



Fact Sheet:



Office of Criminal Justice Collaboration

The Office of Criminal Justice Collaboration (OCJC) manages six criminal justice-related programs, each of which requires collaboration between the criminal justice system and various state and local agencies.

Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (SACPA)

The Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (SACPA) was approved by voters in November 2000 as Proposition 36. It was designed to preserve jail and prison cells for serious violent offenders, enhance public safety by reducing drug-related crime, and improve upon public health by reducing drug abuse through treatment services.

Under SACPA, first or second time non-violent adult drug offenders who use, possess, or transport illegal drugs for personal use receive drug treatment rather than incarceration.

To enhance SACPA program outcomes, the Offender Treatment Program was created to:

- Enhance treatment services for offenders assessed to need them, including residential treatment and narcotic treatment therapy.
- Increase the proportion of sentenced offenders who enter, remain in, and complete treatment, through activities and approaches such as co-location of services, enhanced supervision of offenders, and enhanced services determined necessary through the use of existing drug test results.

- Reduce delays in the availability of appropriate treatment services.
- Promote use of the drug court model, including dedicated court calendars with regularly scheduled reviews of treatment progress, and strong collaboration by the courts, probation, and treatment.
- Other activities, approaches, and services approved by ADP, after consultation with stakeholders.

More information on this program is available at:

[SACPA Fact Sheet.](#)

Drug Court Partnership (DCP) and Comprehensive Drug Court Implementation Act (CDCI)

Drug courts are designed to reduce drug usage and recidivism, provide court-supervised treatment, and offer the capability to integrate drug treatment with other rehabilitative services to promote long-term recovery and reduce social costs.

Drug courts are diverse and serve varied populations of adults, parents whose children are in the dependency drug court system, juveniles, repeat drug offenders, multiple offenders, and drug-offending probation violators.

More information on this program is available at:

[Drug Court Programs Fact Sheet.](#)

Parolee Services Network

The Parolee Services Network (PSN) provides community alcohol and drug treatment and recovery services to parolees in 17 counties statewide. Programs provide up to 180 days of treatment and recovery services.

PSN:

- Places parolees in appropriate alcohol and other drug treatment and recovery programs either from the community parole systems or immediately upon release from prison custody;
- Improves parolee outcomes as evidenced by fewer drug-related revocations and related criminal violations, and supports parolee reintegration into society by encouraging a clean and sober lifestyle; and
- Reduces State General Fund costs for incarceration and parole supervision.

More information on this program is available at:

[PSN Fact Sheet.](#)

Female Offender Treatment Program

The Female Offender Treatment Program (FOTP) provides residential and outpatient alcohol and drug treatment and recovery services to female parolees in four counties. FOTP programs provide up to six months (180 days) of alcohol and drug treatment services to each participant. The program:

- Improves female parolee outcomes as evidenced by fewer drug-related revocations and related criminal violations.
- Supports the parolee's reintegration into society by encouraging a clean and sober lifestyle.
- Reduces State General Fund costs for incarceration and parole supervision.

More information on this program is available at:

[FOTP Fact Sheet.](#)

Driving-Under-the-Influence (DUI)

The objective of the DUI program is to (1) reduce the number of repeat DUI offenses by persons who complete a state licensed DUI program; and (2) provide participants an opportunity to address problems related to the use of alcohol and/or other drugs.

Legislation was enacted in 1978 that allowed statewide implementation of programs for multiple DUI offenders. Beginning in 1980, there was a considerable legislative effort to "get tough" on individuals who drive while under the influence. Laws were passed to increase fines, limit plea-bargaining, provide driver's license restrictions, and toughen mandatory jail sentencing. As a result, DUI program requirements were expanded and standardized.

The county board of supervisors, in concert with the county alcohol and drug program administrators, determines the need for DUI program services and recommends applicants to the state for licensure. ADP licenses programs, establishes regulations, approves participant fees and fee schedules, and provides DUI information.

Additional information on specific aspects of the DUI program are available at:

- An Overview of California's Driving Under-the-Influence Program

[DUI Overview Fact Sheet.](#)

- Overview of California's Under-the-Influence Program Licensing Process

[DUI Licensing Process Fact Sheet.](#)

- Driving-Under-the-Influence (DUI) Frequently Asked Questions

[DUI FAQ Fact Sheet.](#)

- Driving Under-the-Influence (DUI) Statistics

[DUI Statistics Fact Sheet.](#)

- California Association of Drinking Driver Treatment Programs

[CADDTP Fact Sheet.](#)

For Further Information

Additional information on any programs administered by the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs is available at:

http://www.adp.ca.gov/abt_adp.shtml.