

**Reentry Advisory Council and Workforce Development
Meeting Minutes of
Thursday, March 12, 2015**

Attendees Present:

Assistant Secretary Rhett Covington, Department of Public Safety and Corrections
Secretary James LeBlanc, Department of Public Safety and Corrections
Dale LeBlanc, LA Association of Builders & Contractors
Mike Cazes, La Sheriff's Association
Sue Austin, La Department of Health and Hospitals, Designee
Louis Reine, AFL-CIO
Jen'ee Slocum, La Workforce Commission, Designee
Joseph M. "T Boy" Ardoin, La State Bldg. Const. Trade Council

Teleconference:

James Landry, La Association of Business & Industry
Dennis Schrantz, Former Deputy Secretary of Michigan

Absent:

Senator Elbert Guillory, State Senator
Rev Ross English, La Chaplain's Association
Jimmy Sawtell, La Community/Technical College
Steve E. Pylant, State Representative
Secretary Suzy Sonnier, Department of Children & Family

Others Present:

Keith Nordyke, Attorney
Samantha Moses, Headquarters, DPS&C
James Windom, CAPARC
Elaine Ellerbe, PCDCR
Verna Bradley-Jackson, One Touch Ministry
LaTonya Malveaux, Orleans City Court
Edward Charles, Sr., Second Chance
Dee Charles, Mentor
Ashley Campbell, CARRP
Leila Miller, La Department of Health and Hospitals
Checo Yancy, CAPARC
James T. Dixon, LPDB
Ann Zanders, BRCC

Department of Public Safety and Corrections Headquarters Staff:

Angela Whittaker, Office of the Secretary
Pete Fremin, Probation and Parole
Tammy Jetson, Office of Reentry
Rita Thomas, Office of Reentry
Gretchen McCarstle, Office of Reentry
Linda Landry, Office of the Parole Board
Samantha Moses, Office of Reentry
Wayne Albert, Office of Reentry

Introduction and Determination of Quorum

- Secretary LeBlanc Opening Remarks to the Reentry Advisory Council (RAC)
 - A Press Conference was held in West Baton Rouge with Sheriff Mike Cazes regarding expansion of Regional Reentry Programs and Day Reporting Centers across the state through Second Chance Act grant funds and the Government Efficiencies Management Systems project.
 - Briefly addressed the issues to be discussed on the agenda
 - Louisiana's Prison Population has declined by 3008 since June, 2012
 - Louisiana's Crime rate is down roughly by 9% since 2008
 - Louisiana's Violent crime rate is down 22% since 2008
 - Fifty percent (50%) of the Department's population are housed in local jails with very little support or programs
 - Day Reporting Centers partnered with Probation and Parole districts across the state will be in 8 major metropolitan areas in Louisiana by August, 2015
 - There are four day reporting centers already opened throughout the State
 - When an offender is sentenced in East Baton Rouge, they do not go directly to Elayn Hunt Correctional Reception and Diagnostic Center. They are sent to Catahoula or some other local jail to be housed in North Louisiana with no evaluation and no assessment until their release date.
 - The GEMS project will target this issue by locating transitional specialist staff in 18 of the largest jails housing DOC offenders to assist with assessment and program instruction.
 - Everyone needs to be involved in reentry; the Department can't do it alone
- Rita Thomas conducted roll call of the RAC and it was determined that a quorum was reached.

Call to Order

- Assistant Secretary Covington called the meeting to order at 9:33 a.m.

Approval of the December 11, 2014 Meeting Minutes

- Louis Reine wanted to amend the minutes to reflect that Charles Habig was the designee for Louis Reine and he asked about the status of his re-confirmation
- Asst. Secretary Covington commented that there were several nominations submitted and awaiting on a response
- Louis Reine made a Motion to approve minutes with the correction; seconded by Sheriff Mike Cazes
- Rhett Covington asked if there were any objections; No objections were made
- Motion passed

Government Efficiency Management System (GEMS) Implementation

- GEMS project to provide programs at the local level
- Provided funding to open Regional Reentry Programs and Day Reporting Centers
- Twenty (20) million dollars allocated to the project
- Saving money by releasing offenders early through award of CTRP credits for program completion
- Reinvesting ten (10) million back into the project
- Louis Reine asked if there were going to be any major budget cuts and was advised that cuts would not impact this project and were in other areas of the budget (cuts in prison system, salaries, etc.)
- As of today, there is a reduction in prison population by 3,008 offenders, which generates much of the savings. The overall population is currently 37,500.
- No closing or selling of any prison planned this budget year
- Currently there are ten (10) closed prisons at the local level and three (3) at the state level
- Sheriff Cazes reported that since West Baton Rouge Regional Reentry Program opened in July, 2014. 195 offenders have graduated since that time, achieving a savings of \$570,000.00 through the awarding of CTRP credit alone
- Probation and parole caseload is currently 70,000, and has remained relatively flat despite the additional releases and lower incarcerated population
- Return rate for offenders finishing probation and parole without being revoked is between 14% to 20%
- Transitional Work Programs are considered part of reentry and recently the Workforce Development Transitional Work Program was opened in DeQuincy at the former C. Paul Phelps prison. It is a "work release" and job training center
- Louis Reine suggested the unions and employers might possibly having training after an offender has been released to get them to a higher skill level/higher income

- Asst. Secretary Covington commented that the Department would like to see apprenticeship programs offered for the offenders and requested help from the other RAC members to do this
- Asst. Secretary Covington discussed the DPS&C Regional Reentry Initiatives Map (See attached Map)
 - As of July 1st, St. Tammany and Calcasieu area will be brought on as well as the Southeast Central region with a parish sheriff yet to be determined; all other areas of the state are up and running
- DPS&C Day Reporting Centers (DRCs)
 - opened a DRC on 3/2/15 in Baton Rouge
 - Lafayette DRC and Regional Reentry Program have been in operation since September
 - New Orleans and Shreveport Day Reporting Centers have been in operation for several years now
 - RFP award will be awarded in a couple of days for the remaining four (4) areas of the state (Concordia, Lake Charles, Monroe and Alexandria)
 - DRCs serve an offender on probation or parole supervision as a means to help those with technical violations and/or who are returning from prison with programs that address their criminogenic needs
- 17 local jail transition specialists were hired and placed in the local jails to increase Certified Treatment and Rehabilitative Program availability in those jails
 - Offenders finished their first round of classes in January and/or February depending on how long the classes lasted
 - Total of 1,177 program completions since November, 2014
 - Total amount of "CTRP" credit awarded was over 100,000 days toward their release at a savings of \$24.39 per day
 - Significant cost savings for the State
- Adult Education has been expanded into nine (9) different jails
 - Claiborne
 - Bayou Douche
 - Webster Parish
 - Madison
 - Bossier
 - Rapides
 - Natchitoches
 - Lafayette
 - St Landry
 - Acadia Parish
 - 445 offenders enrolled in Adult Education
 - 88 offenders has passed their HiSet since July, 2014
 - Title 1 fund/GEMS to put Adult Education in jails
- Transitional Work Programs (TWP) will be expanded to additional slots
- Help Probation and Parole restructure their caseload so they can do more front loading of resources and case management

- Secretary LeBlanc suggested that offenders be sentenced to TWP rather than jail; non-violent/non-sex offenders who meet the qualifications that are four (4) years out from their discharge date

Justice Reinvestment Initiatives

a. Maximizing State Reforms Grant

i. Overview of Project

- Keith Nordyke presented a slide presentation to the RAC on JRI (See attached documents)

ii. Development of Governing Body

- Asst Secretary Covington stated the Department has been working with Pew and Vera on the JRI Implementation grant when it was awarded to our state institution through the Sentencing Commission several years ago
- The work involved Legislative Reform to create alternative sanctions and other legislative reform to revise convoluted sentencing law
- Findings of the Vera analysis were that we lacked structured decision making tools available to the courts and Parole Board regarding appropriate conditions of supervision and parole
- The state criminal justice system had no consistent means of identifying criminogenic needs, lacked continuity of case planning (planning in our state institutions versus no case plan or structured decision making for offenders in local jails and a separate case plan for those who are on probation or parole)

iii. JRI grant objective is to create a new Risk, Need, Responsivity tool that also provides output recommendations to the Parole Board and Sentencing Courts wishing to use it

- Tool to be automated into our new Offender Management System which will be coming out this year
- Assists with interagency collaboration
- Keith Nordyke, Project Director for the JRI which is a 1.3 million dollar grant for the next three (3) years.
- RAC voted to accept direct oversight of this project

b. Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Initiative (LA-PRI)

- Angela Whittaker presented a slide presentation on the LA-PRI (See attached documents)
- Dennis Schrantz commented on the Strategic Planning Framework

- Asst Secretary Covington asked the RAC to adopt the document as part of plan
- Louis Reine asked Mr. Windom if he had any objections to adopting the plan; Mr. Windom had no objections
- Louis Reine made a Motion to adopt; seconded by Sheriff Cazes
- Asst. Secretary asked if there were any objections; no objections were made; Motion passed

Statewide Recidivism Reduction Grant

- Asst Secretary Covington stated that this is a planning grant the Department has applied for that will finish the work of the LA-PRI as well as integration of the planned Risk Need Responsivity tool in the JRI grant
- The grant will bring assistance to Reentry Advisory Council Strategic Planning to expand the LA-PRI beyond the Department and into the communities receiving releasing offenders
- It will prepare the Department for the implementation grant which is the second round of this application and will be a maximum award of 4.5 million dollars
- A large portion of this planned grant will focus on placing community coordinators to help bring together the community to do community gap analysis, transportation issues, and finding housing for offenders, especially hard to place offenders like sex offenders
- Louis Reine made a Motion to that the RAC officially support the Department application grant; seconded by Dale Landry
- Asst Secretary asked if there were any objections; no objections were made
- Motion passed

Sentencing Commission's Reentry & Release Mechanisms White Papers

- Working Group working with the Sentencing Commission that has been tasked to answer to RAC in handling the worker bee activity of the RAC
- Recommending membership for RAC members that were part of these groups that were not part of our RAC now
 - Representative from the District Attorney Association
 - A judge (Supreme Court has submitted three (3) names)
 - Parole Board member
 - Need to expand the Chaplain Association adding two additional ecumenical groups to submit 1 name each to the Governor for nomination
 - Representation from the Public Defender
 - Representative from a Victim's group
 - Representative from an Offender's group

- Asst Secretary asked for support in adding the Justice Reinvestment Oversight Committee from the JRI Implementation grant as non-voting members of the RAC; these members would be added formally in next year's legislative session
- James Ardoin made a Motion to add the JRI Oversight Committee to the RAC; seconded by Sheriff Mike Cazes
- Asst Secretary Covington asked if there were any objections; no objections were made; motion passed
- Asst Secretary briefly summarized the white papers, but further discussion was tabled until next meeting to allow RAC members to review them; copies distributed to RAC members

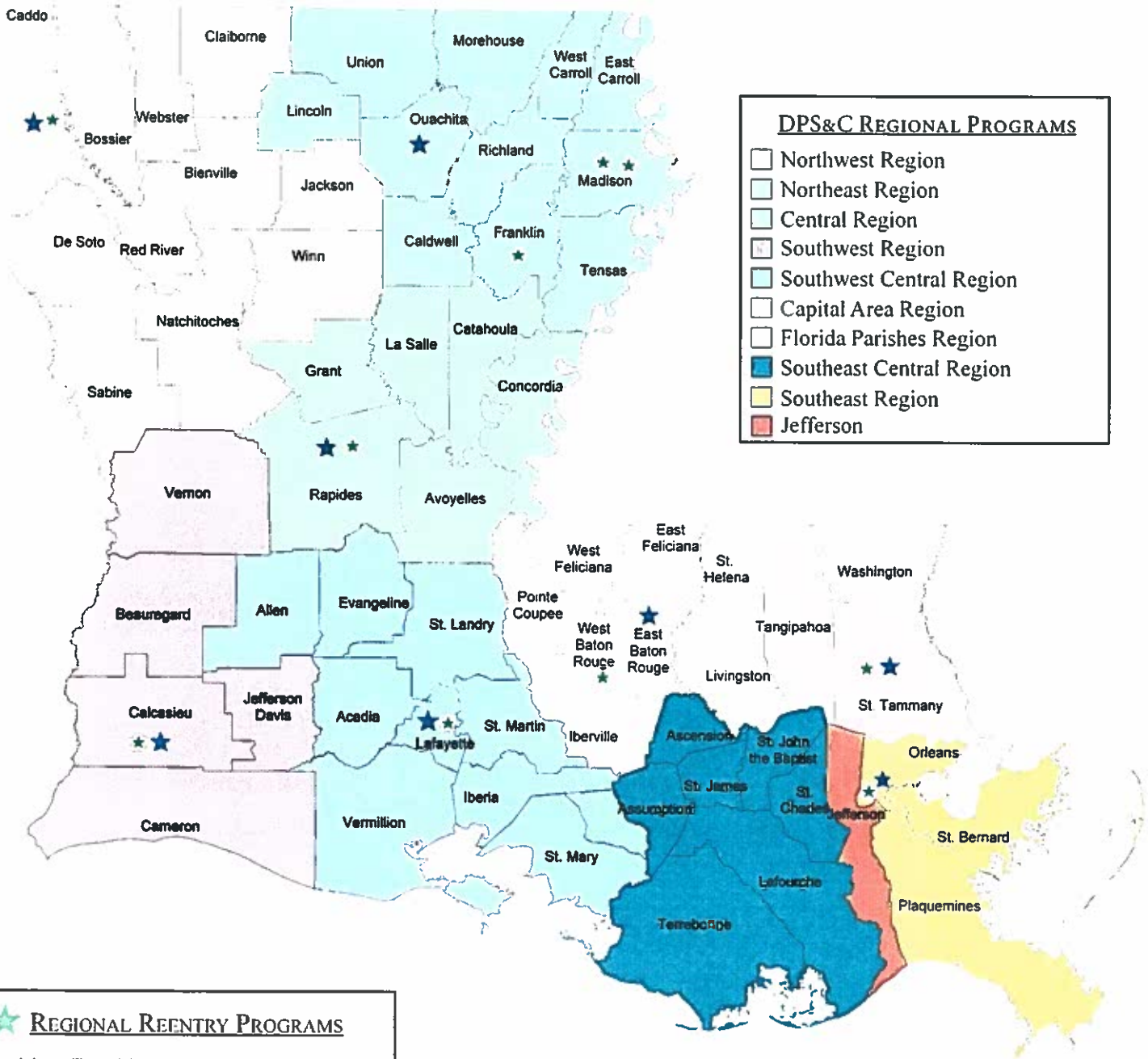
2015 Meeting Schedule

- Copy of the upcoming meetings for your information; please be in attendance

Adjournment

- Louis Reine Motion to adjourn the meeting; seconded by Dale Leblanc
- Asst Secretary asked if there were any objections; no objections were made
- Motion passed

DPS&C REGIONAL REENTRY INITIATIVES



DPS&C REGIONAL PROGRAMS

- Northwest Region
- Northeast Region
- Central Region
- Southwest Region
- Southwest Central Region
- Capital Area Region
- Florida Parishes Region
- Southeast Central Region
- Southeast Region
- Jefferson

★ REGIONAL REENTRY PROGRAMS

Louisiana Transition Center for Women (LTCW)
 Northwest Reentry: Caddo
 Southeast Reentry: Orleans
 Central Reentry: Rapides
 Southwest Central Reentry: Lafayette
 Capital Area Reentry: West Baton Rouge
 Jefferson Reentry Program: Franklin Parish
 Northeast Reentry: Madison (Men)
 Southwest Reentry: Calcasieu
 Florida Parishes Reentry: St. Tammany
 Southeast Central Reentry: TBD

★ DAY REPORTING CENTERS

Lafayette
 Shreveport
 Orleans
 East Baton Rouge
 Alexandria - OPENING SOON
 Monroe - OPENING SOON
 Covington - OPENING SOON
 Lake Charles - OPENING SOON

**LOCAL JAILS WITH
TRANSITION SPECIALISTS**

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Ascension | Concordia | Madison |
| Avoyelles | East Carroll | Natchitoches |
| Calcasieu | Franklin | Ouachita |
| Caldwell | Iberia | Richland |
| Catahoula | Jackson | St. Tammany |
| Claiborne | Lasalle | Terrebonne |

Louisiana Justice Reinvestment Initiative Maximizing State Reform



Presentation to the Reentry Advisory Council

March 12, 2015

Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections

Keith Nurdyke

Main Points

- ▣ Federal Grant - 3 year duration
- ▣ Value of a Risk Assessment Tool
- ▣ Current State of the Art in Corrections
- ▣ How We Intend to Build the Tool

The JRI 2014

- ▣ Louisiana is the recipient of a large grant
- ▣ Justice Reinvestment Initiative
- ▣ Our grant is to create a state specific Risk-Needs-Responsivity tool
- ▣ Although the tool will eventually be used across all partners, the initial rollout will be DPSC and the Parole Committee
- ▣ The slides that follow define the nature of the tool and the broad steps we intend to follow to build the tool

Why Have a Risk Assessment Tool?

- ❑ Guides Programming at all stages of incarceration
- ❑ Is accurate, valid and is shown to work
- ❑ Allows Evidence Based Practices
- ❑ Reduces Recidivism
- ❑ The Tool is required for the Department plan to work
- ❑ Public Safety and Fewer Victims

The image shows a screenshot of a risk assessment tool interface. It features a header with the text 'California Department of Public Safety' and 'Risk Assessment Tool'. Below the header, there are four main columns of data, each with a title: 'Personal Information', 'Criminal History', 'Risk Factors', and 'Risk Score'. Each column contains a list of items with corresponding values. At the bottom of the interface, there is a summary section with a large 'Risk Score' and a 'Risk Level' indicator.

The DPSC plan

- ❑ Calls for assessments at many points
- ❑ Requires seamless transitions as the offender moves through the system and becomes a returning citizen. The assessment tool provides a common language for the users.
- ❑ The Current tool (LARNA) isn't consistent across user groups.
- ❑ A tool is needed that provides consistent information from sentencing through final release from supervision

The current tool

- ▣ LARNA- Louisiana Risk Needs Assessment
 - Heavily weighted to “static” unchangeable factors
 - Doesn’t define criminogenic needs or prescribe programming for those needs
 - Hasn’t been validated for certain populations such as:
 - DWI
 - Sex Offenders

LARNA, page 2

- ▣ LARNA is an older generation tool
- ▣ The categories are too “Coarse”
- ▣ The science today is better able to predict

The Grant Objective

Our Mission is to develop validate and implement a risk, need, responsivity tool. This tool will be used by DPS&C, P&P, The Pardon Board and Parole Committee, Courts, Local Jails, Day Reporting Center Providers, Community partners and others to guide decision making and case planning. This tool will strengthen decision making and reduce reoffending by supporting evidence based practices.

Current Correctional Thinking

- ☐ We know that recidivism CAN be reduced
- ☐ The model that has been shown to work is:
 - Assess for recidivism risk
 - Determine Criminogenic Needs
 - Program based on risk level and needs level
 - “dosage” based on risk and needs levels
 - Don’t program the low risk/low needs as it actually increases risk of return.
 - Use a RNR tool

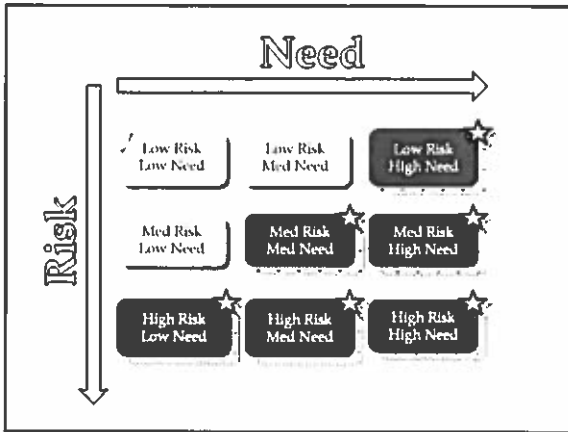
RNR

- ☐ Risk assessment
- ☐ Needs Assessment
 - Determine what programs are needed
 - Determine “dosage” or how much
- ☐ Responsivity
 - Deliver the material in a way that it can be understood and absorbed.
 - Tailor the information to the recipient

What Is Evidence Based Practice?

- ☐ Empirical evidence resulting from controlled studies





Criminogenic Needs

Defined in various ways but generally include:

- ⊖ Antisocial associates - Who an offender hangs around with
- ⊖ Offenders Values
- ⊖ Substance Abuse
- ⊖ Antisocial Attitudes
- ⊖ Lack of Problem Solving Skills

Criminogenic Needs

The science tells us that the most effective way to meet the criminogenic needs is to use Cognitive Behavioral Therapy techniques.

CBT programs help change thinking patterns

CBT is the fastest mode of treatment and has been determined to be effective

How is the tool to be created?

- ▣ LSU has been contracted
- ▣ Assigned two Professors in the Department of Sociology (including the Chair of the Department)
- ▣ Assigned three graduate students
- ▣ Numerous interns

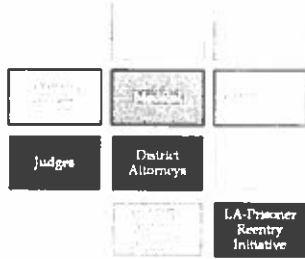
Collect Data

- ▣ LSU will study all releases from 2005 through 2012.
- ▣ We are now able to analyze "big data"
- ▣ Some institutional level data
- ▣ The results will be modeled into an algorithm to predict risk
- ▣ The model/algorithm will improve as more data is added for any individual.
- ▣ Validation of the model

Needs and Dosage

- ▣ Extensive search of what already exists
- ▣ Determine what "needs" instruments work
- ▣ Decide what to create for Louisiana to test for needs
- ▣ Match the existing Louisiana CBT programs to the needs that are determined
- ▣ Establish dose- How much and how often

Focus Groups and Partners



THEORY OF CHANGE

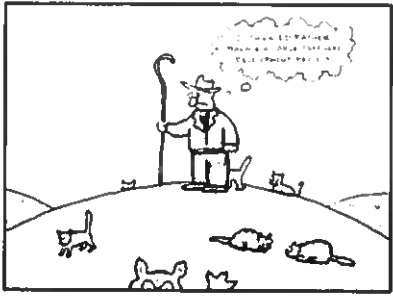


SUMMARY

- ▣ Targeted Intervention
- ▣ Gains Reduction of Recidivism

TIGRR

Questions?



The daydreams of cat herders

Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Initiative

LA-PRI

- In 2013, DPS&C, Judicial College, LDAA and LSA were awarded a BJA implementation grant to assist in implementation of legislation passed by the Sentencing Commission.
- In 2014, there were several activities completed through the support of this grant; one of which was the training of Judges and P&P Officers on the use of EBP.
- In developing this training curriculum, we conducted focus group around the state with Judges and P&P Officers on the use of Adm Sanctions (EBP).
- The outcome of those focus groups was a recommendation that we reevaluate our structures, policies, procedures, mission, goals etc. to include EBP as a clear path for offender reentry.

?

- Dennis Schrantz came highly recommended as a consultant that could guide us through this work.
- Dennis had driven a successful PRI in Michigan and was working with Georgia to replicate this model.
- We brought Dennis in to meet with our leadership in November and since then we have made significant headway in developing the roadmap for a Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Initiative.

Worldload Factors
 Factors Shaping the Size & Characteristics of the Probation, Prison and Parole Populations

State/Local Factors

- State intentions on reducing prison commitments, especially those housed in local jail driven by revocation and sentencing practices
- Complexity of system - and history - of housing state prisoners in jails
- Challenges related to health care and poverty that greatly affect prisoners
- Strength of system to identify offender needs and match them to resources prior to ready for release
- Partner agencies policies and priorities and competition for resources
- Staff knowledge/skill/practice around EBP

Economic Factors

- Support for hiring "Returning Citizens"
- Socioeconomic conditions in geographic areas where returning prisoners live
- High recidivism rate of state prisoners in jails
- Recruitment/Retention of staff is challenging due to pay and benefits

Community Factors

- Pervailing tough on crime attitudes and lack of understanding of corrections
- Lack of community resources and support for offenders
- Sex offenders are difficult to secure housing, employment and services
- Criminal justice partners knowledge of EBP
- Understanding that services have a greater impact on crime than incarceration
- Victims' rights are a priority
- Strength of addiction treatment services
- Family engagement in the corrections process is lacking - but vital to outcomes
- Inter-generational impact of crime and incarceration
- Education system/high school dropout rate

Demographic Factors

- Varying sentencing practices and partner relationships
- Awareness about how domestic violence, sex offenders, elderly offenders and special populations that affect the justice system
- Locations of reentry & day reporting services

Strategic Direction
 Values, Principles, Practices
 What We Believe In

Values

- Accountability: Expectation of results and measurable goals, supports opportunities for rehabilitation, remains flexible to implement best practices, and maximizes employee potential
- Fairness & Integrity: Fosters a professional environment of trust through transparency, cooperation, collaboration, and respect for diversity
- Innovation & Technology: Use data, analytics and technical assistance to identify risk needs, responses & results to drive coordinated information sharing and enhance staff development and training
- Sustainable Safety: Programs and operations based on solid processes & underlying evidence based principles that produce expected measurable performance outcomes

Principles of EBP

- Assess behavioral risk/needs
- Enhance intrinsic motivation
- Target interventions: Risk Principle
- Priority supervision/treatment for higher risk offenders: Need Principle: Target interventions to criminogenic needs; Responsivity Principle: Be responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, culture, and gender; Doseage: Structure 40-70% of high-risk offenders' time for 3-9 months; Treatment: Integrate treatment into sentence; Sanction requirement.
- Still train with directed practices (use cognitive behavioral treatment methods).
- Increase positive reinforcement
- Engage on going support in natural communities
- Measure relevant processes/practices
- Provide measurement feedback

Work Processes/Procedures
 The Logic that Drives the Work-Application of Values & EBP.

Organizational Level Strategies

- Define success as meeting our mission in order to reduce recidivism, resulting in fewer crimes and fewer victims;
- Measure implementation performance: risk/needs assessments drive case plans and effective offender/service matching;
- Tailor conditions of supervision;
- Focus resources on moderate and high-risk offenders;
- Front-load supervision resources;
- Engage partners to expand intervention capacity

Supervision Level Strategies

- Assess criminogenic risk/need factors;
- Develop/implement case plans that balance public safety/offender success;
- Involve offenders to enhance their engagement in assessments and case planning;
- Engage pro-social supports to facilitate community reintegration;
- Incorporate incentives and rewards into the supervision process;
- Employ graduated interventions to violations swiftly and certainly;
- Supervision strategies must address cultural, ethnic, and gender diversity.

Special Target Populations Require Specialized Services and Supervision:
 Offenders with mental health, medical issues, addictions, co-occurring disorders, disabilities or cultural needs; and sex offenders require relevant & specialized services

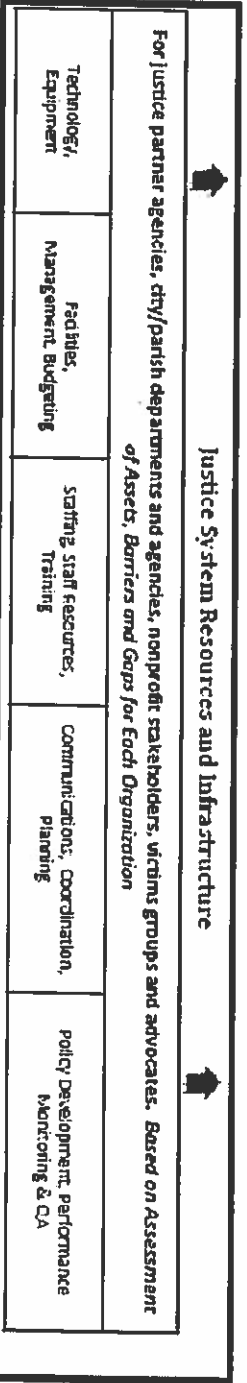
Performance Outcomes
 What We Expect - What We'll Do

Process Outcomes

- Risk/needs assessments are completed at critical points and used to drive case plans that include the use of EBP to reduce risk and address needs;
- EBP drives supervision, treatment, programs and services;
- inmate readiness for release from prison is defined by having a reentry plan;
- Efforts in prison to address risk and need are sustained in the community; and
- Victims' impact is considered.

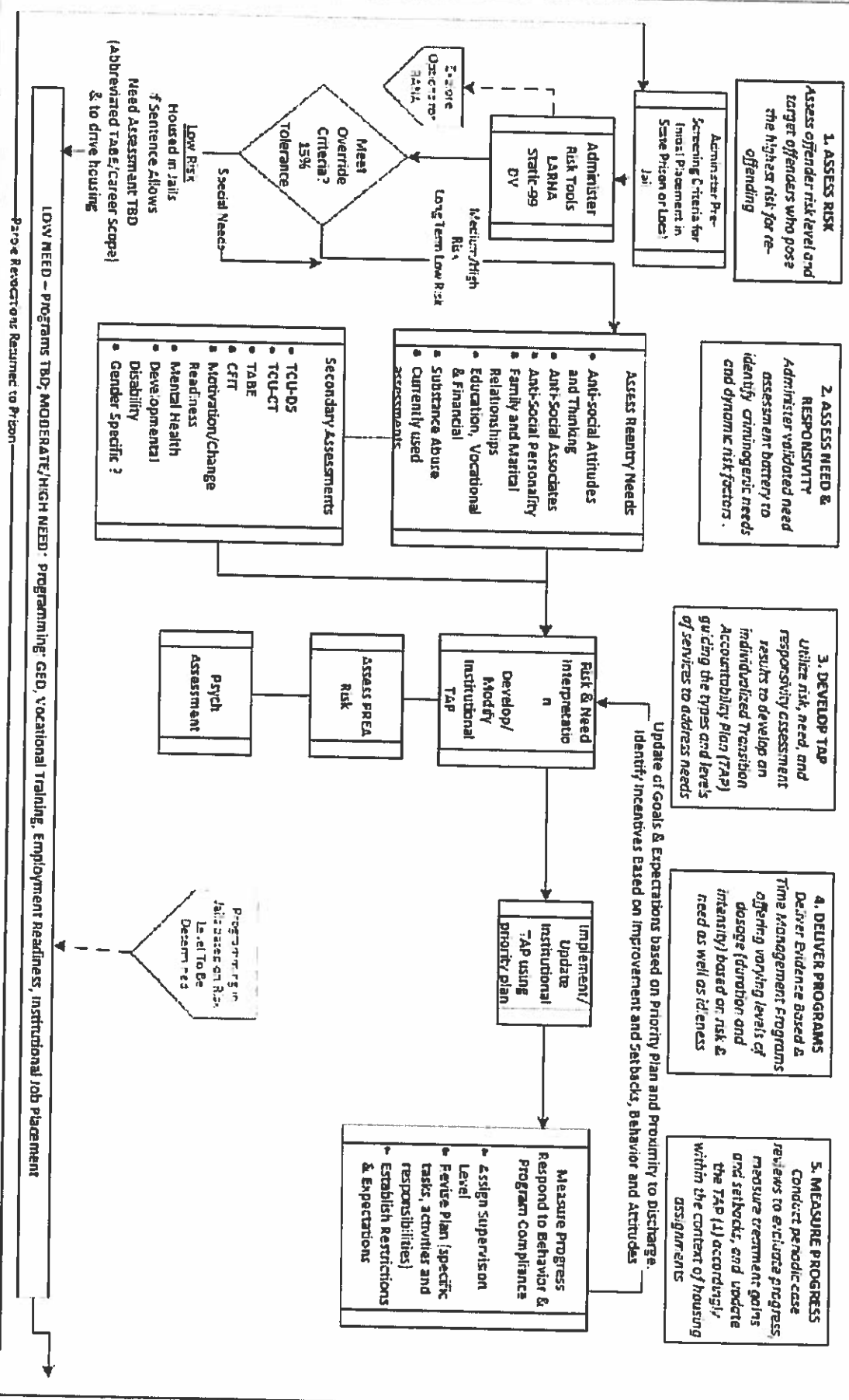
Impact Outcomes

- Harm to individuals and communities will be reduced
- Increased victim restitution and responsiveness to victim needs through notification and victim/offender dialogue
- Felony convictions of parolees and full term cases will decrease
- Recidivism of parolees and full term cases (returns to prison within 5 years) will decrease
- Revocations of parolees and probationers will decrease
- Offenders will receive more services as a result of improved risk/need driven case planning
- Technical violations of probationers and parolees will decrease as a result of improved compliance with supervision conditions and services



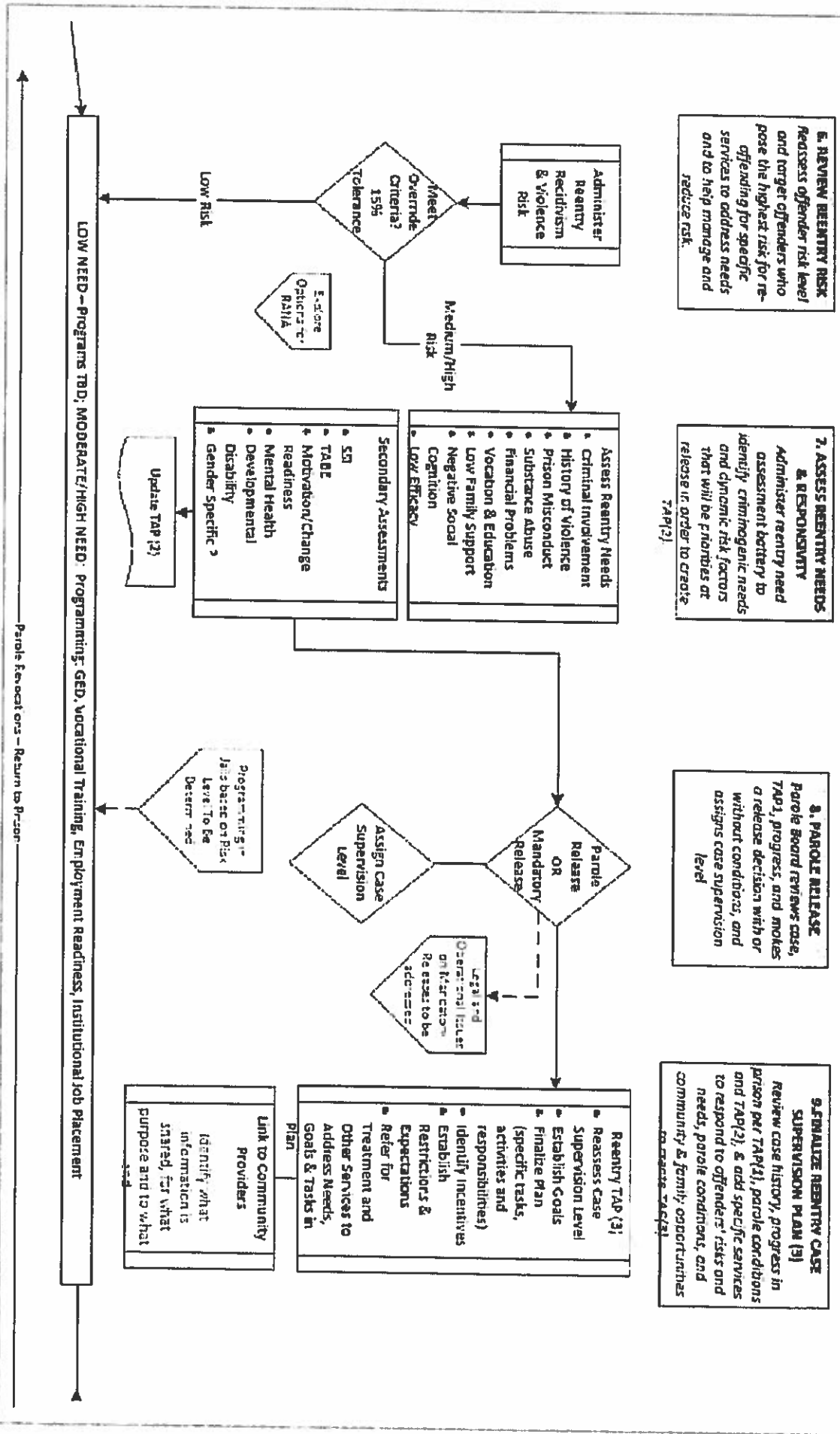
INSTITUTIONAL & REENTRY CASE LOGIC MODEL

Phase I: The Institutional Phase



INSTITUTIONAL & REENTRY CASE LOGIC MODEL

Phase II: The Reentry Phase



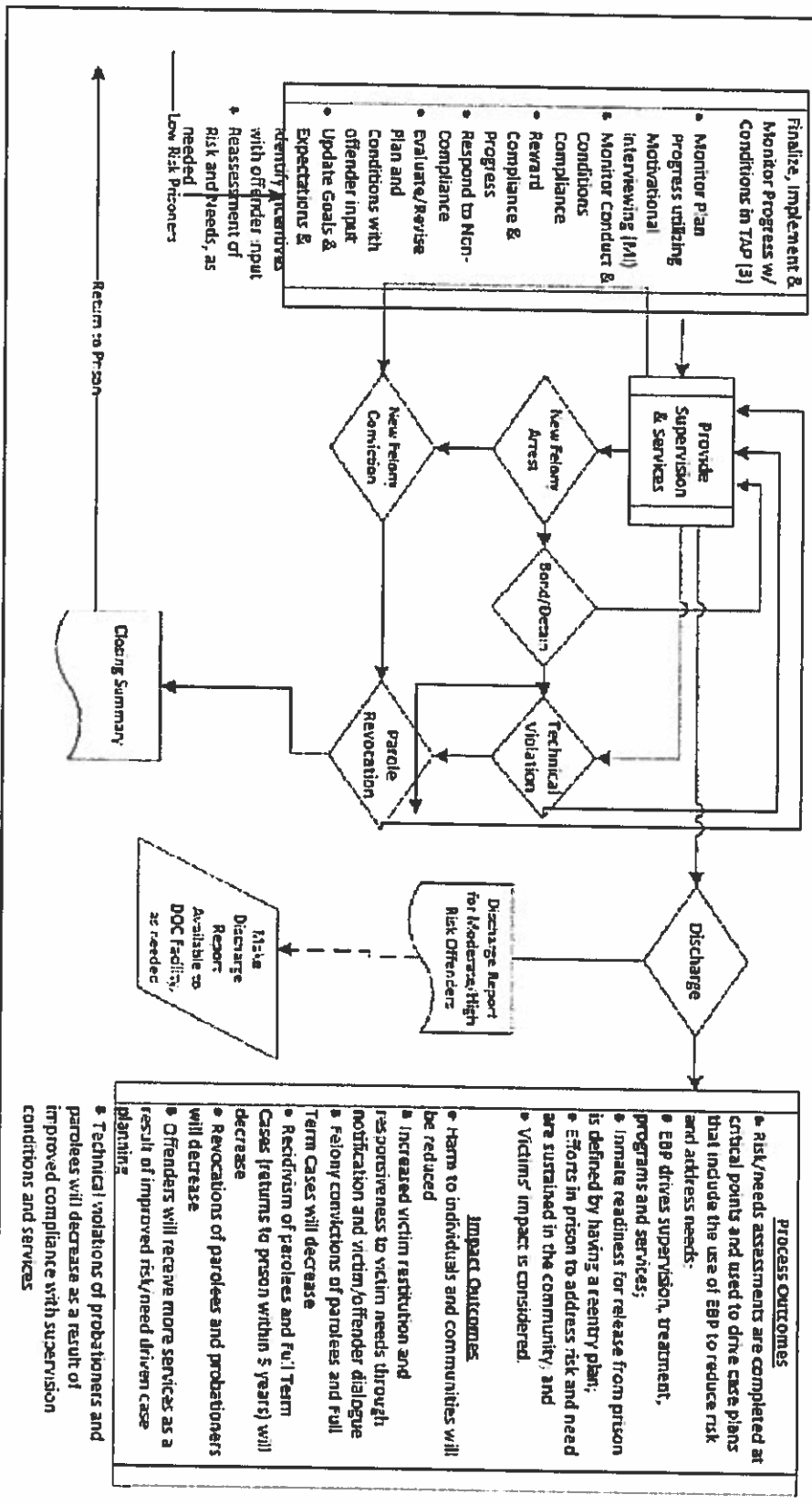
INSTITUTIONAL & REENTRY CASE LOGIC MODEL

Phase III: The Community Phase

10. FINALIZE AND MONITOR PROGRESS
 Complete the development of the TAP(3) that begins prior to release from prison and adjust pursuant to: enrollment in additional services and programs, rewards and sanctions policy and procedure (T80) using "coaching" skills to enhance motivation, such as Motivational Interviewing and goal centered dialogue

11. DISCHARGE
 Develop a discharge report and final TAP(4) to hand off providers at the conclusion of parole supervision

12. OUTCOMES
 Expectations from improved use of Evidence based Practices (EBP) including actuarial risk and needs assessment, case planning and the use of the TAP are consistent with performance expectations of the Louisiana System Blueprint



Process Outcomes

- Risk/needs assessments are completed at critical points and used to drive case plans that include the use of EBP to reduce risk and address needs.
- EBP drives supervision, treatment, programs and services;
- Inmate readiness for release from prison is defined by having a reentry plan;
- Efforts in prison to address risk and need are sustained in the community; and
- Victims' impact is considered.

Impact Outcomes

- Items to individuals and communities will be reduced
- Increased victim restitution and responsiveness to victim needs through notification and victim/offender dialogue
- Felony convictions of parolees and full Term Cases will decrease
- Recidivism of parolees and Full Term Cases (returns to prison within 5 years) will decrease
- Revocations of parolees and probationers will decrease
- Offenders will receive more services as a result of improved risk/need driven case planning.

• Technical violations of probationers and parolees will decrease as a result of improved compliance with supervision conditions and services

The Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Initiative Framework - SUMMARY Safer Neighborhoods, Better Citizens

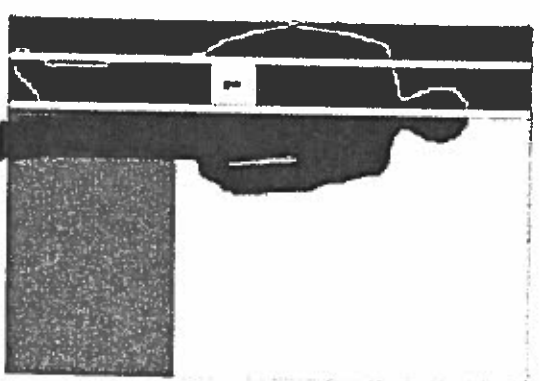
The National Reentry Policy Council developed a guide for states and other jurisdictions interested in pursuing improvements for prisoner reentry (www.reentrypolicy.org). The 2003 ReEntry Policy Council Report¹ includes a series of "policy statements" and recommendations to guide the reentry planning and development process through the development of sound, evidence based policies to guide decision making.

The Report has been used extensively in some states, together with the National Institute of Corrections' Transition from Prison to Community (TPC) Modelⁱⁱ, to develop state-specific approaches to improve prisoner reentry. The TPC Model helps to address the complexity of the reentry process by providing a model consisting of three phases and seven decision points. The Model helps guide the improvement and expansion of existing policies for states that are intent on adopting new approaches that improve the justice system as it relates to prisoner reentry.

The *Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Initiative Framework (Framework)* takes this work to the next level by providing guidance for specific justice policies and practices that will be considered in Louisiana as the "Targets for Change" to improve prisoner reentry. The 26 Targets for Change identified in the Framework have been distilled from the policy statements of the ReEntry Policy Council Report as well as the work being done in several states that go beyond the Council's policy statements. They are categorized within the three TPC Model phases and seven primary decision points that comprise the reentry process.

For each Target for Change, goals and operational expectations are provided as well as references for further reading to specific pages within the voluminous Reentry Policy Council Report and other publications that pertain specifically to the Target for Change under consideration. Finally, the Framework provides practical activities to help guide Louisiana's journey to meet the state's goals for policy change and operational expectations so that Louisiana can focus immediately on *implementation*.

Importantly, the Framework is introduced within the context of the overarching policy and practice considerations of Transition Accountability Planning, Case Management, and Evidence-Based Practices – which must be in place in order to change returning citizens' behavior – the true test of system reform.



The Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Initiative

Vision, Mission, and Goals

The **VISION** of the Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Framework is that every offender released back to the community will have access to the tools needed to successfully reintegrate into the community.

➤ The **MISSION** of the Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Framework is to enhance public safety by implementing a seamless plan of services and supervision developed with each offender—delivered through state and local collaboration—from the time of their incarceration through their transition, reintegration, and aftercare in the community.

➤ The fundamental **GOALS** of the Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Framework are to:

- **Promote public safety** by reducing the victimization caused by those offenders being released back into the community.
- **Increase success rates of offenders** who transition from incarceration by fostering effective risk needs management principles, treatment, accountability, and participation by family, community, and victims.
- **Advocate for the reinvestment** of a significant portion of any savings realized from the implementation of the Louisiana Prisoner Reentry Framework into programming, services, and other resources.

The TPC Three Phase, Seven Decision Point Model

PHASE 1: GETTING READY

The *institutional* phase describes the details of events and responsibilities occurring during the returning citizen's imprisonment from admission until the point of eligibility for parole or release. This phase involves the first two major decision points:

- 1. ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION:**
Measuring the returning citizen's risks, needs, and strengths.
- 2. PRISON PROGRAMMING:**
Giving assignments to reduce risk, address need, and build on strengths.

PHASE 2: GOING HOME

The *transitional* phase begins before the returning citizen's target release date. In this phase, highly specific re-entry plans are created. This phase involves the next two major decision points:

- 3. RELEASE PREPARATION:**
Developing strong, public safety-conscious parole plans.
- 4. RELEASE DECISION MAKING:**
Improving parole release guidelines.

PHASE 3: STAYING HOME

The *community* phase begins the moment the returning citizen is released from prison and continues until he/she is discharged from community supervision. This phase involves the final three major decision points of the transition process:

- 5. SUPERVISION & SERVICES:**
Providing flexible and firm supervision and services.
- 6. REVOCATION DECISION MAKING:**
Using graduated sanctions to respond to behavior.
- 7. DISCHARGE & AFTERCARE:**
Determining community responsibility to "take over" the case

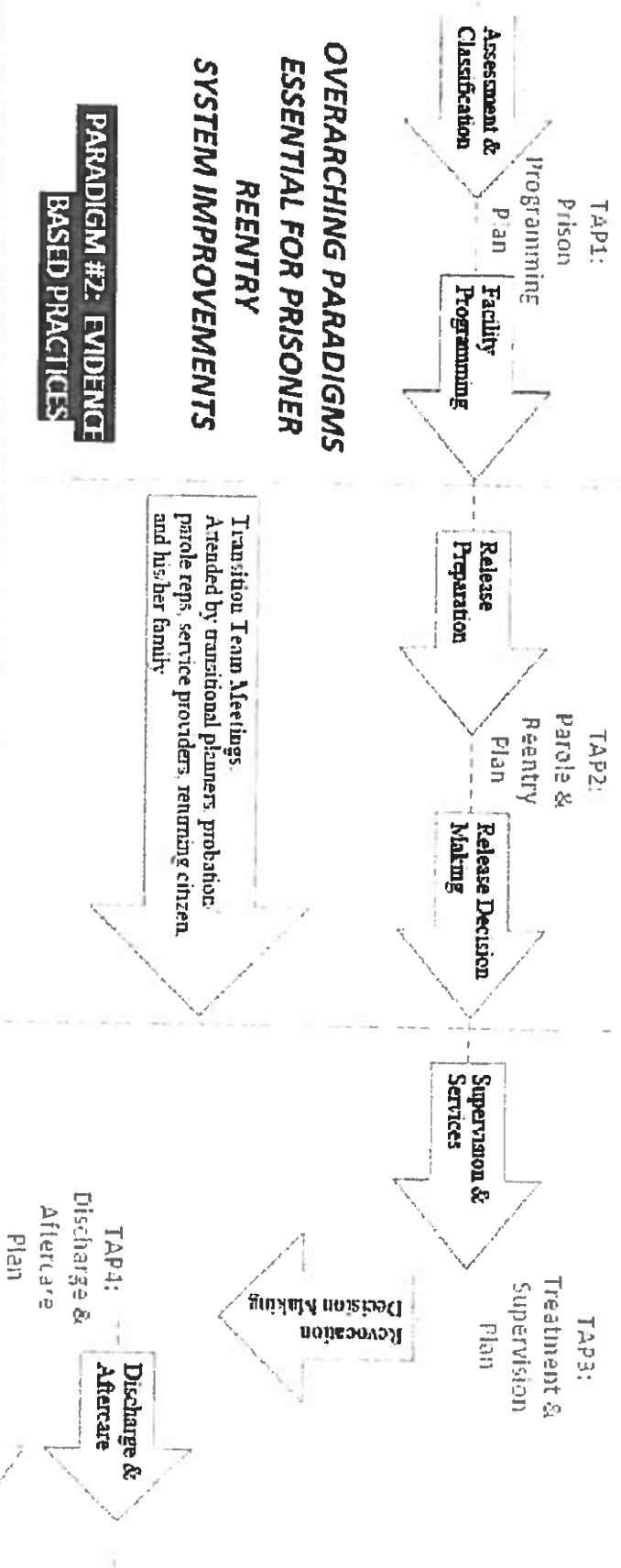


Transition Accountability Plans (TAP): The fundamental process to record and track case management progress on returning citizen transition

NOTE: The various operational expectations for the TAP and Case Management Process are embedded in the appropriate Targets for Change. Activities to implement these Targets are therefore included throughout the assessment framework.

Transition Accountability Planning (TAP) Flowchart

- PHASE 1: GETTING READY**
The Institutional Phase
- PHASE 2: GOING HOME**
The Transitional Phase
- PHASE 3: STAYING HOME**
The Community Phase



OVERARCHING PARADIGMS ESSENTIAL FOR PRISONER REENTRY SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

**PARADIGM #2: EVIDENCE
BASED PRACTICES**

Transitional Planners: Work with returning citizens while they are incarcerated preparing them for release and continue to work as partners with probation and parole for as long as one year after release.

Targets for Change & Evidence Based Principles that Guide Reentry Reforms

PHASE 1: GETTING READY

1. **ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION**

1.1: Development of Intake Procedures

2. **RETURNING CITIZEN BEHAVIOR AND PROGRAMMING**

2.1: Development of Programming Plan (TAP1)

2.2: Physical Health Care

2.3: Mental Health Care

2.4: Substance Abuse Treatment

2.5: Children & Family Support

2.6: Behaviors & Attitudes

2.7: Education

2.8: Technical Training

2.9: Work Experience

PHASE 2: GOING HOME

3. **RETURNING CITIZEN RELEASE PREPARATION**

3.1: Development of Parole & Reentry Plan (TAP2)

3.2: Housing

3.3: Continuity of Care Planning

3.4: Working with Potential Employers

3.5: Employment upon Release

3.6: Identification and Benefits

3.7: Release Preparation for Families

3.8: Release Preparation for Victims

4. **RELEASE DECISION MAKING**

4.1: Advising the Releasing Authority

4.2: Release Decision

PHASE 3: STAYING HOME

5. **SUPERVISION AND SERVICES**

5.1: Design of Supervision & Treatment Strategy (TAP3)

5.2: Implementation of Supervision & Treatment Strategy

5.3: Maintaining Continuity of Care and Housing

5.4: Job Development and Supportive Employment

6. **REVOCAATION DECISION MAKING**

6.1: Graduated Responses

7. **DISCHARGE AND AFTERCARE**

7.1: Development of Discharge and Aftercare Plan (TAP4)

The Evidence Based Principles of Effective Intervention

THE RISK PRINCIPLE: Focus supervision and treatment on the people most likely to commit crimes.

➤ Use objective, normed & validated assessment of the returning citizens risk to reoffend

THE NEED PRINCIPLE: Focus resources on the factors that change a person's likelihood to commit crime.

➤ Use targeted interventions that are proven to be effective
➤ Encourage & support the reduction of attitudes, values, and belief systems that support criminal behavior

THE RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE: Pay attention to how returning citizens learn & maximize their ability to acquire new attitudes.

➤ Identify, foster, support and reinforce a motivation to change.

2015 priorities shown in red font – 2016 priorities shown in gold

PHASE 1: GETTING READY (THE INSTITUTIONAL PHASE)

DECISION POINT #1- ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION

TARGET FOR CHANGE 1.1: *Development of Intake Procedures*

GOAL: To establish a comprehensive, standardized, objective, and validated intake procedure that, upon the admission of the returning citizen to the corrections facility, can be used to assess the individual's strengths, risks, and needs (*Reference: Report of the ReEntry Policy Council, pgs. 110-140*).

DECISION POINT #2: RETURNING CITIZEN BEHAVIOR AND PROGRAMMING

TARGET FOR CHANGE 2.1: *Development of Programming Plan (Transition Accountability Plan or TAP)*

GOAL: To develop, for each person incarcerated, an individualized plan that, based upon information obtained from assessments, explains what programming should be provided during the period of incarceration to ensure that his or her return to the community is safe and successful (*Reference Report of the ReEntry Policy Council, pgs. 141-153*).

TARGET FOR CHANGE 2.2: *Physical Health Care*

GOAL: To facilitate community-based health care providers' access to prisons and promote delivery of services consistent with community standards and the need to maintain public health (*Reference: Report of the ReEntry Policy Council, pgs. 156-166*).

TARGET FOR CHANGE 2.3: *Mental Health Care*

GOAL: To facilitate community-based mental health care providers' access to prisons and promote delivery of services consistent with community standards and the need to maintain public mental health (*Reference: Report of the ReEntry Policy Council, pgs. 167-178*).

TARGET FOR CHANGE 2.4: *Substance Abuse Treatment*

GOAL: To provide effective substance abuse treatment to anyone in prison who is chemically dependent (*Reference: Report of the ReEntry Policy Council, pgs. 178-179*).

TARGET FOR CHANGE 2.5: *Children and Family Support*

GOAL: To help returning citizens maintain, establish, re-establish, expand, and strengthen relationships with their families and to make available services and supports for family members and children of returning citizens, when appropriate. (*Reference: Report of the ReEntry Policy Council, pgs. 190-200; and Why Ask About Family? A Guide for Corrections (NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2011. <http://www.vera.org/content/why-ask-about-family-guide-corrections>).*

LRAC Adoption of LA-PRI?

- These are the initial documents for the implementation of your strategic plan.
- LRAC's plan called for strategy and expectations to impact offender reentry and reduce incarceration with public safety in mind.
- The work we are planning to use these tools are the tactics, expectations and actual deliverables to implement your plan.
- Dennis/Rhett – Any additional comments/thoughts?