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 10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS  
 11 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 12 AND THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT COMPOSED OF THREE JUDGES  
 14 PURSUANT TO SECTION 2284, TITLE 28 UNITED STATES CODE

15 **RALPH COLEMAN, et al.,**  
 16 Plaintiffs,  
 17 v.  
 18 **EDMUND G. BROWN JR., et al.,**  
 19 Defendants.  
 20

2:90-cv-00520 KJM KJN PC  
**THREE-JUDGE COURT**

21 **MARCIANO PLATA, et al.,**  
 22 Plaintiffs,  
 23 v.  
 24 **EDMUND G. BROWN JR., et al.,**  
 25 Defendants.  
 26

C01-1351 TEH  
**THREE-JUDGE COURT**  
**DEFENDANTS' APRIL 2016 STATUS  
 REPORT IN RESPONSE TO FEBRUARY  
 10, 2014 ORDER**

1 The State submits this status report on the current in-state and out-of-state adult prison  
 2 populations and the measures being taken to comply with the Court's February 10, 2014 Order  
 3 Granting in Part and Denying Part Defendants' Request for Extension of December 31, 2013  
 4 Deadline (February 10, 2014 Order). Exhibit A sets forth the current design bed capacity,  
 5 population, and population as a percentage of design bed capacity for each state prison and for all  
 6 state prisons combined. Exhibit B sets forth the status of the measures Defendants have  
 7 implemented as required by the February 10, 2014 Order. (ECF 2766/5060 at ¶¶ 4-5.)

8 In February and March of 2016, CDCR activated 1,584 infill beds and corresponding  
 9 administrative and health care support facilities at Mule Creek State Prison. (*See* Ex. B.) The  
 10 parties are currently engaged in the Court-ordered meet-and-confer process to reach an agreement  
 11 on how such capacity should be counted for purposes of determining compliance with the Court's  
 12 population reduction order. (*Id.*) As of April 13, 2016, 113,249 inmates were housed in the  
 13 State's 34 adult institutions and 5,011 inmates were housed in out-of-state facilities.<sup>1</sup> (Ex. A.)  
 14 The State's prison population is approximately 134.4% of design capacity if the 1,584 infill beds  
 15 are counted at 137.5%, and approximately 135.0% of design capacity if the 1,584 infill beds are  
 16 counted at 100%. (Ex. A.)

17  
 18 Dated: April 15, 2016

KAMALA D. HARRIS  
 Attorney General of California

19  
 20 By: */s/ Maneesh Sharma*  
 MANEESH SHARMA  
 Deputy Attorney General  
 Attorneys for Defendants

21  
 22 Dated: April 15, 2016

HANSON BRIDGETT LLP

23  
 24 By: */s/ Paul B. Mello*  
 PAUL B. MELLO  
 Attorneys for Defendants

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 26  
 27 <sup>1</sup> The data in Exhibit A is taken from CDCR's April 13, 2016 weekly population report, available  
 28 on CDCR's Web site at [http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports\\_Research/Offender\\_Information\\_Services\\_Branch/WeeklyWed/TPOPIA/TPOPIAd160413.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/WeeklyWed/TPOPIA/TPOPIAd160413.pdf).

**Exhibit A**

## Population as of April 13, 2016

Institution	Design Capacity*	Actual Population	Population as % of design capacity*
Total housed in adult institutions <sup>1</sup>	84,291	113,249	134.4%
Total housed in camps		3,510	
Total housed out of state		5,011	
<b>Individual CDCR Institutions - Men</b>			
Avenal State Prison	2,920	3,193	109.3%
California State Prison, Calipatria	2,308	3,671	159.1%
California Correctional Center**	3,883	3,902	100.5%
California Correctional Institution	2,783	3,231	116.1%
California State Prison, Centinela	2,308	3,651	158.2%
California Health Care Facility, Stockton	2,951	2,211	74.9%
California Institution for Men	2,976	3,427	115.2%
California Men's Colony	3,838	4,133	107.7%
California Medical Facility	2,361	2,603	110.2%
California State Prison, Corcoran	3,116	4,052	130.0%
California Rehabilitation Center	2,491	3,098	124.4%
Correctional Training Facility	3,312	5,143	155.3%
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	1,738	2,418	139.1%
Deuel Vocational Institution	1,681	2,092	124.4%
Folsom State Prison	2,066	2,513	121.6%
High Desert State Prison	2,324	3,629	156.2%
Ironwood State Prison	2,200	3,396	154.4%
Kern Valley State Prison	2,448	3,971	162.2%
California State Prison, Los Angeles	2,300	3,551	154.4%
Mule Creek State Prison	3,284	2,863	87.2%
North Kern State Prison	2,694	4,393	163.1%
Pelican Bay State Prison	2,380	2,210	92.9%
Pleasant Valley State Prison	2,308	3,266	141.5%
RJ Donovan Correctional Facility	2,200	3,122	141.9%
California State Prison, Sacramento	1,828	2,391	130.8%
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility, Corcoran	3,424	5,149	150.4%
Sierra Conservation Center**	3,936	4,318	109.7%
California State Prison, Solano	2,610	3,808	145.9%
California State Prison, San Quentin	3,082	3,992	129.5%
Salinas Valley State Prison	2,452	3,627	147.9%
Valley State Prison	1,980	3,477	175.6%
Wasco State Prison	2,984	5,026	168.4%
<b>Individual CDCR Institutions - Women</b>			
Central California Women's Facility	2,004	2,914	145.4%
California Institution for Women**	1,398	1,832	131.0%
Folsom Women's Facility	403	486	120.6%

\*In February and March of 2016, CDCR activated 1,584 infill beds and corresponding administrative and health care support facilities at Mule Creek State Prison. The parties are currently engaged in the Court-ordered meet-and-confer process to reach an agreement on how such capacity should be counted for purposes of determining compliance with the Court's population reduction order. "Population as a % of design capacity" is calculated including the 1,584 beds as part of systemwide design capacity. If the 1,584 infill beds are counted at 100% for the compliance calculation, the prison population is approximately 135.0% of systemwide design capacity.

\*\* The individual Design Capacity and Actual Population figures for California Correctional Center, Sierra Conservation Center and California Institute for Women include persons housed in camps. This population is excluded from the "Total housed in adult institutions" included on Exhibit A.

<sup>1</sup> The "Actual Population" includes inmates housed in medical and mental health inpatient beds located within Correctional Treatment Centers, General Acute Care Hospitals, Outpatient Housing Units, and Skilled Nursing Facilities at the State's 34 institutions. Many of those beds are not captured in "Design Capacity".

Source - April 16, 2016 Weekly Population Report, available at:

[http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports\\_Research/Offender\\_Information\\_Services\\_Branch/Population\\_Reports.html](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Population_Reports.html).

**Exhibit B**

**OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**

Benjamin T. Rice  
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P.O. Box 942883  
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April 15, 2016

Paul Mello  
Hanson Bridgett  
1676 N. California Blvd., Suite 620  
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Dear Mr. Mello:

Attached, please find California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's April 2016 Status Update for Three-Judge Court proceeding.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P. McKinney II". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right and then loops back down to the left, crossing under the name.

PATRICK R. McKINNEY II  
General Counsel, Office of Legal Affairs  
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Attachments



### **APRIL 15, 2016 UPDATE TO THE THREE-JUDGE COURT**

This report reflects CDCR's efforts as of April 15, 2016 to develop and implement measures to comply with the Three-Judge Court's population reduction order. Because this is an evolving process, CDCR reserves the right to modify or amend its plans as circumstances change.

On February 22, 2016, CDCR activated 792 infill beds and corresponding administrative and health care support facilities at Mule Creek State Prison. An additional 792 beds and corresponding administrative and health care support facilities were activated at Mule Creek on March 28, 2016. The parties are currently engaged in the Court-ordered meet-and-confer process to reach an agreement on how such capacity should be counted for purposes of determining compliance with the Court's population reduction order. As of April 13, 2016, the State's prison population is approximately 134.4% of design capacity if the 1,584 infill beds are counted at 137.5% for the compliance calculation. If the 1,584 infill beds are counted at 100% for the compliance calculation, the prison population is approximately 135.0% of design capacity.

1. Contracting for additional in-state capacity in county jails, community correctional facilities, private prison(s), and reduction of out-of-state beds:

Defendants have reduced the population in CDCR's 34 institutions by transferring inmates to in-state facilities.

a. Private Prison (California City):

The current population of California City is approximately 1,842 inmates.

b. Community correctional facilities (CCFs) and modified community correctional facilities (MCCFs):

The State currently has contracted for 4,218 MCCF beds that are in various stages of activation and transfer.

c. County jails:

The State continues to evaluate the need for additional in-state jail bed contracts to house CDCR inmates.

d. Reduction of inmates housed out-of-state:

On February 10, 2014, the Court ordered Defendants to "explore ways to attempt to reduce the number of inmates housed in out-of-state facilities to the extent feasible." Since that time, the State has reduced the out-of-state inmate population to 5,011 and has closed the Oklahoma out-of-state facility. Under the Fiscal Year 2015-16 budget, approximately 111 additional out-of-state beds will be reduced by the end of June 2016.

2. Reentry Hubs:

The State continues to maintain thirteen prison-based reentry hubs.

3. Newly-enacted legislation/update on durability:

In response to the Court's March 4, 2016 Order, Defendants will continue to report on enacted and pending legislation, policies, and construction that will ensure that compliance with the Court-ordered population cap is durable.

The State continues to implement Senate Bill 260 (2013) and Senate Bill 261 (2015), which allows inmates whose crimes were committed before the age of 23 to appear before the Board of Parole Hearings (the Board) to demonstrate their suitability for release after serving at least fifteen years of their sentence. From January 1, 2014 through March 31, 2016, the Board held 1,193 youth offender hearings, resulting in 325 grants, 735 denials, 133 stipulations to unsuitability, and there are currently no split votes that require referral to the full Board for further consideration. An additional 644 hearings were scheduled during this time period, but were waived, postponed, continued, or cancelled.

On October 3, 2015, the State also enacted Senate Bill 230, which provides that life inmates who are granted parole will be eligible for release, subject to applicable review periods, upon reaching their minimum eligible parole date. Life inmates will no longer be granted parole with future parole dates.

Proposition 36, passed by the voters in November 2012, revised the State's three-strikes law to permit resentencing for qualifying third-strike inmates whose third strike was not serious or violent. As of April 12, 2016, approximately 2,190 third-strike inmates have been released.

On November 4, 2014, the voters passed Proposition 47, which requires misdemeanor rather than felony sentencing for certain property and drug crimes and permits inmates previously sentenced for these reclassified crimes to petition for resentencing. As of March 31, 2016, approximately 4,598 inmates have been released under Proposition 47.

On January 27, 2016, Governor Brown announced The Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016 (the "Act"), which if passed by the voters will serve as a durable remedy and further the goals of enhancing public safety and promoting rehabilitation.<sup>1</sup> The Act proposes to reform the juvenile and adult criminal justice system in California by (1) creating a parole consideration process for non-violent offenders who have served the full term for their primary criminal offense in state prison, (2) authorizing CDCR to award credits earned for good behavior and approved rehabilitative or educational achievements, and (3) requiring judges to determine whether juveniles charged with certain crimes should be tried in juvenile or adult court. CDCR will draft and adopt regulations to implement the parole and credits provisions after a period of public review and comment. CDCR's Secretary is also required to certify that the regulations protect and enhance public safety.

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<sup>1</sup> On February 24, 2016, the Sacramento Superior Court granted the California District Attorneys Association's request for a writ of mandate prohibiting the Attorney General from issuing a title and summary for the Act as amended. Governor Brown sought emergency relief from the California Supreme Court, which stayed enforcement of the writ and issued an order for the real parties in interest to show cause why emergency relief should not be granted.



Additionally, CDCR is adding 2,376 beds with corresponding administrative and health care support facilities at Mule Creek State Prison and Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility. As described above, 1,584 of these beds at Mule Creek have already been activated. CDCR continues to expand community reentry bed usage and is exploring options for increasing reentry bed use, including modifying statutory requirements to enable CDCR to place inmates in reentry facilities up to six months before their release dates, two months earlier than is currently permitted.

4. Prospective credit-earning increase for non-violent, non-sex registrant second-strike offenders and minimum custody inmates:

Effective from the date of the Court's February 10, 2014 Order, non-violent, non-sex second-strike offenders are earning credits at the rate of 33.3% (increased from the previous rate of 20%) and are also eligible to earn milestone credits for rehabilitative programs. The State's automated systems have been modified and the court-ordered credits are being automatically applied, including milestone credits. In March, 183 inmates were released as a result of the court-ordered credit increases.<sup>2</sup> These inmates earned an average of 161.7 days of additional credit. Of the 183 inmates released in March, 107 earned milestone completion credits toward their advanced release date. Since April 2014, approximately 4,042 inmates who have been released as a result of this credit measure earned milestone credits toward their advanced release date.

As of January 1, 2015, Defendants expanded 2-for-1 credit earnings for all inmates designated Minimum Custody A or B pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 15 Section 3377.1 who are currently eligible to earn day-for-day (50%) credits. These credits are being applied prospectively to the 3,745 inmates who are currently eligible under this program. Since January 1, 2015, 9,100 total inmates have been released receiving expanded 2-for-1 earnings.

5. New parole determination process whereby non-violent second-strikers will be eligible for parole consideration by the Board once having served 50% of their sentence:

Classification committees are reviewing inmates for eligibility and referring them to the Board. From January 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016, 6,734 non-violent second-strike inmates were referred to the Board for review for parole. During this time period, the Board approved 2,163 inmates for release and denied release to 1,991 inmates. Many cases are pending review because the 30-day period for written input from inmates, victims, and prosecutors has not yet elapsed. Others are pending review until the inmate is within 60 days of his or her 50 percent time-served date.

6. Parole determination process for certain inmates with indeterminate sentences granted parole with future parole dates:

As mentioned above, on October 3, 2015, the State enacted Senate Bill 230, which provides that life inmates who are granted parole will be eligible for release, subject to applicable review periods, upon reaching their minimum eligible parole date.

7. Parole process for medically incapacitated inmates:

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<sup>2</sup> Of the 183 inmates, 94 were released to Post Release Community Supervision and 89 were released to parole.

The State continues to work closely with the Receiver's Office to implement this measure. The Receiver's Office is continuing to review inmates and is sending completed recommendations to CDCR. Recommendations received from the Receiver's office are reviewed by DAI and referred to the Board for a hearing. As of April 9, 2016, the Board has held 78 medical parole hearings under the revised procedures. An additional 21 were scheduled, but were postponed, continued, or cancelled.

8. Parole process for inmates 60 years of age or older having served at least 25 years:

The Board continues to schedule eligible inmates for hearings who were not already in the Board's hearing cycle, including inmates sentenced to determinate terms. From February 11, 2014 through March 31, 2016, the Board has held 1,254 hearings for inmates eligible for elderly parole, resulting in 336 grants, 825 denials, 93 stipulations to unsuitability, and there currently are no split votes that require further review by the full Board. An additional 585 hearings were scheduled during this time period but were waived, postponed, continued, or cancelled.

9. Reentry programs:

Contracts for the San Francisco, Marin, Los Angeles, Kern County, and Butte County reentry programs are in place. The State continues to review and refer eligible inmates for placement consideration. As of April 12, 2016, the 150-bed facility in Los Angeles County houses 137 inmates, the 50-bed facility in Kern County houses 26 inmates, and the 20-bed Butte County facility houses 6 inmates.

10. Expanded alternative custody program:

The State's expanded alternative custody program for females, Custody to Community Transitional Reentry Program (CCTRP), provides female inmates with a range of rehabilitative services that assist with alcohol and drug recovery, employment, education, housing, family reunification, and social support. Female inmates in the CCTRP are housed at one of four facilities located in San Diego, Santa Fe Springs (LA), Bakersfield, and Stockton.

As of April 11, 2016, the 82-bed San Diego facility houses 80 female inmates, the 82-bed Santa Fe Springs (LA) facility houses 82 female inmates, the 75-bed Bakersfield facility houses 72 female inmates, and the recently activated Stockton facility houses 4 female inmates.