

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT *of* CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION

THE YEAR IN  
ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
2012



FROM THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC & EMPLOYEE COMMUNICATIONS



## **VISION**

A safer California through correctional excellence

## **MISSION**

We protect the public by safely and securely supervising adult and juvenile offenders, providing effective rehabilitation and treatment, and integrating offenders successfully into the community.

## **VALUES**

- Courage:** We possess the strength to do what is right, even in the face of adversity.
- Collaboration:** We form effective partnerships so that our decisions and actions benefit from a broad range of perspectives and input.
- Commitment:** We are dedicated to each other and our mission.
- Integrity:** We are truthful and trustworthy, conducting ourselves honorably through fair and ethical behavior.
- Service:** We serve and are responsible to the public. We value their trust and invite their involvement.
- Respect:** We treat everyone with courtesy, dignity, and consideration.
- Excellence:** We conduct ourselves with distinction and persevere to deliver more than is expected.
- Accountability:** We are responsible to ourselves and others for our actions and decisions.
- Leadership:** We are positive role models and encourage others to excel.

## Letter from the Secretary

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) took huge steps in 2012 to implement Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.'s historic plan to become a national model for corrections.

All of us moved rapidly to implement Public Safety Realignment enacted in October 2011 and the Blueprint – “The Future of California Corrections.”

The numbers tell the story. CDCR reduced the inmate population in its 33 prisons to fewer than 120,000 by the end of 2012 from a historic high of more than 160,000 in 2006. It also reduced the number of offenders on parole from more than 118,500 in 2006 to fewer than 56,500 in 2012, and receptions from 140,000 in 2006 to 35,000 in 2012. This is a historic shift and something no one else in the country has done.

Each of you should feel as proud of this significant change as I am.

We also continued to return the operations of our system to dedicated CDCR employees. We did so by making significant progress toward ending federal oversight of our mental and medical health-care systems.

CDCR has now successfully terminated five out of 20 class-action lawsuits. We are working on a plan to transition medical care from the federal Receiver back to CDCR. Toward this end, the Receiver has already delegated responsibility for authority of access to care and facility activation to the State.

The Department also made great progress in the Coleman litigation (mental health lawsuit). Today, there is a zero wait list for inmates requiring a higher level of care. This critical accomplishment is significant because until July 2012 a wait list existed that affected timely access to care. Many CDCR staff had direct responsibility for eliminating this problem.

Thanks to hard work in 2012, the California Health Care Facility in Stockton is slated to open in July 2013. This facility will be providing medical health care as well as mental health care.

CDCR's continued emphasis on professionalism and rehabilitation is paying off. Eleven institutions have received their six-year Western Association of Schools and Colleges accreditation. Also, three institutions received accreditation by the American Correctional Association. We also honored almost 90 CDCR employees for bravery and service at the annual Medal of Valor ceremony.

We can expect similar and even greater successes in 2013 as we all continue to uphold high standards and strive to make CDCR a national example of excellence in penal operations.



Secretary Jeffrey Beard



## Realignment

Following the implementation of Realignment on Oct. 1, 2011, CDCR reduced the inmate population in the 33 adult institutions by more than 21,000 to 119,365 at the end of 2012.

The 2011 Public Safety Realignment Legislation (Assembly Bills 109 and 117) provides the cornerstone for California's solution to reducing the number of inmates in the state's 33 prisons, as ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Realignment allows nonviolent, nonserious and nonsex offenders to serve their sentences in county jails instead of state prisons.

It should be reiterated, however, that no state prison inmate was transferred to a county jail or released early under Realignment.

The inmate reduction has allowed the State to focus its resources on the most serious offenders. The State's prisons have begun to run more efficiently, more economically and more safely. It also has enabled CDCR to provide focused rehabilitative programming and education to the inmates remaining in state custody.

Realignment has done more than lower the prison population. It has given counties the flexibility to address the needs of the local offender population, bringing justice decisions closer to the people most affected by them and aligning community resources with inmates' needs.

Along with additional responsibilities, counties have been given funding. The first year – fiscal year 2011-12 – counties received \$400 million; and in 2012-2013, more than \$850 million. They are projected to receive more than \$1 billion in 2013-2014.

Realignment also enabled California to begin closing the revolving door for low-level inmates cycling in and out of state prisons. All parole revocations now must be served in county jails instead of state prisons.

Since the October 2011 implementation of Realignment, nonviolent, nonserious and nonsex inmates have been released to the supervision of county probation departments. As a result, the parole population

supervised by CDCR agents declined from nearly 105,000 to less than 56,500 by the end of 2012.

The responsibility for parole revocations will remain with the Board of Parole hearings until July 1, at which time it will become a local court-based process. Only offenders previously sentenced to a life term can be revoked to prison.

After July, the Board of Parole Hearings will oversee parole consideration hearings for lifers; medical parole hearings; mentally disordered offender cases; and sexually violent predator cases.

For the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), the effects of Realignment were far-reaching.

CDCR now takes custody of only those juveniles convicted of serious, violent or sexual crimes. The remainder remain under the jurisdiction of the county.

Realignment also effectively ended DJJ parole. Youth offenders on parole remained there for the allotted time, but supervision of youths released after Oct. 1, 2011, was transferred to the custody of the respective county court and then the county's probation department.

While Realignment remains a work in progress, that progress has been sufficient to allow the state to seek an end to the federal oversight of the State's prison health-care delivery system.









Construction work continues on the new Stockton medical facility.



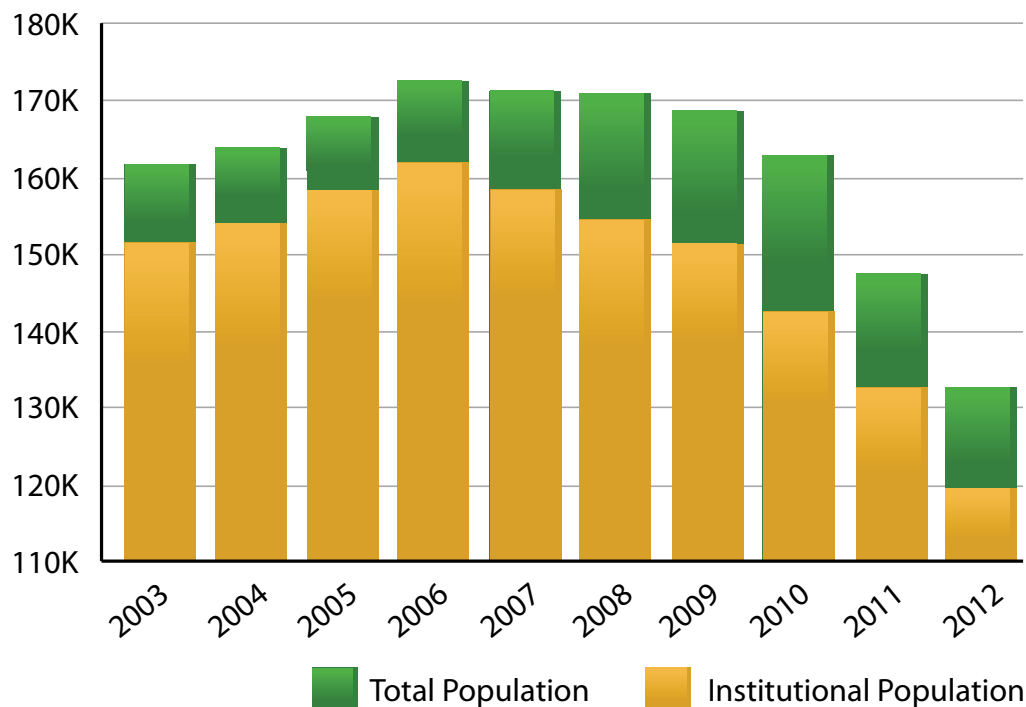
## 2012 Accomplishments

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has ended an era of massive overcrowding coupled with overspending. In its place, the Department has ushered in a time of a declining inmate population and dramatically dropping numbers of parolees, at the same time ensuring an increasing percentage of inmates and parolees receive rehabilitative services.

The Department is also marking milestones in meeting court-ordered requirements in various class-action lawsuits dealing with providing health care to inmates.

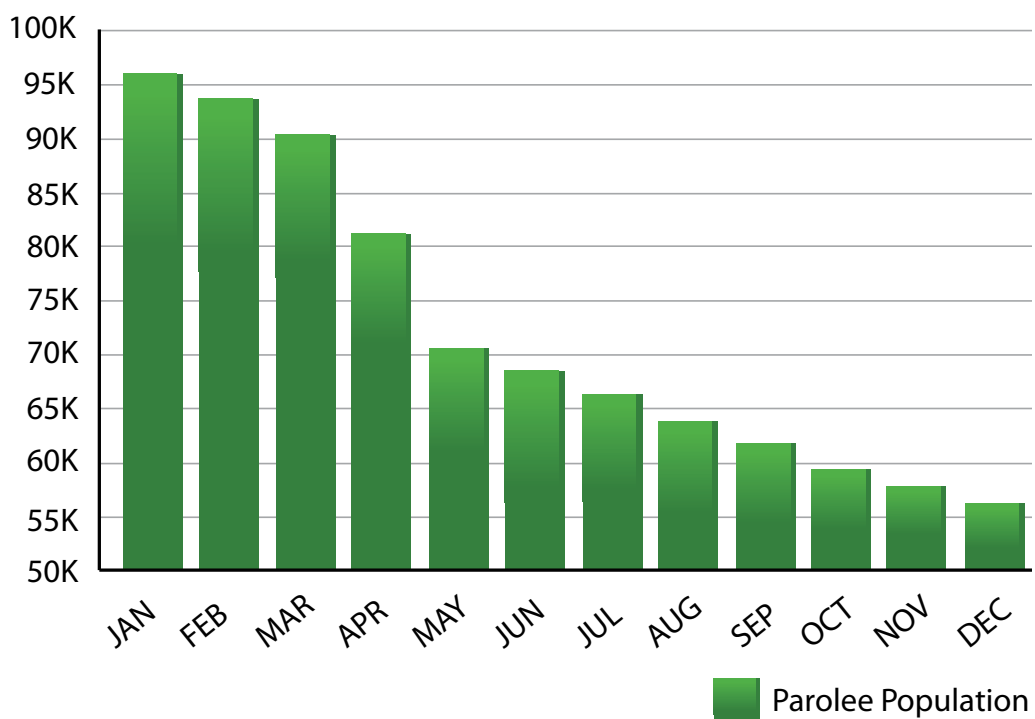
- **Total Inmate Population** – The total inmate population dropped 10 percent from 147,578 to 132,785 during 2012.
- **Overcrowding** – As defined by the inmate population in relation to the design capacity of the 33 adult institutions – declined from 167 percent to 150 percent.

### Inmate Population



- **Parolee population** – The parolee population dropped 42.9 percent from December 2011 to December 2012.

## Parolee Population, 2012



## Medical, Dental and Mental Health

- The State looks forward to the transition of medical care from the federal Receiver back to CDCR. In November the federal Receiver delegated authority of access to care and activation of facilities to the State.
- The *Perez* litigation (dental lawsuit) ended as an agreement was reached with the Prison Law Office. CDCR reported quarterly the progress of the dental construction, which has been funded and is progressing. The construction is divided into three phases, with two projects in the first phase already completed.
- The Department is making dramatic steps toward *Farrell* compliance, achieving full American Correctional Association accreditation, and completing the many research, construction, technology, and administrative projects under way. All DJJ facilities exceed the 85 percent Substantial Compliance threshold.
- The *Coleman* litigation (mental health lawsuit) made great progress over the last year. The sustainable process was agreed



to and rolled out to the field. Today, there is a zero wait list for inmate/patients to a higher level of care.

- As indicated in the draft of the 24th Report of the Special Master (December 2012), the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Health Care Services has achieved full compliance with the Standards and Criteria for the Health Care Remedial Plan by delivering a constitutionally acceptable level of services. The Medical Experts congratulated DJJ for creating a system that delivers high quality services and ensures on-going quality. The Attorney General's Office is drafting a stipulation to close out the case.
- In addition, DJJ has joined the CDCR network of Health Net providers, which has allowed DJJ to offer an expanded panel of specialist providers in a more cost effective manner that will result in significant cost savings.
- Construction of the California Health Care Facility (CHCF) in Stockton has proceeded on time and is slated to open in July 2013 with inmate workers arriving in June. This facility will provide medical health care as well as mental health care.



**Correctional health care facility  
is on budget and on time**

View this stunning transformation in progress...

And internal staff communications piece points attention to the progress being made at the Stockton medical facility.

## California Health Care Facility (CHCF), Stockton

“On time and on budget” is a phrase not always associated with public works projects, but so far it remains true for the California Health Care Facility (CHCF) near Stockton.

Construction of the 1.2 million-square-foot facility began in November 2010. The complex will provide long-term medical and mental health care for up to 1,722 inmates – the first expected to arrive in July 2013 – and comes with a price tag of nearly \$1 billion.

During construction, as many as 1,700 workers will be on site each day. Up to 20 percent of the workforce on the project will be in apprenticeship programs learning a trade that they can take with them to other projects.

When fully operational in 2014, CHCF will employ more than 2,400 physicians, nurses, correctional staff and auxiliary workers with estimated annual payroll of \$220 million.

About 10 years ago, a federal judge took control of prison medical care in California and appointed a federal receiver to improve it. The current receiver, J. Clark Kelso, has

estimated the CHCF will save the state \$42 million a year, mostly in transportation and guarding costs.

In addition to improving overall inmate health care, CDCR faces an inmate population that has aged, giving rise to meeting mobility and long-term care needs. Many of the inmates who will be sent to Stockton require 24-hour nursing care. Currently, those inmates occupy beds in prisons. CHCF will free up those beds and keep inmates out of outside hospitals.

The 31-building complex going up southeast of Stockton will include a diagnostic and treatment center, patient-inmate housing clusters, staff training facilities, central kitchen, warehouse and support facilities and central energy plant. It is certified as a LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) building.

Security measures include a 13-foot-high lethal electrified fence surrounding the facility and a 24-hour roving patrol, vehicle inspection point, and eleven 45-foot-tall guard towers.





## Education

- The Division of Adult Institutions expanded educational program opportunities in 2012 by adding 88 academic and 48 career technical education programs. The education expansion increased total capacity by 17 percent.
- The Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) awarded 11 institutions their 6-year accreditation, and three institutions received the first American Correctional Associate (ACA) accreditation in California prisons.
- Individual achievements in academics included granting of 1,194 GED certificates, 54 high school diplomas, and 3,424 Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) Learning Gains.
- The enrollment rate for career technical education programs continued at approximately 90 percent, with peak enrollment of 95.7 percent in July.
- Individual achievements in career technical education included 8,800 component completions, 1,862 program completions, and 3,546 industry certifications.
- Voluntary Education Program teachers assisted a monthly average of 3,588 students enrolled in college correspondence courses. College students within CDCR completed 3,601 courses, earned 217 associate degrees, 4 bachelor's degrees, and 1 master's degree.



- In the 2010-11 academic year, DJJ awarded 559 youth a high school diploma, GED or Continuing Technical Education (vocational) certificate. That number represented more than half of DJJ's population of approximately 1,100. Youth enrolled in college courses through Coastline College, posted a 57 percent increase over the previous year. Although DJJ was and remains in transition, youth continue to receive education services and overall academic success.

## Rehabilitation

- The Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) regulations went into temporary emergency effect on May 10, 2012. The regulations mandate all offenders receive a needs assessment to identify appropriate program placement.
- The 2-year COMPAS Case Plan Pilot Program commenced at Central California Women's Facility on July 2, 2012. As part of the pilot, General Population offenders will be placed into programming consistent with the individual's identified criminogenic needs. Offender progress will be monitored through the use of the electronic Case Plan component within COMPAS.
- In 2012, 71 male inmates successfully completed the Offender Mentor Certification Program to train and certify selected long-term offenders at California State Prison-Solano and 41 are mentoring other inmates. At what was Valley State Prison for Women, 38 female inmates successfully completed the program and began mentoring other inmates.
- In 2012, more than 32,000 parolees were provided services through Community Parole Programs. Located in nearly every county, they provide parolees with substance-abuse treatment, pre-employment and life skills, residential, and other services designed to aid successful re-entry upon release from prison.
- Through a partnership with the California Department of Transportation, parolee work crews provided litter abatement services in Sacramento, Stockton, and Oakland. Through October 2012, parolee work crews were dispatched a total of 1,044 days and collected approximately 157,620 bags of litter.



## Labor

- The Office of Labor Relations was successful in negotiating agreements with labor organizations to implement the current and future reductions in staff and reduce the fiscal impact to CDCR by allowing only for per diem during the layoff process and not relocation costs, which are significantly higher.

## Construction

- Six solar photovoltaic projects were completed at five adult prisons – California Correctional Institution, North Kern State Prison, Ironwood State Prison, Chuckawalla Valley State Prison and California State Prison-Los Angeles County – that provide a total of 18 megawatts of power with savings over the course of the 20-year contract of more than \$61 million in utility costs and more than 1 billion pounds of carbon emissions.
- Energy-efficiency projects were completed at nine prisons, providing an annual savings of 338,874 natural gas therms, 6,644,228 kilowatt hours of electricity and reducing the Department’s greenhouse gas emissions by 4,403 tons of carbon dioxide. The projects also provide an estimated annual savings of \$872,762 on the Department’s utility bills and were financed by low-interest loans with an average project “payback” of five years.
- In an effort to advance the rehabilitative mission of the inmate/ward labor program, the Pre-Apprenticeship Program was piloted at the California Institution for Men (CIM) with the help and coordination of State Building and Construction Trades Council of California, the local trade unions, and institution executive and education staff. The curriculum provides formalized classroom education for inmates, as well as practical application working on CDCR construction projects, and focuses heavily on developing skills to become employable in the construction field upon parole. The successful CIM pilot graduated 13 inmates with a certificate of completion that will give them the ability, upon parole, to join a pre-apprenticeship program with a union. The Pre-Apprenticeship Program is in the process of being implemented at California State Prison-Corcoran and California State Prison-Sacramento.
- In response to *Coleman v. Brown* and CDCR’s effort to end federal court oversight of the Department’s mental health program, the Department completed the following four court-ordered projects, which were all seeking approval for Silver Certification in the



Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program with the U.S. Green Building Council:

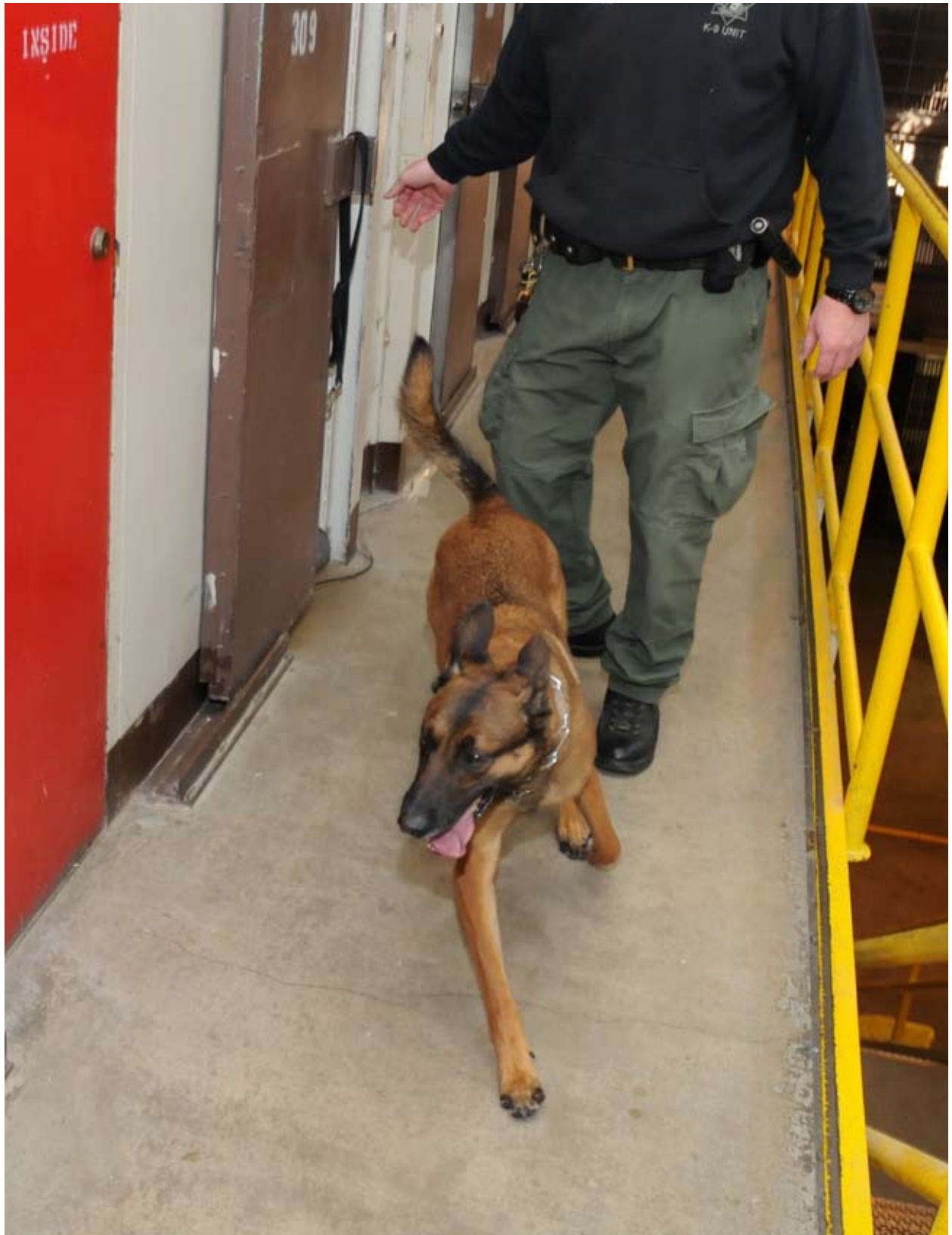
1. California Medical Facility, 64-Bed Intermediate Care Facility – This stand-alone licensed mental health facility of more than 44,000 square-feet includes housing for 64 inmate-patients, as well as the necessary administration and support space for associated staff.
2. California Institution for Women, 45-Bed Mental Health Facility – This acute/intermediate-care mental health facility consists of a two-story building with approximately 52,985 square-feet for housing, treatment, and administrative support of 45 inmate-patients.
3. California State Prison-Sacramento, Enhanced Outpatient Program Office and Treatment Space – This unlicensed facility included the renovation of approximately 16,700 square-feet of administrative and clinical offices, support space, treatment space and custody services to support inmate-patients in the mental health Enhanced Outpatient Program.
4. California State Prison-Los Angeles County, Enhanced Outpatient Program Office and Treatment Space – This unlicensed facility is a stand-alone building of approximately 14,257 square-feet and provides administrative and clinical offices, support space, treatment space and custody services to support mental health Enhanced Outpatient Program inmate-patients.



## Juvenile Justice

- DJJ has adopted an evidence-based substance-abuse curriculum. Staff have been trained, the admission/exclusionary criteria have been established, and youth workbooks and other materials have been published.
- DJJ's Sex Behavior Treatment Program is doing very well and has been recognized by the Sex Behavior Treatment Program Expert as a model program for the nation.
- DJJ implemented several new statute changes: New processes and procedures were developed for discharge consideration hearings, the disciplinary decision-making system, victim notifications as well as program credits reviews. Also included were changes to the age of jurisdiction for DJJ commitments and new fee structure for commitments. DJJ developed training and delivered training to internal and external stakeholders regarding these.







## Blocking contraband cell phones

CDCR had an unprecedented year in stopping the use of contraband cell phones in prisons.

On April 16, 2012, CDCR awarded a first-of-its-kind contract to Global Tel\*Link, which secured the implementation and operation of Managed Access Technology within California's prisons at no cost to taxpayers. Managed Access is a system that deploys a secure cellular "umbrella" over a specified area within the bounds the prison that interferes with communication attempts such as phone calls, text messages, e-mails, or attempts to access the Internet, from unauthorized cell phones. Managed Access does not interfere with 911 calls, communication radios or other approved electronic devices. The system design allows facility representatives to effectively control contraband cell phones without affecting legitimate wireless communications in the area of the prison.

This multi-million-dollar savings contract provided that Global Tel\*Link would pay for the installation and operation costs of the Managed Access Technology at all of California's prisons, in exchange, the company is the sole provider for the Inmate/Ward Telephone Network—the secure payphones used by inmates.

Installation of the innovative technology began on November 8 at Avenal State Prison. Within the first month of installing Managed Access the




technology had detected 4,747 unique cell phone devices and successfully managed 1,137,254 communication attempts. Alongside the implementation of this technology, the use of the Inmate/Ward Telephone Network during the week of December 5 through the 11 (2012) rose by 2,202 calls over the previous year.





Installation of the effective technology has begun at a second CDCR institution and will continue through 2016.

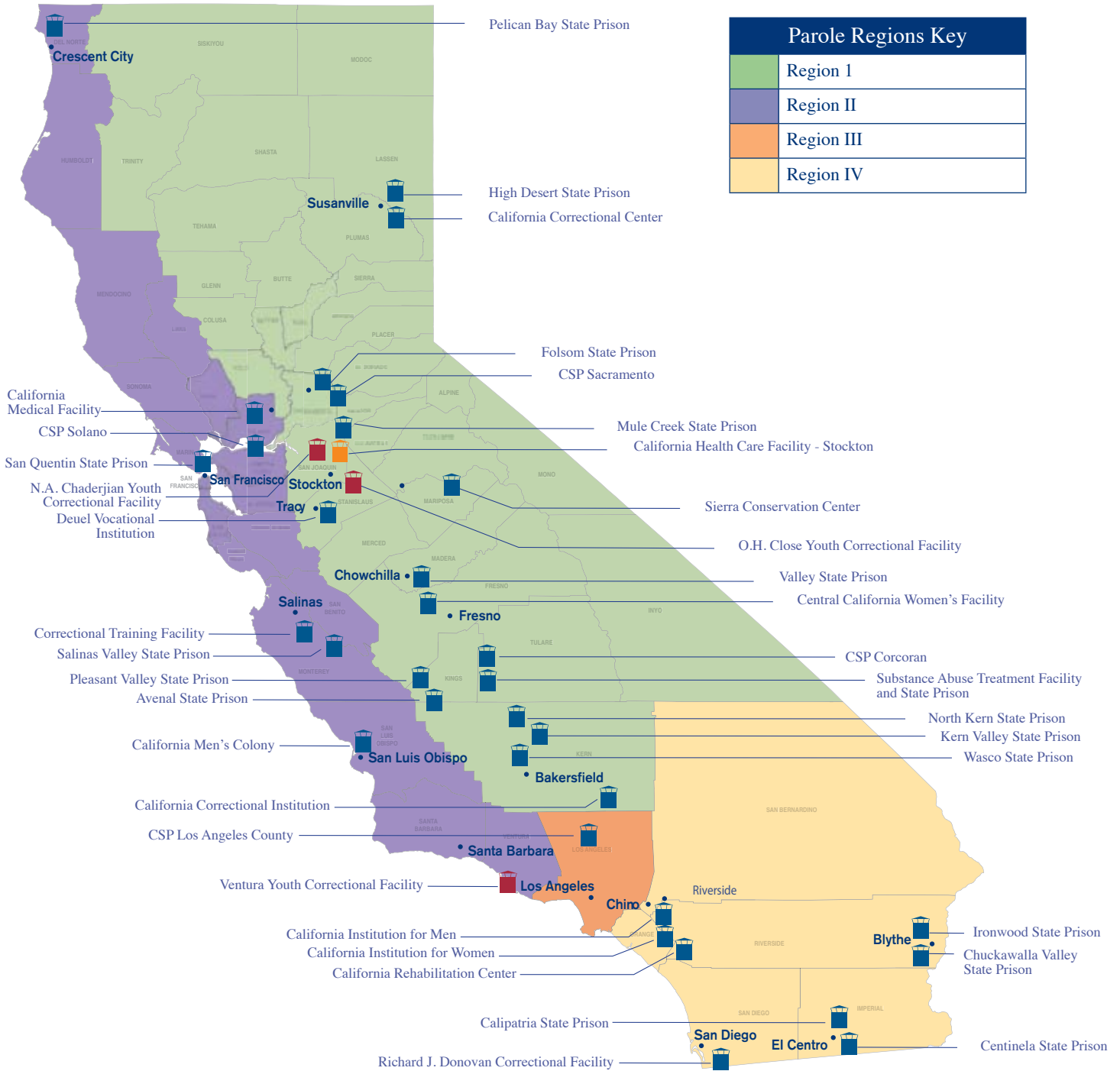
CDCR continues to use specially trained dogs that can detect cell phones and narcotics in prisons. In 2012, CDCR's K-9 units found 1,834 cell phones. One of the K-9s successfully detected a cell phone inside an inmate's cell that was more than 10 feet above the dog's head. There are 30 CDCR canine teams, 15 of which are trained to detect contraband cell phones. Canine searches are scheduled at different institutions throughout the state on a random basis.

CDCR also created a new contraband cell phone webpage that went live on February 7, 2012. The webpage offers visitors information regarding the Managed Access technology, an innovative video produced by CDCR that explains Senate Bill 26, which made possessing an unauthorized cell phone in prison a misdemeanor, fact sheets, as well as full biographies, photos, and profiles of each CDCR K-9 unit dog and handler.



# Map of California's Correctional and Rehabilitation Institutions

Facility Type Key	
	Adult Institutions
	Juvenile Institutions
	Proposed or Under Construction

Parole Regions Key	
	Region I
	Region II
	Region III
	Region IV



# Map of California's Correctional and Rehabilitation Conservation Camps

Facility Type Key	
	Adult Conservation Camps
	Juvenile Conservation Camp



