

Phase I: The Institutional Phase

1. ASSESS RISK, NEED AND RESPONSIVITY

Assess offender risk level and target offenders who pose the highest risk for re-offending; Administer validated need assessment battery to identify criminogenic needs and dynamic risk factors .

2. DEVELOP TAP1

Utilize risk, need, and responsivity assessment results to develop an individualized Transition Accountability Plan (TAP1) guiding the types and levels of services to address needs

3. DETERMINE GA-PRI ELIGIBILITY

Based on Final Security Classification and Determination of GA-PRI Eligible

4. ASSIGN TO FACILITY

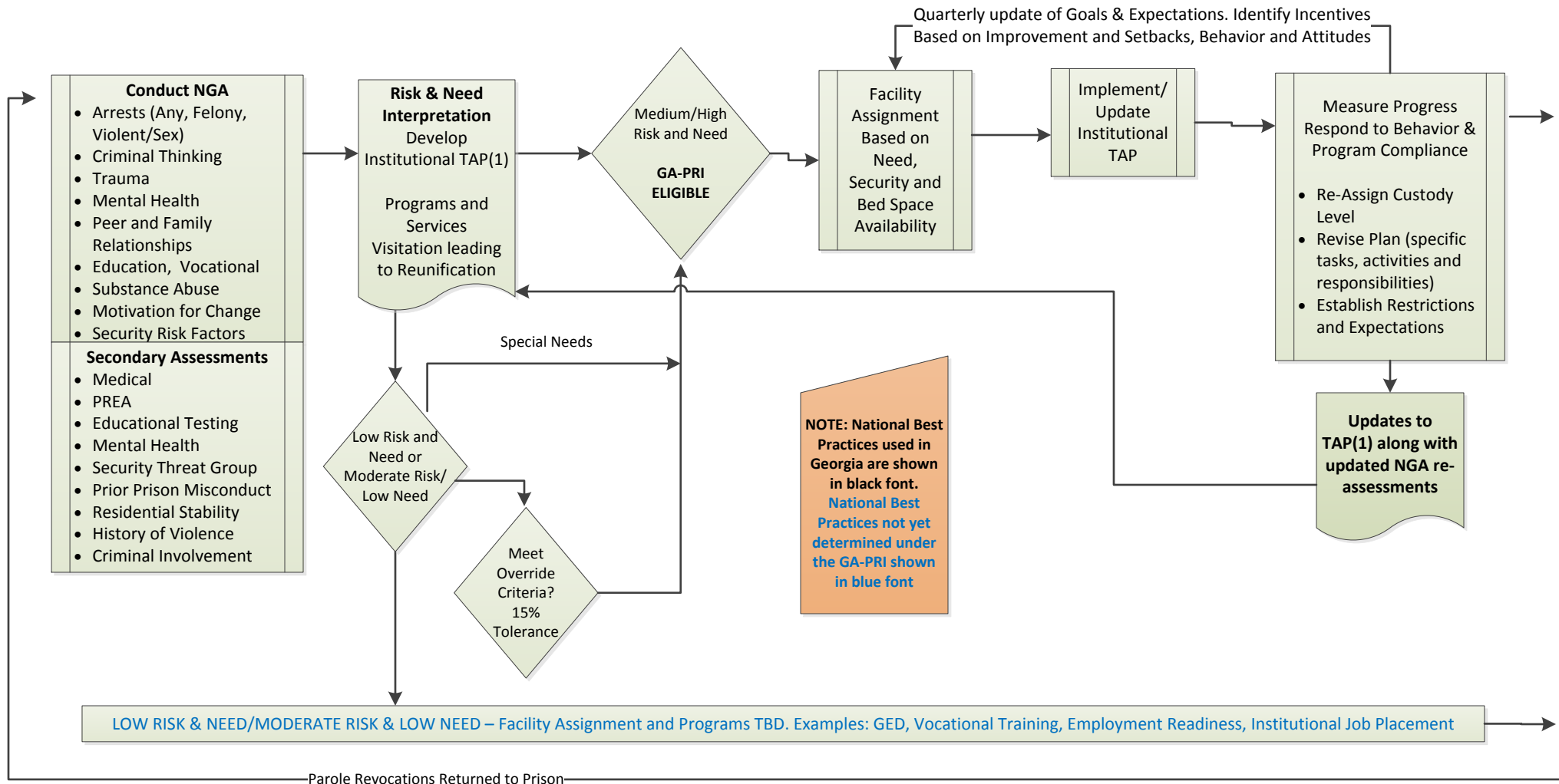
Based on Final Security Classification and Determination of GA-PRI Eligible

5. DELIVER PROGRAMS

Deliver Evidence Based & Time Management Programs offering varying levels of dosage (duration and intensity) based on risk & need as well as idleness

6. MEASURE PROGRESS

Conduct periodic case reviews to evaluate progress, measure treatment gains and setbacks, and update the TAP (1) accordingly within the context of housing assignments



Phase II: The Reentry Phase

7. RE-ASSESS REENTRY NEEDS & RESPONSIVITY FOR PAROLE BOARD REVIEW

NGA and other assessments consider criminogenic needs and **dynamic** risk factors that will be priorities at release in order to create TAP(2).
12-24 months to release

8. PAROLE DECISION

Parole Board reviews case, TAP1 progress, results of Needs Battery, makes a release decision with conditions specified in order to create TAP(2).

9. DEVELOP PRE-RELEASE TRANSITION PLAN (TAP2)

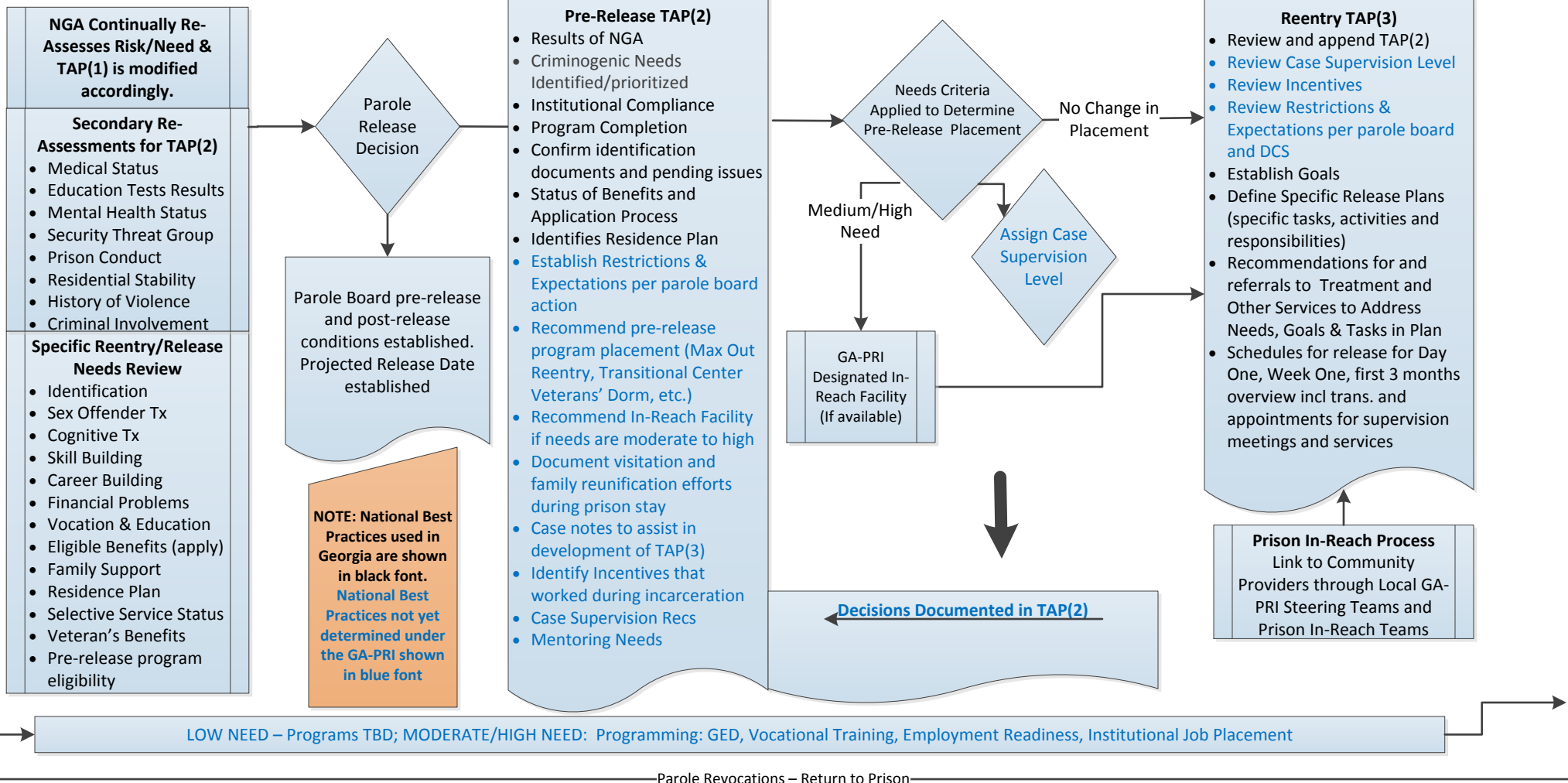
Summarizes results of re-assessment and parole decision/conditions of release.
Up to 6 mos. to release

10. DETERMINE PRE-RELEASE PLACEMENT AND SUPERVISION LEVEL

Based on the updated NGA, conditions of parole by SBPP, and specific dynamic needs, determine pre-release facility placement and supervision level upon release. Document in TAP(2)

11. DEVELOP REENTRY CASE SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT PLAN (TAP3)

Review case history, progress in prison per TAP(1), institutional compliance and parole conditions (TAP2), & add specific services to respond to offenders' risks and needs, parole conditions, and community & family opportunities to create TAP(3)



Phase III: The Community Phase

12. FINALIZE AND IMPLEMENT TAP3 & MONITOR PROGRESS

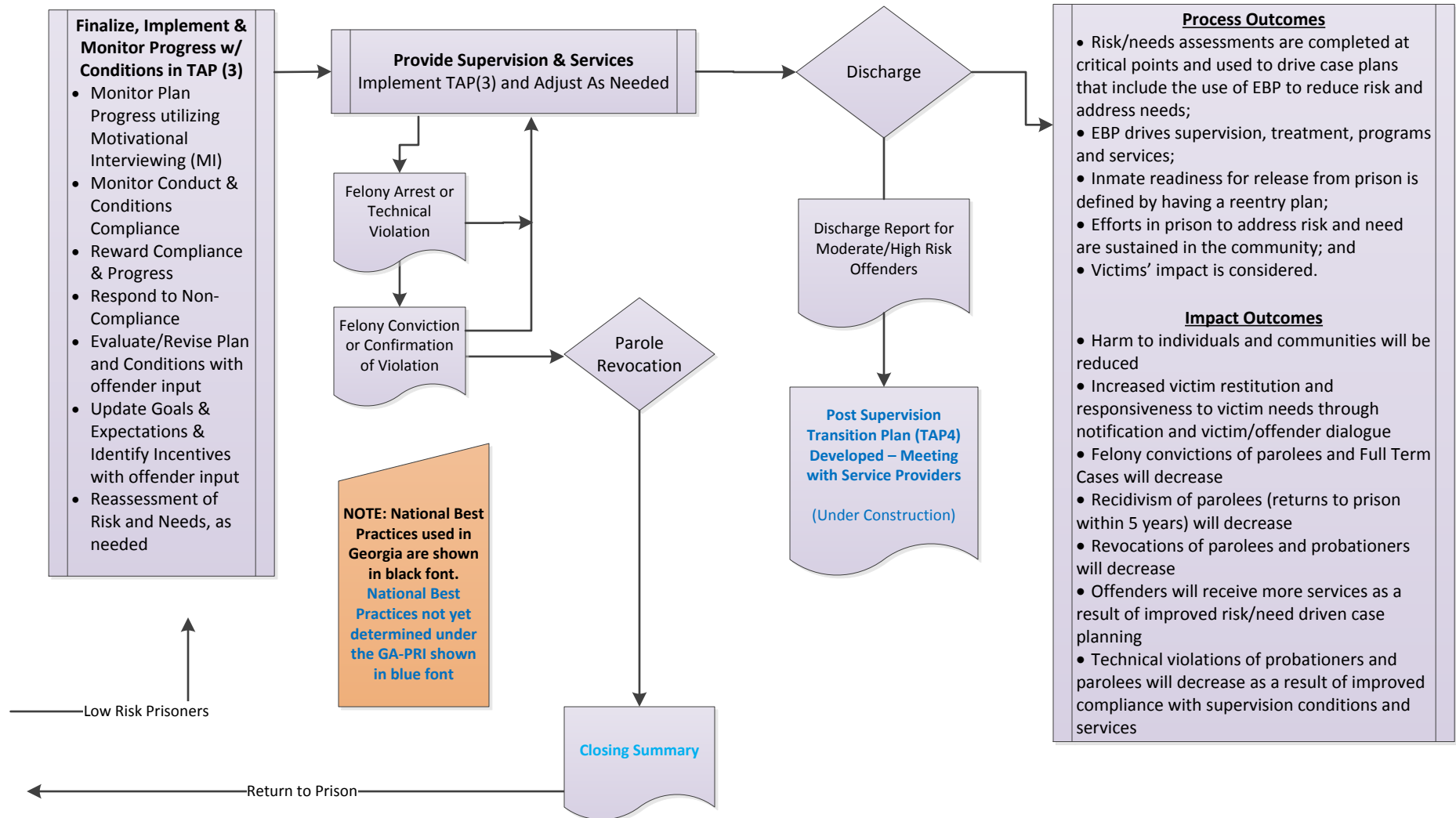
Complete the development of the TAP(3) that began prior to release from prison and adjust pursuant to: enrollment in additional services and programs, rewards and sanctions policy and procedure (TBD) using “coaching” skills to enhance motivation, such as Motivational Interviewing and goal centered dialogue

13. DISCHARGE

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

14. OUTCOMES

Expectations from improved use of Evidenced Based Practices (EBP) including actuarial risk and needs assessment, case planning and the use of the TAP are consistent with performance expectations of the GA-PRI Framework



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Training and facilitation for the GA-PRI Case Logic Model was provided by the Center for Justice Innovation (CJI), the primary Technical Assistant provider to Georgia funded by the Georgia Governor's Office for Transition, Support and Reentry (GOTSR). The Case Logic Model had its origins at the Northpointe Institute for Public Management which facilitated the development of reentry policies in several states when Mr. Schrantz served as the head of their Consultancy Division. <https://www.equivant.com/northpointe-risk-need-assessments/>. Georgia had the benefit of other state's Blueprints, most notably New York State – facilitated by Schrantz while at Northpointe. As different as states are from one another, their histories of over-incarceration are similar as are their driving principles, especially a dedication to evidence-based practices that will lead to recidivism reduction.