Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry

Annual Compliance Review of Specific Statutory and Policy Requirements

Department released 122 of 123 inmates we reviewed within earned release time frames but did not release some inmates 3 months early and did not comply with some reporting requirements; and between 31 and 51 percent of inmate enrollments in its self-improvement, education, and treatment programs ended in noncompletions, potentially impacting inmates' receipt of intended benefits

Special Report

July 2023
Report 23-103

A Report to the Arizona Legislature

Lindsey A. Perry
Auditor General

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July 20, 2023

Members of the Arizona Legislature

The Honorable Katie Hobbs, Governor

Dr. Ryan Thornell, Director
Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry

Transmitted herewith is the Auditor General's report, *Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry—Annual Compliance Review of Specific Statutory and Policy Requirements*. This report is in response to Laws 2022, Ch. 327, §1, and was conducted under the authority vested in the Auditor General by Arizona Revised Statutes §41-1279.03. I am also transmitting within this report a copy of the Report Highlights to provide a quick summary for your convenience.

As outlined in its response, the Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry agrees with all the findings and plans to implement all the recommendations. My Office will follow up with the Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry during the next annual review to assess its progress in implementing the recommendations.

My staff and I will be pleased to discuss or clarify items in the report.

Sincerely,

Lindsey A. Perry

Lindsey A. Perry, CPA, CFE
Auditor General

Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry
Annual Compliance Review of Specific Statutory and Policy Requirements

Department released 122 of 123 inmates we reviewed within earned release time frames but did not release some inmates 3 months early and did not comply with some reporting requirements; and between 31 and 51 percent of inmate enrollments in its self-improvement, education, and treatment programs ended in noncompletions, potentially impacting inmates' receipt of intended benefits

Audit purpose

Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes §41-1610.02, we are required to annually review the Department's compliance with statutory requirements related to earned release credit programs, the inmate transition program, and the drug and alcohol treatment program annual report; compliance with its statutory purpose to rehabilitate inmates by reporting programming information; and compliance with its own policies regarding industry-recommended reporting guidelines. Our report is due on or before September 1, each year.

Key findings

The Department:

- Released 122 of 123 inmates we reviewed according to earned release credit program time frames.

- Did not release 1 of 41 eligible inmates to the transition program, and 8 of 41 inmates 3 months early as required because of factors both in and out of its control.

- Has not complied with some statutory reporting requirements related to earned release credit programs, the transition program, and its drug and alcohol treatment programs.

- Offered inmates self-improvement and treatment programs during fiscal year 2022, but between 31 and 51 percent of inmate enrollments ended in noncompletions, potentially resulting in inmates not receiving the intended benefits.

- Continued to have discrepancies in its data related to inmate programming similar to those we previously identified in our 2021 performance audit.

- Did not have its own Department Orders regarding industry-recommended reporting guidelines but sees potential value in developing them.

Key recommendations

The Department should:

- Continue efforts to help ensure eligible inmates are timely released 3 months early to the transition program, as statutorily required.

- Review programming data for unexpected values and duplications; make corrections; and change policies, guidance, and/or trainings or identify and implement system updates that are needed to prevent errors.

- Continue developing and then implement Department Orders related to reporting guidelines to address its noncompliance with statutory reporting requirements we identified.

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The Arizona Auditor General has completed a review of the Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry's (Department) compliance with several statutory and Department policy requirements, as required by Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) §41-1610.02. The review included assessing the Department's compliance with statutory requirements related to earned release credit programs, the inmate transition program, and the drug and alcohol treatment programs annual report; the Department's compliance with its statutory purpose to rehabilitate inmates by reporting information on the number of inmates who enrolled in and completed Department-provided rehabilitative self-improvement and treatment programs; and the Department's compliance with its own policies regarding industry-recommended reporting guidelines.[1]

Department's statutory purpose

The Department was created in 1968, and its statutory purpose (see textbox) includes operating prisons, providing rehabilitative programming, and supervising offenders once released into the community (community supervision). The Department operates 9 State prison complexes and contracts for 7 private or privately managed prisons located throughout the State. As of June 30, 2023, the Department was responsible for 34,377 inmates in State and private prisons and 5,253 offenders on community supervision.[2]

Department's statutory purpose

"The Department shall have as its purpose the objective of encompassing the various institutions, facilities, and programs which are now or may become a part of the correctional program of the State, and to provide the supervisory staff and administrative functions at the State level of all matters relating to the institutionalization, rehabilitation, and community supervision functions of all adult offenders."

Source: A.R.S. §41-1602(B).

Compliance review encompasses various Department operational areas

A.R.S. §41-1610.02 requires us to annually assess the Department's compliance with statutory and policy requirements for and report information on the following operational areas:

- **Assess compliance with statutory requirements for earned release credit programs—**Statute outlines several earned release credit programs that provide a means for inmates to reduce their period of incarceration based on the sentencing statute under which they were convicted and other factors, such as behavior while incarcerated.[3] For example, an inmate can receive 3 days of earned release credit for every 7 days served if they are convicted of certain drug-related charges. The Department is responsible for ensuring it accurately identifies, tracks, and releases inmates according to statutory requirements for each earned release credit program, and Department Orders provide guidance on how Department staff should

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[1] Effective September 24, 2022, Laws 2022, Ch. 327, §1, revised statute to add A.R.S. §41-1610.02, which requires us to annually review the Department's compliance in these areas. Our report is due on or before September 1, each year.

[2] Throughout this report, we use the term "inmate" to refer to individuals incarcerated in prison and the term "offender" for individuals who have been released from prison.

[3] A.R.S. §§41-1604.06, 41-1604.07, 41-1604.10.

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accomplish these responsibilities.[4] See Chapter 1, pages 3 through 6, for information on the Department's compliance with various earned release requirements.

- **Assess compliance with statutory requirements related to the inmate transition program—**A.R.S. §31-281 requires the Department to establish a transition program that provides eligible inmates with transition services, such as counseling and case management, for up to 90 days after they are released into the community. A.R.S. §31-285 requires the Department to release inmates eligible for the transition program 3 months earlier than their next earliest release date. In addition, these 2 statutes outline other Department requirements related to the transition program, including inmate eligibility criteria; Department contracting requirements, such as the requirement to contract with a private or nonprofit entity to administer the program; and Department reporting requirements related to transition program metrics, such as the number of inmates and the recidivism rate of inmates who receive transition program services. See Chapter 2, pages 7 through 11, for information on the Department's compliance with the transition program requirements.

- **Assess compliance with the Department's statutory purpose to rehabilitate inmates by reporting the number of inmates who enroll and participate in and complete the Department's rehabilitative self-improvement and treatment programs by institution and a description of each program—**As discussed earlier, the Department's statutory purpose includes rehabilitating inmates/offenders. According to a Department Order related to inmate programming, "[t]he Department recognizes that programs can have a great impact on inmates and offenders to improve their knowledge, skills, and to counter criminal thinking in order that they might have the tools needed to succeed upon release from prison and to assist in reducing recidivism." The Department offers a variety of self-improvement, education, and treatment programs, such as conflict resolution, domestic violence, functional literacy, high school equivalency, and substance abuse and sex offender treatment. The Department uses a priority ranking report, an automated report generated by its inmate management system, the Arizona Correctional Information System (ACIS), that provides a ranked listing by program of inmates with programming needs, to help staff responsible for program enrollment decide which inmates to enroll in available programs.[5] See Chapter 3, pages 12 through 16, and Appendix A, pages a-1 through a-48, for information on the Department's self-improvement, education, and treatment programs.

- **Assess compliance with Department policies regarding industry-recommended reporting guidelines—**As discussed in footnote 4, Department Orders serve a similar function to policies and procedures. See Chapter 4, pages 17 through 18, for information on the Department's lack of Department Orders regarding reporting guidelines.

- **Assess compliance with statutory requirements related to an annual drug and alcohol treatment programming report—**Pursuant to A.R.S. §41-1604.14, the Department is required to annually produce a report detailing information about the drug and alcohol treatment programs it provides to inmates in prison and offenders on community supervision. The report must include specific information, such as the programs available, the descriptions of the programs, and the cost of the program per offender. See Chapter 5, pages 19 through 21, for the Department's compliance with the report requirements.

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[4] Department Orders are written instructions to guide uniform administration and operation of the Department and serve a similar function as written policies and procedures. Each Department Order addresses a specific topic, such as inmate classification, security/facility inspections, and inmate programming.

[5] The inmates are ranked in order of priority based on their individual risk and needs scores and remaining time in prison. However, the Department has directed program staff to give highest priority for enrollment in major programs to inmates who need to complete a major program to be fully eligible for drug possession release. According to Department documents, the Department defines major programs as programs facilitated by credentialed staff that have a potential impact on criminogenic factors, such as pro-criminal attitudes, school/work failure, and drug or alcohol abuse.

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Department released eligible inmates we reviewed consistent with statute with 1 exception and has not complied with statutory reporting requirements

Statutory requirement: Review the Department's compliance with the earned release credit program pursuant to sections A.R.S. §§41-1604.06, 41-1604.07, and 41-1604.10.

Conclusion: Consistent with earned release credit program statutory provisions, the Department released inmates according to earned release credit program time frames for 122 of 123 inmates we reviewed who were released under various earned release credit programs in fiscal year 2022; 1 inmate we reviewed was not released on time due to Department staff misapplication of an eligibility requirement. The Department should develop and implement periodic training to help ensure Department staff are aware of earned release credit program requirements. The Department has also not complied with statutory reporting requirements that were added in 2019 and should take steps to comply with them and work with the Legislature to modify the requirements, if necessary.

Department required to determine inmates' eligibility for earned release credit programs and release inmates according to their eligibility time frames

As discussed in the Introduction (see page 1), statutes establish various earned release credit programs that shorten eligible inmates' periods of incarceration.[6] We were required to review 3 of these programs: Drug Possession Release, Truth-in-Sentencing, and New Code (see textbox, page 4, for more information on these 3 programs, including eligibility requirements and how inmates may earn release credits).[7,8]

The Department is required to determine inmates' eligibility for those programs and has established processes to identify, track, and calculate inmates' earned release credits throughout the inmates' periods of incarceration. The process for determining inmates' earned release credits is known as a time-computation audit. The Department conducts multiple time-computation audits for inmates throughout their incarceration (see Figure 1, page 5, for more information).

Although the Department calculates inmates' projected release credits upon entry to prison based on statutory requirements, inmates earn these credits throughout their period of incarceration based on days served. However, inmates can lose release credits if they are found guilty of a major disciplinary violation such as assaulting a Department staff member or possessing dangerous contraband, but inmates can apply to restore

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[6] A.R.S. §§41-1604.06(A), 41-1604.07(B)(1), 41-1604.07(B)(2), and 41-1604.10.

[7] Statute outlines the statutory requirements for inmates to earn release credits, but the Department has specified the names for the different earned release credit programs.

[8] Statute has established 2 other required earned release credit programs for inmates convicted of offenses committed prior to October 1, 1978. We were not directed to review these 2 programs.

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their credits during their period of incarceration. According to statute, the Department has discretion over inmates' restoration of credits.[9]

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Earned release credit programs

Statute has established the following earned release credit programs, which are based on type of offense(s) and when the crime(s) was committed:

- **Drug Possession Release—**Inmates who have been convicted of 1 of 4 qualifying drug possession or use charges related to marijuana, dangerous drugs, narcotics, or drug paraphernalia; have not previously been convicted of a violent or aggravated felony as defined in A.R.S. §13-706; and successfully complete a drug treatment program or other major self-improvement program while imprisoned, can earn 3 days of credits for every 7 days served. However, inmates sentenced to serve the full term of imprisonment imposed by the court are not eligible. This earned release credit program went into effect in June 2019 pursuant to Laws 2019, Ch. 310.

- **Truth-in-Sentencing—**Inmates who have been convicted of any offense not listed under the drug possession release program and who committed offenses on or after January 1, 1994, are eligible to earn 1 day of credit for every 6 days served. However, inmates sentenced to serve the full term of imprisonment imposed by the court are not eligible. Examples of inmates in our file review who earned Truth-in-Sentencing release credits included inmates who were convicted of reckless endangerment, robbery, and kidnapping.

- **New Code—**Inmates who have been convicted of offenses committed between October 1, 1978 and December 31, 1993, and who are parole eligible are eligible to earn New Code earned release credits.[1] These inmates may earn either 1 day of credit for every 2 days served or 1 day of credit for every 3 days served and may need to serve a minimum amount of their imposed sentence before earning credits, depending on various stipulations, such as the crime committed and the number of prior convictions. For example, an inmate who was sentenced on a first conviction for an offense other than a dangerous felony offense as defined in A.R.S. §13-105 or one that resulted in a sentence of death or life in prison can earn 1 day of credit for every 2 days served; whereas, an inmate who has been defined by law as a repeat or dangerous offender can earn 1 day of credit for every 3 days served.

[1] A.R.S. §§41-1604.09 outlines inmate eligibility for parole, which includes inmates who have been convicted of offenses committed before January 1, 1994, or sentenced to life imprisonment for first-degree murder with the possibility of parole after serving a minimum number of years specified in the sentence. The sentencing guidelines, referred to as truth-in-sentencing, eliminated parole for truth-in-sentencing eligible inmates and were established by Laws 1993, Ch. 255, effective December 31, 1993.

Source: Auditor General staff review of Arizona Revised Statutes, Department Orders, and other Department documentation related to earned release credit programs.

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Under some circumstances, an inmate may not be eligible for earned release credits. For example, some criminal code statutes indicate that an inmate convicted of certain crimes is not eligible for earned release credits. Additionally, the Department reported that sometimes a judge may exercise his/her discretion to indicate the inmate shall not earn release credits even though the statute(s) the inmate was convicted under does not prohibit the inmate from doing so. In either situation, the inmates are required to serve the full sentence imposed by the courts. The Department refers to these as flat sentences.

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[9] A.R.S. §41-1604.07(D).

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Figure 1
Department timeline and process for conducting time-computation audits of inmates in its custody
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

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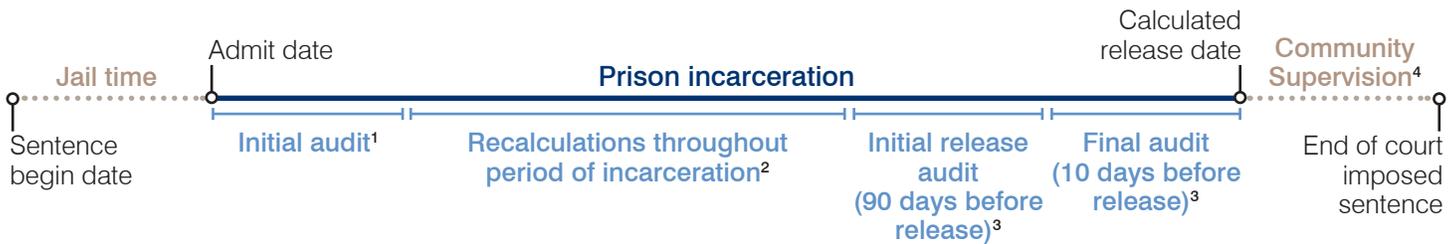
[1] When an inmate is first incarcerated, staff at the prison intake facility input basic information from the inmate's sentencing documents such as sentence length, sentence beginning date, and number of jail credits. Staff at the Department's central office then verify the inmate's sentencing information during each subsequent time computation audit and communicate the inmate's calculated release date to other units within the Department, including the prison unit, which is required to inform the inmate of his or her calculated release date.

[2] The Department is also required to recalculate an inmate's earned release credits if he or she committed a major rule violation or had changes to his or her sentence(s) mandated by the courts. In addition, the Department reported that it tries to conduct an annual inmate time-computation audit.

[3] The Department reported that the staff member who completes an inmate's initial release audit is not allowed to complete the inmate's final audit.

[4] Community supervision requires inmates who are released early, including to the transition program, to serve their remaining sentence in the community under Department supervision.

Source: Auditor General staff review of Department Order 1002 and observations of the Department staff responsible for calculating inmate release dates.

Department correctly released 122 of 123 inmates based on their statutory release eligibility and did not release 1 inmate due to staff misapplication of statute, lengthening inmate's incarceration by 2 months

Our review of files for a stratified random sample of 123 of 10,621 inmates released under earned release credit programs in fiscal year 2022 found the Department correctly calculated sentences for and released 122 of the 123 inmates based on their statutory eligibility.[10] Conversely, the Department held 1 inmate in prison approximately 2 months longer than the Department's calculated release date. According to the Department, its staff believed that the inmate was not eligible for release because the inmate had not met the functional literacy standard.[11] However, the functional literacy requirement did not apply to this inmate because they were eligible for the drug possession release program, a program for which the functional literacy standard does not apply.[12] After Department staff realized their error when processing the inmate for a new release date, the Department released the inmate on November 19, 2021, but the inmate should have been released 2 months earlier on September 8, 2021.

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[10] We selected a stratified random sample of 123 inmate files from the 10,621 inmates the Department identified as being released under the credit release programs in fiscal year 2022. Because the Department does not have a single/unique code to identify inmates who earned and/or were released under Truth-in-Sentencing, our random sample for the Truth-in-Sentencing population included 10 inmates who were not eligible to earn release credits and were required to serve the full term of imprisonment imposed by the court. Our review of these 10 inmates' files found that the Department correctly identified, calculated their release dates, and timely released those inmates (see Appendix D, page d-1, for additional information on the sample).

[11] A.R.S. §31-229(K) defines functional literacy as the ability to read, write, and perform basic mathematical computations and processes at or above the identified grade level. Additionally, A.R.S. §31-229.02 states that inmates cannot be released to community supervision unless they achieve functional literacy at an eighth-grade literacy level or serve their full term of imprisonment, whichever first occurs.

[12] A.R.S. §41-1604.07(F)(5) states that inmates eligible to earn drug possession release earned release credits are statutorily exempt from meeting the functional literacy standard.

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Department has not complied with statutory reporting requirements added in 2019

Laws 2019, Ch. 310, §2, amended A.R.S. §41-1604.07 to establish drug possession earned release credits and also specifies the information the Department is required to report quarterly and annually, including data related to drug possession earned release credits and the transition program.[13] However, the Department reported it has not complied with these reporting requirements. For example, the Department is required to annually report on the recidivism rate of inmates released pursuant to the drug possession release program, and quarterly report on more than 20 different items, including the number of inmates who received earned release credits for each month of the quarter, and the most serious crime committed by each inmate who received substance abuse treatment during the first half of the inmate's total sentence (see Appendix B, pages b-1 through b-2, for the reporting requirements). When we asked the Department about these reporting requirements, Department staff indicated that the Department was not producing the reports because it was not aware of the reporting requirements. After reviewing the requirements, the Department stated that some of the requirements would be difficult to report. For example, the Department said it would be difficult to quarterly report the mean and median prison sentence length for all prisoners who were eligible for drug possession release credits throughout the duration of that quarter because the mean and median prison lengths can change multiple times throughout the reporting period. Additionally, statute does not indicate to whom or where the various annual and quarterly report information is to be submitted or otherwise posted or published.

Recommendations

1. The Legislature should consider revising statute to specify how and/or to whom the Department should report or otherwise post or publish information to comply with the reporting requirements in A.R.S. §41-1604.07(P).

The Department should:

1. Develop and implement periodic training for Department staff related to earned release credit program provisions and requirements to help ensure eligible inmates are released according to earned release credit requirements and time frames.

2. Review the reporting requirements outlined in A.R.S. §41-1604.07(P), determine the feasibility of the reporting requirements, and develop a process to compile and report the required information.

3. If the Department deems some requirements are not feasible, work with the Legislature to develop reporting requirements that are feasible.

Department response: As outlined in its **response**, the Department agrees with the finding and will implement the recommendations.

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[13] A.R.S. §§41-1604.07(P)(1) and (2).

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Department did not release to transition program 1 of 41 inmates we reviewed, did not release 8 of 41 inmates as required 3 months early due to factors in and out of its control, and did not comply with some reporting requirements

Statutory requirement: Review the Department's compliance with the inmate transition program established pursuant to A.R.S. §31-281 and the release and reporting provisions prescribed in A.R.S. §31-285.

Conclusion: In fiscal year 2022, the Department did not comply with the requirement to release 1 inmate we reviewed to the transition program. Additionally, 4 of 41 inmates we reviewed were not released 3 months early due to factors in the Department's control, while 4 of 41 inmates were not released 3 months early due to factors outside of the Department's control. The Department should continue its efforts to implement a recommendation from our 2021 Sunset Review of the Department (Report 21-119) to develop and implement a written procedure for monitoring, identifying, and addressing delays in transition program processes that are within the Department's control. The Department complied with other statutory requirements such as determining inmate eligibility for the transition program for 41 inmates we reviewed but did not include 2 of 7 reporting requirements in its fiscal year 2022 report and could not provide evidence of whether it sent the report to required parties and should address these issues in future reports. Also, the Department should continue to update and distribute the document it provides to inmates about the transition program.

Department did not release 1 of 41 eligible inmates we reviewed to the transition program and did not release 8 of 41 inmates 3 months early in fiscal year 2022 due to Department processes and other factors outside its control, which may lengthen prison stays and increase Department costs

A.R.S. §31-285(A) requires the Department to release eligible inmates to the transition program 3 months earlier than the inmate's next earliest release date. Our review of a random sample of 41 of 3,440 inmates who were released to the transition program in fiscal year 2022 found that 1 eligible inmate was never released to the transition program, and 8 were untimely released—4 due to Department process delays and other factors within the Department's control, and 4 because the inmates had less than 3 months to serve at the time the Department was required to release them, a factor outside of the Department's control.[14]

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[14] We randomly sampled 41 of 3,440 inmates the Department identified as being released to the transition program in fiscal year 2022 (see Appendix D, page d-1, for additional information on our sample).

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Department processes or other factors within its control prevented or delayed 5 of 41 inmates' early release—Specifically:

- 1 inmate who the Department identified as being released to the transition program was not actually released to the transition program because the Department never obtained a signed transition program agreement from the inmate, which is required for releases by Department Order and State law.[15,16] The Department central office staff who were responsible for the calculation of release dates for all inmates determined the inmate was eligible pending a signed transition program agreement and requested prison staff to obtain a signed transition program agreement from the inmate 7 separate times over 7 weeks. The Department could not explain why the inmate did not have a signed transition program agreement. If an inmate declines release to the transition program, the Department is required to document the inmate's decision in ACIS; however, no such decision was documented for this inmate. In addition, the Department does not have a process for identifying and monitoring when and why transition program agreements are not obtained from inmates.

- 3 inmates' release to the transition program was delayed between 18, 23, and 53 days because the inmates did not have an approved place to reside upon release to the community, which the Department refers to as a home plan.[17] However, having an approved home plan is not a statutory requirement to be eligible for the transition program. As of January 22, 2023, according to Department Order 1002, the Department no longer requires that inmates have an approved home plan to be released to the transition program.[18]

- 1 inmate's release to the transition program was delayed for 34 days because of a misdemeanor detainer on the inmate's record. The Department defines a detainer as a certified document from a jurisdiction that notifies an inmate of pending criminal charges and requests the Department to detain the inmate or notify the jurisdiction of the inmate's release. Once the jurisdiction requested that this inmate's misdemeanor detainer be removed, Department staff reviewed the inmate's record again and the inmate was deemed eligible for and released to the transition program. Although not a statutory requirement, a Department Order required the Department to not release inmates with misdemeanor detainers to the transition program.[19] As of January 2023, the Department eliminated this requirement.

Department could not release 4 of 41 inmates to the program 3 months early because they had less than 3 months left to serve when the Department was required to release them—Specifically:

- 3 inmates were released to the transition program less than the required 3 months early because they were incarcerated for less than 3 months. These inmates had short sentences or had earned jail credits for time served in county jail, which shortened their time in Department custody, and once committed to the Department, they had less than 3 months of incarceration prior to their earliest release date. As a result, they were not in Department custody long enough for the Department to release them to the transition program 3 months early, as statutorily required, and were released 24, 28, and 77 days early to the transition program, respectively.

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[15] According to Department Order 1001, a transition program agreement explains the conditions for participating in the program, such as the requirement to be assessed for treatment services and attend recommended classes.

[16] A.R.S. §31-281(B)(1)(d).

[17] Department staff reported that once inmates are released from prison, information about their home plans is not able to be viewed in ACIS. We were not able to confirm the exact date when the inmates' home plans were approved during our file review, but ACIS does have notes indicating that approval of the inmates' release was pending a home plan.

[18] According to the Department, if inmates do not yet have a place to reside when leaving prison, they will be placed in temporary housing, such as a halfway house, and its community corrections staff will work with the inmate to develop an approved home plan.

[19] A.R.S. §31-281(B)(1)(c) restricts the Department from releasing an inmate to the transition program if they have a felony detainer.

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- 1 inmate did not become eligible for release to the transition program until Laws 2021, Ch. 173, §1, went into effect on September 30, 2021, by which time the inmate had less than 3 months of incarceration to serve prior to his next earliest release date.[20] Prior to that time, the inmate's convictions precluded him from eligibility for the transition program but the 2021 law changes allow inmates who have convictions for certain violent crimes, such as assault, aggravated assault, and robbery, to be eligible for and released to the transition program.

Inmates who are eligible for the transition program but not released 3 months early remain in prison longer than statutes require, delaying their return to the community. The Department also incurs higher costs when their incarceration is extended. For example, the Department reported that in fiscal year 2020, it paid $74.77 per day for each incarcerated inmate but only $11.24 per day for each inmate on community supervision.[21]

Department complied with some other transition program requirements but did not meet some reporting requirements and provided some outdated transition program eligibility information to inmates

Department correctly approved participation in the transition program according to statutory requirements for the 41 inmates we reviewed—Statute establishes certain requirements that the Department must use to approve inmates for participation in the transition program. For example, inmates are not eligible for the transition program if they have certain sexual offense convictions, a felony detainer, or a major, violent rule violation while incarcerated. Our review of the inmates' files and other documentation found that all 41 inmates were correctly approved for participation in the transition program.

Department provided some evidence to support compliance with specific transition program contracting requirements—A.R.S. §31-281 establishes a few specific contracting requirements for the transition program that the Department or its contractor must follow but this statute does not include performance metrics.[22] Rather, the statutory requirements include that the Department must contract with a private or nonprofit entity, and the contracted entity must provide psychoeducational counseling and case management services and must train its mentors or certify that they are trained. Our review of the Department's contract found that it also requires the contracted entity to provide psychoeducational counseling and case management services and train its staff. In addition, our review of progress reports, billing invoices, and program transcripts submitted by the contracted entity to the Department for fiscal year 2022 showed that the contracted entity provided psychoeducational counseling and case management services and trained its staff. According to billing invoices provided by the Department, it was billed approximately $538,000 for transition program services by the contracted entity for fiscal year 2022.

Department did not comply with some transition program reporting requirements—A.R.S. §31-281(D) requires the Department to submit an annual report on or before July 31 to the Governor, Legislature, and Secretary of State that includes information such as the number of inmates who received transition program services and their recidivism rate. In addition, A.R.S. §31-285(B) requires the Department to submit an annual report on or before September 30 on cost reductions to the Department and the number of participants who did not receive an early release under the transition program. The Department produces a single annual report to cover the requirements in both statutes, and it stated that it sends the report on or before the September 30 deadline. However, the Department was not able to provide evidence that it distributed the fiscal year 2022 report and, thus, could not show that it went to the required parties. The Department reported that its

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[20] The law went into effect on September 30, 2021, and the inmate was released on October 1, 2021. The Department developed a process to identify inmates who were potentially eligible for the transition program. Once the law went into effect, the Department began the process to release inmates whose prior convictions excluded them from qualifying for the transition program prior to the passing of Laws 2021, Ch. 173.

[21] As of April 2023, the most recent information available for Department per capita costs was for fiscal year 2020, which was based on its Operating Per Capita Cost Report published in June 2021.

[22] A.R.S. §§31-281(A); (B)(2) and (3).

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inability to show whether the report was submitted was due in part to staff turnover and Department realignment that assigned the report distribution to a different unit.[23]

In addition, our review of the Department's fiscal year 2022 report also found that the report did not contain 2 of 7 statutorily required pieces of information. Specifically, the Department did not report the number of participants who did not receive an early release under the transition program, but it indicated it will review and discuss how to report this number in subsequent transition program reports. In addition, the Department did not report the number of inmates who were on a waiting list to receive transition program services. The Department indicated that there is no waiting list since all inmates released to the program can begin receiving services. However, the Department indicated it could clarify this in future reports.

Department has processes for notifying inmates about the transition program and victims when an inmate is set for release, but transition program pamphlet provided at inmate intake contained some outdated information—The Department is statutorily required to notify eligible inmates upon admission and 6 months before their release date about the program, including eligibility requirements and factors for disqualification.[24] Upon admission, the Department reported that it provides inmates with an intake pamphlet that is included in a bag containing other items such as hygiene items. The pamphlet includes information about transition program eligibility; however, the transition program pamphlet has information that is no longer applicable to transition program eligibility. For example, the pamphlet states that inmates must have a home plan to be released to the transition program. The Department reported that it is in the process of updating and distributing the pamphlet. Additionally, there is an action queue in ACIS that notifies prison staff to speak with inmates about the inmates' transition program eligibility approximately 6 months before the inmates' release date.

The Department is also required to notify victims of the inmates' expected release and give them the opportunity to be heard on the early release if the victim has requested notification about an inmate's post-conviction status and provided the Department with a current address or other contact information.[25] When a victim has requested notification, the Department's process is to make a notation in ACIS. According to Department Order 1002, inmates may not be released to the transition program if their victim(s) object to their release, and victims are allowed 20 days to make an objection after the Department sends the notice, which is consistent with statutory requirements. However, we were not able to test the Department's compliance with this process because there were no identified victims indicated in ACIS for the 41 inmates we reviewed.

Recommendations

The Department should:

4. Continue its efforts to implement recommendation 1b from our Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation and Reentry—Sunset Review (Report 21-119), to help ensure eligible inmates are timely released 3 months early to the transition program, as statutorily required.[26]

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[23] According to the Department, the staff responsible for distributing the report to the Governor, Legislature, and Secretary of State are no longer with the Department.

[24] A.R.S. §31-281(D)(4).

[25] A.R.S. §13-4413(A) requires the Department to send notice about an inmate's release when the victim has requested notice about an inmate's post-conviction status, and A.R.S. §31-281(B)(4) requires victims be notified and given an opportunity to be heard when an inmate is eligible for transition program release when the victim has provided a current address or other contact information to the Department. Additionally, AZ Constitution, Art. 2, Section 2.1(A)(2) Victims Bill of Rights, states that victims are to be informed upon request when the accused or convicted person is released from custody or has escaped.

[26] This recommendation states that the Department should develop and implement a written procedure for monitoring, identifying, and addressing delays in transition program processes that are within the Department's control (see Auditor General Report 21-119 and our followup for additional information related to the Department's efforts to implement this recommendation).

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5. Comply with all reporting requirements for the transition program, including timely distribution to required parties, annually reporting on the number of inmates who were on a waiting list to receive transition program services, and the number of participants who did not receive an early release under the transition program.

6. Continue its efforts to update the transition program pamphlet and distribute the updated pamphlet with all transition program eligibility requirements and eliminate requirements that no longer apply.

Department response: As outlined in its **response**, the Department agrees with the finding and will implement the recommendations.

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Between 31 and 51 percent of inmate enrollments in Department-offered programs ended in non-completion in fiscal year 2022, potentially resulting in inmates not receiving intended benefits

Statutory requirement: Review the Department's compliance with its statutory purpose prescribed in A.R.S. §41-1602 to provide rehabilitation, and the number of inmates who enroll and participate in and complete the Department's rehabilitative self-improvement and treatment programs by institution and a description of each program.

Conclusion: Consistent with its statutory purpose, the Department offers inmates various types of programs, including self-improvement, education, and treatment programming. During fiscal year 2022, approximately 21,000 inmates were enrolled in at least 1 self-improvement, education, and/or treatment program, and on average approximately 59 percent of enrollments resulted in an inmate completing the program. Noncompletions ranged from approximately 31 to 51 percent between the 3 program types, and when inmates do not complete a program, they may miss out on intended benefits from that program. Our 2021 performance audit of specific self-improvement and treatment programs the Department offered found some common reasons for inmate noncompletions, including inmates being transferred to a different prison unit while enrolled in a program or administratively discharged from the program. Our initial followup on that report found the Department was in the process of implementing the recommendations related to reducing the number of noncompletions, and we will continue to follow up on the Department's efforts to implement those recommendations. In addition, the Department continues to have discrepancies in its data related to inmate programming similar to those we previously identified in our 2021 performance audit, which could lead to some inmates incorrectly becoming eligible for early release. The Department should continue to develop and implement a process to identify and address its programming data discrepancies.

Approximately 21,000 inmates were enrolled in at least one Department-provided program in fiscal year 2022, but many enrollments resulted in noncompletions

As discussed in the introduction, 1 of the Department's statutory purposes is to rehabilitate adult inmates/offenders.[27] Consistent with this statutory purpose, the Department offers inmates various types of programs, including self-improvement, education, and treatment programming (see textbox on page 13 for a description of these 3 types of programs). According to a Department Order related to inmate programming, "[t]he Department recognizes that programs can have a great impact on inmates and offenders to improve their knowledge, skills, and to counter criminal thinking in order that they might have the tools needed to succeed upon release from prison and to assist in reducing recidivism."

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[27] A.R.S. §41-1602(B).

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Self-Improvement—Various Department staff-facilitated programs that have a defined curriculum intended to teach inmates prosocial life skills. These programs include topics such as cognitive restructuring, which aims to address criminal thinking, conflict resolution, cultural diversity, reducing domestic violence, and strategies for successful reentry into the community.

Education—Various certified instructor-provided academic programs that help inmates advance their educational or technical skills in functional literacy, high school, general educational development (GED) certification, and career technical education (CTE). For example, inmates in the functional literacy program receive instruction in reading, writing, and math until they reach the 8th grade literacy standard. The Department does not offer postsecondary classes but inmates can pursue postsecondary education while incarcerated (see page a-35 for more information on postsecondary degree programs).

Treatment—Various licensed-counselor-conducted treatment programs, including substance abuse and driving under the influence treatment, and sex offender education and treatment. For example, substance abuse treatment aims to help inmates address their addiction issues and live drug-free, prosocial lifestyles.

Source: Auditor General staff review of Department Orders and Department-provided documents related to its offered programs, and interviews with Department staff.

During fiscal year 2022, nearly 21,000 inmates accounted for a total of approximately 33,500 unique enrollments across these 3 key program categories.[28,29] As shown in Table 1 (see page 14), on average, nearly 59 percent of these enrollments resulted in an inmate completing the program. Noncompletions ranged from approximately 31 to 51 percent between the 3 program types, and when inmates do not complete a program, they may miss out on intended benefits from that program.[30] Although we were not specifically directed to identify reasons for noncompletions or assess whether inmates received needed programming in this review, our 2021 performance audit of the Department identified several reasons enrollments ended in noncompletions and found that the Department did not provide some programs to most inmates who needed them (see pages 14 through 15 for more information). For a description of each program and enrollment information by program and institution, see Appendix A, pages a-1 through a-48.

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[28] An inmate can be enrolled in more than 1 program throughout the fiscal year. For example, an inmate can be enrolled in 2 different self-improvement programs in the same fiscal year, or an inmate can be enrolled in a treatment program and an education program in the same fiscal year.

[29] As of the end of June 2022, the Department reported that there were nearly 33,400 inmates in its prisons.

[30] We did not include religious, prosocial, or work programs offered during fiscal year 2022 because the Department reported it does not capture the same type of enrollment, participation, or completion data for these programs in ACIS. For example, the Department stated that some of these programs, such as 12-step meetings, are continuous programs and do not have a specific number of sessions or an end date.

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Table 1

20,757 inmates' self-improvement, education, and treatment program fiscal year 2022 enrollments, and participation or completion status as of November 30, 2022[1]
(Unaudited)

	Self-improvement programs		Education programs		Treatment programs		All programs	
Unique enrollments	20,069		11,234		2,237		33,540	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Participating	46	0.2%	713	6.3%	155	6.9%	914	2.7%
Completed	13,472	67.1%	4,817	42.9%	1,392	62.2%	19,681	58.7%
Not completed	6,551	32.6%	5,704	50.8%	690	30.8%	12,945	38.6%

[1] After removing duplicates and other errors from the data, this table presents the count of inmates who enrolled in the 3 program categories in fiscal year 2022. The table accounts for reenrollments of inmates who did not complete the course on their first attempt by only counting whether they either eventually completed or did not complete the program after 1 or multiple attempts, or were still participating as of November 30, 2022 (participating).

Source: Auditor General staff review of Department-provided data related to self-improvement, education, and treatment program fiscal year 2022 enrollments, and participation and completion status as of November 30, 2022.

2021 performance audit found that many enrolled inmates did not complete 4 programs we reviewed, and Department did not provide some programs to most inmates who needed them

Although program completion can decrease inmate recidivism, many enrolled inmates did not complete programs we reviewed in 2021 mostly due to transfers to different units and administrative discharges from programs—Similar to the noncompletion results reported in Table 1 (see above), our September 2021 performance audit of 4 specific self-improvement and treatment programs the Department offered found many inmate enrollments ended in a noncompletion.[31,32] Specifically, our analysis of all enrollments in the 4 programs during calendar years 2017 through 2020 found that 37 to 58 percent of the total enrollments in each program resulted in program noncompletion.[33] We identified several reasons enrollments ended in noncompletions, including inmates being transferred to a different prison unit while enrolled in a program or being administratively discharged from the program for reasons such as medical and mental health issues or court obligations.

Our 2021 report found that the Department was taking steps to help reduce program noncompletions, including condensing the time frames for providing some treatment programs, with the goal of reducing program noncompletions because of transfers, administrative discharges, or release during a program, and implementing a new process that requires the assistant director of programming to review and approve transfers to allow inmates to complete a major program. In addition to continuing these efforts, we

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[31] See Auditor General Report 21-118, Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation and Reentry—Review of Specific Self-Improvement or Treatment Programs.

[32] We reviewed the extent to which inmates were enrolled in and completed the following 4 specific self-improvement or treatment programs based on their identified need for these programs: cognitive restructuring, moderate substance abuse treatment, intensive substance abuse treatment, and driving-under-the-influence (DUI) treatment.

[33] The results in our 2021 performance audit were based on analysis of Department data for approximately 35,200 inmates released between January 2017 and November 2019.

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recommended that the Department use its enrollment data to monitor program noncompletions by prison/unit and by reason for noncompletion for the 4 programs we reviewed and other programs it deems appropriate, research the causes for variation in noncompletions, and use that information to make changes, as needed, to its enrollment policies, guidance, and/or trainings. During our initial followup in October 2022, we found that the Department was in the process of implementing 4 out of our 5 recommendations and had not implemented 1 recommendation intended to help reduce program noncompletions. We will continue to follow up with the Department on its efforts to implement these recommendations.

Department did not provide 3 of 4 programs we reviewed in 2021 to most inmates who needed them, and the public and these inmates could not achieve the programs' rehabilitative benefits—Our 2021 performance audit also found that most inmates who needed cognitive restructuring or substance abuse treatment were not enrolled in these programs; conversely, most inmates who needed DUI treatment were enrolled in DUI treatment. We reported that inmates and the public cannot achieve reduced recidivism and other program benefits from these programs when they are not offered to inmates.

We found that staffing and other limitations had affected the Department's capacity to provide cognitive restructuring and substance abuse treatment to inmates. For example, the Department had limited counseling staff to meet inmates' substance abuse treatment needs and, as a result, did not provide substance abuse treatment at all prisons. To help address this issue, the Department requested and received an additional $5 million appropriation from the State General Fund in fiscal year 2022 to contract for and expand the provision of substance abuse treatment services to additional inmates and had begun using technology to provide substance abuse treatment to inmates assigned to State prisons where it had no licensed counselor. We recommended that the Department continue these and other efforts to increase its capacity to provide the 4 programs we reviewed. During our initial followup in October 2022, we found that the Department was in the process of implementing or implementing in a different manner 7 of the 8 recommendations to help ensure inmates receive needed programming. We will continue to follow up with the Department on its efforts to implement these recommendations.

Department continues to have errors and unexpected values in its programming data, some of which could result in inmates becoming inappropriately eligible for early release

We also reported in our September 2021 performance audit on 4 Department programs that the Department had established the length of time needed for inmates to complete each program, but we also found some inmates with unexpectedly short program-completion time frames.[34] For example, program-enrollment data indicated that several inmates completed the moderate substance abuse treatment program, a 3-to-6-month program, in 0 days, which the Department was not able to fully explain.

During this review, we found some inmates with similar unexpectedly short completion time frames for various self-improvement, education, and treatment programs. Although some of the inmates' short time frames appear justified, such as an inmate completing most of a program, transferring to a new unit, then completing the program in a shortened time frame at their new unit, other inmates' short completion time frames could not be explained by the Department. For example, Department data shows an inmate's enrollment and completion dates as the same day for the Changing Offender Behavior program, which the Department reported takes approximately 10 weeks to complete. The Department did not have an explanation for this inmate's unexpectedly short completion time frame of 0 days.

We also found other unexpected values in the Department's enrollment data, such as illogical dates and duplicate enrollments, which prevented us from including them in this report. Additionally, there were enrollments for a program that the Department reported was discontinued and should not have inmate enrollments in fiscal year 2022. Overall, our analysis of the Department's data for approximately 42,000

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[34] Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation and Reentry—Review of Specific Self-Improvement or Treatment Programs, Report 21-118.

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program enrollments in fiscal year 2022 found unexpected values for approximately 6,200 enrollments, or 14.9 percent. Through our own review and consultation with the Department, we were able to determine the completion/noncompletion status of approximately 4,100 enrollments with unexpected values and included those enrollments in our analysis of enrollments and participation or completion status. However, nearly 2,100 enrollments were unable to be included in our analysis, or approximately 5.1 percent of the total enrollments, because either they appeared to be errors and/or the Department was unable to explain the unexpected values. This resulted in approximately 39,800 total enrollments.[35]

As indicated in our September 2021 report, the Department's monitoring of the accuracy of program data is important because completing a major program, such as moderate substance abuse treatment, is a requirement for inmates to be eligible for drug possession release.[36] Thus, inmates who receive credit for completing a major program but do not actually complete it may be inappropriately deemed eligible and subsequently released from prison early based on incorrect information. Further, the Department's reviewing of its program enrollment, participation, and completion data for unexpected values in time frames and dates and to identify duplications, and then researching the causes for them, could help improve the Department's data accuracy. Finally, the Department could use what it learns through internal data reviews to determine if program staff need further guidance on how to document enrollments and completions or if system updates need to be considered to help prevent errors.

Recommendations

The Department should:

7. Develop and implement a process to review enrollment, participation, and completion data for all self-improvement, education, and treatment programs for unexpected values in time frames and dates, and identify duplications, and then make corrections accordingly.

8. In conjunction with its efforts to implement Recommendation 8 from our September 2021 performance audit, research the causes for unexpected values and use this information to make changes, as needed, to its enrollment, participation, and completion policies, guidance, and/or trainings or identify and implement system updates that are needed to prevent errors.[37]

Department response: As outlined in its **response**, the Department agrees with the finding and will implement the recommendations.

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[35] Table 1, page 14, reports information on approximately 33,550 unique program enrollments that are included in the 39,800 total enrollments (see Footnote 1 in Table 1).

[36] According to Department documents, the Department defines major programs as programs facilitated by credentialed staff that have a potential impact on criminogenic factors, for example, procriminal attitudes, school/work failure, and drug or alcohol abuse.

[37] Recommendation 8 from our September 2021 performance audit states that the Department should develop and implement documented processes to use enrollment data to monitor program-completion time frames for unexpected values; research the causes for unexpected values in program-completion time frames; and use this information to make changes, as needed, to its enrollment policies, guidance, and/or trainings (see Auditor General Report 21-118 and our followup for additional information related to the Department's efforts to implement this recommendation).

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Department has no Department Orders regarding industry-recommended reporting guidelines but said it sees potential value in developing them

Statutory requirement: Review the Department's compliance with its own policies regarding industry-recommended reporting guidelines.

Conclusion: As of May 2023, the Department did not have its own Department Orders regarding industry-recommended reporting guidelines, so we were unable to review its compliance in this area. However, the Department said that it sees potential value in developing and implementing Department Orders related to reporting. In doing so, it should address the various reporting issues included in this report.

As of May 2023, the Department did not have its own Department Orders regarding industry-recommended reporting guidelines, and the Department reported that it was not aware of any specific industry-recommended reporting guidelines. However, the Department said that it sees potential value in and reported that it has begun developing Department Orders regarding reporting guidelines.

We reviewed information and documents from the American Correctional Association (ACA), Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Counts, and the National Institute of Corrections, and did not identify any industry-recommended reporting guidelines that would help the Department address the reporting issues we identified in this review.[38] However, developing Department Orders regarding reporting guidelines could help the Department address the various reporting issues we identified during our review, including not complying with and being unaware of some statutory reporting requirements and reporting incorrect information in external reports (see Chapter 1, page 6; Chapter 2, pages 9 through 10; and Chapter 5, page 20).

Internal control standards developed by the United States Government Accountability Office (U.S. GAO) for use by federal government agencies may assist the Department in determining what should be included in its Department Orders to address the problems we identified during our review.[39] These standards include guidance related to using and communicating quality information to both internal and external parties. For example, U.S. GAO indicates an agency's management should use and communicate quality information to achieve its objectives, including:

- Designing a process that identifies information requirements of both internal and external users.

- Obtaining relevant data from reliable internal and external sources in a timely manner. Reliable means data is reasonably free from error and bias and represent what they purport to represent.

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[38] These criminal justice organizations have distinct purposes. For example, ACA has developed standards for adult correctional institutions, which are fundamental practices that help ensure things such as staff and inmate safety and security and improve the functioning of the facility or agency. The ACA has more than 30 performance-based standards but does not have a specific standard related to reporting guidelines. Rather, its standards center on areas such as administration, institutional operations, healthcare, and inmate programs.

[39] U.S. Government Accountability Office. (2014). *Standards for internal control in the federal government*. Washington, DC. Retrieved 4/17/2023 from https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf.

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- Processing the data into quality information. Quality information is appropriate, complete, accurate, accessible, and timely.

- Selecting appropriate methods to communicate information to internal and external parties.

Recommendation

The Department should:

9. Continue its efforts to develop and then implement Department Orders related to reporting guidelines. The Department Orders should address the reporting issues we included in this report.

Department response: As outlined in its **response**, the Department agrees with the finding and will implement the recommendation.

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Department's drug and alcohol treatment programs report did not comply with some statutory requirements and included incorrect information, potentially impacting stakeholders' ability to make informed decisions

Statutory requirement: Review the Department's compliance with the reporting requirements pursuant to A.R.S. §41-1604.14.

Conclusion: The Department's fiscal year 2022 drug and alcohol treatment programs report did not include some statutorily required information, and some information in it was incorrect. The Department lacks a process to ensure the report information meets requirements and is accurate. Therefore, the Department should ensure it develops and implements a process to review its annual drug and alcohol treatment programs report for statutory compliance and accuracy.

Statute requires the Department to annually report, on or before December 1, specific information to the Legislature, the Governor, and the Secretary of State regarding its drug and alcohol treatment programs provided to inmates in prison and offenders on community supervision.[40] However, as illustrated in Table 2 (see page 20), the Department's fiscal year 2022 report did not comply with some statutory requirements. For example, the report did not include a comparison of programs provided to inmates/offenders in Department facilities, privately managed prisons, and on community supervision, as required by statute.

Without complete and correct information, stakeholders who receive the report may be misled or may not be able to make informed decisions regarding the Department's drug and alcohol treatment programs. For example, absent information on the cost per offender for each of the Department's drug and alcohol treatment programs, stakeholders may not be able to make informed decisions regarding the sufficiency of funding being provided for the Department's substance abuse treatment programs. See Appendix C for a copy of the fiscal year 2022 report the Department compiled and submitted.

Department staff stated that the Department uses a template to develop its annual drug and alcohol treatment programs report that was established when the reporting requirement went into effect in 2017; however, they reported that they have not assessed if the template complies with the requirements outlined in A.R.S. §41-1604.14.[41] As of April 2023, the Department lacked a process for reviewing the information included in the report to ensure its accuracy prior to publishing the report, and the Department reported it was discussing the report's format and ways it could ensure the information complies with requirements and is correct.

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[40] A.R.S. §41-1604.14.

[41] Effective August 9, 2017, Laws 2017, Ch. 33, §1, established A.R.S. §41-1604.14, which outlines the statutory reporting requirements related to the Department's drug and alcohol treatment programs. A.R.S. §41-1604.14 had not been revised since becoming effective.

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Table 2
Department's compliance status with drug and alcohol treatment programs reporting requirements and related explanations for fiscal year 2022 report[1]

Compliance status	Requirement	Explanation
❌	The number of offenders who received services over the previous 12 months.	The prison-based programs section of the report does not include this information, and the community-based programs section of the report incorrectly lists the numbers from the Department's fiscal year 2021 report.
❌	The cost per offender for each drug and alcohol treatment program.	The State prison-based programs section of the report is not described as "cost per offender," but instead described as "cost per hour per group." The private prison-based programs section of the report does not describe any specific "cost per offender," but instead only states that the cost per offender is "included in the per diem rate" contract amount. The community-based programs section of the report incorrectly lists the costs from the Department's fiscal year 2021 report, which are not described as "cost per offender," but instead described as "cost per day" or "cost per hour."
❌	A comparison of programs offered to offenders in a Department facility, a contracted private prison, or on community supervision or parole.	The report does not include this information.
❌	Report due on or before December 1 of each year.	Report submitted 3 business days after it was due.
➖	A description of each drug and alcohol treatment program.	The Department submitted a separate document along with the report that provided descriptions of programs offered and included additional programs beyond the drug and alcohol treatment programs. The report itself does not reference this separate document.
➖	The number of offenders currently receiving services from each drug and alcohol treatment program.	The report includes this information for the prison-based section, but the community-based programs section of the report incorrectly lists the numbers from the Department's fiscal year 2021 report.
✅	A list of all drug and alcohol treatment programs available to offenders who are in prison or on community supervision.	
✅	The source of monies used for each drug and alcohol treatment program.	
✅	The name of the program provider for each drug and alcohol treatment program.	
✅	Report submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a copy provided to the Secretary of State.	

❌ Not compliant

➖ Partially compliant

✅ Compliant

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Table 2 continued

Source: Auditor General staff review of Department-provided "Addiction Treatment Programs – Fiscal Year 2022 Report" and A.R.S. §41-1604.14.

Recommendation

The Department should:

10. Ensure that its annual drug and alcohol treatment program report complies with statutory requirements and includes correct information by developing a process to review the report for statutory compliance and that the correct information is included. This process could be developed in conjunction with the Department Orders related to reporting guidelines it develops and implements for Recommendation 9 (see Chapter 4, pages 17 through 18).

Department response: As outlined in its **response**, the Department agrees with the finding and will implement the recommendation.

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Auditor General makes 10 recommendations to the Department and 1 recommendation to the Legislature

The Department should:

1. Develop and implement periodic training for Department staff related to earned release credit program provisions and requirements to help ensure eligible inmates are released according to earned release credit requirements and time frames (see Chapter 1, pages 3 through 6, for more information).

2. Review the reporting requirements outlined in A.R.S. §41-1604.07(P), determine the feasibility of the reporting requirements, and develop a process to compile and report the required information (see Chapter 1, pages 3 through 6, for more information).

3. If the Department deems some requirements are not feasible, work with the Legislature to develop reporting requirements that are feasible and determine to whom the information should be reported (see Chapter 1, pages 3 through 6, for more information).

4. Continue its efforts to implement recommendation 1b from our Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation and Reentry—Sunset Review (Report 21-119), to help ensure eligible inmates are timely released 3 months early to the transition program, as statutorily required (see Chapter 2, pages 7 through 11, for more information).[42]

5. Comply with all reporting requirements for the transition program including timely distribution to required parties, annually reporting on the number of inmates who were on a waiting list to receive transition program services, and the number of participants who did not receive an early release under the transition program (see Chapter 2, pages 7 through 11, for more information).

6. Continue its efforts to update the transition program pamphlet and distribute the updated pamphlet with all transition program eligibility requirements and eliminate requirements that no longer apply (see Chapter 2, pages 7 through 11, for more information).

7. Develop and implement a process to review enrollment, participation, and completion data for all self-improvement, education, and treatment programs for unexpected values in time frames and dates, and identify duplications, and then make corrections accordingly (see Chapter 3, pages 12 through 16, for more information).

8. In conjunction with its efforts to implement Recommendation 8 from our September 2021 performance audit, research the causes for unexpected values and use this information to make changes, as needed, to its enrollment, participation, and completion policies, guidance, and/or trainings or identify and implement

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[42] This recommendation states that the Department should develop and implement a written procedure for monitoring, identifying, and addressing delays in transition program processes that are within the Department's control (see Auditor General Report 21-119 and our followup for additional information related to the Department's efforts to implement this recommendation).

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system updates that are needed to prevent errors (see Chapter 3, pages 12 through 16, for more information).[43]

9. Continue its efforts to develop and then implement Department Orders related to reporting guidelines. The Department Orders should address the reporting issues we included in this report (see Chapter 4, pages 17 through 18, for more information).

10. Ensure that its annual drug and alcohol treatment program report complies with statutory requirements and includes correct information by developing a process to review the report for statutory compliance and that the correct information is included. This process could be developed in conjunction with the Department Orders related to reporting guidelines it develops and implements for Recommendation 9 (see Chapters 4 and 5, pages 19 through 21, for more information).

The Legislature should:

1. Consider revising statute to specify how and/or to whom the Department should report or otherwise post or publish information to comply with the reporting requirements in A.R.S. §41-1604.07(P) (see Chapter 1, pages 3 through 6, for more information).

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[43] Recommendation 8 from our September 2021 performance audit states that the Department should develop and implement documented processes to use enrollment data to monitor program-completion time frames for unexpected values; research the causes for unexpected values in program-completion time frames; and use this information to make changes, as needed, to its enrollment policies, guidance, and/or trainings (see Auditor General Report 21-118 and our followup for additional information related to the Department's efforts to implement this recommendation).

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Program descriptions and inmate enrollment, completions, and noncompletions of self-improvement, education, and treatment programs by prison and unit

This appendix includes 21 descriptions with tables that present enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit for various self-improvement, education, and treatment programs the Department provided in fiscal year 2022.[44,45] The tables in this appendix present the total number of enrollments and the total number of completions and noncompletions for each program or group of programs and thus are not comparable to Table 1 (see page 14), which presents an unduplicated count of inmates who enrolled in the programs.[46] Additionally, these tables do not include enrollments for inmates who were still participating in a program at the time we obtained the Department's enrollment data because there were relatively few enrollments still in progress.[47]

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[44] Some of these programs the Department has classified as a major program (see footnote 5, page 2, for a description of a major program), while other programs the Department has designated as supplementary are offered when the Department has resources available.

[45] The 21 tables in this appendix encompass more than 21 programs. Specifically, the interactive journaling, parenting, and career technical education tables detail enrollment, completion, and noncompletion information on multiple programs within those categories.

[46] An inmate can be reenrolled in a program when the inmate does not complete the program during a specific enrollment. We identified 6,235 instances of an inmate enrolling in the same program more than once.

[47] As shown in Table 1 on page 14, there were 914 enrollments where an inmate was still attending sessions of their program as of November 30, 2022.

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Changing Offender Behavior

Changing Offender Behavior is an evidence-based program taught by certified correctional officers that uses cognitive restructuring to address inmates' procriminal behaviors.[48] Cognitive restructuring is a self-improvement technique that teaches inmates how to examine and challenge their thought patterns and beliefs that lead them to act in antisocial ways. The Department recommends this program for all inmates before their release from prison. This is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for drug possession release and consists of 20 sessions, which the Department reports should take between 10 to 12 weeks.[49]

Table 3
Total inmate Changing Offender Behavior program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**507**	**394**	**78%**	**113**	**22%**
CACF	**Florence Unit**	**187**	**170**	**91%**	**17**	**9%**
Florence West Prison	**Florence West Unit**	**48**	**40**	**83%**	**8**	**17%**
Kingman Prison	Cerbat Unit	82	62	76%	20	24%
	Huachuca Unit	84	71	85%	13	15%
	Total Kingman Prison	**166**	**133**	**80%**	**33**	**20%**
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	**Marana Unit**	**31**	**19**	**61%**	**12**	**39%**
Phoenix West Prison	**Phoenix West Unit**	**17**	**0**	**0%**	**17**	**100%**
Red Rock Prison	**Red Rock Unit**	**58**	**32**	**55%**	**26**	**45%**
State prisons		**4,697**	**3,148**	**67%**	**1,549**	**33%**
Douglas Prison	Eggers Unit	114	79	69%	35	31%
	Gila Unit	331	181	55%	150	45%
	Mohave Unit	241	179	74%	62	26%
	Total Douglas Prison	**686**	**439**	**64%**	**247**	**36%**
Eyman Prison	**Rynning Unit**	**96**	**57**	**59%**	**39**	**41%**
	Browning, Cook, SMU I, Meadows, and South Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence Prison	Central Unit	44	24	55%	20	45%
	East Unit	82	56	68%	26	32%
	Globe Unit	35	31	89%	4	11%
	South Unit	90	25	28%	65	72%
	Total Florence Prison	**251**	**136**	**54%**	**115**	**46%**

[48] The Department uses correctional officer IIIs to teach applicable programming, but not all of them are certified to teach Changing Offender Behavior. Throughout this appendix, correctional officer means correctional officer III.

[49] As mentioned in Chapter 3, the Department defines a major program as a program that, when completed, meets 1 of the requirements to be considered for Drug Possession Earned Release Credits.

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Table 3 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Lewis Prison	Barchey Unit	32	12	38%	20	63%
	Buckley Unit	81	38	47%	43	53%
	Morey Unit	77	0	0%	77	100%
	Stiner Unit	77	39	51%	38	49%
	Sunrise Unit	22	7	32%	15	68%
	Bachman, Eagle Point, and Rast Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Lewis Prison	**289**	**96**	**33%**	**193**	**67%**
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	130	106	82%	24	18%
	Piestewa Unit	61	56	92%	5	8%
	San Carlos Unit	91	63	69%	28	31%
	San Pedro Unit	63	48	76%	15	24%
	Santa Cruz Unit	109	51	47%	58	53%
	Santa Maria Unit	39	16	41%	23	59%
	Santa Rosa Unit	79	53	67%	26	33%
	Total Perryville Prison	**572**	**393**	**69%**	**179**	**31%**
Phoenix Prison	**Alhambra Unit**	**6**	**6**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**
	Aspen and Flamenco Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	201	144	72%	57	28%
	Graham Unit	162	116	72%	46	28%
	Tonto Unit	63	57	90%	6	10%
	Globe Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Safford Prison	**426**	**317**	**74%**	**109**	**26%**
Tucson Prison	Catalina Unit	104	89	86%	15	14%
	Manzanita Unit	51	23	45%	28	55%
	Santa Rita Unit	101	62	61%	39	39%
	Whetstone Unit	255	131	51%	124	49%
	Cimarron, Rincon, and Winchester Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Tucson Prison	**511**	**305**	**60%**	**206**	**40%**
Winslow Prison	Apache Unit	61	41	67%	20	33%
	Coronado Unit	66	35	53%	31	47%
	Kaibab Unit	33	14	42%	19	58%
	Total Winslow Prison	**160**	**90**	**56%**	**70**	**44%**
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	463	349	75%	114	25%
	Cibola Unit	435	317	73%	118	27%
	Dakota Unit	359	291	81%	68	19%

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Table 3 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	La Paz Unit	443	352	79%	91	21%
	Total Yuma Prison	**1,700**	**1,309**	**77%**	**391**	**23%**
Total prisons		**5,204**	**3,542**	**68%**	**1,662**	**32%**

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Conflict Resolution

Conflict Resolution is a program taught by correctional officers that teaches inmates the situational aspects of anger and strategies for self-regulation. The Department recommends this program for inmates identified with relevant risks and needs in the priority ranking report (see Introduction, page 2, for more information). This program is not a major program and consists of 4 sessions.

Table 4
Total inmate Conflict Resolution program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**60**	**56**	**93%**	**4**	**7%**
CACF	**Florence Unit**	**45**	**42**	**93%**	**3**	**7%**
Florence West Prison	Florence West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Kingman Prison	All Kingman Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	**Marana Unit**	**15**	**14**	**93%**	**1**	**7%**
Phoenix West Prison	Phoenix West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Red Rock Prison	Red Rock Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
State prisons		**758**	**399**	**53%**	**359**	**47%**
Douglas Prison	All Douglas Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Eyman Prison	**Browning Unit**	**32**	**14**	**44%**	**18**	**56%**
	Cook, Meadows, Rynning, SMU, and South Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence Prison	**South Unit**	**22**	**11**	**50%**	**11**	**50%**
	Central, East, and Globe Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis Prison	All Lewis Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	36	0	0%	36	100%
	San Carlos Unit	324	132	41%	192	59%
	Santa Rosa Unit	22	18	82%	4	18%
	Piestewa, San Pedro, Santa Cruz, and Santa Maria Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Perryville Prison	**382**	**150**	**39%**	**232**	**61%**
Phoenix Prison	All Phoenix Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	All Safford Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Tucson Prison	All Tucson Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Winslow Prison	All Winslow Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma Prison	Cibola Unit	236	167	71%	69	29%
	Dakota Unit	1	0	0%	1	100%
	La Paz Unit	85	57	67%	28	33%

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Table 4 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	Cheyenne Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Yuma Prison	**322**	**224**	**70%**	**98**	**30%**
Total prisons		**818**	**455**	**56%**	**363**	**44%**

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Cultural Diversity

Cultural Diversity is a program taught by correctional officers to reduce the potential for conflict in the prison environment by enabling inmates to understand and respect cultural diversity. The Department recommends this program for inmates identified with relevant risks and needs in the priority ranking report (see Introduction, page 2, for more information). This program is not a major program and consists of 4 sessions.

Table 5
Total inmate Cultural Diversity program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**703**	**522**	**74%**	**181**	**26%**
CACF	**Florence Unit**	**90**	**84**	**93%**	**6**	**7%**
Florence West Prison	Florence West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Kingman Prison	Cerbat Unit	331	203	61%	128	39%
	Huachuca Unit	189	163	86%	26	14%
	Total Kingman Prison	**520**	**366**	**70%**	**154**	**30%**
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	**Marana Unit**	**93**	**72**	**77%**	**21**	**23%**
Phoenix West Prison	Phoenix West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Red Rock Prison	Red Rock Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
State prisons		**1,060**	**888**	**84%**	**172**	**16%**
Douglas Prison	All Douglas Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Eyman Prison	All Eyman Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence Prison	**East Unit**	**79**	**68**	**86%**	**11**	**14%**
	Central, Globe, and South Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis Prison	All Lewis Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Perryville Prison	All Perryville Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix Prison	All Phoenix Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	All Safford Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Tucson Prison	**Catalina Unit**	**187**	**154**	**82%**	**33**	**18%**
	Cimarron, Manzanita, Rincon, Santa Rita, Whetstone, and Winchester Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Winslow Prison	All Winslow Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma Prison	Cibola Unit	223	165	74%	58	26%
	Dakota Unit	45	30	67%	15	33%
	La Paz Unit	526	471	90%	55	10%

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Table 5 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	Cheyenne Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Yuma Prison	**794**	**666**	**84%**	**128**	**16%**
Total prisons		**1,763**	**1,410**	**80%**	**353**	**20%**

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Domestic Violence

The Domestic Violence program is taught by correctional officers to help inmates develop less violent and healthier personal and family relationships. The Department recommends this program for inmates identified with relevant risks and needs in the priority ranking report (see Introduction, page 2, for more information). This program is not a major program and consists of 12 sessions.

Table 6
Total inmate Domestic Violence program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**92**	**75**	**82%**	**17**	**18%**
CACF	**Florence Unit**	**47**	**44**	**94%**	**3**	**6%**
Florence West Prison	Florence West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Kingman Prison	**Cerbat Unit**	**20**	**12**	**60%**	**8**	**40%**
	Huachuca Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	Marana Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix West Prison	**Phoenix West Unit**	**25**	**19**	**76%**	**6**	**24%**
Red Rock Prison	Red Rock Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
State prisons		**396**	**171**	**43%**	**225**	**57%**
Douglas Prison	All Douglas Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Eyman Prison	**Browning Unit**	**21**	**0**	**0%**	**21**	**100%**
	Cook, Meadows, Rynning, SMU, and South Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence Prison	All Florence Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis Prison	All Lewis Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Perryville Prison	Piestewa Unit	21	15	71%	6	29%
	San Carlos Unit	327	132	40%	195	60%
	Lumley, San Pedro, Santa Cruz, Santa Maria, and Santa Rosa Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Perryville Prison	**348**	**147**	**42%**	**201**	**58%**
Phoenix Prison	All Phoenix Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	All Safford Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Tucson Prison	All Tucson Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Winslow Prison	**Apache Unit**	**3**	**2**	**67%**	**1**	**33%**
	Coronado and Kaibab Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma Prison	Dakota Unit	1	0	0%	1	100%
	La Paz Unit	23	22	96%	1	4%

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Table 6 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	Cheyenne and Cibola Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Yuma Prison	**24**	**22**	**92%**	**2**	**8%**
Total prisons		**488**	**246**	**50%**	**242**	**50%**

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Impact on Crime Victims

Impact on Crime Victims is a program taught by correctional officers and volunteers who are victims of crime to teach inmates the impact that their crimes have had on their victims. It is a combination of educational classes conducted by Department staff and presentations from crime victims. The Department recommends this program for inmates identified with relevant risks and needs in the priority ranking report (see Introduction, page 2, for more information). This is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for drug possession release and consists of 10 sessions.

Table 7
Total inmate Impact on Crime Victims program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**150**	**90**	**60%**	**60**	**40%**
CACF	Florence Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence West Prison	Florence West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Kingman Prison	**Cerbat Unit**	**40**	**15**	**38%**	**25**	**63%**
	Huachuca Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	**Marana Unit**	**55**	**38**	**69%**	**17**	**31%**
Phoenix West Prison	Phoenix West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Red Rock Prison	**Red Rock Unit**	**55**	**37**	**67%**	**18**	**33%**
State prisons		**31**	**2**	**6%**	**29**	**94%**
Douglas Prison	All Douglas Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Eyman Prison	**Browning Unit**	**14**	**0**	**0%**	**14**	**100%**
	Cook, Meadows, Rynning, SMU and South Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence Prison	**East Unit**	**17**	**2**	**12%**	**15**	**88%**
	Central, Globe, and South Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis Prison	All Lewis Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Perryville Prison	All Perryville Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix Prison	All Phoenix Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	All Safford Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Tucson Prison	All Tucson Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Winslow Prison	All Winslow Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma Prison	All Yuma Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Total prisons		**181**	**92**	**51%**	**89**	**49%**

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Money Management

Money Management is a program taught by correctional officers that teaches inmates financial management skills in 2 categories: (1) learning to budget while incarcerated and setting financial goals for their release; and (2) learning about credit. The inmates voluntarily request to be assigned to this program. This program is not a major program and consists of 2 sessions.

Table 8
Total inmate Money Management program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		14	6	43%	8	57%
CACF	**Florence Unit**	14	6	43%	8	57%
Florence West Prison	Florence West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Kingman Prison	All Kingman Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Marana Prison	Marana Unit (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Phoenix West Prison	Phoenix West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Red Rock Prison	Red Rock Unit (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
State prisons		141	104	74%	37	26%
Douglas Prison	All Douglas Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Eyman Prison	Meadows Unit	34	29	85%	5	15%
	Rynning Unit	22	18	82%	4	18%
	Browning, Cook, SMU, and South Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
	Total Eyman Prison	**56**	**47**	**84%**	**9**	**16%**
Florence Prison	All Florence Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Lewis Prison	All Lewis Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Perryville Prison	All Perryville Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Phoenix Prison	All Phoenix Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Safford Prison	All Safford Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Tucson Prison	Santa Rita Unit	57	36	63%	21	37%
	Whetstone Unit	28	21	75%	7	25%
	Catalina, Cimarron, Manzanita, Rincon, and Winchester Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
	Total Tucson Prison	**85**	**57**	**67%**	**28**	**33%**
Winslow Prison	All Winslow Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Yuma Prison	All Yuma Units (no enrollments)	-	-		-	
Total prisons		155	110	71%	45	29%

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Reentry

The Reentry program is taught by correctional officers to prepare inmates for release to the community. This prerelease preparation course addresses a variety of topics, including accessing community services, interviewing skills, learning styles, choosing an appropriate release placement, and resiliency skills. The Department recommends this program for all inmates within the last 6 to 18 months prior to their release from prison. This program is not a major program and consists of 16 sessions.[50]

Table 9
Total inmate Reentry program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**1,001**	**618**	**62%**	**383**	**38%**
CACF	**Florence Unit**	**113**	**91**	**81%**	**22**	**19%**
Florence West Prison	**Florence West Unit**	**70**	**41**	**59%**	**29**	**41%**
Kingman Prison	Cerbat Unit	349	193	55%	156	45%
	Huachuca Unit	143	107	75%	36	25%
	Total Kingman Prison	**492**	**300**	**61%**	**192**	**39%**
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	**Marana Unit**	**53**	**39**	**74%**	**14**	**26%**
Phoenix West Prison	**Phoenix West Unit**	**227**	**142**	**63%**	**85**	**37%**
Red Rock Prison	**Red Rock Unit**	**46**	**5**	**11%**	**41**	**89%**
State prisons		**2,374**	**1,478**	**62%**	**895**	**38%**
Douglas Prison	**Mohave Unit**	**50**	**37**	**74%**	**13**	**26%**
	Eggers and Gila Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Eyman Prison	Cook Unit	30	9	30%	21	70%
	Meadows Unit	75	45	60%	30	40%
	Rynning Unit	70	24	34%	45	64%
	SMU Unit	34	25	74%	9	26%
	Browning and South Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Eyman Prison	**209**	**103**	**49%**	**105**	**50%**
Florence Prison	Central Unit	80	45	56%	35	44%
	East Unit	16	8	50%	8	50%
	South Unit	77	72	94%	5	6%
	Globe Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Florence Prison	**173**	**125**	**72%**	**48**	**28%**

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[50] The reentry program at the Red Rock Correctional Center is called Go Further and is considered by the Department to meet the requirements for the Reentry program and is considered a major program.

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Table 9 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Lewis Prison	**Buckley Unit**	**16**	**0**	**0%**	**16**	**100%**
	Bachman, Barchey, Eagle Point, Morey, Rast, Stiner, and Sunrise Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Perryville Prison	Piestewa Unit	40	37	93%	3	8%
	San Carlos Unit	150	74	49%	76	51%
	San Pedro Unit	20	17	85%	3	15%
	Santa Maria Unit	45	39	87%	6	13%
	Santa Rosa Unit	17	7	41%	10	59%
	Lumley and Santa Cruz Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Perryville Prison	**272**	**174**	**64%**	**98**	**36%**
Phoenix Prison	**Alhambra Unit**	**14**	**0**	**0%**	**14**	**100%**
	Aspen and Flamenco Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	**Tonto Unit**	**38**	**24**	**63%**	**14**	**37%**
	Fort Grant, Globe, and Graham Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Tucson Prison	Cimarron Unit	147	129	88%	18	12%
	Manzanita Unit	6	5	83%	1	17%
	Rincon Unit	72	35	49%	37	51%
	Santa Rita Unit	40	9	23%	31	78%
	Whetstone Unit	172	51	30%	121	70%
	Catalina and Winchester Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Tucson Prison	**437**	**229**	**52%**	**208**	**48%**
Winslow Prison	Apache Unit	86	68	79%	18	21%
	Coronado Unit	45	13	29%	32	71%
	Kaibab Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Winslow Prison	**131**	**81**	**62%**	**50**	**38%**
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	257	199	77%	58	23%
	Cibola Unit	419	214	51%	205	49%
	Dakota Unit	156	148	95%	8	5%
	La Paz Unit	202	144	71%	58	29%
	Total Yuma Prison	**1034**	**705**	**68%**	**329**	**32%**
Total prisons		**3,375**	**2,096**	**62%**	**1,278**	**38%**

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Interactive Journaling

Interactive Journaling is a series of programs taught by correctional officers to teach and incentivize inmates to make better choices through guided workbooks that implement cognitive behavioral therapy in a supervision/case-management model of intervention.[51] An inmate works through their assigned guided workbook material in self-paced personal study or in a group that meets regularly. These programs are not major programs, and each program consists of 6-10 sessions. There are 14 different Interactive Journaling courses that cover a variety of topics, such as responsible thinking, family ties, and social values.

Table 10
Total inmate Interactive Journaling program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions for each program by prison and unit where offered[1]
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Courage to Change—Core Skills		**1,132**	**139**	**12%**	**983**	**87%**
Eyman Prison	Browning Unit	22	8	36%	14	64%
	Cook Unit	19	8	42%	11	58%
	SMU Unit	861	24	3%	827	96%
	Total Eyman Prison	**902**	**40**	**4%**	**852**	**94%**
Lewis Prison	**Rast Unit**	**214**	**99**	**46%**	**115**	**54%**
Tucson Prison	**Rincon Unit**	**16**	**0**	**0%**	**16**	**100%**
Courage to Change—Employment		**491**	**297**	**60%**	**192**	**39%**
Eyman Prison	Cook Unit	28	26	93%	2	7%
	SMU Unit	56	2	4%	52	93%
	Total Eyman Prison	**84**	**28**	**33%**	**54**	**64%**
Florence Prison	**Central Unit**	**69**	**45**	**65%**	**24**	**35%**
Lewis Prison	**Morey Unit**	**16**	**11**	**69%**	**5**	**31%**
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	17	14	82%	3	18%
	San Carlos Unit	16	13	81%	3	19%
	Total Perryville Prison	**33**	**27**	**82%**	**6**	**18%**
Safford Prison	**Fort Grant Unit**	**10**	**8**	**80%**	**2**	**20%**
Tucson Prison	Cimarron Unit	22	4	18%	18	82%
	Rincon Unit	16	12	75%	4	25%
	Santa Rita Unit	40	28	70%	12	30%
	Winchester Unit	33	29	88%	4	12%
	Total Tucson Prison	**111**	**73**	**66%**	**38**	**34%**
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	64	46	72%	18	28%
	Cibola Unit	30	22	73%	8	27%

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[51] Cognitive behavioral therapy focuses on helping individuals to develop problem-solving skills and to recognize and change distorted or unrealistic thinking, attitudes, and beliefs to eliminate problematic behaviors. See American Psychological Association (APA). (2017). *What is Cognitive Behavioral Therapy?* Retrieved 4/1/21 from https://www.apa.org/ptsd-guideline/patients-and-families/cognitive-behavioral#; Beck, J.S. (2011). *Cognitive Behavior Therapy: Basics and beyond* (2nd ed.). Guilford Press.

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Table 10 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	Dakota Unit	74	37	50%	37	50%
	Total Yuma Prison	**168**	**105**	**63%**	**63**	**38%**
Courage to Change—Family Ties		**545**	**358**	**66%**	**180**	**33%**
Marana Private Prison	**Marana Unit**	**35**	**26**	**74%**	**9**	**26%**
Phoenix West Private Prison	**Phoenix West Unit**	**16**	**13**	**81%**	**3**	**19%**
Eyman Prison	Cook Unit	48	24	50%	24	50%
	Rynning Unit	5	5	100%	0	0%
	Total Eyman Prison	**53**	**29**	**55%**	**24**	**45%**
Florence Prison	Central Unit	16	16	100%	0	0%
	East Unit	17	10	59%	7	41%
	Globe Unit	10	10	100%	0	0%
	South Unit	18	13	72%	5	28%
	Total Florence Prison	**61**	**49**	**80%**	**12**	**20%**
Lewis Prison	Barchey Unit	15	11	73%	4	27%
	Buckley Unit	10	0	0%	3	30%
	Eagle Point Unit	13	0	0%	13	100%
	Morey Unit	9	0	0%	9	100%
	Rast Unit	30	20	67%	10	33%
	Sunrise Unit	7	0	0%	7	100%
	Total Lewis Prison	**84**	**31**	**37%**	**46**	**55%**
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	13	0	0%	13	100%
	Piestewa Unit	10	2	20%	8	80%
	San Carlos Unit	16	12	75%	4	25%
	Santa Rosa Unit	20	19	95%	1	5%
	Total Perryville Prison	**59**	**33**	**56%**	**26**	**44%**
Safford Prison	**Fort Grant Unit**	**44**	**29**	**66%**	**15**	**34%**
Tucson Prison	Rincon Unit	45	36	80%	9	20%
	Santa Rita Unit	32	15	47%	17	53%
	Winchester Unit	36	24	67%	12	33%
	Total Tucson Prison	**113**	**75**	**66%**	**38**	**34%**
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	48	43	90%	5	10%
	Cibola Unit	16	15	94%	1	6%
	Dakota Unit	16	15	94%	1	6%
	Total Yuma Prison	**80**	**73**	**91%**	**7**	**9%**
Courage to Change—Feelings		**187**	**61**	**33%**	**124**	**66%**
Eyman Prison	**Browning Unit**	**3**	**0**	**0%**	**1**	**33%**
Florence Prison	Central Unit	71	0	0%	71	100%
	East Unit	43	23	53%	20	47%

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Table 10 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	Total Florence Prison	114	23	20%	91	80%
Lewis Prison	Buckley Unit	16	0	0%	16	100%
	Rast Unit	37	31	84%	6	16%
	Total Lewis Prison	53	31	58%	22	42%
Tucson Prison	Rincon Unit	1	0	0%	1	100%
Yuma Prison	Dakota Unit	16	7	44%	9	56%
Courage to Change—Getting Started		427	179	42%	244	57%
Marana Private Prison	Marana Unit	5	4	80%	1	20%
Phoenix West Private Prison	Phoenix West Unit	63	21	33%	42	67%
Eyman Prison	Rynning Unit	5	4	80%	1	20%
Florence Prison	Globe Unit	16	14	88%	2	13%
Lewis Prison	Barchey Unit	12	4	33%	8	67%
	Stiner Unit	44	36	82%	8	18%
	Total Lewis Prison	56	40	71%	16	29%
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	17	0	0%	17	100%
	Piestewa Unit	19	18	95%	1	5%
	San Carlos Unit	18	13	72%	5	28%
	Santa Rosa Unit	10	10	100%	0	0%
	Total Perryville Prison	64	41	64%	23	36%
Safford Prison	Tonto Unit	32	14	44%	18	56%
Tucson Prison	Cimarron Unit	10	9	90%	1	10%
	Rincon Unit	88	0	0%	84	95%
	Santa Rita Unit	55	12	22%	43	78%
	Total Tucson Prison	153	21	14%	128	84%
Yuma Prison	Cibola Unit	33	20	61%	13	39%
Courage to Change—Peers		357	256	72%	101	28%
Marana Private Prison	Marana Unit	32	25	78%	7	22%
Phoenix West Private Prison	Phoenix West Unit	21	16	76%	5	24%
Eyman Prison	Cook Unit	19	19	100%	0	0%
Florence Prison	Central Unit	4	0	0%	4	100%
	East Unit	1	1	100%	0	0%
	Total Florence Prison	5	1	20%	4	80%
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	15	0	0%	15	100%
	San Carlos Unit	17	16	94%	1	6%
	Santa Cruz Unit	51	32	63%	19	37%
	Total Perryville Prison	83	48	58%	35	42%
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	11	9	82%	2	18%
Tucson Prison	Manzanita Unit	14	12	86%	2	14%

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Table 10 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	Whetstone Unit	15	13	87%	2	13%
	Total Tucson Prison	**29**	**25**	**86%**	**4**	**14%**
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	96	71	74%	25	26%
	Cibola Unit	61	42	69%	19	31%
	Total Yuma Prison	**157**	**113**	**72%**	**44**	**28%**
Courage to Change—Recreation and Leisure		**178**	**128**	**72%**	**50**	**28%**
Kingman Private Prison	Cerbat Unit	80	71	89%	9	11%
	Huachuca Unit	32	19	59%	13	41%
	Total Kingman Prison	**112**	**90**	**80%**	**22**	**20%**
Florence Prison	**Central Unit**	**16**	**11**	**69%**	**5**	**31%**
Safford Prison	**Fort Grant Unit**	**11**	**11**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**
Tucson Prison	Catalina Unit	18	16	89%	2	11%
	Cimarron Unit	10	0	0%	10	100%
	Santa Rita Unit	11	0	0%	11	100%
	Total Tucson Prison	**39**	**16**	**41%**	**23**	**59%**
Courage to Change—Responsible Thinking		**2,604**	**1,435**	**55%**	**1,160**	**45%**
Kingman Private Prison	Cerbat Unit	272	193	71%	79	29%
	Huachuca Unit	116	85	73%	31	27%
	Total Kingman Prison	**388**	**278**	**72%**	**110**	**28%**
Marana Private Prison	**Marana Unit**	**17**	**14**	**82%**	**3**	**18%**
Phoenix West Private Prison	**Phoenix West Unit**	**9**	**0**	**0%**	**9**	**100%**
Eyman Prison	Browning Unit	272	205	75%	58	21%
	Cook Unit	13	12	92%	1	8%
	Meadows Unit	47	42	89%	5	11%
	Rynning Unit	41	27	66%	14	34%
	Total Eyman Prison	**373**	**286**	**77%**	**78**	**21%**
Florence Prison	Central Unit	115	25	22%	90	78%
	East Unit	51	35	69%	16	31%
	Globe Unit	11	0	0%	11	100%
	South Unit	51	36	71%	15	29%
	Total Florence Prison	**228**	**96**	**42%**	**132**	**58%**
Lewis Prison	Buckley Unit	16	12	75%	4	25%
	Morey Unit	44	37	84%	7	16%
	Rast Unit	140	80	57%	60	43%
	Stiner Unit	128	78	61%	50	39%
	Total Lewis Prison	**328**	**207**	**63%**	**121**	**37%**
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	14	2	14%	12	86%
	San Carlos Unit	60	44	73%	16	27%

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Table 10 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	Santa Cruz Unit	72	46	64%	26	36%
	Total Perryville Prison	**146**	**92**	**63%**	**54**	**37%**
Phoenix Prison	**Aspen Unit**	**8**	**0**	**0%**	**8**	**100%**
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	10	0	0%	10	100%
	Graham Unit	82	54	66%	28	34%
	Tonto Unit	35	32	91%	3	9%
	Total Safford Prison	**127**	**86**	**68%**	**41**	**32%**
Tucson Prison	Catalina Unit	21	19	90%	2	10%
	Cimarron Unit	13	0	0%	13	100%
	Rincon Unit	455	10	2%	445	98%
	Santa Rita Unit	62	37	60%	25	40%
	Whetstone Unit	15	13	87%	2	13%
	Winchester Unit	50	35	70%	15	30%
	Total Tucson Prison	**616**	**114**	**19%**	**502**	**81%**
Winslow Prison	**Kaibab Unit**	**11**	**9**	**82%**	**2**	**18%**
Yuma Prison	Cibola Unit	43	28	65%	15	35%
	Dakota Unit	138	104	75%	34	25%
	La Paz Unit	172	121	70%	51	30%
	Total Yuma Prison	**353**	**253**	**72%**	**100**	**28%**
Courage to Change—Self Control		**1,526**	**1,013**	**66%**	**504**	**33%**
Marana Prison	**Marana Unit**	**8**	**5**	**63%**	**3**	**38%**
Douglas Prison	Gila Unit	133	104	78%	29	22%
	Mohave Unit	43	36	84%	7	16%
	Total Douglas Prison	**176**	**140**	**80%**	**36**	**20%**
Eyman Prison	Browning Unit	251	196	78%	46	18%
	Cook Unit	66	42	64%	24	36%
	Meadows Unit	31	14	45%	17	55%
	Total Eyman Prison	**348**	**252**	**72%**	**87**	**25%**
Florence Prison	Central Unit	17	0	0%	17	100%
	East Unit	10	6	60%	4	40%
	Globe Unit	10	10	100%	0	0%
	South Unit	27	9	33%	18	67%
	Total Florence Prison	**64**	**25**	**39%**	**39**	**61%**
Lewis Prison	Barchey Unit	53	16	30%	37	70%
	Eagle Point Unit	14	0	0%	14	100%
	Rast Unit	173	88	51%	85	49%
	Stiner Unit	65	49	75%	16	25%
	Total Lewis Prison	**305**	**153**	**50%**	**152**	**50%**

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Table 10 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Perryville Prison	San Carlos Unit	32	30	94%	2	6%
	Santa Cruz Unit	31	26	84%	5	16%
	Total Perryville Prison	**63**	**56**	**89%**	**7**	**11%**
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	39	23	59%	16	41%
	Tonto Unit	16	16	100%	0	0%
	Total Safford Prison	**55**	**39**	**71%**	**16**	**29%**
Tucson Prison	Catalina Unit	19	12	63%	7	37%
	Cimarron Unit	56	33	59%	23	41%
	Manzanita Unit	2	1	50%	1	50%
	Rincon Unit	54	26	48%	28	52%
	Whetstone Unit	14	11	79%	3	21%
	Winchester Unit	52	43	83%	9	17%
	Total Tucson Prison	**197**	**126**	**64%**	**71**	**36%**
Winslow Prison	Apache Unit	12	10	83%	2	17%
	Kaibab Unit	140	80	57%	60	43%
	Total Winslow Prison	**152**	**90**	**59%**	**62**	**41%**
Yuma Prison	Cibola Unit	64	56	88%	8	13%
	Dakota Unit	94	71	76%	23	24%
	Total Yuma Prison	**158**	**127**	**80%**	**31**	**20%**
Courage to Change—Social Values		**1,151**	**561**	**49%**	**590**	**51%**
Marana Private Prison	**Marana Unit**	**24**	**22**	**92%**	**2**	**8%**
Phoenix West Private Prison	**Phoenix West Unit**	**23**	**17**	**74%**	**6**	**26%**
Eyman Prison	Browning Unit	11	0	0%	11	100%
	Cook Unit	28	18	64%	10	36%
	Rynning Unit	16	4	25%	12	75%
	Total Eyman Prison	**55**	**22**	**40%**	**33**	**60%**
Florence Prison	Central Unit	4	0	0%	4	100%
	East Unit	24	21	88%	3	13%
	Globe Unit	11	0	0%	11	100%
	South Unit	25	19	76%	6	24%
	Total Florence Prison	**64**	**40**	**63%**	**24**	**38%**
Lewis Prison	Barchey Unit	7	0	0%	7	100%
	Buckley Unit	39	27	69%	12	31%
	Eagle Point Unit	9	8	89%	1	11%
	Morey Unit	33	22	67%	11	33%
	Rast Unit	101	32	32%	69	68%
	Stiner Unit	85	63	74%	22	26%
	Total Lewis Prison	**274**	**152**	**55%**	**122**	**45%**

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Table 10 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	16	0	0%	16	100%
	San Carlos Unit	34	26	76%	8	24%
	Santa Cruz Unit	31	22	71%	9	29%
	Total Perryville Prison	**81**	**48**	**59%**	**33**	**41%**
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	32	25	78%	7	22%
	Graham Unit	72	22	31%	50	69%
	Tonto Unit	17	16	94%	1	6%
	Total Safford Prison	**121**	**63**	**52%**	**58**	**48%**
Tucson Prison	Cimarron Unit	49	28	57%	21	43%
	Manzanita Unit	9	7	78%	2	22%
	Rincon Unit	241	13	5%	228	95%
	Whetstone Unit	35	23	66%	12	34%
	Winchester Unit	70	51	73%	19	27%
	Total Tucson Prison	**404**	**122**	**30%**	**282**	**70%**
Winslow Prison	Coronado Unit	15	0	0%	15	100%
	Kaibab Unit	9	5	56%	4	44%
	Total Winslow Prison	**24**	**5**	**21%**	**19**	**79%**
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	32	26	81%	6	19%
	Cibola Unit	33	30	91%	3	9%
	Dakota Unit	16	14	88%	2	13%
	Total Yuma Prison	**81**	**70**	**86%**	**11**	**14%**
Courage to Change—Socialization		**67**	**10**	**15%**	**57**	**85%**
Lewis Prison	**Rast Unit**	**67**	**10**	**15%**	**57**	**85%**
Courage to Change—Substance Abuse		**711**	**344**	**48%**	**365**	**51%**
Eyman Prison	Cook Unit	29	29	100%	0	0%
	Meadows Unit	28	10	36%	18	64%
	Total Eyman Prison	**57**	**39**	**68%**	**18**	**32%**
Florence Prison	Central Unit	47	27	57%	20	43%
	East Unit	16	13	81%	3	19%
	South Unit	30	12	40%	18	60%
	Total Florence Prison	**93**	**52**	**56%**	**41**	**44%**
Lewis Prison	Buckley Unit	43	12	28%	31	72%
	Morey Unit	6	0	0%	6	100%
	Rast Unit	127	61	48%	66	52%
	Stiner Unit	42	22	52%	20	48%
	Total Lewis Prison	**218**	**95**	**44%**	**123**	**56%**
Perryville Prison	**San Carlos Unit**	**52**	**42**	**81%**	**10**	**19%**
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	20	0	0%	20	100%

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Table 10 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	Tonto Unit	16	0	0%	16	100%
	Total Safford Prison	**36**	**0**	**0%**	**36**	**100%**
Tucson Prison	Cimarron Unit	12	11	92%	1	8%
	Rincon Unit	9	0	0%	7	78%
	Santa Rita Unit	40	20	50%	20	50%
	Total Tucson Prison	**61**	**31**	**51%**	**28**	**46%**
Winslow Prison	**Coronado Unit**	**10**	**0**	**0%**	**10**	**100%**
Yuma Prison	Cibola Unit	32	15	47%	17	53%
	Dakota Unit	152	70	46%	82	54%
	Total Yuma Prison	**184**	**85**	**46%**	**99**	**54%**
Courage to Change—Successful Living		**13**	**4**	**31%**	**9**	**69%**
Florence Prison	Central Unit	4	0	0%	4	100%
	Globe Unit	9	4	44%	5	56%
	Total Florence Prison	**13**	**4**	**31%**	**9**	**69%**
Courage to Change—Transition Skills		**24**	**4**	**17%**	**20**	**83%**
Florence Prison	East Unit	9	4	44%	5	56%
	South Unit	15	0	0%	15	100%
	Total Florence Prison	**24**	**4**	**17%**	**20**	**83%**
Total Prisons		**9,413**	**4,789**	**51%**	**4,579**	**49%**

[1] Only the prisons/units that offered Interactive Journaling programs are included in this table, so there are no rows for the other prisons/units with dashes.

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Parenting

The Parenting program consists of several different classes taught by correctional officers or certified trainers to teach inmates basic parenting skills and to assist them in developing stronger and healthier parent/child bonds. Inmates voluntarily request to be assigned to these classes, and the Department recommends this program for pregnant inmates. This program is not a major program, and the classes vary in length and topic. The classes for fiscal year 2022 are shown in the table below and include classes such as Family Dynamics, Dads 101, and Triple P Parenting.

Table 11
Total inmate Parenting program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions for each program by prison and unit where offered[1]
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Dads 101		**24**	**18**	**75%**	**6**	**25%**
Marana Private Prison	Marana Unit	24	18	75%	6	25%
Family Dynamics		**15**	**14**	**93%**	**1**	**7%**
Phoenix West Private Prison	**Phoenix West Unit**	15	14	93%	1	7%
Parenting		**662**	**370**	**56%**	**292**	**44%**
CACF Private Prison	**Florence Unit**	28	27	96%	1	4%
Kingman Private Prison	**Cerbat Unit**	18	0	0%	18	100%
Marana Private Prison	Marana Unit	115	83	72%	32	28%
Eyman Prison	Rynning Unit	14	0	0%	14	100%
Lewis Prison	Barchey Unit	40	7	18%	33	83%
	Buckley Unit	12	0	0%	12	100%
	Total Lewis Prison	**52**	**7**	**13%**	**45**	**87%**
Perryville Prison	San Carlos Unit	260	116	45%	144	55%
	Santa Maria Unit	20	20	100%	0	0%
	Total Perryville Prison	**280**	**136**	**49%**	**144**	**51%**
Tucson Prison	Santa Rita Unit	49	25	51%	24	49%
	Whetstone Unit	9	7	78%	2	22%
	Winchester Unit	90	79	88%	11	12%
	Total Tucson Prison	**148**	**111**	**75%**	**37**	**25%**
Winslow Prison	**Apache Unit**	7	6	86%	1	14%
Triple P Parenting		**573**	**330**	**58%**	**243**	**42%**
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	129	35	27%	94	73%
	Piestewa Unit	33	25	76%	8	24%
	San Carlos Unit	68	44	65%	24	35%
	San Pedro Unit	26	0	0%	26	100%
	Santa Cruz Unit	184	136	74%	48	26%
	Santa Rosa Unit	17	17	100%	0	0%
	Total Perryville Prison	**457**	**257**	**56%**	**200**	**44%**

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Table 11 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Tucson Prison	Manzanita Unit	96	63	66%	33	34%
Winslow Prison	Kaibab Unit	20	10	50%	10	50%
Total Prisons		1,274	732	57%	542	43%

[1] Only the prisons/units that offered Parenting programs are included in this table, so there are no rows for the other prisons/units with dashes.

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Functional Literacy

Functional Literacy is a program taught by certified instructors to help inmates achieve an eighth-grade literacy standard in reading, writing, and mathematics. The Department is statutorily required to offer this program to inmates who do not meet the functional literacy standard based on academic assessments conducted upon admission to prison.[52] This program is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for Drug Possession Release; assigned inmates must participate in the program until they achieve the mastery standard.

Table 12
Total inmate Functional Literacy program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**1,439**	**756**	**53%**	**590**	**41%**
CACF	**Florence Unit**	**117**	**101**	**86%**	**14**	**12%**
Florence West Prison	**Florence West Unit**	**16**	**16**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**
Kingman Prison	Cerbat Unit	463	319	69%	135	29%
	Huachuca Unit	59	43	73%	12	20%
	Total Kingman Prison	**522**	**362**	**69%**	**147**	**28%**
La Palma Prison	**La Palma Unit**	**17**	**1**	**6%**	**7**	**41%**
Marana Prison	**Marana Unit**	**70**	**62**	**89%**	**8**	**11%**
Phoenix West Prison	**Phoenix West Unit**	**123**	**103**	**84%**	**20**	**16%**
Red Rock Prison	**Red Rock Unit**	**574**	**111**	**19%**	**394**	**69%**
State prisons		**3,765**	**1,410**	**37%**	**2,172**	**58%**
Douglas Prison	Eggers Unit	46	37	80%	9	20%
	Gila Unit	7	7	100%	0	0%
	Mohave Unit	91	30	33%	55	60%
	Total Douglas Prison	**144**	**74**	**51%**	**64**	**44%**
Eyman Prison	Cook Unit	195	70	36%	113	58%
	Meadows Unit	104	47	45%	39	38%
	Rynning Unit	95	41	43%	52	55%
	SMU Unit	40	13	33%	26	65%
	Browning and South Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Eyman Prison	**434**	**171**	**39%**	**230**	**53%**
Florence Prison	Central Unit	16	1	6%	15	94%
	East Unit	27	7	26%	20	74%
	Globe Unit	22	13	59%	9	41%

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[52] A.R.S. §31-229.02 states that inmates cannot be released to community supervision unless they achieve functional literacy at an eighth-grade level or serve their full term of imprisonment, whichever first occurs. However, this does not apply to inmates eligible for Drug Possession Release per A.R.S. §41-1604.07(F)(5), who can be released without achieving functional literacy.

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Table 12 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	South Unit	37	12	32%	25	68%
	Total Florence Prison	**102**	**33**	**32%**	**69**	**68%**
Lewis Prison	Bachman Unit	34	17	50%	17	50%
	Barchey Unit	22	5	23%	14	64%
	Buckley Unit	29	10	34%	16	55%
	Morey Unit	47	5	11%	42	89%
	Rast Unit	10	0	0%	8	80%
	Stiner Unit	156	34	22%	122	78%
	Sunrise Unit	13	11	85%	2	15%
	Eagle Point Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Lewis Prison	**311**	**82**	**26%**	**221**	**71%**
Perryville Prison	Complex Unit	1	0	0%	1	100%
	Lumley Unit	285	58	20%	217	76%
	San Carlos Unit	419	198	47%	187	45%
	San Pedro Unit	37	12	32%	25	68%
	Santa Cruz Unit	229	73	32%	152	66%
	Santa Maria Unit	51	4	8%	47	92%
	Piestewa and Santa Rosa Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Perryville Prison	**1,022**	**345**	**34%**	**629**	**62%**
Phoenix Prison	Alhambra Unit	25	25	100%	0	0%
	Aspen Unit	47	11	23%	34	72%
	Flamenco Unit	2	1	50%	1	50%
	Total Phoenix Prison	**74**	**37**	**50%**	**35**	**47%**
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	40	11	28%	20	50%
	Graham Unit	79	39	49%	33	42%
	Tonto Unit	5	1	20%	2	40%
	Globe Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Safford Prison	**124**	**51**	**41%**	**55**	**44%**
Tucson Prison	Catalina Unit	45	15	33%	28	62%
	Cimarron Unit	66	24	36%	42	64%
	Manzanita Unit	24	7	29%	17	71%
	Rincon Unit	93	16	17%	73	78%
	Santa Rita Unit	65	24	37%	41	63%
	Whetstone Unit	257	115	45%	136	53%
	Winchester Unit	148	72	49%	75	51%
	Total Tucson Prison	**698**	**273**	**39%**	**412**	**59%**

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Table 12 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Winslow Prison	Apache Unit	14	10	71%	4	29%
	Coronado Unit	29	13	45%	16	55%
	Kaibab Unit	41	20	49%	16	39%
	Total Winslow Prison	**84**	**43**	**51%**	**36**	**43%**
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	182	73	40%	100	55%
	Cibola Unit	280	142	51%	120	43%
	Dakota Unit	97	16	16%	81	84%
	La Paz Unit	213	70	33%	120	56%
	Total Yuma Prison	**772**	**301**	**39%**	**421**	**55%**
Total prisons		**5,204**	**2,166**	**42%**	**2,762**	**53%**

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General Educational Development (GED)

The GED program is taught by certified instructors to help inmates who have not received a high school diploma to prepare for a high school equivalency test. The Department is statutorily required to offer this program to inmates who are responsible for the support of a dependent child(ren) receiving public assistance.[53] This program is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for Drug Possession Release; assigned inmates participate in the program until they successfully pass the high school equivalency test, but inmates are not prevented from being released to community supervision without a GED.

Table 13
Total inmate GED program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**1,056**	**202**	**19%**	**812**	**77%**
CACF	**Florence Unit**	**48**	**17**	**35%**	**18**	**38%**
Florence West Prison	**Florence West Unit**	**65**	**21**	**32%**	**39**	**60%**
Kingman Prison	Cerbat Unit	257	59	23%	194	75%
	Huachuca Unit	33	15	45%	18	55%
	Total Kingman Prison	**290**	**74**	**26%**	**212**	**73%**
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	**Marana Unit**	**92**	**27**	**29%**	**65**	**71%**
Phoenix West Prison	**Phoenix West Unit**	**111**	**21**	**19%**	**83**	**75%**
Red Rock Prison	**Red Rock Unit**	**450**	**42**	**9%**	**395**	**88%**
State prisons		**3,616**	**306**	**8%**	**3,145**	**87%**
Douglas Prison	Eggers Unit	56	16	29%	40	71%
	Gila Unit	93	19	20%	74	80%
	Mohave Unit	210	14	7%	186	89%
	Total Douglas Prison	**359**	**49**	**14%**	**300**	**84%**
Eyman Prison	Browning Unit	4	0	0%	4	100%
	Cook Unit	117	7	6%	105	90%
	Meadows Unit	107	19	18%	62	58%
	Rynning Unit	136	29	21%	104	76%
	SMU Unit	4	1	25%	2	50%
	South Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Eyman Prison	**368**	**56**	**15%**	**277**	**75%**
Florence Prison	Central Unit	12	1	8%	11	92%
	East Unit	61	7	11%	54	89%
	Globe Unit	77	15	19%	62	81%

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[53] In accordance with A.R.S. §31-229.01(A), any eligible inmate who has been reported to the Department as a person responsible for the support of a dependent child(ren) receiving public assistance according to Title 46, chapter 2, Article 5, yet has not received a high school equivalency certificate or high school diploma, shall participate in the GED program.

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Table 13 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	South Unit	17	0	0%	17	100%
	Total Florence Prison	**167**	**23**	**14%**	**144**	**86%**
Lewis Prison	Bachman Unit	78	3	4%	75	96%
	Barchey Unit	145	9	6%	133	92%
	Buckley Unit	112	7	6%	99	88%
	Eagle Point Unit	7	2	29%	5	71%
	Morey Unit	47	0	0%	47	100%
	Rast Unit	44	0	0%	39	89%
	Stiner Unit	375	20	5%	355	95%
	Sunrise Unit[1]	10	9	90%	1	10%
	Total Lewis Prison	**818**	**50**	**6%**	**754**	**92%**
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	93	7	8%	86	92%
	San Carlos Unit	78	5	6%	73	94%
	San Pedro Unit	5	0	0%	5	100%
	Santa Cruz Unit	85	8	9%	77	91%
	Santa Maria Unit	33	0	0%	33	100%
	Piestewa and Santa Rosa Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Perryville Prison	**294**	**20**	**7%**	**274**	**93%**
Phoenix Prison	**Aspen Unit**	**52**	**4**	**8%**	**44**	**85%**
	Alhambra and Flamenco Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	113	8	7%	87	77%
	Graham Unit	73	7	10%	48	66%
	Tonto Unit	20	0	0%	12	60%
	Globe Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Safford Prison	**206**	**15**	**7%**	**147**	**71%**
Tucson Prison	Catalina Unit	63	6	10%	51	81%
	Cimarron Unit	79	1	1%	78	99%
	Manzanita Unit	69	12	17%	57	83%
	Rincon Unit	104	5	5%	98	94%
	Santa Rita Unit	103	10	10%	93	90%
	Whetstone Unit	208	17	8%	179	86%
	Winchester Unit	108	14	13%	94	87%
	Total Tucson Prison	**734**	**65**	**9%**	**650**	**89%**
Winslow Prison	Apache Unit	55	5	9%	42	76%
	Coronado Unit	44	1	2%	43	98%
	Kaibab Unit	219	9	4%	193	88%
	Total Winslow Prison	**318**	**15**	**5%**	**278**	**87%**

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Table 13 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	68	2	3%	59	87%
	Cibola Unit	95	4	4%	87	92%
	Dakota Unit	33	0	0%	33	100%
	La Paz Unit	104	3	3%	98	94%
	Total Yuma Prison	**300**	**9**	**3%**	**277**	**92%**
Total prisons		**4,672**	**508**	**11%**	**3,957**	**85%**

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High School Diploma

The High School Diploma program is taught by certified academic teachers to provide inmates with high school programming for completion of all core curriculum coursework aligned to the Arizona College and Career Readiness Standards. The Department is statutorily required to offer this program to inmates under 18 (minors) or inmates under 22 with an educational disability who have not received a high school diploma.[54] This program is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for Drug Possession Release. Assigned inmates must participate in high school education until they meet the graduation requirements or reach 18 years of age (22 years of age with disability), whichever comes first.

Table 14
Total inmate High School program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
CACF	Florence Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence West Prison	Florence West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Kingman Prison	All Kingman Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	Marana Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix West Prison	Phoenix West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Red Rock Prison	Red Rock Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
State prisons		**512**	**79**	**15%**	**400**	**78%**
Douglas Prison	Eggers Unit	1	0	0%	1	100%
	Gila Unit	2	0	0%	2	100%
	Mohave Unit	4	0	0%	4	100%
	Total Douglas Prison	**7**	**0**	**0%**	**7**	**100%**
Eyman Prison	Browning Unit	15	1	7%	14	93%
	Cook Unit	8	2	25%	5	63%
	Meadows Unit	2	0	0%	1	50%
	Rynning Unit	16	4	25%	11	69%
	SMU Unit	11	0	0%	8	73%
	South Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Eyman Prison	**52**	**7**	**13%**	**39**	**75%**
Florence Prison	**Central Unit**	**4**	**0**	**0%**	**4**	**100%**
	East, Globe, and South Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis Prison	Bachman Unit	8	2	25%	6	75%
	Barchey Unit	9	1	11%	7	78%

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[54] A.R.S. §15-1372(A).

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Table 14 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	Buckley Unit	3	0	0%	3	100%
	Eagle Point Unit	10	2	20%	8	80%
	Morey Unit	10	0	0%	10	100%
	Rast Unit	5	1	20%	4	80%
	Stiner Unit	55	8	15%	47	85%
	Sunrise Unit	55	13	24%	36	65%
	Total Lewis Prison	**155**	**27**	**17%**	**121**	**78%**
Perryville Prison	Complex Unit	3	0	0%	3	100%
	Lumley Unit	10	5	50%	3	30%
	San Carlos Unit	27	13	48%	9	33%
	San Pedro Unit	7	0	0%	7	100%
	Santa Cruz Unit	8	2	25%	6	75%
	Santa Maria Unit	5	2	40%	3	60%
	Piestewa and Santa Rosa Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Perryville Prison	**60**	**22**	**37%**	**31**	**52%**
Phoenix Prison	Alhambra Unit	1	1	100%	0	0%
	Aspen Unit	5	1	20%	4	80%
	Flamenco Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Phoenix Prison	**6**	**2**	**33%**	**4**	**67%**
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	1	0	0%	0	0%
	Tonto Unit	2	0	0%	1	50%
	Globe and Graham Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Safford Prison	**3**	**0**	**0%**	**1**	**33%**
Tucson Prison	Catalina Unit	9	2	22%	6	67%
	Cimarron Unit	27	1	4%	26	96%
	Manzanita Unit	10	2	20%	8	80%
	Rincon Unit	29	1	3%	23	79%
	Santa Rita Unit	50	4	8%	44	88%
	Whetstone Unit	24	5	21%	18	75%
	Winchester Unit	31	2	6%	28	90%
	Total Tucson Prison	**180**	**17**	**9%**	**153**	**85%**
Winslow Prison	**Kaibab Unit**	**9**	**1**	**11%**	**8**	**89%**
	Apache and Coronado Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	17	2	12%	15	88%
	Dakota Unit	17	1	6%	16	94%

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Table 14 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	La Paz Unit	2	0	0%	1	50%
	Cibola and Unit(no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Yuma Prison	**36**	**3**	**8%**	**32**	**89%**
Total prisons		**512**	**79**	**15%**	**400**	**78%**

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Postsecondary Degrees

The Department facilitates postsecondary education for inmates by providing them with information to apply to, enroll in, and complete associate's, bachelor's, or master's degree programs on their own through distance learning programs with a university or through remote tablet learning with Ashland University. All postsecondary degrees are considered major programs that make an inmate eligible for Drug Possession Release. The Department reported that 18 inmates completed an associate's degree during fiscal year 2022. These 18 completions were not included in the summary total of enrollments in Table 1 (see page 14) because the Department tracks only completion and does not track enrollment, participation, or noncompletion.

Table 15
Total inmate College Degree program completions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Completions
Private prisons		N/A
State prisons		18
Florence Prison	East Unit	3
	South Unit	5
Lewis Prison	Barchey Unit	3
	Eagle Point Unit	1
Perryville Prison	San Carlos Unit	1
	Santa Cruz Unit	1
	Santa Rosa Unit	3
Tucson Prison	Catalina Unit	1
Total prisons		18

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Fire crew training certification

The Department facilitates a fire crew training certification program that allows inmates to learn wildland fire management through the Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management. Inmates are able to participate in this certification program while working on a wildland fire crew. This program is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for Drug Possession Release and consists of a firefighter training course as well as an introduction to wildland fire behavior course. The Department reported that 48 inmates completed a fire crew certification during fiscal year 2022. These 48 completions were not included in the summary total of enrollments in Table 1 (see page 14) because the Department tracks only completion of this program and does not track enrollment, participation, or noncompletion.

Table 16
Total inmate Fire Crew Training Certification program completions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Completions
Private prisons		N/A
State prisons		48
Douglas Prison	Gila Unit	14
Tucson Prison	Catalina Unit	2
Winslow Prison	Apache Unit	18
	Coronado Unit	14
Total prisons		48

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Career Technical Education (CTE)

CTE is a series of vocational programs taught by certified teachers contracted through several of the State's community colleges to provide inmates opportunities to gain marketable employment skills, which may assist them in obtaining work while incarcerated and after release. CTE courses are a combination of classroom instruction, hands-on skills learning, and application. The Department recommends these programs for inmates who are functionally literate but have no identifiable work or employment skills. These programs are major programs that make an inmate eligible for Drug Possession Release and range from 6 months to 2 years, depending on the program. There are 25 different classes offered in a variety of trades, including welding, construction trades, computer technology, and automotive repair.

Table 17
Total inmate CTE program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions for each program by prison and unit where offered[1]
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Automotive Tech—Basic		**385**	**81**	**21%**	**281**	**73%**
Douglas Prison	Gila Unit	20	8	40%	12	60%
	Mohave Unit	15	2	13%	13	87%
	Total Douglas Prison	**35**	**10**	**29%**	**25**	**71%**
Lewis Prison	**Barchey Unit**	**124**	**1**	**1%**	**115**	**93%**
Perryville Prison	**San Carlos Unit**	**61**	**22**	**36%**	**39**	**64%**
Safford Prison	Graham Unit	7	1	14%	6	86%
	Tonto Unit	53	13	25%	40	75%
	Total Safford Prison	**60**	**14**	**23%**	**46**	**77%**
Tucson Prison	Santa Rita Unit	23	9	39%	12	52%
	Whetstone Unit	42	11	26%	23	55%
	Winchester Unit	40	14	35%	21	53%
	Total Tucson Prison	**105**	**34**	**32%**	**56**	**53%**
Automotive Tech—Advanced		**3**	**1**	**33%**	**1**	**33%**
Tucson Prison	Santa Rita Unit	1	1	100%	0	0%
	Winchester Unit	2	0	0%	1	50%
	Total Tucson Prison	**3**	**1**	**33%**	**1**	**33%**
Building Trades		**62**	**53**	**85%**	**9**	**15%**
Kingman Private Prison	**Cerbat Unit**	**62**	**53**	**85%**	**9**	**15%**
Business Technology		**157**	**93**	**59%**	**64**	**41%**
CACF Private Prison	Florence Unit	43	38	88%	5	12%
Lewis Prison	Bachman Unit	27	8	30%	19	70%
	Stiner Unit	87	47	54%	40	46%
	Total Lewis Prison	**114**	**55**	**48%**	**59**	**52%**
Computer Coding Full Stack		**115**	**22**	**19%**	**49**	**43%**
Red Rock Private Prison	**Red Rock Unit**	**20**	**12**	**60%**	**8**	**40%**

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Table 17 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Perryville Prison	San Carlos Unit	65	9	14%	31	48%
Tucson Prison	Whetstone Unit	30	1	3%	10	33%
Computer Tech—Basic		115	22	19%	49	43%
La Palma Private Prison	La Palma Unit	36	14	39%	14	39%
Red Rock Private Prison	Red Rock Unit	17	1	6%	16	94%
Carpentry—General		94	5	5%	89	95%
Red Rock Private Prison	Red Rock Unit	94	5	5%	89	95%
Carpentry—Framing		42	23	55%	19	45%
Kingman Private Prison	Cerbat Unit	42	23	55%	19	45%
Construction—General		416	293	70%	123	30%
Kingman Private Prison	Cerbat Unit	267	198	74%	69	26%
	Huachuca Unit	89	79	89%	10	11%
	Total Kingman Prison	356	277	78%	79	22%
Lewis Prison	Stiner Unit	60	16	27%	44	73%
Construction Electrics—Basic		495	256	52%	235	47%
Kingman Private Prison	Cerbat Unit	86	59	69%	27	31%
	Huachuca Unit	59	54	92%	5	8%
	Total Kingman Prison	145	113	78%	32	22%
Red Rock Private Prison	Red Rock Unit	1	1	100%	0	0%
Lewis Prison	Stiner Unit	153	44	29%	109	71%
Perryville Prison	San Carlos Unit	24	24	100%	0	0%
	San Pedro Unit	26	3	12%	23	88%
	Santa Cruz Unit	54	40	74%	14	26%
	Santa Maria Unit	1	1	100%	0	0%
	Total Perryville Prison	105	68	65%	37	35%
Tucson Prison	Whetstone Unit	91	30	33%	57	63%
Construction Electrics—Advanced		1	-	0%	1	100%
Tucson Prison	Whetstone Unit	1	0	0%	1	100%
Construction Tech—Basic		651	403	62%	220	34%
Eyman Prison	Cook Unit	107	40	37%	67	63%
Florence Prison	Globe Unit	28	0	0%	28	100%
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	73	34	47%	32	44%
Tucson Prison	Santa Rita Unit	29	22	76%	7	24%
	Whetstone Unit	36	15	42%	18	50%
	Winchester Unit	70	57	81%	13	19%
	Total Tucson Prison	135	94	70%	38	28%
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	156	130	83%	26	17%
	Cibola Unit	60	51	85%	9	15%

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Table 17 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
	La Paz Unit	92	54	59%	20	22%
	Total Yuma Prison	**308**	**235**	**76%**	**55**	**18%**
Construction Tech—Intermediate		**7**	**4**	**57%**	**2**	**29%**
Tucson Prison	**Whetstone Unit**	7	4	57%	2	29%
Construction Tech—Advanced		**5**	**4**	**80%**	**1**	**20%**
Tucson Prison	Santa Rita Unit	2	2	100%	0	0%
	Winchester Unit	3	2	67%	1	33%
	Total Tucson Prison	**5**	**4**	**80%**	**1**	**20%**
Horticulture		**107**	**17**	**16%**	**62**	**58%**
Red Rock Private Prison	**Red Rock Unit**	**107**	**17**	**16%**	**62**	**58%**
HVAC—Basic		**362**	**209**	**58%**	**120**	**33%**
Kingman Private Prison	Cerbat Unit	41	25	61%	16	39%
	Huachuca Unit	14	14	100%	0	0%
	Total Kingman Prison	**55**	**39**	**71%**	**16**	**29%**
Eyman Prison	Cook Unit	13	9	69%	4	31%
	Meadows Unit	24	10	42%	14	58%
	Total Eyman Prison	**37**	**19**	**51%**	**18**	**49%**
Florence Prison	**Globe Unit**	**1**	**1**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**
Phoenix Prison	**Alhambra Unit**	**1**	**1**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	85	52	61%	18	21%
	Graham Unit	47	33	70%	14	30%
	Total Safford Prison	**132**	**85**	**64%**	**32**	**24%**
Tucson Prison	Santa Rita Unit	16	4	25%	8	50%
	Whetstone Unit	40	12	30%	20	50%
	Winchester Unit	37	15	41%	16	43%
	Total Tucson Prison	**93**	**31**	**33%**	**44**	**47%**
Yuma Prison	**La Paz Unit**	**43**	**33**	**77%**	**10**	**23%**
HVAC—Advanced		**96**	**38**	**40%**	**37**	**39%**
Florence Prison	**Globe Unit**	**19**	**0**	**0%**	**19**	**100%**
Safford Prison	**Fort Grant Unit**	**74**	**37**	**50%**	**16**	**22%**
Tucson Prison	Santa Rita Unit	2	1	50%	1	50%
	Whetstone Unit	1	0	0%	1	100%
	Total Tucson Prison	**3**	**1**	**33%**	**2**	**67%**
Food Preparation		**45**	**36**	**80%**	**9**	**20%**
Eyman Prison	**Meadows Unit**	**45**	**36**	**80%**	**9**	**20%**
Major Appliance Repair		**41**	**34**	**83%**	**7**	**17%**
Safford Prison	**Graham Unit**	**41**	**34**	**83%**	**7**	**17%**
Masonry		**142**	**112**	**79%**	**29**	**20%**

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Table 17 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Safford Prison	Graham Unit	17	13	76%	4	24%
	Tonto Unit	16	16	100%	0	0%
	Total Safford Prison	**33**	**29**	**88%**	**4**	**12%**
Winslow Prison	**Coronado Unit**	**22**	**20**	**91%**	**2**	**9%**
Yuma Prison	**Cibola Unit**	**87**	**63**	**72%**	**23**	**26%**
Plumbing		**189**	**105**	**56%**	**84**	**44%**
Kingman Private Prison	**Cerbat Unit**	**43**	**15**	**35%**	**28**	**65%**
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	22	3	14%	19	86%
	San Carlos Unit	4	4	100%	0	0%
	Santa Cruz Unit	38	34	89%	4	11%
	Total Perryville Prison	**64**	**41**	**64%**	**23**	**36%**
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	61	49	80%	12	20%
	La Paz Unit	21	0	0%	21	100%
	Total Yuma Prison	**82**	**49**	**60%**	**33**	**40%**
Quality Customer Services		**117**	**82**	**70%**	**32**	**27%**
Perryville Prison	**San Carlos Unit**	**117**	**82**	**70%**	**32**	**27%**
Recovery Support Specialist Training		**139**	**125**	**90%**	**14**	**10%**
Douglas Prison	Eggers Unit	2	2	100%	0	0%
	Gila Unit	7	7	100%	0	0%
	Mohave Unit	5	4	80%	1	20%
	Total Douglas Prison	**14**	**13**	**93%**	**1**	**7%**
Eyman Prison	**Meadows Unit**	**1**	**1**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**
Florence Prison	**South Unit**	**6**	**0**	**0%**	**6**	**100%**
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	16	16	100%	0	0%
	San Carlos Unit	1	1	100%	0	0%
	Santa Cruz Unit	11	10	91%	1	9%
	Santa Maria Unit	7	7	100%	0	0%
	Total Perryville Prison	**35**	**34**	**97%**	**1**	**3%**
Phoenix Prison	**Aspen Unit**	**6**	**5**	**83%**	**1**	**17%**
Safford Prison	Fort Grant Unit	5	5	100%	0	0%
	Tonto Unit	9	9	100%	0	0%
	Total Safford Prison	**14**	**14**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**
Tucson Prison	Catalina Unit	6	4	67%	2	33%
	Manzanita Unit	14	14	100%	0	0%
	Santa Rita Unit	13	13	100%	0	0%
	Whetstone Unit	4	4	100%	0	0%
	Winchester Unit	2	2	100%	0	0%
	Total Tucson Prison	**39**	**37**	**95%**	**2**	**5%**

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Table 17 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Yuma Prison	Cheyenne Unit	6	6	100%	0	0%
	Cibola Unit	7	4	57%	3	43%
	La Paz Unit	11	11	100%	0	0%
	Total Yuma Prison	**24**	**21**	**88%**	**3**	**13%**
Welding		**39**	**12**	**31%**	**27**	**69%**
Eyman Prison	**Cook Unit**	**39**	**12**	**31%**	**27**	**69%**
Work Force Reentry		**86**	**41**	**48%**	**43**	**50%**
Perryville Prison	San Carlos Unit	40	27	68%	11	28%
	Santa Cruz Unit	30	7	23%	23	77%
	Santa Maria Unit	15	7	47%	8	53%
	Santa Rosa Unit	1	0	0%	1	100%
	Total Perryville Prison	**86**	**41**	**48%**	**43**	**50%**
Total Prisons		**3,849**	**2,064**	**54%**	**1,588**	**41%**

[1] Only the prisons/units that offered CTE programs are included in this table, so there are no rows for the other prisons/units with dashes.

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Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Treatment

The DUI program is taught by licensed counselors and provides inmates with treatment related to alcohol and drug abuse. This program incorporates evidence-based curricula using a cognitive behavioral therapy treatment approach. The Department recommends this program for inmates according to need, time left to serve, and risk for recidivism. This is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for Drug Possession Release and consists of 3 hours of treatment.

Table 18
Total inmate DUI program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**488**	**305**	**63%**	**183**	**38%**
CACF	Florence Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence West Prison	Florence West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Kingman Prison	**Cerbat Unit**	58	43	74%	15	26%
	Huachuca Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	Marana Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix West Prison	**Phoenix West Unit**	430	262	61%	168	39%
Red Rock Prison	Red Rock Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
State prisons		**15**	**14**	**93%**	**1**	**7%**
Douglas Prison	All Douglas Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Eyman Prison	All Eyman Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence Prison	All Florence Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis Prison	All Lewis Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Perryville Prison	**San Carlos Unit**	15	14	93%	1	7%
	Lumley, Piestewa, San Pedro, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix Prison	All Phoenix Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	All Safford Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Tucson Prison	All Tucson Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Winslow Prison	All Winslow Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma Prison	All Yuma Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Total prisons		**503**	**319**	**63%**	**184**	**37%**

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Moderate Treatment for Substance Abuse

The Moderate Treatment program is provided by licensed substance abuse counselors for inmates to address their addiction issues and learn to live drug-free, prosocial lifestyles. This program incorporates evidence-based curricula using a cognitive behavioral therapy treatment approach. The Department recommends this program for inmates according to need, time left to serve, and risk for recidivism. This is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for Drug Possession Release and consists of 3 to 6 months of treatment.

Table 19
Total inmate Moderate Treatment program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**779**	**309**	**40%**	**454**	**58%**
CACF	Florence Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence West Prison	Florence West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Kingman Prison	Cerbat Unit	350	114	33%	236	67%
	Huachuca Unit	141	54	38%	87	62%
	Total Kingman Prison	**491**	**168**	**34%**	**323**	**66%**
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	**Marana Unit**	**96**	**38**	**40%**	**54**	**56%**
Phoenix West Prison	Phoenix West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Red Rock Prison	**Red Rock Unit**	**192**	**103**	**54%**	**77**	**40%**
State prisons		**951**	**603**	**63%**	**337**	**35%**
Douglas Prison	Gila Unit	115	68	59%	47	41%
	Mohave Unit	83	43	52%	40	48%
	Eggers Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Douglas Prison	**198**	**111**	**56%**	**87**	**44%**
Eyman Prison	Cook Unit	36	0	0%	36	100%
	Meadows Unit	33	27	82%	6	18%
	Browning, Rynning, SMU, and South Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Eyman Prison	**69**	**27**	**39%**	**42**	**61%**
Florence Prison	All Florence Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis Prison	Bachman Unit	59	47	80%	12	20%
	Barchey Unit	56	35	63%	21	38%
	Buckley Unit	66	43	65%	23	35%
	Stiner Unit	116	66	57%	50	43%
	Eagle Point, Morey, Rast, and Sunrise Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Lewis Prison	**297**	**191**	**64%**	**106**	**36%**

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Table 19 continued

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Perryville Prison	Lumley Unit	22	15	68%	7	32%
	San Carlos Unit	207	181	87%	26	13%
	San Pedro Unit	31	0	0%	31	100%
	Santa Cruz Unit	32	28	88%	4	13%
	Piestewa, Santa Maria, and Santa Rosa Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Perryville Prison	**292**	**224**	**77%**	**68**	**23%**
Phoenix Prison	All Phoenix Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	All Safford Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Tucson Prison	**Whetstone Unit**	**30**	**10**	**33%**	**9**	**30%**
	Catalina, Cimarron, Manzanita, Rincon, Santa Rita, and Winchester Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Winslow Prison	**Apache Unit**	**25**	**19**	**76%**	**6**	**24%**
	Coronado and Kaibab Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma Prison	**Cibola Unit**	**40**	**21**	**53%**	**19**	**48%**
	Cheyenne, Dakota, and La Paz Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Total prisons		**1,730**	**912**	**53%**	**791**	**46%**

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Intensive Treatment for Substance Abuse

The Intensive Treatment program is provided by licensed substance abuse counselors for inmates to address their addiction issues and learn to live drug-free, prosocial lifestyles. This program incorporates evidence-based curricula using a cognitive behavioral treatment approach. The Department recommends this program for inmates according to need, time left to serve, and risk for recidivism. This is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for drug possession release and consists of 6 to 12 months of treatment.

Table 20
Total inmate Intensive Treatment program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**231**	**71**	**31%**	**138**	**60%**
CACF	Florence Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence West Prison	Florence West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Kingman Prison	All Kingman Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	**Marana Unit**	**75**	**11**	**15%**	**54**	**72%**
Phoenix West Prison	Phoenix West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Red Rock Prison	**Red Rock Unit**	**156**	**60**	**38%**	**84**	**54%**
State prisons		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Douglas Prison	All Douglas Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Eyman Prison	All Eyman Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence Prison	All Florence Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis Prison	All Lewis Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Perryville Prison	All Perryville Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix Prison	All Phoenix Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	All Safford Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Tucson Prison	All Tucson Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Winslow Prison	All Winslow Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma Prison	All Yuma Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Total prisons		**231**	**71**	**31%**	**138**	**60%**

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Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program

The RSAT Program is a modified therapeutic community program only available at the Tucson State prison provided by substance abuse counselors for inmates to receive medication-assisted treatment, in-reach services, job readiness services, and peer support services. The goal of this program is for inmates to address their addiction issues and learn to live drug-free, prosocial lifestyles. This program incorporates evidence-based curricula using a cognitive behavioral therapy treatment approach. The Department recommends this program for inmates according to need, time left to serve, and risk for recidivism. This is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for Drug Possession Release and is a 6-month program.

Table 21
Total inmate RSAT program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Tucson Prison	Winchester Unit	26	14	54%	12	46%
Total prisons		26	14	54%	12	46%

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Sex Offender Education and Treatment Program–Year 1

This program provides evidence-based treatment provided by licensed counselors and trained staff to assist inmates in managing sexually exploitative behavior. The staff are trained in therapy techniques, behavior analysis, safety considerations, and ethical responsibilities, and the goal is to reduce the risk of inmates re-offending. The Department recommends this program for inmates with a sexual offense history. This is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for Drug Possession Release and consists of 12 months of treatment.

Table 22
Total inmate Sex Offender Education and Treatment Program Year 1 program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		**248**	**60**	**24%**	**117**	**47%**
CACF	**Florence Unit**	248	60	24%	117	47%
Florence West Prison	Florence West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Kingman Prison	All Kingman Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	Marana Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix West Prison	Phoenix West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Red Rock Prison	Red Rock Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
State prisons		**15**	**-**	**0%**	**1**	**7%**
Douglas Prison	All Douglas Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Eyman Prison	**Meadows Unit**	15	0	0%	1	7%
	Browning, Cook, Rynning, SMU, and South Units (no enrollments)					
Florence Prison	All Florence Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis Prison	All Lewis Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Perryville Prison	All Perryville Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix Prison	All Phoenix Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	All Safford Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Tucson Prison	All Tucson Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Winslow Prison	All Winslow Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma Prison	All Yuma Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Total prisons		**263**	**60**	**23%**	**118**	**45%**

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Sex Offender Education and Treatment Program–Year 2

This program is a continuation of the program described in Year 1 (see page a-47). This is a major program that makes an inmate eligible for drug possession release and consists of 6 to 12 months of additional active treatment after 12 months of Year 1 programming is completed.

Table 23
Total inmate Sex Offender Education and Treatment Program Year 2 program enrollments, completions, and noncompletions by prison and unit
Fiscal year 2022
(Unaudited)

Prison	Unit	Total enrollments	Completions		Non-completions	
Private prisons		47	10	21%	16	34%
CACF	Florence Unit	47	10	21%	16	34%
Florence West Prison	Florence West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Kingman Prison	All Kingman Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
La Palma Prison	La Palma Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Marana Prison	Marana Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix West Prison	Phoenix West Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Red Rock Prison	Red Rock Unit (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
State prisons		10	6	60%	4	40%
Douglas Prison	All Douglas Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Eyman Prison	All Eyman Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Florence Prison	All Florence Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis Prison	All Lewis Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Perryville Prison	Santa Cruz Unit	10	6	60%	4	40%
	Lumley, Piestewa, San Carlos, San Pedro, Santa Maria, and Santa Rosa Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Phoenix Prison	All Phoenix Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Safford Prison	All Safford Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Tucson Prison	All Tucson Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Winslow Prison	All Winslow Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Yuma Prison	All Yuma Units (no enrollments)	-	-	-	-	-
Total prisons		57	16	28%	20	35%

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Department's annual and quarterly drug possession release and transition program reporting requirements

According to A.R.S. §41-1604.07(P), the Department shall do all of the following:

1. Annually report the recidivism rate of prisoners released pursuant to subsection B, paragraph 1 of this section for a minimum of three years after release.[55]

2. Report the following information at the end of each fiscal quarter:

    a. The number of prisoners who received earned release credits for each month of the reporting period and the percentage of the total prison population that received earned release credits.

    b. The number of prisoners who were eligible for earned release credit pursuant to subsection B, paragraph 1 of this section and for each of these prisoners, the following information:

        i. The most serious crime for which each prisoner is receiving earned release credit.

        ii. The mean and median length of the prison sentences.

        iii. Whether the prisoner received earned release credits each month of the reporting period.

    c. The number of prisoners who participated in a program that is described in subsection B, paragraph 1, subdivision (b) of this section in each month of the reporting period, including the percentage of the total prison population that has participated in those programs.[56]

    d. The number of prisoners who are eligible for release into the transition program established pursuant to A.R.S. §31-281 in each month of the reporting period and the percentage of the total prison population that is eligible for release into the transition program. For eligible prisoners, the report shall include the following information:

        i. The most serious crime for which each prisoner is serving a sentence.

        ii. The mean and median length of the prison sentences.

        iii. The mean and median length of time served by the prisoners.

    e. The number of prisoners who are enrolled in the transition program in each month of the reporting period, including the percentage of the total prison population that is enrolled in the transition program. For enrolled prisoners, the report shall include the following information:

        i. The most serious crime for which each prisoner is serving a sentence.

        ii. The mean and median length of the prison sentences.

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[55] Subsection B, paragraph 1, of this section relates to Drug Possession Release.

[56] A program described in subsection B, paragraph 1, subdivision (b), is a drug treatment program or other major self-improvement program provided by the Department during the prisoner's term of imprisonment.

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iii. The mean and median length of time served by the prisoners.

f. The number of prisoners who are released into the transition program in each month of the reporting period, including the percentage of the total prison population that is released into the transition program. For released prisoners, the report shall include the following information:

   i. The most serious crime for which each prisoner is serving a sentence.

   ii. The mean and median length of the prison sentences.

   iii. The mean and median length of time that the prisoners served.

g. The six-month success, return to custody and new conviction rates for prisoners who are released to a transition program.

h. The one-year success, return to custody and new conviction rates for prisoners who are released to a transition program.

i. The two-year success, return to custody and new conviction rates for prisoners who are released to a transition program.

j. The three-year success, return to custody and new conviction rates for prisoners who are released to a transition program.

k. The number of prisoners who received treatment for substance abuse during the first half of the prisoner's total sentence and the percentage of the total prison population that received treatment for substance abuse during the first half of the prisoners' total sentence. For prisoners who received treatment for substance abuse according to this subdivision, report shall include the following information:

   i. The most serious crime committed by each prisoner.

   ii. The mean and median length of the prison sentences.

   iii. Whether the prisoners received treatment for substance abuse each month of the reporting period.

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Department's annual drug and alcohol treatment report

The Department's fiscal year 2022 annual report that it submitted to the Legislature, Governor, and Secretary of State according to A.R.S. §41-1604.14 is found on the next 3 pages.

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, REHABILITATION, AND REENTRY
ADDICTION TREATMENT PROGRAMS- FISCAL YEAR 2022 REPORT

Prison Based Treatment

Location	Type of Addiction Treatment Offered	Enrolled as of 6/30/22	Enrolled in Treatment in FY2022	Cost for Treatment	Funding Source	Treatment Provider
ASPC Complexes	Moderate Treatment, Intensive Treatment, DUI	332		$20.67 an hour for group	ADCRR Lump Sum Appropriation (General Fund) and Non-Appropriated Fund (Federal Grant Fund - 2000)	ADC staff
ASP- Marana	Moderate Treatment, Intensive Treatment	67		TX cost included in the per diem rate.	ADCRR Private Prison Appropriation -Special Line Item (General Fund & Corrections Fund - 2088)	Management and Training Corporation
ASP-Kingman	Moderate Treatment, Intensive Treatment, DUI	135		TX cost included in the per diem rate.	ADCRR Private Prison Appropriation -Special Line Item (General Fund & Corrections Fund - 2088)	GEO Corrections and Detention, LLC
ASP-Phoenix West	Moderate Treatment, Intensive Treatment, DUI Treatment	19		TX cost included in the per diem rate.	ADCRR Private Prison Appropriation -Special Line Item (General Fund, Corrections Fund - 2088 & Penitentiary Land Fund - 3140)	GEO Corrections and Detention, LLC
ASP- Red Rock	Moderate Treatment, Intensive Treatment	180		TX cost included in the per diem rate.	ADCRR Private Prison Appropriation -Special Line Item (General Fund & Corrections Fund - 2088)	Core Civic Inc.
ASP- La Palma	Moderate Treatment, Intensive Treatment,	0			ADCRR Private Prison Appropriation -Special Line Item (General Fund & Corrections Fund - 2088)	

Community Based Treatment

Location/Program	Type of Addiction Treatment Offered	Enrolled as of 6/30/21	Enrolled in Treatment in FY2021	Cost for Treatment	Funding Source	Treatment Provider
Maricopa Reentry Center*	Telehealth	10	105	$97.84 per capita daily cost**	ADCRR Lump Sum Appropriation (General Fund & Alcohol Abuse Treatment Fund -2204) and Non-Appropriated Funds (Community Corrections Enhancement Fund - 2395 & DOC Revolving Fund - 2515)	ADC staff
Pima Reentry Center*	Telehealth	20	94	$199.45 per capita daily cost**	ADCRR Lump Sum Appropriation (General Fund & Alcohol Abuse Treatment Fund -2204) and Non-Appropriated Funds (Community Corrections Enhancement Fund - 2395 & DOC Revolving Fund - 2515)	ADC staff
Transition Program- statewide	Outpatient Treatment	338	1316	$9.25a day every day of 90 day program $52.00 an hour for case management	ADCRR Lump Sum Appropriation (General Fund & Transition Program Fund - 2379)	SAGE Counseling, Inc.
Northern Arizona SA Services	Outpatient Treatment	40	232	$25.00 an hour	ADCRR Lump Sum Appropriation (General Fund) and Non-Appropriated Fund (DOC Revolving Fund - 2515)	SAGE Counseling, Inc.
Community Accountability Program (CAP)- statewide	Moral Reconation Therapy	570	863	$13.50 an hour for group $55.00an hour for tele individual	ADCRR Non-Appropriated Fund (DOC Revolving Fund - 2515)	Prodigy Healthcare LLC

Residential Community Behavioral Modification (RCBM- Maricopa County)	Residential Treatment	63	534	$81.00 a day	ADCRR Non-Appropriated Fund (DOC Revolving Fund - 2515)	Axiom Care (Vivre Housing LLC)
Residential Behavioral Modification (RCBM- Pima County)	Residential Treatment	15	126	$61.03 a day	ADCRR Non-Appropriated Fund (DOC Revolving Fund - 2515)	Old Pueblo Community Services

NOTES: ALL program capacity was limited and completions impacted due to COVID precautionary measures for the last four months of FY20 entirety of FY21. * The MRC and PRC were closed for residential stays due to COVID. Counselors pivoted to offering tele-health sessions. Centers began to reopen in July 2021 **These figures are the FY20 per capita cost and do not reflect the impact that pivoting to skeleton staff and only offering telehealth program had on costs. The FY21 figures are not yet available.

Scope and methodology

The Arizona Auditor General has conducted a review of the Department's compliance in several areas pursuant to A.R.S. §41-1610.02.[57]

We used various methods to meet the review's objectives. These methods included reviewing State statutes, Department Orders, and other Department documentation, interviewing Department staff, and reviewing Department-provided data on all inmates released or who were enrolled in a program during fiscal year 2022.[58] In addition, we used the following specific methods to meet the objectives:

- To review the Department's compliance with statutory requirements related to earned release credits, we observed Department staff performing time computation audits for inmates in each of the 3 earned release credit programs included in our review.[59] We also reviewed inmate information in the Department's ACIS system for a stratified random sample of 123 of 10,621 inmates who were released under earned release credit programs in fiscal year 2022, including sentence length, sentence beginning dates, and number of jail credits, to assess whether the Department followed its processes for identifying eligible inmates and calculating earned release credits.[60,61]

- To review the Department's compliance with the inmate transition program's eligibility, release, contracting, reporting, and notification requirements, we:

  ○ Observed staff conducting eligibility audits and reviewed staff training materials.

  ○ Reviewed inmate information in the Department's ACIS system and other documentation related to transition program eligibility, such as inmates' signed transition program agreements, for a stratified random sample of 41 of 3,440 inmates whom the Department reported were released to the transition program during fiscal year 2022.

  ○ Reviewed the Department's transition program contract materials, such as billing invoices, status reports, and trainers' transcripts and certifications.

  ○ Reviewed the Department's fiscal year 2022 report related to the transition program.

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[57] We are required to conduct this review annually. This first review generally reviewed data and processes for fiscal year 2022.

[58] For information on the Department-provided data we reviewed, see Footnotes 61 and 64.

[59] The 3 earned release credit programs we reviewed were Drug Possession Release, Truth-in-Sentencing, and New Code.

[60] We received a data file from the Department that included information on 14,958 inmates who were released from prison during fiscal year 2022. We conducted various reliability tests on the data and determined it was sufficiently reliable for our compliance review purposes. However, we removed 173 inmates from the data for several reasons, such as death and home arrest, and used only the initial release date for inmates who were released more than once during fiscal year 2022. This resulted in an unduplicated count of 14,061 inmates released during fiscal year 2022. We used this data to randomly select samples of inmates released under various credit release programs, including Drug Possession Release, Truth-in-Sentencing, and New Code (see Chapter 1, page 4, for more information on these programs) and the transition program. See footnote 62 below for more information on our sampling methodology.

[61] We selected either 1 percent of the inmate population for each earned release credit program or 10 inmates, whichever was larger; as a result, we reviewed 10 of 206 inmates the Department identified as released under Drug Possession Release, 103 of 10,376 inmates the Department identified as released under Truth-in-Sentencing, and 10 of 39 inmates the Department identified as released under New Code. Because there is not a single unique code to identify inmates who earned and/or were released under Truth-in-Sentencing, our random sample for the Truth-in-Sentencing population included 10 inmates who were not eligible to earn release credits and were required to serve the full term of imprisonment imposed by the court. Our review of these 10 inmates' files found that the Department correctly identified, calculated, and released those inmates.

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- To compile information on inmates' enrollment and participation in and completion of rehabilitative, self-improvement, and treatment programs provided by the Department, we analyzed Department-provided enrollment data for all inmates who enrolled in self-improvement, education, and treatment programs during fiscal year 2022, and data on the participation or completion status for each enrollment as of November 30, 2022.[62]

    - To assess the accuracy of the Department's enrollment data, we randomly selected enrollments from Department-provided data with unexpected values and reviewed the Department's ACIS records related to those enrollments to identify any information to resolve the unexpected values in the data.[63]

    - To control for reenrollments (instances of the same inmate taking the same program again after not completing the program on their first attempt), we counted only whether an inmate eventually completed or did not complete the program after 1 or more attempts, or was still participating as of November 30, 2022, for the Chapter 3 summary (see Table 1 on page 14).[64] We were unable to control for reenrollments in the reports of each individual program (see Appendix A, pages a-1 through a-48).

- To review the Department's compliance with its own policies related to industry-recommended reporting guidelines, we met with Department staff to determine if it had Department Orders related to industry-recommended reporting guidelines. Additionally, we researched various industry and other governmental entities to understand if there are specific industry-recommended reporting guidelines.[65,66,67,68,69]

- To review the Department's compliance with statutory reporting requirements related to drug and alcohol treatment programs, we reviewed the Department's fiscal year 2022 drug and alcohol treatment programs report. Additionally, the Department provided a copy of its email to demonstrate that the report was sent to the appropriate officials, but for the other areas marked as compliant, we did not assess the accuracy of the information, but rather whether the Department included the necessary information in the report.

We selected our samples to provide sufficient evidence to support our findings, conclusions, and recommendations. Unless otherwise noted, the results of our testing using these samples were not intended to be projected to the entire population.

We express our appreciation to the Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry, Director and staff for their cooperation and assistance throughout the audit.

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[62] We conducted various reliability tests of the data, such as identifying duplicate entries, inconsistent dates, and unexpected time frame values and status descriptions. Although we identified some data discrepancies (see footnote 64), these discrepancies affected approximately 5.1 percent of the total enrollments, so we determined the data to be sufficiently reliable for our purposes of reporting program enrollments, participation, and completion.

[63] We received Department data for approximately 42,000 enrollments and identified approximately 6,200 enrollments with data discrepancies, including unexpected values in the completion date, the noncompletion date, the enrollment description, or the length of enrollment. Within those approximately 6,200 enrollments with data discrepancies, we randomly selected a sample of 156 enrollments with different unexpected values to research and discuss with Department staff. Based on the results of our research, we were able to manually correct approximately 4,000 of the enrollments with data discrepancies; however, we eliminated approximately 2,100 of the enrollments with data discrepancies because we could not determine whether the enrollment resulted in a completion (approximately 1,600) or we determined the enrollment was entered in error (approximately 500). This resulted in approximately 39,800 enrollments reported.

[64] Out of the approximately 39,800 enrollments determined to be accurate, there were approximately 6,250 reenrollment occurrences. Only the eventual completion, noncompletion, or still participating status was reported. This resulted in approximately 33,550 unique enrollments.

[65] American Correctional Association and the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. (2021). *Performance Based Standards and Expected Practices for Adult Correctional Institutions*. Retrieved 1/17/2023 from https://user-3imepyw.cld.bz/Perf-Based-Stds-Adult-Corr-Inst-5th-ed-March-2021/InsideFrontCover/.

[66] Bureau of Justice Statistics (2023). *BJS data quality guidelines*. Retrieved 2/23/23 from https://bjs.ojp.gov/bjs-data-quality-guidelines.

[67] National Institute of Corrections (2023). *NIC: Agency overview in brief*. Retrieved 2/23/23 from https://nicic.gov/about-nic.

[68] Justice Counts. (2023). *Justice counts metrics*. Retrieved 2/23/2023 from https://justicecounts.csgjusticecenter.org/metrics/justice-counts-metrics/.

[69] U.S. GAO. (2014). *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government*. Retrieved 4/1/2023 from https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-14-704g.

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DEPARTMENT RESPONSE

Arizona Department of Corrections
Rehabilitation & Reentry

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June 30, 2023

Lindsey Perry, CPA, CFE
Auditor General
2910 N. 44th Street, Suite 410
Phoenix, Arizona 85018-7571

Re: <u>Auditor General Report – Annual Report</u>

Dear Ms. Perry,

Attached is the Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation and Reentry's response to the performance audit report, focusing on ASR41-1610.02 Annual Report.

We appreciate being given the opportunity to respond.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Thank you,

Ryan Thornell, PH.D.
Director

Chapter 1: Department released eligible inmates we reviewed consistent with statute with 1 exception and has not complied with statutory reporting requirements

Recommendation 1: The Department should develop and implement periodic training for Department staff related to earned release credit program provisions and requirements to help ensure eligible inmates are released according to earned release credit requirements and time frames.

Department response: The finding of the Auditor General is agreed to and the audit recommendation will be implemented.

Response explanation: The Department's Time Comp Unit (TCU) will develop training materials to distribute to stakeholders. The TCU will also develop a training module for TCU staff that can be reviewed annually or as directed by supervisors. The eligibility for Drug Possession Release (DPR) criteria was reviewed with the Education Staff reminding them of statutory changes. As a means of addressing any future education related matters, those inmates that have been deemed approved for DPR but have not yet completed the mandatory literacy, an email will be sent to Education Staff advising them to apply the newly created DPR exemption. The department order 910 Inmate Education will be updated to reflect the statutory literacy exemption under the DPR criteria.

Recommendation 2: The Department should review the reporting requirements outlined in A.R.S. §41-1604.07(P), determine the feasibility of the reporting requirements, and develop a process to compile and report the required information.

Department response: The finding of the Auditor General is agreed to and the audit recommendation will be implemented.

Response explanation: The Department will compile and complete the report as required. The Department will also work with the legislature to address section (P)(2)(a) and (P)(2)(b)(iii) in order to address the fluid changes that impact the validity of this data and possible adjustments to reporting requirements.

Recommendation 3: The Department should, if the Department deems some requirements are not feasible, work with the Legislature to develop reporting requirements that are feasible and determine to whom the information should be reported.

Department response: The finding of the Auditor General is agreed to and the audit recommendation will be implemented.

Response explanation: Click to enter explanation.

Chapter 2: Department did not release to transition program 1 of 41 inmates we reviewed, did not release 8 of 41 inmates as required 3 months early due to factors in and out of its control, and did not comply with some reporting requirements

Recommendation 4: The Department should continue its efforts to implement recommendation 1b from our Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation and

Reentry—Sunset Review (Report 21-119), to help ensure eligible inmates are timely released 3 months early to the transition program, as statutorily required.[1]

> Department response: The finding of the Auditor General is agreed to and the audit recommendation will be implemented.

> Response explanation: The department will continue its efforts to ensure eligible inmates are released timely to the transition program. The department has begun looking into cases that have not met the expectations and adjustments are underway. In coordination with Community Corrections, Department Order 1001 and 1002 were amended on 01/22/2023 to allow inmates released to the Transition home plan to be released with a homeless home plan. This change has enabled the home plan to be processed quicker for inmates who are within 14 days of their projected transition release date or who meet the criteria and are already past their projected transition release date. A review of the inmates identified reflects that 4 of the identified would have possibly benefited from the policy changes noted above, Home Plan and Misdemeanor eligibility, which went into effect after their releases. Three of the other four inmates identified by the Audit Team are what we term as 'Fast-Trackers', meaning the day they arrive at the ADCRR their dates may already be 'past'. The ADCRR staff prioritize these individuals for an expedited release, but may not have the full 90 days to serve to receive a full transition program release. As recognized and noted by the Audit Team, these are instances that are outside of the ADCRR control. The remaining inmate identified, of the 8 mentioned as not receiving the full 90 day Transition release, this individual had his Transition Release Date adjusted to 10/01/2021, the effective date of the Transition Program criteria changes pursuant to Senate Bill 1067. His Transition Date would have been 09/04/2021, however prior to the passing of SB1067 he was not eligible for the program.

Recommendation 5: The Department should comply with all reporting requirements for the transition program including timely distribution to required parties, annually reporting on the number of inmates who were on a waiting list to receive transition program services, and the number of participants who did not receive an early release under the transition program.

> Department response: The finding of the Auditor General is agreed to and the audit recommendation will be implemented.

> Response explanation: The Department will continue its efforts to comply with all reporting requirements. There is no longer a waiting list, and this will be noted in future reports. Additionally, we have made changes to Department Orders that will help increase the number of participants to receive the full 90 days.

Recommendation 6: The Department should continue its efforts to update the transition program pamphlet and distribute the updated pamphlet with all transition program eligibility requirements and eliminate requirements that no longer apply.

> Department response: The finding of the Auditor General is agreed to and the audit recommendation will be implemented.

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[1] This recommendation requires the Department to develop and implement a written procedure for monitoring, identifying, and addressing delays in transition program processes that are within the Department's control (see Auditor General Report 21-119, and our followup, for additional information related to the Department's efforts to implement this recommendation).

Response explanation: This recommendation has already been implemented. On 05/15/2023 the English version of the new Transition pamphlet was distributed to each complex. On 05/19/2023 a Spanish version was distributed to each complex. This updated pamphlet covers all the Transition program criteria to include the recent senate bill changes to the eligibility. A copy of each version was sent to the auditors. Direction has been provided to the complexes that each inmate is to receive a copy of this pamphlet upon arrival to ADCRR custody. It was also mentioned to the complexes that the COIII's can use it as reference material when meeting with their inmates.

Chapter 3: Between 31 and 51 percent of inmate enrollments in Department-offered programs ended in noncompletion in fiscal year 2022, potentially resulting in inmates not receiving intended benefits

Recommendation 7: The Department should develop and implement a process to review enrollment, participation, and completion data for all self-improvement, education, and treatment programs for unexpected values in time frames and dates, and identify duplications, and then make corrections accordingly.

Department response: The finding of the Auditor General is agreed to and the audit recommendation will be implemented.

Response explanation: ADCRR Programs and Reentry in coordination with ADCRR Office of Planning, Information and Research will develop and implement a process to review enrollment, participation, and completion data for all self-improvement, education, and treatment programs. This will include a review for unexpected values in time frames and dates, and identify duplicates, and corrections will be made accordingly.

Recommendation 8: The Department should, in conjunction with its efforts to implement Recommendation 8 from our September 2021 performance audit, research the causes for unexpected values and use this information to make changes, as needed, to its enrollment, participation, and completion policies, guidance, and/or trainings or identify and implement system updates that are needed to prevent errors.[2]

Department response: The finding of the Auditor General is agreed to and the audit recommendation will be implemented.

Response explanation: ADCRR Programs and Reentry in coordination with ADCRR Office of Planning, Information and Research will research the causes for unexpected values and use this information to make changes, as needed, to its enrollment, participation, and completion policies, guidance, and/or trainings or identify and implement system updates that are needed to prevent errors.

Chapter 4: Department has no Department Orders regarding industry-recommended reporting guidelines but said it sees potential value in developing them

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[2] Recommendation 8 from our September 2021 performance audit states that the Department should develop and implement documented processes to use enrollment data to monitor program-completion time frames for unexpected values; research the causes for unexpected values in program-completion time frames; and use this information to make changes, as needed, to its enrollment policies, guidance, and/or trainings (see Auditor General Report 21-118, and our followup, for additional information related to the Department's efforts to implement this recommendation).

Recommendation 9: The Department should continue its efforts to develop and then implement Department Orders related to reporting guidelines. The Department Orders should address the reporting issues we included in this report.

Department response: The finding of the Auditor General is agreed to and the audit recommendation will be implemented.

Response explanation: The Department has built a report catalog for oversight of all agency required reports, and continues to work towards building reporting guidelines into necessary department orders.

Chapter 5: Department's drug and alcohol treatment programs report did not comply with some statutory requirements and included incorrect information, potentially impacting stakeholders' ability to make informed decisions

Recommendation 10: The Department should ensure that its annual drug and alcohol treatment program report complies with statutory requirements and includes correct information by developing a process to review the report for statutory compliance and that the correct information is included. This process could be developed in conjunction with the Department Orders related to reporting guidelines it develops and implements for Recommendation 9.

Department response: The finding of the Auditor General is agreed to and the audit recommendation will be implemented.

Response explanation: ADCRR Programs and Reentry in coordination with ADCRR Community Corrections will ensure that the annual drug and alcohol treatment program report complies with the statutory requirements. The review process that will be developed in conjunction with the Department Order related to reporting guidelines for Recommendation 9 will be followed to verify the report is complete and accurate.