



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.

Drug Courts (3 programs)

- Drug Court Partnership (DCP)
- Comprehensive Drug Court Implementation Act (CDCI)
- Dependency Drug Court (DDC)

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 on the [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. The program:

- 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.
- Reduces state general fund costs for incarceration and parole supervision.

For more information, see the [Parolee Services Network Fact Sheet](#).

Female Offender Treatment Project

The Female Offender Treatment Project (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.

For more information, see the [Female Offender Treatment Project Fact Sheet](#).

Driving-Under-the-Influence (DUI)

The objectives of the DUI program are to
1) Reduce the number of repeat DUI offenses by persons who complete a state-licensed DUI program. 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 considerable legislative effort to "get tough" on individuals who drive while under the influence. Laws were passed to increase fines, limit plea-bargaining, provide drivers 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 is available at:

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

<http://www.adp.ca.gov/FactSheets/OverviewCADUIProgram.pdf>

Driving Under-the-Influence (DUI)
Statistics

<http://www.adp.ca.gov/FactSheets/DrivingUnderTheInfluenceStatistics.pdf>