



Program Update

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Program

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
810 Seventh Street NW.
Washington, DC 20531

Alberto R. Gonzales
Attorney General

Tracy A. Henke
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Domingo S. Herraiz
Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Office of Justice Programs
Partnerships for Safer Communities
www.ojp.usdoj.gov

Bureau of Justice Assistance
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA

NCJ 206269

The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Program

April 2005

NCJ 206269

Contents

Overview	1
RSAT Program and Funding History	3
Program Components	7
Changes to the RSAT Program	9
RSAT Program Evaluation	11
State-by-State RSAT Activities	15
Notes	37
Appendix	39

Overview

According to a report published by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University in March 2003, 80 percent of all offenders in the U.S. criminal justice system report having substance abuse problems.¹ A study funded by the U.S. Department of Justice’s National Institute of Justice found that substance abusing inmates who completed treatment were less likely to be rearrested after release, particularly if residential treatment was followed with aftercare treatment.²

The need for drug treatment in state and federal prisons and local jails is evident. The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program, or RSAT, was created to help states and units of local governments develop, implement, and improve residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities. It also helps them create and maintain community-based aftercare services for probationers and parolees.

RSAT grants are awarded to all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and the 5 territories—American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands. (Throughout the document,

“state” refers to all states and territories and the District of Columbia.) In each state, a State Administering Agency (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/state.htm) is responsible for administering RSAT funds and may award subgrants to state agencies, units of local governments, and Native American tribes.

As of July 2004, 300 programs are in operation. Each state determines which model or models it wants to adopt for its RSAT programs; separate facilities in a state may use different approaches, depending on the participants. Programs are available for adults and juveniles and males and females, and they can offer individual and group sessions. States are encouraged to adopt comprehensive approaches to substance abuse treatment that include life skills development, vocational training, relapse prevention, and aftercare services.

RSAT fosters a partnership between correctional staff and the treatment community to create programs in secure settings that help offenders overcome their substance abuse problems and prepare for reentry into society. RSAT programs are structured to deal effectively with substance abuse problems, work with inmates so

they may focus on their recovery, and provide staff and resources to address all aspects of substance abusing behavior.

By providing inmates with substance abuse treatment, states not only help these individuals return to society

substance free and with skills to obtain employment and be productive members of their communities, but they also experience reduced costs to local, state, and federal governments by reducing drug-related crimes and the expense of incarcerating those who commit them.³

RSAT Program and Funding History

Congress established the RSAT Program under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Pub. L. No. 103-322, § 1901).

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), a component of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), assumed responsibility for the RSAT Formula Grant Program in October 2002 after the OJP Corrections Program Office, which originally administered the program, was incorporated into BJA.

Through the RSAT initiative, BJA provides financial assistance, training, programmatic guidance, evaluation, and leadership to states and local communities that are interested in administering substance abuse treatment programs in their correctional facilities.

Since the RSAT Program's inception in fiscal year (FY) 1996, more than \$400 million has been provided for residential substance abuse treatment services. In FY 2002, \$64 million in grant funds was awarded to all the states, and nearly 40,000 inmates received treatment services. In FY 2003, BJA distributed more than \$59 million in grant funds. The appendix presents a breakdown of funding provided to each state from FY 1996 to FY 2003.

Funds are distributed based on the following formula: each state is allocated a base amount of 0.4 percent of the total funds available for the program. The remaining funds are divided based on the same ratio of each participating state's prison population to the total prison population of all states.

Program Requirements

A state may use RSAT grant funds to implement one of four types of programs: state and local correctional facility RSAT programs, jail-based treatment programs, aftercare programs, and postrelease treatment.

States must coordinate with substance abuse programs and the state alcohol and drug abuse agency, and the local agency if appropriate, in designing and implementing treatment programs. They also must ensure coordination between the activities initiated under RSAT and the federal assistance for substance abuse treatment and aftercare services provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. States also should coordinate substance abuse

and mental health services for dually diagnosed offenders (those who have both a substance abuse problem and a mental health disorder).

State and Local RSAT Programs

For a state or local correctional agency to be eligible to receive funds, according to the authorizing legislation, its RSAT program must:

- Last between 6 and 12 months. Participants should have between 6 and 12 months left to serve of their sentence so they can be released from prison after they complete the program instead of returning to the general prison population.
- Provide residential treatment facilities that are set apart from the general correctional population in either a separate facility or a dedicated housing unit that is used exclusively for the program.
- Focus on inmates' substance abuse problems.
- Develop inmates' cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems.
- Conduct urinalysis or other reliable forms of drug and alcohol testing. Individuals released from RSAT programs who remain in the

custody of a state or local government should also be tested.

- Give preference to subgrant applicants who will provide aftercare services.

Jail-Based Substance Abuse Programs

Jail-based substance abuse programs may be eligible for funding if they meet all of the following criteria:

- Last at least 3 months.
- Make every effort to separate RSAT participants from the general correctional population.
- Focus on inmates' substance abuse problems.
- Develop inmates' cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems.
- Are science based and effective.

Aftercare Services

States must give preference to subgrant applicants who will provide aftercare services to program participants. Such services must involve coordination between the correctional treatment program and other human service and rehabilitation programs, such as education and job training, parole supervision, halfway houses, and

self-help and peer groups, that may help in rehabilitating offenders.

States may use amounts received for aftercare if a state's chief executive officer certifies that the state is providing, and will continue to provide, an adequate level of residential treatment services.

Correctional RSAT programs and state and/or local substance abuse treatment programs are required to work together to place participants in community

substance abuse treatment when they are released from facilities or have finished parole. Each offender should have an individualized plan, beginning when the inmate enters an RSAT program.

Postrelease Treatment

States may use up to 10 percent of their total RSAT award for treatment of parolees for up to 1 year after they have been released from a correctional facility.

Program Components

Although each RSAT program is different, they share many of the same components. Individual and group counseling sessions that often include peer feedback and self-help groups are provided as part of both in-prison and aftercare programs. Below are some elements that most programs in prisons and jails and aftercare services provide to offenders.

In-Prison Programs

RSAT programs in prisons and jails educate inmates about substance abuse, including its consequences, the addiction cycle, recovery, the relationship of alcohol and drug abuse to other problems, and how to work through denial of and blaming others for abuse problems. They help participants understand behaviors such as anger, criminal thinking, and poor skill and habit development. They teach offenders how to manage anger, stress, and emotions; resolve conflicts; and set goals and boundaries. They help participants develop social, communication, and coping skills. Some programs reinforce positive behaviors instead of focusing on negative ones.

Relapse prevention is taught in many, if not all, RSAT programs. Many also include 12-step programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous.

A popular treatment module is “Thinking for a Change,” an integrated cognitive behavior curriculum that concentrates on cognitive restructuring and developing social and problem-solving skills.

Gender-responsive treatment is essential to programs for females. These programs educate women and girls about self-esteem, self-sufficiency, and wellness and discuss topics such as codependent relationships and eating disorders.

Many programs include components that address parenting and family issues such as domestic violence, relationships, and communication. Family therapy may be offered.

Participants learn life skills and receive educational, vocational, and employment assistance. These include financial management, General Educational Development (GED) courses, and job training. Some programs, particularly those that work

with juveniles, require offenders to keep a daily journal. Some offer work release programs.

Many offenders undergo psychological testing. Mental health services are provided in many programs, especially those that are exclusively for dually diagnosed offenders.

RSAT programs include prerelease planning, transitional services, and intensive case management to help offenders reenter their communities. Participants help case managers develop individual treatment plans. RSAT programs help participants find transitional housing or halfway houses. When aftercare services are not part of an RSAT program, offenders are provided with links to community resources and aftercare and social services.

Aftercare Services

Aftercare services funded through RSAT include substance abuse and

family counseling to help inmates continue in their recovery. To help participants reenter society, many continue to include 12-step programs. Participants receive life skills, employment, and vocational training and job placement. Many aftercare services provide for or help with childcare and transportation and offer housing assistance. Some help with medical care, including mental health treatment and intervention.

Regular communication between treatment staff/case managers and offenders, as well as with family members if appropriate, is an important component that can help inmates in their recovery. Mentors, role models, sponsors, and peer support groups also are invaluable in this effort. Offenders' frequent contact with these individuals can help them develop new friendships, find substance-free recreational interests, and avoid people, places, and things that may entice them to again use drugs.

Changes to the RSAT Program

Several changes were made to the RSAT Program beginning with the FY 2003 awards.

Jail-Based Substance Abuse Programs

Pursuant to Public Law 107-273 (§ 2001), the Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act, 10 percent of RSAT funds must be passed through to local agencies to establish jail-based substance abuse programs (JSAPs). This statutory change allows a significant, unserved segment of the correctional population—short-term state or local offenders in local jails—to receive substance abuse treatment and will help to smooth their transition back to their communities. (See the Program Requirements chapter for the criteria JSAPs must include to be eligible for funding.)

Below are some examples of successful JSAPs.

- *Cook County Jail:* A study of participants in the Integrated Multiphasic Program of Assessment and Comprehensive Treatment, or IMPACT, found that the rate of rearrests decreased with the length of stay in the program. IMPACT is a residential drug treatment program located in the Cook County Jail in Chicago, Illinois that began accepting inmates in February 1991. Of the 453 inmates who were in IMPACT, those who left it within the first month were rearrested on average within 99 days of release, compared with an average of 178 days following release for those inmates who stayed in the program at least 3 but not more than 5 months. The program achieved a 51 percent reduction in recidivism.⁴
- *Henrico County Regional Jail East: Recovery in a Secure Environment (RISE),* a social model recovery program, was implemented in August 2000 at the Henrico County Regional Jail East located near Richmond, Virginia. The program focuses on wellness and inmates' potential and addresses addictive and other problem behaviors. Up to 600 inmates per year receive an average of 3 months of addiction recovery services, with a cost of approximately \$50 per month per inmate. RISE began at the jail with the 36-bed program Project Fresh Start; expanded with a 44-bed program called Project Hope; and added a 36-bed program called New

Direction: A Successful Living Program, which focuses on life skills, transition and reentry issues, relapse prevention, and community contribution. A fourth RISE program is currently planned for Henrico County Jail West.⁵

Streamlining

BJA made other changes to streamline requirements and incorporate statutory changes to allow states to focus on program management instead of on administrative work. The following specific changes were made in April 2003:

- The project period was extended by 1 year to match the project period for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program.
- Semiannual progress reports are no longer required.
- In-kind, instead of all-cash, matches are now permitted.
- Grantees are allowed to select the reporting cycle (state fiscal year, federal fiscal year, or calendar year) for their annual reports.
- Performance measures have been rewritten for shorter terms (e.g., 1 year, not 5 years, after release).
- RSAT funds awarded during the FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations can be used for postrelease treatment and aftercare services.
- A mandatory pass-through of funds was created for local jurisdictions to provide jail-based treatment.

RSAT Program Evaluation

Program evaluations compare prisoners who have and have not participated in RSAT programs. A national evaluation and implementation and outcome evaluations have been conducted, which were funded by the former OJP Corrections Program Office through the National Institute of Justice.

National Evaluation

The national evaluation found that RSAT programs primarily used one or a combination of three treatment modalities: therapeutic communities, cognitive behavioral approaches, and 12-step programs (e.g., Alcoholics Anonymous, Cocaine Anonymous). Combination treatments, however, have not been fully evaluated; the evaluators noted that they may provide less effective treatment if the components are “watered down.”

An obstacle that RSAT programs confront is the hiring and retaining of treatment staff. Correctional institutions are not allowed to hire individuals with substance abuse or criminal backgrounds, but many therapeutic communities outside their facilities use recovering program graduates in mentoring and staff roles.

Other obstacles are low staff salaries and travel costs to isolated and unattractive prison locations.⁶

State-Level Evaluations

A meta-analysis of evaluations at 12 RSAT sites found positive outcomes from in-prison substance abuse treatment. One important factor is that inmates who complete treatment are less likely to be rearrested or placed on a higher custody level. Aftercare treatment also was associated with lower levels of recidivism and relapse. RSAT programs increase offenders’

Inmates who complete treatment are less likely to be rearrested or placed on a higher custody level. Aftercare treatment also was associated with lower levels of recidivism and relapse. RSAT programs increase offenders’ self-esteem, decisionmaking, and self-efficacy and reduce their levels of anxiety, depression, risk taking, and hostility.

self-esteem, decisionmaking, and self-efficacy and reduce their levels of anxiety, depression, risk taking, and hostility. Cognitive distortions (e.g., self-centeredness, blaming others, minimizing, assuming the worst) were also significantly reduced.

Women offenders. Many RSAT programs serve women offenders, although they are a much smaller proportion of the drug-offender population. Both therapeutic communities and cognitive behavior-oriented therapy have produced positive outcomes for women. Evaluations indicate that RSAT participants are significantly less likely to be arrested and/or convicted than women in comparison groups. A woman's probability of being reincarcerated significantly decreased with the more treatment she received (e.g., RSAT only, RSAT and links to community-based treatment and services during parole). Further, the study found favorable differences for RSAT program participants with respect to postrelease drug use, employment, parenting, and psychological functioning.

Evaluations of women's programs also point to specific and substantial gaps between services needed and services received. Incarcerated women with children have difficulty finding suitable residential aftercare services that accept children. In some states, women convicted of drug crimes are not eligible for training through welfare-to-work programs, although these women often have a substantial need

for employment and vocational and educational services.

Dually diagnosed offenders. An RSAT evaluation of dually diagnosed inmates pointed to the importance of a coordinated reentry strategy for prisoners. Offenders participating in the study experienced lapses and changes in medication prescriptions. The resulting physical or mental side effects and instability sometimes led to recidivism. Ensuring that dually diagnosed offenders comply with their medication regimen will result in mental health stability, which was a pivotal factor in reducing recidivism and helping offenders abstain from substances within 3 months of release.

Findings suggest that increased coordination between institutional staff and psychiatrists in the community would be beneficial to dually diagnosed offenders' smooth reentry process. In particular, institutions should address the important period immediately following release by ensuring that inmates have sufficient medication to last until their first meeting with a community mental health provider, transportation to a place of residence, an identification card, and other benefit cards.

Strengthening RSAT Programs

Several strategies were identified that may strengthen RSAT programs in the future:

- Develop one underlying, evidence-based RSAT treatment model. To ensure uniform treatment for all participants, staff should receive specific curriculum training to ensure that they are familiar with the particular treatment modality selected for the program.
- Ensure a commitment from Department of Corrections and prison administration officials to adhere to treatment program goals and minimize disruptions to the treatment process.
- Focus on providing coordinated services for offender aftercare treatment and reentry into the community.

State-by-State RSAT Activities

Following are descriptions of activities that have been funded under the RSAT Program in each state, the District of Columbia, and the five territories.

Some reports are for FY 2003; others are for FY 2002. Some include cumulative data for all years RSAT has been in existence in a state.

The descriptions vary from state to state because they were drawn from various reports provided—including annual performance reports and annual project-level evaluation reports—each of which included different information.

The RSAT program reporting forms uniformly asked that the following information be provided for those offenders who successfully completed the program: the number who remained drug free and arrest free in the residential and aftercare programs, and the number who have stayed arrest free at least 1 year after their release from aftercare.

Alabama

Funding total: \$8,191,390

In FY 2003, 871 adult male and female inmates successfully completed the program in Alabama. Each of the eight prisons at which RSAT was conducted had drug-free aftercare dorms and a work release center to house offenders.

The treatment provided is 6–8 months long and is divided into three phases. In the first phase, the inmates are in drug treatment full time and partake in activities that help them recognize the consequences of drug use, understand the addiction cycle, and understand the recovery cycle while working through a 12-step program. In the second phase, the inmates discuss recovery issues closely related to substance abuse, including anger, relationships, and poor skill/habit development. Finally, during the third phase, the inmates receive relapse prevention and aftercare planning, coupled with development of work skills and habits in preparation for working at a daily aftercare program. Alabama's RSAT program also regularly conducts urinalysis testing to check its inmates for drug use both in the residential

program and after completion as long as the inmates remain in the custody of the state.

Alaska

Funding total: \$2,264,111

Overall, 140 adult females have successfully completed Alaska's program, which began in 1998, by meeting all of the program requirements. All of them stayed arrest free and 97 percent stayed drug free while receiving services. A total of 138 women have been connected to community substance abuse treatment programs for aftercare services. For adult males, whose program opened in 2000, 73 have completed RSAT and remained drug and arrest free while receiving treatment.

Recognizing the importance of bridging the RSAT Program with community aftercare services for the participants, the State of Alaska recently added a halfway house to its aftercare services so participants could continue to support each other in their recovery. In addition, the discharge planning process begins 3 months prior to the offender graduating and includes a transition counselor who assists the offender in making arrangements for aftercare services in his or her community.

American Samoa

Funding total: \$1,462,254

The RSAT program continues to be implemented at American Samoa's Tafuna Correctional Facility. The goals of the program are to provide the best possible treatment services for eligible clients, counseling in specialized areas, periodic drug and alcohol testing, preparation for integration back into the community, and aftercare services and monitoring after release.

Program admission and enrollment are limited to a minimum of 6 months and a maximum of 12 months. When a client's time within the program is complete, the warden receives a report with recommendations pertaining to the positive and negative findings for each client. Also, local probation and parole officials contribute in monitoring the offenders allowed to take part in early release and work furlough programs.

Arizona

Funding total: \$8,485,815

Overall, 2,036 inmates—adult and juvenile males and females—graduated from one of Arizona's seven in-prison programs, and between 88 and 100 percent stayed drug free while receiving treatment. The four programs for juvenile offenders reported that 1,747 successfully completed an

aftercare program, with between 57 and 97 percent staying drug free while receiving services.

Arizona used its FY 2003 grant to help fund 10 programs; 2 of the 3 aftercare-only programs opened in July 2003. One program treats substance abusing sex offenders.

A total of 569 offenders successfully completed an RSAT-funded program in FY 2003, and between 81 and 100 percent tested negative for drugs while in treatment. Of the 475 juveniles who finished aftercare, between 30 and 98 percent did not use drugs during their time in the program.

Two RSAT-funded programs in Arizona are the Men in Recovery and Women in Recovery programs. One component of these programs emphasizes family interaction and reunification and reinforces family unity and inmates' roles as parents. It focuses on parenting skills, rebuilding family relationships, and communication, and it offers labs that allow participants to interact with their children as well as other family members.

The Arizona Department of Corrections and the Arizona Cactus Pine Girl Scout Council support "Girl Scouts Beyond Bars"—inmates and their daughters participating in girl scouting activities in the prison—for the Women in Recovery program.

The Black Canyon School Recovery Unit for juvenile females offers a

program called Artists in Residence. During the fiscal year, nationally recognized artists serve as mentors to the girls during two 12-week seminars. Another activity is the Challenge Course, which is a maze of poles, ropes, and cables. It requires a group to work together to solve problems and help one another overcome perceived limits, and it gives the girls a sense of accomplishment.

Staff of the Catalina Mountain School Recovery Unit for juvenile males conduct a fine arts program. The boys created a video entitled "A Day in the Life of Recovery" in which they discussed what they were doing and learning in treatment and presented it to their families at a Family Day. For another project, "Self Portrait," the youth used photography, visual arts, poetry, and prose to create views of themselves that they presented to their families.

Arkansas

Funding total: \$4,480,507

The Arkansas Department of Community Correction (DCC) supports two RSAT-funded programs that provide 100 beds for male and female adult special needs residents. Most offenders have a primary diagnosis of substance abuse and a secondary diagnosis of mental disorders. The Department of Correction (DOC) currently runs three programs with 215 available beds for men and women.

Arkansas requires offenders to have a residence and employment as conditions for parole. The aftercare program administered by Health Resources of Arkansas (HRA), called Parole Release & Independent Development Effort, or PRIDE, gives RSAT graduates first priority for 10 outpatient/residential slots at its substance abuse treatment center and for 10 efficiency apartments when they are ready for outpatient care. Offenders also obtain full-time employment with a poultry-processing plant.

Overall, 1,087 adult and juvenile offenders have successfully completed an RSAT-funded program. All of the offenders who graduated from the DOC and DCC programs stayed arrest free and approximately 99 percent of DOC and 84 percent of DCC graduates remained drug free while receiving services.

In FY 2003, 31 residents successfully completed the Special Needs Program and were released to community supervision or unconditional release. All 180 urinalysis tests administered while residents were in a DCC program were negative. A 36-month recidivism study found that treatment worked for 84 percent.

Funds from the FY 2003 RSAT grant were used to add a new facility for women that also has aftercare, purchase a five-station computer lab, hire a part-time interpreter for deaf and

hard of hearing participants, and intensify cross-training for treatment and security staff about how to work with special needs residents.

California

Funding total: \$44,086,489

California's programs are for adult male and female and juvenile inmates. In all, 9,762 offenders successfully completed an RSAT-funded program.

During FY 2002, California had 5 RSAT projects representing 14 sites; a total of 3,752 offenders completed their treatment.

The Orange County Probation Department continued its New Century Education Lab, which was set up in April 2000. The 12 workstations provide diagnostic, prescriptive, and instructional education components and improve reading and math skills. The average developmental gain showed by the participants has been more than one semester.

The RSAT program administered by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department provides study courses for all adult male and female inmates who do not have a high school or General Educational Development (GED) diploma to help them earn a GED.

Colorado

Funding total: \$5,631,587

In FY 2003, Colorado provided substance abuse treatment through seven programs. The RSAT funding was the primary resource for intensive drug treatment programs for offenders in Colorado. A total of 248 offenders have graduated from an RSAT program.

The RSAT Program at Arrowhead Correctional Facility, a 96-bed therapeutic community (TC) project, has dedicated work sites, such as a greenhouse, beekeeping, and tilapia ponds, as well as more usual work sites, such as the kitchen and housekeeping.

For offenders in community corrections, the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Addiction Research and Treatment Services project provides a counselor-in-training program for individuals who are interested in becoming employees after they successfully complete treatment and are discharged of their sentences. During FY 2003, 14 participants successfully completed the training.

Connecticut

Funding total: \$4,937,895

Connecticut's RSAT program began in FY 1998. The total number of adult male and female offenders who have successfully completed the program

during the past 7 years is 1,524. During their time in the program, 99 percent remained drug free and 100 percent were arrest free. Aftercare was completed by 667 offenders, of which 90 percent remained drug free and 100 percent stayed arrest free. One year after completing aftercare, 408 had not been rearrested.

Adult offenders who successfully completed the program in FY 2003 totaled 243; all remained drug free while receiving treatment. Following their release from RSAT, 110 of the 243 offenders who completed the program were not arrested in their first year after completing aftercare.

Delaware

Funding total: \$2,598,455

Delaware's RSAT funding has helped some of the 80 percent of offenders in the state's prisons who have histories of drug use. To date, the total number of adult and juvenile male offenders who have graduated from RSAT is 282, and all remained drug free while receiving services. Of those who completed aftercare, 88 percent remained arrest free after 1 year.

FY 2003 was the first year juvenile males had access to RSAT. To date, discharged youth have completed more than 85 percent of their individual treatment plans. As part of its program, the Ferris School for Boys is implementing family therapy services.

In the men's program, inmates conduct several of the therapeutic activities as peer facilitators and co-counselors. The men's program provided 125 beds, and the juvenile program supported 40 beds.

District of Columbia

Funding total: \$3,247,273

In total, 142 inmates have successfully completed treatment in the District of Columbia, and 92 percent stayed drug free while receiving it. Thirty offenders completed RSAT in FY 2002; 90 percent of them tested negative for drugs during their stay.

Efforts are underway to study the outcomes of youth in the program through the implementation of a 12-step program and educational and vocational programs. A multidisciplinary team facilitated by the clinical director and composed of treatment, cottage life, and education staff has met to review the objectives and determine how to meet them.

Florida

Funding total: \$19,917,500

Beginning in FY 1999, Florida has provided treatment to offenders who have been diagnosed with dual disorders. A total of 714 offenders

have successfully completed RSAT in one of the two state correctional institutions.

The University of South Florida, which is recognized for its work in program implementation for co-occurring disorders in correctional settings, developed the curricula and provided ongoing consultation, site visits, and technical assistance.

The residential community corrections program, which targets nonviolent offenders, has successfully graduated 156 adult males. Juveniles who have successfully completed one of Florida's RSAT programs total 304.

Six of the eleven county correctional facility RSAT programs were opened in 2003. The programs serve adult males, adult females, and juvenile males; 772 have successfully completed their treatment.

Georgia

Funding total: \$12,645,646

Overall 1,851 adult and juvenile offenders completed an RSAT program in Georgia; all the inmates stayed drug and arrest free during their treatment. Regarding aftercare, 675 adult and juvenile offenders graduated; 96 percent of the adults and 85 percent of the juveniles remained arrest free 1 year after being released from aftercare.

In FY 2002, a total of 459 offenders completed RSAT, all of whom remained drug and arrest free while receiving services. Those who successfully completed aftercare totaled 77. The Georgia Department of Corrections added 208 beds (a 65 percent increase) and 12 staff members. One program moved into its own building, and a new RSAT program was started at the DeKalb County Jail.

Guam

Funding total: \$1,256,781

In total, 144 adult male and female offenders have successfully completed residential treatment in Guam, and all stayed drug and arrest free while in the program. Ninety-nine participants were successful in aftercare. In FY 2003, all 23 of the inmates who graduated from RSAT tested negative for drugs and were not arrested during treatment.

Hawaii

Funding total: \$2,409,466

Hawaii's men's program was started in 1998, and the women's program began in 2001. A total of 202 adult male and female offenders have completed RSAT. Of those, 96 percent stayed drug free while in treatment; all of the men and 99.5 percent of the women remained arrest free. One year after

leaving aftercare, 83 percent of the participants had not been rearrested.

In FY 2002, 68 offenders completed RSAT; all remained drug and arrest free while in the program. RSAT funds supported up to 47 beds in Project Bridge; 32 were for male inmates and 15 were for females. Five of the beds for females are for those who have been diagnosed with a co-occurring disorder. Both the men's and women's programs allowed those who were eligible to work to find employment outside the facility.

Idaho

Funding total: \$2,898,994

Since the program's inception at one Idaho facility in 1997 and two others in 1998, a total of 449 adult and juvenile male offenders have successfully completed residential treatment. All the adult males remained drug and arrest free while in RSAT. All the juveniles remained arrest free, and 96 percent were drug free during treatment. For the men, 194 successfully completed aftercare.

In FY 2002, 137 men and 6 juveniles completed residential treatment, and 31 men completed aftercare treatment successfully. During that same period, 88 treatment beds were added to the three facilities to increase their capacity to provide treatment services.

Illinois

Funding total: \$13,144,535

Since FY 1996, Illinois has graduated 711 offenders. A total of 668 beds are available for residential substance abuse treatment statewide.

During FY 2002, the Illinois Department of Corrections offered treatment services in 11 adult and juvenile facilities. A total of 240 offenders successfully completed an RSAT-funded program, 49 of whom were juveniles. At nine facilities, all the inmates stayed drug free while receiving services; 98 percent of offenders in a tenth facility did not use drugs. These drug-free numbers were consistent for all years.

Indiana

Funding total: \$6,448,335

One Indiana RSAT program began in 1998, one was opened in 2000, and the newest treatment program started in 2002. Two serve adult male offenders and the third provides services for adult females.

Overall, 600 participants have graduated from an RSAT program. In FY 2002, 142 offenders completed their treatment successfully. All of the offenders in the Westville Correctional Facility program for men remained drug and arrest free while receiving treatment in FY 2002 and across all years.

Iowa

Funding total: \$3,606,640

Iowa implemented its first RSAT program in 1998. The five programs serve adult males and juvenile males and females. Those who have successfully completed RSAT total 496, and 98 percent of them stayed drug free while receiving services.

In FY 2003, a total of 139 successfully completed an RSAT program, and 98 percent tested negative for drugs during their stay.

The Fort Dodge Correctional Facility is one example of what the program has accomplished. It started a 6-month substance abuse treatment program composed of four separate blocks: addiction awareness, emotional management, criminality awareness, and relapse prevention. The program also includes 4 weeks of relationship impact/awareness, with a curriculum that includes the "Beat the Streets" series, "Staying Sober" module, and "Ernie Larson on Relapse." Staff work closely with the offenders to make contact for continuing care upon release into the community. Contacts are made by telephone and letter to the various community-based agencies. Comprehensive discharge summaries are provided to those agencies and to the parole agent and work release counselors. When appropriate, information is provided to mental health professionals, as well as vocational rehabilitation services.

Kansas

Funding total: \$3,854,489

Adult males and females and juvenile males can receive treatment in Kansas. To date, 548 successfully completed the program, and all but 2 remained drug free while receiving treatment. All 228 offenders who completed aftercare stayed drug free while receiving services.

FY 2003 was the first year the women's program was in operation. A total of 127 offenders successfully completed RSAT. All but one who completed the program remained drug free while receiving services. The 54 male offenders who successfully completed aftercare remained both drug and arrest free while receiving services. Of those, 36 were not arrested 1 year after they left aftercare.

Kentucky

Funding total: \$5,611,331

The Kentucky Department of Corrections runs three RSAT programs; two were started in 1997 and the third opened in 1999. All 588 offenders who successfully completed RSAT remained drug free during their time in the program. One program reported that 130 graduates of its RSAT program also completed aftercare, of which 67 stayed drug free and 56 were not arrested while receiving treatment.

Louisiana

Funding total: \$9,733,858

Louisiana's RSAT program treats all types of offenders: adult and juvenile males and females. Of the 2,397 who successfully completed the program, 2,073 stayed drug free while they received treatment. Aftercare was successfully completed by 165 participants.

In FY 2003, RSAT was successfully completed by 437 offenders and aftercare was completed by 14.

Maine

Funding total: \$2,084,460

Maine's program, which began treating inmates in 1999, has graduated a total of 144 adult male offenders, of whom 98 percent remained drug free while in treatment.

In FY 2003, 99 percent of the 37 adult male offenders who successfully completed treatment remained drug free while participating in the RSAT program.

Maryland

Funding total: \$7,863,970

Of the 2,118 adult male and female offenders who completed a Maryland RSAT program, 2,108 tested negative for drugs during their treatment.

In FY 2002, all 240 offenders who completed RSAT remained drug free while in the program. Staffing improvements instituted by new management, such as hiring more senior psychology associates, reduced the high employee turnover rate, helped fill vacancies, and increased the staff's level of clinical expertise. Employees began staying in their positions longer, which has provided offenders with more effective treatment.

Massachusetts

Funding total: \$4,717,917

Massachusetts' Executive Office for Public Safety currently administers 10 RSAT programs, of which 6 provide aftercare. The programs treat adult males and females; 9,941 offenders have successfully completed RSAT and remained drug free while in treatment.

In FY 2003, all of the 2,551 inmates who successfully completed treatment stayed drug free while participating.

Michigan

Funding total: \$14,036,114

Michigan's programs treat adult and juvenile males and females. Those successfully completing RSAT numbered 2,395. For aftercare, 279

participants successfully completed the program. Of those, 93 percent remained arrest free while in aftercare and 91 percent were not arrested at least 1 year following their release.

In FY 2003, a total of 321 inmates graduated from RSAT. Of the 61 offenders who completed aftercare, 95 percent remained arrest free during the program, and 92 percent did not get arrested in the year following their release.

Minnesota

Funding total: \$3,194,000

Currently, three RSAT programs are in operation in Minnesota. To date, the three programs have graduated 252—112 adult females, 25 adult males, and 115 juvenile males.

The three RSAT programs had 74 graduates in FY 2003. All of the women and juveniles who completed their treatment stayed drug and arrest free while in RSAT; 98.5 percent of the adult males were drug free while participating in the program. Of the 104 juveniles who successfully completed the aftercare program, 98 percent stayed drug free and 100 percent remained arrest free while receiving services. Almost 50 percent still had not been arrested 1 year after leaving the program.

Mississippi

Funding total: \$6,265,224

Since RSAT's inception in Mississippi in 1997, 1,439 adult male and female offenders have graduated from the program; 99 percent stayed drug free and 98 remained arrest free while receiving services. For the aftercare program, 943 successfully completed it, with 96 percent remaining drug free and 95 percent staying arrest free. Ninety percent had not been arrested 1 year out of aftercare.

In FY 2002, all of the 498 who successfully completed RSAT remained drug and arrest free during their time in treatment. For aftercare, 339 successfully completed the program; 96 percent remained drug free and 93 percent stayed arrest free while receiving the services. One year after being released from aftercare, 89 percent had not been rearrested.

Missouri

Funding total: \$6,884,332

The Missouri Department of Corrections operated two RSAT programs in FY 2002 that supported 710 treatment beds. Since its inception in 1997, the Ozark Drug Treatment Program has graduated 3,417 adult male offenders. The Co-Occurring Disorders Program has had 243 adult male offenders successfully complete

the program since it began in 1998. None of the men in both programs was arrested while in RSAT. None of the men of the Ozark treatment population was arrested while receiving aftercare services and 80 percent remained arrest free 1 year after release from the program.

Montana

Funding total: \$2,389,693

In Montana, all 44 juvenile males who graduated from the program from its inception in 2000 through FY 2002 stayed drug and arrest free during treatment.

Specifically, the Pine Hill Youth Correctional Facility (Pine Hills) is the state facility that receives the funds. The Pine Hills program combines a strong resident program with a closely coordinated aftercare component. The grant continues to strive to improve efforts to reduce substance abuse among an increased number of juvenile inmates. The facility conducted cognitive behavioral and chemical dependency training for treatment and security staff assigned to the treatment unit, transition center staff, and juvenile parole officers. The facility also continued implementation of a therapeutic substance abuse program, including a cognitive behavioral approach, in which the identified offenders participate for 6–12 months.

All youth who are released from the Pine Hills program continue to be preplaced in an established aftercare program in or near their home community. RSAT funds are not used to maintain a structured aftercare program, but statistics are maintained through the best available contact with the youth, youth's family, and parole officers and by following the youth's progress 1 year after release or discharge from the facility.

Nebraska

Funding total: \$2,503,286

Overall, 415 adult male and female offenders successfully completed 1 of Nebraska's 3 RSAT programs, of which 401 stayed drug free during treatment and 396 had not been arrested 1 year after their release from aftercare. In FY 2003, all 72 inmates who completed RSAT tested negative for drugs, and 68 remained arrest free at the 1-year followup to their aftercare release.

Nevada

Funding total: \$4,172,573

The Nevada Department of Corrections operates two treatment programs with RSAT funding. WINGS, the original program, became operational in 1998.

OASIS began accepting offenders into treatment in 2002. The two programs support 412 treatment beds. Overall, 552 men have successfully completed one of the two programs. All of the offenders in WINGS stayed drug and arrest free and 98 percent of OASIS inmates did not use drugs while in treatment.

In FY 2003, 94 adult male offenders graduated from WINGS and 92 from OASIS. WINGS inmates remained drug and arrest free during their time in the program; 98 percent of OASIS men remained drug free.

New Hampshire

Funding total: \$2,232,098

Since its inception in 2000, New Hampshire's Adolescent Drug & Alcohol Program has had 86 juvenile males complete treatment. The RSAT program for adult male and female offenders, since it began in 2001, has had 889 graduates. The New Hampshire Department of Corrections requires all RSAT graduates to attend aftercare.

In FY 2002, 24 juveniles and 148 adults successfully completed RSAT. Of those, 99 percent of the juveniles and 99.8 percent of the adults did not test positive for drugs while in treatment.

New Jersey

Funding total: \$9,476,560

One of New Jersey's adult male programs and the boys program started in 1997, the second adult male RSAT began in 1998, and the girls program opened in 2000. A total of 1,760 offenders have graduated from the four programs. All the juveniles and almost all the adults stayed drug free during treatment.

In FY 2003, 450 inmates successfully completed RSAT. Only 0.02 percent tested positive for drugs while in the program.

New Mexico

Funding total: \$2,986,398

In FY 2002, "Thinking for Good," a peer-based literacy component that ensures that all participants have an eighth-grade reading level, was developed for all the state's therapeutic communities (TCs). The Education Bureau tests the literacy level of all offenders who enter a TC. Inmates with reading difficulties who participated in Book Circles, a computer-based instructional literacy tool that is available at several communities, have shown marked improvement. Offenders who successfully complete "Thinking for Good" are eligible for SOAR—Successful Offender After Release—

which helps participants develop job-related skills and provides assistance with employment and training through the Department of Labor.

Male TC residents are encouraged to participate in the "Fathers as Readers" program, which has been shown to significantly increase communication between incarcerated fathers and their young children. One TC offers a responsible fatherhood program.

One RSAT program treats sex offenders, who receive treatment for both their chemical and sexual addictions. Participants receive maintenance treatment and long-term relapse prevention after they graduate from the RSAT program. In FY 2002, the program was expanded to 18 months.

Meditation is offered by several RSAT programs for those offenders who want to participate. Graduates who are interested can receive postrelease faith-based mentoring from the Archdiocese of Santa Fe.

New York

Funding total: \$20,576,756

In FY 2003, New York administered 20 RSAT programs. A total of 2,000 inmates—991 in maximum security and 1,009 in medium security—succeeded in finishing their program during the fiscal year. One of the

programs administered by the state is for chemically dependent sex offenders.

A study of 2,340 offenders who participated in RSAT between September 1999 and May 2002, including 1,188 who graduated, found that those who successfully completed an RSAT program were less likely to return to custody. After 12 months out of the program, 17 percent of graduates returned to custody compared with 20 percent who failed the program and 23 percent who had been administratively removed from RSAT. At 18 months, 26 percent of graduates returned to custody compared with 28 percent of failures and 30 percent of administrative removals.

North Carolina

Funding total: \$10,112,176

During FY 2003, 139 men, women, and girls successfully completed the program in North Carolina, and 135 remained drug free while in treatment.

Robeson County Addiction Services, for example, received RSAT funding to reduce recidivism rates for chemically dependent offenders in the Robeson County Detention Center. Chemically dependent repeat offenders between ages 16 and 30 who are incarcerated

for 120 days and have a dependency diagnosis are the target population. Highly skilled, certified addiction specialists provide substance abuse treatment using best practices that focus on the total needs of the inmate for reentry into the community. RSAT funds have been used to intensify, strengthen, provide followup, and expand the program to the larger male population. Funding also will pay for individual and group therapy, family intervention, 12-step meetings, and followup 6 months after release.

North Dakota

Funding total: \$1,882,606

Since the North Dakota program's inception in 1996, 422 adult males have completed the program. None of the inmates were arrested and 98 percent did not use drugs while receiving treatment. At the 1-year followup after offenders left aftercare, 72 percent had not been rearrested.

In FY 2002, 75 offenders graduated from RSAT; 98 percent stayed drug free and 100 percent were arrest free while receiving services. All 22 participants who successfully completed aftercare remained drug and arrest free, and 84 percent had still not been arrested 1 year after release from the program.

Northern Mariana Islands

Funding total: \$1,629,466

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands' (CNMI's) RSAT program is located on the island of Saipan in CNMI's Adult Prison Facility, Division of Corrections, Department of Public Safety. In order to qualify for the program, a substance abusing offender must be within 6–12 months of release from incarceration, able to be in treatment for 6–12 months, separated from the general prison population, and subject to drug and alcohol testing.

The treatment program includes components of the therapeutic community model, which emphasizes accountability and responsibility. The program also is designed to be comprehensive and to include aftercare followup drug testing to ensure that the clients not only become drug free during incarceration, but also remain drug free once released from the system. Although there is no outpatient facility, the program does provide minimal outpatient counseling to alcohol and substance abusers.

Ohio

Funding total: \$14,213,361

Since 1997, 1,794 adult and juvenile male and female offenders have successfully completed an Ohio RSAT-

funded program. More than 97 percent—1,749—remained drug free while in treatment.

In FY 2003, the state administered 16 RSAT programs, including 6 that were devoted to juveniles and 2 that provided treatment to dually diagnosed inmates. Of the 461 inmates who graduated, 441, or almost 96 percent, tested negative for drugs while in RSAT.

The Mohican Youth Center was part of a National Institute of Justice-funded study conducted by the University of Cincinnati. It compared youth who were in the center prior to its designation as a therapeutic community (TC) with youth who participated in RSAT at Mohican after it became a TC. The study found that youth who participated in the TC had reduced levels of depression and increased self-esteem and decisionmaking abilities. The program completion rate was 82 percent. Most important, the study found that “participation in Mohican’s therapeutic community RSAT program significantly reduced the probability of being incarcerated after termination.”⁷⁷

Oklahoma

Funding total: \$7,448,582

Oklahoma has 1 program for juvenile boys with 12 beds and 7 for adult men and women with a total of 839 beds. Overall, 2,388 offenders have

successfully completed RSAT. One program tracks the success for the aftercare component. All of the 110 adult females who graduated from the program stayed drug and arrest free while in aftercare, and 99 percent had still not been arrested at least 1 year after their release.

In FY 2002, 636 offenders successfully completed their residential treatment. Forty women were successful in the aftercare program. All remained off drugs and were not arrested while in aftercare, and 99 percent remained arrest free at the 1-year followup.

During FY 2002, the Office of Juvenile Affairs began placing more focus on academics and GED preparation in the boys program. Academic achievement levels increased an average of two semesters, and literacy scores rose 1.8 grade levels. The program maintains a "Culture Board"; each month, a different culture is celebrated with events such as meals, discussions, and study activities.

Oregon

Funding total: \$4,222,364

Through FY 2002 in Oregon, 915 offenders successfully completed one of the two programs that reported on graduation rates since their project start dates. (Between 1996 and 2003, the state has administered six RSAT

programs.) All the inmates stayed drug and arrest free while receiving treatment.

In FY 2003, ADAPT, a jail-based substance abuse program, developed a strong mental health and family therapy component to assist offenders with dual-diagnosis issues and prepare them and their families for the transitional phase of the program. Family members must attend three family groups or individual sessions prior to any program involvement with offenders.

The Treatment Expansion Program at the Powder River Correctional Facility (PRCF) increased alcohol and drug treatment services from 1 unit that served 50 male offenders to 2 units that serve 114. PRCF is the first total alcohol and drug treatment facility of its kind in the Oregon prison system.

Pennsylvania

Funding total: \$11,342,076

Two of Pennsylvania's six RSAT programs opened in 1998; the other four started in 2000. Pennsylvania has had 1,642 offenders graduate from RSAT and 1,331 from aftercare. During FY 2002, 647 inmates completed RSAT and 525 finished aftercare.

In FY 2003, nearly all of the facilities receiving RSAT funding were operating at capacity and functioning well. For example, the RSAT-funded, 50-bed unit at SCI Camp Hill recently experienced success when a deaf-mute inmate of the facility completed Phase I. Success was possible because of the help of a staff member who knew sign language, a part-time interpreter, the cooperative efforts of the therapeutic community members, and hard work on the part of the inmate.

Puerto Rico

Funding total: \$4,332,041

Overall, 99 offenders have completed substance abuse treatment and 38 have been successful in their aftercare in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Ninety-percent of RSAT graduates were drug free during their treatment, and 98 percent of those who completed aftercare did not use drugs. For both RSAT and aftercare participants, 96 percent were not arrested. The same percentage remained arrest free 1 year after their release from aftercare.

In FY 2003, 43 offenders successfully completed RSAT, of which 83 percent stayed drug free and 96 percent remained arrest free while receiving services. For aftercare, 95 percent of the 5 who graduated did not test positive for drugs and 96 percent were not arrested. Even 1 year after their

release from aftercare, 96 percent remained arrest free.

In a questionnaire, 93 percent of one RSAT group and 100 percent of a second group believed their admission to RSAT was positive, that project staff had helped them, and that they would recommend RSAT to other inmates. All respondents in both groups thought they had learned to manage anger, feelings, emotions, thoughts, and frustrations; had improved their skills for identifying high-risk situations; and could avoid getting into trouble with drugs and alcohol because of what they were taught.

Rhode Island

Funding total: \$2,176,443

The total number of adult male offenders who graduated from RSAT for all years in Rhode Island is 598. The vast majority—586—stayed drug free while in the program.

All of the 96 adult males who successfully completed RSAT in calendar year 2003 stayed drug free while receiving services. In FY 2003, the 25 boys who graduated from the juvenile program stayed drug free while in RSAT. Of the seven who completed aftercare, five stayed drug free and all seven were not arrested during their time in the program. Five were still arrest free 1 year after their release.

South Carolina

Funding total: \$7,494,316

South Carolina has three RSAT programs; the one for juvenile males opened in 2000, and the other two—one for adult females, the other for adult males—began in 2001. A total of 1,745 inmates have graduated from one of the three programs. None were arrested during their time in RSAT. All the adult male and female offenders stayed drug free while in treatment; almost 98 percent of the boys did not use drugs. Forty-three juvenile males successfully completed their aftercare program; 97 percent stayed away from drugs and the same percentage were not arrested during their treatment.

In FY 2002, 552 inmates successfully completed an RSAT program; none was arrested while in treatment, and all of the men and women were found to not have used drugs. Of the boys, 94 percent stayed drug free while in RSAT. Ninety-two percent of the 15 boys who completed aftercare remained drug and arrest free while receiving services.

Program data through September 30, 2002 show that the programs are having positive effects. For the men's program, 22 percent of RSAT participants who completed the program were reincarcerated, compared with almost 46 percent of those who did not receive treatment. For the women, 3.7 percent of RSAT offenders and 17.7 percent of non-RSAT inmates

were reincarcerated. Only 2.3 percent of the boys who received treatment were sent back to the correctional facility compared with 60 percent of those who did not participate in RSAT.

South Dakota

Funding total: \$2,294,943

South Dakota has two RSAT programs for juveniles; the girls program, QUEST, opened in 1996, and the boys program, called Living Center A, began in 1998. The two programs have graduated a total of 220 youth from the residential component and 63 from aftercare. All remained drug and arrest free during their treatment in RSAT.

In FY 2002, 60 youth successfully completed RSAT and 31 finished aftercare. QUEST had 24 beds and Living Center A had 36 beds available during the year.

Tennessee

Funding total: \$6,896,230

In total, 1,260 men, women, and boys have graduated from one of the five programs administered by Tennessee.

In FY 2003, 360 beds were supported in the five programs. A total of 235 offenders graduated from RSAT between October 1, 2002 and September 30, 2003. Two programs reported that 39 participants had

successfully completed the aftercare component.

In FY 2003, the Davidson County community corrections RSAT program enhanced its vocational program for those aged 18–24 through a partnership with the Home Builders Association. The program enables the Davidson County Drug Court to divert nonviolent felony substance abusing offenders into residential treatment services instead of prison.

The Woodland Hills Youth Development Center program has all participants on track to receive a high school diploma.

Participants in several of Tennessee’s RSAT programs perform community service. Shelby County RSAT residents use their skills in metal studs, house framing, and brick masonry to help Habitat for Humanity. Offenders who participate in a Tennessee Department of Correction RSAT program crochet blankets for children in abuse centers. Washington County participants have provided more than 3,000 hours of community service to local schools and nonprofit organizations.

Texas

Funding total: \$41,601,983

The 12 Texas RSAT programs serve adult and juvenile males and females. In FY 2003, 943 graduates finished

RSAT. Of those, 98.5 percent stayed drug free and 99 percent were not arrested. Aftercare graduates totaled 250; 55 percent remained drug free, 60 percent stayed arrest free, and the 1-year followup revealed that 41 percent remained arrest free.

In FY 2003, the Harris County RSAT facility expanded its contacts with the Texas Rehabilitation Commission and a U.S. veterans organization, which resulted in increased services and additional halfway house placements for those who need more assistance in reintegrating into the community. The program also has a cooperative project with Family Services of Houston. Eligible RSAT participants in a family reintegration program receive assistance from the state’s Office of the Attorney General in addressing delinquent child care fiscal responsibilities and from family service counselors in working with inmates’ spouses and children.

Utah

Funding total: \$2,892,874

All 789 adult males who successfully completed a Utah RSAT program remained drug free while in treatment. Those who completed an aftercare program numbered 328. Ninety percent continued to stay away from drugs during the aftercare program and 88 percent stayed arrest free. One year after their release from aftercare, 66 percent had not been rearrested.

In FY 2003, 191 graduated from one of Utah's four RSAT programs and 45 successfully completed aftercare. All the offenders stayed drug free during residential treatment; 91 percent did not use drugs, and 90 percent remained arrest free while in aftercare. Seventy-four percent of offenders had not been arrested at the 1-year followup.

An evaluation of the Con-Quest program at the Utah State Prison compared 80 graduates with 90 offenders who met the criteria to be included in the program but did not participate. Almost 29 percent of Con-Quest graduates were rearrested for any offense within 18 months of release, compared with nearly 66 percent of the control group. For drug-related offenses, the rates of rearrest were 12 percent for Con-Quest and nearly 26 percent for the control group. Individuals in the control group were almost 2.5 times more likely to have a new arrest and be returned to prison than RSAT graduates (81 percent and more than 32 percent, respectively).

Vermont

Funding total: \$1,936,983

Almost 85 percent of the 208 adult males who successfully completed Vermont's RSAT program stayed drug free during the program.

In FY 2003, 78 offenders graduated from one of the two programs administered by the state, of which 72 remained drug free while in treatment.

Virgin Islands

Funding total: \$1,472,461

The U.S. Virgin Islands had three offenders successfully complete the program during FY 2003. None tested positive for drugs while in treatment. All earned certificates for the five program components: anger management, drug education/addiction, basic HIV/AIDS education, domestic violence, and relapse prevention.

Virginia

Funding total: \$9,464,106

During the first quarter of FY 2004, 45 offenders completed the program in Virginia, and all of them stayed drug free while going through treatment.

The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) continues to support RSAT services to state prisoners in the adult and juvenile systems. DCJS awarded RSAT funds to the Department of Corrections (DOC), the state agency that manages the adult prison system, and the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), the department that manages juvenile correctional facilities.

DOC has nine therapeutic community programs in adult correctional facilities. Of these, there are seven RSAT-supported programs that have enhanced the residential substance abuse treatment bed capacity by

approximately 800 beds. More than 1,500 therapeutic community beds exist in the Virginia prison system, and more than 95 percent of them are used. DJJ provides a program for 16 juvenile female offenders in the Culpepper Juvenile Correctional Facility.

Virginia has determined that the benefit of each inmate who completes the program and becomes a law-abiding, tax-paying citizen would, after 1 year, add up to 10 times the amount spent on the inmate's rehabilitation. Virginia has completed its program implementation and now plans to move into the maintenance and enhancement phase.

Washington

Funding total: \$5,433,393

Overall for two of the three Washington RSAT programs, 528 adult male and female offenders successfully completed treatment, and 200 successfully completed aftercare. In FY 2003, 118 graduated from one of the state's three RSAT programs; in two aftercare programs, 15 offenders successfully completed a program.

West Virginia

Funding total: \$2,575,462

West Virginia has eight RSAT programs that treat men, women, girls, and boys. Overall, 652 offenders graduated from one of five RSAT

programs. In FY 2002, 337 offenders successfully completed an RSAT program.

A unique feature of the program for juveniles is an assessment tool for residents who have a history of self-cutting. These youth, when they cannot self-medicate with drugs or alcohol, become vulnerable to increasing their harmful behavior. In addition, the program began assessing residents for Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect (FAS/FAE) because many of their mothers used drugs and/or alcohol while pregnant but the youth had never been tested for the birth defect. Residents who are diagnosed with FAS/FAE may receive rehabilitation services, such as job training and job placement services.

Wisconsin

Funding total: \$6,448,792

Wisconsin's program serves both male and female adult offenders. Of the 254 who completed the program, 98 percent stayed drug free while participating. Thirty-five men completed the Mental Illness Chemical Abuse (MICA) aftercare program. Only 49 percent stayed drug free while in aftercare; 77 remained arrest free. Seventy-one percent of those who have received aftercare services through the Women in Need of Substance Abuse Treatment Program (WINSAT) had not been rearrested 1 year after completing the program.

In FY 2003, 96 percent of the 56 who successfully completed RSAT stayed drug free while receiving services. Twelve males who entered the MICA aftercare component completed the program; all stayed arrest free and 96 percent remained drug free while attending. Seventy-five percent of WINSAT aftercare participants stayed arrest free 1 year after graduating from the program.

Wyoming

Funding total: \$1,896,011

Wyoming began the RSAT program at the Wyoming Women's Center Intensive Treatment Unit (ITU) in 2000. Up to 16 adult females can receive treatment at one time. Since its beginning, ITU has graduated 20 women from the program; all stayed drug and arrest free during treatment. For the aftercare program, 95 percent remained drug free and the same percentage stayed arrest free while receiving services.

Notes

1. National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *Crossing the Bridge: An Evaluation of the Drug Treatment Alternative-to-Prison (DTAP) Program* (New York: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2003). Accessed from www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/Crossing_the_bridge_March2003.pdf on June 8, 2004.
2. Lana D. Harrison and Steven S. Martin, *Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners: Implementation Lessons Learned*, NCJ 195738 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2003). Accessed from www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/195738.htm on June 8, 2004 (web-only document).
3. Guy Schmidt, *Drug Treatment in the Criminal Justice System*, NCJ 181857 (Rockville, MD: Office of National Drug Control Policy, Drug Policy Clearinghouse, 2001). Accessed from www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/factsht/treatment/index.html on May 10, 2004.
4. Arthur Pratt, "A Summary: The Results of Substance Abuse Treatment Programs in Five County Jails—Studying Recidivism Two or More Years After Treatment," *American Jails* (November/December 1998):59–61.
5. V. Morgan Moss, Jr., "Recovery in a Secure Environment (RISE): Changing the Culture of Incarceration," *American Jails* (September/October 2003):15–18.
6. Harrison and Martin.
7. Jennifer A. Pealer, Edward J. Latessa, and Melissa Winesburg, "Mohican Youth Center RSAT Outcome Evaluation," Final Report submitted to the National Institute of Justice (Cincinnati: Center for Criminal Justice Research, University of Cincinnati, 2002).

Appendix

Residential Substance Abuse Program Funding FY 1996–FY 2003

State	Total Award
Alabama	8,191,390
Alaska	2,264,111
American Samoa	1,462,254
Arizona	8,485,815
Arkansas	4,480,507
California	44,086,489
Colorado	5,631,587
Connecticut	4,937,895
Delaware	2,598,455
District of Columbia	3,247,273
Florida	19,917,500
Georgia	12,645,646
Guam	1,256,781
Hawaii	2,409,466
Idaho	2,898,994
Illinois	13,144,535
Indiana	6,448,335
Iowa	3,606,640
Kansas	3,854,489
Kentucky	5,611,331



Louisiana	9,733,858
Maine	2,084,460
Maryland	7,863,970
Massachusetts	4,717,917
Michigan	14,036,114
Minnesota	3,194,000
Mississippi	6,265,224
Missouri	6,884,332
Montana	2,389,693
Nebraska	2,503,286
Nevada	4,172,573
New Hampshire	2,232,098
New Jersey	9,476,560
New Mexico	2,986,398
New York	20,576,756
North Carolina	10,112,176
North Dakota	1,882,606
Northern Mariana Islands	1,629,466
Ohio	14,213,361
Oklahoma	7,448,582
Oregon	4,222,364
Pennsylvania	11,342,076
Puerto Rico	4,332,041
Rhode Island	2,176,443
South Carolina	7,494,316
South Dakota	2,294,943
Tennessee	6,896,230
Texas	41,601,983

Utah	2,892,874
Vermont	1,936,983
Virgin Islands	1,472,461
Virginia	9,464,106
Washington	5,433,393
West Virginia	2,575,462
Wisconsin	6,448,792
Wyoming	1,896,011
Grand Total	404,063,401

Bureau of Justice Assistance Information

BJA's mission is to provide leadership and services in grant administration and criminal justice policy to support local, state, and tribal justice strategies to achieve safer communities. For more indepth information about BJA, its programs, and its funding opportunities, contact:

Bureau of Justice Assistance

810 Seventh Street NW.

Washington, DC 20531

202-616-6500

Fax: 202-305-1367

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA

E-mail: AskBJA@usdoj.gov

The BJA Clearinghouse, a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, shares BJA program information with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies and community groups across the country. Information specialists provide reference and referral services, publication distribution, participation and support for conferences, and other networking and outreach activities. The clearinghouse can be contacted at:

Bureau of Justice Assistance Clearinghouse

P.O. Box 6000

Rockville, MD 20849-6000

1-800-851-3420

Fax: 301-519-5212

www.ncjrs.org

E-mail: askncjrs@ncjrs.org

Clearinghouse staff are available Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. eastern time. Ask to be placed on the BJA mailing list.

To subscribe to the electronic newsletter *JUSTINFO* and become a registered NCJRS user, visit <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register>.

