

# **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program Fact Sheet**

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## **Program Requirements**

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant funds may be used to implement three types of programs. At least 10 percent of the total state allocation for FY 2003 shall be made available to local correctional and detention facilities (provided such facilities exist) for either residential substance abuse treatment programs or jail -based substance abuse treatment programs as defined below.

## **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment**

Residential substance abuse treatment programs provide individual and group treatment activities for offenders in residential facilities that are operated by state and local correctional agencies. These programs must (as required by 42 U.S.C. § 3796ff):

- Last between 6 and 12 months.
- Be provided in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general correctional population. Set apart means a completely separate facility or a dedicated housing unit within a facility exclusively for use by program participants.
- Focus on the substance abuse problems of the inmate.
- Develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance and related problems.
- Implement or continue to require urinalysis and/or other proven reliable forms of drug and alcohol testing for those enrolled in the residential substance-abuse treatment program and post program while they remain in the custody of the state or local government.

Preferably, participation in the residential program should be limited to inmates who have 6 to 12 months remaining in their term of confinement so that they can be released from prison after completing the treatment program, rather than returning to the general prison population.

## **Jail-Based Treatment Programs**

Jail-based substance abuse programs provide individual and group treatment activities for offenders in jails and local correctional facilities. These programs must:

- Last at least 3 months.
- Make every effort to set apart the treatment population from the general correctional population.
- Focus on the substance abuse problems of the inmate.
- Develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance and related problems.
- Be science-based and effective.

## **Aftercare**

States are required to give preference to subgrant applicants who will provide aftercare services to program participants. Aftercare services must involve coordination between the correctional treatment program and other human service and rehabilitation programs, such as education and job training, parole supervision, halfway houses, self-help, and peer group programs that may aid in rehabilitation.

A state may use amounts received for aftercare if the chief executive officer of the state certifies that the state is providing, and will continue to provide, an adequate level of residential treatment services. To qualify as an aftercare program, the head of the substance abuse treatment program must work in conjunction with state and local authorities and organizations involved in substance abuse treatment to assist in the placement of program participants into community substance abuse treatment facilities upon release.

## **Treatment After Release**

A state may use amounts received for the purpose of providing treatment to offenders for a period not to exceed one year after release. Up to 10 percent of the total award may be used for treatment of parolees.