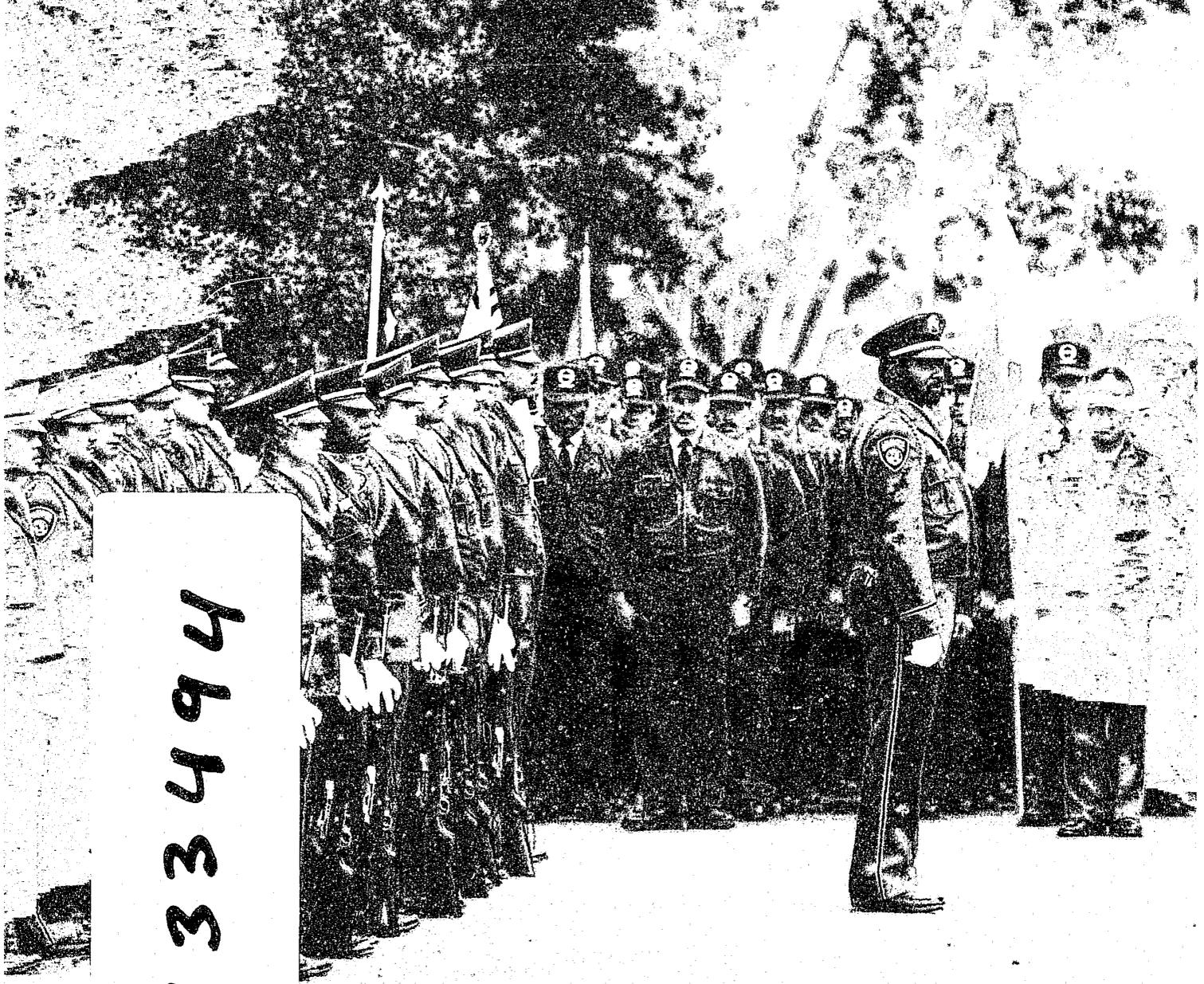




CHALLENGES IN CORRECTIONS 1987-88



133494

N.A. "CHAD" CHADERJIAN



1928 - 1988

One man made the difference...

This year's Challenges In Corrections is dedicated to the memory of N.A. "Chad" Chaderjian, Youth and Adult Correctional Agency Secretary from January 1983 until his death in July 1988. Chad will be remembered for his steady hand in managing the largest prison system in the nation. Under his direction, California prisons added nearly 20,000 adult beds--a legacy that continues to grow today.

To those who walk the "toughest beat in the state," Chad will always be recognized as one man who made a difference.

133494

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133494



**Challenges in Corrections
California Department of Corrections
1987-88 Annual Report**

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Governor George Deukmejian**

**YOUTH AND ADULT CORRECTIONAL AGENCY
Secretary Joe Sandoval
Undersecretary Craig Brown**

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
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Chief Deputy Director James H. Gomez**

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Executive Secretary Vicki Wise**

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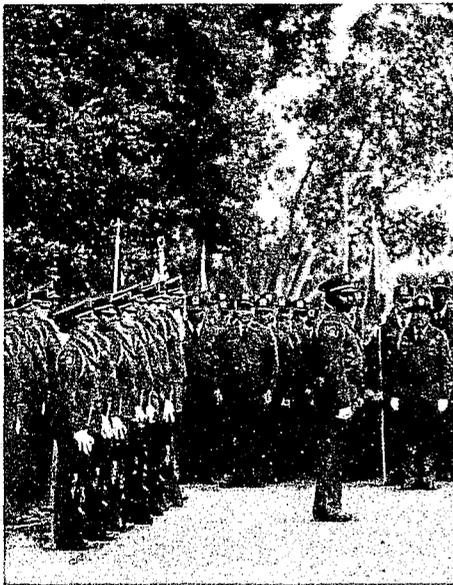
ACQUISITIONS

MISSION

The Department of Corrections plays an important role in protecting the public by:

1. Incarcerating California's most serious criminal offenders in a secure, safe and disciplined institutional setting.
2. Providing work, academic education, vocational training, and specialized treatment for California's inmate population.
3. Providing parole services including supervision, surveillance, and specialized services with the aim of parolee reintegration into the community and continuing some of the educational, training, and counseling programs that were initiated during the institutional stay.
4. Searching for improved correctional strategies (institutional and parole) that could enhance the protection of the public through cooperative efforts with criminal justice system agencies and other agencies.
5. Providing public education on the role of correctional programming.

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CMF Honor Guard presents the colors at an Academy graduation of new Correctional Officers.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

A strong criminal justice system is necessary to protect the citizens of any society. In California, the Department of Corrections plays a vital role as tougher laws and more severe penalties have resulted in an increase in the number of felons in state prison.

In the early 1970s, 14% of all convicted felons were sentenced to state prison. Now, the rate is 35%. As a result, Corrections ended the fiscal year with more than 72,000 inmates and 46,000 parolees under its supervision. Hardworking Corrections employees are successfully managing the nation's largest state prison system and should be recognized for their dedicated contribution to public safety.

This administration launched the largest prison expansion program ever undertaken to make room for offenders and help relieve dangerously overcrowded conditions. The California fast-track building system is a national model for prison construction and has been commended by the United States Department of Justice for its new construction technologies, more efficient management techniques and innovative financing methods.

During the last fiscal year, three new prisons opened their doors to inmates: the Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility in San Diego County; the Northern California Women's Facility, Stockton, in San Joaquin County; and California State Prison, Corcoran, in Kings County. The San Diego and Stockton prisons were ready for occupancy months earlier, but could not be opened until sites were selected for prisons in Los Angeles County.

Construction continued on Chuckawalla Valley State Prison in Riverside County and the new maximum security prison in Del Norte County. Six other prisons, including the two sited in Los Angeles County, have been authorized or proposed.

In the institutions, hundreds of new inmate jobs cut idle time while providing inmates with valuable work experience. The goods and services inmates create save taxpayers millions of dollars annually and inmates learn skills they can use when they return to society.

In paroles, innovative programs such as programs for substance abusers and "house arrest" systems are being implemented to help keep parolees from returning to prison.

It is dedicated Corrections employees who make these important systems function effectively. I would like to recognize and commend every member of California's largest law enforcement agency as they continue to meet the challenge of making California safer and a better place for all of our people.



GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN
Governor of California

A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The California Department of Corrections is successfully meeting the challenge of managing the largest prison system in the nation.

At the end of the fiscal year 1987-88, Corrections employees supervised more than 130,000 inmates and parolees—a 16% increase in just one year.

Despite the unprecedented population growth, Corrections can point with pride to continued success in its construction program, to well-managed prisons where violence remains under control, and to emerging community-based programs that help offenders stay arrest-free.

Now in its seventh year under Governor George Deukmejian's direction, our massive construction program continues on schedule. During FY 1987-88, Corrections constructed 8,576 new prison beds, bringing the total number of new beds to 18,698.

During the last fiscal year, the parole population increased 24%, ending the year with more than 46,000 under supervision in the community.

To keep parolees from returning to prison, the Parole and Community Services Division has begun implementing several new community-based programs. These include a house arrest program utilizing electronic surveillance, board and care programs for psychiatric cases, and specialized programs for substance abusers.

We firmly believe that these programs will reduce the number of parole violators in prison without jeopardizing public safety. At the same time, they help parolees make positive changes in their behavior.

Our institution population climbed 11% in one year, ending FY 1987-88 with more than 72,000 inmates. California prisons are operating at 162% of their designed capacity, yet the rates for violent incidents and escapes decreased for the third year in a row.

New, safer facilities and improved correctional strategies have contributed to these lower rates. But the greatest credit goes to hardworking, highly trained Corrections employees. New Correctional Officers are not simply handed a set of keys and told to report to work. First, they undergo extensive background checks; then they must complete six weeks of rigorous physical and classroom training. Throughout their careers, Corrections staff also participate in courses and programs to expand and improve their skills.

Long-term public protection includes preparing inmates for their return to society. Job training, educational, religious, self-help, visiting, and recreational programs eliminate prison idleness and provide inmates with opportunities to improve themselves. Prison industries and conservation camps employ thousands of inmates and save millions in taxpayer dollars annually.

At Corrections, we are committed to public protection through the successful management of our prison system. We continue to study more effective construction methods, staffing strategies and management techniques for the future.



JAMES ROWLAND
Director of Corrections



PAROLE

Parole is a period of supervision in the community beginning when an offender completes his or her prison term. This "conditional release" provides an extra measure of control over an offender's behavior during the critical period of transition back into society.

Focusing as it does on a high risk group of individuals, parole has become a vital and important tool in community law enforcement. A parole agent uses tools such as anti-narcotic testing, home and office visits, unannounced searches and contacts with other agencies or individuals to detect misbehavior.

Parole agents complete needs and risks assessments for each parolee to determine the possible risks to the community. Agents review the latest commitment offense, criminal behavior patterns, history of drug abuse, psychological problems, and undesirable associations.

The type of contact and level of support services depend on the parolee. Those who do not pose a threat to the community require minimal supervision; others may need frequent contact with parole agents, job referrals or support services.

Many parolees have special requirements they must fulfill such as attending outpatient therapy or abstaining from alcohol consumption. Parole can be revoked if these conditions are not met. All parolees are subject to search, for cause, without a warrant by parole agents or other designated peace officers.

State law requires that in most

instances, inmates are to be paroled to the county which committed them to state prison. Other considerations may alter that placement, such as the parolee's residence, income or job placement, mental or physical health, transportation, and the appropriateness of the placement for the community.

PAROLE AND BPT

Although Corrections staff provide the day-to-day parole supervision, the Board of Prison Terms (BPT), an independent agency that works

closely with Corrections, exercises authority in two critical areas:

- Setting parole dates for inmates serving life sentences.
- Conducting revocation hearings to decide if a parolee should be revoked and returned to prison.

While Corrections has no decision-making authority in the above matters, the Board of Prison Terms relies heavily on the records maintained by departmental staff. Parole agents prepare reports for the BPT on each parolee being considered for revocation or discharge from parole.



Board of Prison Terms hearing officers listen to an inmate's statements during a parole hearing.

POPULATION INCREASE

Fiscal Year 1987-88 continued a five-year trend of significant parole population increases. From a FY 1982-83 year end total of 17,960, the number of active parole cases jumped 157 percent to 46,206 by June 30, 1988.

The major factor influencing this increase is the corresponding increase in prison population. In addition, parole staff have assumed a stronger role in case management. Today, for example, parolees tend to serve longer parole periods, thus increasing the parole population at any given time.

Legislative changes in the work incentive program also impacted the parole population. Effective September 30, 1987, non-violent parolees returned to custody can receive the same worktime credits as other inmates. For every day spent working or going to school, the parole violator now can earn one day off his or her revocation time, up to half the revocation period. This change resulted in a temporary surge in parole population during FY 1987-88.

IMPACT OF PAROLE

Early intervention followed by custody, when warranted, has generated positive results. In 1987, the proportion of the parole population arrested for violent offenses declined, to 13.5 percent, continuing a nine-year trend. Although approximately 40 percent of parolees were originally sent to prison for violent crimes, it appears that supervision and intervention by parole agents are keeping parolees from committing further violent offenses.

REVOCATION AND RECIDIVISM

While a firm approach to parolee

misconduct has shown direct societal benefits, there are associated costs. The primary impact is an increase in parole revocations. As more and more offenders are returned to prison, an already burgeoning inmate population grows more rapidly.

As of June 30, 1988, 33 percent of all inmates were parolees returned to prison either for a violation of a condition of parole or with a new commitment (i.e., with a conviction for a new crime).

Recidivism statistics also demonstrate the increasing likelihood that parolees will go back to prison. Of felon parolees released in 1986, 37.3 percent were sent back to prison within one year for violating conditions of parole. Ten years earlier, only 5.3 percent fell into that category.

Parolee returns with a new commitment also increased, although less dramatically, during that same time period. Of the 1976 releases, 8.2 percent returned within a year with a new commitment; for 1986 releases that figure increased to 14 percent.

As indicated previously, the Board of Prison Terms conducts all parole revocation hearings. However, BPT has delegated to Corrections the authority to "continue on parole" certain parolees who have committed minor parole violations. Corrections also plays an active role in the development of policies and procedures in these areas.

ALTERNATIVES TO PRISON

The Paroles and Community Services Division has embarked on new programs and developed innovative proposals to help reduce the impact of parole violators on the prison population *without jeopardizing public safety*. These include:

Return to Custody Centers

Return to Custody Centers (RTCs) are community-based custody facilities specifically designed to house non-violent parole violators. Under enabling legislation, Corrections can contract with private agencies or city or county governments to operate these facilities.

In FY 1987-88 Corrections opened three new RTCs, bringing the total RTC beds to 625. The Department prepared for construction to begin on three new centers, to add 500 beds to the program, and selection began for an additional three facilities with 200 beds each.

New legislation that became effective January 1, 1988 initiated a new round of RTC proposals. Under SB 1591, cities and counties can be reimbursed for actual costs in developing and operating an RTC plus a "service fee" similar to a profit allowed private contractors. The proposals, which total 2,972 beds, will be reviewed for possible funding beginning in 1988-89.

Substance Abuse Revocation Diversion

During this fiscal year, the Parole and Community Services Division finalized plans for the Substance Abuse Revocation Diversion (SARD) program. Beginning early in FY 1988-89, SARD will provide intensive supervision of selected substance-abuser parolees. The program will target those who have reverted to drug use and who, without the program, are likely to continue behaving in a manner which would result in their return to prison.

Basic elements of the program include:

- Frequent contacts with the parole agent;
- Required employment and counseling;
- Greater use of inpatient and outpatient drug detoxification



A parolee in the Substance Abuse Revocation Diversion (SARD) program receives intensive supervision and counseling.

programs;

- Use of Naltexan, Antabuse and other narcotic blocking agents;
- Strict curfews and electronic surveillance, as needed.

Nine parole units statewide will implement the program over a two-year period.

House Arrest

Corrections began using electronic monitoring devices on a trial basis during 1987-88. In one area, a small number of low-risk parole violators are placed in the homes of community volunteers instead of being returned to prison. The offender may leave the home only for work or other pre-approved activities. He or she wears a transmitter device that signals a computer when the offender is away from the home.

Behavioral counseling helps the parolee map out his or her own personal plans for progress. A parole agent monitors the parolee's movements while encouraging his or her involvement in community activities such as education or vocational training, crafts, physical fitness and religious activities.

This type of house arrest program

costs about half as much as prison confinement. Perhaps more importantly, early statistics show positive results: two thirds of the participating parolees have avoided prison and are reentering the community successfully.

Restitution

Corrections began planning for its first 100-bed restitution center during FY 1987-88. Through employment, inmates selected for the program will make restitution to the victims of their criminal acts. After work-related costs are deducted, the inmate's wages will be divided equally among the victim, the Department and the inmate.

Work Reentry

Corrections added two new work reentry centers during FY 1987-88, bringing the total to 35. Except for the two state-operated facilities, the centers are operated by private contractors. Work reentry centers

provide a transition between prison and the community for selected nonviolent offenders. To help ensure their economic stability, inmates are given time to develop employment opportunities and then go to work while completing the last few months of their prison sentence. Participating inmates must pay for all or part of their confinement and are expected to assist in the support of their families. Earned wages are taxed.

Prisoner Mother-Infant

The five Prisoner Mother-Infant programs operated under contract with Corrections continued to serve up to 75 female felons and their children under six years of age. By reuniting mothers with their children, the program strives to alleviate the harm caused to children by the separation from their mothers during incarceration. The program offers parenting classes, vocational and educational training, drug and alcohol abuse counseling and work reentry opportunities.



Female inmates in the Prisoner Mother-Infant program live with their young children while completing their sentence in secure community facilities.

Regional Parole Administrator
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 Ted Payne
 Regional Parole Administrator

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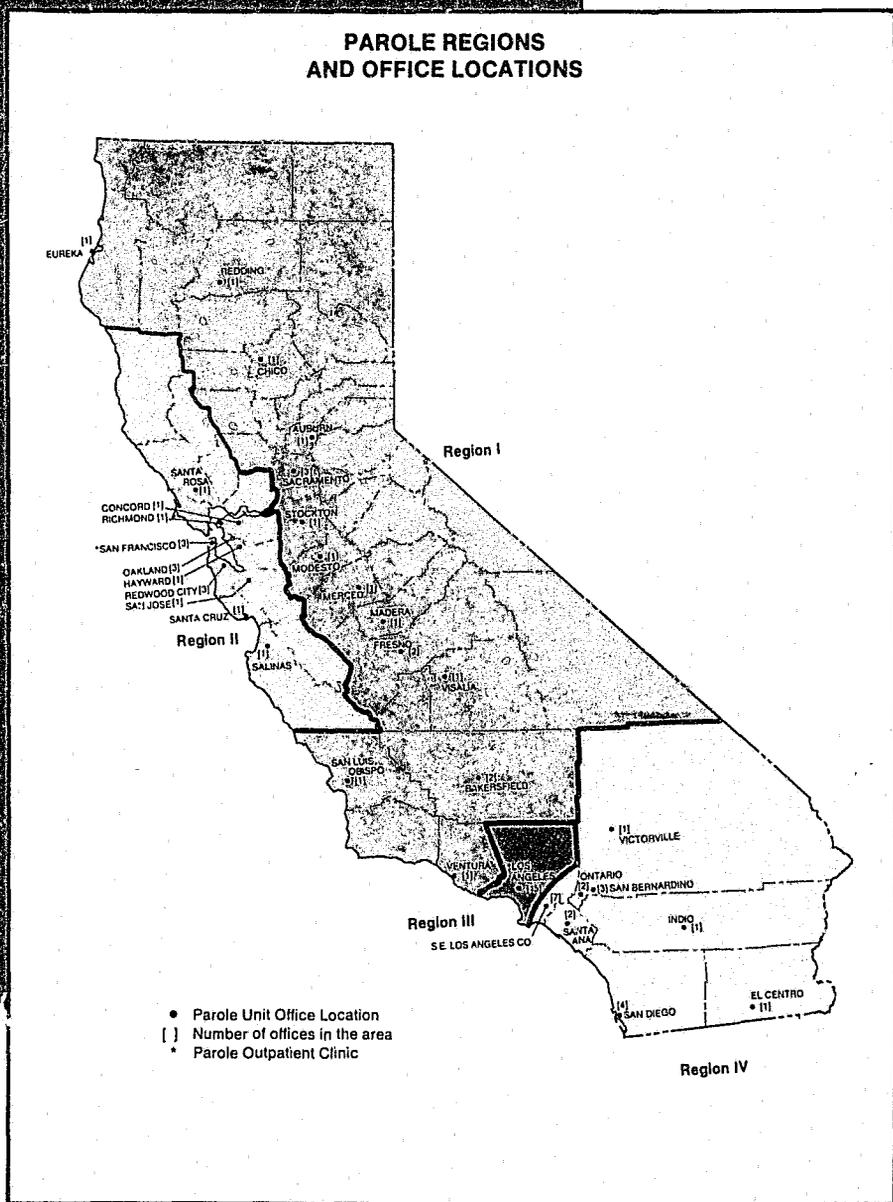
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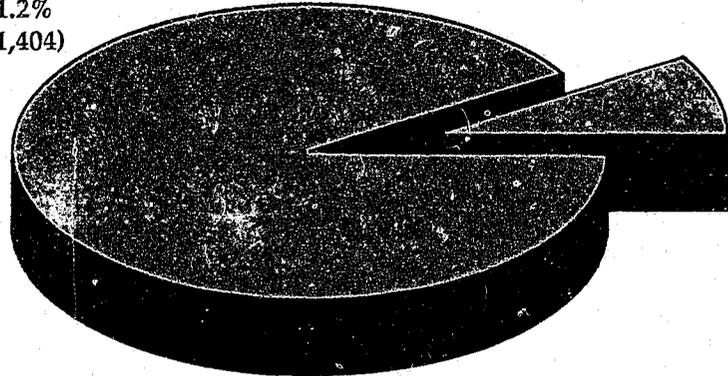
PAROLE REGIONS AND OFFICE LOCATIONS



PAROLEE PROFILE

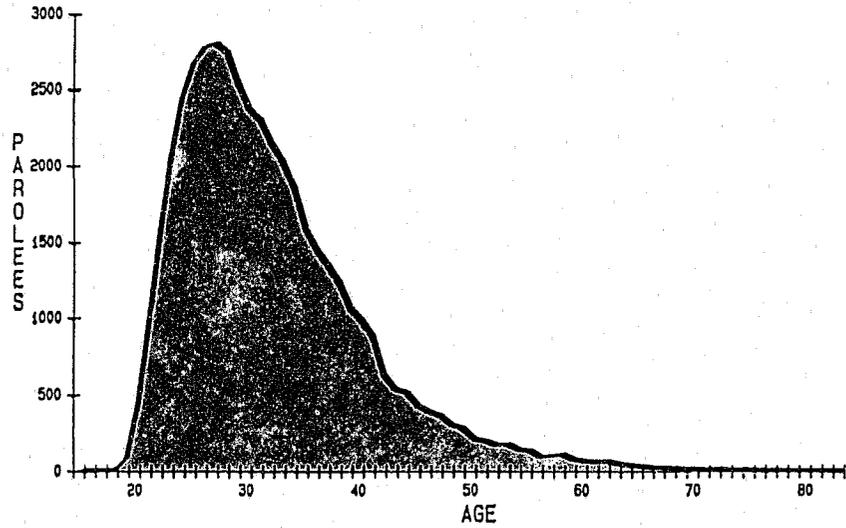
**GENDER DISTRIBUTION
OF PAROLE POPULATION
JUNE 30, 1988**

Male
91.2%
(41,404)



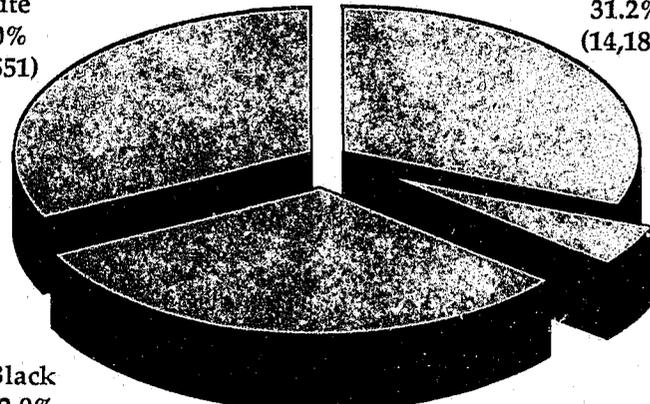
Female
8.8%
(3,997)

**AGE IN YEARS
OF PAROLE POPULATION
JUNE 30, 1988**



**RACIAL-ETHNIC GROUP
OF PAROLE POPULATION
JUNE 30, 1988**

White
32.0%
(14,551)



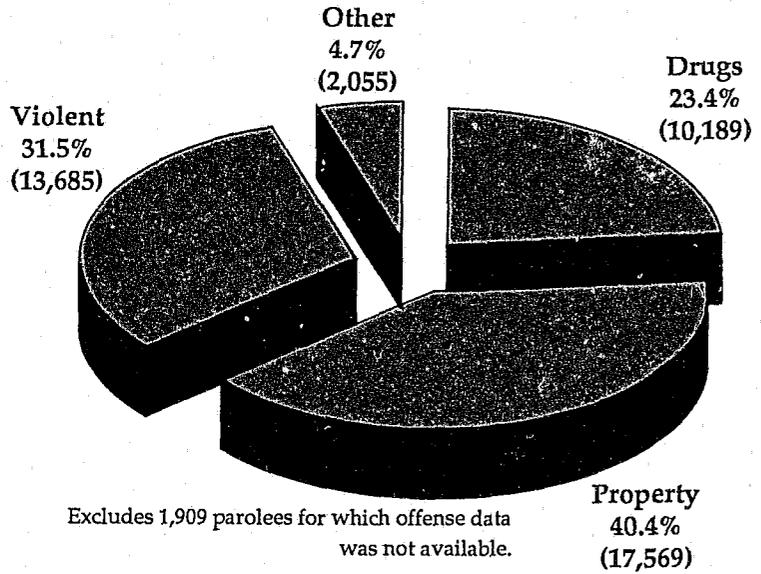
Mexican/American
31.2%
(14,185)

Black
32.0%
(14,539)

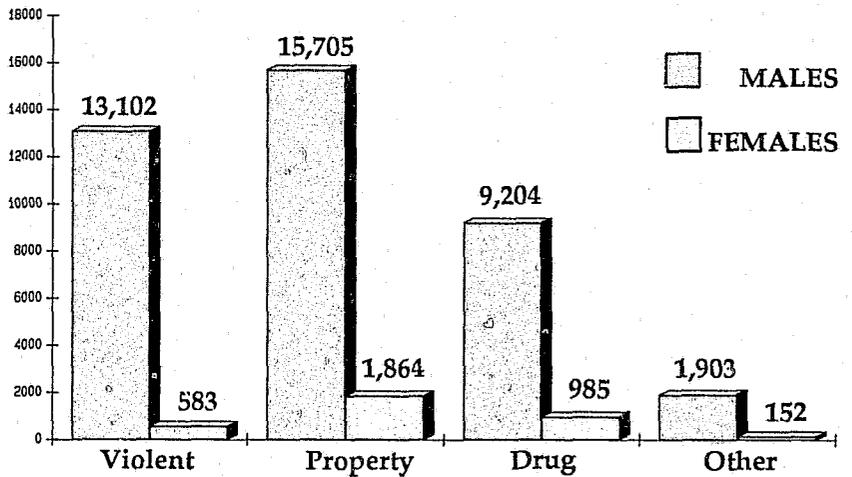
Other
4.8%
(2,126)

PAROLEE PROFILE

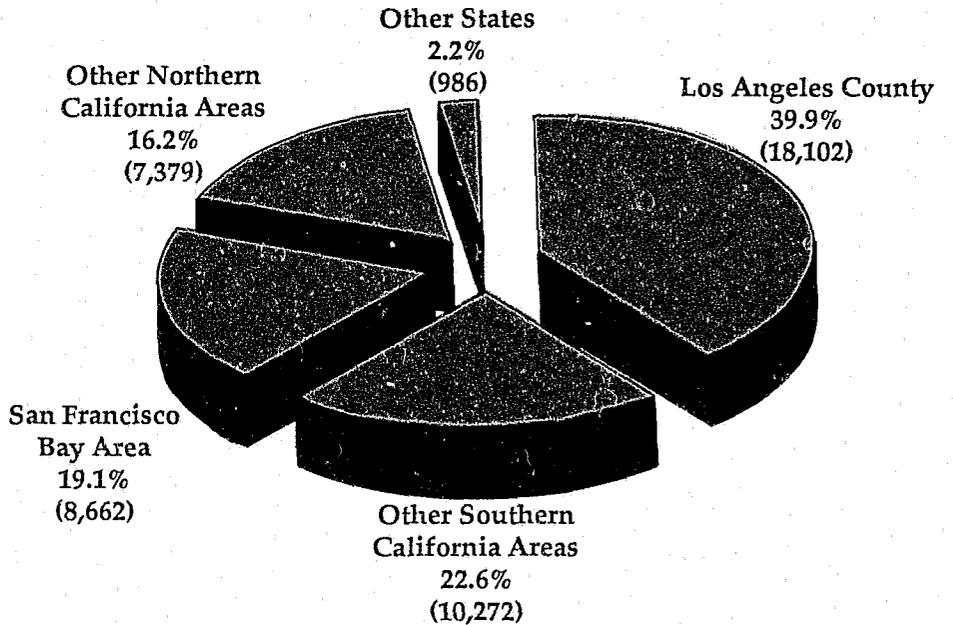
**COMMITMENT OFFENSE
OF PAROLEE POPULATION
JUNE 30, 1988**



**COMMITMENT OFFENSE
OF PAROLEE POPULATION
BY GENDER
JUNE 30, 1988**



**AREA OF RESIDENCE
OF PAROLEE POPULATION
JUNE 30, 1988**



PRISON CONSTRUCTION

Corrections has been entrusted with implementing one of the Governor's primary goals—to protect the public by getting criminals off the street and behind bars. In order to meet this goal and alleviate overcrowding, Corrections embarked on a major prison construction program.

PROGRESS UPDATE

Under the guidance of the Planning and Construction Division, Corrections has built close to 19,000 new prison beds since 1984. This includes constructing twelve new facilities, either as expansions of existing prisons or as entirely new institutions. In addition, more than

1,000 new conservation camp beds were added at 12 locations throughout California. At the end of FY 1987-88, approximately 5,500 more prison beds were under construction.

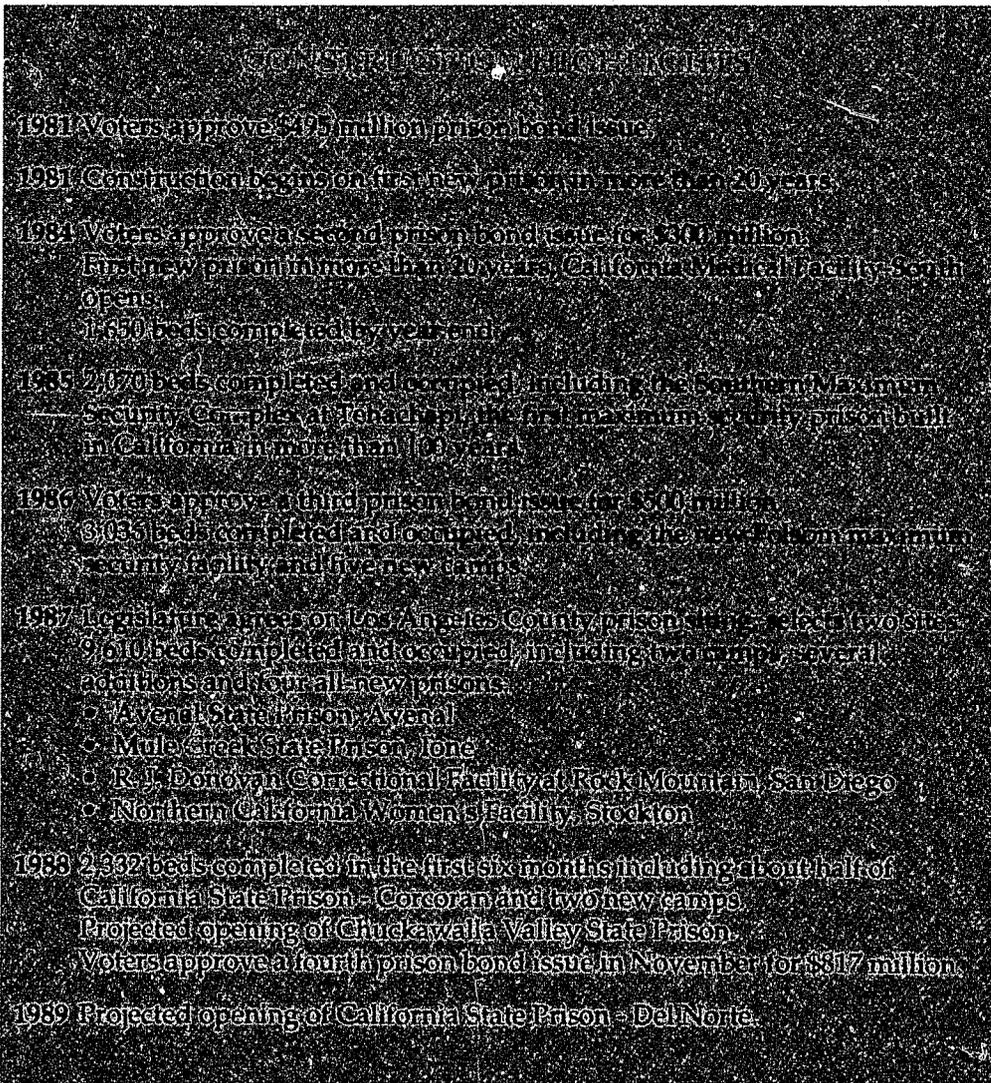
To save time and money during construction, Corrections has undertaken innovative methods. Prisons are planned, designed, constructed and occupied in stages. Rather than creating new designs for each prison, Corrections uses prototype building plans which are refined and adapted as needed to each new site.

The \$2.2 billion currently available to support the construction program has come primarily from voter-approved bond acts. In addition, Corrections has negotiated lease-purchase financing and has received state General Fund monies. A fourth prison bond act on the November 1988 ballot provides the resources to continue California's important prison construction program.

NEW PRISONS OPENED

Mule Creek State Prison, Ione
Opened: June 1987

Just before the end of the 1986-87 fiscal year, Corrections opened 1,500 Level III beds at Mule Creek State Prison. Located in the foothills community of Ione in Amador County, Mule Creek contains three 500-bed medium security units. During FY 1987-88, the remaining 200-bed Level I facility was completed, bringing the total design bed



capacity to 1,700.

Construction is continuing on the prison industry buildings. When completed, Mule Creek will include industries for coffee roasting, meat cutting, fiberglass fabrication, sewing, laundry, key data entry, and word processing.

Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility at Rock Mountain (RJD)
Opened: July 1987

The all new RJD Correctional Facility is located on the Otay Mesa in San Diego County. Opening of the new 2,200-bed Level III facility was tied to legislative approval of a site for a Los Angeles County prison. Although the prison was completed in November 1986, it did not open until July 1987—just two weeks after the Legislature agreed on two prison sites in Los Angeles County.

The prison contains four 500-bed Level III and one 200-bed Level I facilities. One of the Level III facilities was converted temporarily to a reception center during FY 1987-88 to handle parole violators from San Diego County.

In addition to extensive vocational programs, RJD prison industries will include a textile mill, license plate factory, bakery, laun-

BEDS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AS OF JUNE 30, 1988: 5,584				
Project	Level	Number of Beds	Estimated Cost (in millions)	Planned Occupancy
Sugar Pine Camp	I	120	(See page 16)	July 1988
Alder Springs Camp	I	40	for all	Sept. 1988
Devil's Garden Camp	I	120	camp costs	Oct. 1988
CSP-Del Norte	I, IV, SHU	2,280	216.8	Oct. 1989
CSP-Corcoran	SHU	1,024	(See page 16)	Dec. 1988
Chuckawalla Valley	I, II	2,000	\$123.8	Dec. 1988
TOTAL		5,584		

dry, optical laboratory, vehicle refurbishing and repair, key data entry, and word processing.

Northern California Women's Facility (NCWF)
Opened July 1987

The 400-bed Northern California Women's Facility at Stockton became California's second all-female prison. Like the RJD facility, the new women's prison was completed in late 1986 but the

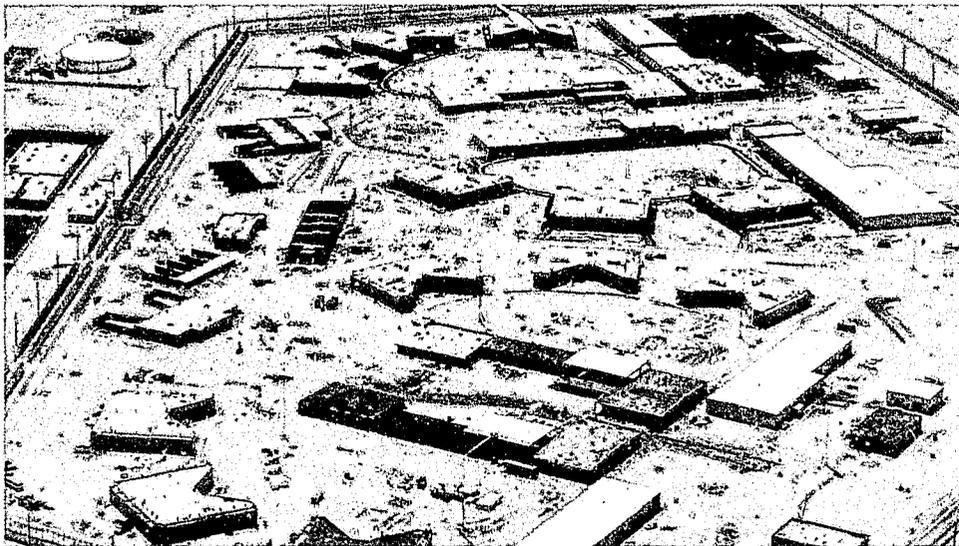
opening was delayed until agreement was reached on the Los Angeles prison sites.

Built adjacent to the Department of Youth Authority's Northern California Youth Center, NCWF includes four 100-bed Level III housing units. Vocational programs and prison industries focus on computer-related technology and office services.

California State Prison - Corcoran
Opened February 1988

By June 30, 1988, 1,892 of the total 2,916 beds at the new Corcoran prison were completed and occupied. This included three 500-bed Level III facilities and the 392-bed Level I facility. The remaining two Security Housing Units (SHU) will be completed in FY 1988-89. For added security, control and management, the SHUs will be subdivided into modules containing 24 cells.

Corcoran prison industries will focus on agriculture, including heifer raising, a dairy and milk processing operation, and spice production. Other industries include sewing, laundry, chair manufacturing, and general fabrication.



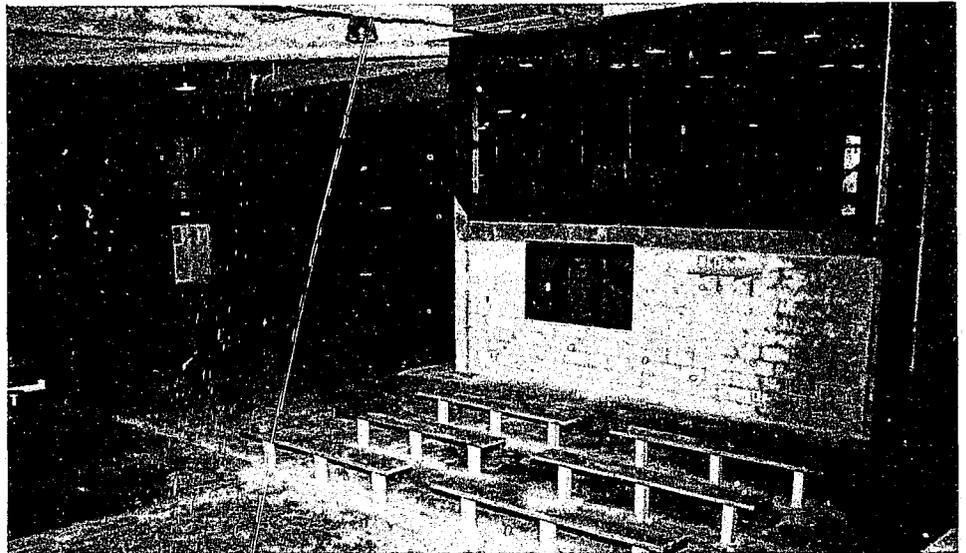
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison near Blythe, pictured under construction in June 1988, is scheduled to open by the end of the year.

NEW CAMPS

During the 1988 fire season, Corrections completed construction on four new conservation camps:

Camp	County	No. Beds
Delta	Solano	120
Trinity River	Trinity	120
Sugar Pine	Shasta	120
Devil's Garden	Modoc	120
	Total	480

These additions brought to 1,320 the number of camp beds completed since 1984.



The interior of a typical prototype housing unit includes a central control booth and day room surrounded by cells or dormitory units.

BEDS AUTHORIZED/PROPOSED: 12,950				
Project	Level	Number of Beds	Estimated Cost (in millions)	Planned Occupancy
Alder Springs Camp	I	80 (See page 16 for all camp costs)		Sept. 1989
McCain Valley Camp	I	70		Schedule Pending
CSP for Women-Madera		2,000	147.5	Feb. 1990
CSP-Los Angeles County	I, III, IV	2,200	199.3	Schedule Pending
California Reception Center-Los Angeles		1,450	147.8	Schedule Pending
CSP-Imperial County	IV	2,200	207.8	Schedule Pending
CSP-Wasco	I, III	2,450	185.2	Schedule Pending
CSP-Delano	I, III	2,450	\$186.5	Schedule Pending
CSP-Corcoran (Hospital)		50		Schedule Pending
TOTAL		12,950		

LOOKING AHEAD

Although already considered the largest prison construction program in the world, the job of building new prisons is far from complete. During the next few years, Corrections will finish the construction projects currently underway and will embark on a new round of prison building. Funding for many of the new beds is provided by an \$817 million Prison Bond Act approved in November 1988.

California State Prison - Corcoran - By December of 1988, half of the remaining 1,024 SHU beds at Corcoran will be completed. The final 512 SHU beds will be completed in January 1989. Plans also are underway to add a 50-bed hospital to the new facility.

Chuckawalla Valley State Prison - This new 2,000-bed Level II facility is located in Riverside County near the desert community of Blythe. Construction is nearing completion, with occupancy planned for mid-FY 1988-89.

Pelican Bay State Prison - Construction on this new 2,280-bed prison in Del Norte County has been underway since March 1987. About half of the maximum security beds are expected to be completed in the spring of 1989, with the balance being finished about a year later.

California State Prison for Women - Madera County - Groundbreaking for this much-needed 2,000-bed women's facility took place in October 1988. Despite opening of the new women's facility at Stockton in 1987, the rapid growth of the female inmate population increases overcrowding at existing institutions. When completed, Madera will be the largest women's prison in the United States.

California Reception Center - Los Angeles County - Currently, Los Angeles County inmates account for almost 40 percent of the total prison population but the county does not have a state prison within its borders. In the future, all new LA County inmates will be processed at the proposed 1,250-bed reception center. Located in an urban location in LA, the prison will include a 200-bed Level I support service facility. Site acquisition was authorized by the State Public Works Board in June 1988. The Environmental Impact Report process, now underway, will be completed next fiscal year, after which the construction schedule will be finalized.

California State Prison - Los Angeles County - A 2,200-bed facility is being planned in Los Angeles County near the city of Lancaster. It will include 1,000 Level III and 1,000 Level IV beds, with 200 Level I beds for support services. The Environmental Impact Report process will be completed in FY 1988-89, after which a construction schedule will be finalized.

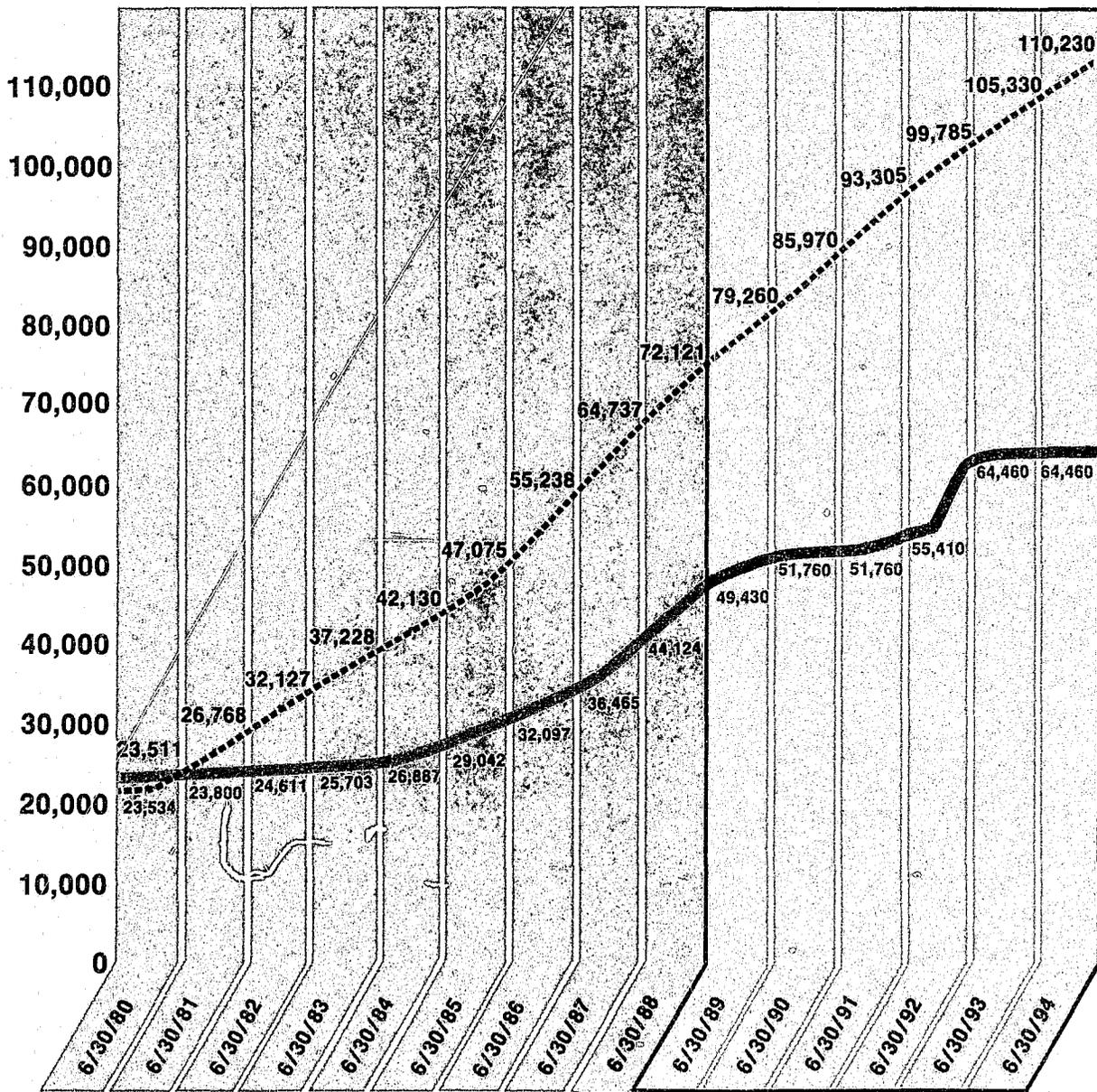
BEDS COMPLETED AS OF JUNE 30, 1988: 18,698				
Project	Level	Number of Beds	Estimated Cost (in millions)	First Occupancy
California Men's Colony Addition	I, III	900	\$5.6	June 1984
Modular Units	II	1,000	2.8	June 1984
Camps (all projects)	I	840	40.4	June 1984
California Medical Facility-South	II, III	2,404	156.4	Aug. 1984
Southern Maximum Security Complex Addition to CCI	IV	1,000	92.2	Oct. 1985
California Correctional Institution Addition	III	500	35.3	Aug. 1986
New Folsom	I, IV	1,728	154.1	Oct. 1986
Avenal State Prison	II	3,034	161.3	Jan. 1987
California Correctional Center Addition	III	500	38.9	March 1987
Sierra Conservation Center Addition	III	500	42.5	March 1987
Mule Creek State Prison	I, III	1,700	142.5	June 1987
California Institution for Women Addition	SHU	100	4.7	June 1987
R. J. Donovan Correctional Facility	I, III	2,200	158.4	July 1987
Northern California Women's Facility		400	34.8	July 1987
CSP-Corcoran	I, III	1,392	237.8	Feb. 1988
		TOTAL	18,698	
GRAND TOTAL			37,232	

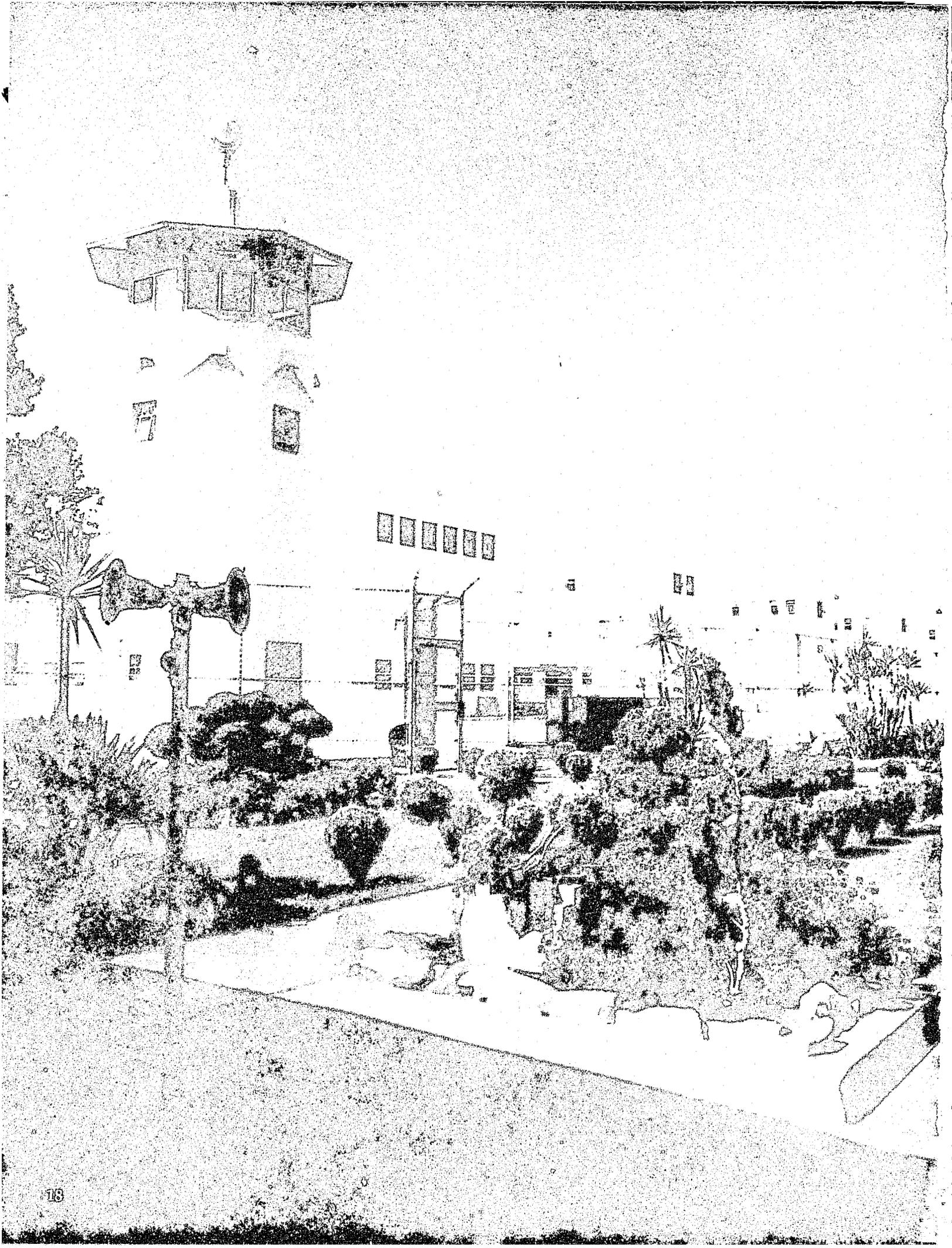
California State Prison - Wasco - To be located near the city of Wasco in Kern County, this facility will house 2,450 male inmates. It will include a 1,750-bed reception center, a 500-bed Level III facility and a 200-bed Level I support unit.

California State Prison - Delano - This institution also will be located in Kern County and will be a mirror image of the prison in Wasco.

California State Prison - Imperial County - Now in the planning stages, this 2,200-bed institution would house 2,000 Level IV and 200 Level I inmates. The Environmental Impact Report and site selection were begun in FY 1987-88.

PRISON POPULATION AND PROJECTED NEEDS





reception center beds. Units at Deuel Vocational Institution, California Correctional Institution, San Quentin, and R. J. Donovan facilities, and the Northern California Women's Facility began processing admissions of new felons and/or parole violators returned to custody.

Corrections expects the deficiency in reception center beds to continue. Much of the pressure is in Southern California; 40 percent of total admissions are from Los Angeles County alone. Three new reception centers are planned to open in 1991 in Southern California. The Department is also considering plans to expand the reception centers at San Quentin and R. J. Donovan facilities.

INMATE EMPLOYMENT

Corrections continually strives for full employment of eligible inmates. About 75 percent of the total inmate population is eligible. The remaining 25 percent are not employable because of medical/psychiatric problems or security considerations.

By June 30, 1988, Corrections employed 46,021 inmates, 66.1 percent of the total population. Waiting lists for educational, vocational or work assignments were reduced from 10.1 percent to 7.4 percent during the fiscal year, despite continued overcrowding.

About ten percent of all inmates are employed by the Prison Industry Authority (PIA). A separate agency that works closely with Corrections, PIA provides manufacturing and service jobs that supply clothing, furniture, baked goods, laundry and other items and services used in prison. In addition, they sell their products to other government agencies to provide the ongoing funding for the program.

With more than 6,600 inmates employed, PIA is the nation's largest nonagricultural-based state correctional industries program. During FY 1987-88 alone, PIA added 1,145

new inmate jobs. Since 1983, PIA employment has increased by more than 250 percent.

EDUCATION

Corrections operates the largest primary/secondary adult education program in California. Delivering these services in a prison setting is a challenge. Programs must be designed to optimize educational opportunities without compromising community, staff or inmate safety.

Education programs are available at all institutions and at five conservation camps. During FY 1987-88, inmates earned more than 2,500 elementary and secondary diplomas or certificates and completed 3,300 college courses. By the end of the fiscal year, more than 13,000 inmates had taken advantage of educational opportunities.

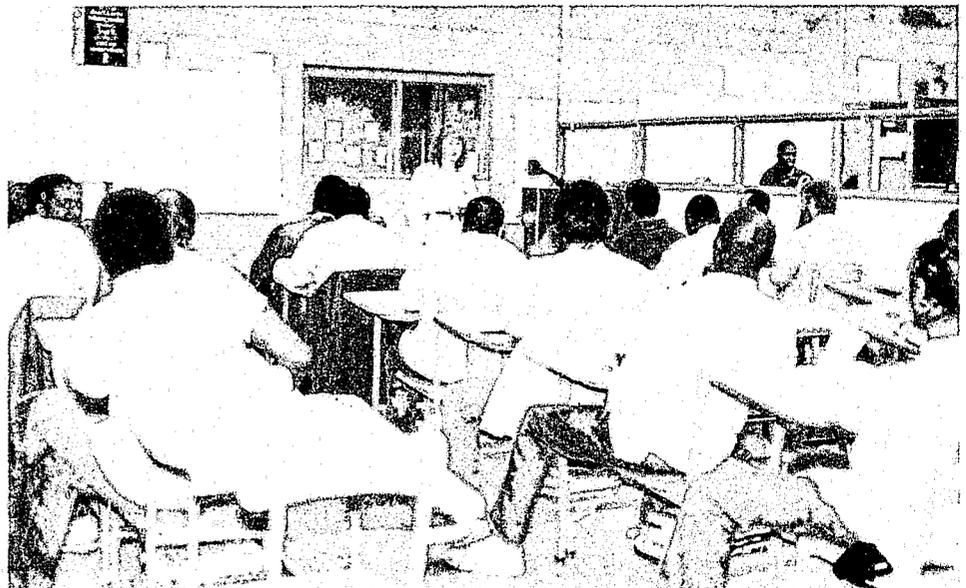
Corrections' academic program offers 18 primary and secondary education classes and limited college-level courses. The vocational program covers 65 occupational classes, including computer repair, diesel mechanics, electrical maintenance, graphic arts, office services, roofing, and nursing. Community

trades experts participate in Trade Advisory Councils which help guide the program and ensure that the training meets community employment standards.

Physical education, recreation, pre-release preparation, life skills training, apprenticeship, arts and crafts, general library access, and law library access are other facets of Corrections' education program.

PAROLE VIOLATOR WORKTIME CREDIT

Senate Bill 16, which became effective September 30, 1987, provides certain parole violators with work benefits similar to those available to prison inmates. Eligible parole violators are allowed to shorten their revocation time by participating in an approved work/study program. The legislation was narrowly written so parolees who were convicted of violent crimes such as rape and murder are excluded from participation in the program. In addition to alleviating overcrowding, work incentive for parole violators promotes positive changes in attitude and behavior.



Education programs like the one shown here at Folsom are available at every state prison.

INSTITUTIONS

Corrections' primary role continues to be incarcerating California's most serious criminal offenders in secure, safe and disciplined institutional settings. This is accomplished through the efforts of trained and dedicated Corrections staff. Sworn peace officers are responsible for inmate custody and management. Specialized staff provide health care, education, training, and supervised inmate work opportunities. Administrative staff make sure the institutions run efficiently.

By the end of Fiscal Year 1987-88, Corrections was operating 17 institutions that housed a total of 72,121 inmates. This translates to an average daily population of 67,894 for 1987.

The total number of admissions to California prisons in 1987 was 58,230--a 23 percent increase from

1986. About half (46 percent) were first-time felony commitments from court. The remainder were parole violators. This included 6,377 (11 percent) returned by the court with new felony convictions and 26,649 (43 percent) returned by the Board of Prison Terms for violating parole conditions.

OVERCROWDING

The Department's aggressive prison construction program has had a positive impact on the ever-present problem of prison overcrowding. The institutions began the fiscal year at 171.8 percent of capacity. Twelve months and 7,487 new beds later, the population was at 158 percent capacity. Population growth continues to outpace construction, however, necessitating plans for

even more prison beds. (See the Planning and Construction section, page 12, for details on the prison construction program.)

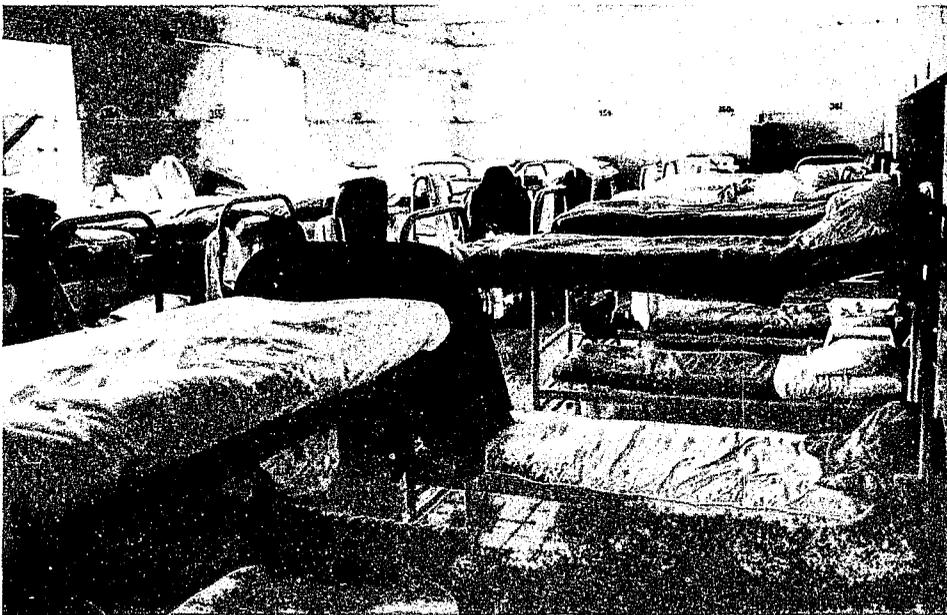
Reception Center Expansion

All incoming inmates go through a reception center where they are evaluated to determine the proper security level and program placement. Until this fiscal year, only three reception centers were in operation. The California Institution for Men at Chino handled all Southern California males, California Medical Facility at Vacaville processed Northern California males, and the California Institution for Women received all incoming females.

With a continuously increasing population, these reception centers became seriously overcrowded. During calendar year 1987 alone, the prisoner population admitted through the reception centers increased 23 percent. At the same time, there was no expansion of reception center capacity through construction. As a result, reception centers exceeded 225 percent capacity in the male centers and 248 percent in the female center.

The challenge to the Department has been to increase the reception center capacity within existing facilities until new centers can be designed and constructed in 1990 and 1991.

Beginning in December 1987, Corrections initiated a phased program to convert more than 2,900 beds in existing institutions to



As prisons become overcrowded, gymnasiums and day rooms become dormitories.

HEALTH CARE

Licensing

During FY 1987-88, Corrections made major progress toward its goal of licensing its prison hospitals. The California Institution for Men (CIM) hospital in Chino was licensed August 20, 1987; the California Men's Colony (CMC) hospital in San Luis Obispo was licensed January 1, 1988. Work on the third and final prison hospital at the California Medical Facility (CMF) in Vacaville is on schedule. CMF's hospital is expected to be licensed early in 1989.

Corrections also successfully sponsored legislation to create a new licensing category known as Correctional Treatment Centers. To be applied to all correctional infirmaries, the law will enable the Department to make better use of the existing infirmary beds within the system.

AIDS

Since 1984 when Corrections diagnosed the first inmate case of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), fewer than 300 inmates have been identified as being infected with the AIDS virus. About one-third of these inmates, including two women, have developed full-blown AIDS. There have been 45 deaths.

Male felons with the AIDS virus are housed in special quarters at either the California Medical Facility (CMF) in Vacaville or at the new unit at the California Institution for Men (CIM) in Chino. These facilities, with on-grounds hospitals, have been designated as the AIDS treatment centers for males. The California Institution for Women (CIW) in Frontera serves as the AIDS treatment center for females. A Corrections task force is considering the long-range housing, programming



Corrections operates three licensed, acute-care hospitals including the one at California Medical Facility, shown here.

and treatment needs of these inmates.

The Department provides comprehensive education on AIDS to staff and inmates. In clear language, the materials describe how AIDS is spread and how to minimize risk of exposure both in the community and in prisons. Written procedures have been developed to guide staff in management of AIDS-infected inmates, and a comprehensive AIDS education and training program has been developed for all Corrections staff.

Mental Health

Approximately 100 full-time psychiatrists and psychologists provide mental health services to inmates. Crisis intervention and mental health evaluations are available at reception centers and most institutions. Inmates requiring treatment are transferred to the California Medical Facility (CMF) in Vacaville or the California Men's

Colony (CMC) in San Luis Obispo. In addition, Corrections contracts with the Department of Mental Health (DMH) for 457 psychiatric hospital beds for its inmates.

VIOLENCE

Despite continuing overcrowding, violence is under control.

In the years before Corrections began its construction program, crowded conditions were one factor behind a steady rise of violence in prison. The rate of assaults among inmates went from 1.5 per 100 inmates in 1977 to 3.0 in 1984. After the first new prisons were opened, the rate began dropping each year to the 1987 low of 2.1. Assaults on staff also peaked in 1984 at 1.7 per 100 inmates, up from 0.5 in 1977. The 1987 rate reflects a decrease at 1.5 per 100 inmates.

Escapes are at an all-time low in spite of record numbers of inmates. In 1987 there were 32 escapes from California prisons, an annual escape

rate of less than six per 10,000 inmates. In 1977 there were 79 escapes, a rate of over 43 per 10,000.

Controlling violence becomes easier as Corrections opens new prisons. The new maximum security units have 20 to 30 cells instead of the 600 found in older prisons like Folsom and San Quentin. Small groups of felons allow for closer observation and control. Also, an Inmate Advisory Council at each prison keeps tensions and violent incidents down by providing formal lines of communication between inmates and staff.

Another major factor in the falling rates of assaults and escapes is the new recruiting and training methods used by Corrections. Applicants for positions as Correctional Officers go through an extensive series of examinations and a thorough background check. Once accepted, cadets attend six weeks of intensive training at the Department's academy. Officers learn to use communication techniques to defuse tense situations and avoid violence whenever possible.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Corrections must match the growth in inmate population and prison beds by increasing the number of staff it hires and trains. About 2,000 new employees are needed each year to maintain current staffing levels.

During FY 1987-88, more than 2,100 correctional officer trainees (cadets) reported for basic academy training. Of those, 1,900 (90 percent) graduated. In order to recruit, test, select and train these cadets, 46,451 applicants were scheduled for testing. The large number of applicants required is due to the very stringent standards that are applied in the selection process.

The academy also trained about



A CDC Correctional Officer.

400 new supervisors and conducted several specialized courses for support and custody staff.

As a result of weekly focused recruitment workshops scheduled throughout California, Corrections met its goal for representation of Hispanics and women. In FY 1987-88 Hispanics and women each represented 25 percent of all new permanent, full-time CO appointments. Focused recruitment for Asians is continuing to improve the representation of Asians within Corrections.

The Department also has expended considerable effort in recruiting qualified medical service professionals. A critical concern was the vacancy factor for Medical Technical Assistants (MTAs), a nursing classification with peace officer duties. By centralizing its MTA recruitment, the Department scheduled almost 3,000 MTA applicants for testing. Of those, more than 200 were appointed, significantly reducing the number of vacant MTA positions.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Throughout the fiscal year, the Institutions Division undertook several measures to enhance institutional operations. These include:

Investigations Unit - Established to upgrade the quality of criminal and internal affairs investigations. A major goal is to increase felony prosecutions and lower the incidence of violent prison crimes.

Program Support Unit - Developed to improve interaction between the Institutions Division and other departmental functions. A major project involves coordinating with the Planning and Construction Division on the activation of new prison beds and the easing of overcrowded conditions in other prisons.

Program Audits - Peer-level audits at all facilities conducted to ensure compliance with departmental policies and procedures. Issues reviewed in FY 1987-88 included inmate records, inmate classification, institutional security, work incentive, inmate discipline, academic and vocational education, staff training and health services.

Information Systems - Local personal-computer-based information systems are being developed to automate staff training, records, overtime pay calculations and other administrative functions.

A Balanced Work Force - The Institutions Division has made great strides in hiring persons with disabilities. By the end of the fiscal year, it had hired 64 Limited Examination Appointment Process (LEAP) candidates, exceeding its goal of 57. The Division also reported significant gains in hiring Hispanic and female employees.

INMATE PROFILE

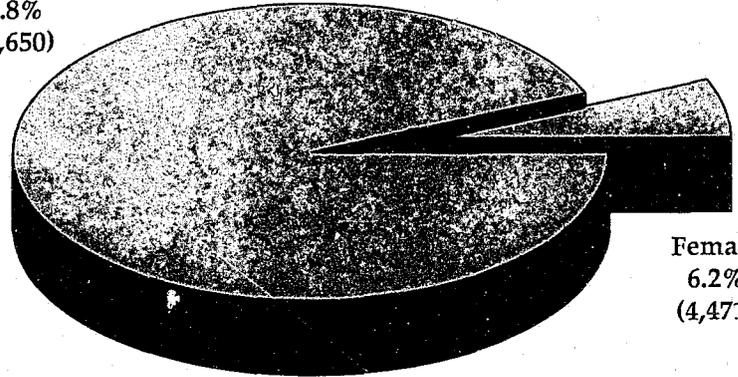
The average inmate is a 29-year-old male. His sentence averages 43 months; he will serve about 24 months before his first parole.

Only about 22 percent of those who come to state prison have no previous jail or prison commitments. Fewer than half (41 percent) have graduated from high school.

The following charts and graphs depict characteristics of the inmate population:

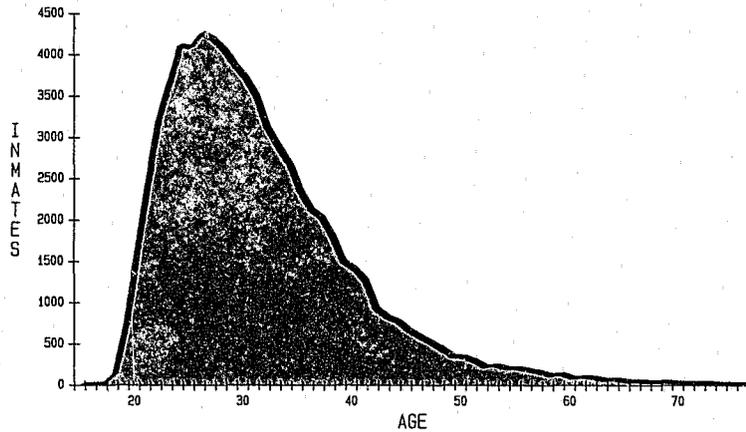
**GENDER DISTRIBUTION
OF INSTITUTION
POPULATION
JUNE 30, 1988**

Male
93.8%
(67,650)



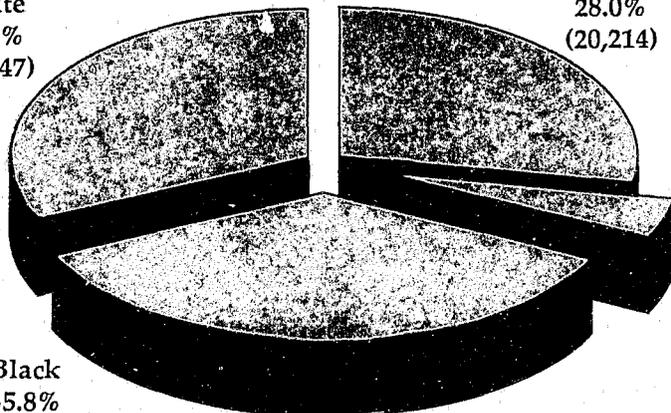
Female
6.2%
(4,471)

**AGE IN YEARS
OF INSTITUTION
POPULATION
JUNE 30, 1988**



**RACIAL-ETHNIC GROUP
OF INSTITUTION
POPULATION
JUNE 30, 1988**

White
31.8%
(22,947)



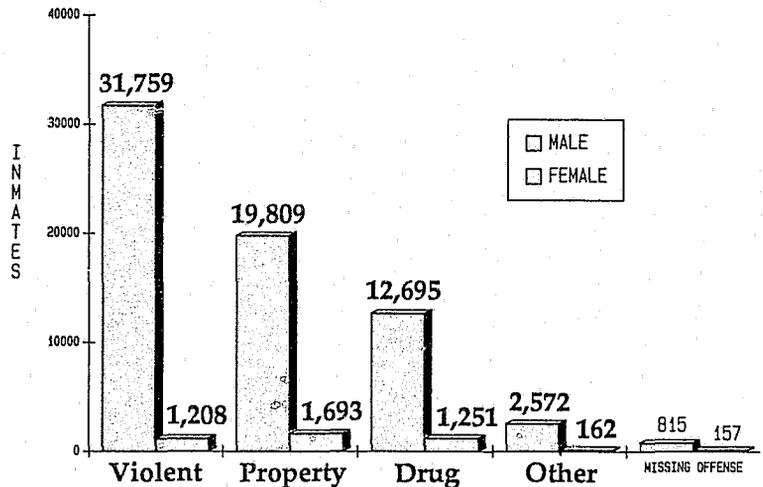
Mexican/American
28.0%
(20,214)

Other
4.4%
(3,138)

Black
35.8%
(25,822)

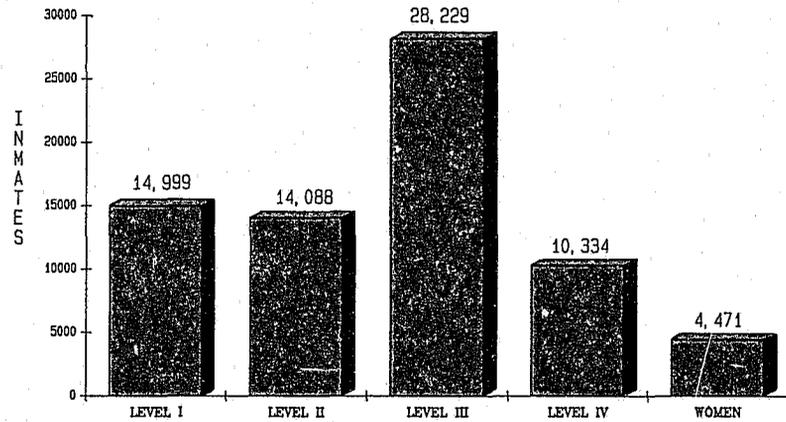
INMATE PROFILE

**COMMITMENT OFFENSE
OF INSTITUTION
POPULATION
BY GENDER**

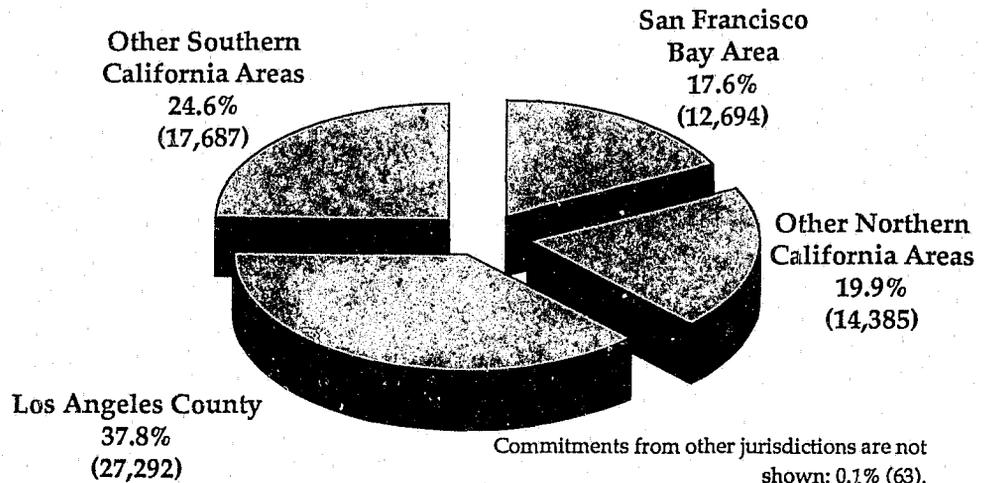


Excludes 815 male and 157 female inmates for which offense data was not available.

**NUMBER OF INMATES
BY SECURITY LEVEL
OF THEIR HOUSING
JUNE 30, 1988**



**AREA OF COMMITMENT
OF INSTITUTION
POPULATION
JUNE 30, 1988**



INSTITUTION PROFILES

Security Levels:

Level I - minimum

Level II - lower medium

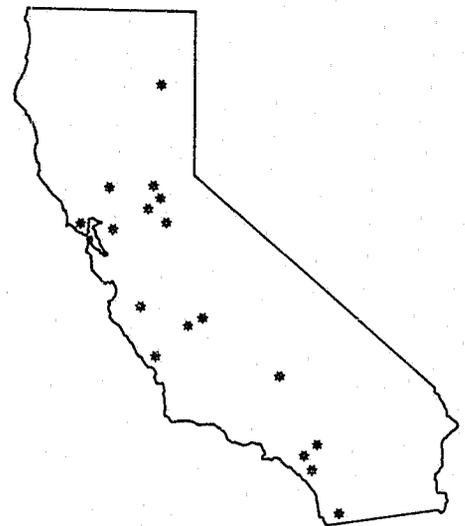
Level III - higher medium

Level IV - maximum

AVENAL

Warden: Al Gomez
(209) 386-0587
P. O. Box 8, Avenal, CA 93204

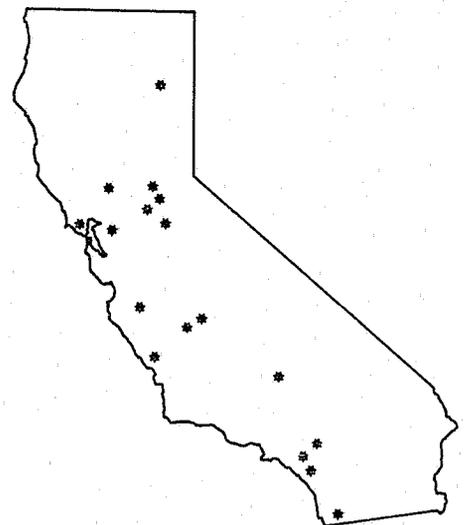
Avenal State Prison in Kings County was dedicated on April 29, 1988. It is a program institution for the confinement of Level II inmates who are willing to work and participate fully in available programs. A variety of academic and vocational programs are available. The Prison Industry Board has also approved a variety of industries for this facility. The design capacity of the institution is currently 3,034 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 3,289.



CHINO

Warden: Otis Thurman
(714) 597-1821
P. O. Box 128, Chino, CA 91710

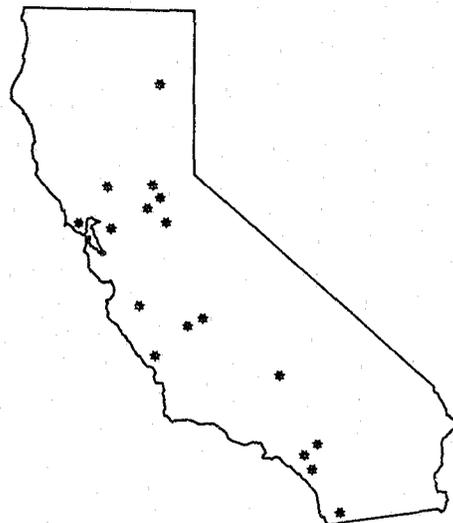
The California Institution for Men at Chino is a diverse prison complex which includes a minimum security facility and the Southern California Reception Center for newly sentenced felons who range in custody from Levels I - IV. In addition, the institution's hospital was recently licensed by the Department of Health Services. Vocational training is provided for all custody levels and ranges from animal grooming and television repair to commercial deep-sea diving. A full array of academic programs also is available. The design capacity of the institution is currently 2,778 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 6,166.



CORCORAN

Warden: Bernie Aispuro
(209) 992-8800
P. O. Box 8800, Corcoran, CA
93212-8309

California State Prison, Corcoran is our newest institution and will house Level III and Security Housing Unit (SHU) inmates. Two Level III facilities are occupied and the third will open soon. The 1,024 SHU cells for maximum custody inmates are scheduled for completion in December 1988. Corcoran offers academic and vocational programs, nine prison industries, including a dairy, spice farm, furniture factory and laundry, plus a 392-bed Level I support unit. The design capacity for the institution is currently 1,892. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 1,566.



FOLSOM

Warden: Robert Borg
(916) 985-8610
P. O. Box 29, Represa, CA 95671

California State Prison, Folsom is a cell-type Level IV prison surrounded by stone walls. Some buildings date back to the 1880s. Recently, three maximum security housing units were completed and are now fully occupied. One of the State's best known prison industries, the metal stamping and fabricating program which produces the license plates for California motor vehicles, is located at Folsom. Also, the handicraft program operates a hobbycraft shop which displays for sale a number of arts and crafts produced by the inmates. The design capacity for the entire institution is currently 3,796 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 6,741.



FRONTERA

Warden: Susan E. Poole
(714) 597-1771
P. O. Box 6000, Corona, CA 91718

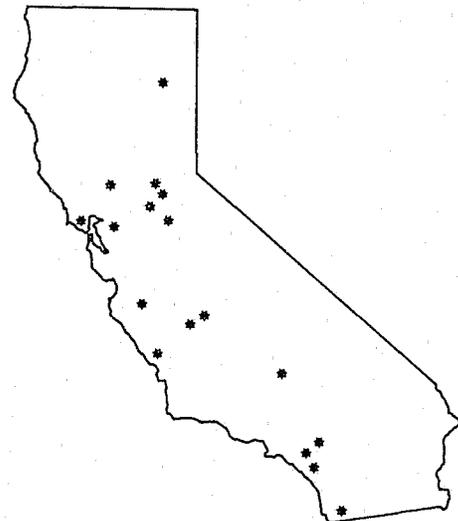
The California Institution for Women at Frontera is one of two correctional institutions devoted to housing female inmates and serves as the Southern Reception Center for newly-sentenced female felons. It is a program institution for the confinement of Level I - IV inmates. They offer a variety of academic and vocational programs, including some nontraditional training in graphic arts, brick masonry and general construction activities. The design capacity of the institution is currently 1,026 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 2,404.



IONE

Warden: George Ingle
(209) 274-4911
P. O. Box 409099, Ione, CA 95640

Mule Creek State Prison at Ione is a program institution for the confinement primarily of Level III inmates who are willing to work and fully participate in available programs. A variety of academic and vocational programs is available. When the 200-bed Level I support unit is completed, the design capacity of the institution will be 1,700 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 1,639.



JAMESTOWN

Warden: Robert E. Doran
(209) 984-5291
P. O. Box 497, Jamestown, CA 95327

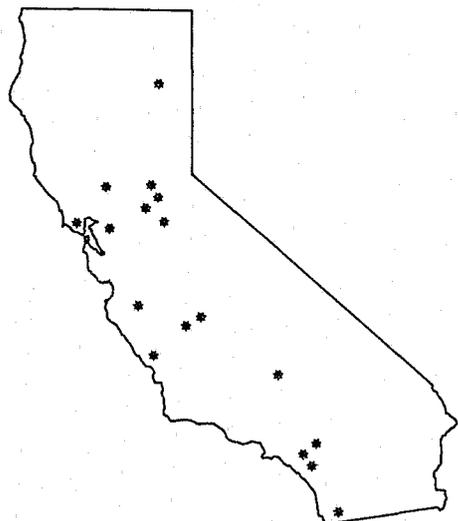
The Sierra Conservation Center at Jamestown consists primarily of dormitory-style housing. Its primary purpose is to train inmates for placement in the state's central and southern camps, which are jointly operated by the Department of Corrections, Department of Forestry and the Los Angeles County Fire Department. The camps are located throughout central and southern California from Sacramento to San Diego. The institution also houses a number of Level III inmates who are involved in vocational and industries programs. The design capacity of the institution and camps combined is currently 3,534 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed at these facilities was 5,685.



NORCO

Warden: L. Chastain
(714) 737-2683
P. O. Box 1841, Norco, CA 91760

The California Rehabilitation Center at Norco has a very distinctive design because it was originally a private resort, then a hotel and later a U.S. Naval Hospital. It is also unique because it is the only institution which houses both males and females, primarily civilly committed narcotic addicts and selected felons. The design capacity of the institution is currently 2,358 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 4,557.



SAN DIEGO

Warden: John Ratelle
(619) 661-6500
480 Alta Road, San Diego, CA 92179

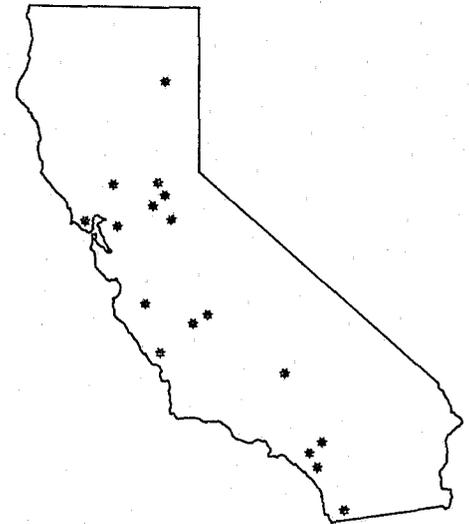
The Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility at Rock Mountain near San Diego is primarily a Level III institution with a Level I support unit. It was designed as a training and work-oriented facility and is providing comprehensive vocational, academic and industrial programs. The institution is also a southern processing unit for parole violators returned to custody (PV-RTCs) for San Diego and Imperial counties. The design capacity of the institution is currently 2,200 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 2,926.



SAN LUIS OBISPO

Warden: Wayne Estelle
(805) 543-2700
P. O. Box 8101, San Luis Obispo, CA
93409

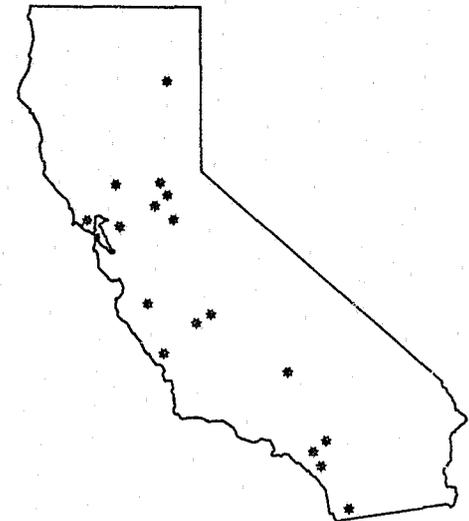
The California Men's Colony at San Luis Obispo includes CMC-East, with four cell-type Level III facilities and CMC-West, dormitory-style housing units for Level I and II inmates. A variety of academic and vocational education classes through the college level are offered. A portion of the institution is reserved for inmates with psychiatric and personality disorders under the care of a team of psychiatrists, psychologists and neurological consultants. The institution's acute-care hospital was recently licensed by the Department of Health Services. The design capacity of the institution is currently 3,859 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 5,818.



SAN QUENTIN

Warden: Dan Vasquez
(415) 454-1460
California State Prison,
San Quentin, CA 94964

California State Prison, San Quentin in Marin County is California's oldest correctional institution. After 135 years of providing Level IV housing for the state's highest security inmates, San Quentin is undergoing a transition to a Level II facility, although it will continue to house some medium and maximum security inmates. The state's only gas chamber is located in San Quentin and all male inmates under sentence of death are housed at San Quentin. The design capacity of the institution is currently 2,267 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 3,104.



STOCKTON

Warden: Teena Farmon
(209) 943-1600
P. O. Box 213006, Stockton, CA
95213-9006

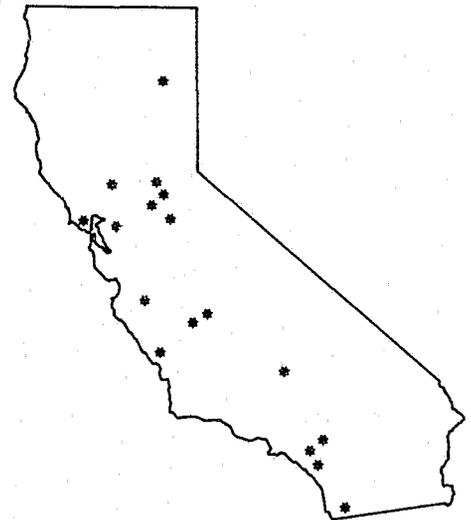
The Northern California Women's Facility at Stockton is the second correctional institution devoted to housing female inmates. It is the first women's institution in Northern California. It is a program institution for Level II and Level III inmates. Academic and vocational (electronics and data processing) programs are available. Also, the Prison Industry's programs include key data entry and laundry operations. The design capacity of the institution is currently 400 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 734.



SOLEDAD

Warden: Eddie Myers
(408) 678-3951
P. O. Box 686, Soledad, CA 93960

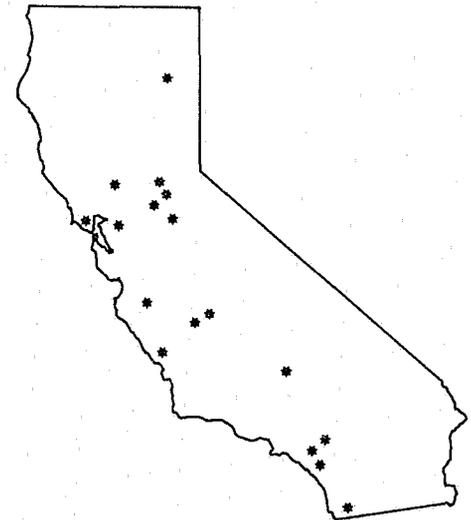
The Correctional Training Facility at Soledad consists of three separate facilities. Two of the facilities contain cell-type housing for Level III inmates and the other consists of dormitory-style housing for Level I inmates. A comprehensive program of industrial and educational activities are available with the emphasis on basic training for employment in recognized trades. The design capacity of the institution is currently 3,285 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 5,633.



SUSANVILLE

Warden: William Merkle
(916) 257-2181
P. O. Box 790, Susanville, CA 96130

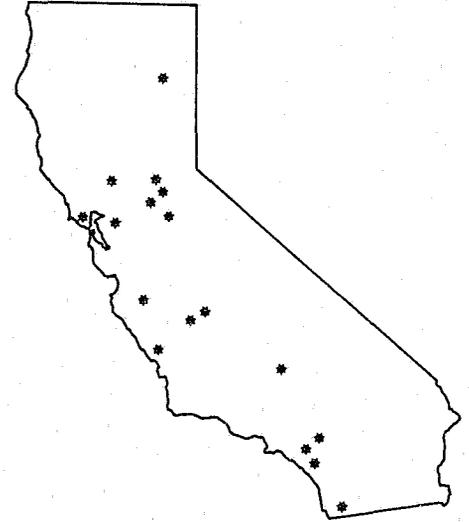
The California Correctional Center at Susanville primarily houses Level I and II inmates and offers a variety of academic and vocational programs. It also serves as a hub institution for the Northern California camps. Recently, a 500-bed unit was completed for Level III inmates. The design capacity for the Center, including camps, is currently 3,102 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 4,935.



TEHACHAPI

Warden: Bill Bunnell
(805) 822-4402
P. O. Box 1031, Tehachapi, CA 93561

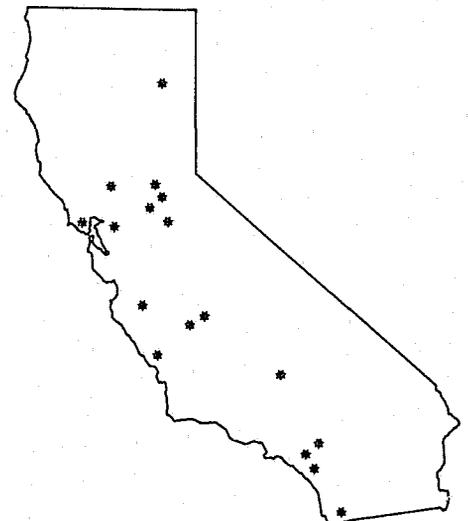
The California Correctional Institution at Tehachapi is a program institution for the confinement of Level I through IV inmates. Recently, the Level III complex became a reception center for incoming felons. The institution offers academic education from nonreader through high school, with specific programs for non-English-speaking inmates. Various vocational programs, including 15 trade sections, are available. The Prison Industry's programs produce such items as inmate apparel, flags and office furniture. The design capacity of the institution is currently 2,757 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 4,802.



TRACY

Warden: Midge Carroll
(209) 466-8055
P. O. Box 400, Tracy, CA 95376

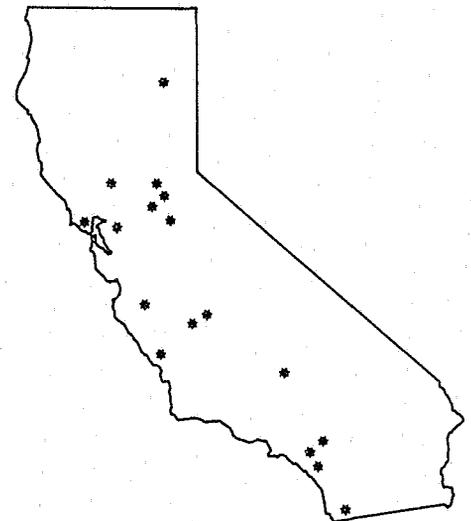
The Deuel Vocational Institution at Tracy is a Level III institution. The institution's emphasis is on work/training incentive. An extensive on-the-job training program involving vocational education, maintenance and industries allows inmates to apply skills learned in vocational education to real work situations. The Prison Industry operates a variety of programs, including a furniture factory, mattress factory and a farm and dairy. Recently, the institution joined in serving as a reception center for newly sentenced felons. The design capacity of the institution is currently 1,506. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 2,718.



VACAVILLE

Warden: Eddie Ylst
(707) 448-6841
P. O. Box 2000, Vacaville, CA 95696

The main portion of the California Medical Facility at Vacaville is a cell-type Level III institution which provides medical and psychiatric treatment for inmates with physical or mental disorders. It also serves as the Northern Reception Center for newly sentenced male felons. The new CMF-South facility includes both Level III cell-type and Level II dormitory-style housing units. The institution provides a variety of vocational and educational courses and an extensive arts and crafts program. The design capacity of the institution is currently 4,730 beds. As of June 30, 1988, the total number of inmates housed was 6,979.



CONSERVATION CAMPS

Since 1915, the state has operated inmate camps. Originally established to provide road crews for remote areas, the camps program today plays a key role in controlling forest fires and maintaining California's natural resources.

A combined effort involving Corrections, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and the Los Angeles County Fire Department, the camps program

trains inmates to fight forest fires. During 1987, conservation camp inmates expended over one million hours fighting fires—a savings to the taxpayers of more than \$14 million.

In the off season, the crews are kept busy with tasks such as stream clearing, reforestation, park and highway maintenance, small construction projects, and community service work. Inmates worked an additional 1.8 million hours on public service projects in 1987, for a

taxpayer savings of \$9 million.

By the end of FY 1987-88, Corrections had 36 camps in operation, with a total of 3,098 beds including 320 for female firefighters. CDC added four new camps with nearly 500 fire-fighting inmates during this year's driest and most fire-prone season. Two of the new camps began operations later in the fire season and are not included in the FY 1987-88 construction totals.



Conservation camp inmates are trained to fight forest and wildland fires.

CONSERVATION CAMPS

1. **Acton**
8800 Soledad Canyon Road
Acton, CA 93510
(805) 268-0113
2. **Alder**
P. O. Box 906
Klamath, CA 95548
(707) 483-4511
3. **Antelope**
P. O. Box 790
Susanville, CA 96730
(916) 257-2181, ext. 227
4. **Baseline**
P. O. Box 497
Jamestown, CA 95327
(209) 984-5291, ext. 4478
5. **Bautista**
P. O. Box 743350
Hemet, CA 92343
(714) 927-3600
6. **Black Mountain**
23131 Fort Ross Road
Cazadero, CA 95421
(707) 632-5236
7. **Chamberlain Creek**
15800 Highway 20
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
(707) 964-3518
8. **Cuesta**
P. O. Box A
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 543-2700, ext. 49
9. **Cummings Valley**
P. O. Box 1031
Tehachapi, CA 93561
(805) 822-4402, ext. 4424
10. **Deadwood**
Route 1, Box 119
Fort Jones, CA 96032
(916) 468-2633
11. **Delta**
P. O. Box 429
Suisun City, CA 94585
(707) 437-5034
12. **Devil's Garden**
P.O. Box 52
Alturas, CA 96101
(916) 233-3634
13. **Eel River**
P. O. Box 617
Redway, CA 95560
(707) 923-2755
14. **Francisquito**
35100 N. San Francisquito
Canyon Road
Saugus, CA 91350
(805) 255-1476
15. **Gabilan**
Route 1, Box 103
Soledad, CA 93960
(408) 678-3951, ext. 3185
16. **Green Valley**
P. O. Box 1037
Folsom, CA 95630-1337
(916) 985-3299
17. **Growlersburg**
P. O. Box 126
Georgetown, CA 95634
(916) 333-4244
18. **Intermountain**
P. O. Box 615
Bieber, CA 96009
(916) 294-5361
19. **Ishi**
Star Route 3, P. O. Box 50
Paynes Creek, CA 96075
(916) 597-2846
20. **Julius Klein**
22550 East Fork Road
Azusa, CA 91702
(818) 910-1213
21. **Konocti**
13044 State Hwy 29
Lower Lake, CA 95457
(707) 994-2437
22. **Malibu**
1250 S. Encinal Canyon Road
Malibu, CA 90265
(213) 457-2253
23. **McCain Valley**
P. O. Box 1252
Boulevard, CA 92005
(619) 766-4393
24. **Miramonte**
49039 Orchard Drive
Miramonte, CA 93641
(209) 336-2312
25. **Mount Gleason**
266540 N. Angeles Forest Hwy
Palmdale, CA 93550
(805) 947-7784
26. **Mountain Home**
P. O. Box 645
Springville, CA 93265
(209) 539-2334
27. **Norco**
P. O. Box 1841
Corona, CA 91760
(714) 689-4552

28. Owens Valley
Route 2, P. O. Box 221
Bishop, CA 93514
(619) 387-2686

29. Parlin Fork
2300 Hwy 20
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
(707) 964-3765

30. Pilot Rock
P. O. Box 10
Crestline, CA 92325
(619) 389-2233

31. Prado
14467 Central Avenue
Chino, CA 91710
(714) 597-3917

32. Puerta La Cruz
32363 Hwy 79
Warner Springs, CA 92086
(619) 782-3547

33. Rainbow
8215 Rainbow Heights Road
Fallbrook, CA 92028
(619) 728-2554

34. Represa
Institution Work Camp
P. O. Box W
Represa, CA 95671
(916) 985-2561

35. Salt Creek
P. O. Box 435
Paskenta, CA 96074
(916) 833-5479

36. Sugar Pine
P.O. Box 670
Bella Vista, CA 96008
(916) 472-3121



37. Trinity River
Weaverville Fire Center
P. O. Box Drawer AU
Weaverville, CA 96093
(916) 623-3149

38. Vallecito
Rural Route 1, Box 7
Angels Camp, CA 95222
(209) 736-4922



COMMUNITY SERVICE

The ultimate community service that Corrections provides is incarcerating criminals. But beyond that primary function, Corrections works to increase understanding and interaction between itself and the communities it protects. Increasingly, state and local resources are strained by budget limits. Corrections continually faces inmate population increases as it works hard to build and open new prisons. Cooperative interaction between the community and Corrections ends up benefitting both.

The California Department of Corrections encourages public involvement in the prison system through:

- Volunteer citizen participation in prison programs and services.
- Citizen involvement in advisory groups.
- Private organizations whose services link the community and inmates.

The interaction between communities and prisons is a reciprocal one. Citizens volunteer time, services, materials and equipment to help augment inmate programs. Inmate crews work in the community to maintain public lands and in the institution on special service projects. This interaction is formalized in a number of ways such as:

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Corrections relies on volunteers to increase resources and time in religious, vocational, educational, self-help, community reentry, arts, recreation, and entertainment programs. During 1987, volunteers provided more than 117,000 hours of service--valued at \$760,500. Communities located near California prisons donated materials and equipment worth close to \$1 million during 1987.

ADVISORY GROUPS

Each institution has a Citizens Advisory Committee to discuss issues of mutual interest or concern. A departmental Vocational Education Advisory Council helps increase the relevance and viability of its vocational programs. An Advisory Committee on Correctional Education helps ensure that academic programs are consistent with those in the general public.



As a community service, inmates at CMF are refurbishing this fire truck for a local government.

SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY

Inmate work crews provide essential services which many local communities could not otherwise afford. In addition to their primary duties of fighting fires, inmate work crews plant trees, construct highway signs, build fish habitats, clean and maintain recreation areas, clear flood debris, upholster furniture for schools and hospitals, record tapes for the blind, build toys, and work on other special community projects.

Inmates contributed close to 7 million hours of community service during 1987. If purchased on the open market, their labor would have cost local governments about \$35 million.

Corrections staff is made available to communities to assist in local law enforcement efforts. Under mutual assistance agreements, Corrections' Special Emergency Response Team (SERT) can be made available for local disturbance control. Corrections provides security for visiting dignitaries. CDC's dog teams also can be brought in for drug control efforts.

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

To further enhance community involvement, Corrections contracts with nonprofit organizations to provide specialized services to inmates and their families.

The M-2 (Match-2) Sponsors Program provides one-to-one matches between inmates and volunteer sponsors.

The Friends Outside Prison Representative Program helps resolve family problems; arrange visits; provide counseling for reentry employment; assist with legal referrals and job searches; and provide clothing, transportation and lodging for inmate families on an emergency basis.

Centerforce Incorporated operates visitor centers for the public before and after prison visits and provides transportation to and from major transportation terminals.



Community service crews assist local governments with landscaping and maintenance of public buildings and parks.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Department of Corrections, in order to successfully fulfill the responsibility charged to it by California law, operates with an administrative organization consisting of the Office of the Director, six line divisions and several staff services functions under the direction of the Executive Office.

DIVISIONS

The **Institutions Division** is responsible for the operation of correctional facilities, prisons and camps, including the programs provided at these facilities.

The **Administrative Services Division** is responsible for the business affairs of the Department, including financial management and support services, human resources management and offender information services.

The **Planning and Construction Division** is responsible for planning and building new facilities and renovating existing facilities.

The **Evaluation and Compliance Division** provides staff services related to development, promulgation and implementation of departmental policy and data processing.

The **Parole and Community Services Division** is responsible for developing and implementing departmental policy, coordinating special projects, preparing and coordinating court compliance evaluations, overseeing internal audits and program compliance, planning and directing management

analyses and program reviews, conducting research, managing data processing, and reviewing inmate appeals.

The **Legal Affairs Division** provides legal advice on policy issues involving inmates. The division also works with the California Department of Justice attorneys in the Torts, Government Law and Correctional Law sections. The 44 Deputy Attorneys General assigned to Corrections handle the CDC caseload of over 2,700 inmate lawsuits.

OFFICES

The **Legislative Liaison Office** provides counsel and staff support to the Director on all matters regarding legislation and legislative policies.

The **Law Enforcement Liaison Unit** assists local police in solving major crimes when prison inmates or state parolees are known or suspected to be involved. It also provides investigative services for the Department and its facilities and coordinates the Prison Gang Task Force.

The **Office of Community Resources Development** reflects the philosophy that the link between the community and the inmates should be preserved. This office increases community interaction, expands community resources, and helps members of the community understand prison issues through knowledge and experience.

The **Communications Office** is the direct liaison to the news media

on Department activities. It also advises the Department on public relations policies and programs.

The **Affirmative Action Office** manages and administers the Equal Opportunity/ Affirmative Action programs.

The **Labor Relations Office** provides advice, assistance and policy recommendations to management in all areas of labor-management relations and represents the Department during all phases of the collective bargaining process.

The **Program Development Office** promotes and coordinates development of inmate and parolee programs designed to return offenders to the community as productive workers and citizens.

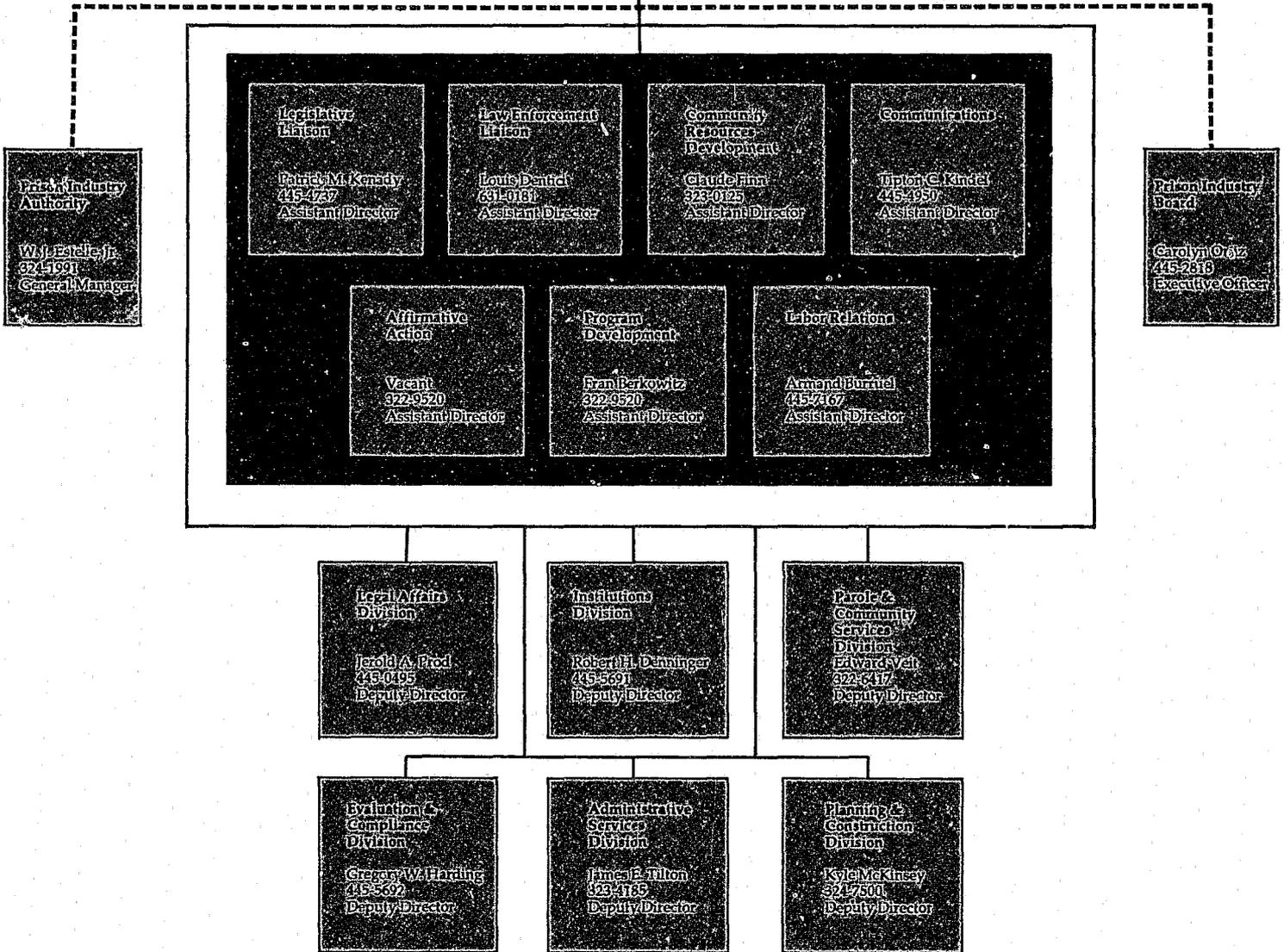
The **Prison Industry Authority** strives to give prisoners the opportunity to work productively, earn funds, and acquire effective work habits and occupational skills. PIA is self-supporting through the sale of products to government agencies.

The **Prison Industry Board** serves as the Board of Directors of the Prison Industry Authority. Consisting of 11 members, it provides policy direction and, according to statute, is to "have all the powers and do all the things which the Board of Directors of a private corporation would do."

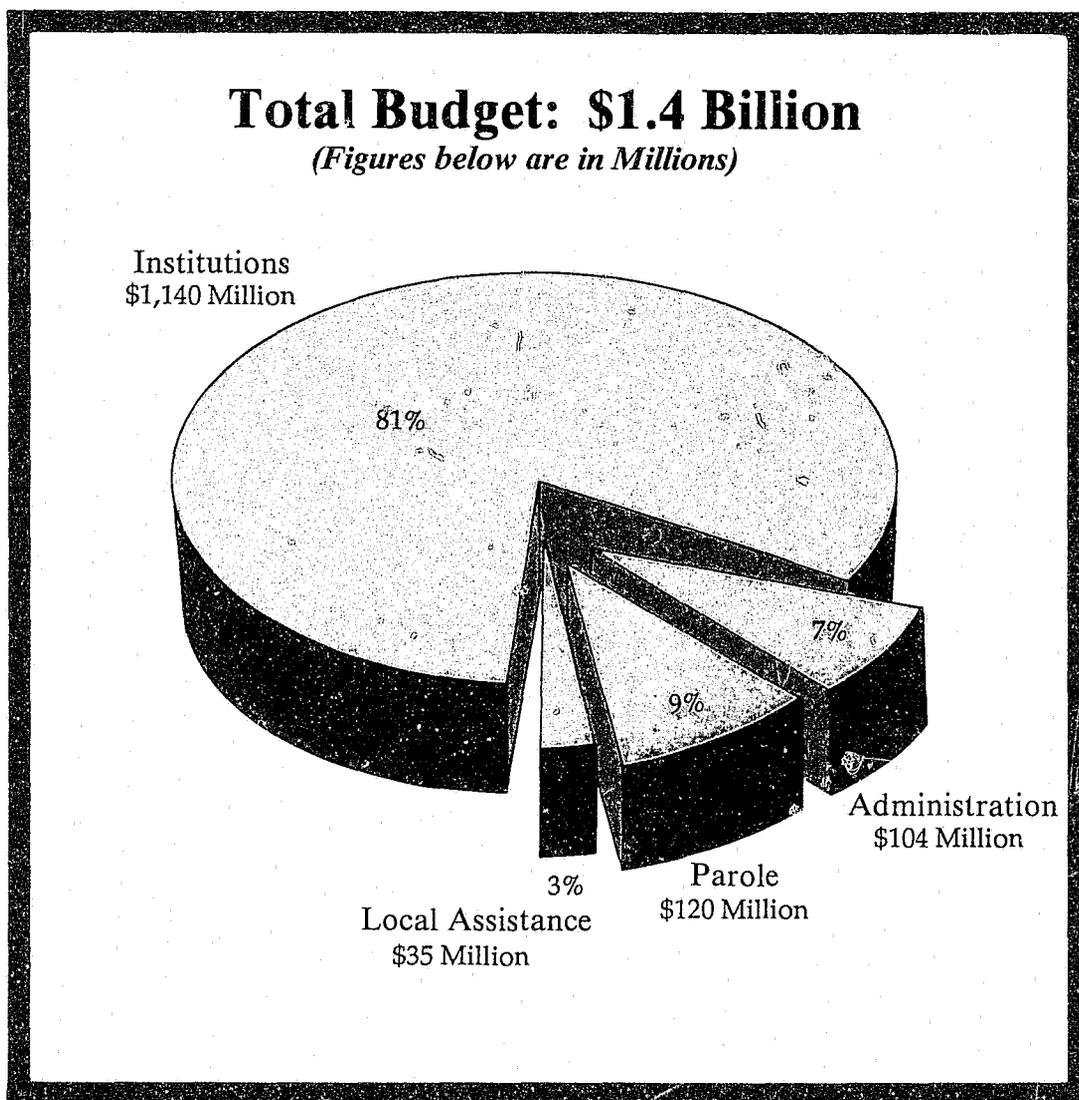
Department of Corrections Organization

DIRECTOR
James Rowland
445-7483

Chief Deputy Director
James H. Gonzales
445-6397



FISCAL YEAR 1987-88 BUDGET



*State General Fund Monies
Source: FY 87-88 Final Budget Summary, Chapter 135