

February 2014 PTSD CLE Material

This is the private practice clinic in Cullman that does eye movement therapy (Accelerated Resolution Therapy) as well as many other treatment modalities.

www.avitaclinic.com

The only program that specifically mentions trauma is The Resolve Program for females. I did not see eye movement therapies in the protocol. However, they list evidence based approaches- Dialectical Behavior Therapy (this what I was discussing as the treatment of choice for Borderline Personality Disorder) and Cognitive Processing Therapies (similar to Cognitive Behavioral Therapy). This is what I use in conjunction with eye movement therapy. They mentioned that this program uses the VA protocol. The link below gives more information about the program and all of the other therapeutic programs they offer.

http://www.bop.gov/inmates/custody_and_care/docs/BOPNationalProgramCatalog.pdf

Document included.

PowerPoint printout from Fran Mckoy.

This document provides a brief overview of programs offered on a national basis in the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

National Programs

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Nathan W. Miner

Bureau Rehabilitation and Values Enhancement (BRAVE) Program	
Program Description	The BRAVE Program is a cognitive-behavioral, residential treatment program for young male offenders, serving their first federal sentence. Programming is delivered within a modified therapeutic community environment; inmates participate in interactive groups and attend community meetings. The BRAVE Program is designed to facilitate favorable institutional adjustment and reduce incidents of misconduct. In addition, the program encourages inmates to interact positively with staff members and take advantage of opportunities to engage in self-improvement activities throughout their incarceration.
Time Frame	The BRAVE Program is a six-month program. Inmates participate in treatment groups for four hours per day, Monday through Friday. As the BRAVE Program is designed to facilitate a favorable <i>initial</i> adjustment to incarceration, inmates are assigned to the program at the beginning of their sentence.
Admission Criteria	Program admission criteria are as follows: medium security male offender, 32 years of age or younger, a sentence of 60 months or more, and new to the federal system.
Program Content	Program content focuses on developing interpersonal skills; behaving pro-socially in a prison environment; challenging antisocial attitudes and criminality; developing problem solving skills; and planning for release.
Empirical Support	Research found BRAVE Program participants had a misconduct rate that was lower than the comparison group and BRAVE Program graduates had a misconduct rate that was also lower. The BRAVE Program utilizes cognitive behavioral treatment within a modified therapeutic community; these interventions have been found to be effective with an incarcerated population in the reduction of recidivism.
Applicable Policies	5330.11 Psychology Treatment Programs

The Challenge Program	
Program Description	The Challenge Program is a cognitive-behavioral, residential treatment program developed for inmates in penitentiary settings. The Challenge Program provides treatment to high security inmates with substance abuse problems and/or mental illnesses. Programming is delivered within a modified therapeutic community environment; inmates participate in interactive groups and attend community meetings. In addition to treating substance use disorders and mental illnesses, the program addresses criminality, via cognitive-behavioral challenges to criminal thinking errors. The Challenge Program is available in most high security institutions.
Time Frame	Inmates may participate in the program at any point during their sentence; however, they must have at least 18 months remaining on their sentence. The duration of the program varies based on inmate need, with a minimum duration of nine months.
Admission Criteria	A high security inmate must meet one of the following criteria to be eligible to participate in Challenge Program: a history of substance abuse/dependence or a major mental illness as evidenced by a current diagnosis of a psychotic disorder, mood disorder, anxiety disorder, or personality disorder.
Program Content	The Challenge Program focuses on the reduction of antisocial peer associations; promotion of positive relationships; increased self-control and problem solving skills; and development of pro-social behaviors. The program places a special emphasis on violence prevention. In addition, there are separate supplemental protocols for inmates with substance use disorders and inmates with serious mental illnesses.
Empirical Support	Interventions utilized in the Challenge Program, i.e., cognitive-behavioral protocols and a modified therapeutic community model, have been demonstrated to be effective in other treatment programs, such as the Bureau's Residential Drug Abuse Program and BRAVE Program. Specifically, they have been noted to reduce misconduct, substance abuse/dependence, and recidivism. The mental health interventions selected for the Challenge Program also have strong empirical support and appear in multiple evidence-based programs (EBPs) registries.
Applicable Policies	5330.11 Psychology Treatment Programs

Drug Abuse Education	
Program Description	Drug Abuse Education is designed to encourage offenders with a history of drug use to review the consequences of their choice to use drugs and the physical, social, and psychological impact of this choice. Drug Abuse Education is designed to motivate appropriate offenders to participate in nonresidential or residential drug abuse treatment, as needed; Drug Abuse Education is not drug treatment. Drug Abuse Education is available in all Bureau institutions.
Time Frame	Drug Abuse Education is a 12-15 hour educational course. Class lengths and times are varied to meet the scheduling needs of each institution. Since the goal of Drug Abuse Education is to motivate offenders to participate in treatment, inmates are given the opportunity to participate in the course at the beginning of their sentence, ordinarily within the first 12 months.
Admission Criteria	Inmates are required to participate in Drug Abuse Education if any of the following criteria are met: their substance use contributed to the instant offense; their substance use resulted in a supervised release violation; a significant substance use history is noted; or a judicial recommendation for substance abuse treatment is noted. Additionally, any inmate may volunteer to take the course.
Program Content	Participants in Drug Abuse Education receive information on what distinguishes drug use, abuse, and addiction. Participants in the course also review their individual drug use histories, explore evidence of the nexus between drug use and crime, and identify negative consequences of continued drug abuse.
Empirical Support	Research has demonstrated psycho-educational techniques are effective motivational strategies, particularly in moving individuals toward seriously considering a significant life change.
Applicable Policies	5330.11 Psychology Treatment Programs

Nonresidential Drug Abuse Program	
Program Description	The Nonresidential Drug Abuse Program is a flexible, moderate intensity cognitive-behavioral treatment program. The program is designed to meet the needs of a variety of inmates including: inmates with relatively minor or low-level substance abuse impairment; inmates with a drug use disorder who do not have sufficient time remaining on their sentence to complete the intensive Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP); and inmates with longer sentences who are in need of treatment and are awaiting future placement in the RDAP. The Nonresidential Drug Abuse Program is available in all Bureau institutions.
Time Frame	The Nonresidential Drug Abuse Program consists of 90-120 minute weekly group treatment sessions, for a minimum of 12 weeks and a maximum of 24 weeks. Treatment staff may offer treatment beyond the 12 week minimum based upon the treatment needs of the inmate and supplemental treatment services available at the facility.
Admission Criteria	An inmate must have a history of drug abuse as evidenced by self-report, Presentence Investigation Report (PSI) documentation, or incident reports for use of alcohol or drugs to be eligible to participate in the program.
Program Content	The Bureau's treatment of substance abuse includes a variety of clinical activities organized to treat complex psychological and behavioral problems. The activities are unified through the use of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), which was selected as the theoretical model because of its proven effectiveness with the inmate population.
Empirical Support	The Nonresidential Drug Abuse Program utilizes cognitive-behavioral interventions, which have been proven to be effective in the treatment of substance use disorders. The group treatment format used in this program also offers empirically supported benefits from prosocial peer interaction among participants.
Applicable Policies	5330.11 Psychology Treatment Programs

Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP)	
Program Description	<p>The RDAP provides intensive cognitive-behavioral, residential drug abuse treatment. Programming is delivered within a modified therapeutic community environment; inmates participate in interactive groups and attend community meetings. The RDAP is available to English and Spanish language inmates. In addition, Dual Diagnosis RDAPs provide specialized treatment services for the inmate with co-occurring substance abuse and mental illness and/or medical problems.</p> <p>Inmates who successfully complete the RDAP and meet other criteria (e.g., sufficient time remaining on their sentence, no precluding offense convictions) may be eligible for up to a twelve month sentence reduction.</p>
Time Frame	<p>The RDAP consists of a minimum of 500 hours of treatment programming delivered over the course of 9 to 12 months. In order to facilitate a successful transition to the community, most inmates participating in the RDAP have between 22 and 42 months remaining on their sentences when they begin the program.</p>
Admission Criteria	<p>In order to gain admission to the RDAP, an inmate must meet all of the following admission criteria: US citizen; the presence of a verifiable substance use disorder within the 12 months prior to their arrest for the instant offense(s); able to participate in all three phases of the program, including transitional treatment in the Residential Reentry Center/home confinement; and a signed agreement acknowledging program responsibility.</p>
Program Content	<p>Program content focuses on reducing the likelihood of substance abuse through cognitive-behavioral interventions and relapse prevention strategies. The program also focuses on challenging antisocial attitudes and criminality. In addition, the program facilitates the development interpersonal skills and pro-social behavior.</p>
Empirical Support	<p>In coordination with the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the Bureau conducted a rigorous 3-year outcome study of the RDAP, which was published in 2000. The study revealed that male participants were 16 percent less likely to recidivate and 15 percent less likely to relapse than similarly-situated inmates who do not participate in residential drug abuse treatment for up to 3 years after release. The analysis also found that female inmates who participate in RDAP are 18 percent less likely to recidivate than similarly situated female inmates who do not participate in treatment.</p>
Applicable Policies	<p>5330.11 Psychology Treatment Programs 5331.02 Early Release Procedures Under U.S.C. 3621(e)</p>

Resolve Program	
Program Description	The Resolve Program is a cognitive-behavioral program designed to address the trauma-related mental health needs of female offenders. Specifically, the program seeks to decrease the incidence of trauma related psychological disorders and improve inmates' level of functioning. In addition, the program aims to increase the effectiveness of other treatments, such as drug treatment and health care. The program utilizes a standardized treatment protocol consisting of three components: Trauma in Life, psycho-educational workshop; Seeking Safety a brief, skills-based treatment group; and either Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT), Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT), and/or Skill Maintenance Group which are intensive, cognitive-behavioral treatment groups to address persistent psychological and interpersonal difficulties. The Resolve Program is available in many female institutions.
Time Frame	In most instances, inmates are expected to participate in The Resolve Program during their first 12 months of incarceration. The full Resolve Program protocol takes approximately 40 weeks to complete; however, scheduling conflicts may extend the length of the program. Inmates also have the option of continuing to participate in the Skills Maintenance Group indefinitely to continue practicing healthy coping skills.
Admission Criteria	The Resolve Program is for female inmates with an Axis I or II diagnosis due to trauma. While the Trauma in Life workshop is the first stage of the Resolve Program, other female inmates without a history of trauma may participate in this workshop if institution resources permit.
Program Content	The program content focuses the development of personal resilience, effective coping skills, emotional self-regulation, and healthy interpersonal relationships. These skills are attained through the use of educational, cognitive, behavioral, and problem-solving focused interventions.
Empirical Support	Empirical support for the interventions utilized in the Resolve Program is well-established. Seeking Safety, CPT, and DBT appear in multiple evidence-based programs (EBP) registries. These protocols are also used in the Veterans Administration, the country's largest provider of trauma-related treatment.
Applicable Policies	5330.11 Psychology Treatment Programs

Steps Toward Emotional Growth and Awareness (STAGES) Program	
Program Description	Steps Toward Awareness, Growth, and Emotional Strength (STAGES) is a residential treatment program for male inmates with serious mental illnesses and a primary diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder. The program uses an integrative model which includes a modified therapeutic community, cognitive-behavioral therapies, and skills training. The program is designed to increase the time between disruptive behaviors, foster living within the general population or community setting, and increase pro-social skills.
Time Frame	The STAGES Program is conducted over 12-18 months. Inmates may participate in the program at any time in their sentence. Formal programming is facilitated half-days, five days a week with the remaining half-day dedicated to an institution work assignment or other programming.
Admission Criteria	Inmates referred to the STAGES Program have a primary diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder and a history of unfavorable institutional adjustment linked to this disorder. Examples of unfavorable institutional adjustment include multiple incident reports, suicide watches, and/or extended placement in restricted housing. Inmates designated to the STAGES Program must volunteer for treatment and be willing to actively engage in the treatment process. Willingness to engage in the treatment is assessed through a brief course of pre-treatment in which the inmate learns basic skills at the referring institution.
Program Content	The program curriculum is derived from Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) and takes place in a modified therapeutic community. There is also an emphasis on basic cognitive-behavioral skills consistent with other Bureau treatment programs; for example, criminal thinking is addressed through the identification of criminal thinking errors and engagement in pro-social interactions with staff and peers. Program content is designed to prepare inmates for transition to less secure prison settings and promote successful reentry into society at the conclusion of their term of incarceration. Program staff collaborate with community partners to facilitate reentry.
Empirical Support	DBT is an evidence-based practice for the treatment of Borderline Personality Disorder, with strong empirical support. In addition, the cognitive-behavioral interventions and modified therapeutic community model employed in the program are well-supported in the professional literature. These interventions appear in a number of evidence-based programs (EBPs) registries. The STAGES Program is a relatively new program; the Bureau anticipates collecting data to assess the effectiveness of this specific treatment protocol.
Applicable Policies	5330.11 Psychology Treatment Programs

Skills Program	
Program Description	The Skills Program is a residential treatment program designed to improve the institutional adjustment of male inmates with intellectual disabilities and social deficiencies. The program uses an integrative model which includes a modified therapeutic community, cognitive-behavioral therapies, and skills training. The goal of the program is to increase the academic achievement and adaptive behavior of cognitively impaired inmates, thereby improving their institutional adjustment and likelihood for successful community reentry.
Time Frame	The Skills Program is conducted over 12-18 months. Participation in the program during the initial phase of an inmate's incarceration is recommended; however, inmates may participate in the program at a later time. Formal programming is facilitated half-days, five days a week with the remaining half-day dedicated to an institution work assignment or receiving tutorial assistance.
Admission Criteria	Male inmates with significant functional impairment due to intellectual disabilities, neurological deficits, and/or remarkable social skills deficits are considered for the program. Participants must be appropriate for housing in a low or medium security institution. Inmates must volunteer for the program, have no history of sexual predatory violence, and be no less than 24 months from release when beginning the program.
Program Content	The Skills Program operates as modified therapeutic communities and utilizes cognitive behavioral treatments, cognitive rehabilitation, and skills training. The program employs a multi-disciplinary treatment approach aimed at teaching participants basic educational and social skills. Criminal thinking is addressed through the identification of criminal thinking errors and engagement in pro-social interactions with staff and peers. Program content is designed to promote successful reentry into society at the conclusion of their term of incarceration. Program staff collaborate with community partners to facilitate reentry.
Empirical Support	The cognitive-behavioral, cognitive rehabilitation, skills training, and modified therapeutic community interventions selected for this program have sound empirical support and consistently appear in evidence-based programs (EBPs) registries.
Applicable Policies	5330.11 Psychology Treatment Programs

Mental Health Step Down Program	
Program Description	The Mental Health Step Down Program is a residential treatment program offering an intermediate level of care for male and female inmates with serious mental illnesses. The program is specifically designed to serve inmates who do not require inpatient treatment, but lack the skills to function in a general population prison setting. The program uses an integrative model that includes an emphasis on a modified therapeutic community, cognitive-behavioral therapies, and skills training. The goal of Step Down is to provide evidence based treatment to chronically mentally ill inmates in order to maximize their ability to function and minimize relapse and the need for inpatient hospitalization.
Time Frame	The Mental Health Step Down Program is conducted over 12-18 months. Inmates may participate in the program at any point in their sentence. Formal programming is facilitated half-days, five days a week with the remaining half-day dedicated to an institution work assignment or other programming, as participants are able.
Admission Criteria	Inmates with serious mental illnesses, who would benefit from intensive residential treatment, are considered for the program. Male inmates with a primary diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder are referred to the STAGES Program, as opposed to the Mental Health Step Down Unit Program. Program participants must volunteer for the program and must not be acutely mentally ill, i.e., they must not meet criteria for inpatient mental health treatment.
Program Content	Mental Health Step Down Programs operate as modified therapeutic communities and utilize cognitive behavioral treatments, cognitive rehabilitation, and skills training. Criminal thinking is addressed through the identification of criminal thinking errors and engagement in pro-social interactions with staff and peers. The programs work closely with Psychiatry Services to ensure participants receive appropriate medication and have the opportunity to build a positive relationship with the treating psychiatrist. Program content is designed to promote successful reentry into society at the conclusion of their term of incarceration, and program staff collaborate with community partners to facilitate reentry.
Empirical Support	The mental health interventions selected for this program have strong empirical support and appear in multiple evidence-based programs (EBPs) registries.
Applicable Policies	5330.11 Psychology Treatment Programs

Sex Offender Treatment Program – Non-Residential	
Program Description	The Sex Offender Treatment Program – Non-Residential (SOTP-NR) is a moderate intensity program designed for low to moderate risk sexual offenders. The program consists of cognitive-behaviorally based psychotherapy groups, totaling 4-6 hours per week.
Time Frame	Inmates are ordinarily placed in the SOTP-NR during the last 36 months of their sentence, prioritized by release date. The typical duration of the SOTP-NR is 9-12 months.
Admission Criteria	Most participants in the SOTP-NR have a history of a single sex crime; many are first-time offenders serving a sentence for an internet sex offense. The program is voluntary. Prior to placement in the SOTP-NR, prospective participants are screened with a risk assessment instrument to ensure their offense history is commensurate with moderate intensity treatment.
Program Content	The SOTP-NR was designed to target dynamic risk factors associated with re-offense in sex offenders, as demonstrated by empirical research. These factors include: sexual self-regulation deficits and sexual deviancy; criminal thinking and behavior patterns; intimacy skills deficits; emotional self-regulation deficits. The program employs cognitive-behavioral techniques, with a primary emphasis on skills acquisition and practice.
Empirical Support	The SOTP-NR was designed to conform to the characteristics of sex offender treatment programs with proven effectiveness in reducing re-offense as demonstrated by outcome research. These characteristics include: 1) stratification of treatment into separate tracks for high and low/moderate risk offenders; 2) targeting empirically-demonstrated dynamic risk factors; 3) training and oversight to ensure fidelity with the program model. In addition, the Office of Research and Evaluation is conducting an evaluation project on the SOTP-NR.
Applicable Policies	PS 5324.10 Sex Offender Programs

Sex Offender Treatment Program – Residential	
Program Description	The Sex Offender Treatment Program - Residential (SOTP-R) is a high intensity program designed for high risk sexual offenders. The program consists of cognitive-behaviorally based psychotherapy groups, totaling 10 – 12 hours per week, on a residential treatment unit employing a modified therapeutic community model.
Time Frame	Inmates are ordinarily placed in the SOTP-R during the last 36 months of their sentence, prioritized by release date. The typical duration of the SOTP-R is 12-18 months.
Admission Criteria	Participants in the SOTP-R have a history of multiple sex crimes, extensive non-sexual criminal histories, and/or a high level of sexual deviancy or hypersexuality. The program is voluntary. Prior to placement in the SOTP-R, prospective participants are screened with a risk assessment instrument to ensure their offense history is commensurate with high intensity treatment.
Program Content	The SOTP-R was designed to target dynamic risk factors associated with re-offense in sex offenders, as demonstrated by empirical research. These factors include: sexual self-regulation deficits and sexual deviancy; criminal thinking and behavior patterns; intimacy skills deficits; emotional self-regulation deficits. The program employs cognitive-behavioral techniques, with a primary emphasis on skills acquisition and practice. The modified therapeutic community model is employed to address pro-offending attitudes and values.
Empirical Support	The SOTP-R was designed to conform to the characteristics of sex offender treatment programs with a proven effectiveness in reducing re-offense as demonstrated by outcome research. These characteristics include: 1) stratification of treatment into separate tracks for high and low/moderate risk offenders; 2) targeting empirically-demonstrated dynamic risk factors; 3) training and oversight to ensure fidelity with the program model. In addition, the Office of Research and Evaluation is conducting an evaluation project on the SOTP-R.
Applicable Policies	PS 5324.10 Sex Offender Programs

Life Connections Program (LCP)	
Program Description	The Life Connections Program (LCP) is residential faith-based program offered to inmates of all faith traditions, including for those who do not hold to a religious preference. This program is available to offenders at low, medium, and high security facilities. The goal of LCP is to provide opportunities for the development and maturation of the participants' commitment to normative values and responsibilities, resulting in overall changed behavior and better institutional adjustments. In addition, the participants receive life skills and practical tools and strategies to assist them in transitioning back to society once released from federal custody.
Time Frame	LCP is an 18-month program in which participants attend classes and meetings, Monday through Friday afternoons for approximately four hours per day, including evening mentoring sessions and seminars. In addition, the participants are required to participate in their respective faith services and chapel programs during the evening and weekend hours.
Admission Criteria	<p>Program admission criteria are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low and medium security male offenders within 24 to 36 months of their projected release date. - High security male offenders with 24 months or more prior to their projected release date. - Low security female offenders with 24 months or more prior to their projected release date. - Must not have a written deportation order. - Must not be on Financial Responsibility Program (FRP) Refuse status. - Must have met ESL and GED obligations. - Must receive recommendation from relevant staff (Chaplain, Unit Team, and Associate Warden) and approval from the Warden.
Program Content	The objectives of the program are to foster personal growth and responsibility, and to right the relationships among the victims, the community, and the inmate, using secular outcome-based objectives. The program facilitates the practice of one's personal belief system, whether secular or religious, to bring reconciliation and restoration, and to take responsibility for their criminal behavior. In addition, community organizations and volunteers at the inmates' release destination serve as mentors to assist and support the participants upon their release.
Empirical Support	According to the Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) evaluation studies in 2005 and 2008, participation in LCP has demonstrated a positive effect in reducing serious forms of misconduct during participation.
Applicable Policies	Operations Memorandum 003-2013 (5325)

Bureau Literacy Program	
Program Description	The Literacy Program is designed to help inmates develop foundational knowledge and skill in reading, math, and written expression, and to prepare inmates to get a General Educational Development (GED) credential. The completion of the Literacy program is often only the first step towards adequate preparation for successful post-release reintegration into society.
Time Frame	Depending on student needs, students participate in Literacy classes for a varied length of time. Literacy classes are scheduled Monday through Friday. Each literacy class session meets a minimum of one and one half hours per day. With few exceptions, inmates without a confirmed GED or high school diploma are required to enroll and participate in the literacy program for a minimum of 240 instructional hours or until they achieve a GED credential.
Admission Criteria	All inmates without a GED credential or a high school diploma are enrolled in Literacy classes in Bureau correctional facilities. The following inmates are not required to attend the literacy program: (1) Pretrial inmates; (2) Inmates committed for purpose of study and observation under the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 4205(c), 4241(d), or, effective November 1, 1987, 18 U.S.C. 3552(b); (3) Sentenced deportable aliens; (4) Inmates determined by staff to be temporarily unable to participate in the literacy program due to special circumstances beyond their control (e.g., due to a medical condition, transfer on writ, on a waiting list for initial placement). Such inmates, however, shall be required to participate when the special circumstances are no longer applicable.
Program Content	Program content focuses on developing foundational knowledge and skill in reading, math, and written expression, and to prepare inmates to get a General Educational Development (GED) credential. Inmates withdrawing from literacy programs prior to obtaining a GED will be restricted to the lowest pay and have an inability to vest or earn the maximum amount of good conduct time. Occupational training programs generally require a GED/high school diploma or concurrent enrollment in a literacy program.
Empirical Support	Research has shown that passing the GED Test increases earnings for some dropouts, but that labor-market payoffs take time (Murnane, Willett, & Tyler, 2000; Tyler, 2004; Tyler & Berk, 2008; Tyler, Murnane, & Willett, 2000, 2003). GED credential provides a pathway into postsecondary education, and finishing even a short-term program offers important economic benefits to GED credential recipients (Patterson, Zhang, song & Guison-Dowdy, 2010).
Applicable Policies	5350.28 Literacy Program (GED Standard) 5300.21 Education Training and Leisure Time Program Standards 5353.01 Occupational Education Programs

Federal Prison Industries Program	
Program Description	<p>The mission of Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI) is to protect society and reduce crime by preparing inmates for successful reentry through job training.</p> <p>FPI (also known by its trade name UNICOR) is a critical component of the Bureau of Prisons' comprehensive efforts to improve offender reentry. By providing inmates the skills needed to join the workforce upon release, UNICOR reduces recidivism and helps curb the rising costs of corrections.</p> <p>FPI was established in 1934 by statute and executive order to provide opportunities for training and work experience to federal inmates. (18 U.S.C. § 4121, et seq.) FPI does not rely on tax dollars for support; its operations are completely self-sustaining. FPI is overseen by a Presidentially-appointed Board of Directors. It is one of the Bureau of Prisons' most critical programs in support of reentry and recidivism reduction.</p>
Time Frame	Employment opportunities are dependent upon Institutional needs, Federal Prison Industries requirements and the inmate employment waiting list.
Admission Criteria	Inmate workers are ordinarily hired through waiting lists. A renewed emphasis has been placed on the use of job share and half time inmate workers. This will allow for an increase in the number of inmates who benefit from participating in the FPI program while reducing the per-inmate cost of employment. FPI has placed emphasis on prioritizing inmates on the waiting list within 2 years of release for available FPI positions, with the aim that these inmates should be hired at least six months prior to release. FPI has also placed an emphasis on prioritizing inmates on the waiting list who are military veterans, as well with those with financial responsibilities.
Program Content	FPI is, first and foremost, a correctional program. The whole impetus behind Federal Prison Industries is not about business, but instead, about inmate release preparation and helping offenders acquire the skills necessary to successfully make that transition from prison to law-abiding, contributing members of society. The production of items and provision of services are merely by-products of those efforts.
Empirical Support	<p>Rigorous research, as outlined in the Post-Release Employment Project (PREP Study), demonstrates that participation in prison industries and vocational training programs has a positive effect on post-release employment and recidivism. The research revealed inmates who worked in prison industries were 24 percent less likely to recidivate than non-program participants and 14 percent more likely to be gainfully employed. These programs had an even greater positive impact on minority offenders who are at the greatest risk of recidivism.</p> <p>A Washington State Institute for Public Policy study concluded that correctional industries programs such as FPI generate significant savings of taxpayer dollars. For every \$1.00 spent on correctional industry programs, \$4.97 is saved in future criminal justice costs (arrests, conviction, incarceration, post-release supervision, and crime victimization) due to the demonstrated reduction in recidivism among inmates who work in these programs.</p>
Applicable Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8120.02 Work Programs for Inmates – FPI 1600.10 Environmental Management Health 5180.05 Central Inmate Monitoring System 5251.06 Work and Performance Pay Program, Inmate 5290.14 Admission and Orientation Program 5353.01 Occupational Education Programs 5350.28 Literacy Program (GED Standard) 5380.08 Financial Responsibility Program, Inmate 8000.01 UNICOR Corporate Policy and Procedures

Effective Mitigation Strategies for Defendants with PTSD

Presented by

Fran McKoy, MSW, LCSW, PIP

What is PTSD?

- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is a mental illness which has resulted from exposure to traumatic event(s).
- Individuals have a different response even when they have been exposed to the same event

PTSD Symptomatology

Symptoms must be present for over 1 month and impact daily functioning

- Intrusion Symptoms (nightmares, flashbacks)
- Avoidance Symptoms (thoughts, sensory reminders)
- Negative Alterations of Cognitions and Mood (anhedonia, world is against me)
- Alteration of arousal and reactivity (startle response, irritability)
- Must have been exposed an event or events which were life threatening or abusive in nature

What does PTSD look like?

- Traumatic re-enactments can often mimic psychotic symptoms
- Fight or flight responses in the brain cause explosive anger, mood swings, all or nothing thinking, irritability
- Addiction(s) to cope with overwhelming feelings

Effects of PTSD

- Paranoia
- Depersonalization
- Hypervigilance
- Brain chemistry changes
- High comorbidity of substance abuse disorders or other addiction disorders

Steps for Effective Mitigation

- Retaining a Licensed Mental Health Professional who has expertise in trauma disorders and forensic practice
- Completion of a comprehensive Forensic Psychosocial Assessment

Assessment Components

- Information from childhood, school history, employment history, military history, mental health history, substance abuse history, criminal history and corroborating information from family to substantiate defendant's report
- Institutional records from childhood and adulthood
- Concrete etiology of the PTSD symptoms and how it explains the crime
- Scholarly journal citations which substantiate professional's statements

Mitigating Factors

- History of non violent crimes
- History of mental illness with onset prior to crime
- History of trauma prior to crime
- Good behavior while incarcerated
- Cause and effect relationship between mental illness and crime

Questions?

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