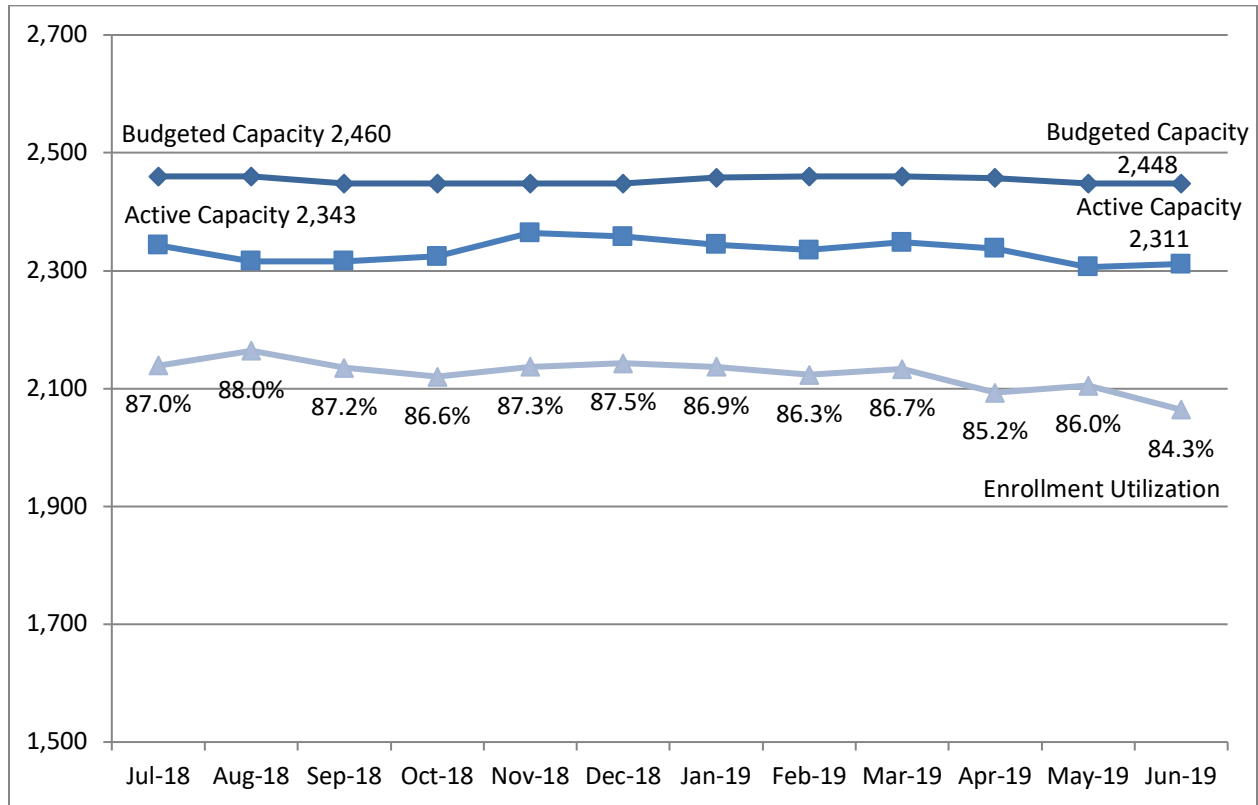
2018-19 DIVISION OF REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS																		
IN-PRISON PROGRAM MATRIX (as of 6/1/19)																		
INSTITUTION	REHABILITATIVE SERVICES								LONG TERM OFFENDER PROGRAM									
	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment						Transitions		Cognitive Behavioral Treatment								Transitions	
	SUDT	Annual Capacity	CT	AM	FR	Annual Capacity	Slots	Annual Capacity	SUDT	Annual Capacity	CT	AM	FR	VI	DM	Annual Capacity	Slots	Annual Capacity
ASP	228	547	96	96	96	960			36	86	24	24	24	12	12	336		
CAC	72	173	12	12	12	120												
CAL	96	230	48	48	48	480			36	86	24	24	24	12	12	336		
CCC	96	230	48	48	48	480												
CCI	132	317	48	48	48	480			24	58	12	12	12	12	12	216		
CCWF	120	288	48	48	48	480			24	58	12	12	12	12	12	216		
CEN	96	230	48	48	48	480			24	58	12	12	12	12	12	216		
CHCF	24	58	24	24	24	240			24	58	12	12	12	12	12	216		
CIM	216	518	96	96	96	960			24	58	12	12	12	12	12	216		
CIW	144	346	36	36	48	384			12	29	12	12	12	12	12	216		
CMC	96	230	48	48	48	480			48	115	24	24	24	24	24	432		
CMF	48	115	24	24	24	240			48	115	24	24	24	12	12	336		
COR	108	259	48	48	48	480			36	86	24	24	24	12	12	336		
CRC	168	403	48	48	48	480												
CTF	120	288	48	48	48	480			60	144	24	24	24	12	12	336		
CVSP	144	346	48	48	48	480			24	58	12	12	12	12	12	216		
DVI	96	230	48	48	48	480			24	58	12	12	12	12	12	216		
FSP	108	259	48	48	48	480			48	115	24	24	24	12	12	336		
FWF	84	202	24	24	24	240												
HDSP	144	346	48	48	48	480			24	58	12	12	12	12	12	216		
ISP	96	230	48	48	48	480			24	58	12	12	12	12	12	216		
KVSP	144	346	48	48	48	480			36	86	24	24	24	12	12	336		
LAC	144	346	36	36	48	384			36	86	24	24	24	12	12	336		
MCSP	144	346	48	48	48	480			36	86	24	24	24	12	12	336		
NKSP	96	230	60	36	48	480												
PBSP	144	346	48	48	48	480			12	29	12	12	12	12	12	216		
PVSP	144	346	48	48	48	480			12	29	12	12	12	12	12	216		
RJD	96	230	48	48	48	480			36	86	24	24	24	12	12	336		
SAC	96	230	48	48	48	480			24	58	12	12	12	12	12	216		
SATF*	232	557	96	96	96	960			48	115	24	24	24	12	12	336		
SCC	120	288	48	48	48	480			12	29	12	12	12	12	12	216		
SOL	96	230	48	48	48	480			60	144	24	24	24	12	12	336		
SQ	120	288	48	48	48	480			60	144	24	24	24	12	12	336		
SVSP	144	346	48	48	48	480			36	86	24	24	24	12	12	336		
VSP	228	547	96	96	96	960			48	115	24	24	24	12	12	336		
WSP	96	230	48	48	48	480												
IN-STATE CONTRACT FACILITIES																		
FCRF	36	86	48	48	32	448	30	270										
GSMCCF	48	115	24	24	24	240	15	135										
CVMCCF	48	115	24	24	24	240	15	135										
DVMCCF	48	115	24	24	24	240	15	135										
TOTALS	4660	11184	1920	1896	1916	19096	75	675	996	2390	552	552	552	372	372	8496	0	0
*Includes 88 EOP designated programming slots																		
Note: Annual capacity represents the daily capacity multiplied by the average number of times the program can be completed in one year																		

Appendix C—Academic & CTE Teacher Distribution and Budgeted Capacity, Fiscal Year 2018–19

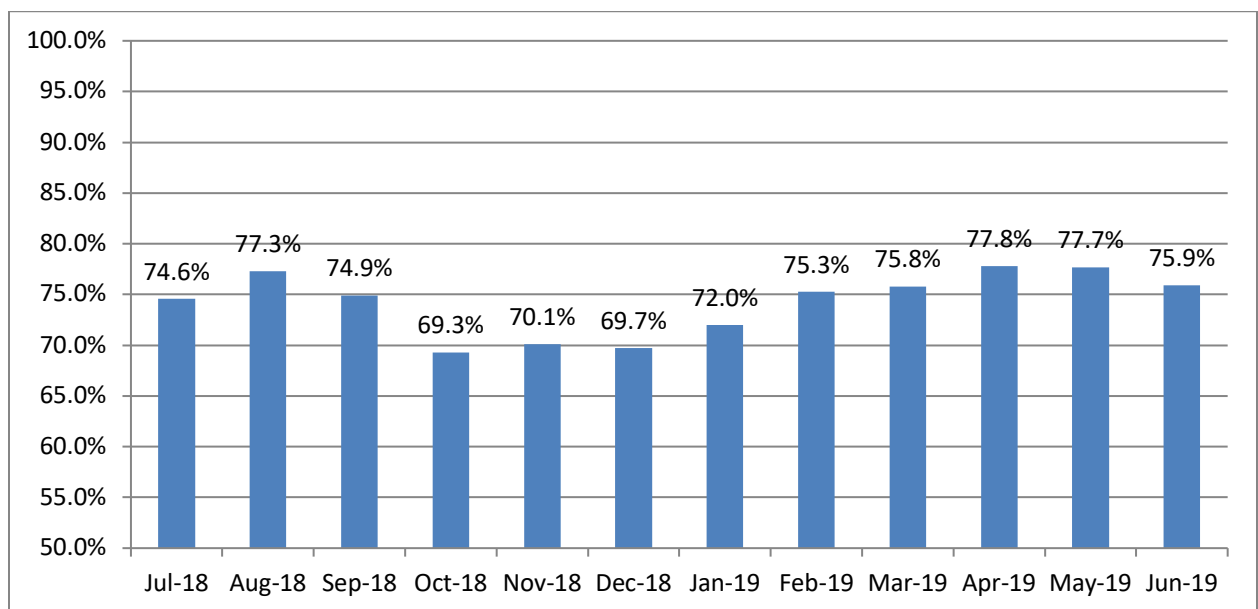
Institution	ACADEMIC EDUCATION														CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION					
	GP		AP		EOP		VEP		TRANSITIONS		Total, No Tester	TESTING	PE	DDP/DPP	Total All	Vacant Academic Teachers ¹	Total Daily Budgeted Capacity ²	Authorized CTE Programs	Vacant CTE Teachers ¹	Budgeted CTE Capacity
Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Authorized Staff	Budgeted Capacity											
ASP	19	1026	0	0	0	0	6	720	2	96	27	2	1	0	30	1	1842	17	1	567
CAC	3	162	0	0	0	0	4	480	1	48	8	1	1	0	10	1	690	2	1	81
CAL	12	648	0	0	0	0	5	600	1	48	18	2	1	0	21	0	1296	9	1	324
CCC	9	486	0	0	0	0	6	720	1	48	16	2	3	0	21	1	1254	9	3	270
CCI	12	648	0	0	0	0	6	720	2	96	20	2	2	0	24	1	1464	12	0	378
CCWF	8	432	0	0	2	30	6	720	2	96	18	2	1	2	23	0	1278	9	4	297
CEN	13	702	0	0	0	0	6	720	1	48	20	2	1	0	23	0	1470	12	1	405
CHCF	1	54	0	0	1	15	6	720	0	0	8	2	1	1	12	3	789	2	1	108
CIM	14	756	0	0	0	0	7	840	2	96	23	2	1	2	28	3	1692	13	2	405
CIW	5	270	0	0	1	15	5	600	1	48	12	2	2	0	16	0	933	6	1	216
CMC	9	486	0	0	1	15	14	1680	2	96	26	3	2	2	33	4	2277	12	1	432
CMF	3	162	0	0	2	30	4	480	1	48	10	1	1	3	15	0	720	3	0	162
COR	6	324	0	0	2	30	12	1440	1	48	21	2	1	0	24	0	1842	8	0	297
CRC	9	486	0	0	0	0	6	720	3	144	18	2	1	0	21	3	1350	9	0	324
CTF	21	1134	0	0	0	0	8	960	3	144	32	3	3	0	38	0	2238	16	1	513
CVSP	10	540	0	0	0	0	4	480	1	48	15	2	1	0	18	1	1068	15	2	486
DVI	1	54	0	0	0	0	4	480	1	48	6	3	1	0	10	0	582	6	3	189
FSP	9	486	0	0	0	0	6	720	1	48	16	2	1	0	19	1	1254	12	1	378
FWF	2	108	0	0	0	0	1	120	1	48	4	0	0	0	4	0	276	2	0	81
HDSP	4	216	3	162	0	0	5	600	2	96	14	2	1	1	18	2	1074	8	1	324
ISP	12	648	0	0	0	0	9	1080	2	96	23	2	1	0	26	3	1824	15	4	486
KVSP	11	594	0	0	1	15	9	1080	1	48	22	2	1	0	25	2	1737	10	1	324
LAC	6	324	0	0	1	15	5	600	1	48	13	2	1	0	16	0	987	7	0	243
MCSP	15	810	0	0	3	45	8	960	1	48	27	2	2	1	32	3	1863	10	0	351
NKSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	720	1	48	7	4	1	0	12	0	768	2	0	54
PBSP	3	162	1	54	0	0	9	1080	1	48	14	2	1	0	17	0	1344	7	2	270
PVSP	12	648	0	0	0	0	6	720	3	144	21	2	1	0	24	0	1512	10	2	324
RJD	10	540	0	0	3	45	9	1080	1	48	23	2	2	1	28	3	1713	9	2	297
SAC	5	270	0	0	2	30	6	720	1	48	14	1	1	1	17	1	1068	6	1	243
SATF	16	864	0	0	2	30	13	1560	3	144	34	3	2	5	44	1	2598	17	1	540
SCC	7	378	0	0	0	0	8	960	2	96	17	2	3	0	22	3	1434	7	1	216
SOL	14	756	0	0	0	0	4	480	2	96	20	2	2	0	24	3	1332	10	1	324
SQ	5	270	0	0	0	0	7	840	1	48	13	3	1	0	17	0	1158	5	0	162
SVSP	9	486	0	0	2	30	6	720	1	48	18	2	1	1	22	0	1284	6	2	189
VSP	9	486	0	0	1	15	7	840	2	96	19	2	1	0	22	1	1437	12	0	405
WSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	480	1	48	5	4	1	0	10	1	528	2	0	81
TOTALS	304	16,416	4	216	24	360	237	28,440	53	2,544	622	76	48	20	766	42	47,976	317	41	10,746
1/ As of May 31, 2019											GRAND TOTAL PY's					1,083				
2/ Total GP, AP, EOP, VEP, Transitions											GRAND TOTAL BUDGETED CAPACITY					58,722				
3/ OSRT and Computer Literacy became one program beginning September 30 the program is called Computer & Related Technology and is based upon the Comp Lit Model (27 students, 3 hours, 2x/day)																				

Appendix D—Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Figures

Anger Management Budgeted Capacity, Active Capacity, and Enrollment Utilization, Fiscal Year 2018–19

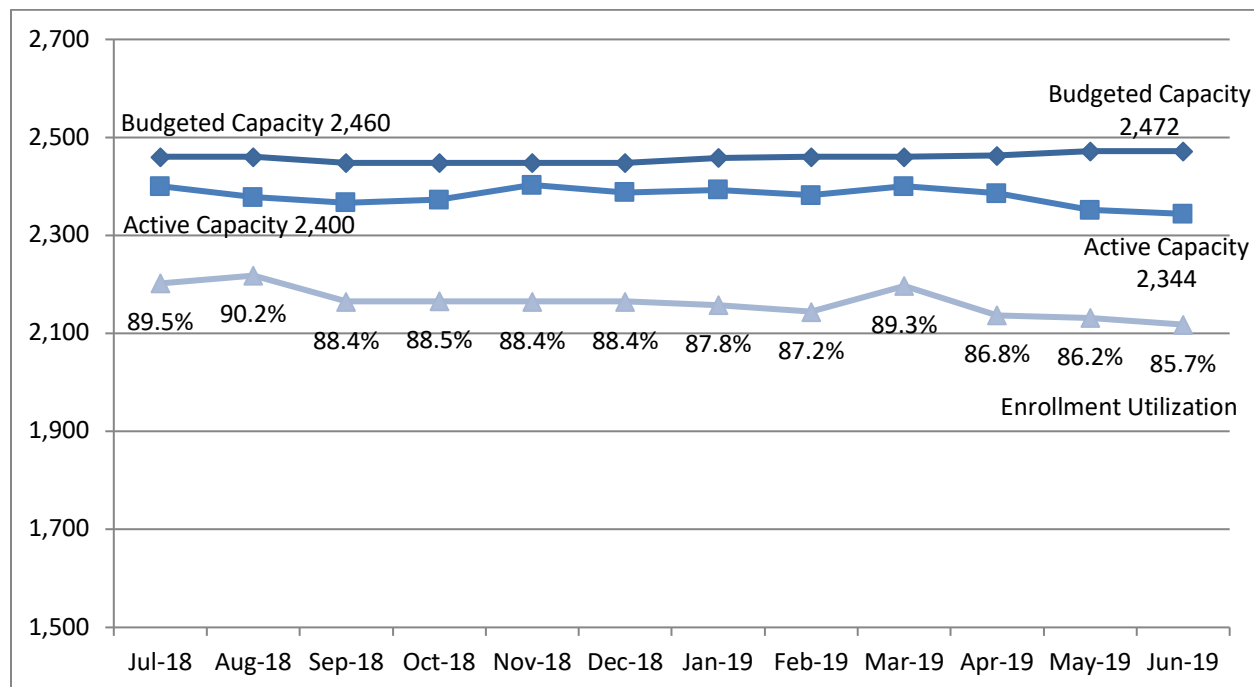


Anger Management Attendance Rates, Fiscal Year 2018–19 Data

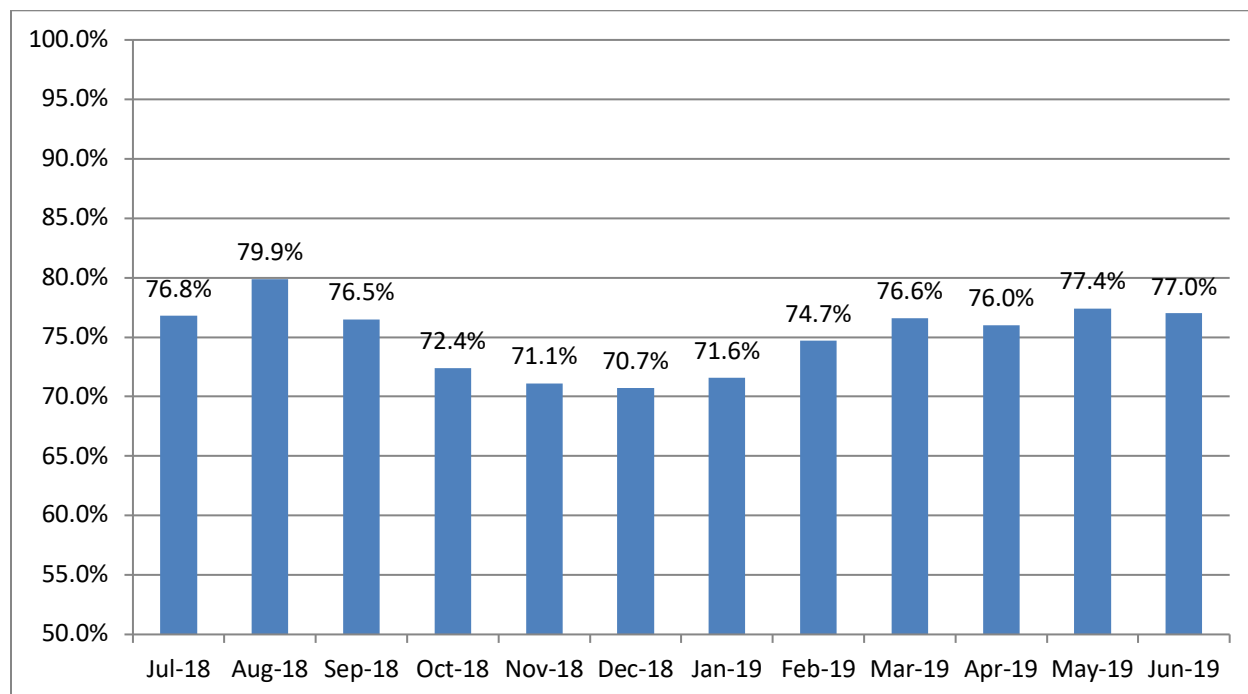


APPENDIX D—COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Criminal Thinking Budgeted Capacity, Active Capacity, and Enrollment Utilization, Fiscal Year 2018–19

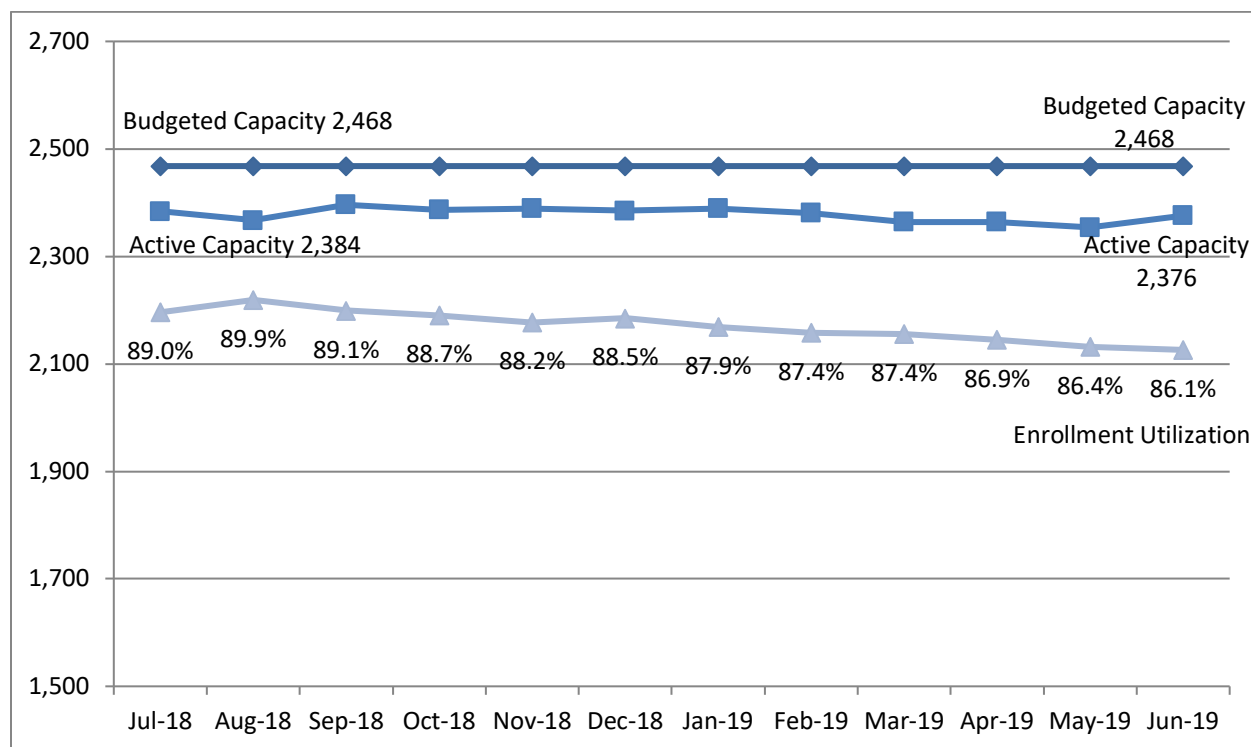


Criminal Thinking Attendance Rates, Fiscal Year 2018–19 Data

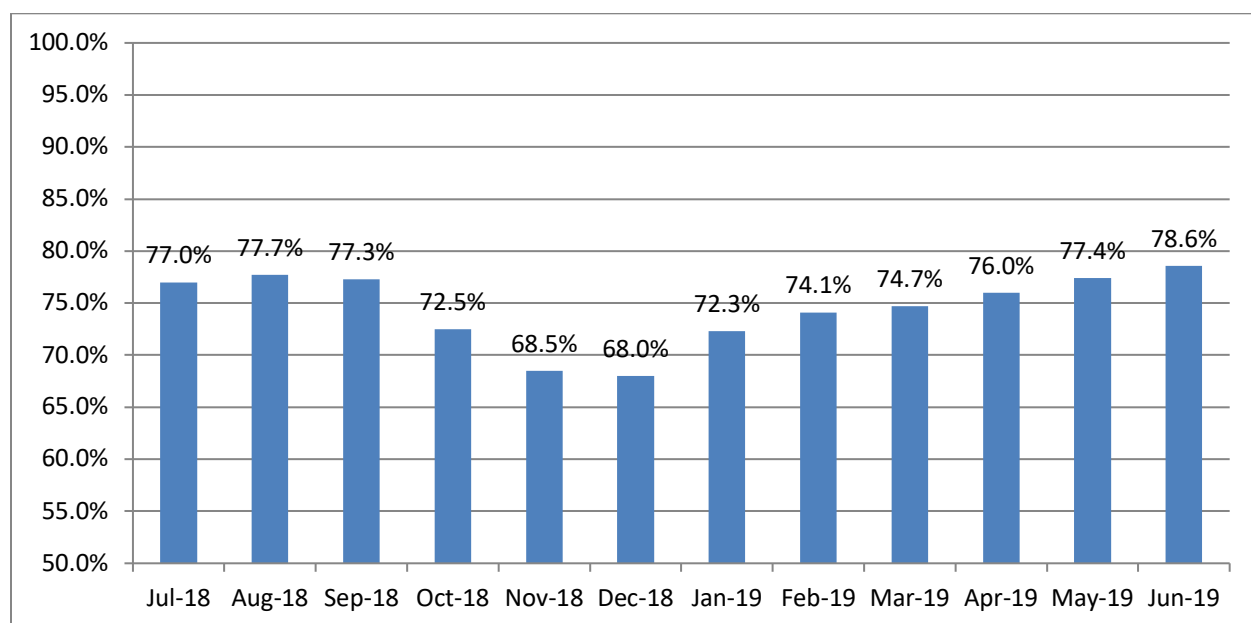


APPENDIX D—COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Family Relationships Budgeted Capacity, Active Capacity, and Enrollment Utilization, Fiscal Year 2018–19

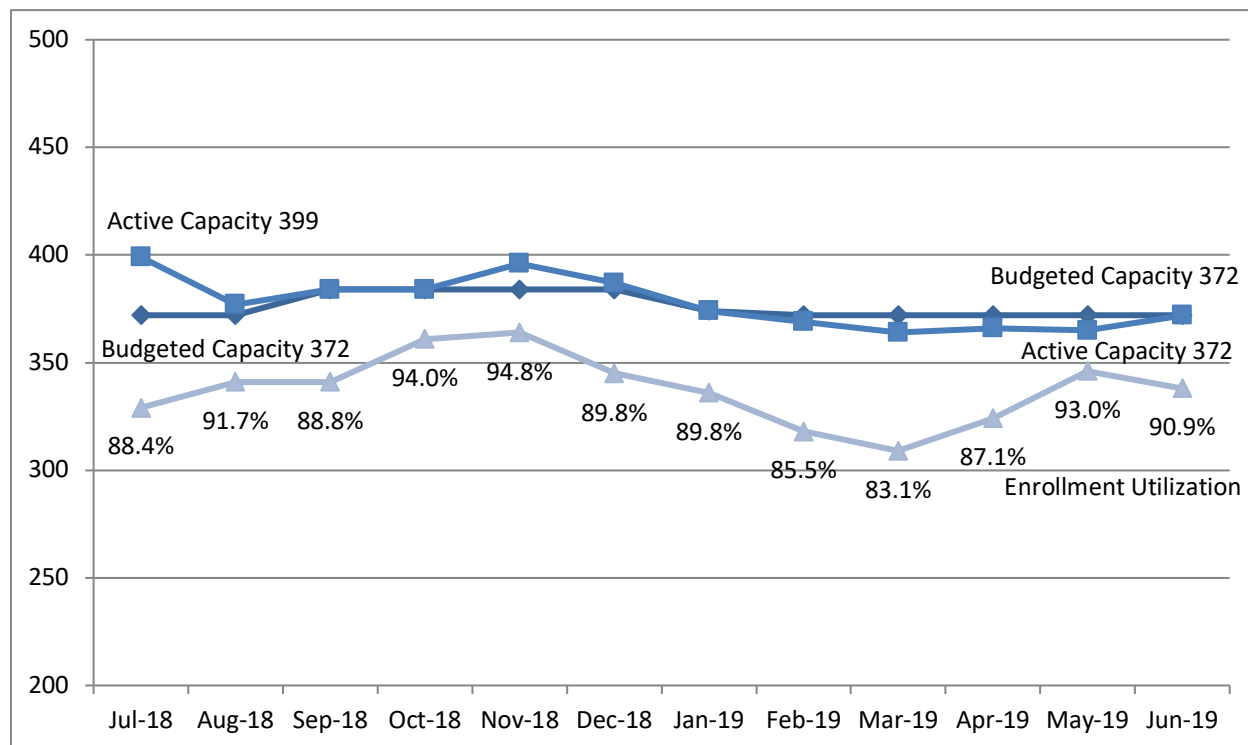


Family Relationships Attendance Rates, Fiscal Year 2018–19 Data

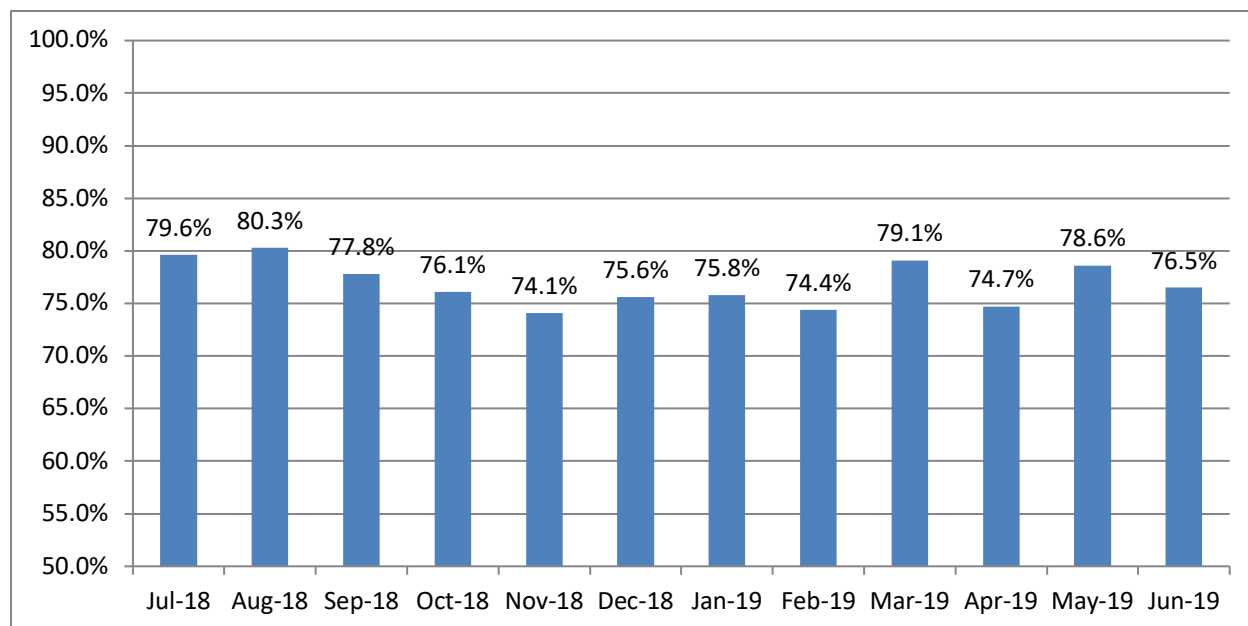


APPENDIX D— COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Denial Management Budgeted Capacity, Active Capacity, and Enrollment Utilization, Fiscal Year 2018–19

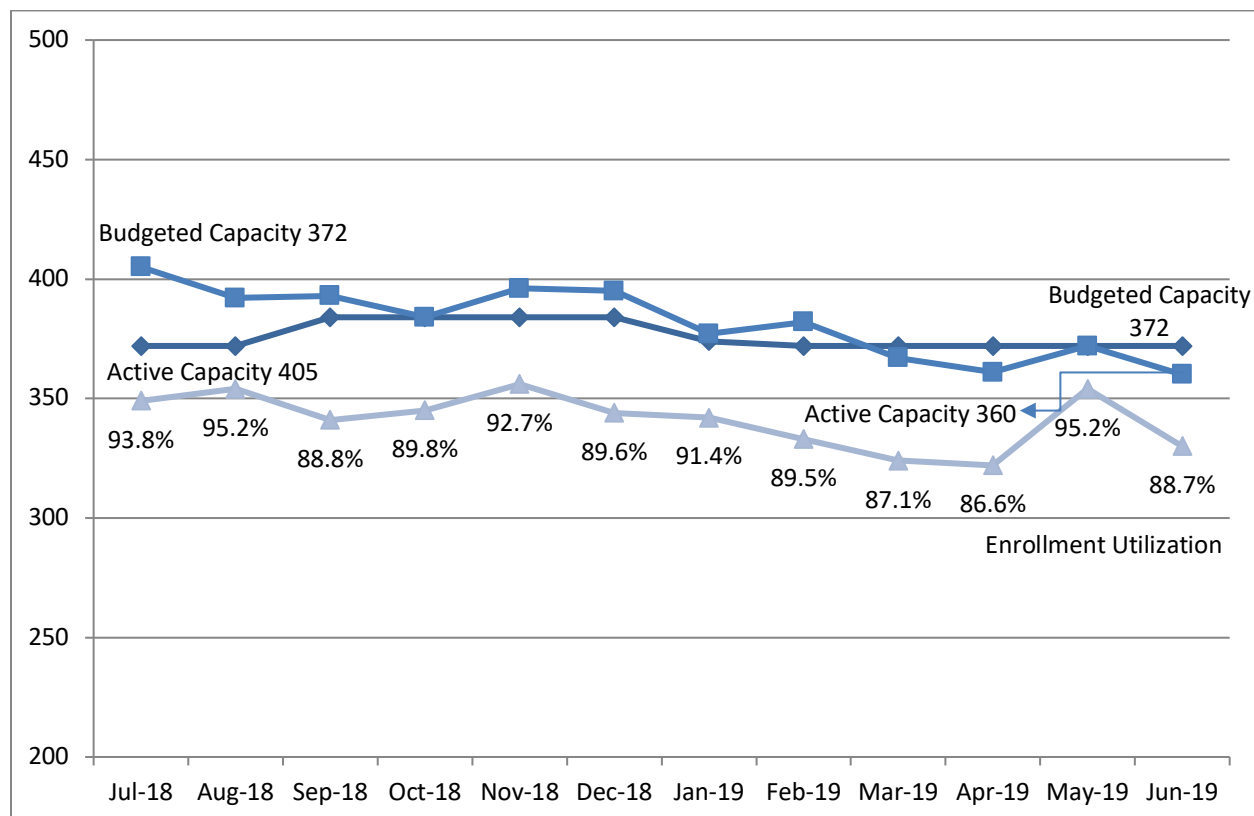


Denial Management Attendance Rates, Fiscal Year 2018–19 Data

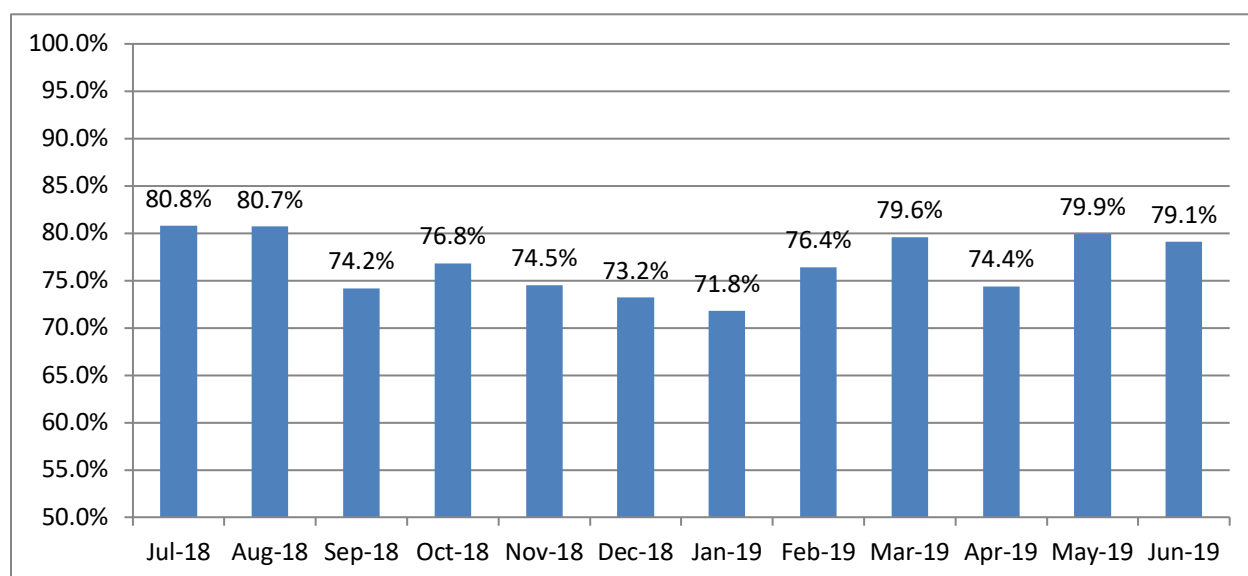


APPENDIX D— COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT FIGURES (CONTINUED)

Victim Impact Budgeted Capacity, Active Capacity, and Enrollment Utilization, Fiscal Year 2018–19



Victim Impact Attendance Rates, Fiscal Year 2018–19 Data



Appendix E—Grant Recipients Rounds I through V

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

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

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

APPENDIX E—GRANT RECIPIENTS ROUNDS I THROUGH V (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

APPENDIX E—GRANT RECIPIENTS ROUNDS I THROUGH V (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

APPENDIX E—GRANT RECIPIENTS ROUNDS I THROUGH V (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

APPENDIX E—GRANT RECIPIENTS ROUNDS I THROUGH V (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

Appendix F—Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
Avenal State Prison (70)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	African Drumming Class	Alcoholics Anonymous	Celebrate Recovery	Choir
	Citizenry Duty and Pride	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Defy Ventures	Drawing	Graphic Design
	Guiding Rage Into Power	Insight Garden Program	Kid C.A.T.	Latin Drumming	Man Means Mind
	Mariachi	Mural	Narcotics Anonymous	Prison Fellowship Academy	Phoenix Alliance
	Realize	Song Writing	Ten Toes In	Timeless	Urban Ministry Institute Group
	Veterans Support Group	White Bison	Youth Adult Awareness Program		
California City Correctional Facility (48)	Arts in Corrections - Making Murals	Arts in Corrections - Story Telling	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence Program	Biblical Leadership
	Bridge to Freedom	Celebrate Recovery Inside	Circuit Training	Criminal Gangs Al-Anon (Youth)	Criminal Gangs Anonymous
	Defy Ventures - Youth Offender Program	Getting Out By Going In	Inmate Council	Inside Out Dads	Inside Out Writer
	Kairos	Narcotics Anonymous	Positive Parenting	Pre-The Urban Ministry Institute	Prison Fellowship Academy
	Toastmasters	The Urban Ministry Institute	Veterans	Yoga	
California Correctional Center (86)	Arts in Corrections Theatre	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alpha Program	Arts in Corrections - Choir	Arts in Corrections - Drawing
	Audio Journalism	Alternatives to Violence Program	Celebrate Recovery	Creative Writing	Criminal Gangs Anonymous
	Diabetics Peer Education	Getting Out By Going In	Getting Out by Going In - Leadership	Guitar	Healing Meditation
	Ideal	Life Ring	Lifer	Lifer Support Group	Literacy
	Literacy I	Literacy II	Narcotics Anonymous	Not In My Life	Page -Turners Anonymous
	Parenting Family Support	Peer Education Group Diabetics	Place 4 Grace	Prison Fellowship	Pups on Parole
	Purpose Driven Life	Stand Up	Toastmasters	Transformations	The Urban Ministry Institute
	Veterans in Prison				
California Correctional Institution (98)	A New View	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence Basic	Anger Management
	Alternatives to Violence Program - Facilitator	Catalyst Foundation	Celebrate Recovery	Center 4 Council	Criminal Gangs Anonymous
	Veterans Support Group	Drawing	Getting Out by Going In	Healing Choices	Hustle 2.0
	Inside Out Writers	Kairos Retreat	Lifers	Lifers and Long-Term	Lifers Program
	Narcotics Anonymous	Place 4 Grace	Narcotics Anonymous Al-Anon Group	Alcoholics Anonymous Al-Anon Group	Celebrate Recovery
	Gangs Anonymous	Lifer Group	Veterans	Songwriting	Substance Abuse
	Veterans Support Group	Victims Impact			
California Health Care Facility (139)	Alcoholics Anonymous	White Bison Teaching	Aztec Dancing	Best Jobs for Ex-Offenders	Book Club
	Cage Your Rage	Celebrate Recovery	Center for Council Training	Centering Prayer	Creative Conflict Resolution
	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Dog Handler Program	Getting Out by Going In	Heartfulness Meditation	Houses of Healing
	How to be a Responsible Father	Impact - Module 1	Impact - Module 2	Insight Garden Program	Job Interview Guide
	Life Skills	Lifeboat Job Close to Home	Lifer Support Group	LWOP - Life With Optimistic Program	Malachi Dad's
	Marin Shakespeare	Mental Health and Wellness	Music Groups - Beginners	Music Group - Experienced	Narcotics Anonymous
	Parenting	Physical Health and Wellness	Prison Fellowship Academy	Quick Job Hunting Guide	Quilting is Fun/Men Can Quilt
	Red ladder Theater	Smart Choices for Making It	Veterans Group	Victim Awareness	Yard Literacy

APPENDIX F—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS (CONTINUED)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
California Institution for Men (73)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Afro Columbian Drumming	Culinary	Alternatives to Violence - Facilitator	Alternatives to Violence Program - Participant
	Celebrate Recovery	Centers for Council	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Creating Healing Society	CSU Arts
	Culture Awareness	Drawing and Painting Participant	Fellowship Workshop	Fugitive Kind Theatre	Getting Out By Going In
	Imagination Project	Jail Guitar Doors Participant	Kairos	Lifers Group	Live, Learn, Prosper
	Malachi Dad	Move Beyond Violence AI Up	Narcotics Anonymous	Paws Behind Walls	Creative Writing
	Place 4 Grace	Positive Parenting Participant	Pre-Release Academy	Pre-Release Reentry	Ripple Effect
	Ripple Effect - Facilitator	Son Jarocho Guitar Participant	Toastmasters	The Urban Ministry Institute - Participant	Visiting
	Victim Offender Education Group - Facilitator	Victim Offender Education Group - Participant			
California Institution for Women (81)	2nd Call - Anger Management	2nd Call - Domestic Violence and Life Skills	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Addiction Recovery	Arts in Corrections
	Arts in Corrections - Painting Class	AI-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alpha Life Skills	Alternative to Violence Project
	Beyond Violence	Black Culture Education Awareness	Bridges to Life Class	Celebrate Recovery	Coding Class
	Community Based Art	Compassionate Companions	Creative Conflict	Defy Ventures	Expressive Therapeutic Art
	Freedom to Choose	Garden Project	Genesis Group	Golden Girl	Grief and Loss
	Happy Hats	Healing Trauma	Imagination Project	Jail Guitar Doors	LGBTQ Group
	Life Scripting Cohort	Long Termers Organization	Mara	Mindful Meditation	Mothers Educating Mothers
	Narcotics Anonymous	Parenting From a Distance	Paroles Lifer Group	Pathways to Wholeness	Paws United Rescue and Release
	Peace Education	Prison Education Project	Positive Parenting	Prison Fellowship	Prison of Peace
	Puppy Program	Re-Entry Preparation Programs	Renewing Lives	Restorative Justice	Roots and Wings Project
	Self-Reliance Initiative	Sharing Our Stitches	The Urban Ministry Institute	Toastmasters	Veterans
	Victim Offender Education Group	Visual Poetry and Assemblage	White Bison Recovery	Windows Between Worlds Art Mon	Women of Wisdom
	Writing Workshop				
California Medical Facility (121)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence Program - Advanced	Alternatives to Violence Program - Basic	Alternatives to Violence Program - Facilitator	Boys II Men
	Cancer Support Group	Celebrate Recovery	Chess Club Beginners	Controlling Anger	Creative Writing
	Criminal Gangs Anonymous - Advanced	Criminal Gangs Anonymous - Facilitator	Debate	Domestic Violence Prevention	Drumming
	Expressive Groups	Financial Peace University	Foreseeable Future	Gym Yoga	Healthy Living Initiative
	House of Healing	Insight Garden Project	Katargeo Basic	Katargeo Facilitator	Katargeo Fathers
	Katargeo Going Home Spanish	Katargeo Marriage	Life Skills	Lifer Reintegration Program	Long Term Commitment
	Map Experience	Marin Shakespeare Company	Men's Support Group	Mental Health and Wellness	Military Assistance Program
	Music Program - Jazz	Music Program - Rock-Pop	Music Theory	Narcotics Anonymous - Facilitator	Narcotics Anonymous
	Paws for Life - Grand Paws	Physical Health and Wellness	Place 4 Grace	Power Source	Prison Fellowship Academy
	Reboot	Restorative Justice	Rehabilitative Implement Succeed Excel	Self-Awareness and Recovery	Substance Abuse
	Toastmasters	Unity Experience	Veterans Helping Veterans	Victim Offender Insight Group	Visual Art Drawing
	Visual Art Drawing - Hospice	Yard Time Literary			
California Men's Colony (75)	Abstract Art	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternatives to Violence	Beginning Guitar	Center for Council
	Creating Awareness Together	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Gavel Club - Toastmasters	Intermediate Guitar	Literacy
	Malachi Dads	Narcotics Anonymous	Parents Against Child Abuse	Page to Stage	Poetry
	Prison Fellowship	Prison of Peace	Prison Yoga Project	Quest Every	The Urban Ministry Institute
	Veterans	Victim Offender Education	Yokefellow		

APPENDIX F—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS (CONTINUED)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
California Rehabilitation Center (65)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Addiction Recovery Program	Afro-Colombian Drumming Cumbia	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management - Youth Offender Program
	Anger Management - Coping Skills	Anger Management - Cause and Effect	Beginning Printmaking	Bridges to Freedom	Celebrate Recovery Class
	Collage/Mixed Media Class	Creative Writing Class	Criminal Gang Member Anonymous	Criminal Gang Member Anonymous - Youth Offender Program	Debate
	Domestic Violence Program	Fight the Good Fight of Faith	Forgiveness and Healing	Freedom Through Music	General Educational Development Tutoring Class
	Handicraft	Health to Happiness 2.0	Hip Hop Dance	Home Study Seminary - New Testament	Home Study Seminary - Old Testament
	Inside Out Dad Class	Junior Mentor	Just Show Up	Labyrinth	Mathematical Problem Solving
	Men of Purpose	Modern Dance Class	New Testament Seminary	Old Testament Seminary	One Day at a Time
	One Step at a Time	Paper Sculpture Class	Patterns Around the World	Positive Parenting	Pre-Release
	Self-Empowerment Class	Service Dog Program	Son Jaracho and Fandango	Song Writing Class	Step Out Approved and Renewed
	Storytelling	Theatre Arts	Toastmasters	Traditional Yoruban Rhythms	The Urban Ministry Institute
	Veterans	Visual Arts Class	Yoga and Meditation Class	Youth Offender Program Anger Management	Youthful Offender Mentor Class
California State Prison Corcoran (73)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Alternatives to Violence Program	Board of Parole Hearing Program	Center for Council
	Choir	Creative Conflict Resolution	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Domestic Violence Prevention	Drumming Program
	Getting Out By Going In	Guitar Class	Inside Out Writers	Life and Beyond	Mural Painting Class
	Narcotics Anonymous	Positive Parenting	Song Writing Class	The Urban Ministry Institute	Veterans Group
	Youth Offender Program				
California State Prison Los Angeles County (55)	10 P Program	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternative to Violence Project	Convicts Reaching Out to People
	Community Based Art - CSUSB	Creating a Healing Society	Creative Art Program	Creative Conflict Resolution	Creative Writing
	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Defy Ventures	For Our Local Community Charity	Footprints	Freedom Through Music
	Fugitive Kind Theater	Getting Out by Going In	Healing Dialogue and Action	Helping Hands	Helping Youth
	Houses of Healing	Inmate Council Program	Insight Gardening Program	Islamic Theology	Jail Guitar Doors
	Jail Guitars	Kid C.A.T.	Live, Learn, and Prosper	M.U.S.I.C.	Men for Honor - Creative Writing
	Muckenthaler: Painting and Sculpture	Muckenthaler: Storytelling	Muckenthaler: African Drumming	Muckenthaler: Storytelling	Narcotics Anonymous
	New Choices Different Direction	No Joke Theatre	Paving the Way	Paws for Life	Pen America
	Personal Development	Positive Parenting	Prison Arts Program	Prison Yoga and Mediation	Strindberg Laboratory
	The Academy	The Roots and Wings Project	The Urban Ministry Institute	Theater Workers Project	Transformative Justice
	Veterans Embracing Truth	Victim Sensitivity	Visionary Art Program	Youth Offenders United n' Growth	
California State Prison Sacramento (83)	10p Lifer Group	Toastmasters	Actor's Gang Anonymous	Arts in Corrections - Art Workshop	Arts in Corrections - Band Class
	Arts in Corrections - Creative Writing Poetry	Arts in Corrections - Cultural Studies	Arts in Corrections - Narcotics Anonymous	Alternative to Violence Project	Alcoholics Anonymous
	Creative Conflict Resolution - Anger Management	Art Painting Class	Turning Point	Beginning Guitar	Beginning Classical Guitar
	Book Club	Buddhist Pathways	Celebrate Recovery Inside	Intermediate Classical Guitar	Enhanced Out Patient - Impact/Care
	Faith Groups not Worship Services	Fine Arts Drawing	Fine Arts Poetry	General Population Parole Prep	Health/Exercise Pre-Class
	Impact/Care	Intensive Journal	Lifer and Long-Term Programs	Lionheart	Men's Fraternity
	Mindfulness Group	Music Class	Parenting/Family Support	Power Source/Lionheart	Narcotics Anonymous
	Rhythm and Blues	Kairos Prayer and Share	Substance Abuse Recovery Group	Substance Abuse Support Group	Kairos Prayer and Share
	Toastmasters	Turning Point	Veteran Support Groups	Vets Healing Vets	Visual and Performing Arts
	White Bison	Yard Time Literary	Yoga		

APPENDIX F—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS (CONTINUED)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
California State Prison Solano (79)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Celebrate Recovery Facilitator	Celebrate Recovery Group	Centering Prayer, Meditation	Constructive Criticism
	Creative Writing	Denial Management	Gavel Club	Insight Garden - Meditation	Interpersonal Relations
	Men of Purpose	Narcotics Anonymous	Peer on Peer - General Body	Peer on Peer - Session Summary	Peer on Peer - Training for New Members
	Shakespeare - Advanced	Shakespeare - Beginner	Toastmasters	Transformational Meditation	Truth Project
	Truth Project - Facilitator	The Urban Ministry Institute - Facilitator	Unchained - Christian Recovery	Veterans in Prison	Vets Healing Vets
	Victim Awareness	V.M. James: Music Development	W.M. James: Musicianship/Theory		
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (271)	Aztec Dance	African Drumming	Ahimsa Collective Realize Program	Arts in Corrections - Painting Class	Arts in Corrections - Poetry
	Arts in Corrections - Choir	Alcoholics Anonymous	Celebrate Recovery	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Changing Within
	Arts in Corrections Education - Poetry	Expressive Group	Get It Right	Getting Out by Going In	How It Works
	Inside Out Writers	Life Skills	Lifer Support Group	Mental Health and Wellness	Narcotics Anonymous
	Physical Education Expressive	Physical Education Life Skills	Physical Education Substance Abuse	Physical Health and Wellness	Prison Education Project
	Prison Arts Collective	Prison Fellowship Academy	Pushing Forward	Ramp - Sharpening Mind	Ramp - Skills Development
	Reflection	Resilience	Second Chance	Substance Abuse	Tops - 12 Steps with Jesus
	Transcendent	Transitional Group	Turning Point - Prep Self-Focus	Veteran Brothers in Arms	Veterans Embracing Truths
	Youth Offender Program				
Calipatria State Prison (96)	Academic Orientation	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Anti-Recidivism Coalition - Board of Parole Hearing Preparation	Criminal Gangs Anonymous
	Anti-Recidivism Coalition - Youth Offender Program	Arts in Corrections Workshop	Alternatives to Violence Program - Basic	Alternatives to Violence - Facilitators	Alternatives to Violence Program - Advanced
	Alternatives to Violence Program - Advanced Executive Body	Bridges to Freedom	Cage Your Rage	Chapel Intro to Soft Skills	Council Inmate Program
	Creative Writing	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Fathers Behind Bars	Forgiveness and Healing	Giving Life Back to Lifers
	Human Development	Intro to Shakespeare	Intro to Soft Skills	Life Without a Crutch	LWOP Alliance
	Men of Vision	Narcotics Anonymous	Positive Interventions	Self-Empowerment	Veterans Group
	Victims Impact	Visual Storytelling	Yoga and Meditation	Yoga and Mindfulness	
Centinela State Prison (66)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternative to Violence Program	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Beyond Bars	Cage Your Rage
	Celebrate Recovery	Common Ground	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Giving Life Back to Lifers	Life Without a Crutch
	Lifers Program	Mothers with a Message	Forgiveness and Healing	Intro Soft Skills	Self-Empowerment
	Playwrights	Prison Education Project	Prison Fellowship Academy	Project Paint	Reflecting Shakespeare
	SHU Transitions Group	Speech and Debate Club	Survivors	The Urban Ministry Institute	Vets
	Yoga Meditation				

APPENDIX F—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS (CONTINUED)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
Central California Women's Facility (52)	12 Step	A Women's Way	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management
	Alternatives to Violence Program - Advanced	Alternatives to Violence Program - Participant	Batterer's Perspective	Beyond Anger (G2G)	Beyond Violence
	Bridges to Life	Cancer Support Group	Choir	Comfort Care	Criminal and Addictive Thinking
	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Emotions Anonymous	Girls Advocating New Greatness	Grief Share	Healing and Trauma
	Inside Out Relationship	Insight Foundation	Insight Garden Program	Life Skills	Live, Learn, Prosper
	LWOP - Support Group	Mentor Group	Narcotics Anonymous	Parenting Class	Patterns for Change
	Personal Empowerment	Prison Fellowship Academy	Red Ladder Theatre	Relapse Prevention	Survivors of Incest and Rape
	The Urban Ministry Institute - Student	Versatility Group (G2G)	Veteran Color Guard	Veterans Support Group	Victim Impact
	Voices of Unity Community - Choir	Yard time Literary			
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison (51)	Afro-Caribbean Drumming	Alcoholics Anonymous	Celebrate Recovery	Choir and Songwriting	Community Based Art Sup Group
	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Fight the Good Fight of Faith	Getting Out By Going In	Inside Out Writers	Intro to Conquering Substance Abuse
	Kundalini Yoga	Lifer Activity Group	Lifer Program	Narcotics Anonymous English	Power of Forgiveness Workshop
	Prison of Peace Support Group	Rock Support Group	Self-Confrontation	Toastmasters	The Urban Ministry Institute
	Veterans Group				
Correctional Training Facility (114)	Awareness Into Domestic Abuse	Balanced Reentry Activity Groups - By Degrees	Alcoholics Anonymous Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous Speaker Series	Avatar - Alternative to Family Violence
	Avatar - Relapse Prevention	Alternatives to Violence Program - Mini Workshop	Caribbean Drum	Celebrate Recovery Inside	Cemanahuac Cultural Group
	Center for Council	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Defy Ventures	Father's Behind Bars	Father's Behind Bars - Domestic
	Father's Behind Bars - Word Weave	Father's Behind Bars - Effective Parents	Fresh Start	Gavel Club Road to Excellence	Gavel Club Smooth Talkers
	Getting Out By Going In	Glossophobics Anonymous Gavel	Guiding Rage Into Power	Improvisational Theater Workshop	Incarcerated Vietnam Vets of America
	Inmate Peer Education Program - Facilitator Training	Inmate Peer Education Program - Insight Workshop Class	Inmate Peer Education Program - Peer Health	Inmate Peer Education Program - Relationship Growth and Development	Inmate Peer Education Program - Spanish Anger Management
	Inmate Peer Education Program - Truck Driving Class	Inmate Peer Education Program - Alcoholics Anonymous	Addiction Recovery - LDS	Life Cycle	Life Cycle I
	Life Cycle II	Lifer	Music and Songwriting Class	Narcotics Anonymous	Operation New Hope
	Phoenix Alliance	Prison Fellowship Academy	Self-Edification Learning Fellowship	Soledad Arts	Soledad Arts Lifelink
	Soledad Arts Reality Check	Spanish Alcoholics Anonymous	Storytelling	Success Stories	Toastmasters Talk the Line
	The Work for Inmates	Toastmasters Glossophobics	The Urban Ministry Institute	United Veterans Group	Victims Impact
	White Bison	Work for Inmates			
Deuel Vocational Institution (77)	Arts in Corrections - Afro-Cuban Percus Drums	Arts in Corrections - Dance	Arts in Corrections - Drawing	Arts in Corrections - Mural Workshop	Arts in Corrections - Painting Workshop
	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alcoholics Anonymous Al-Anon	Amends	American Intel History	Arts in Corrections - Marin Shakespeare
	Arts in Corrections - Red Ladder Theatre	Basic Retreat - PMA	Bridges to Freedom	Buddhist Participant	Business Intelligence
	Cage Your Rage	Creative Conflict Resolution	Celebrate Recovery	Center for Council	Centering Prayer
	Creative Writing Participant	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Fresh Start Thinking	Gavel Club Volume Participant	Getting Out By Going In
	Guiding Rage into Power	History Participant	Kid C.A.T.	Life Skills	Malachi Dads
	Mending Fences Participant	Mailati Isami	Motivational Program Participant	Narcotics Anonymous	Overcoming Resentment
	Philosophy Participant	PMA Community Trans	PMA Critical Literature and Peace Education	Positive Parenting	Timeliest
	Veteran's Group Participant	Veterans Healing Veterans	Victim Impact Participant	Victim Offender Education Group	

APPENDIX F—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS (CONTINUED)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
Folsom State Prison (96)	7 Habits on the Inside	Alcoholics Anonymous Al-Anon	Alpha Faith Based	Anger Management	Authentic Manhood
	Beyond Violence	Celebrate Recovery	Centering Prayer	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Domestic Violence
	Gavel Club	Grief and Loss	Hooks and Needles	Incarcerated Veterans Support Group	Insight Gardening
	Lifescripting	Literacy Project	Marin Shakespeare	Music Program	Music Program - Music Theory
	Narcotics Anonymous	New Hope Reentry	Pace Life Skills	Positive Parenting	Prison Fellowship - Reentry
	Puppy Program	Red Ladder Theatre	Restorative Justice	Seven Steps to Freedom	Sexual Health Awareness Rehabilitation Program
	Spiritual Development and Growth	Taybah Class	Youth Diversion Program		
High Desert State Prison (83)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Arts in Corrections - Advanced Guitar	Arts in Corrections - Advanced Song Writing	Arts in Corrections -Beginning Guitar
	Arts in Corrections - Beginning Song Writing	Alternatives to Violence Program - Support Group	Basic Drawing	Books Without Bounds Literacy	Center for Council
	Choices	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Drawing	Fatherless Fathers	Getting Out By Going In
	Houses of Healing	Initiate Justice	Intro to Facilitating	Juvenile Diversion Program	Kid C.A.T.
	Liberating Library Club	Lifer's Group	Marin Shakespeare Program	Music Inspires Change	Narcotics Anonymous
	New H.E.A.R.T.S.	Path 2 Restoration	Place 4 Grace	Playwrighting	Poetic Justice Club
	Positive Parenting - Friends Outside	PowerUp	Prison Fellowship Academy	Song Writing	The Urban Ministry Institute
	Truly Redefine Yourself	Veteran Groups	Victims Impact	Youth Diversion Program	
Ironwood State Prison (141)	Arts in Corrections - Acrylic Paint	Actors' Gang Pirons Project	Addiction Counseling Program	Arts in Corrections - Story Telling	Alcoholics Anonymous
	Alternative to Violence Project	Anti-Recidivism Coalition	Arts in Corrections - Reentry Program	Arts in Correction - Hip Hop	Alternative to Violence Project Advanced Parenting
	Alternative to Violence Project - Facilitator Advanced	Alternative to Violence Project - Facilitator Basic	Alternative to Violence Project - VP Participant Advanced	Center for Council	Criminal Gangs Anonymous
	Community Based Art Program	Fight the Good Fight of Faith	Friends Outside	Getting it Right	Getting Out by Going In - Facilitator
	Getting Out by Going In - Participant	Center for Council	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Community Based Art Program	Fight the Good Fight of Faith
	Friends Outside	Getting It Right	Getting Out by Going In - Facilitator	Getting Out by Going In - Participant	Great Dads Group
	Healing Dialogue and Action	Inmate Peer Education	I-For Sight	Inside Out Writers	Kairos Retreat
	Kairos Reunion	Lifers Group	Life's Too Short	Meditation Buddhist Pathways	Music Arts Program
	Narcotics Anonymous	Partnership for Reentry Program	Place 4 Grace	Pop Circle Keepers Workshop	Power of Forgiveness
	Prison of Peace Group	Restorative Justice Group	Siddha Yoga Meditation	The Urban Ministry Institute	Veterans Group
	Victim Offender Education	Youth Offender Program - Alcoholics Anonymous			
Kern Valley State Prison (89)	Actors' Gang Prison Project	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Art Appreciation	Avatar
	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Catalyst Foundation	Compassion Project	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Cutting Edge
	Defy Ventures - Peer Facilitators	Defy Ventures - Ventures Program	Getting Out by Going In	Guitar Group	Hustle 2.0
	In Cell Narcotics Anonymous	In Cell Alcoholics Anonymous	Inside Out Writers	Life 101	Lifers for Change
	Mural Painting	Parenting	Relapse Prevention	The Golden Recipe	The Ground
	Toastmasters	Ukulele Group	Veterans	White Bison	Youth Offender Program Mentorship Program

APPENDIX F—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS (CONTINUED)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
Mule Creek State Prison (147)	Anger Management	Al-Anon	Alcoholics Anonymous	Arts in Corrections - Guitar	Arts in Corrections - Poetry
	Breaking Barriers	Celebrate Recovery	Center for Council	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Christian 12 Step
	Fatherless Fathers	Fight the Good Fight	Freedom Writers	Gavel Club	Guiding Rage into Power
	Guitar Group	Islamic 12 Step	Juvenile Diversion Program	Kid C.A.T.	Lifer Support Group
	Malachi Dads	Marin Shakespeare	Narcotics Anonymous	New Options for Wellness	Now Batterer's Intervention
	Now Sharp	Paws for Life	Pooch Dog Program	Power Source	Prison Fellowship Academy
	Self Awareness and Recovery	Self-Exploration Through Writing	Spanish Celebrate Recovery	The Urban Ministry Institute	Victim Awareness Program
	Veteran Support Group	Visual Performing Arts			
North Kern State Prison (55)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alternative to Violence Project	Anger Management	Battling Addiction	Celebrate Recovery
	Center for Council	Creative Alternatives	Dads Against Drugs	Getting Out by Going In - Leadership	Incarcerated Veterans
	Kid C.A.T.	Learn to Play Guitar	Leave the Keys	Malachi Dads	Marley's Mutts
	Meditation Buddhist	Mural and Painting	Narcotics Anonymous	Passages	Pathways to Hope and Redemption
	Prison Fellowship Academy	Quest for Personal Change	Spoken Word/Poetry	Ukulele	
Pelican Bay State Prison (129)	Arts in Corrections - Audio Journalism	Arts in Corrections - Intro to Guitar	Alcoholics Anonymous	Art, Beauty, and Design Program	Arts and Beautification
	Book Club	Building Resilience	Celebration Recovery	Center for Council - Leadership Group	Choices
	Communication Skills	Crafts for Community - Beading	Crafts for Community - Crochet	Creative Writing	Criminal Gangs Anonymous
	Del Arte	Drawing/Painting	Faith Support Group	Flashpoint	Gardening Club
	Getting Out by Going In	Guitar	Hip Hop 101 and Culture	Hustle 2.0	Jailhouse Lending Aide Group
	Lifers Group	Musical Learning Institution	Narcotics Anonymous	P.E.A.C.E.	Personal Insight Explorer
	Pelican Bay Garden Club	Personal Insight Exploration	Powerup	Prison Fellowship Academy	Recreation Therapy
	Rock Program	Spanish Class	Talk of the Bay	Arts in Corrections - Theatre	Treatre - Intro Group
	The Urban Ministry Institute	Veterans Group	Victim Offender Education Group	Wisdom Lifers Group	
Pleasant Valley State Prison (69)	12 Step Program	Abstract Painting	African Drumming	Alcoholics Anonymous	American Guitar
	Art Music Program - Poetry	Buddhist Pathways	Celebrate Recovery	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Defy Ventures
	Early Risers	Equine Program	Freedom of Choice	Getting Out by Going In	Music
	Lifers Group	Music Theory	Narcotics Anonymous	Oil Painting	Place Holder
	Poetry Class	Prison of Peace	Ten Toes In	The Urban Ministry Institute	Turning Point
	Veterans Support Group				

APPENDIX F—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS (CONTINUED)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility (159)	Alpha Course	Anger Management	Anti-Recidivism Coalition - Youth Offender	Alternatives to Violence Program	Becoming Christlike
	Boundaries	Board of Parole Hearing Preparation	Balanced Reentry Activity Group	Celebrate Recovery	Criminal Gangs Anonymous (CGA)
	Change Plan	Christianity Explored	Conflict Resolution	Defy Ventures	Emotional Literacy
	Faith Based Non-Worship Kairos	Freedom in Christ	Getting Out by Going In	Infectious Disease Awareness	Inside Out Writers
	Jail Guitar Doors	Kairons Instrument Team Meet	Kairos	Lifecare and Hospice	Lifer
	Lifer and Long Term Programs	Medication Project	Mental Health First Aid	Narcotics Anonymous	Non-Violent Communication
	NT Greek	Playwright	Positive Parenting	Pre-Release	Pre-The Urban Ministry Institute
	Prison Yoga Project	Project Paint	Reclaiming a Pure Life	Retreat	Seeking Recovery
	Self-Confrontation	Shine	Spiritual Disciplines	Sub Abuse Recovery Support Alcoholics	Ted-X
	Toastmasters	Veterans	Veterans Activity	Visual and Performing Arts	Victim Offender Education Group
	Yoga				
Salinas Valley State Prison (101)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Anger Management	Arts and Music	Arts in Corrections - Improvement Theatre	Arts in Corrections - Creative Writing
	Arts in Corrections - Drumming/Dance	Arts in Corrections - Art	Arts in Corrections - Music Program	Alternatives to Violence Program - Advanced	Alternatives to Violence Program - Basic
	Alternatives to Violence Program - Mini	Bridges to Freedom	Center for Council	Choir	Choir, Mexican Fold and Popular Music
	Creative Writing	Criminal Gang Anonymous	Faith non-Worship	Freedom Within Prison Project	Gavel Club
	Getting Out by Going In	Grief Support	Improve Theatre	Kid C.A.T.	Lazarus Christian Recovery
	Addiction Recovery - LDS	LGBTQ Support Group	Life Cycle	Lifer Support Group	Malachi Dads
	Meditation	Mindful Meditation	Narcotics Anonymous	Operation New Hope	Prison Fellowship Academy
	Project Avary	Ruff Start	Self-Awareness and Improve	The Work	Theatre
	Trendsetters - Self-Awareness	The Urban Ministry Institute	Veteran's Support Group	Victim Impact	Victim Offender Education Group
San Quentin State Prison (129)	Addiction to Recovery	Arts in Corrections - Two Dimensional Art	Alcoholics Anonymous - Big Book Study	Alcoholics Anonymous	Band Practice - Hip Hop
	Band Practice - R & B	Band Practice - Jazz	Band Practice - Rock	Brothers' Keepers	California Reentry Institute
	Centerforce - Back to Family	Centerforce - Peer Health Education	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Coalition for Social Justice	Creating Awareness Together
	Day of Peace Committee	Developing Positive Attitude	Diabetes Aftercare Group	Diabetes Program	Diabetic Class
	Enneagram Prison Project	Free to Succeed	General Education Development	Guiding Rage into Power	Hope for Lifers
	House of Healing	Insight Garden Program	Acting with Compassion and Truth	Artistic Ensemble	Kid C.A.T.
	Managing Anger and Practice Peace	Marin Shakespeare	Men Creating Peace	Narcotics Anonymous	No More Tears
	Non-Violent Community - Basics	Non-Violent Community - Next Step	Origami Workshop	Alcoholics Anonymous - Overcomers	Pen Pals of SQ - Humane Society
	Power Source	Prison to Employment Connection	Prison Yoga Project	Project Reach	Quentin Cooks Assistant
	Quentin Cooks Program	Restorative Justice	Restorative Justice Roundtable	Roots Multicultural Groups	San Quentin Cares
	San Quentin Journalism Guild	Squires	Stand Up Creative Writing	The Green Life	The Work
	Trust	Trust Health and Wellness Workshop	Trust Project L.A.	Trust Spanish Anger Management	Trust Workshop
	The Urban Ministry Institute	Veterans Healing Veterans	Veterans Healing Veterans - Yoga	Veterans Information Group	Vets Healing Vets - PTSD Trauma
	VGSQ General Membership	Violence Prevention Program	Victim Offender Education Group	William James - Beginning Drawing	William James - 3D Project
	William James - Guitar	William James - Open Studio	William James - Painting	William James - Piano	William James - Poetry
	William James - Printmaking	William James - Water Color	William James - Creative Writing	Yoga/Balance for Geriatrics	

APPENDIX F—RAC ELIGIBLE INMATE ACTIVITY GROUPS (CONTINUED)

Institution	Rehabilitative Achievement Credit (RAC) Eligible Inmate Activity Groups				
Sierra Conservation Center (190)	12-Step Program	Alcoholics Anonymous	Amends	Anger Management	Apostolic Services
	Apprenticeship Readiness Program	Arts in Corrections - Drama	Arts in Corrections - Music	Alternatives to Violence Program - Advanced	Alternatives to Violence Program - Basic
	Alternatives to Violence Program - Facilitators	Celebrate Recovery	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Dog Program	Domestic Violence
	Freedom and Choice	Getting Out by Going In	Hospitality Management	Introduction to Hospitality	Leadership Development
	Lifer Program	Logo Mentoring	Meditation	New Professionals	Parenting - Friends Outside
	Peer Mentor Program	Place 4 Grace	Power Up by Getting Out by Going In	Prison of Peace	Reforming Lives
	Responsible Fatherhood	Responsible Parenting	Seek to Educate Endangered Kids	Self-Awareness and Recovery	Truth Project
	The Urban Ministry Institute	Veterans Incarcerated	Victims Impact	Yoga	
Valley State Prison (103)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alcoholics Anonymous - Al-Anon	Alternative to Violence Program	Anger Management	Arts and Music Programs
	Beadwork	Braille	Celebrate Recovery	Criminal Gangs Anonymous	Choir
	Conflict/Anger: Lifelong Management	Creative Writing	Defy Ventures	Domestic Violence Prevention	Drumming
	Friends Outside Conflict Resolution	Friends Outside Parenting	Freedom to Choose	Gavel Club	Getting Out by Going In
	Grief Recovery	Houses of Healing	Inmate Council	Journey to Wellness	Kairos
	Life and Beyond	Maturity Accountability Growth Inspiration Change	Narcotics Anonymous	Pain Management Support Group	Painting/Drawing/Mural
	Parenting	Prison Education Project - Peace Program	Prison Education Project - Vets	Prison Fellowship Academy	Poetry
	Peer on Peer Certification	Peer on Peer Workshop	Prison of Peace	Realize Family	Realize Mentors
	Reboot Combat Recovery	Red Ladder Theatre	Relay 4 Life	Self-Image Alignment Group Gathering	Self-Awareness and Recovery
	Serenity Yoga Society	Self-Help Awareness Rehabilitation Program	Sobriety Recovery	Story Creation	Support and Recovery Narcotics
	Timeliest	The Urban Ministry Institute	Arts in Corrections - Vamp	Veteran Participant	Victim Impact
	Victim Offender Education Group	Youth Offender Program	Hope	Youth Offender Program Junior Mentors	Youth Diversion - Redirect
	Veterans Support Group				
Wasco State Prison (84)	Alcoholics Anonymous	Alcoholics Anonymous - Al-Anon	Alternatives to Violence Program - Advanced	Alternatives to Violence Program - Basic	Alternatives to Violence Program - Facilitator Training
	Alternatives to Violence Program - Facilitators	Alternatives to Violence Programs - Support Group	Buddhist Meditation	Celebrate Recovery	Creative Conflict Resolution
	Criminal Gang Member Anonymous	Criminal Rehabilitative Anonymous	Gavel Club	Getting Out by Going In	Inmate for Christian Living
	Inmate Council Program	Lifer Support Group	Malachi Dads	Mastering Oral Presentation	Narcotics Anonymous
	Painting Kern	Passages	Pawsitive Change	Poetry	Peer on Peer - Support Group Workshop
	Positive Parenting	Prison for Peace - Mentor	Prison for Peace - Trainer	Prison of Peace II	Prison of Peace - Support Group
	Veteran Support Group	Victims Impact			

Appendix G—List of Institutional Abbreviations

List of Institutional Abbreviations	
Abbreviation	Institution
ASP	Avenal State Prison
CAC	California City Correctional Facility
CAL	Calipatria State Prison
CCC	California Correctional Center
CCI	California Correctional Institution
CCWF	Central California Women’s Facility
CEN	Centinela State Prison
CHCF	California Health Care Facility
CIM	California Institution for Men
CIW	California Institution for Women
CMC	California Men’s Colony
CMF	California Medical Facility
COR	Corcoran State Prison
CRC	California Rehabilitation Center
CTF	Correctional Training Facility
CVSP	Chuckawalla Valley State Prison
DVI	Deuel Vocational Institution
FSP	Folsom State Prison
FWF	Folsom Women’s Facility
HDSP	High Desert State Prison

APPENDIX G—LIST OF INSTITUTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS (CONTINUED)

ISP	Ironwood State Prison
KVSP	Kern Valley State Prison
LAC	California State Prison, Los Angeles County
MCSP	Mule Creek State Prison
NKSP	North Kern State Prison
PBSP	Pelican Bay State Prison
PVSP	Pleasant Valley State Prison
RJD	R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility
SAC	California State Prison, Sacramento
SATF	California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison, Corcoran
SCC	Sierra Conservation Center
SOL	California State Prison, Solano
SQ	San Quentin State Prison
SVSP	Salinas Valley State Prison
VSP	Valley State Prison
WSP	Wasco State Prison

Appendix H—Milestone Completion Credit Schedule (MCCS)

MCCS: Academic Milestones

MILESTONE COMPLETION CREDIT SCHEDULE – Schedule 1 Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP)

Incorporated by reference into CCR Title 15 section 3043.3

Academic Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
Adult Basic Education (ABE) I			
Reading	Educational Function Level (Test Range 150-160)	EFL0R01	2 weeks
Reading	Educational Function Level (Test Range 161-170)	EFL0R02	2 weeks
Reading	Educational Function Level (Test Range 171-180)	EFL0R03	2 weeks
Reading	Educational Function Level (Test Range 181-190)	EFL0R04	2 weeks
Reading	Educational Function Level (Test Range 191-200)	EFL0R05	2 weeks
Math	Educational Function Level (Test Range 150-160)	EFL0M01	2 weeks
Math	Educational Function Level (Test Range 161-170)	EFL0M02	2 weeks
Math	Educational Function Level (Test Range 171-180)	EFL0M03	2 weeks
Math	Educational Function Level (Test Range 181-190)	EFL0M04	2 weeks
Math	Educational Function Level (Test Range 191-200)	EFL0M05	2 weeks
ABE II			
Reading	Educational Function Level (Test Range 201-210)	EFL0R06	2 weeks
Reading	Educational Function Level (Test Range 211-220)	EFL0R07	2 weeks
Math	Educational Function Level (Test Range 201-210)	EFL0M06	2 weeks
Math	Educational Function Level (Test Range 211-220)	EFL0M07	2 weeks
Adult Secondary Education (ASE)			
Reading	Educational Function Level (Test Range 221-235)	EFL0R08	2 weeks
Reading	Educational Function Level (Test Range 236-240)	EFL0R09	2 weeks
Reading	Educational Function Level (Test Range 241-245)	EFL0R10	2 weeks
Reading	Educational Function Level (Test Range 246 and above)	EFL0R11	2 weeks
Math	Educational Function Level (Test Range 221-235)	EFL0M08	2 weeks
Math	Educational Function Level (Test Range 236-240)	EFL0M09	2 weeks
Math	Educational Function Level (Test Range 241-245)	EFL0M10	2 weeks
Math	Educational Function Level (Test Range 246 and above)	EFL0M11	2 weeks
High School Equivalency (HSE)*			
HSE	Language Arts, Reading and Writing Subtest (Electronic GED only)	HSE0001	2 week
HSE	Language Arts Reading Subtest (Paper based only – HiSET or TASC) Cannot be issued in conjunction with HSE0001	HSE0005	1 week
HSE	Writing Subtest (Paper based only – HiSET or TASC) Cannot be issued in conjunction with HSE0001	HSE0006	1 week
HSE	Social Studies subtest	HSE0002	1 week
HSE	Mathematics subtest	HSE0003	1 week
HSE	Science subtest	HSE0004	1 week
High School Diploma (HSD)			
HS	English 1 st course	HS10101	3 weeks
HS	English 2 nd course	HS10111	3 weeks
HS	English 3 rd course	HS10121	3 weeks
HS	Mathematics	HS10301	3 weeks
HS	Algebra I	HS10211	3 weeks
HS	General/ Life Science	HS10403	3 weeks
HS	Earth / Physical Science	HS10404	3 weeks
HS	U.S. History or Geography	HS10503	3 weeks
HS	World History or Geography/Culture	HS10504	3 weeks
HS	American Government and Economics	HS10601	3 weeks
HS	Visual and Performing Arts /Fine Arts	HS10801	3 weeks
HS	Elective completed	HS11220	3 weeks *R1
College			
College	Each 3 semester unit course or 4-5 quarter unit course completed	COL0110	3 weeks *R1

*R1 = Repeatable during same or new term for different classes/degrees

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: Academic Milestones (continued)

Adult Continuing Education Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
eLearning			
Education	Math	IP10100	2 weeks
Education	Economics	IP10101	2 weeks
Education	History	IP10102	2 weeks
Education	Sociology	IP10103	2 weeks
Education	Science	IP10104	2 weeks
Education	Psychology	IP10105	2 weeks
Education	Communications	IP10106	2 weeks
Education	Writing	IP10107	2 weeks
Education	English	IP10108	2 weeks
Education	Language	IP10109	2 weeks
Education	Art	IP10110	2 weeks
Employment	Workforce Readiness	IP10500	2 weeks
Freedom	Anger Management	IP10115	2 weeks
Freedom	Financial Security and Money Management	IP10116	2 weeks
Freedom	Preparing For Success After Prison	IP10117	2 weeks
Wellness	Leadership	IP10118	2 weeks
Wellness	Life Skills	IP10119	2 weeks
Wellness	Health	IP101120	2 weeks
Wellness	Parenting	IP101121	2 weeks
Blind and Visually Impaired			
DPV	Basic English Skills I	DPV1100	2 weeks
DPV	Basic English Skills II	DPV1110	2 weeks
DPV	Practical Math I	DPV1120	3 weeks
DPV	Practical Math II	DPV1130	3 weeks
DPV	Managing Personal Finances	DPV1140	2 weeks
DPV	Braille Literacy I and II	DPV1150	1 week
DPV	Going Places	DPV1160	2 weeks
DPV	Personality Psychology	DPV1170	2 weeks
Lifelong Learning			
Lifelong Learning	Second Careers for Seniors	VLL1100	1 week
Lifelong Learning	Aging and Social Interaction for Seniors	VLL1110	1 week
Lifelong Learning	Healthy Moves for Aging Well	VLL1120	1 week
Lifelong Learning	Senior Nutrition	VLL1130	1 week
Lifelong Learning	Senior Health Concerns	VLL1140	1 week
Preparing for Release			
Rehabilitative Programs	Transitions	RP10500	2 weeks

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: Career Technical Education

Career Technical Education Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
Auto Body			
Auto Body	Auto Body Basics	V01L401	6 weeks
Auto Body	Auto Body Level 1	V01L402	4 weeks
Auto Body	Auto Body Level 2	V01L403	4 weeks
Auto Body	Auto Body Level 3	V01L404	5 weeks
Auto Body	Auto Body Level 4	V01L405	3 weeks
Auto Body (ASE)	ASE – Non-Structural Analysis and Repair	V01L406	2 weeks
Auto Body (ASE)	ASE – Painting and Refinishing	V01L407	2 weeks
Auto Body (ASE)	ASE – Structural Analysis and Repair	V01L408	2 weeks
Auto Body (ASE)	ASE – Mechanical and Electrical Analysis and Repair	V01L409	2 weeks
Auto Body (I-CAR)	I-CAR – Non-Structural Technician – ProLevel 1	V01L410	2 weeks
Auto Body (I-CAR)	I-CAR – Refinish Technician – ProLevel 1	V01L416	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics			
Auto Mechanics (1)	Basic Auto	V02L101	7 weeks
Auto Mechanics (2)	Engine Service Repair	V02L201	4 weeks
Auto Mechanics (3)	Suspension and Steering	V02L501	4 weeks
Auto Mechanics (4)	Brake Installation	V02L601	5 weeks
Auto Mechanics (5)	Electrical Systems	V02L701	4 weeks
Auto Mechanics (6)	Heating and A/C	V02L801	4 weeks
Auto Mechanics (ASE)	ASE Maintenance and Light Repair	V02L901	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics (ASE)	ASE Auto Engine Repair	V02L902	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics (ASE)	ASE Auto Brakes	V02L903	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics (ASE)	ASE Auto Steering and Suspension	V02L904	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics (ASE)	ASE Auto HVAC	V02L905	2 weeks
Auto Mechanics (ASE)	ASE Auto Electrical and Electronics	V02L906	2 weeks
Building Maintenance			
Building Maintenance	Level I	V09L100	4 weeks
Building Maintenance	Level II	V09L200	6 weeks
Building Maintenance	Level III	V09L300	4 weeks
Building Maintenance	Level IV	V09L400	5 weeks
Building Maintenance - NCCER	NCCER Building Maintenance – Level 1	V0906L5	2 weeks
Building Maintenance - NCCER	NCCER Building Maintenance – Level 2	V0906L6	2 weeks
Building Maintenance - NCCER	NCCER Building Maintenance – Level 3	V0906L7	2 weeks
Building Maintenance - NCCER	NCCER Building Maintenance – Level 4	V0906L8	2 weeks
Computer Aided Design and Manufacturing (CAD/CAM)			
CAD – 1	Level 1 CAD Basic	V23L100	5 weeks
CAD – 2	Level 2 CAD MFG Process and Application	V23L200	7 weeks
CAD – 3	Level 3 CAD Advance Modeling	V23L300	7 weeks
CAM – 1	Level 1 CAM Basics	V23L400	5 weeks
CAM – 2	Level 2 MFG Process and Application	V23L500	7 weeks
CAM – 3	Level 3 CAM Coding and File Posting Processes	V23L600	7 weeks
Autodesk Certified Professional	ACP – CAD Certification	V23L301	2 weeks
Autodesk Certified Professional	ACP – CAM Certification	V23L601	2 weeks

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: Career Technical Education Milestones (continued)

Career Technical Education Milestone Descriptions and Codes (continued)			
Career Core			
Career Core	Career Core Basics	V00L100	4 weeks *R9
Career Core	Job Readiness	V00L200	4 weeks *R10
Career Core – NCCER	NCCER Core Certification	V00L101	2 weeks *R9
Career Core	OSHA Certification	V00L300	2 weeks *R10
Career Core	EPA Certification	V00L400	2 weeks *R10
Career Core	Forklift Certification – Industrial Certification	V00L500	2 weeks *R10
Career Core	Forklift Certification – Construction Certification	V00L600	3 weeks *R10
Carpentry			
Carpentry	Level I	V08L100	5 weeks
Carpentry	Level II	V08L200	6 weeks
Carpentry	Level III	V08L300	4 weeks
Carpentry	Level IV	V08L400	5 weeks
Carpentry - NCCER	NCCER Construction – Level 1	V0801L5	2 weeks
Carpentry - NCCER	NCCER Construction – Level 2	V0801L6	2 weeks
Carpentry - NCCER	NCCER Construction – Level 3	V0801L7	2 weeks
Carpentry - NCCER	NCCER Construction – Level 4	V0801L8	2 weeks
Computer and Related Technology			
CRT	Computer Literacy Core	V060103	4 weeks
CRT – S 1	STRAND 1 Productivity	V060401	4 weeks
CRT – S 2	STRAND 2 Business Operations and Software	V060501	4 weeks
CRT – S 3	STRAND 3 Industrial Processes and Management Software	V060601	4 weeks
CRT – S 4	STRAND 4 Intro Software Development	V060700	4 weeks
CRT – S 5	STRAND 5 Intro to Computer Aided Design and Machining (Cad/CAM)	V060800	4 weeks
CRT – S 6	STRAND 6 Service Industry Digital Business Processes	V060900	4 weeks
Core	IC3 Certification Computer Literacy Level 1	V06C001	2 weeks
MS Office Specialist	MOS Certification Word Level 2	V06C002	2 weeks
MS Office Specialist	MOS Certification Excel & PowerPoint Level 3	V06C003	2 weeks
Microsoft	Microsoft Technology Associate Certification	V06C004	2 weeks
Business Operations	Business Accounting Certification	V06C005	2 weeks
Industrial Software	Inventory/Process Management Certification	V06C006	2 weeks
Basic Coding	Computer Coding Certification	V06C007	2 weeks
Autodesk	Autodesk Certified Professional Certification	V06C008	2 weeks
Auto/Service Industry	ALLDATA/AutoTech Certification	V06C009	2 weeks
Coding			
TLM Coding	Track 1	IP10401	7 weeks
TLM Coding	Track 2	IP10402	7 weeks
Cosmetology			
Cosmetology	Health and Safety/State Cosmetology Act/Anatomy	V03L301	3 weeks
Cosmetology	Hair Styling	V03L401	3 weeks
Cosmetology	Hair Treatments / Coloring / P-Wave / Relaxing	V03L501	4 weeks
Cosmetology	Manicuring / Skin Care	V03L601	3 weeks
Cosmetology	License Award	V03L701	3 weeks

*R9 = All NCCER courses require Career Core Basics (V00L100) and NCCER Core Certification (V00L101) as pre-requisites. These may be earned once (1) regardless of program.

*R10 = May be earned with approved equipment and training via OCE Administration.

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: Career Technical Education Milestones (continued)

Career Technical Education Milestone Descriptions and Codes (continued)			
Drywall			
Drywall	Level I	V20L100	4 weeks
Drywall	Level II	V20L200	4 weeks
Drywall - NCCER	NCCER Drywall – Level 1	V2003L5	2 weeks
Drywall - NCCER	NCCER Drywall – Level 2	V2003L6	2 weeks
Electronics			
Electronics	Level I	V04L101	4 weeks
Electronics	Level II	V04L201	4 weeks
Electronics	Level III	V04L300	4 weeks
Electronics	Level IV	V04L400	5 weeks
Electronics – NCCER	NCCER Electronics – Level 1	V0400L5	2 weeks
Electronics – NCCER	NCCER Electronics – Level 2	V0400L6	2 weeks
Electronics – NCCER	NCCER Electronics – Level 3	V0400L7	2 weeks
Electronics – NCCER	NCCER Electronics – Level 4	V0400L8	2 weeks
Electrical			
Electrical	Level I	V10L100	6 weeks
Electrical	Level II	V10L200	4 weeks
Electrical	Level III	V10L300	4 weeks
Electrical	Level IV	V10L401	5 weeks
Electrical - NCCER	NCCER Electrical – Level 1	V1005L5	2 weeks
Electrical - NCCER	NCCER Electrical – Level 2	V1005L6	2 weeks
Electrical - NCCER	NCCER Electrical – Level 3	V1005L7	2 weeks
Electrical - NCCER	NCCER Electrical – Level 4	V1005L8	2 weeks
Heating Ventilation & Air Conditioning (HVAC)			
HVAC	Level I	V11L100	4 weeks
HVAC	Level II	V11L200	6 weeks
HVAC	Level III	V11L300	4 weeks
HVAC	Level IV	V11L400	4 weeks
HVAC - NCCER	NCCER HVAC – Level 1	V1107L5	2 weeks
HVAC - NCCER	NCCER HVAC – Level 2	V1107L6	2 weeks
HVAC - NCCER	NCCER HVAC – Level 3	V1107L7	2 weeks
HVAC - NCCER	NCCER HVAC – Level 4	V1107L8	2 weeks
HVAC - NCCER	NCCER Weatherization Tech	V1107L9	2 weeks
Heavy Equipment Operator			
Heavy Equipment Operator	Career Construction Core – Level 1 (Core prerequisite)	V24L100	4 weeks
Heavy Equipment Operator	Career Construction Core – Level 2 (Core prerequisite)	V24L200	5 weeks
Heavy Equipment Operator	Career Construction Core – Level 3 (Core prerequisite)	V24L300	6 weeks
NCCER Heavy Equipment Operations	NCCER Heavy Equipment Operations – Level 1	V24L101	2 weeks
NCCER Heavy Equipment Operations	NCCER Heavy Equipment Operations – Level 2	V24L201	2 weeks
NCCER Heavy Equipment Operations	NCCER Heavy Equipment Operations – Level 3	V24L301	2 weeks
Manufacturing Engineering and Design Practices (Machine Shop)			
CNC Machine Shop	Basic Engineering, Design and CNC Programming	V150100	4 weeks
CNC Machine Shop	Engineering, Design and CNC Programming – Level I	V150200	4 weeks

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: Career Technical Education Milestones (continued)

Career Technical Education Milestone Descriptions and Codes (continued)			
Manufacturing Engineering and Design Practices (Machine Shop) (continued)			
CNC Machine Shop	Engineering, Design and CNC Programming-Level II	V150300	4 weeks
CNC Machine Shop	Engineering, Design and CNC Programming-Level III	V150400	4 weeks
CNC Machine Shop	Engineering, Design and CNC Programming-Level IV	V150500	4 weeks
CNC Machine Shop	Engineering, Design and CNC Programming-Level V	V150600	4 weeks
CNC Machine Shop - TCNC	Basic Engineering, Design and CNC Programming-Level I	V150700	2 weeks
CNC Machine Shop - TCNC	Engineering, Design and CNC Programming-Level II	V150800	2 weeks
CNC Machine Shop - TCNC	Engineering, Design and CNC Programming-Level III	V150900	2 weeks
CNC Machine Shop - TCNC	Engineering, Design and CNC Programming-Level IV	V151000	2 weeks
CNC Machine Shop - TCNC	Engineering, Design and CNC Programming-Level V	V152000	2 weeks
Masonry			
Masonry	Level I	V12L100	4 weeks
Masonry	Level II	V12L200	5 weeks
Masonry	Level III	V12L300	5 weeks
Masonry	Level IV	V12L400	4 weeks
Masonry - NCCER	NCCER Masonry – Level 1	V1202L5	2 weeks
Masonry - NCCER	NCCER Masonry – Level 2	V1202L6	2 weeks
Masonry - NCCER	NCCER Masonry – Level 3	V1202L7	2 weeks
Masonry - NCCER	NCCER Masonry – Level 4	V1202L8	2 weeks
Industrial Painting			
Industrial Painting	Level I	V17L100	4 weeks
Industrial Painting	Level II	V17L200	4 weeks
Industrial Painting	Level III	V17L300	4 weeks
Industrial Painting	Level IV	V17L400	4 weeks
Painting - NCCER	NCCER Painting – Level 1	V1703L5	2 weeks
Painting - NCCER	NCCER Painting – Level 2	V1703L6	2 weeks
Painting - NCCER	NCCER Painting – Level 3	V1703L7	2 weeks
Painting - NCCER	NCCER Painting – Level 4	V1703L8	2 weeks
Plumbing			
Plumbing	Level I	V13L500	6 weeks
Plumbing	Level II	V13L600	5 weeks
Plumbing	Level III	V13L701	4 weeks
Plumbing	Level IV	V13L800	5 weeks
Plumbing - NCCER	NCCER Plumbing – Level 1	V1304L9	2 weeks
Plumbing - NCCER	NCCER Plumbing – Level 2	V130410	2 weeks
Plumbing - NCCER	NCCER Plumbing – Level 3	V130411	2 weeks
Plumbing - NCCER	NCCER Plumbing – Level 4	V130412	2 weeks
Small Engine Repair			
Small Engine Repair	Small Engine Basics	V07L001	4 weeks
Small Engine Repair	Equipment Operation & Service Electrical	V07L102	5 weeks
Small Engine Repair	4 Cycle	V07L201	4 weeks
Small Engine Repair	2 Cycle	V07L301	4 weeks

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: Career Technical Education Milestones (continued)

Career Technical Education Milestone Descriptions and Codes (continued)			
Small Engine Repair (continued)			
Small Engine Repair	Diesel	V07L402	6 weeks
Small Engine Repair - EETC	EETC – Two Stroke	V07L500	2 weeks
Small Engine Repair - EETC	EETC – Four Stroke	V07L600	2 weeks
Small Engine Repair - EETC	EETC – Electrical	V07L700	2 weeks
Small Engine Repair - EETC	EETC – Drive Line	V07L800	2 weeks
Small Engine Repair - EETC	EETC – Compact Diesel	V07L900	2 weeks
Small Engine Repair - EETC	EETC – Generator	V07L901	2 weeks
Small Engine Repair - EETC	EETC – Reel Tech	V07L902	2 weeks
Sheet Metal			
Sheet Metal	Level I	V14L100	4 weeks
Sheet Metal	Level II	V14L200	4 weeks
Sheet Metal	Level III	V14L300	5 weeks
Sheet Metal	Level IV	V14L400	4 weeks
Sheet Metal – NCCER	NCCER Sheet Metal – Level 1	V1402L5	2 weeks
Sheet Metal – NCCER	NCCER Sheet Metal – Level 2	V1402L6	2 weeks
Sheet Metal – NCCER	NCCER Sheet Metal – Level 3	V1402L7	2 weeks
Sheet Metal – NCCER	NCCER Sheet Metal – Level 4	V1402L8	2 weeks
Welding			
Welding	Level I	V15L100	7 weeks
Welding	Level II	V15L200	4 weeks
Welding	Level III	V15L300	8 weeks
Welding	Level IV	V15L400	4 weeks
Welding - NCCER	NCCER Welding – Level 1	V1503L5	2 weeks
Welding - NCCER	NCCER Welding – Level 2	V1503L6	2 weeks
Welding - NCCER	NCCER Welding – Level 3	V1503L7	2 weeks
Welding - NCCER	NCCER Welding – Level 4	V1503L8	2 weeks
Welding – AWS	AWS - MIG	V1503L9	2 weeks
Welding – AWS	AWS - Flux Core	V151310	2 weeks
Welding – AWS	AWS - Stick	V151311	2 weeks
Welding – AWS	AWS - Pipe	V151312	2 weeks
Welding – AWS	AWS - Aluminum	V151313	2 weeks
Welding – AWS	AWS - Stainless	V151314	2 weeks
Roofing			
Roofing	Level I	V19L100	3 weeks
Roofing	Level II	V19L200	5 weeks
Roofing	Level III	V19L300	5 weeks
Roofing	Level IV	V19L400	4 weeks
Roofing - NCCER	NCCER Roofing – Level 1	V1903L5	2 weeks
Roofing - NCCER	NCCER Roofing – Level 2	V1903L6	2 weeks
Roofing - NCCER	NCCER Roofing – Level 3	V1903L7	2 weeks
Roofing - NCCER	NCCER Roofing – Level 4	V1903L8	2 weeks
Sustainable Ecological Environmental Design (SEED)			
SEED	SEED – Level I	V2101L1	4 weeks

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: Career Technical Education Milestones (continued)

Career Technical Education Milestone Descriptions and Codes (continued)			
Sustainable Ecological Environmental Design (SEED) (continued)			
SEED	SEED – Level II	V2101L2	4 weeks
SEED	SEED – Level III	V2101L3	4 weeks
SEED	SEED – Level IV	V2101L4	4 weeks
SEED	SEED – Level V	V2101L5	4 weeks
SEED	Industry Standard -Landscape Design Principals	V2101L6	2 weeks
SEED	Industry Standard -Landscape Plumbing and Irrigation	V2101L7	2 weeks
SEED	Industry Standard -Landscape Lighting and Control Systems	V2101L8	2 weeks
SEED	Industry Standard -Hardscape Design and Installation	V2101L9	2 weeks
SEED	Industry Standard - Plant Selection Identification and Planting	V210110	2 weeks

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: General Milestones

General Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
Core Programs			
Criminal Thinking	Thinking for Change (T4C) Course Completion	T4C0100	1 week
Anger Management	Controlling Anger – Learning to Live with It (CALM) or Aggression Replacement Training (ART) Course Completion	CLM0100	1 week
eReader			
Education	Step Down Literature	IP10115	3 weeks
Male Community Reentry Program (MCRP)/Custody to Community Transitional Reentry Program (CCTRP) Community Prisoner Mother Program (CPMP)			
MCRP/CCTRP/CPMP	Each 3 months of program plan activities completed	ITRP100	3 weeks *R8
Rehabilitative Programs			
Rehabilitative Programs	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment – Anger Management	RP10200	2 weeks
Rehabilitative Programs	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment – Criminal Thinking	RP10300	2 weeks
Rehabilitative Programs	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment – Family Relationships	RP10400	2 weeks
SUDT	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Substance Use Disorder – 3 Months	S030300	3 weeks *R3
SUDT	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Substance Use Disorder – 5 Months	S040500	4 weeks *R3
SUDT	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Substance Use Disorder – 6 Months	S050600	5 weeks *R3
Long Term Offender Program			
LTOP	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment – Substance Use Disorder	LT10100	4 weeks
LTOP	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment – Anger Management	LT10200	2 weeks
LTOP	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment – Criminal Thinking	LT10300	2 weeks
LTOP	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment – Family Relationships	LT10400	2 weeks
LTOP	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment – Victim Impact	LT10500	2 weeks
LTOP	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment – Denial Management	LT10600	2 weeks
Offender Mentor Certification Program / Recruit			
Offender Mentor Recruit	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Substance Use Disorder – 5 Months	OM10100	4 weeks *R3
Offender Mentor Recruit	OMCP – Program Completion	OM10200	6 weeks *R3

*Effective 05/01/18

*R3 = Repeatable during new term

*R8 = Repeatable during same or new term for MCRP/CCTRP

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: General Milestones (continued)

General Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
Alternatives to Violence Program (AVP)			
AVP	Basic and Advanced Completion	AV10500	1 week
AVP	Facilitator Training and Certification	AV10600	1 week
AVP	Lead Team Coordinator	AV10700	2 weeks
Certifications			
ARC	Addiction Recovery Counseling (ARC) Certification	RC10101	7 weeks
Culinary Arts	Culinary Arts Certification	FC10110	4 weeks
Waste-Water	Waste-Water Certificate-Grade 1	FC10301	8 weeks
Waste-Water	Waste-Water Certificate-Grade 2	FC10401	8 weeks
Water Treatment	Water Treatment Certificate – Grade 1	FC10501	8 weeks
Water Treatment	Water Treatment Certificate – Grade 2	FC10601	8 weeks
Distribution	Distribution Certificate – Grade 1	FC10700	1 week
Distribution	Distribution Certificate – Grade 2	FC10800	1 week
DSP	Each 3 months of program plan activities completed	DS10100	3 weeks *R7
Canine Programs			
NLK9	Course Completion	NL10100	8 weeks
Marley's Mutts	Course Completion	MM10100	6 weeks
POOCH	Course Completion	ILTG002	5 weeks
Firefighting (Camp)	Physical Fitness Training and Fire Training Program	FC10101	3 weeks
Firefighting (Camp)	Fire Brigade Training	FC10202	1 week
Firefighting (Camp)	Basic Helicopter S-271	FC10902	3 weeks
Firefighting (Camp)	Wildland Chain Saw Sawyer Level A	FC10901	3 weeks
Firefighting (Inst)	Basic Firefighter Block Training	FH10101	1 week
Firefighting (Inst)	State Fire Marshal-approved Firefighter 1 Training	FH10201	7 weeks
Firefighting (Inst)	First Responder Medical Training	FH10301	2 weeks
Firefighting (Inst)	Hazardous Materials/Confined Space Training	FH10401	2 weeks
Forklift			
Overton Safety Training, Inc.	Forklift – Industrial	FL10100	2 weeks
Overton Safety Training, Inc.	Forklift – Hand Truck	FL10200	2 weeks
Overton Safety Training, Inc.	Forklift – Construction	FL10300	2 weeks
Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary (Northbay School of Theology)			
GGBTS	Diploma Christian Ministries	TS10101	5 weeks
GGBTS	Diploma Theology	TS10201	5 weeks
Guiding Rage Into Power (GRIP)			
GRIP	Course Completion	GR10101	2 weeks
Inmates Putting Away Childish Things (IMPACT)			
IMPACT	Module 1	I010100	1 week
IMPACT	Module 2	I010200	1 week
IMPACT	Module 3	I010300	1 week
IMPACT	Module 4	I010400	1 week
IMPACT	Module 5	I010500	1 week
Inmate Ward Labor			
Inmate Ward Labor	Multi-Craft Core Curriculum	W01L101	7 weeks
Mental Health			
EOP Mental Health Treatment Plan	Each 60 Hours of treatment plan activities completed	MH10100	1 week *R2
In-Patient Mental Health Treatment Plan	Each 60 Hours of treatment plan activities completed	MH10200	1 week *R2

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: CALPIA Milestones

Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
Baking			
Am. Institute of Baking	Bread/Rolls	PIBAK06	3 weeks
Am. Institute of Baking	Cake/Sweet Goods	PIBAK07	3 weeks
Am. Institute of Baking	Foundations	PIBAK08	3 weeks
Am. Institute of Baking	Ingredient Technician	PIBAK09	3 weeks
Am. Institute of Baking	Science of Baking	PIBAK10	3 weeks
Braille			
Braille – Library of Congress	Level I – Literary Braille Transcribing	PBRAL07	5 weeks
Braille – Library of Congress	Level II – Literary Braille Proofreading	PBRAL08	5 weeks
Braille – Library of Congress	Level III – Music Braille Transcribing	PBRAL09	5 weeks
Braille – Library of Congress	Level IV – Mathematics Braille Transcribing	PBRAL10	5 weeks
Braille – Library of Congress	Level V – Mathematics Braille Proofreading	PBRAL11	5 weeks
National Braille Association, Inc.	Braille Formats - Textbook Formatting	PBRAL06	5 weeks
Career Tech			
Career Tech Carpentry	Pre-Apprentice	PCCAR05	7 weeks
Career Tech Laborer	Pre-Apprentice	PCCAR046	7 weeks
Career Tech Dive	Commercial Welder Course Program	PCDIV11	4 6 weeks
Career Tech Dive	Dive Top Side Tender Course Program	PCDIV12	4 6 weeks
Career Tech Dive	Commercial Diver/Commercial Dive Insp.	PCDIV13	6 weeks
Career Tech 7370 Computer Coding	Code 7370 Computer Coding Track 1	PCT0107	7 weeks
Career Tech 7370 Computer Coding	Code 7370 Computer Coding Track 2	PCT0108	7 weeks
Career Tech 7370 Computer Coding	Code 7370 Computer Coding Track 3	PCT0109	7 weeks
Career Tech 7370 Computer Coding	Code 7370 Computer Coding Design Track	PCT0110	7 weeks
Career Tech AutoCAD	AutoCAD Drafting	PCT0301	4 weeks
Career Tech AutoCAD	Inventor	PCT0401	4 weeks
Career Tech AutoCAD	Revit	PCT0501	7 weeks
Career Tech Culinary	Intro to Culinary Arts/Culinary Sanitation and Safety	PCT0601	2 weeks
Career Tech Culinary	Culinary Customer Service	PCT0602	2 weeks
Career Tech Culinary	Food Theory and Preparation/Financial Management	PCT0603	2 weeks
Career Tech Culinary	Quantity Food Production/Purchasing	PCT0604	2 weeks
Career Tech Ironworker	Pre-Apprentice	PCIRN06	7 weeks
Career Tech Roofing	Pre-Apprentice	PROOF01	7 weeks

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: CALPIA Milestones (continued)

Milestone Descriptions and Codes (continued)			
Dental			
Product. Training Corp	Dental Technician	PDTEC02	4 weeks
Electronics			
Electron Tech Assn	Customer Service Specialist	PELEC04	2 weeks
Electron Tech Assn	Certified Electronics Technician	PELEC02	3 weeks
Electron Tech Assn	Journeyman (Industrial)	PELEC06	3 weeks
Food and Agriculture			
CA Dept. Food & Ag.	Pasteurizer License	PFOOD04	1 week
CA Dept. Food & Ag.	Sampler/Weigher License	PFOOD05	3 weeks
Forklift			
Overton Safety Training, Inc.	Forklift – Industrial	PFORK04	2 weeks
Overton Safety Training, Inc.	Forklift – Hand Truck	PFORK05	2 weeks
Overton Safety Training, Inc.	Forklift – Construction	PFORK03	2 weeks
Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)			
No Am Tech Excellence	Installation: HVAC – A/C	PHVAC11	3 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Installation: HVAC – Air Distribution	PHVAC12	3 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Installation: Pumps – Heat Pumps	PHVAC13	3 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Installation: Pumps – Gas Heat	PHVAC14	3 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Installation: Pumps – Oil Heat	PHVAC15	3 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Service: HVAC – A/C	PHVAC16	3 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Service: HVAC – Air Distribution	PHVAC17	3 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Service: Pumps – Heat Pumps	PHVAC18	3 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Service: Pumps – Gas Heat	PHVAC19	3 weeks
No Am Tech Excellence	Service: Pumps – Oil Heat	PHVAC20	3 weeks
Linen			
Nat Assn Linen Mgt.	Certified Linen Technician	PLIN004	3 weeks
Nat Assn Linen Mgt.	Certified Washroom Technician	PLIN005	3 weeks
Nat Assn Linen Mgt.	Certified Laundry Linen Manager	PLIN003	3 weeks
Machinery			
Stiles Machinery Inc	Intermed. Weeke Machining Center Prog.	PSTIL02	3 weeks
Metal Skills			
Nat Inst Metal Skills	Machining, Level I	PMET004	4 weeks
Nat Inst Metal Skills	Metal Forming, Level I	PMET005	4 weeks
Nat Inst Metal Skills	Metal Stamping, Level II	PMET006	4 weeks

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: CALPIA Milestones (continued)

Milestone Descriptions and Codes (continued)			
Optical			
Am. Board of Opticianry	Optician	PBOPT02	4 weeks
Print			
Print Indust of America	Sheet-fed Offset Press	PPRNT05	4 weeks
Print Indust of America	Web Offset Press	PPRNT06	4 weeks
Print Indust of America	Pre-Press	PPRNT07	4 weeks
Print Indust of America	Bindery	PPRNT08	4 weeks
Restaurant Association			
Nat Restaurant Assn	ServSafe Essentials	PREST05	3 weeks
Nat Restaurant Assn	ServSafe Food Handler	PREST04	1 week
TPC Training Systems			
TPC Training System	Reading Blueprints	TPC1010	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Reading Schematics and Symbols	TPC1020	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Mathematics in the Plant	TPC1030	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Making Measurements	TPC1040	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Metals in the Plant	TPC1050	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Nonmetals in the Plant	TPC1060	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Hand Tools	TPC1070	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Portable Power Tools	TPC1080	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Industrial Safety and Health	TPC1090	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Troubleshooting Skills	TPC1100	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Basic Electricity and Electronics	TPC2010	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Batteries and DC Circuits	TPC2020	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Transformers and AC Circuits	TPC2030	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Electrical Measuring Instruments	TPC2040	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Electrical Safety and Protection	TPC2050	3 weeks
TPC Training System	DC Equipment and Controls	TPC2060	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Single Phase Motors	TPC2070	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Three Phase Systems	TPC2080	3 weeks
TPC Training System	AC Control Equipment	TPC2090	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Electrical Troubleshooting	TPC2100	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Electrical Safety – Understanding NFPA 70E	TPC2110	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Basic Mechanics	TPC3010	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Lubricants and Lubrication	TPC3020	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Power Transmission Equipment	TPC3030	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Bearings	TPC3040	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Pumps	TPC3050	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Piping Systems	TPC3060	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Basic Hydraulics	TPC3070	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Hydraulic Troubleshooting	TPC3080	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Basic Pneumatics	TPC3090	3 weeks

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: CALPIA Milestones (continued)

Milestone Descriptions and Codes (continued)			
TPC Training Systems (continued)			
TPC Training System	Pneumatic Troubleshooting	TPC3100	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Introduction to Packaging	TPC3110	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Packaging Machinery	TPC3120	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Casing Machinery	TPC3130	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Machine Shop Practices	TPC3150	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Machine Shop Turning Operations	TPC3160	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Machine Shop Shaping Operations	TPC3170	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Machine Shop Job Analysis	TPC3230	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Lathe - Turning Work Between Centers	TPC3240	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Lathe - Machining Work in a Chuck	TPC3250	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Basic Milling Procedures	TPC3260	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Indexed Milling Procedures	TPC3270	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Multiple-Machine Procedures	TPC3280	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Mechanical Drive Maintenance	TPC3410	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Mechanical and Fluid Drive Systems	TPC3420	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Bearing and Shaft Seal Maintenance	TPC3430	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Pump Installation and Maintenance	TPC3440	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Maintenance Pipefitting	TPC3450	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Tubing and Hose System Maintenance	TPC3460	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Valve Maintenance & Piping Sys. Protection	TPC3470	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Introduction to Carpentry	TPC3610	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Constructing the Building Shell	TPC3620	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Finishing the Building Interior	TPC3630	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Structural Painting	TPC3640	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Flat Roof Maintenance	TPC3660	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Plumbing Systems Maintenance	TPC3670	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Landscaping Maintenance	TPC3750	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Blueprint Reading for Welders	TPC4160	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Welding Principles	TPC4170	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Oxyfuel Operations	TPC4180	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Arc Welding Operations	TPC4190	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Cleaning Chemicals	TPC4510	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Floors and Floor Care Equipment	TPC4520	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Maintaining Floors and Other Surfaces	TPC4530	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Rest Room Care	TPC4540	3 weeks
TPC Training System	Carpet and Upholstery Care	TPC4550	3 weeks
Welding			
Am. Welding Society	MIG – GMAW-1	PWEL005	3 weeks
Am. Welding Society	TIG – GTAW-1	PWEL006	3 weeks
Am. Welding Society	TIG – GTAW-2	PWEL007	3 weeks
Am. Welding Society	TIG – GTAW-3	PWEL008	3 weeks

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: Contract Beds Unit Milestones

Milestone Completion Credit Schedule			
Career Technical Education			
Refer to Schedule 1 of the Milestone Completion Credit Schedule, titled Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) Career Technical Education Milestone Descriptions and Codes.			
Computer Repair			
COMPTIA	Core	V3003C0	3 weeks
COMPTIA	Level I	V3003L3	3 weeks
Graphic Arts			
Graphic Design	Graphic Design Core	V07C000	5 weeks
Graphic Design	Graphic Design Level I	V07L000	5 weeks
Horticulture/Landscaping			
Horticulture/Landscaping	Core	V3004C0	5 weeks

Academic Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
Academic Programs			
Refer to Schedule 1 of the Milestone Completion Credit Schedule, titled Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) Academic Milestone Descriptions and Codes.			

General Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
General Programs			
Refer to Schedule 2 of the Milestone Completion Credit Schedule, titled Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) General Milestone Descriptions and Codes.			
Rehabilitative Programs			
Refer to Schedule 1 of the Milestone Completion Credit Schedule, titled Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) General Milestone Descriptions and Codes.			
Substance Abuse Transitions Pre-Release Program			
CSAP (CCF)	Course Completion	S020101	8 weeks
The Urban Ministry Institute (TUMI)			
Refer to Schedule 2 of the Milestone Completion Credit Schedule, titled Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) General Milestone Descriptions and Codes.			

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)

MCCS: Contract Beds Unit Milestones (continued)

Academic Milestones Credit Earning Schedule			
Academic Programs			
Refer to Schedule 1 of the Milestone Completion Credit Schedule, titled Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) Academic Milestone Descriptions and Codes.			
English as a Second Language (ESL) Programs			
ESL	Beginning ESL I	COCESL5	3 weeks
ESL	Beginning ESL II	COCESL6	3 weeks
ESL	Intermediate ESL	COCESL7	3 weeks
ESL	Advanced ESL	COCESL8	3 weeks
Adult Education in Spanish Programs			
INEA	Primaria	COCINE4	3 weeks
INEA	Secundaria	COCINE2	3 weeks
COBACH	Colegio de Bachilleres	COCINE3	3 weeks

Cognitive Behavior Milestones Credit Earning Schedule			
General Programs			
Refer to Schedule 2 of the Milestone Completion Credit Schedule, titled Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) General Milestone Descriptions and Codes.			
Rehabilitative Programs			
Refer to Schedule 1 of the Milestone Completion Credit Schedule, titled Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) General Milestone Descriptions and Codes.			
Criminal Thinking	Thinking For A Change (T4C)	COCT4C2	3 weeks
Anger Management	Understand and Reducing Anger Feelings (TCU)	COCTCU2	3 weeks
Criminal Thinking	Unlock Your Thinking, Open Your Mind	COCUYT2	3 weeks
COCF Substance Abuse Program			
RDAP	Level I Course Completion	COCRD01	3 weeks *R6
RDAP	Level II Course Completion	COCRD02	3 weeks *R6
RDAP	Level III Course Completion	COCRD03	3 weeks *R6
RDAP	Level IV Course Completion	COCRD04	3 weeks *R6
RDAP	Level V Course Completion	COCRD05	3 weeks *R6
RDAP	Level VI Course Completion	COCRD06	3 weeks *R6

*R6 = Repeatable during new term Substance Abuse Programs

APPENDIX H (CONTINUED)**MCCS: Contract Beds Unit Milestones (continued)**

Career Technical Education Milestones Credit Earning Schedule			
Refer to Schedule 1 of the Milestone Completion Credit Schedule, titled Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) Career Technical Education Milestone Descriptions and Codes			
Gardening			
Master Gardener	Level I	COCGAR4	5 weeks
Horticulture/Landscaping			
Horticulture/Landscaping	Core	V3004C0	5 weeks
KY Workplace Essentials			
KY Workpl. Essentials	Business Reading	COCWPE5	1 week
KY Workpl. Essentials	Business Math	COCWPE6	1 week
KY Workpl. Essentials	Business Communication and Writing	COCWPE7	1 week
KY Workpl. Essentials	Employment Readiness	COCWPE8	1 week

General Milestones Credit Earning Schedule	
The Urban Ministry Institute (TUMI)	
Refer to Schedule 2 of the Milestone Completion Credit Schedule, titled Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) Milestone Completion Credit Schedule.	