



For informational Purposes
January 8, 2013

(916) 445-4950

Infill Projects

Background

Last year, CDCR began implementation of its new inmate classification and custody designation system to ensure improved, more efficient housing and supervision of inmates. Male offenders are classified into four levels, with those in Level I and II housed primarily in dormitory-style facilities without cells. A recent review by an expert panel concluded that CDCR's use of mandatory minimum classification scores were not the best predictors of risk of misconduct. The panel's research showed that, in some cases, moving inmates to less restrictive housing may reduce that risk.

CDCR expects these changes will result in approximately 9,500 male inmates being moved from Level IV to Level III and more than 7,000 from Level III to Level II by 2015.

Potentially, more than 15,000 inmates who were previously housed in celled facilities, will now be housed in Level II dorm-style facilities within an electrified perimeter fence. Approximately 1,500 of these inmates are anticipated to require an intermediate level of medical care.

Currently, only five Level II prisons have a lethal electrified-fence security perimeter, and only two are identified as intermediate level of care institutions under the medical classification system.

California Rehabilitation Center


California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) in Riverside County is one of CDCR's oldest and most costly prisons to operate. Opened in 1928, the building's medical facilities are extremely limited and would require approximately \$40 million in improvements to meet the standards for basic medical care under the Health Care Facility Improvement Program in addition to making other sizeable investments to repair its failing infrastructure.

Last year, California Senate Bill 1022 authorized the closure of CRC which will reduce CDCR's Level II housing by 2,491 beds.

Infill Projects

Authorized by Senate Bill 1022, the department plans to build three Level II infill facilities, a total of 2,376 beds, at *existing* prison sites. Construction of these facilities will allow CDCR the flexibility to provide programming space for education, training, medical, and mental health.

Section 15 of Senate Bill 1022 requires the deactivation and closure of CRC no later than December 31, 2016, or six months after construction of the three Level II dorm facilities, whichever is earlier.



SB 1022 directs the Department to add additional Level II bed capacity at five potential infill sites that are situated within the grounds of seven state prisons. The five potential infill sites are:

- ▲ California Institution for Men in Chino
- ▲ California State Prison, Sacramento/Folsom State Prison in Represa
- ▲ California State Prison, Solano/California Medical Facility in Vacaville
- ▲ Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) in Ione
- ▲ Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility in San Diego

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), CDCR will equally evaluate the environmental impacts for all five potential infill sites before beginning construction.

CDCR estimates the final Environment Impact Report (EIR) will be available in early Fall 2013. A decision on the selection and final approval of the three proposed level II infill sites will be made following certification of the final EIR.

For dates and locations of local community meetings, please visit CDCR's Infill Projects webpage here: <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Infill-projects/> .