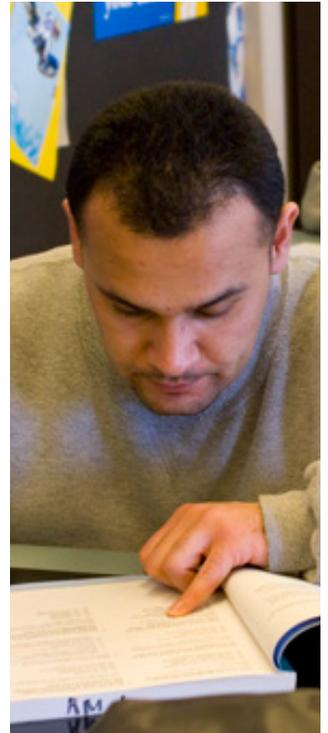


California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
corrections | year at a glance



Fall
2011



Letter from the Secretary

Welcome to the online edition of *Corrections: Year at a Glance 2011*, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) annual report.

Our mission at the CDCR is to protect the public by safely and securely supervising adult and juvenile offenders, provide effective rehabilitation and treatment, and integrate offenders successfully into the community. It is through the dedication and commitment of our 57,000 employees that we are able fulfill this mission.

Inside this edition, you will find updated statistics for 2010 – a pivotal year for CDCR as we continued moving forward with major initiatives to reduce overcrowding in prisons. As of December 31, 2010, there were nearly 10,000 fewer inmates in prison and on parole than in 2009, a trend that started well before the implementation of Assembly Bill 109, California's Public Safety Realignment. This report also provides an update on recidivism, a summary page for AB 109, and the first year of data for Non-Revocable Parole.

In 2010, CDCR made strides toward Assembly Bill 900 construction, including the California Health Care Facility, Stockton, and we continued reducing the number of "bad beds" statewide this year.

I hope that our third edition of the annual report, *Corrections: Year at a Glance 2011*, will provide you with useful information about California's correctional system.

MATTHEW CATE

Secretary
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation





CDCR's Vision, Mission and Values

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.



Introduction

Corrections: Year At A Glance 2011 is an overview of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) statistics and significant trends. The report features statistics about adult and youth offenders in state prisons, juvenile justice facilities, community correctional facilities and on parole. The charts and graphs chosen were based on hundreds of information requests received by the Office of Public and Employee Communications over several years. The data is for calendar year 2010, the most recent complete data available. Wherever possible, multiple years of data were used to convey a broader view of the state's inmate population. The budget data, however, are by fiscal year.

This edition contains updates about Assembly Bill 109 Public Safety Realignment and recidivism.

The data were generated largely by CDCR's Office of Research, the Juvenile Research Branch and Budget Office with support from numerous CDCR program staff. Many of the charts appear in other publications, such as the *California Prisoners and Parolees and Historical Trends*.

We hope that you find this report useful in learning more about CDCR's goals and mission.

— Office of Public and Employee Communications



Public Safety Realignment 2011

In April 2011, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed Assembly Bill 109 and Assembly Bill 117, enacting the 2011 Public Safety Realignment (Realignment). This historical legislation will enable California to close the revolving door to low-level inmates cycling in and out of state prisons. It is the cornerstone of California's solution for reducing the number of inmates in the state's 33 prisons to 137.5 percent of design capacity by June 27, 2013, as ordered by a Three-Judge Court and affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court on May 23, 2011.

The data presented in the 2011 Annual Report captures CDCR as it operated before the implementation of Realignment. As of October 1, 2011, fundamental changes took effect throughout CDCR, limiting the 2011 Annual Report to historical baseline data.

There are unprecedented changes taking place as the Department experiences an overall reduction in its inmate population. As the population declines, CDCR will continue to review all options available to utilize its resources efficiently. Some of the changes include converting existing facilities, both whole and in-part, staff reductions, and alternative custody options.



The effects of Realignment aren't expected to be fully realized until full implementation is achieved in 2015.

Overall, Realignment is expected to improve CDCR's operations and assist the Department's mission to safely and securely supervise adult and juvenile offenders, as well as provide effective rehabilitation and treatment.

CDCR has created a Realignment website dedicated to providing information and updates to the public, local officials, and CDCR employees about the 2011 Public Safety Realignment.

The website is located at: www.cdcr.ca.gov/realignment/index.html

Three Judge Court

CDCR expects to meet the Three-Judge Court's June 27, 2012, the one-year benchmark for reducing the state's inmate population, according to an August 16, 2011, report filed by the department. The report shows CDCR will reduce its inmate population to 155 percent of prison design capacity by the court's benchmark date of June 27, 2012.

The Three-Judge Court website is at:
www.cdcr.ca.gov/News/3_judge_panel_decision.html



2011 Accomplishments

- Implementation of Assembly Bill 109: Realignment has resulted in the reduction in the inmate population from about 144,000 on October 1 to less than 137,000 two months later. Over the same two-month span, the active parolee population has dropped from about 160,000 to less than 152,000. Non-traditional beds have been reduced by 6,539 this year and more than 8,200 Reception Center beds were converted to General Population during Fiscal Year 2011-12. From a high of more than 173,400 inmates in October 2006 – nearly 200 percent of design capacity, the prison population has been reduced by more than 20,000 inmates to 170 percent of design capacity.
 - o Realignment and stakeholders: CDCR has worked with stakeholders to craft and implement realignment since December 2010. In that time CDCR has conducted regular meetings with the law enforcement associations, held an informational summit and provided regional trainings for operations staff, conducted webinars, developed PowerPoint presentations and videos, developed a webpage solely on realignment, developed a realignment handbook for counties, attended meetings, provided presentations at public and private events, developed and coordinated working groups, developed projections, and provided assistance whenever questions arose. While this is not an exhaustive list it does account for outreach that was conducted to implement realignment. CDCR continues to work with stakeholders on data sharing, contract capabilities, medical and mental health processes, and the PRCS process.
 - o Realignment and Parole: Effective October 1, 2011, The Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) field operations moved parole revocation proceedings from 13 Decentralized Revocation Units to 58 counties. This extensive change included scheduling, preparing and conducting approximately 10,400 revocation proceedings a month in more than 80 county jail locations with no decline in the timeliness of the proceedings. Additionally, BPH drafted regulations amending the return to custody time that can be imposed for violations of parole from 1-12 months to 1-180 days.
 - o Realignment and Staff Reductions: The Human Resources division is overseeing the largest staff reduction in California State government history.
- Implementation of medical parole: The intent of the program is to allow inmates who are permanently medically incapacitated and require 24-hour care to be released to community medical care if they do not require custody supervision or pose a risk to public safety. As of December 12, 2011, the BPH has heard 30 requests



2011 Accomplishments

for medical parole. Of those heard, 27 requests were granted medical parole, and 3 have been denied.

- **Alternative Custody Program:** Implementation of the Alternative Custody Program (ACP), aimed at reuniting low-level offenders with their families and providing inmates with rehabilitative services within the community. Qualified participants will be eligible to seek and retain employment in the community, attend psychological counseling sessions, educational or vocational training classes, participate in life-skills or parenting training, and utilize substance-abuse treatment services.
- **Negotiated MOU with CCPOA:** CDCR in concert with DPA negotiated an MOU with the California Correctional Peace Officers Association (CCPOA). CCPOA has been under Implemented Terms for the last 4 or 5 years and the employer-employee relations have been unsettling for both CDCR management and CCPOA. An MOU benefits all by rebuilding a relationship with CCPOA critical to achieving the mission of CDCR. It provides a more stable work environment for the custody officers, parole agents and correctional counselors.
- **Recidivism rate reduced:** The three-year recidivism rate declined by 2.4 percentage points in 2011 to 65.1 percent, which represents approximately 2,700 fewer individuals returned to CDCR due to a parole violation or a commitment for a new prison term.
- **Dismissal of Excessive Force and Code of Silence Lawsuit:** In 2011 the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation celebrated success when the federal court dismissed the 20-year-long Madrid lawsuit related to challenges in the internal investigative and disciplinary process for allegations of staff misconduct.
- **Reducing parole hearing backlog:** Marin County Superior Court Judge Verna Adams dismissed a 7-year-old lawsuit. Judge Adams wrote, "During the intervening seven plus years, a great deal of work has been done. Respondents' system for tracking and scheduling parole hearings, politely described by the Office of the Inspector General in 2000-2005 as antiquated, inefficient, and ineffective, has been overhauled." The BPH was able to reduce the backlog of Life Parole Suitability cases from 3,200 to 25 in 5 years.
- **COMPAS assessments undertaken:** CDCR rolled out use of the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions assessment at its general population prisons. COMPAS is used to measure the criminogenic needs of inmates. More



2011 Accomplishments

than 40 percent of all inmates now have a COMPAS assessment that can be used to determine appropriate program assignments.

- **Confiscated contraband cell phones:** CDCR has confiscated nearly 14,000 contraband cell phones so far this year. Cell phone use by inmates poses a security risk by circumventing monitoring. Modern cell phones can record video images, record conversations, provide Internet capability and be used to commit crimes. The risks associated with this electronic breach in security by inmates threatens the safety of crime victims, those who testify and provide evidence at trials, CDCR staff and families, and even other inmates and their families.
- **Reduction of Medical Guarding and Transportation Overtime:** CDCR in partnership with California Correctional Health Care Services (CCHCS) has significantly reduced the cost of overtime for inmate medical guarding and transportation while providing timely access to care and maintaining the safety of the public. In fiscal year (FY) 10/11, CDCR has saved approximately 85 million dollars when compared to FY 08/09. It is projected that CDCR will save 101 million dollars in FY 11/12 when compared to FY 08/09.
- **“Going Green” Initiative:** Energy-savings projects were started at 10 additional CDCR facilities. Once completed, the projects will result in approximately \$1.8 million annual cost avoidance bringing the total annual cost avoidance achieved, so far, under the CDCR/ Investor Owned Utility Partnership Program to \$6.4 million, annually. CDCR introduced a series of retrofit projects to reduce energy consumption and added five on-site solar generation projects totaling 14.9 megawatts to its existing renewable energy portfolio to have 25 total megawatts on line by the summer of 2012. Two additional prison sites will bring on 7.5 megawatts in August 2012 to achieve that goal.
- **Restitution Collection:** The CDCR and California Franchise Tax Board restitution collection program has collected more than \$3.3 million from more than 3,500 offenders for CDCR’s victims since March 1, 2010. The Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services also developed a “Unclaimed Restitution” link on its Web site at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Victim_Services/unclaimed_restitution.html to inform victims of adult offenders about unclaimed restitution that CDCR has is unable to distribute without the victim’s name or address information.
- **Implemented the Division of Adult Parole Operations Five-Year Roadmap:** The components are: 1) institute the California Parole Supervision and Reintegration



2011 Accomplishments

Model; 2) reduce Parole Agent caseloads; 3) utilize of Global Positioning System to monitor gang members; 4) use electronic monitoring as an alternative sanction; 5) enhance accountability of field staff; 6) restructure re-entry courts for offenders with substance-abuse and mental health issues; 7) establish a field training program; 8) enhance oversight, training of field-level supervisors; 9) establish California Parole Apprehension Teams; 10) automate reports to enhance effectiveness of monitoring and managing offenders; 11) establish Parole Supervisors Academy to standardize application of parole practices; 12) restructure mental health services to parolees.

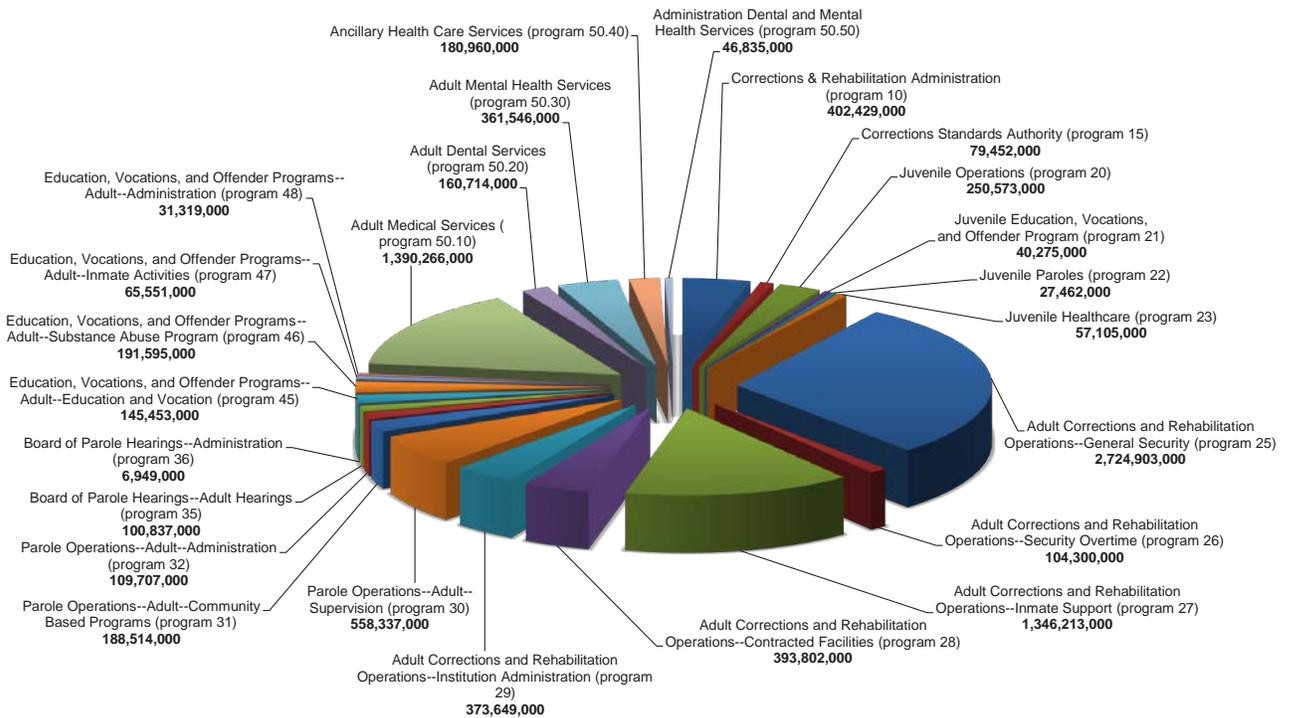
- Developed new DJJ Use of Force Policy: DJJ worked with the Prison Law Office and experts to develop a new policy that places an emphasis on minimizing the need for the use of force.
- Reduced DJJ per capita spending by more than \$60,000: DJJ reduced per capita spending from \$240,000 per year to \$175,000-178,000 this year and expects to be at \$160,000 for the next fiscal year. The largest 1-year reduction was accomplished with input and support of Farrell experts.
- Inmates learning at a higher rate: Despite budget cuts, almost 85 percent of those enrolled achieved a learning gain. There are federal funds tied to these gains, and as a result, federal funding to CDCR increased by 36 percent.
- Voluntary Education Programs doubled: CDCR expanded the program capacity to almost 20,000 inmates. The program trains inmates, as well as community volunteers, to serve as literacy tutors.



CDCR Budget Breakdown

2010-11 Budget and Non-Budget Act (Totals)

Total Budget \$9.3 billion



The average annual cost per California inmate in 2010-11 was \$45,006. Of this, approximately \$14,000 went toward medical, mental health, and dental care.

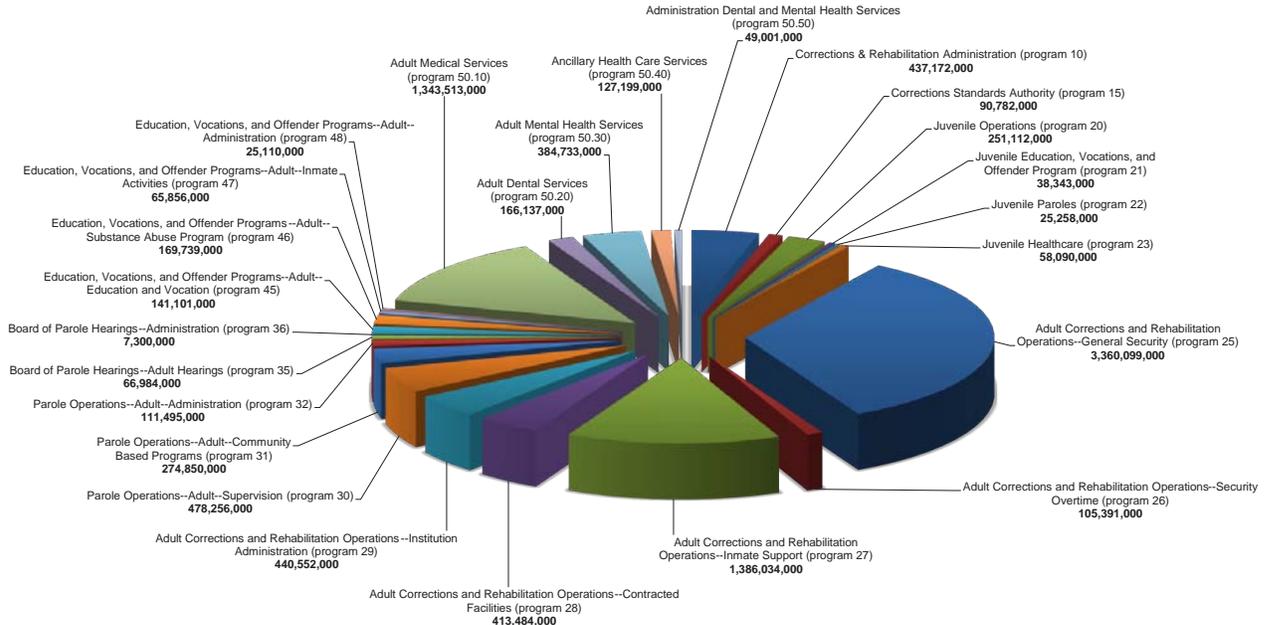
CDCR is the largest California state agency in terms of staffing. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2010-11, the Department had approximately 66,800 authorized positions, 29,000 of which were peace officers. Nearly 63 percent of CDCR's costs go to the salary and benefits for staff. CDCR's operating budget comprised 7.2 percent of the state's General Fund in the FY 2011-12 Budget Act. During FY 2011-12, CDCR will be required to reduce overall expenditures through Workforce Cap savings of approximately \$195 million.



CDCR Budget Breakdown

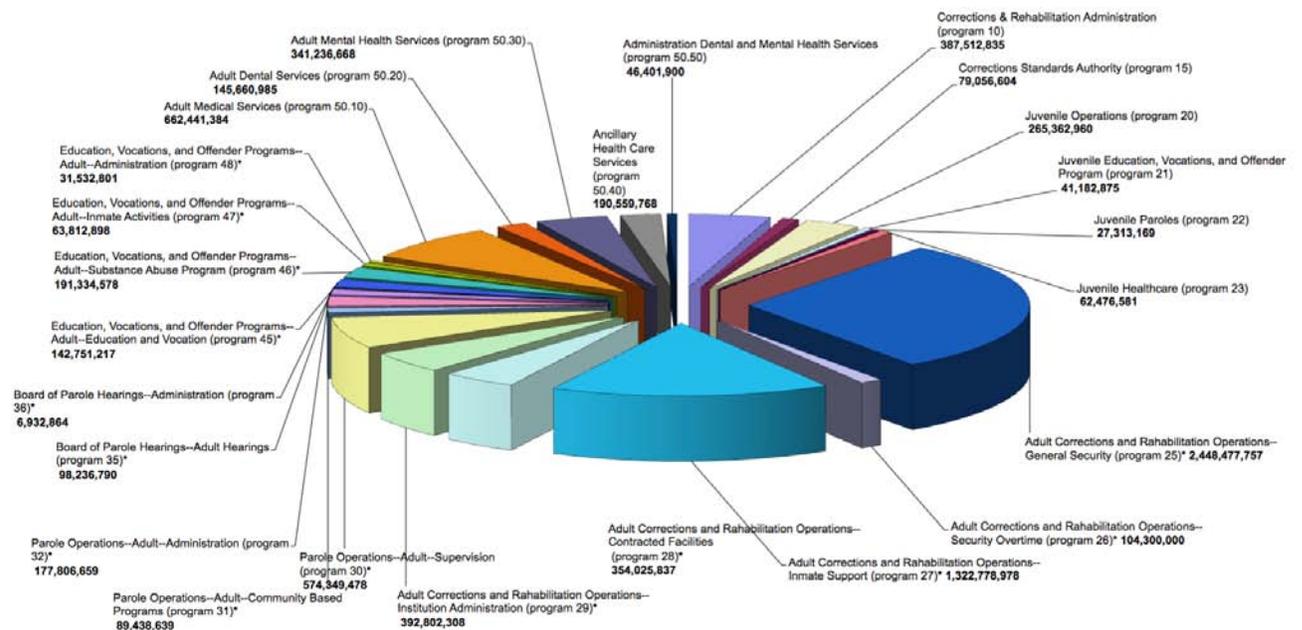
2011-12 Budget and Non-Budget Act (Totals)

Total Budget approximately \$10 billion



2009-10 Budget and Non-Budget Act (Totals)

Total Budget approximately \$8.8 billion





Adult Offenders

As of December 31, 2010, the total population of adult offenders, both in prison and on parole, was 287,444 – nearly 10,000 fewer than at the end of 2009. Of this number, the breakdown is as follows:

- In-prison population 162,821;
 - Active parole population 107,667;
 - Non-CDCR jurisdiction (other state/federal institutions, out-of-state parole) 1,465;
 - Other population 15,491.
- General Population, Levels II & III, camps (male) and CCFs (male);
 - General Population, Levels III & IV;
 - Reception Centers;
 - Female Offender, camps and CCFs; and
 - High-Security and Transitional Housing.

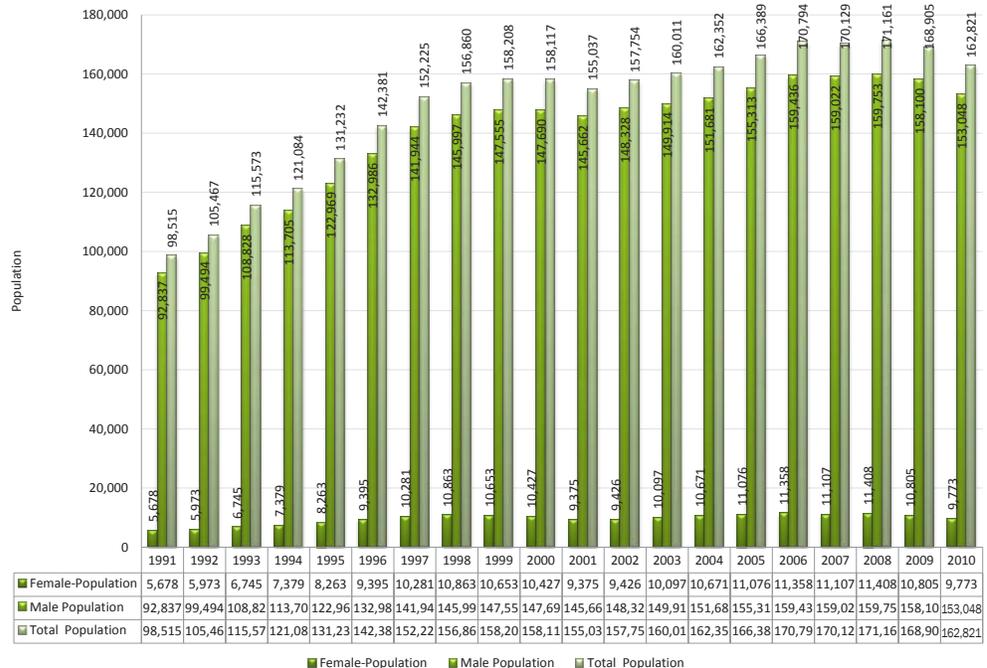
During 2010, the Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) was responsible for the management and operation of 33 adult institutions, 42 conservation camps, Out-of-State Correctional facilities, and Community Correctional Facilities (CCF). DAI directly contributes to CDCR's primary mission, which is to improve public safety through implementation of evidence-based crime prevention and recidivism reduction strategies. DAI's programs are responsible for focusing management attention and specific program resources to facilitate continuous program improvement and operational reforms. There are five operation branches:

DAI has oversight responsibility for the department's inmate classification system, inmate case records administration, statewide inmate transportation, statewide inmate appeals, prison-bed management, staffing standardization, departmental food administration, interstate compact agreements, institutional audits and various other administrative functions.

California's inmate population continues to decline:

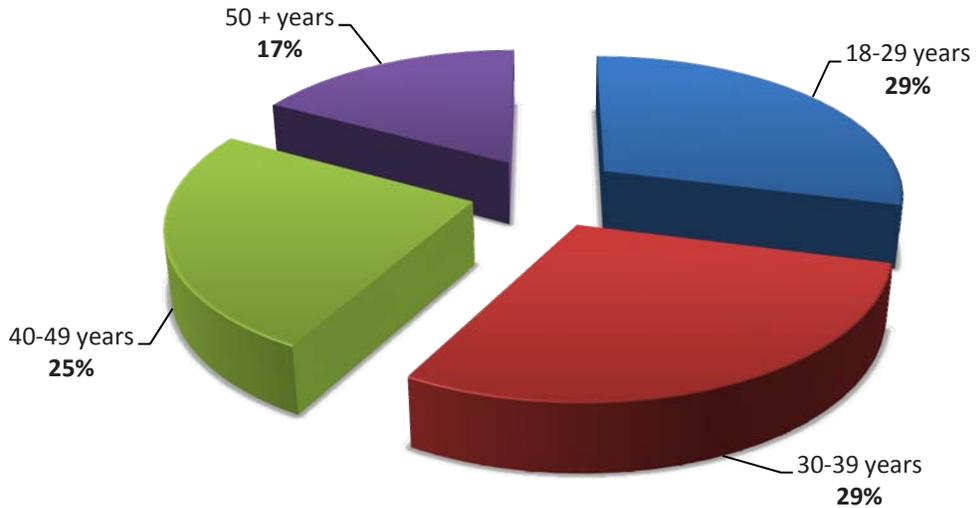
- Inmate population reached an all-time high in October 2006 of 173,479;
- By December 2010, the total prison population was 162,821.

Total Prison Population



Adult Offenders

Prison Population (by age group)



The percentage of inmates more than 50 years old has grown steadily over the last 20 years since 1990, as the percentage of inmates 18 - 39 years old has declined.

Inmate Housing Custody Levels

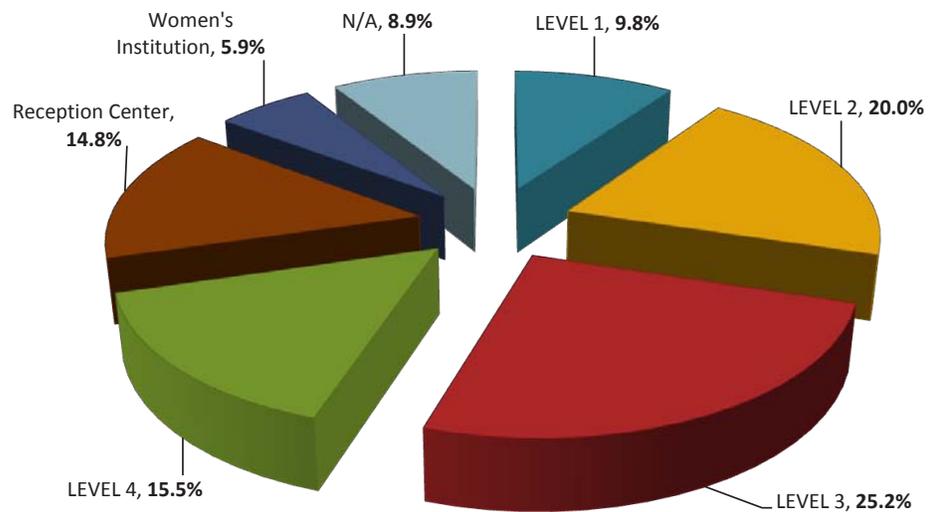


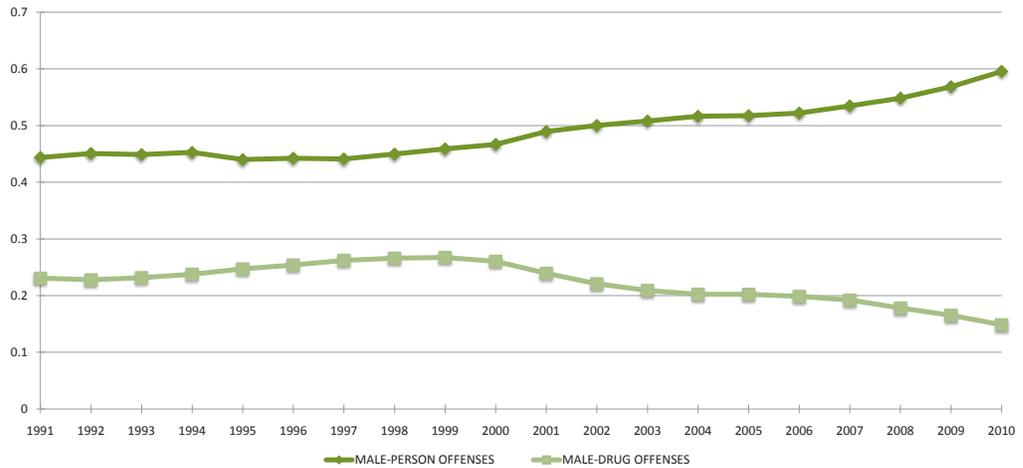
Chart of the institution population by housing custody level as of December 31, 2010. N/A's are inmates housed in areas that do not have an assigned custody level (e.g., hospitals, etc.). Reception centers represent both male and female reception centers. Women's Institutions are not broken down by levels and therefore are considered their own segment.



Adult Offenders

Male Offense Categories

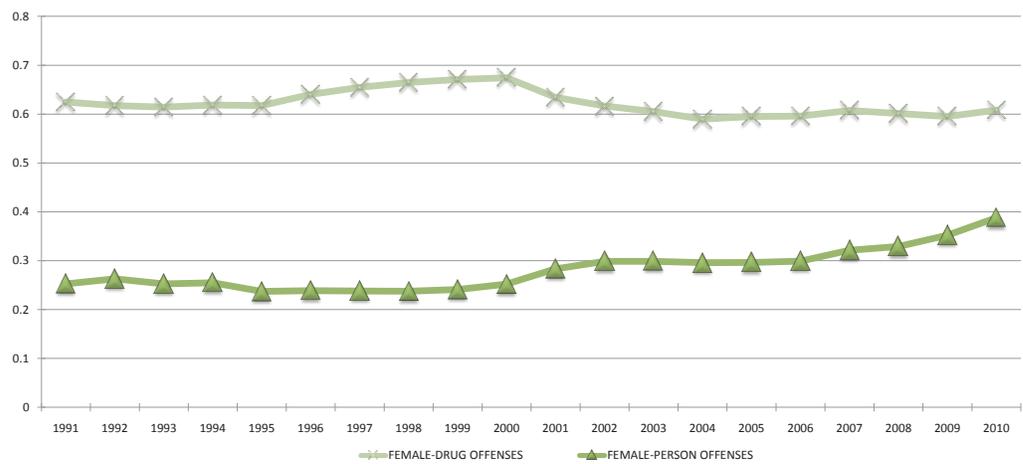
(Persons & Drugs) percentage of total population



Person offenses grew from 43.2 percent of the total male population in 1990 to 60 percent in 2010. The percentage of drug offenses has dropped since 1999 to 15 percent in 2010.

Female Offense Categories

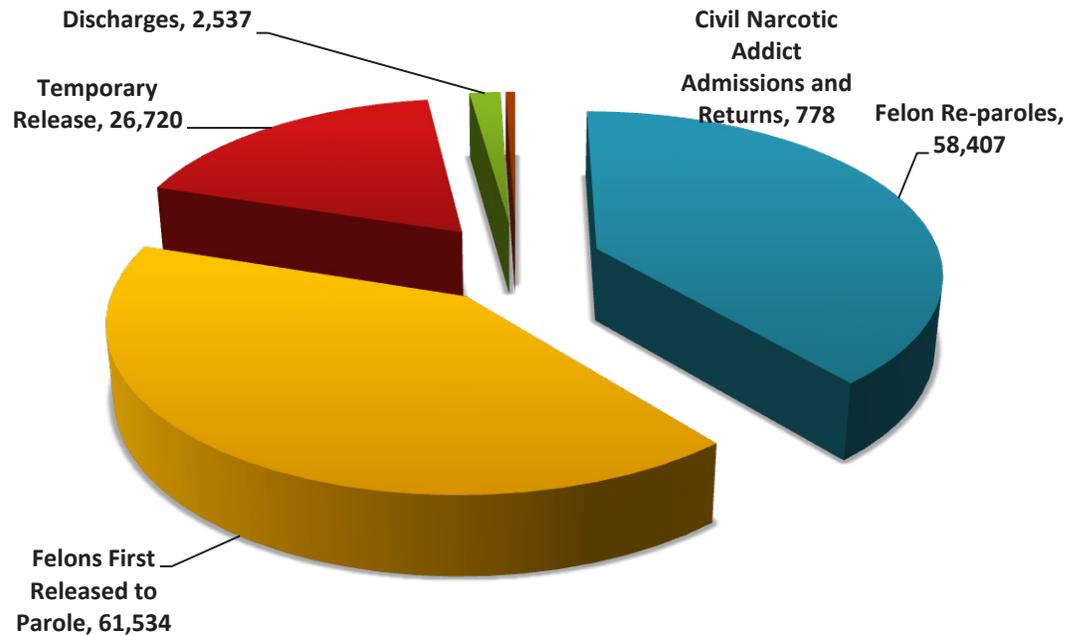
(Persons & Drugs) percentage of total population



Person offenses grew from 24.4 percent of the total female population in 1990 to 39 percent in 2010. The percentage of drug offenses dropped from 43.0 percent in 1999 to 22 percent in 2010.

Adult Offenders

Types of Release



Releases: This chart represents the total number of departures from state prison in 2010 and type of departure. There were 3,601 fewer re-paroles in 2010, from 2009's total of 62,088.

Definitions:

Felons First Releases to Parole:

Felons who are released to parole for the first time.

Civil Narcotic Addict Releases:

Release of a patient civilly committed to CDCR for confinement in the narcotic detention, treatment and rehabilitation facility.

Discharges:

Offenders released from institutions without any parole time.

Temporary Releases:

Inmates who leave the institution for short periods of time (e.g. court appearances, hospital visits).

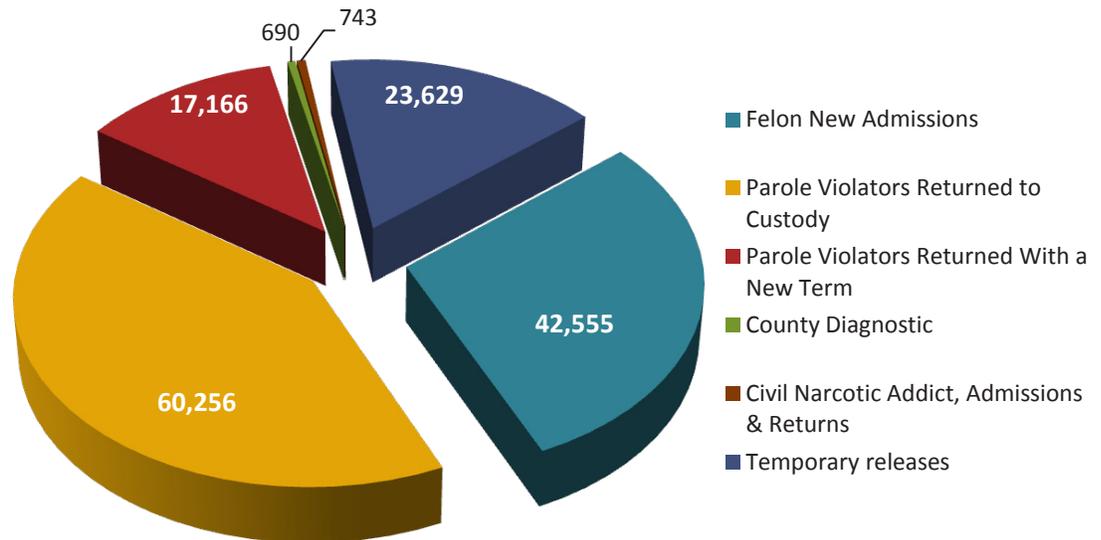
Felon Re-Parole:

Felons re-released to parole after serving time for a return to custody or revocation commitment.

Note: Offenders may be counted more than one time. Components may not add up to totals due to independent rounding.

Adult Offenders

Types of Admissions



Admissions: This chart represents how offenders are placed into CDCR's custody. In 2010, more than half of inmate admissions arrived from parole violations. New admissions – felons who had not served time in a state prison previously – accounted for approximately 29 percent of the population and dropped from a total of 42,555 in 2009.

Definitions:

PV-RTC:

Parole Violators – Returned to Custody are parolees returned to prison for violating their parole conditions and parolees returned pending a parole revocation hearing.

Felon New Admissions:

No prior sentence.

PV-WNT:

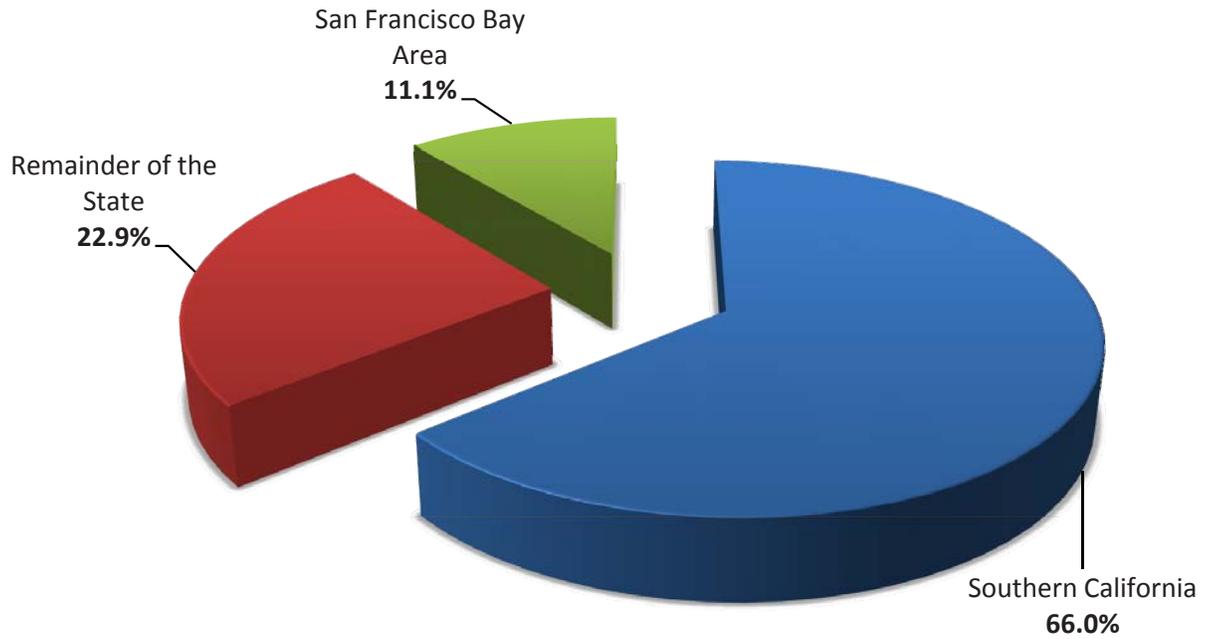
Parole Violators With New Terms are parolees returned with a new felony court commitment to prison.

Note: Offenders may be counted more than one time. Components may not add up to totals due to independent rounding.

Adult Offenders

California Institution Population

By County of Commitment - December 31, 2010



Folsom State Prison main gate.



Adult Offenders

Institution Population by County of Commitment

December 31, 2010

COUNTY OF COMMITMENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	COUNTY OF COMMITMENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alameda	4,236	2.6	Orange	8,800	5.4
Alpine	6	0.0	Placer	1,021	0.6
Amador	204	0.1	Plumas	61	0.0
Butte	1330	0.8	Riverside	10,759	6.6
Calaveras	111	0.1	Sacramento	7,617	4.7
Colusa	96	0.1	San Benito	155	0.1
Contra Costa	1,883	1.2	San Bernardino	12,118	7.4
Del Norte	133	0.1	San Diego	11,896	7.3
El Dorado	466	0.3	San Francisco	1,514	0.9
Fresno	4,763	2.9	San Joaquin	3,475	2.1
Glenn	126	0.1	San Luis Obispo	757	0.5
Humboldt	613	0.4	San Mateo	1,504	0.9
Imperial	413	0.3	Santa Barbara	1,596	1.0
Inyo	71	0.0	Santa Clara	5,387	3.3
Kern	4,952	3.0	Santa Cruz	564	0.3
Kings	1,607	1.0	Shasta	1,507	0.9
Lake	393	0.2	Sierra	9	0.0
Lassen	146	0.1	Siskiyou	253	0.2
Los Angeles	53,918	33.1	Solano	1,604	1.0
Madera	649	0.4	Sonoma	1,218	0.7
Marin	415	0.3	Stanislaus	2,449	1.5
Mariposa	74	0.0	Sutter	415	0.3
Mendocino	352	0.2	Tehama	489	0.3
Merced	1,103	0.7	Trinity	53	0.0
Modoc	27	0.0	Tulare	2,958	1.8
Mono	28	0.0	Tuolumne	253	0.2
Monterey	1,719	1.1	Ventura	2,219	1.4
Napa	373	0.2	Yolo	1,101	0.7
Nevada	137	0.1	Yuba	505	0.3
			Other*	220	0.1

* Includes California Division of Juvenile Justice Juvenile Offenders, county diagnostic cases, safekeepers and other state/federal custody.

NOTE: Components may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Conservation Camps

2010 Camp Facts

- The Conservation Camp population is approximately 4,200.
- There are 44 adult and juvenile fire camps that can deploy approximately 200 fire crews.
- Only minimum-security inmates are eligible to participate.
- Inmates earn \$1.45 - \$3.90 per day for projects. Projects include clearing fire breaks, restoring historical structures, maintaining parks, sand bagging / flood protection, clearing fallen trees and debris.
- Camp inmates provide and estimated 7 million work-hours per year for community service projects.
- Estimated savings for California taxpayers exceeds \$80 million annually.

The primary mission of the CDCR Conservation Camp program is to provide California with an able-bodied, trained work-force for fire suppression, flood and earthquake response and other emergencies. In addition, fire crews work on conservation projects on public lands and provide labor for local community services projects. In 2011, there were 44 adult and juvenile conservation camps in California. CDCR jointly manages 39 conservation camps with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and five adult camps with the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Inmate firefighters from CDCR Conservation Camps contribute thousands of hours annually fighting fires and toward fire-prevention efforts, all while learning valuable skills that will contribute to gainful employment once their prison sentences are complete. Inmates assigned to the camps are carefully screened and medically cleared. As of December 2010, there were 4,200 inmate firefighters in California.

Only minimum-security inmates may participate in the Conservation Camp program. To be eligible, they must be physically fit and have no history of a violent crime, including kidnapping, sex offenses, arson, or escape. The average sentence for adult inmates selected for camp is less than two years, and the average time they will spend in camp is eight months.

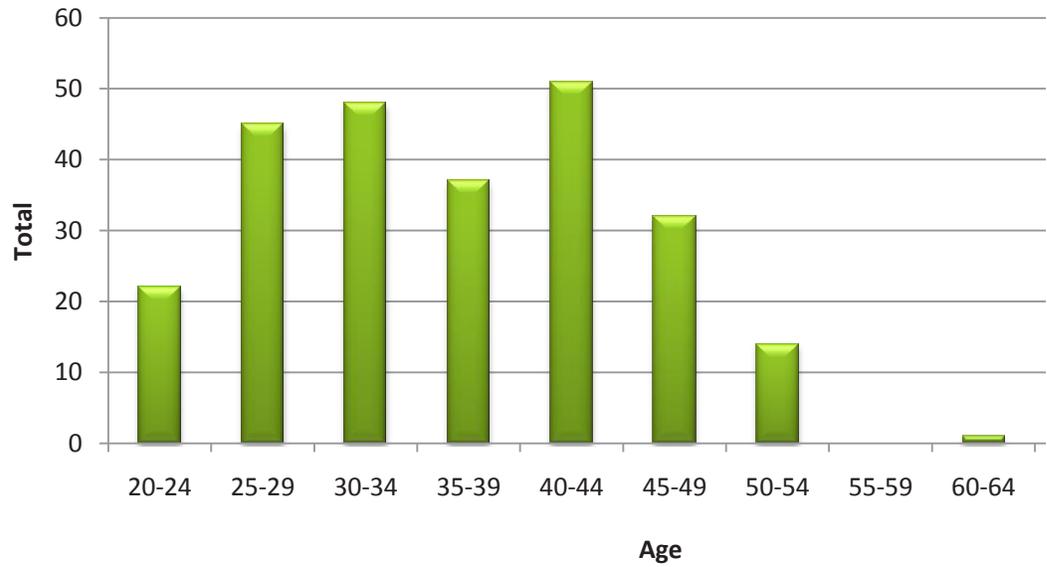
In an average year, conservation camp inmates provide approximately 3 million person-hours in firefighting and other emergencies, and 7 million person-hours in community service project work. The program saves California taxpayers more than \$80 million annually on average.

A complete directory and history of the Conservation Camp program is available on the CDCR website at: www.cdcr.ca.gov/Conservation_Camps/index.html

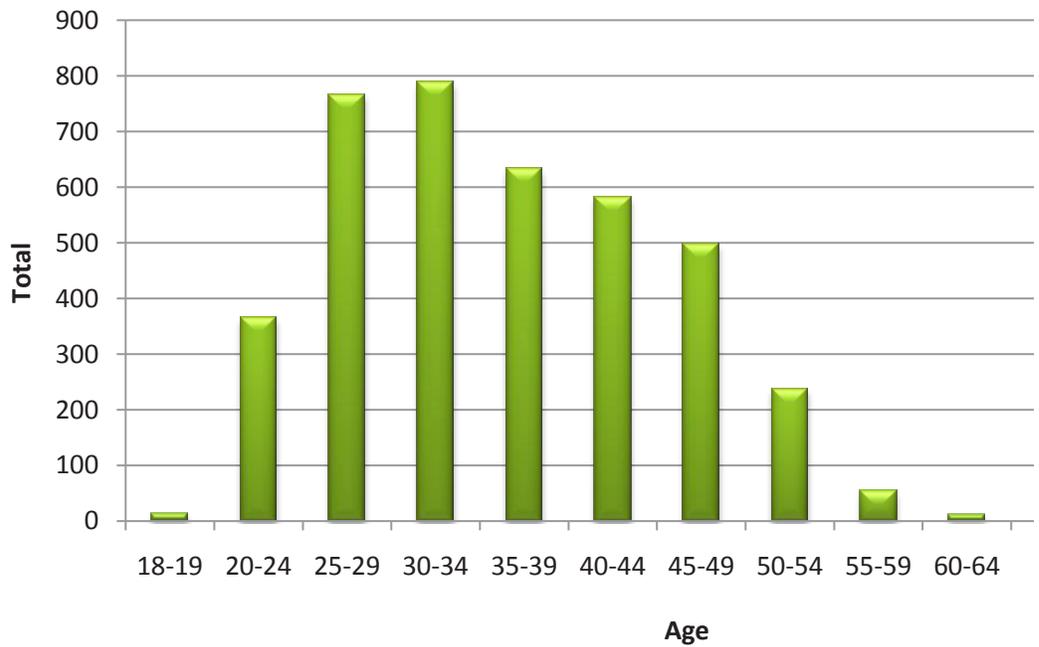


Conservation Camps

Female Conservation Camp Inmates - 2010



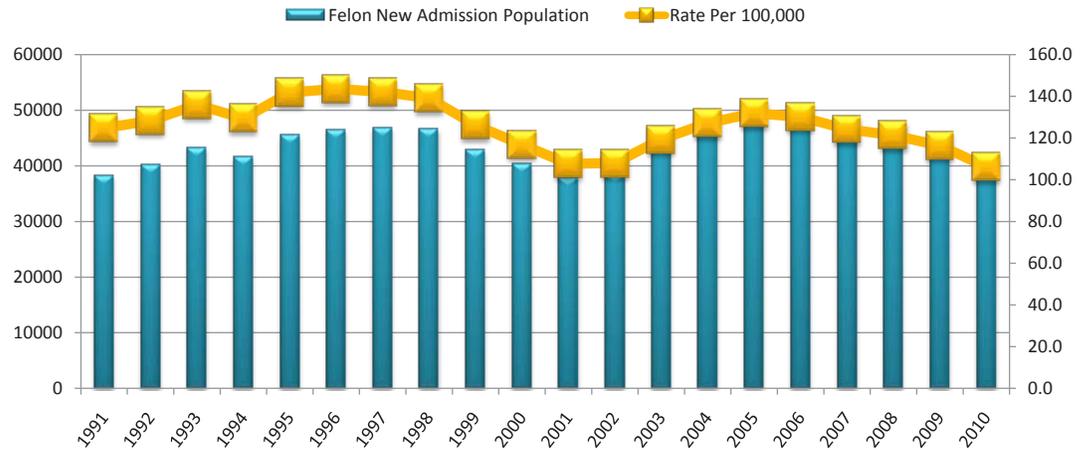
Male Conservation Camp Inmates - 2010





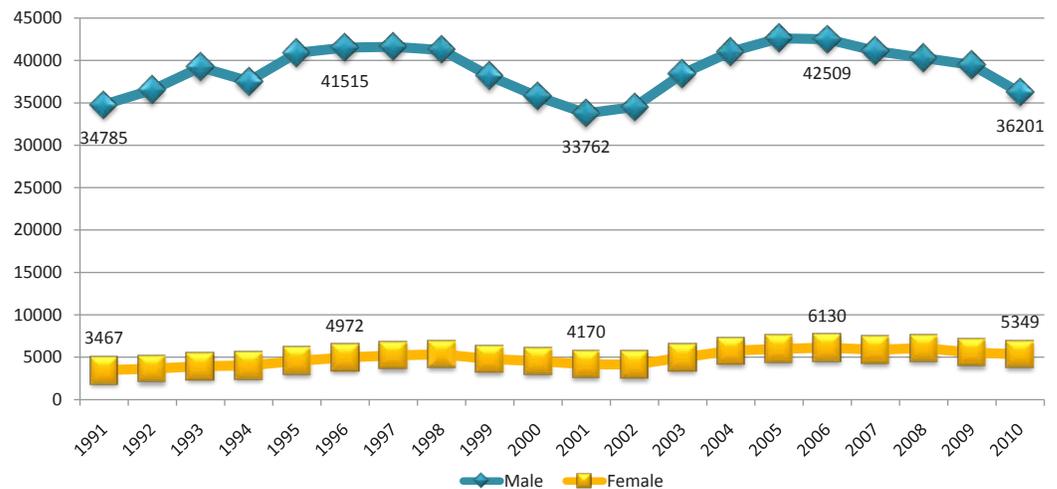
Felon New Admissions

Commitment Rate vs California Population



There were 41,550 felon new admissions in 2010. The commitment rate dropped from 116.3 per 100,000 California population in 2009 to 106.2 per 100,000 California population in 2010.

Commitment by Gender

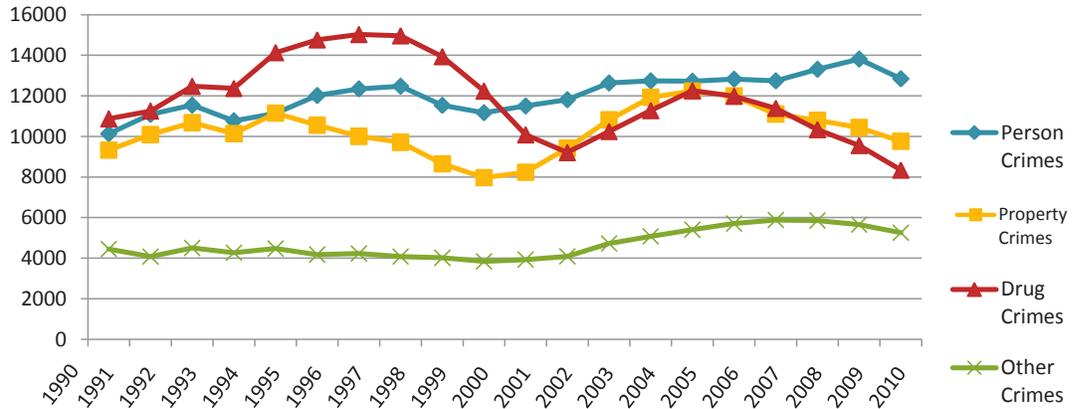


In 2010, felon male new commitments dropped to 36,201, from 39,466 in 2009. Female new commitments have dropped slightly since 2008.



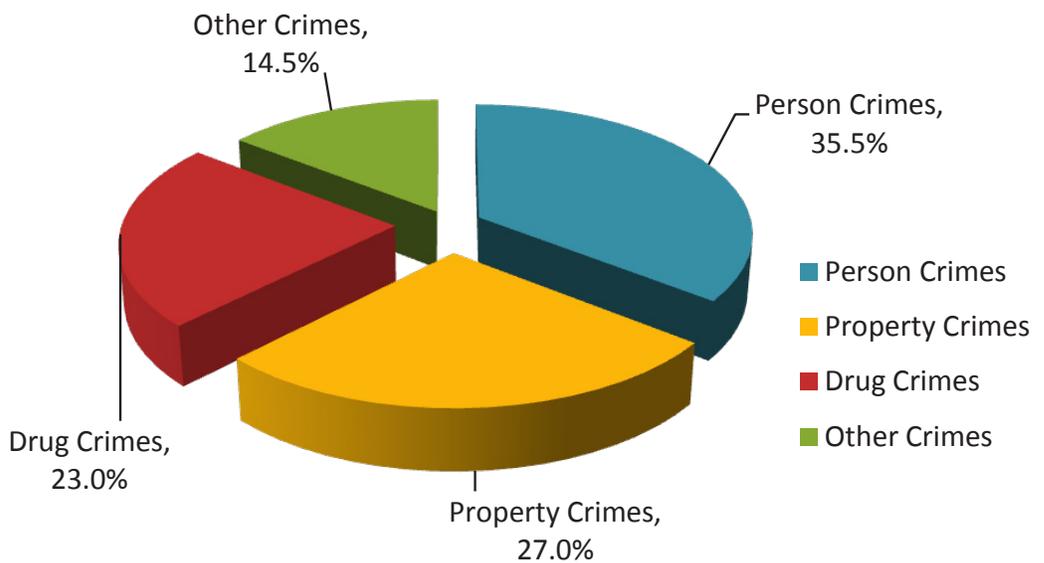
Felon New Admissions

Male New Admissions by Offense Categories



Male new admissions for person offenses ranged from a low of 27.4 percent in 1990 to an all-time high of 35.5 percent in 2010. Property offenses were 27.3 percent in 1990 and 27 percent in 2010. Drug offenses were 23 percent in 2010.

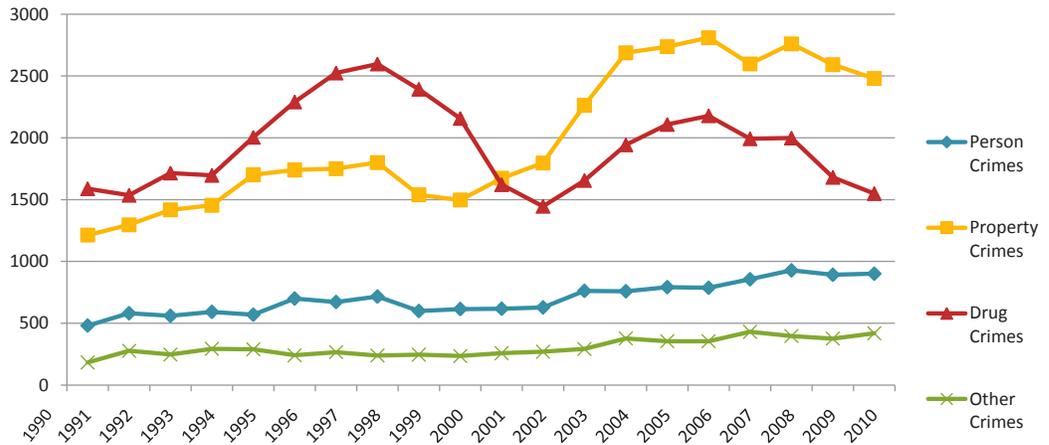
2010 Male New Admissions by Offense Categories





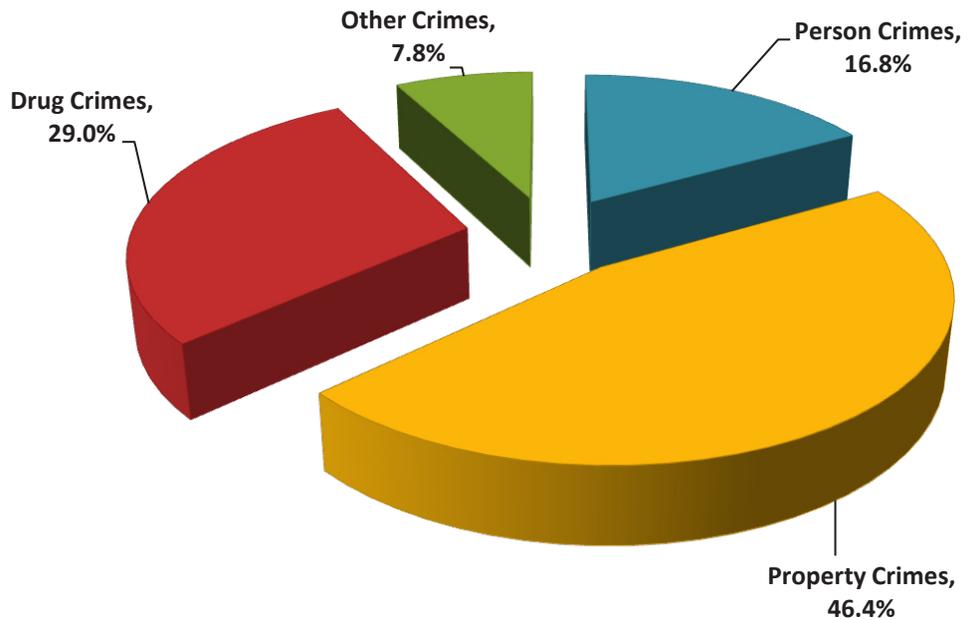
Felon New Admissions

Female New Admissions by Offense Categories



Female new admissions for person offenses were 16.8 percent of total female admissions in 2010. Property offenses were 46.4 percent in 2010. Drug offenses grew from 47.0 percent in 1990 to 50.1 percent in 1999, and then decreased to 29 percent in 2010.

2010 Female New Admissions by Offense Categories

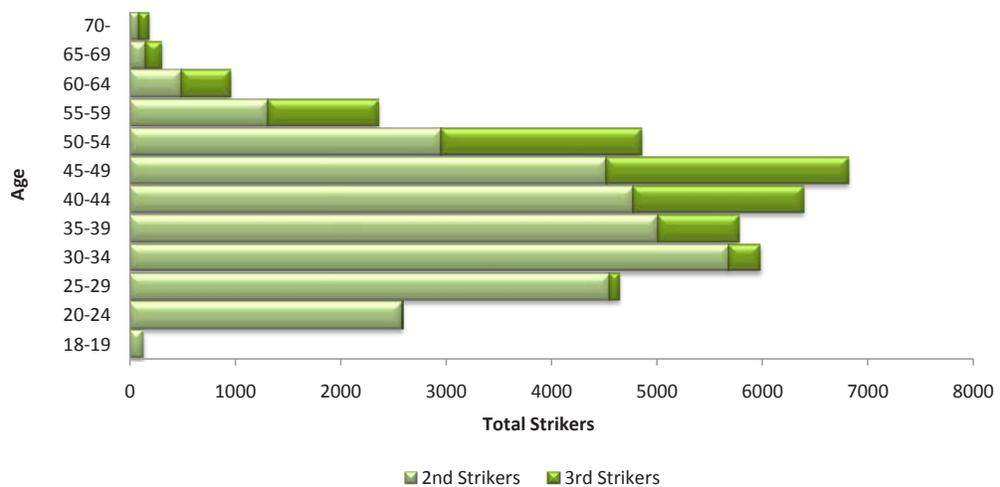


Three Strikes Population

California prisons held 32,271 Second Strikers, and 8,727 Third Strikers (40,998 inmates total) as of December 31, 2010.

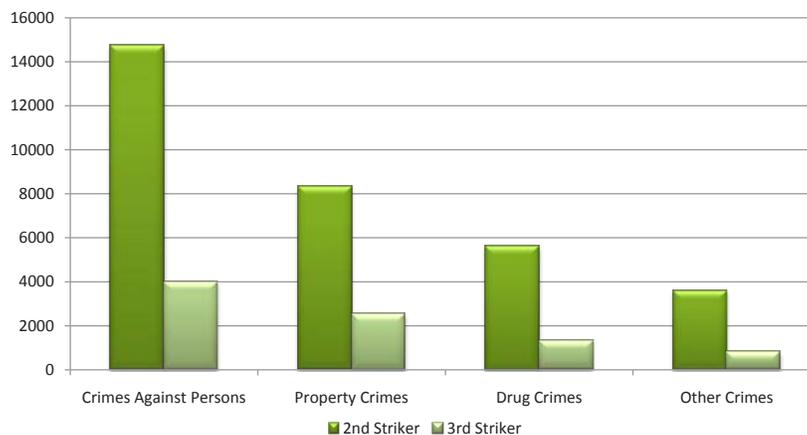
In November 1994, the voters of California passed Proposition 184, better known as California's Three Strikes law. The intent of this major policy initiative is to reduce crime by targeting serious, repeat offenders for long-term incarceration. Toward this end, the law increases the penalty for a third felony conviction to 25 years to life if the offender has two or more previous serious or violent felony convictions. The law also doubles the sentence for a felony conviction if the offender has previously been convicted of one serious or violent felony. The charts show the number of 2nd and 3rd strikers that made up California's prison population in 2010.

2nd & 3rd Strikers by Age

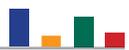


The added length of stay in prison for second- and third-strike offenders has resulted in the average age of this population being in their late 30s to late 40s

2nd & 3rd Strikers by Offense



Based on the Three Strikes Law, the population of 2nd and 3rd strikers has increased through the years with the largest of this population continuing to be for Crimes Against Persons.



Adult Parole

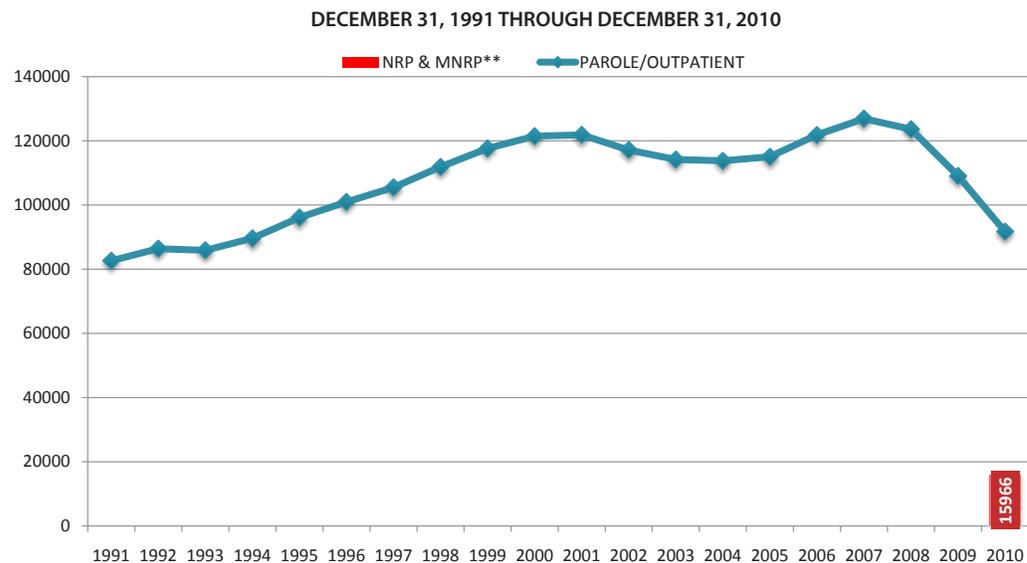
The Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) is one of the largest law enforcement agencies in the nation. Parole agents supervise offenders released to parole from state prison. Agents work closely with local law enforcement to protect public safety as they help offenders reintegrate into the communities. DAPO is responsible for the following:

- Protecting the community by enabling the parole agents to be an active part of the community's public safety plans;
- Providing a range of resources and services to offer the opportunity for change; and
- Encouraging and assisting parolees in their efforts to reintegrate into the community.

On December 31, 2010, there were 91,707 felons and civil narcotic addicts on parole in California, and 15,966 non-revocable / monitored non-revocable parole placements.

For more information about parole, visit the CDCR web site at: www.cdcr.ca.gov/Parole/

Parole and Outpatient Population Supervised in California and Non-Revocable Parole / Monitored Non-Revocable Parole Rate Per 100,000 California Population



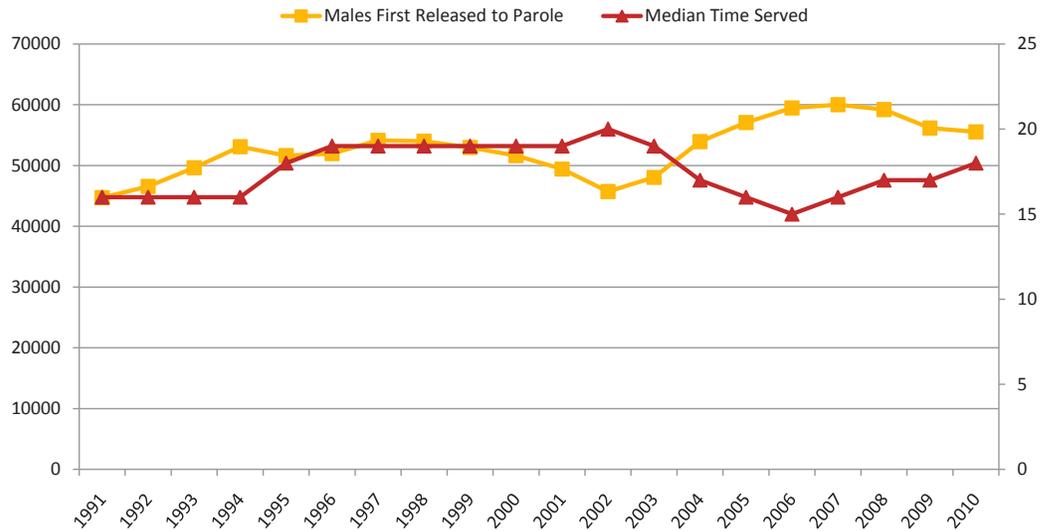
** 2010 is the first year of implementation for NRP & MNRP. NRP is (Non Revocable Parole) and MNRP is (Monitored Non Revocable Parole)

In 2009, California's parole and outpatient population dropped below 300 per 100,000 of California's population for the first time since 1995. It dropped again in 2010.



Adult Parole

Male Felons First Released to Parole



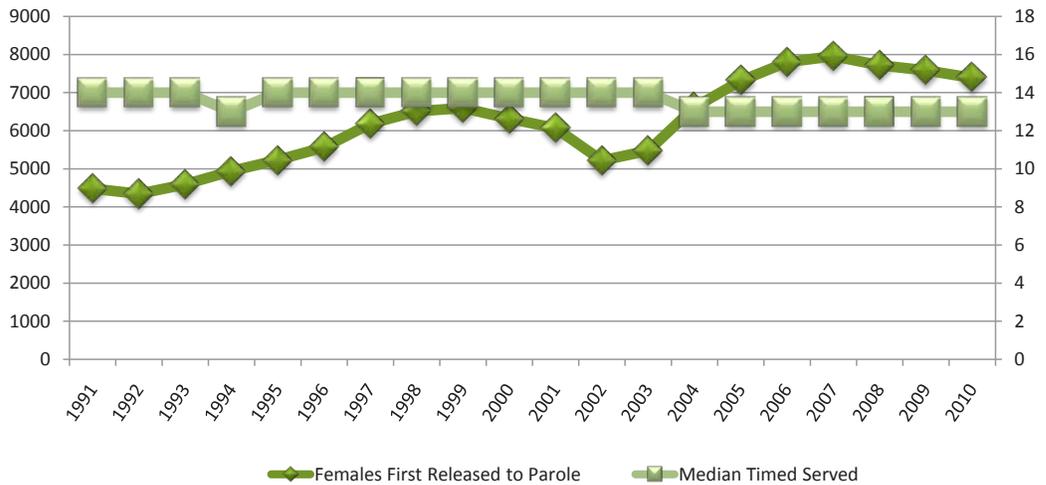
The median time served for male felons first released to parole increased to 18 months while total first releases decreased to 55,337 in 2010.





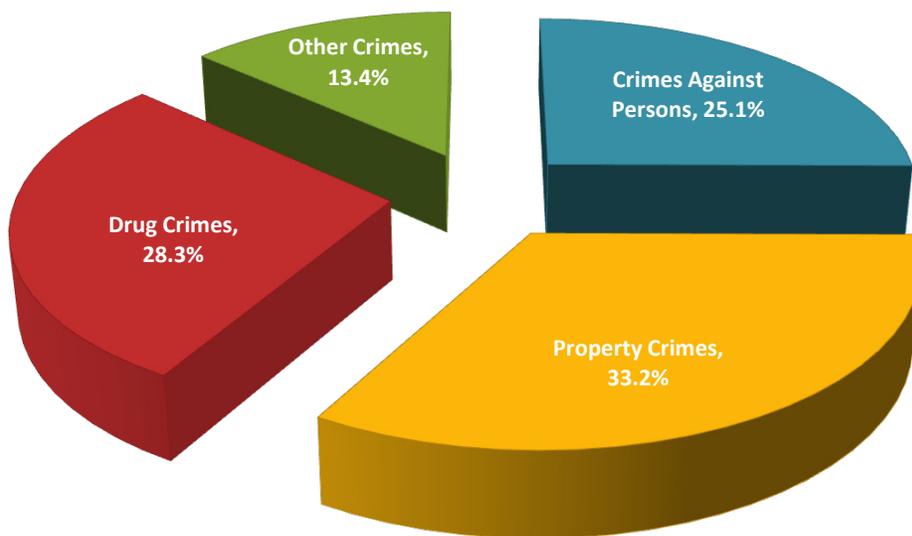
Adult Parole

Female Felons First Released to Parole



The median time served for female felons first released to parole remained static in 2010 while total releases decreased to 7,388 in 2010.

Total First Released to Parole by Offense Categories

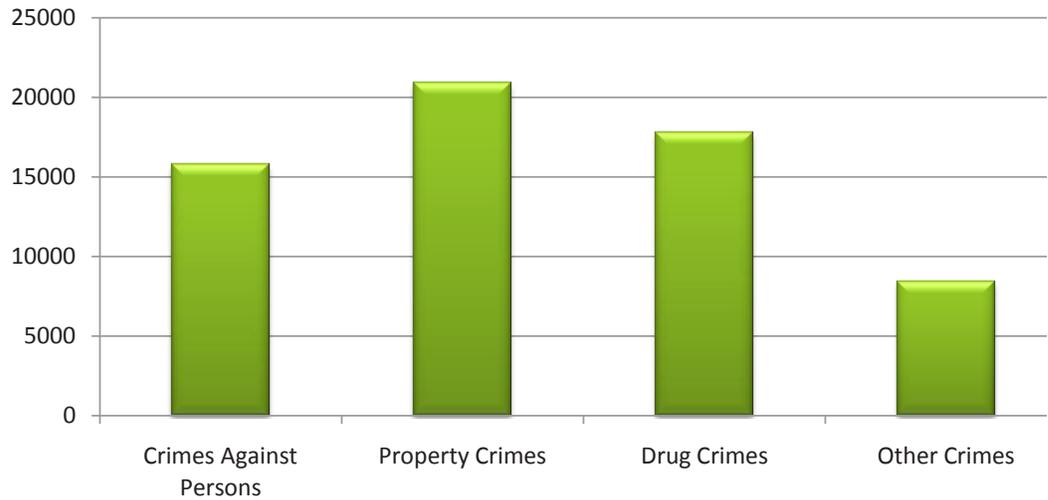


Property and drug crimes make up the largest offense categories for felons first released to parole in 2010.



Adult Parole

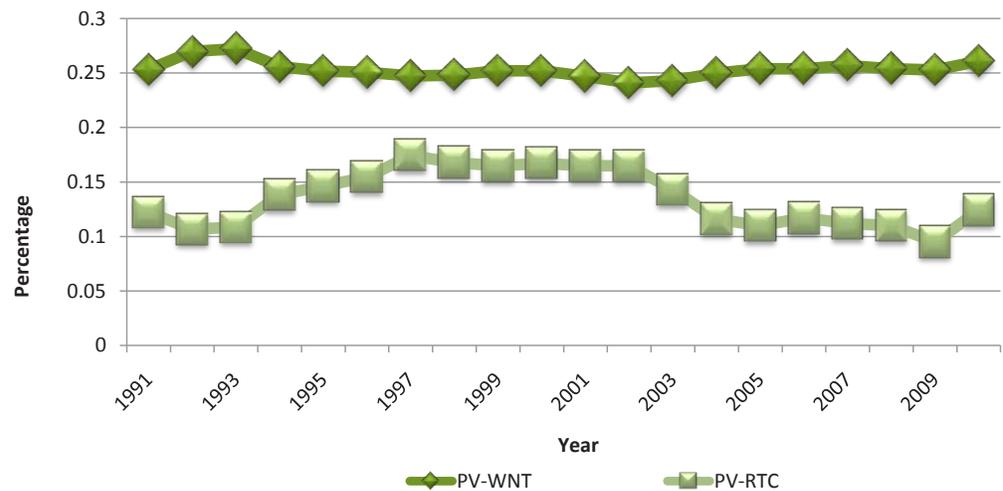
Felons First Released To Parole by Offense Categories



Property Crimes constituted the highest number of months served in prison for all felons released to parole in 2010.

Male Felon Parole Violators Returned To Parole

Felon institution population percentage by admission/return status



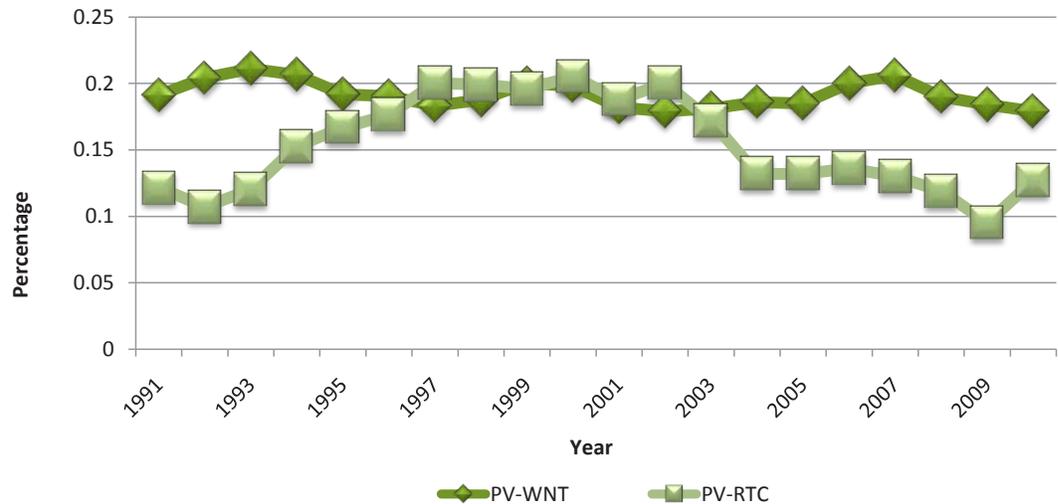
Male felon parole violators with new terms (PV-WNT), and Returned to Custody (PV-RTC) decreased slightly in 2010.



Adult Parole

Female Felon Parole Violators Returned To Parole

Felon institution population percentage by admission/return status



Female felon parole violators decreased 2.6 percent for Parole Violators, Returned to Custody (PV-RTC) and 0.1 percent for Parole Violators with New Terms (PV-WNT) new admissions in 2010.

In 2010, CDCR maintained its commitment to rehabilitation programs despite continuing fiscal challenges that included funding reductions. Because of the state's overall fiscal crisis, rehabilitation programming had been reduced by \$250 million from the previous year, affecting educational and vocational programs as well as substance-abuse treatment for inmates and parolees. Nonetheless, CDCR developed new methods of delivering rehabilitation programs to as many inmates as possible, including models that target programs most likely to reduce recidivism and maintain safety even with limited resources. That commitment reflects the fact that even with limited resources, rehabilitation programs are cost-effective, saving \$2.50 in correctional costs for every dollar invested.

Many of CDCR's rehabilitation programs rely on volunteers, including inmates who are trained to mentor and tutor other inmates, making the most effective use of a limited number of teachers.



Adult Programs

Education Achievement

CDCR provides both academic and vocational instruction to approximately 40,000 inmates, including accredited schools in 32 prisons. According to data from the Office of Correctional Education, 3,854 GED certifications were issued to inmate students in FY 2010, compared to 2,916 in FY 2009. Data show that educational achievement gains have been made each year since 2004. In 2010, the rate of learning gains among enrolled students increased by more than 62 percent over the previous year. In addition, 13,989 vocational certificates were issued to inmate students in 2010, which is equivalent to 87 percent of enrolled students.

Peer Alcohol and Drug Counselor Program

The Offender Mentor Certification Program certifies long-term inmates as alcohol and drug counselors to assist other inmates in their recovery. Begun in August 2009, the program offers a rigorous curriculum. Meeting that challenge, 44 of 50 male inmates and all 15 female inmates who took the international exam passed. Since then, these mentors have already provided over 100,000 hours of service to other inmates.

New Start Employment and Transition Services

Begun in 2009, the California New Start Prison-to-Employment Program is designed to improve the employability of offenders leaving CDCR, reducing recidivism and enhancing public safety. The two-part program is a partnership among CDCR, the Employment Development Department and the California Workplace Investment Board. The Community Employment Services Component was established state-wide in 2009. In January 2009, the Transition Services Program was begun as a pilot project at Folsom State Prison. In 2010, it was expanded to three additional institutions, R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility, Valley State Prison for Women and California State Prison Solano. This component is scheduled to be administered statewide, depending on Workforce Investment Act funding.

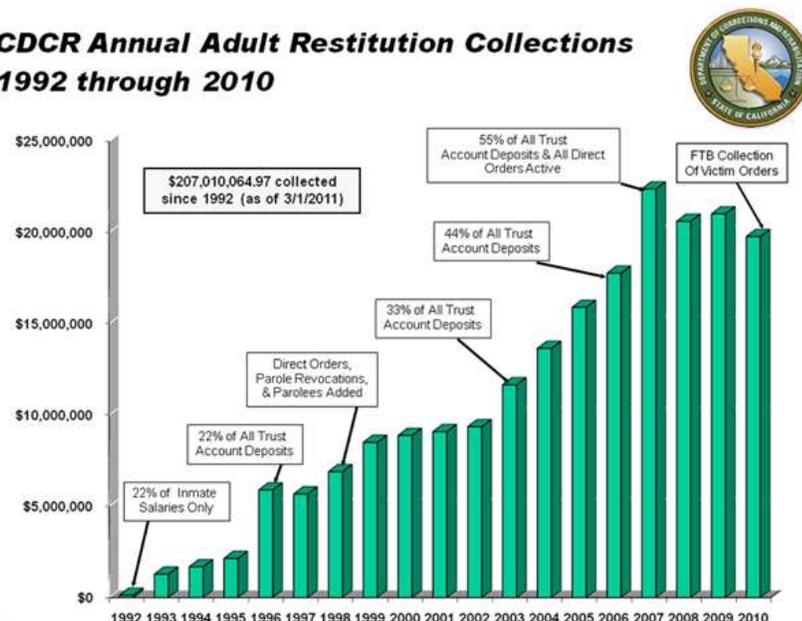


Victim Services

The Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services (OVSRS) provides information, notification, restitution, outreach, training, referral and support services directly to and for crime victims and their next of kin when the offenders are committed to CDCR adult or juvenile institutions. In California, victims of crime have the right to be notified of the offender's status, the right to participate in the juvenile or criminal justice process, and the right to be reimbursed by the offender for costs related to the criminal act. In 2010, OVSRS:

- Received and responded to more than 47,000 victim-related telephone calls and e-mails;
- Processed more than 5,800 requests for notification, including requests for special conditions of parole for adult offenders;
- Assisted 1,694 victims and victims' next of kin to attend adult parole hearings for adult offenders serving life sentences;
- Assisted 94 victims and victims' next of kin to attend youth offender hearings, provide victim impact statements, and obtain special conditions of parole; and
- Collected more than \$21 million in restitution. The collection of restitution from offenders is one approach to holding offenders accountable for their actions. California is the world-leader in the collection of restitution on behalf of crime victims. Victim Restitution: In April 2010 CDCR announced that it was on pace to set a record for collection of victim restitution from inmates and parolees, due to an innovative relationship with the state's Franchise Tax Board (FTB). The first month of CDCR's new partnership with FTB resulted in the collection of more than \$155,000 from the 3,100 initial cases sent to FTB.

**CDCR Annual Adult Restitution Collections
1992 through 2010**





Division of Juvenile Justice

The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) houses some of the most challenging juvenile offenders in California. Only youth with serious and violent criminal backgrounds are committed to DJJ. Many also have serious treatment needs. As part of the state's juvenile justice system, the DJJ works closely with law enforcement, the courts, district attorneys, public defenders, probation and a broad spectrum of public and private agencies concerned with, and involved in, the problems of youth. The Juvenile Parole Board, an administrative body separate from DJJ, determines when youth are ready for discharge to parole and recommends to local courts conditions for supervision by county probation agents.

The DJJ is responsible for the confinement, rehabilitation and education of youth with serious and violent offenses who are sentenced to the state level. They account for less than 1 percent of all juvenile arrests in California. Before 2007, all youth sentenced to state level juvenile incarceration were committed to DJJ. Since then, changes in state law Senate Bill 81/Assembly bill 191 restricted DJJ commitments to youth with serious, violent or sexual offenses. Youth with non-serious, non-violent offenses are placed in county programs.

As its population has decreased, DJJ has continued a trend of closing facilities to increase the cost-effectiveness of its programs. In 2010 the DJJ closed its oldest facility, the 117-year-old Preston Youth Correctional Facility in Lone, and announced that it would also close the Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic in Norwalk (Los Angeles County). When that closure is complete, DJJ will continue to operate three youth correctional facilities and two fire camps.

California is one of the few states that retains individuals convicted as youths to the age of 25 rather than 18. Some DJJ youth who are convicted of felonies in adult court are moved to the custody of an adult prison at the age of 18. As of December 31, 2010, DJJ's total population was 1,254. Some facts about DJJ's population include:

- 100 percent of DJJ commitments are for serious or violent crimes or sexual offenses;
- 30 percent are in need of mental health services;
- 65 percent are in need of some form of substance-abuse treatment;
- 17 percent are in need of sexual-behavior treatment services;
- 18 percent are being educated through individualized special education programs.

Parole Realignment

Continuing the trend toward increased local control of youthful offenders, county probation departments across the state began supervising youths released from state DJJ facilities in February 2010. Under the terms of Assembly Bill 1628, the Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2010,



Division of Juvenile Justice

counties will gradually assume responsibility for supervising all youthful offenders no later than 2013. Local courts will establish the conditions for juvenile supervision, assuming that responsibility from the Juvenile Parole Board and based on recommendations from the Board.

The Juvenile Parole Board will continue to determine when a youth is sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant release from a DJJ facility. The legislation also authorized the courts, rather than the Juvenile Parole Board, to conduct hearings to modify those terms, which could include re-confinement to a county jail or DJJ facility when it is warranted by a youth's behavior.

Farrell v Cate

DJJ is administering many reforms to improve conditions of confinement and provide rehabilitative and educational programs to youth, the result of a court-supervised settlement of a taxpayer lawsuit, *Farrell v. Cate*. Evidence-based treatment programs and operational practices have been adopted based on plans covering six broad topics including, education, sexual-behavior treatment, health care, safety and welfare, mental health and accommodating youth with disabilities. More than 8,000 policy and program changes have been adopted over the last five years. In 2010, DJJ achieved a compliance rating of 84 percent (and a partial compliance on another 5 percent), based on audits conducted by court-appointed experts in each subject area.

Youth are assigned living units based on their age, gender, risk of institutional violence and their specialized treatment needs. The population in each living unit is limited, and uniform levels of staffing ensure that each youth receives effective attention and rehabilitative programming.

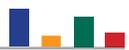
In 2010, DJJ made significant progress in instituting the Integrated Behavior Treatment Model (IBTM). The IBTM represents a comprehensive approach to treatment, incorporating elements from all of the individual reform plans and involving more teamwork among DJJ staff. It is designed to reduce institutional violence and future criminal behavior by teaching anti-criminal attitudes and providing personal skills for youth to better manage their environment.

DJJ staff from every professional discipline work as a team to assess the unique needs of each youth and to develop an individualized treatment program to address them. Through collaboration with the youth, the team administers a case plan that takes advantage of each youth's personal strengths to maximize treatment in other areas of life to reduce the risk of re-offending.

Education

DJJ has made considerable progress in educating the youth it serves. The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) operates a network of high schools that meet California curriculum standards, ensuring that youth receive the same education they would receive in their communities, including special education. Those standards require youth to be in classrooms for the state-mandated 240 minutes a day, 210 days a year. The schools also are accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

The educational needs of each youth are assessed when they are committed to the DJJ. Youth are enrolled in a curriculum to receive a high school diploma, or a GED for those who are not expected



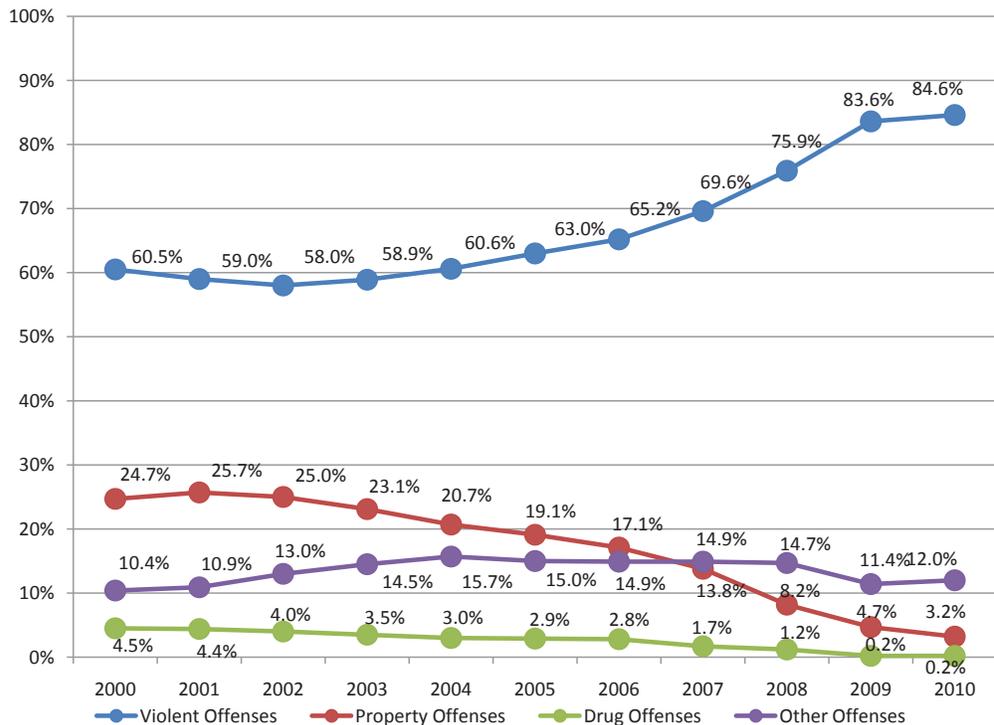
Division of Juvenile Justice

to remain at DJJ long enough to earn a diploma. this ensures that every youth receives a high school education before being discharged.

Since March 2005, when DJJ adopted a remedial plan for education, approximately 5,700 youth achieved some level of academic performance, from a high school diploma or GED, to enrollment in vocational or continuing education classes by the end of 2010. That represents a 300 percent increase over previous years, despite a significant decline in the number of youth committed to the DJJ by the courts.

In addition, approximately 50 percent of eligible youth have enrolled in college classes, taking

DJJ's Youth Population with Violent Primary Commitment Offenses



DJJ's population, by calendar year, showing violent primary commitment offenses increasing at the same time as those with non-violent (Property, Drug and Other) primary commitment offenses decreasing or remaining the same. Population as of December 31, 2010, includes DJJ commitments (1118, of which 78 are housed in DAI Facilities), E-Cases (77) and M-Cases (137).



Recidivism

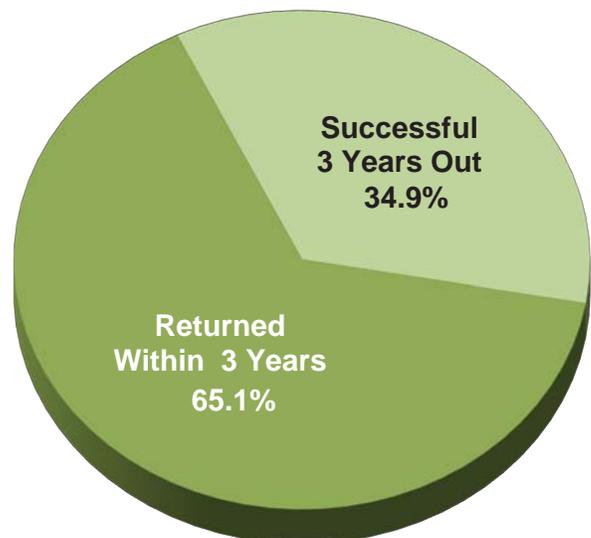
One of the foremost goals of lawmakers and public safety officials is to prevent offenders, after their release from incarceration, from victimizing again. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) sets as its chief priority the reduction of recidivism. To support this effort, CDCR measures recidivism using arrests, convictions, and returns-to-prison at one-, two- and three-year intervals dating back to offenders released in FY 2002-03. Return-to-prison is used as the primary measure due to its reliability and common usage by correctional stakeholders. This return measure includes first releases and re-releases.

Other states may or may not use these same definitions for recidivism, so caution must be taken when making state-to-state comparisons. The variability in the scope and nature of parole also makes comparing recidivism rates between states problematic. The measures used by CDCR provide California the flexibility to present its recidivism rates in different ways for comparison purposes and to measure progress at reducing recidivism and improving public safety in California.

This year the department produced its second annual *Adult Institutions Outcome Evaluation Report* as a continuation of its efforts to analyze recidivism. In addition to the variables analyzed in last year's report, this year's report includes analyses by sentence type, substance-abuse program participation, developmental disability program participation and security housing unit placement. Furthermore, the report includes an extended analysis of sex offenders, as well as the types of offenses committed by parole violators that resulted in their return to prison.

In-depth analyses focus on the three-year rates of returns to prison for inmates released during FY 2006-07. All offenders are tracked for a full three-year follow-up period even if they were discharged from parole. In addition, releases are based on the fiscal year, making it easier to relate costs to performance, thereby increasing accountability.

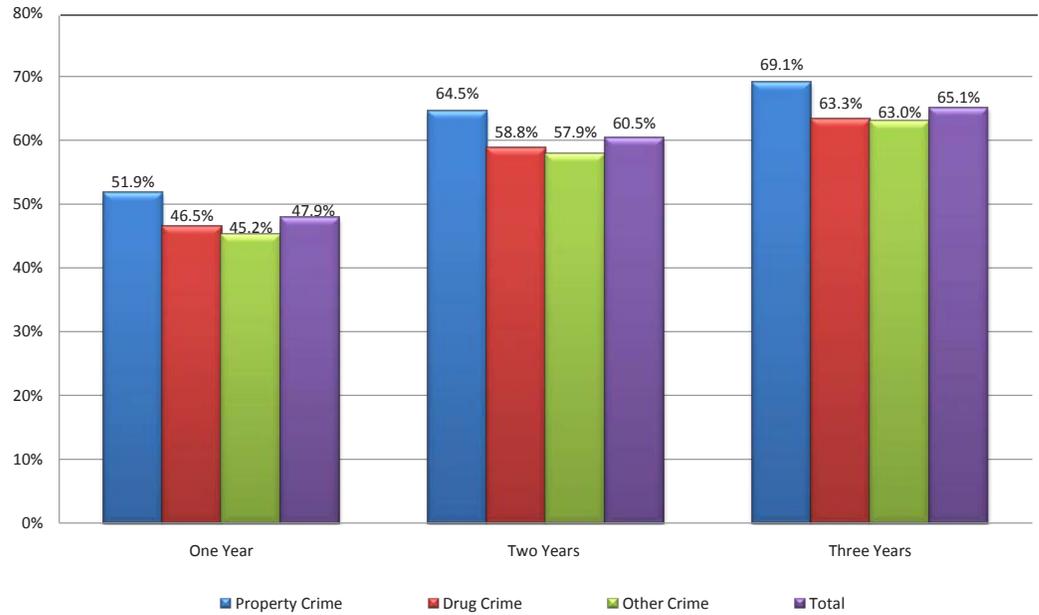
The latest report shows an overall return rate, over 3 years, of 65.1 percent, which is slightly lower than FY 2005-06 (67.5 percent).



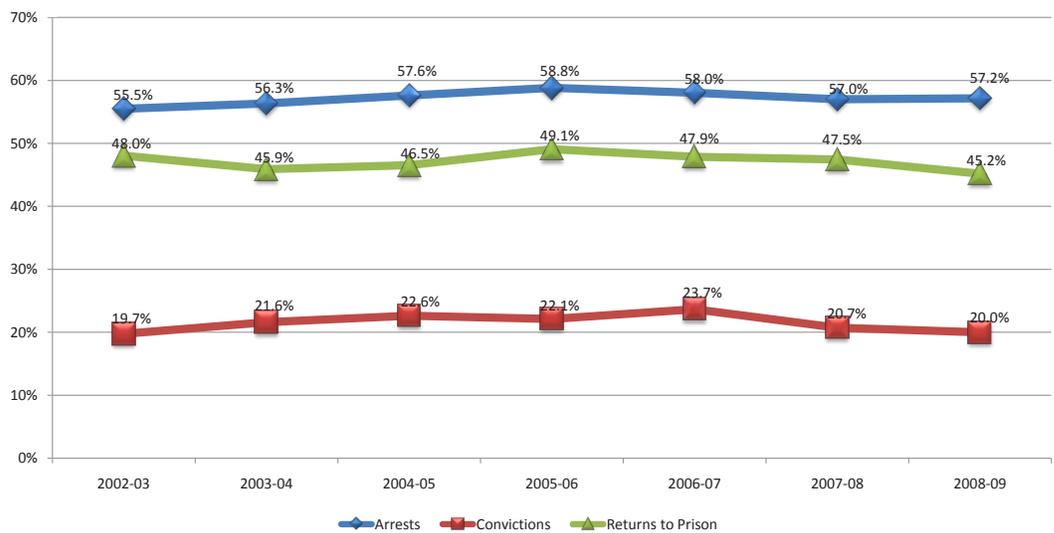


Recidivism

Three-Year Rates of Return by Type of Crime



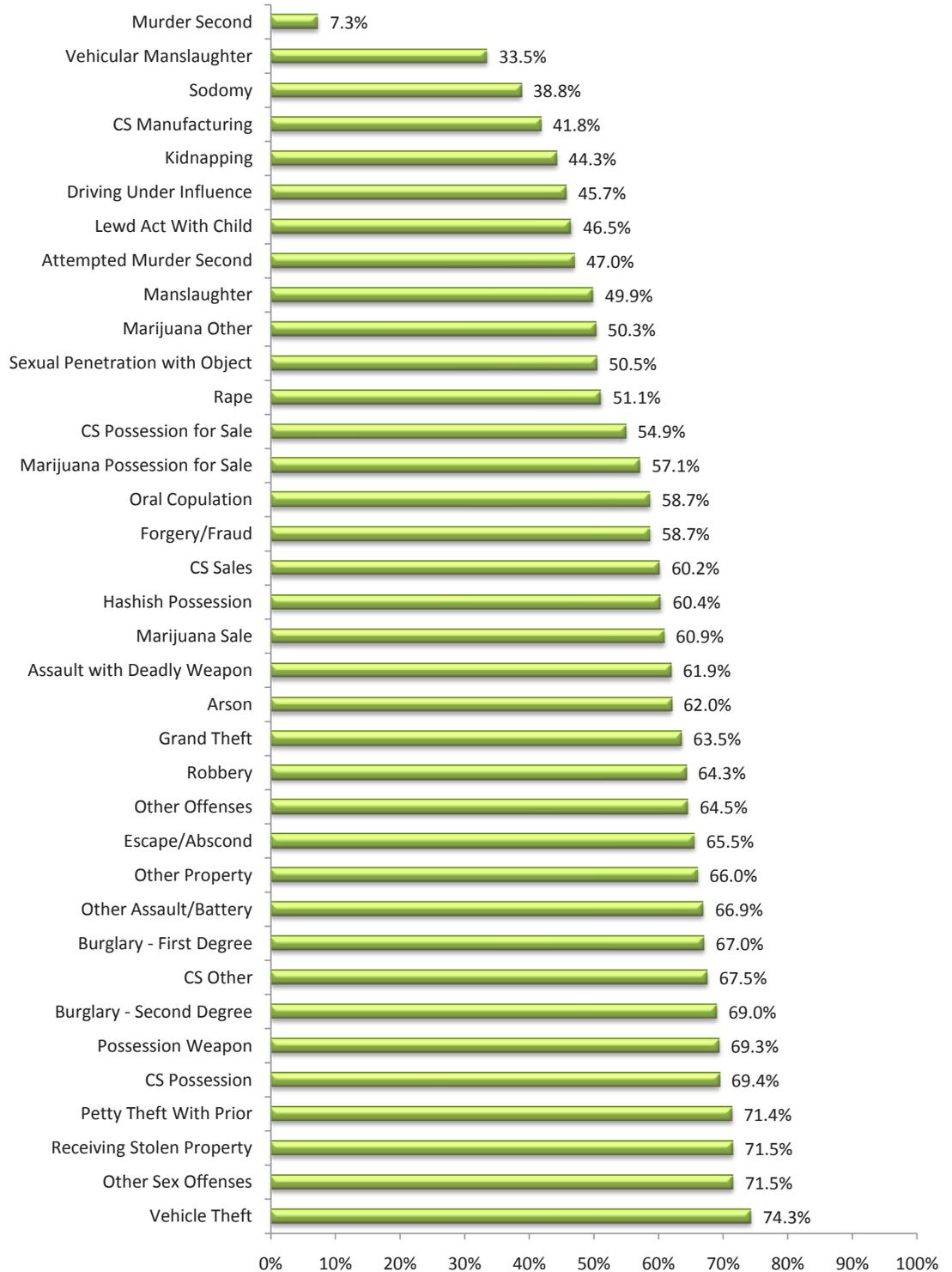
One-Year Recidivism Rates by Fiscal Year





Recidivism

Rates of Recidivism by Type of Offense



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



California's Correctional and Rehabilitation Institutions

Adult Institutions

	Year Opened	Security Level	Rated Capacity
19. Avenal State Prison (ASP) #1 Kings Way, P.O. Box 8, Avenal, CA 93204 • (559) 386-0587	1987	II	2,320
3. California Correctional Center (CCC) 711-045 Center Road, P.O. Box 790, Susanville, CA 96130 • (530) 257-2181	1963 CCC Camps: Varies	I, II, III	3,681
24. California Correctional Institution (CCI) 24900 Highway 202, P.O. Box 1031, Tehachapi, CA 93561 • (661) 822-4402	Reopened: 1954 Original/Women's: 1933	I, II, IV, RC, SHU	2,781
26. California Institution for Men (CIM) 14901 Central Avenue, P.O. Box 128, Chino, CA 91710 • (909) 597-1821	1941	I, RC	3,078
27. California Institution for Women (CIW) 16756 Chino-Corona Road, P.O. Box 6000, Corona, CA 92878 • (909) 597-1771	1952	I, II, III, RC	1,026
6. California Medical Facility (CMF) 1600 California Drive, P.O. Box 2000, Vacaville, CA 95696-2000 • (707) 448-6841	1955	I, II, III	2,315
22. California Men's Colony (CMC) East: Highway 1, P.O. Box 8101, San Luis Obispo, CA 93409-8101 • (805) 547-7900	1954 West: 1961	I, II, III	3,884
29. California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) 5th Street & Western, P.O. Box 1841, Norco, CA 92860 • (951) 737-2683	1962	II	2,314
16. California State Prison, Corcoran (COR) 4001 King Avenue, P.O. Box 8800, Corcoran, CA 93212-8309 • (559) 992-8800	1988	I, III, IV, SHU	3,016
25. California State Prison, Los Angeles County (LAC) 44750 60th Street West, Lancaster, CA 93536-7620 • (805) 729-2000	1993	I, IV	2,200
5. California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC) P.O. Box 29, Represa, CA 95671-0002 • (916) 985-8610	1986	I, IV	1,728
8. California State Prison, Solano (SOL) 2100 Peabody Road, P.O. Box 4000, Vacaville, CA 95696-4000 • (707) 451-0182	1984	II, III	2,610
18. California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF) 900 Quebec Avenue, P.O. Box 7100, Corcoran, CA 93212-7100 • (559) 992-7100	1997	II, III, IV	3,324
31. Calipatria State Prison (CAL) 7018 Blair Road, P.O. Box 5001, Calipatria, CA 92233-5001 • (760) 348-7000	1992	I, IV	2,208
32. Centinela State Prison (CEN) 2302 Brown Road, P.O. Box 731, Imperial, CA 92251-0731 • (760) 337-7900	1993	I, III	2,208
13. Central California Women's Facility (CCWF) 23370 Road 22, P.O. Box 1501, Chowchilla, CA 93610-1501 • (559) 665-5531	1990	I, II, III, IV, RC, Cond	2,004
30. Chuckawalla Valley State Prison (CVSP) 19025 Wiley's Well Road, P.O. Box 2289, Blythe, CA 92226 • (760) 922-5300	1988	I, II	1,738
14. Correctional Training Facility (CTF) Highway 101 North, P.O. Box 686, Soledad, CA 93960-0686 • (831) 678-3951	1946	II, III	3,281
11. Deuel Vocational Institution (DVI) 23500 Kasson Road, P.O. Box 400, Tracy, CA 95378-0400 • (209) 835-4141	1953	I, III, RC	1,787
4. Folsom State Prison (FOL) P.O. Box 910, Represa, CA 95671 • (916) 985-2561	1880	I, II	2,072

Security Levels

Level I: Open dormitories without a secure perimeter.

Level II: Open dormitories with secure perimeter fences and armed coverage.

Level III: Individual cells, fenced perimeters and armed coverage.

Level IV: Cells, fenced or walled perimeters, electronic security, more staff and armed officers both inside and outside the institution.

SHU: Security Housing Unit. The most secure area within a Level IV prison designed to provide maximum coverage.

RC: Reception Center. Provides short-term housing to process, classify and evaluate incoming inmates.

Cond: Condemned. Holds inmates with death sentences.

California's Correctional and Rehabilitation Institutions

Adult Institutions, Continued

	Year Opened	Security Level	Rated Capacity
2. High Desert State Prison (HDSP) 475-750 Rice Canyon Road, P.O. Box 750, Susanville, CA 96127 • (530) 251-5100	1995	I, III, IV, RC	2,224
28. Ironwood State Prison (ISP) 19005 Wiley's Well Road, Blythe, CA 92225 • (760) 921-3000	1994	I, III	2,200
21. Kern Valley State Prison (KVSP) 3000 West Cecil Avenue, P.O. Box 6000, Delano, CA 93216 • (661) 721-6300	2005	I, IV	5,120
7. Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) 4001 Highway 104, P.O. Box 409099, Ione, CA 95640 • (209) 274-4911	1987	I, III, IV	1,700
20. North Kern State Prison (NKSP) 2737 West Cecil Avenue, P.O. Box 567, Delano, CA 93216-0567 • (661) 721-2345	1993	I, III, RC	2,692
1. Pelican Bay State Prison (PBSP) 5905 Lake Earl Drive, P.O. Box 7000, Crescent City, CA 95531-7000 • (707) 465-1000	1989	I, IV, SHU	2,280
17. Pleasant Valley State Prison (PVSP) 24863 West Jayne Avenue, P.O. Box 8500 Coalinga, CA 93210 • (559) 935-4900	1994	I, III	2,208
33. R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility at Rock Mountain (RJD) 480 Alta Road, San Diego, CA 92179 • (619) 661-6500	1987	I, III, RC	2,200
15. Salinas Valley State Prison (SVSP) 31625 Highway 101, P.O. Box 1020, Soledad, CA 93960-1020 • (831) 678-5500	1996	I, IV	2,224
9. San Quentin State Prison (SQ) San Quentin, CA 94964 • (415) 454-1460	1852	I, II, RC, Cond	3,283
10. Sierra Conservation Center (SCC) 5100 O'Byrnes Ferry Road, P.O. Box 497, Jamestown, CA 95327 • (209) 984-5291	1965	I, II, III SCC Camps: Varies	3,926
12. Valley State Prison for Women (VSPW) 21633 Avenue 24, P.O. Box 99, Chowchilla, CA 93610-0099 • (559) 665-6100	1995	I, II, III, IV, RC, SHU	1,980
23. Wasco State Prison (WSP) 701 Scofield Avenue, P.O. Box 8800, Wasco, CA 93280-8800 • (661) 758-8400**	1991	I, III, RC	2,984

Facilities Proposed or Under Construction

2. DeWitt-Nelson Youth Correctional Facility (to be converted to an adult facility) P.O. Box 213033, Stockton, CA 95213-9003			
3. Estrella Correctional Facility (previously El Paso de Robles, to be converted to an adult facility) 4545 Airport Road, Paso Robles, CA 93446	1947	—	690
4. Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility (To be converted to an adult facility) 15180 S. Euclid Avenue, Chino, CA 91710	1960	—	1200

Juvenile Institutions

2. N. A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility 7650 South Newcastle Road, P.O. Box 213014, Stockton, CA 95215 • (209) 944-6400	1991	—	600
3. O.H. Close Youth Correctional Facility 7650 South Newcastle Road, P.O. Box 213001, Stockton, CA 95215 • (209) 944-6391	1966	—	379
4. Ventura Youth Correctional Facility 3100 Wright Rd., Camarillo, CA 93010 • (805) 485-7951	1942	—	596

Map of California's Correctional and Rehabilitation Conservation Camps

Facility Type Key	
	Adult Conservation Camps
	Juvenile Conservation Camps



California's Conservation Camps

Adult Conservation Camps

Map #		Year Opened	Rated Capacity
29	Acton #11 8800 Soledad Canyon Road, Acton, CA 93510 • (661)268-0113	1981 (LA)	80
1	Alder #20 P.O. Box 905, Klamath, CA 95548 • (707) 482-4511	1961	100
8	Antelope #25 711-045 Center Road, P.O. Box 908, Susanville, CA 96130 • (530) 257-2295, (530) 257-2181 x4224, x4227	1963	100
20	Baseline #30 16809 New Peoria Flat Road, Jamestown, CA 95327 (209) 984-5287, (209) 984-4464 36.	1965	134
38	Bautista #36 33015 Bautista Road, Hemet, CA 92554-8514 • (951) 927-3639, (951) 927-3600	1986	120
22	Ben Lomond #45 13575 Empire Grade Road, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 • (831) 426-1610, (831) 423-1652	1947 (as CYA)	100
13	Chamberlain Creek #17 15800 Highway 20, Fort Bragg, CA 95437 • (707) 964-3716, (707) 964-3518	1959	100
27	Cuesta #24 Route 2, Box 427, San Joaquin Bldg. 962, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 • (805) 543-9570, (805) 547-7971	1962	10
2	Deadwood #23 17140 McAdams Creek Road, Fort Jones, CA 96032 • (530) 468-2235, (530) 488-2633	1962	80
18	Delta #8 6246 Lambie Road, Suisun City, CA 94585 • (707) 428-4461, (707) 428 4878	1988	120
3	Devil's Garden #40 Crowder Flat Road, P.O. Box 100, Alturas, CA 96101 • (530) 233-3634, (530) 233-3553	1988	120
10	Eel River #31 P.O. Box 528, Redway, CA 95560 (707) 923-2757, (707) 923-27550.	1967	120
30	Fenner Canyon #41 P.O. Box 7, Valyermo, CA 93563, 25900 Big Rock Creek Road, Valyermo, CA 93563 • (661) 944-5086	1979	120
31	Francisquito #4 3510 N. Francisquito Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91390 (661) 297-0784, (661) 296-44091.	1981 (LA)	80
25	Gabilan #38 Route 1, Box 105, Soledad, CA 93960-9615 • (831) 678-0609, (831) 678-1873	1986	120
17	Growlersberg #33 5440 Longview Lane, PO Box 180, Georgetown, CA 95634 • (530) 333-4385, (530) 333-4244	1967	120
7	High Rock #32 P.O. Box 176, Weott, CA 95571 • (707) 946-2362, (707) 946-2343	1954	100
28	Holton #16 (Mount Gleason) 12653 North Little Tujunga Canyon Road, Sylmar, CA 91342 • (818) 897-7071, (818) 897-7038	1979 (LA)	80
4	Intermountain #22 22 Foothill Road, P.O. Box 68, Bieber, CA 96009 • (530) 294-5289, (530) 294-5361	1962	80
9	Ishi #18 30502 Plum Creek Road, Paynes Creek, CA 96075 • (530) 597-2352, (530) 597-2846	1960	100
33	Julius Klein #19 22550 East Fork Road, Azusa, CA 91702 • (626) 910-1213, (626) 910-1213	1984	120
41	La Cima #42 15108 Sunrise Highway, Julian, CA 92036 • (760) 765-0140, (760) 765-3085	1966	80
16	Konocti #27 13044 State Highway 29, Lower Lake, CA 95457 • (707) 994-2441, (707) 994-2437	1963	100
34	Malibu #13 1250 So. Encinal Canyon Road, Malibu, CA 90265 • (310) 457-6700, (310) 457-2253	1980 (LA)	100

California's Conservation Camps

Adult Conservation Camps, Continued

Map #		Year Opened	Rated Capacity
42	McCain Valley #21 2550 McCain Valley Road, P.O. Box 1560, Boulevard, CA 91905 • (619) 766-4412, (619) 766-4393	1987	100
24	Miramonte #5 49039 Orchard Drive, Miramonte, CA 93641 • (559) 336-2313, (559) 336-2312	1949	80
21	Mount Bullion #39 5730 Mount Bullion Access Road, P.O. Box 5006, Mariposa, CA 95338 • (209) 966-2116, (209) 742-5495	1958 (as CYA)	100
26	Mountain Home #10 45260 Bear Creek Road, P.O. Box 648, Springville, CA 93265 • (559) 539-3151, (559) 539-2334	1954	100
36	Norco #0 3195 Western Avenue, Norco, CA 92860, Western & Pine Bldg. 314, Box 279 Norco, CA 91760 • (951) 737-5911	1972	100
37	Oak Glen #35 41100 Pine Bench Road, Yucaipa, CA 92399 • (909) 797-5418, (909) 797-0196	1949	160
23	Owens Valley #26 2781 S. Round Valley Road, Bishop, CA 95314, Route 2 Box 22L Bishop, CA 93514 • (760) 387-2565	1963	120
14	Parlin Fork #6 23000 Highway 20, Fort Bragg, CA 95437 • (707) 964-3765, (707) 964-3766	1949	100
32	Pilot Rock #15 P.O. Box 3670, Crestline, CA 92325 • (909) 338-2812, (909) 338-1950	1959	80
35	Prado #28 14467 Central Avenue, P.O. Box 458, Chino, CA 91710 • (909) 597-2911, (909) 597-3917	1960	80
39	Puerta La Cruz #14 32363 Highway 79, Warner Springs, CA 92086 • (760) 782-3559, (760) 782-3547	1959	120
40	Rainbow #2 8215 Rainbow Heights Road, Fallbrook, CA 92028 • (760) 728-7492, (760) 728-2554	1946	100
11	Salt Creek #7 P.O. Box 468, Paskenta, CA 96074, 10655 Round Valley Road, Paskenta, CA 96074 • (530) 833-5562	1987	120
6	Sugar Pine #9 15905 Sugar Pine Camp Road, Bella Vista, CA 96008 • (530) 472-3121, (530) 472-3027	1988	120
5	Trinity River #3 P.O. Box 639, Lewiston, CA 96052 • (530) 286-2880, (530) 286-2885	1988	120
19	Vallecito #1 3225 Six Mile Road, Angels Camp, CA 95222 • (209) 736-4922	1958	120
12	Valley View #34 P.O. Box 8, Elk Creek, CA, 200 County Road 309, Elk Creek, CA 95939 • (530) 968-5355 (530) 968-5107	1987	120
15	Washington Ridge #44 11425 Conservation Camp Road, Nevada City, CA 95959 • (530) 265-7855, (530) 265-4623	1961 (as CYA)	100

Youth Conservation Camps

	JC-1 Pine Grove Youth Conservation Camp P.O. Box 1040, Pine Grove 95665 • (209) 296-7581	1945	80
	JC-2 Sylvester Carraway Ventura Public Service and Fire Center 2800 Wright Road, Camarillo, CA 93010-8307 • (805) 983-3960, (805) 983-1332	1990	80

The California Health Care Facility (CHCF) Stockton Construction Project Details

In 2010, CDCR and the California Prison Health Care Services broke ground on the California Health Care Facility (CHCF) – Stockton, an intermediate medical and mental health care facility for patient-inmates within the California state prison system. By centralizing care for patient-inmates with significant health care needs, the California Prison Health Care Services helps provide the required level of care to the incarcerated population in state prisons.

CHCF-Stockton will be built on a 400-acre state-owned Northern California Youth Correctional Center property in San Joaquin County. The facility will occupy the 144-acre site of the former Karl Holton Youth facility, which will be demolished.

The source of funding for the project is Assembly Bill 900 (Solorio), signed in May 2007. The cost of construction is estimated to be \$738 million. The total project cost is estimated at \$906 million.

More information may be found at the following website: www.chcfstockton.com.

Project Details:

- Buildings totaling 1.2 million square- feet
- Housing for 1,722 patient-inmates
- Patient-inmate housing clusters
- A diagnostic and treatment center
- Warehouse and support facilities
- A visitor and staff entry building
- A central kitchen
- Staff training facilities
- Parking areas
- A central energy plant
- LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Silver certified

Security:

- 13-foot-high lethal electrified fence
- 24-hour patrol
- Vehicle inspection point
- Exterior lighting
- Eleven 45-foot-tall guard towers

Construction Schedule:

- Site preparation – fall 2010
- Abatement and demolition – spring 2011
- Site work and utilities –spring 2011
- Facility construction – Begins summer 2011
- Construction completed – fall 2013
- Facility occupancy – winter 2013

