Phase I: The Institutional Phase

1. ASSESS RISK
   Assess offender risk level and target offenders who pose the highest risk for re-offending

2. ASSESS NEED & RESPONSIVITY
   Administer validated need assessment battery to identify criminogenic needs and dynamic risk factors.

3. DEVELOP REAP
   Utilize risk, need, and responsibility assessment results to develop an individualized ReEntry Accountability Plan (REAP) guiding the types and levels of services to address needs.

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

5. MEASURE PROGRESS
   Conduct periodic case reviews to evaluate progress, measure treatment gains and setbacks, and update the REAP accordingly within the context of housing assignments.

Administer Risk Tools
   TIGER
   Static-99
   DV

Meet Override Criteria?
   15% Tolerance
   Special Needs

Medium/High Risk
   Long Term Low Risk

Low Risk
   Housed in Jails
   If Sentence Allows Need Assessment TBD
   Parole Revocations Returned to Prison

Assess Reentry Needs
   - Anti-social Attitudes and Thinking
   - Anti-Social Associates
   - Anti-Social Personality
   - Family and Marital Relationships
   - Education, Vocational & Financial
   - Substance Abuse
   - Currently used assessments

Secondary Assessments
   - TCU-DS
   - TCU-CT
   - TABE
   - Motivation/Change Readiness
   - Mental Health
   - Developmental Disability
   - Gender Specific?

Assess PREA Risk

Risk & Need Interpretation
   Develop/Modify Institutional REAP

Assess Psych Assessment

Quarterly update of Goals & Expectations. Identify Incentives based on improvement and setbacks, behavior and attitudes.

Implement/Update Institutional REAP

Measure Progress
   Respond to Behavior & Program Compliance
   - Assign Supervision Level
   - Revise Plan (specific tasks, activities and responsibilities)
   - Establish Restrictions & Expectations

LOW NEED – Programs TBD; MODERATE/HIGH NEED: Programming: GED, Vocational Training, Employment Readiness, Institutional Job Placement

Programming in Jails based on Risk Level To Be Determined
Phase III: The Community Phase

10. FINALIZE AND IMPLEMENT REAP3 & MONITOR PROGRESS
Complete the development of the REAP 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.

11. DISCHARGE
Develop a discharge report and final REAP to hand off to community service providers at the conclusion of parole supervision.

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

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

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