

# ARIZONA

## 2001 Annual Report

### Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)



Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

# Arizona

## Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

### Annual Report 2001

#### Table of Contents

##### Arizona Department of Corrections

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for Sex Offenders.....	1
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##### Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

Adobe Mountain School .....	5
Black Canyon School .....	12
Catalina Mountain School.....	19

##### Maricopa County Sheriff

Alpha Program .....	26
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## Arizona Department of Corrections Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for Sex Offenders

The Arizona Department of Corrections Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (OSAS-RSAT) and Inmate Mental Health Sex Offender Program (IHS) is managed distinctly, but administered therapeutically in a manner that fosters mutual support and overarching goals. IHS staff work closely with Office of Substance Abuse Services (OSAS) RSAT staff. All inmates in the Cook Unit receive an introduction to Sex Offender Treatment (termed Phase I) and they may choose to participate in Phase II. Phase II encompasses the Substance Abuse Treatment Program. The OSAS-RSAT program is comprised of a ten to twelve month structured treatment program, plus ten closely related psycho-educational courses organized into five instructional blocks. Participants in Phase II are initially screened for OSAS-RSAT participation by Substance Abuse Treatment Needs (A/D) scores of 3 or higher (with 5 being the most acute need for intervention and treatment). All OSAS-RSAT participants are placed in specialized housing with HIS program participants.

The Substance Abuse Treatment Program (Progressive Recovery Program) begins with a two day orientation that includes the assessment component. It is currently operating at the Arizona State Prison Complex Eyman/Cook. The program is structured around two program curricula, each twenty weeks in length. The first, the *Design for Living* program, was written by Hazelden Publishing for correctional population, incorporating an in-depth study of the Twelve Steps of Alcoholics Anonymous and other basic alcohol and drug education information. The second curriculum, entitled *Thinking Straight*, was written by the Department of Corrections staff based on principles of rational emotive therapy and cognitive behavioral approaches to managing addictive behaviors. As participants work through these two twenty-week courses, they may simultaneously participate in psycho-educational courses to assist them in developing cognitive, behavioral, social, and other skills to address substance abuse, sex offenses and related problems. The psycho-educational course blocks are; 1) Stress and Anger management & Critical Thinking, 2) Human Sexuality & Communication and Social Skills, 3) Cognitive and Behavioral Training & Dynamics of Behavior, 4) Family and Parenting & Moral Development and Personal Values, and 5) Understanding Sexual Assault & Vocational and Future Planning. Participation in the five blocks of psycho-educational courses will continue until they are completed.

Upon completion of the two formal substance abuse curricula (forty weeks), each inmate participant is re-assessed by a qualified clinician for further need for substance abuse treatment. Inmates who have appropriately addressed their substance abuse issues will be released from the substance abuse portion of their treatment and may continue in the other phases of Sex Offender Treatment in the specialized housing unit or be released to the community when their sentence have been fulfilled. Inmates who are deemed in need of further substance abuse treatment shall be formally reassessed to assist treatment staff in understanding the client's level of inclination toward continued substance abuse, ongoing dual diagnosis issues and the need for follow up in any of these areas.

Highlights of the current fiscal year:

- The Arizona Department of Corrections' Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (OSAS-RSAT) program features a clinical assessment followed by an approximate 40 week curriculum rooted in cognitive behavioral principles. Urinalysis testing is conducted on 100% of participants monthly.
- This year, program capacity increased to 100 inmates.

After Care Services Provided:

- No aftercare services are funded by the RSAT program, however inmates who successfully complete the program and are released to community supervision receive transition and aftercare services as determined appropriate by a case management team that consists of a treatment provider, the Parole Officer, and the inmate.
- This year the Department has developed the *In-house* program. This is a continuing care group formed for those inmates completing the program and waiting release.

Criteria for entrance into the RSAT Program:

- The Arizona RSAT program is housed within a sex offender unit, so all participants have been convicted of sex offenses and have substance abuse problems. Participants in the RSAT program must have a Substance Abuse Treatment Needs (A/D) classification score of 3 or higher.
- To strengthen treatment efforts a formal assessment of their mental health and substance abuse treatment needs is administered:
  - SASSI – Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory.
  - The Millon Clinical MultiAxial Inventory (MCMI).
  - Based on the results of the MCMI, the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised will be administered by the psychology staff.
  - Program participation is limited to inmates with one year or less remaining on their sentences.
  - Further, inmate participants must be willing to participate.

Result of Program and Project Evaluations:

- No evaluations have been conducted.

Technical assistance needed for program implementation:

- Technical assistance request would focus on designing a methodology to evaluate the program's effectiveness.

Grantee Agency: Arizona Department of Corrections  
 PROJECT TITLE: RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR SEX OFFENDERS  
 PROJECT START DATE: 7/1/1999  
 PROJECT GRANT NUMBER: SAT-02-107  
 REPORT PERIOD: FFY01 – 10/1/2000 – 9/30/2001

Number of offenders admitted to the grant supported treatment program this Federal Fiscal Year:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
White Males	90	119
Black Males	10	12
Hispanic Males	30	34
Native American Males	10	11
Other Males	0	0
Total Males	140	176

Number of male offenders successfully completing the grant supported treatment program:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Total	32	32

Number of male offenders who:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Dropped out of program	25	31
Terminated from program	0	0

Number of male offenders who successfully completed an aftercare program:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Total	0	0

Requested Information ( <b>Please provide one evaluation form for each grant funded project</b> )	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
1. Treatment beds added or supported with RSAT grant funds ( <b>Federal &amp; Match</b> )	64	100
2. Treatment beds enhanced with RSAT grant funds ( <b>for previously established programs, beds enhanced by new services</b> )	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3. Total number of male offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	140	176
4. Total number of female offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	0	0
5. Total number of adult offenders admitted to the grant funded residential program.	140	176
6. Total number of juvenile offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	0	0
7. Total number of offenders successfully completing the residential program.	32	32
8. Average length of stay in the residential program, for those completing the program (in days).	335	335
9. Total number of offenders that dropped out of the program.	25	31
10. Total number of offenders that were terminated from the program.	0	0
11. Total number of offenders that successfully completed the aftercare program.*	N/A	N/A
12. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained drug free during the residential treatment program.	95%	95%
13. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained drug free during the aftercare program.*	N/A	N/A
14. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained arrest free during the residential program.	100%	100%
15. Of the offenders that have completed the program, the percentage that have remained arrest free during the aftercare program.*	N/A	N/A
16. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained arrest free following release from aftercare ( <b>at least one year follow-up</b> ).*	N/A	N/A
The following questions are for those programs in existence for two years or more.		
17. Average cost of the program per offender that completed the residential program.	\$2,562	\$2,562
18. Average cost of the program per offender that completed the aftercare program.*	N/A	N/A

\* No aftercare program exists

**Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections  
Adobe Mountain School  
Freedom**

Based on the original model at Adobe Mountain School, a federal grant was awarded to the Department of Juvenile Corrections through the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to expand these services to additional youth. The Department was awarded RSAT grant funds in 1997 which were used to open the Recovery site at Catalina Mountain School secure care facility in Tucson.

As a result of new RSAT funding, a second program for substance abuse was started at the Adobe Mountain School in 1998. The Freedom Special Program was established next to the original model State funded Recovery unit. The Freedom Special Program helps 24 male youth from the Maricopa County area, with moderate to severe drug problems whose length of stay is comparative with the grant requirements of six to twelve months in the secure care program. The program helps youth combat delinquent and substance abuse urges, using the cognitive approaches described in this section. The model Special Program Housing Unit, as designed, typically treats 24 youth, and utilizes a special staffing pattern, noted as follows:

<b>Staff Position</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>
Youth Program Supervisor	1
Youth Program Officer – Clinical Specialists	2
Psychology Associate	1
Youth Correctional Officer II	4
Youth Correctional Officer I	5

All three RSAT sites have efforts devoted to them by the Transition Psychology Associate, the Psychologist, the Research Assistant and the Administrative Assistant positions. The Administrative Position was looked at by the RSAT program manager Shani Freeman during her Spring 2001 monitoring visit and was approved to remain funded by RSAT, since the job duties are focused on helping youth to get services and helping staff receive training.

The Freedom Special Program helps youth with moderate to serious drug problems. Freedom aims to help youth interrupt offense cycles and drug abuse patterns that may trigger criminal acts. It helps youth replace them with drug free choices and citizen competencies. By the time a youth graduates from the special substance abuse program, she will have progressed through the Level System. She should be at an advanced Senior Level so that pro-social decision making is consistently demonstrated, along with work on drug relapse prevention skills.

The primary core cognitive program is based on Clinical Services special cognitive restructuring curriculum. It is described in the *Recovery Program Manual* for facilitators. It is put into practice in the bound *Recovery Individual Treatment Plan (ITP)* booklets for the youth in special treatment. Youth begin the *Recovery ITP* at the Freshman Level, after they finish the *generic Orientation Level (ITP)* booklet that all youth complete during their first 30 days in secure care. The *Recovery ITP* helps youth, through shifts in thinking, decide about their drug abuse and criminal cycles. The Project Leader and

Recovery staff improved the special *Recovery Individual Treatment Plan* ITP booklets this year. The new *Recovery ITP* includes expanded delinquent offense cycle worksheets and *The Seven Challenges* activities as crucial tools. *Thinking for a Change* worksheets are also included in the new *Recovery ITP*, so that youth can practice and develop social and coping skills. *Thinking for a Change* is developed by nationally recognized consultants in conjunction with OJJDP.

The second core curriculum for youth is *The Seven Challenges* workbooks. The workbooks are based upon steps that help substance abusing youth make wiser decisions about themselves and drugs. This program has had a pilot study with promising results in Tucson. The program is so popular that the developer, psychologist Dr. Robert Schwebel, has been presenting it on national radio and television shows in the last few years. The workbooks are based upon the original material on the *States of Change* by DiClemente et al. Dr. Schwebel provided on-site consultation to clinicians this year to help improve their implementation of the workbook exercises with youth.

The third core curriculum is Dr. Ferrara's *Limit and Lead* approach. This is a cognitive program that aims, through peer feedback in group counseling, to interrupt youth from acting out delinquent urges. The new *Recovery ITP* has offense cycle worksheets and staff conducts *Limit and Lead* ITP and Behavior Management Group counseling to practice citizen decision making.

Three urinalysis tests are conducted during the youth's stay in secure care. Behind the fence urinalysis is funded by RSAT. Also, aftercare urinalysis testing is set up for program graduates, these tests are not paid for with RSAT funds.

#### Highlights for the current fiscal year:

- A newly developed program, *Artists in Residence*, was begun. It is based upon a concept developed by the Project Leader. Feedback from staff and youth led to the conclusion that direct teaching of artistic skills could be more beneficial to youth than the past reenactment of turning points in the youth's lives through drama. This year, youth were pleased to experiment with creating art works after they learned from nationally recognized artists, serving as mentors during the two twelve-week seminars.
- *Motivational Interviewing* is a well-known cognitive counseling course developed for use by clinicians of substance abusers. It is a course of counseling influence to help teach clinicians how to work with resistant drug abusers. It is an approach that uses resistance as information to influence cognitive change. It continued weekly from December to May in three hour blocks for each of the 15 sessions. This course was transmitted live from Dr. Rohde's site at the University of Arizona in Tucson. It was the first streaming video course provided for RSAT clinicians. Technical difficulties created periodic challenges. The four department locations that have RSAT funded video streaming equipment were linked up with over a dozen other sites statewide to participate in this state of the art live teaching technology.
- The *Neurotherapy Treatment* approach is meeting time lines. It began with the development of the department's Neurotherapy Request for Proposal

(RFP). The RFP required the vendor to supply the equipment, national automated databases, and clinical case consultation. The RFP will be distributed into the community for prospective vendors by December 2001. By the spring, a vendor should be selected and the neurotherapy with youth can begin.

- *Vocational Preparedness* is a program that continues for consenting youth. Youth noted their satisfaction, as this program helped them to address delinquent and emotional barriers to future job success.
- The Freedom staff was certified in *Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT)* by the Albert Ellis Institute of New York City. Recovery staff earned their certification with great enthusiasm. Dr. Michler Bishop and Emmet Velton led the practicum. Dr. Bishop has written a book called Managing Addictions, which helps map out Stages of Change in drug abusers. REBT is the core approach that staff utilizes in one-to-one counseling with youth.
- The spring 2001 Program monitoring site visit by Ms. Shani Freeman, appeared to create uncertainty for the Research and Statistical Analyst position that had been funded since the beginning of RSAT awards. Federal approval for funding this position, and on-site data, confirmed the crucial role of the Research person in the RSAT data collection efforts. The documentation of the job description was reviewed by the Federal Program Manager through the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. The position remains funded (half time) by RSAT. The Research and Statistical Analyst had begun to review processes for program fortification, such as editing the Recovery Individual Treatment Plan worksheets. The funding change for this position had an unexpected effect. The Research Analyst resigned in August, 2001, despite his dedication to the program. The position has been filled temporarily; the temporary person did not compete for the limited position. This position has been a challenge to fill since August, given the requirements, yet low salary range. This position was not filled with hire lists in the fall, due to unsatisfactory candidates.

After Care Services Provided:

- The RSAT funds do not extend to the community. Other state and community resources may fund aftercare providers for the graduates. Graduates from Freedom Special Program have clinical staff set up aftercare outpatient counseling and urinalysis testing through an automated system. Services can be available until the youth turns 18, when the department's jurisdiction ends.
- Three state contracted providers are typically utilized in the Pima County area for aftercare services to graduates. Intensive outpatient counseling several times a week, urinalysis, and weekly in-home counseling are available through the three providers. Providers are sensitive to youth's racial, ethnic, cultural, and gender issues. Aftercare provides conduct counseling using a treatment modality that is consistent with the Clinical Services cognitive restructuring approach. Providers are experienced in substance abuse counseling for delinquent youths.

Criteria for entrance into RSAT Recovery Program:

- All youth agree to receive treatment for their substance abuse problem in the Special Treatment housing unit for 6 months to one year. Doing so may mean that their length of stay in secure care needs to be extended past their court ordered mandatory minimum date for secure care.
- The Freedom Program criteria for program admission:
  - Youth is newly committed to secure care.
  - Youth is between the ages of fourteen and seventeen.
  - Youth is able to complete a minimum six months or a maximum twelve months in the Recovery Unit and will be released on parole upon completion of the program.
  - Youth graduates and is released several months before the age of 18, and she is able to receive at least three months of aftercare counseling.
  - Youth has a history, or present diagnosis, of substance abuse or dependence. The problem presents as moderate to severe in nature. Substance Use Survey Needs Assessment or Clinical Interview verifies the substance abuse. A Psychology Associate or Psychologist administers the Clinical Interview. In addition, the youth has no history of chronic inhalant abuse or dependence.
  - Youth has no criminal issues related to violent or sexualized behavior.
  - Youth is not presently on psychoactive medications.
  - Youth has no history of the following mental illnesses: emerging borderline, emerging antisocial personality, severe depression, psychosis, rapid cycling mood disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, thought disorder, dissociative disorder, post traumatic stress, attention deficit or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, dementia, or organic brain disorder (as verified by Clinical Interview).
  - Youth reads at seventh grade level or above as indicated by the TABE academic achievement test, administered by Education or by the Psychology staff within the last six months.
  - Youth consents to join Recovery, to work in the program to deal with drug problems, and to participate in aftercare counseling following release from Recovery.
  - Youth consents to three urinalysis tests while in the unit (entrance, midpoint and exit), at least two tests during aftercare, and signs urinalysis test consent forms.
- With the exception of length of stay and urinalysis testing, one or more criteria may be over-ridden by the Psychologists, with the approval of the Superintendent or the Project Leader. The length of stay and the substance abuse criteria cannot be overridden.

Results of program or project evaluation:

- No formal evaluations have yet been done. However, an outcome evaluation (recidivism rate) of three of the department's four substance abuse programs has been chosen to be conducted. Among them will be the RSAT funded Recovery Program at Catalina Mountain and the Freedom Program at Adobe

Mountain. This is being undertaken by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD). State Law requires all programs within the Department of Juvenile Corrections be evaluated. The Department is currently developing protocol and working on consent issues, since records of minors are protected. This evaluation is being funded by other sources.

Technical assistance needed for program implementation:

- None Requested

Grantee Agency: Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections  
 PROJECT TITLE: ADOBE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL  
 PROJECT START DATE: 7/1/1998  
 PROJECT GRANT NUMBER: SAT-02-105  
 REPORT PERIOD: FFY01 – 10/1/2000 – 9/30/2001

Number of offenders admitted to the grant supported treatment program this Federal Fiscal Year:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
White Male Juveniles	14	47
Black Male Juveniles	1	6
Hispanic Male Juveniles	10	39
Native American Male Juveniles	1	1
Other Male Juveniles	0	0
Total Male Juveniles	26	93

Number of male juvenile offenders successfully completing the grant supported treatment program:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Total	24	46

Number of male juvenile offenders who:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Dropped out of program	2	4
Were terminated from program	2	18

Number of male juvenile offenders who successfully completed an aftercare program:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Total	13	23

Requested Information ( <b>Please provide one evaluation form for each grant funded project</b> )	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
1. Treatment beds added or supported with RSAT grant funds ( <b>Federal &amp; Match</b> )	24	24
2. Treatment beds enhanced with RSAT grant funds ( <b>for previously established programs, beds enhanced by new services</b> )	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3. Total number of male juvenile offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	26	93
4. Total number of female juvenile offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5. Total number of offenders successfully completing the residential program.	24	46
6. Average length of stay in the residential program, for those completing the program (in days).	252	245
7. Number of offenders that dropped out of the program.	2	4
8. Total number of offenders that were terminated from the program.	2	18
9. Total number of offenders that successfully completed the aftercare program.*	13	23
10. Of the offenders the percentage that have remained drug free during the residential treatment program.	100%	100%
11. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained drug free during the aftercare program.*	89%	75%*
12. Of the offenders that have completed the program, the percentage that have remained arrest free during the aftercare program.*	89%	75%*
13. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained arrest free following release from aftercare ( <b>at least one year follow-up</b> ).*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
The following questions are for those programs in existence for two years or more.		
15. Average cost of the program per offender that completed the residential program.	\$13,816	\$17,767
16. Average cost of the program per offender that completed the aftercare program.	Not Available	Not Available

\* Youth usually finish aftercare by the time they turn 18. The Department of Juvenile Corrections jurisdiction ends at that time. No data is collected.

**Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections  
Black Canyon School  
Recovery**

Based on the original model at Adobe Mountain School, a federal grant was awarded to the Department of Juvenile Corrections through the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to expand these services to additional youth. The Department was awarded RSAT grant funds in 1997 that were used to open the Recovery site at Catalina secure care facility in Tucson.

As a result of RSAT funding, Adobe Mountain School opened its Freedom Special Treatment housing unit in December 1998. The special housing unit has 24 youth, dedicated to male youth. Girls in secure care needed special substance abuse treatment. RSAT funds allowed the Department to open the third Special Treatment Housing Unit. Black Canyon in northern Phoenix is the first substance abuse program unit for girls. The Recovery Unit was based upon the Special Treatment model program design, which was developed by Clinical Services' Chief of Counseling as a result of a past consent decree. Culturally and gender sensitive staff were selected. A gender specific Recovery Manual for delinquency, offense cycles, social skills, and substance abuse issues was developed for Black Canyon School. Gender specific psycho-educational group counseling helps bridge the gap for the co-eds. Hiring staff who are experienced in drug and gender issues has always been the plan.

The model Special Program Housing Unit, as designed, typically treats 24 youth, and utilizes a special staffing pattern, noted as follows:

<b>Staff Position</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>
Youth Program Supervisor	1
Youth Program Officer – Clinical Specialists	2
Psychology Associate	1
Youth Correctional Officer II	4
Youth Correctional Officer I	5

All three RSAT sites have efforts devoted to them by the Transition Psychology Associate, the Psychologist, the Research Assistant and the Administrative Assistant positions. The Administrative Position was looked at by the RSAT program manager Shani Freeman during her Spring 2001 monitoring visit and was approved to remain funded by RSAT, since the job duties are focused on helping youth to get services and helping staff receive training.

The Recovery Special Program helps youth with moderate to serious drug problems. Recovery aims to help youth interrupt offense cycles and drug abuse patterns that may trigger criminal acts. It helps youth replace them with drug free choices and citizen competencies. By the time a youth graduates from the special substance abuse program, she will have progressed through the Level System. She should be at an advanced Senior Level so that pro-social decision making is consistently demonstrated, along with work on drug relapse prevention skills.

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The third core curriculum is Dr. Ferrara's *Limit and Lead* approach. This is a cognitive program that aims, through peer feedback in group counseling, to interrupt youth from acting out delinquent urges. The new *Recovery ITP* has offense cycle worksheets and staff conducts *Limit and Lead* ITP and Behavior Management Group counseling to practice citizen decision making.

Three urinalysis tests are conducted during the youth's stay in secure care. Behind the fence urinalysis is funded by RSAT. Also, aftercare urinalysis testing is set up for program graduates, these tests are not paid for with RSAT funds.

#### Highlights for the current fiscal year:

- A newly developed program, *Artists in Residence*, was begun. It is based upon a concept developed by the Project Leader. Feedback from staff and youth led to the conclusion that direct teaching of artistic skills could be more beneficial to youth than the past reenactment of turning points in the youth's lives through drama. This year, youth were pleased to experiment with creating art works after they learned from nationally recognized artists, serving as mentors during the two twelve-week seminars.
- *Motivational Interviewing* is a well-known cognitive counseling course developed for use by clinicians of substance abusers. It is a course of counseling influence to help teach clinicians how to work with resistant drug abusers. It is an approach that uses resistance as information to influence cognitive change. It continued weekly from December to May in three hour blocks for each of the 15 sessions. This course was transmitted live from Dr. Rohde's site at the University of Arizona in Tucson. It was the first streaming

video course provided for RSAT clinicians. Technical difficulties created periodic challenges. The four department locations that have RSAT funded video streaming equipment were linked up with over a dozen other sites statewide to participate in this state of the art live teaching technology.

- The *Neurotherapy Treatment* approach is meeting time lines. It began with the development of the department's Neurotherapy Request for Proposal (RFP). The RFP required the vendor to supply the equipment, national automated databases, and clinical case consultation. The RFP will be distributed into the community for prospective vendors by December 2001. By the spring, a vendor should be selected and the neurotherapy with youth can begin.
- *Vocational Preparedness* is a program that continues for consenting youth. Youth noted their satisfaction, as this program helped them to address delinquent and emotional barriers to future job success.
- The Recovery staff was certified in *Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT)* by the Albert Ellis Institute of New York City. Recovery staff earned their certification with great enthusiasm. Dr. Michler Bishop and Emmet Velton led the practicum. Dr. Bishop has written a book called Managing Additions, which helps map out Stages of Change in drug abusers. REBT is the core approach that staff utilizes in one-to-one counseling with youth.
- A culturally sensitive intervention occurred after a Native American co-ed suffered the death of her mother. Staff was able to intervene with a Native American Sage Ceremony on site.
- The Recovery team has been nominated for the Team Spirit Award by the Project Director, Superintendent Spencer and Psychologist supervisor Dr. Swidzinski. Finalists will be selected by the November Director's Quarterly Awards Ceremony
- The spring 2001 Program monitoring site visit by Ms. Shani Freeman, appeared to create uncertainty for the Research and Statistical Analyst position that had been funded since the beginning of RSAT awards. Federal approval for funding this position, and on-site data, confirmed the crucial role of the Research person in the RSAT data collection efforts. The documentation of the job description was reviewed by the Federal Program Manager through the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. The position remains funded (half time) by RSAT. The Research and Statistical Analyst had begun to review processes for program fortification, such as editing the Recovery Individual Treatment Plan worksheets. The funding change for this position had an unexpected effect. The Research Analyst resigned in August, 2001, despite his dedication to the program. The position has been filled temporarily; the temporary person did not compete for the limited position. This position has been a challenge to fill since August, given the requirements, yet low salary range. This position was not filled with hire lists in the fall, due to unsatisfactory candidates.

After Care Services Provided:

- The RSAT funds do not extend to the community. Other state and community resources may fund aftercare providers for the graduates. Graduates from Recovery Special Program have clinical staff set up aftercare outpatient counseling and urinalysis testing through an automated system. Services can be available until the youth turns 18, when the department's jurisdiction ends.
- Three state contracted providers are typically utilized in the Maricopa County area for aftercare services to graduates. Some co-eds transition to a group home in Mesa before returning to their community. Alternatively, intensive outpatient counseling several times a week, urinalysis, and weekly in-home counseling are available through the three providers. Providers are sensitive to youth's racial, ethnic, cultural, and gender issues. Aftercare provides conduct counseling using a treatment modality that is consistent with the Clinical Services cognitive restructuring approach. Providers are experienced in substance abuse counseling for delinquent co-eds.

Criteria for entrance into RSAT Recovery Program:

- All youth agree to receive treatment for their substance abuse problem in the Special Treatment housing unit for 6 months to one year. Doing so may mean that their length of stay in secure care needs to be extended past their court ordered mandatory minimum date for secure care.
- The Recovery Program criteria for program admission:
  - Youth is a new commit to secure care.
  - Youth is between the ages of fourteen and seventeen.
  - Youth is able to complete a minimum six months or a maximum twelve months in the Recovery Unit and will be released on parole upon completion of the program.
  - Youth graduates and is released several months before the age of 18, and she is able to receive at least three months of aftercare counseling.
  - Youth has a history, or present diagnosis, of substance abuse or dependence. The problem presents as moderate to severe in nature. Substance Use Survey Needs Assessment or Clinical Interview verifies the substance abuse. A Psychology Associate or Psychologist administers the Clinical Interview. In addition, the youth has no history of chronic inhalant abuse of dependence.
  - Youth has no criminal issues related to violent or sexualized behavior.
  - Youth is not presently on psychoactive medications.
  - Youth has no history of the following mental illnesses: emerging borderline, emerging antisocial personality, severe depression, psychosis, rapid cycling mood disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, thought disorder, dissociative disorder, post traumatic stress, attention deficit or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, dementia, or organic brain disorder (as verified by Clinical Interview).
  - Youth reads at seventh grade level or above as indicated by the TABE academic achievement test, administered by Education or by the Psychology staff within the last six months.

- Youth consents to join Recovery, to work in the program to deal with drug problems, and to participate in aftercare counseling following release from Recovery.
  - Youth consents to three urinalysis tests while in the unit (entrance, midpoint and exit), at least two test during aftercare, and signs urinalysis test consent forms.
- With the exception of length of stay and urinalysis testing, one or more criteria may be over-ridden by the Psychologists, with the approval of the Superintendent or the Project Leader. The length of stay and the substance abuse criteria can not be overridden.

Results of program or project evaluation:

- No formal evaluations have yet been done. However, an outcome evaluation (recidivism rate) of three of the department's four substance abuse programs has been chosen to be conducted. Among them will be the RSAT funded Recovery Program at Catalina Mountain and the Freedom Program at Adobe Mountain. This is being undertaken by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD). State Law requires all programs within the Department of Juvenile Corrections be evaluated. The Department is currently developing protocol and working on consent issues, since records of minors are protected. This evaluation is being funded by other sources.

Technical assistance needed for program implementation:

- None Requested

GRANTEE AGENCY: ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS  
 PROJECT TITLE: BLACK CANYON SCHOOL  
 PROJECT START DATE: 7/1/1998  
 PROJECT GRANT NUMBER: SAT-01-104  
 REPORT PERIOD: FFY01 – 10/1/2000 – 9/30/2001

Number of offenders admitted to the grant supported treatment program this Federal Fiscal Year:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
White Female Juveniles	18	54
Black Female Juveniles	1	3
Hispanic Female Juveniles	10	43
Native American Female Juveniles	1	4
Other Female Juveniles	0	1
Total Female Juveniles	30	105

Number of female juvenile offenders successfully completed the grant supported treatment program:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Total	28	63

Number of female juvenile offenders who:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Dropped out of program	6	7
Were terminated from program	2	11

Number of female juvenile offenders who successfully completed an aftercare program:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Total	23	44

Requested Information ( <b>Please provide one evaluation form for each grant funded project</b> )	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
1. Treatment beds added or supported with RSAT grant funds ( <b>Federal &amp; Match</b> )	24	24
2. Treatment beds enhanced with RSAT grant funds ( <b>for previously established programs, beds enhanced by new services</b> )	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3. Total number of male juvenile offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
4. Total number of female juvenile offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	30	105
5. Total number of offenders successfully completing the residential program.	28	63
6. Average length of stay in the residential program, for those completing the program (in days).	295	260
7. Number of offenders that dropped out of the program.	6	7
8. Total number of offenders that were terminated from the program.	2	11
9. Total number of offenders that successfully completed the aftercare program.*	23	44
10. Of the offenders the percentage that have remained drug free during the residential treatment program.	100%	100%
11. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained drug free during the aftercare program.*	93%	64%*
12. Of the offenders that have completed the program, the percentage that have remained arrest free during the aftercare program.*	93%	64%*
13. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained arrest free following release from aftercare ( <b>at least one year follow-up</b> ).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
The following questions are for those programs in existence for two years or more.		
14. Average cost of the program per offender that completed the residential program.	\$12,371	\$16,961
15. Average cost of the program per offender that completed the aftercare program.*	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

\*Youth usually finish aftercare by the time they turn 18. The Department of Juvenile Corrections jurisdiction ends at that time. No data is collected.

**Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections  
Catalina Mountain School  
Recovery**

Based on the original model at Adobe Mountain School, a federal grant was awarded to the Department of Juvenile Corrections through the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to expand these services to additional youth. The Department was awarded RSAT grant funds in 1997 which were used to open the Recovery site at Catalina Mountain School secure care facility in Tucson.

The Recovery Special Program helps 20 male youth from the Pima County Area, with moderate to severe drug problems whose length of stay is comparative with the grant requirements of six to twelve months in the secure care program. The program helps youth combat delinquent and substance abuse urges, using the cognitive approaches described in this section. The model Special Program Housing Unit, as designed, typically treats 24 youth, and utilizes a special staffing pattern, noted as follows:

<b>Staff Position</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>
Youth Program Supervisor	1
Youth Program Officer – Clinical Specialists	2
Psychology Associate	1
Youth Correctional Officer II	4
Youth Correctional Officer I	5

All three RSAT sites have efforts devoted to them by the Transition Psychology Associate, the Psychologist, the Research Assistant and the Administrative Assistant positions. The Administrative Position was looked at by the RSAT program manager Shani Freeman during her Spring 2001 monitoring visit and was approved to remain funded by RSAT, since the job duties are focused on helping youth to get services and helping staff receive training.

The Recovery Special Program helps youth with moderate to serious drug problems. Recovery aims to help youth interrupt offense cycles and drug abuse patterns that may trigger criminal acts. It helps youth replace them with drug free choices and citizen competencies. By the time a youth graduates from the special substance abuse program, she will have progressed through the Level System. She should be at an advanced Senior Level so that pro-social decision making is consistently demonstrated, along with work on drug relapse prevention skills.

The primary core cognitive program is based on Clinical Services special cognitive restructuring curriculum. It is described in the *Recovery Program Manual* for facilitators. It is put into practice in the bound *Recovery Individual Treatment Plan (ITP)* booklets for the youth in special treatment. Youth begin the *Recovery ITP* at the Freshman Level, after they finish the *generic Orientation Level (ITP)* booklet that all youth complete during their first 30 days in secure care. The *Recovery ITP* helps youth, through shifts in thinking, decide about their drug abuse and criminal cycles. The Project Leader and Recovery staff improved the special *Recovery Individual Treatment Plan ITP*

booklets this year. The new *Recovery ITP* includes expanded delinquent offense cycle worksheets and *The Seven Challenges* activities as crucial tools. *Thinking for a Change* worksheets are also included in the new *Recovery ITP*, so that youth can practice and develop social and coping skills. *Thinking for a Change* is developed by nationally recognized consultants in conjunction with OJJDP.

The second core curriculum for youth is The Seven Challenges workbooks. The workbooks are based upon steps that help substance abusing youth make wiser decisions about themselves and drugs. This program has had a pilot study with promising results in Tucson. The program is so popular that the developer, psychologist Dr. Robert Schwebel, has been presenting it on national radio and television shows in the last few years. The workbooks are based upon the original material on the *States of Change* by DiClemente et al. Dr. Schwebel provided on-site consultation to clinicians this year to help improve their implementation of the workbook exercises with youth.

The third core curriculum is Dr. Ferrara's *Limit and Lead* approach. This is a cognitive program that aims, through peer feedback in group counseling, to interrupt youth from acting out delinquent urges. The new *Recovery ITP* has offense cycle worksheets and staff conducts *Limit and Lead* ITP and Behavior Management Group counseling to practice citizen decision making.

Three urinalysis tests are conducted during the youth's stay in secure care. Behind the fence urinalysis is funded by RSAT. Also, aftercare urinalysis testing is set up for program graduates, these tests are not paid for with RSAT funds.

#### Highlights for the current fiscal year:

- A newly developed program, *Artists in Residence*, was begun. It is based upon a concept developed by the Project Leader. Feedback from staff and youth led to the conclusion that direct teaching of artistic skills could be more beneficial to youth than the past reenactment of turning points in the youth's lives through drama. This year, youth were pleased to experiment with creating art works after they learned from nationally recognized artists, serving as mentors during the two twelve-week seminars.
- *Motivational Interviewing* is a well-known cognitive counseling course developed for use by clinicians of substance abusers. It is a course of counseling influence to help teach clinicians how to work with resistant drug abusers. It is an approach that uses resistance as information to influence cognitive change. It continued weekly from December to May in three hour blocks for each of the 15 sessions. This course was transmitted live from Dr. Rohde's site at the University of Arizona in Tucson. It was the first streaming video course provided for RSAT clinicians. Technical difficulties created periodic challenges. The four department locations that have RSAT funded video streaming equipment were linked up with over a dozen other sites statewide to participate in this state of the art live teaching technology.
- The *Neurotherapy Treatment* approach is meeting time lines. It began with the development of the department's Neurotherapy Request for Proposal (RFP). The RFP required the vendor to supply the equipment, national

automated databases, and clinical case consultation. The RFP will be distributed into the community for prospective vendors by December 2001. By the spring, a vendor should be selected and the neurotherapy with youth can begin.

- *Vocational Preparedness* is a program that continues for consenting youth. Youth noted their satisfaction, as this program helped them to address delinquent and emotional barriers to future job success.
- The Recovery staff was certified in *Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT)* by the Albert Ellis Institute of New York City. Recovery staff earned their certification with great enthusiasm. Dr. Michler Bishop and Emmet Velton led the practicum. Dr. Bishop has written a book called Managing Additions, which helps map out Stages of Change in drug abusers. REBT is the core approach that staff utilizes in one-to-one counseling with youth.
- Two youth were transferred out of the program within 24 hours after participants reported alleged victimization, assault including sexual assault. Such as speedy exit helped restore the Special Program Units sense of safety. It also helped youth realize that reporting criminal activity does restore order and security.
- The spring 2001 Program monitoring site visit by Ms. Shani Freeman, appeared to create uncertainty for the Research and Statistical Analyst position that had been funded since the beginning of RSAT awards. Federal approval for funding this position, and on-site data, confirmed the crucial role of the Research person in the RSAT data collection efforts. The documentation of the job description was reviewed by the Federal Program Manager through the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. The position remains funded (half time) by RSAT. The Research and Statistical Analyst had begun to review processes for program fortification, such as editing the Recovery Individual Treatment Plan worksheets. The funding change for this position had an unexpected effect. The Research Analyst resigned in August, 2001, despite his dedication to the program. The position has been filled temporarily; the temporary person did not compete for the limited position. This position has been a challenge to fill since August, given the requirements, yet low salary range. This position was not filled with hire lists in the fall, due to unsatisfactory candidates.

#### After Care Services Provided:

- The RSAT funds do not extend to the community. Other state and community resources may fund aftercare providers for the graduates. Graduates from Recovery Special Program have clinical staff set up aftercare outpatient counseling and urinalysis testing through an automated system. Services can be available until the youth turns 18, when the department's jurisdiction ends.
- Three state contracted providers are typically utilized in the Pima County area for aftercare services to graduates. Intensive outpatient counseling several times a week, urinalysis, and weekly in-home counseling are available through the three providers. Providers are sensitive to youth's racial, ethnic, cultural,

and gender issues. Aftercare provides conduct counseling using a treatment modality that is consistent with the Clinical Services cognitive restructuring approach. Providers are experienced in substance abuse counseling for delinquent youths.

Criteria for entrance into RSAT Recovery Program:

- All youth agree to receive treatment for their substance abuse problem in the Special Treatment housing unit for 6 months to one year. Doing so may mean that their length of stay in secure care needs to be extended past their court ordered mandatory minimum date for secure care.
  
- The Recovery Program criteria for program admission:
  - Youth is a newly committed to secure care.
  - Youth is between the ages of fourteen and seventeen.
  - Youth is able to complete a minimum six months or a maximum twelve months in the Recovery Unit and will be released on parole upon completion of the program.
  - Youth graduates and is released several months before the age of 18, and she is able to receive at least three months of aftercare counseling.
  - Youth has a history, or present diagnosis, of substance abuse or dependence. The problem presents as moderate to severe in nature. Substance Use Survey Needs Assessment or Clinical Interview verifies the substance abuse. A Psychology Associate or Psychologist administers the Clinical Interview. In addition, the youth has no history of chronic inhalant abuse or dependence.
  - Youth has no criminal issues related to violent or sexualized behavior.
  - Youth is not presently on psychoactive medications.
  - Youth has no history of the following mental illnesses: emerging borderline, emerging antisocial personality, severe depression, psychosis, rapid cycling mood disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, thought disorder, dissociative disorder, post traumatic stress, attention deficit or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, dementia, or organic brain disorder (as verified by Clinical Interview).
  - Youth reads at seventh grade level or above as indicated by the TABE academic achievement test, administered by Education or by the Psychology staff within the last six months.
  - Youth consents to join Recovery, to work in the program to deal with drug problems, and to participate in aftercare counseling following release from Recovery.
  - Youth consents to three urinalysis tests while in the unit (entrance, midpoint and exit), at least two tests during aftercare, and signs urinalysis test consent forms.
  
- With the exception of length of stay and urinalysis testing, one or more criteria may be over-ridden by the Psychologists, with the approval of the Superintendent or the Project Leader. The length of stay and the substance abuse criteria cannot be overridden.

Results of program or project evaluation:

- No formal evaluations have yet been done. However, an outcome evaluation (recidivism rate) of three of the department's four substance abuse programs has been chosen to be conducted. Among them will be the RSAT funded Recovery Program at Catalina Mountain and the Freedom Program at Adobe Mountain. This is being undertaken by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD). State Law requires all programs within the Department of Juvenile Corrections be evaluated. The Department is currently developing protocol and working on consent issues, since records of minors are protected. This evaluation is being funded by other sources.

Technical assistance needed for program implementation:

- None Requested

GRANTEE AGENCY: ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS  
 PROJECT TITLE: CATALINA MOUNTAIN SCHOOL  
 PROJECT START DATE: 1/1/97  
 PROJECT GRANT NUMBER: SAT-01-106  
 REPORT PERIOD: FFY01 – 10/1/2000 – 9/30/2001

Number of offenders admitted to the grant supported treatment program this Federal Fiscal Year:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
White Male Juveniles	12	40
Black Male Juveniles	11	6
Hispanic Male Juveniles	37	69
Native American Male Juveniles	4	8
Other Male Juveniles	0	0
Total Male Juveniles	54	123

Number of male juvenile offenders successfully completing the grant supported treatment program:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Total	24	69

Number of male juvenile offenders who:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Dropped out of program	0	1
Were terminated from program	12	23

Number of male juvenile offenders who successfully completed an aftercare program:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Total	15	33

Requested Information ( <b>Please provide one evaluation form for each grant funded project</b> )	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
1. Treatment beds added or supported with RSAT grant funds ( <b>Federal &amp; Match</b> )	20	20
2. Treatment beds enhanced with RSAT grant funds ( <b>for previously established programs, beds enhanced by new services</b> )	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3. Total number of male juvenile offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	54	123
4. Total number of female juvenile offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5. Total number of offenders successfully completing the residential program.	24	69
6. Average length of stay in the residential program, for those completing the program (in days).	274	272
7. Number of offenders that dropped out of the program.	0	1
8. Total number of offenders that were terminated from the program.	12	23
9. Total number of offenders that successfully completed the aftercare program.*	15	33
10. Of the offenders the percentage that have remained drug free during the residential program.	100%	100%
11. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained drug free during the aftercare phase *	81%	67%
12. Of the offenders that have completed the program, the percentage that have remained arrest free during the aftercare phase.*	81%	67%
13. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained arrest free following release from aftercare ( <b>at least one year follow-up</b> ).*	Not Available	Not Available
The following questions are for those programs in existence for two years or more.		
14. Average cost of the program per offender that completed the residential program.	\$16,491	\$17,465
15. Average cost of the program per offender that completed the aftercare program.*	Not Available	Not Available

\* Youth usually finish aftercare by the time they turn 18. The Department of Juvenile Corrections jurisdiction ends at that time. No data is collected

## **Maricopa County Sheriff's Office Alpha Program**

The Alpha program is available to inmates who are assessed as to have a minimum of six months of incarceration. Specific segments of substance abuse therapy have been identified and incorporated in the Alpha Program. Alpha volunteer participants are segregated from the general population and are housed in pods of thirty inmates. The inmates are required to fully participate in all assigned classes, treatment groups and work based on the initial and continuing psych/social, motivation level, and security assessments. A minimum of two hours of daily therapy is provided. Drug testing is a requirement of the program.

The first phase of Alpha (Pre-Alpha) concentrates on developing a positive pre-treatment attitude. It builds self esteem and an awareness of substance use patterns. A supplement class of women is added that focuses self-esteem and codependent relationships. The Pre-Alpha phase of the program can last up to six weeks.

The second phase of Alpha (Primary Alpha) consists of intensive group therapy focusing on substance use, sexual abuse, personal relationships, cognitive patterns, environment influences, anger control, criminal patterns, and self responsibility.

The third phase of Alpha (Post Alpha) continues until the inmate is released. This portion of the program includes a continuation of group therapy, developing recovery plans and community resources, and transitional issues. In addition, cognitive restructuring and family re-orientation groups are required.

Southwest Behavioral Health is contracted to provide two hours of gender/age (male/female/adult/juvenile) specific cognitive restructuring groups twice per week for Alpha participants. Concepts of Change, Southwest Behavioral Health and Sage Counseling, Inc. provide two hour daily groups focusing on gender specific anger issues and teaching control techniques. Employment issues and ethics classes are conducted through Sage Counseling, Inc. and Concepts. New Opportunities for Work (NOW) is a four week class focusing on gaining and retaining employment. Concepts for Change and the Alpha staff have designed a curriculum to teach inmates and their families/significant others how to deal with anger, build trust, heal relationships, set boundaries so inmates can transition into a new environment and successfully follow their recovery plans with support. Inmates' families are encouraged to attend group sessions during the last month of incarceration. Sage Counseling Inc. and Concepts for Change provide self-esteem and codependency group counseling for female inmates.

Highlights for the current fiscal year:

- Crisis counseling has been made available to those participants who find themselves in need of additional counseling for issues that may not be appropriate in the group setting.
- Anger Management groups have been added during the primary phase of treatment.
- Cognitive Restructuring groups were added to the post phase of the program.
- During the past year, there has been a great focus on self-esteem and co-dependency in the female anger management groups. This focus seems to identify and enforce their personal boundaries in a more positive way that does not include violence or abuse.

Aftercare Services Provided:

- Graduates to remain in the segregated housing unit with their fellow group members for the duration of their incarceration. This allows the participants to attend aftercare programming consisting of Post-Alpha groups. Cognitive restructuring groups also begin at this time. All programming and activities are coordinated so that all members can participate together to keep the cohesiveness of the group going.

Criteria for entrance to the RSAT Program:

- A one-on-one interview is conducted with each potential group member, a copy of which is maintained in his/her file. Information is obtained regarding all aspects of the person's life, including substance use/abuse, treatment history, education level, relationship issues, and medical/mental health issues. All of this information is used to determine the focus of treatment for the individual, while, at the same time, continuing to maintain the integrity of the program by following the highly successful Alpha Program.

Result of Program or Project Evaluations:

- No evaluations have been conducted.

Technical assistance needed for program implementation:

- None at this time.

GRANTEE AGENCY:       MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
 PROJECT TITLE:         ALPHA PROGRAM  
 PROJECT START DATE:   7/1/1998  
 PROJECT GRANT NUMBER: SAT-02-108  
 REPORT PERIOD:         FFY01 – 10/1/2000 – 9/30/2001

Number of offenders admitted to the grant supported treatment program this Federal Fiscal Year:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001		FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
White Males	130	484	White Females	64	208
Black Males	32	109	Black Females	15	45
Hispanic Males	39	229	Hispanic Females	22	53
Native American Males	8	23	Native American Females	3	10
Other Males	1	2	Other Females	1	1
Total Males	210	847	Total Females	105	317

Number of offenders successfully completing the grant supported treatment program:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Total Males	126	387
Total Females	94	189

Number of offenders who:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Males dropped out of program	18	45
Females dropped out of program	6	14
Males terminated from program	66	225
Females terminated from program	5	47

Number of offenders who successfully  
completed an aftercare program:

	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/2001)	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
Total Males	85	423
Total Females	81	251



Requested Information ( <b>Please provide one evaluation form for each grant funded project</b> )	FFY 2001 (10/01/2000 - 9/30/20001	Since start of project to 9/30/2001
1. Treatment beds added or supported with RSAT grant funds ( <b>Federal &amp; Match</b> )	35	75
2. Treatment beds enhanced with RSAT grant funds ( <b>for previously established programs, beds enhanced by new services</b> )	35	80
3. Total number of male offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	210	847
4. Total number of female offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	105	317
5. Total number of adult offenders successfully completing the residential program.	315	1,164
6. Total number of juvenile offenders admitted to the grant funded treatment program.	0	359
7. Total number of offenders successfully completing the residential program.	220	576
8. Average length of stay in the residential program, for those completing the program (in days).	180	180
9. Total number of offenders that dropped out of the program.	24	59
10. Total number of offenders that were terminated from the program.	71	274
11. Total number of offenders that successfully completed the aftercare program.	166	674
12. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained drug free during the residential treatment program.	100%	100%
13. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained drug free during the aftercare program.	98%	98%
14. Of the offenders that have completed the program, the percentage that have remained arrest free during the aftercare program.*	100%	100%
15. Of the offenders that completed the program, the percentage that have remained arrest free following release from aftercare ( <b>at least one year follow-up</b> ).	83%	83%
The following questions are for those programs in existence for two years or more.		
16. Average cost of the program per offender that completed the residential program.	\$1,364	1,364
17. Average cost of the program per offender that completed the aftercare program.	N/A	N/A