



Fact Sheet:



SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CRIME PREVENTION ACT OF 2000

On November 7, 2000, California voters approved Proposition 36, the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (SACPA).

What is the intent of SACPA?

Under SACPA, first- or second-time nonviolent adult drug offenders who use, possess, or transport illegal drugs for personal use will receive drug treatment rather than incarceration. Implementation of SACPA has required a new model of collaboration between the criminal justice system and public health agencies to promote treatment as a more appropriate and effective alternative for illegal drug use. SACPA was designed to:

1. Preserve jail and prison cells for serious and violent offenders;
2. Enhance public safety by reducing drug-related crime; and
3. Improve public health by reducing drug abuse.

What are the requirements of SACPA?

Eligible offenders may receive up to one year of drug treatment and six months of aftercare. Treatment must be provided in a program licensed or certified by the State. The courts may sanction offenders who are not amenable to treatment, excluding jail sanctions. Vocational training, family counseling, literacy training, and other services may also be provided. Upon completion of successful drug treatment, participants may petition the sentencing court for dismissal of charges.

Funding

SACPA established the Substance Abuse Treatment Trust Fund (SATTF) which provided

\$60 million in start-up funds for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2000-2001, \$120 million annually through SFY 2006-07, \$100 million for SFY 2007-08 and \$90 million for SFY 2008/09. The Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP) distributes these funds to counties to implement SACPA.

Effective October, 2001, the Substance Abuse Treatment and Testing Accountability (SATTA) program (Senate Bill 223) appropriated monies to ADP to administer and award funds to counties for the costs of substance abuse testing for SACPA offenders. SATTA funding, \$8.6 million in SFY 2008-09, is derived from federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant funds, in an annual allocation which complements each county's SACPA allocation.

Local Administration

Counties must annually submit a county plan describing the processes and services they will employ to locally administer SACPA, as well as proposed expenditures. Plans are developed and implemented in collaboration with county agencies and any other entities responsible for administering SACPA.

SACPA Outcomes

The SACPA evaluation 2008 Report conducted by UCLA has identified the following outcomes:

- Prop 36 saved \$2 for every \$1 invested for all clients and \$4 for every \$1 invested for treatment completers.
- Arrests for violent crimes have dropped more in California than they have nationally since SACPA's implementation.

- About half of SACPA's client's are entering drug treatment for the first time.
- Over 290,000 Prop 36 clients have been referred to treatment since 2001.

Data and Evaluation

SACPA requires the State to fund a long-term evaluation and submit an annual report on the effectiveness and financial impact of the programs funded pursuant to the requirements of SACPA. To fulfill these requirements, SACPA, ADP:

- Maintains a web-based SACPA Reporting Information System (SRIS) to collect and maintain county-level data on offenders and program expenditures.
- Allocates up to 0.5 percent of the fund's total monies each year for independent evaluation of the program. ADP is continuing evaluation activities through the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Integrated Substance Abuse Programs.

For more information on past or continuing SACPA evaluation efforts, visit:

<http://www.uclaisap.org/Prop36>.

SACPA Website

ADP maintains an active website dedicated to promoting collaboration among the various entities involved in implementing SACPA:

<http://www.adp.ca.gov/SACPA/prop36.shtml>.

Visitors to the website will find comprehensive information available on:

- County SACPA allocations and financial reporting;
- All County Lead Agency (ACLA) letters that provide information on SACPA administration;
- Evaluation updates;
- Offender Treatment Advisory Group; and
- Conference proceedings.

Also available for a user-friendly and convenient method to submit questions to ADP, you can e-mail inquires to

sacpa@adp.ca.gov. ADP staff will provide acknowledgement within two days, with full responses prepared as quickly as possible after receipt.

Offender Treatment Program

The Substance Abuse Offender Treatment Program (OTP) was established in SFY 2006-07, per Health and Safety Code Section 11999.30. The goal and purpose of OTP is to serve and enhance outcomes and accountability of SACPA program eligible offenders. OTP was funded at \$25 million in SFY 2006-07; \$20 million in SFY 2007-08; and \$18 million in SFY 2008-09.

In order to enhance SACPA program outcomes, OTP funds are used for the following purposes:

1. Enhance treatment services for offenders assessed to need them, including residential treatment and narcotic treatment therapy.
2. 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.
3. Reduce delays in the availability of appropriate treatment services.
4. Use of drug court model, including dedicated court calendars with regularly scheduled reviews of treatment progress, and strong collaboration by the courts, probation, and treatment.
5. Other activities, approaches, and services approved by ADP, after consultation with stakeholders.