

1 KAMALA D. HARRIS
 Attorney General of California
 2 JONATHAN L. WOLFF
 Senior Assistant Attorney General
 3 JAY C. RUSSELL
 DANIELLE F. O'BANNON
 4 Supervising Deputy Attorneys General
 MANEESH SHARMA, State Bar No. 280084
 5 Deputy Attorney General
 455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 11000
 6 San Francisco, CA 94102-7004
 Telephone: (415) 703-5553
 7 Fax: (415) 703-1234
 E-mail: maneesh.sharma@doj.ca.gov
 8 *Attorneys for Defendants*

Hanson Bridgett LLP
 PAUL B. MELLO, State Bar No. 179755
 SAMANTHA D. WOLFF, State Bar No. 240280
 425 Market Street, 26th Floor
 San Francisco, California 94105
 Telephone: (415) 777-3200
 Fax: (415) 541-9366
 E-mail: pmello@hansonbridgett.com

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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' FEBRUARY 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 reduce the prison population in response to the
3 Court’s February 10, 2014 Order Granting in Part and Denying Part Defendants’ Request for
4 Extension of December 31, 2013 Deadline (February 10, 2014 Order).

5 Exhibit A sets forth the current design bed capacity, population, and population as a
6 percentage of design bed capacity for each state prison and for all state prisons combined. As of
7 February 10, 2016, 112,887 inmates were housed in the State’s 34 adult institutions, which
8 amounts to 136.5% of design bed capacity, and 5,088 inmates were housed in out-of-state
9 facilities.¹ The current population is 835 inmates below the final court-ordered population
10 benchmark of 137.5% of design bed capacity, and has been under that benchmark since February
11 2015. (See Ex. A.) Exhibit B sets forth the status of the measures detailed in the February 10,
12 2014 Order that Defendants have implemented to reduce the prison population. (ECF 2766/5060
13 at ¶¶ 4-5.)

14
15 Dated: February 16, 2016

KAMALA D. HARRIS
Attorney General of California

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

18
19 Dated: February 16, 2016

HANSON BRIDGETT LLP

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

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27 ¹ The data in Exhibit A is taken from CDCR’s February 10, 2016 weekly population report,
28 available on CDCR’s Web site at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/WeeklyWed/TPOP1A/TPOP1Ad160210.pdf

Exhibit A

Exhibit A

Population as of February 10, 2016

Institution	Design Capacity	Actual Population	Population as % of design capacity
Total housed in adult institutions ¹	82,707	112,887	136.5%
Total housed in camps		3,593	
Total housed out of state		5,088	
Individual CDCR Institutions - Men			
Avenal State Prison	2,920	3,310	113.4%
California State Prison, Calipatria	2,308	3,795	164.4%
California Correctional Center*	3,883	3,896	100.3%
California Correctional Institution	2,783	3,522	126.6%
California State Prison, Centinela	2,308	3,481	150.8%
California Health Care Facility, Stockton	2,951	2,193	74.3%
California Institution for Men	2,976	3,464	116.4%
California Men's Colony	3,838	4,121	107.4%
California Medical Facility	2,361	2,527	107.0%
California State Prison, Corcoran	3,116	4,124	132.3%
California Rehabilitation Center	2,491	2,926	117.5%
Correctional Training Facility	3,312	5,078	153.3%
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	1,738	2,417	139.1%
Deuel Vocational Institution	1,681	2,524	150.1%
Folsom State Prison	2,066	2,381	115.2%
High Desert State Prison	2,324	3,593	154.6%
Ironwood State Prison	2,200	3,454	157.0%
Kern Valley State Prison	2,448	3,963	161.9%
California State Prison, Los Angeles	2,300	3,567	155.1%
Mule Creek State Prison	1,700	2,809	165.2%
North Kern State Prison	2,694	4,061	150.7%
Pelican Bay State Prison	2,380	2,284	96.0%
Pleasant Valley State Prison	2,308	3,140	136.0%
RJ Donovan Correctional Facility	2,200	3,184	144.7%
California State Prison, Sacramento	1,828	2,294	125.5%
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility, Corcoran	3,424	5,385	157.3%
Sierra Conservation Center*	3,936	4,340	110.3%
California State Prison, Solano	2,610	3,833	146.9%
California State Prison, San Quentin	3,082	3,826	124.1%
Salinas Valley State Prison	2,452	3,598	146.7%
Valley State Prison	1,980	3,361	169.7%
Wasco State Prison	2,984	4,852	162.6%
Individual CDCR Institutions - Women			
Central California Women's Facility	2,004	2,825	141.0%
California Institution for Women*	1,398	1,864	133.3%
Folsom Women's Facility	403	488	121.1%

* 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.

¹ 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 - February 10, 2016 Weekly Population Report, available at:

http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Population_Reports.html.

Exhibit B

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Patrick R. McKinney II
General Counsel
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283-0001



February 16, 2016

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

Dear Mr. Mello:

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P. McKinney II".

Patrick R. McKinney II
General Counsel, Office of Legal Affairs
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Attachments



FEBRUARY 16, 2016 UPDATE TO THE THREE-JUDGE COURT

In response to the Three-Judge Court's February 10, 2014 Order, CDCR Staff report on the status of the following measures being taken to reduce the State's adult inmate population. This report reflects CDCR's efforts as of February 16, 2016 to develop and implement measures to comply with the population reduction order. Because this is an evolving process, CDCR reserves the right to modify or amend its plans as circumstances change. At present, the State's prison population is approximately 136.5% 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 1,813 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 5,088 and has closed the Oklahoma out-of-state facility. Under the Fiscal Year 2015-16 budget, approximately 188 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:

The State continues to implement Senate Bill 260 (2013), which allows inmates whose crimes were committed as minors 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 January 31, 2016, the Board held 1,003

youth offender hearings, resulting in 270 grants, 627 denials, 106 stipulations to unsuitability, and there are currently no split votes that require referral to the full Board for further consideration. An additional 536 hearings were scheduled during this time period, but were waived, postponed, continued, or cancelled. On October 3, 2015, the State enacted Senate Bill 261, which expands the youth offender parole process described above to include inmates who committed their controlling offense before the age of 23. Inmates who are immediately eligible for a hearing will receive a hearing date by January 1, 2018, if sentenced to an indeterminate life term, and by December 31, 2021, if sentenced to a determinate life term.

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 January 28, 2016, approximately 2,176 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 February 3, 2016, approximately 4,553 inmates have been released under Proposition 47.

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-striker 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 January, 231 inmates were released as a result of the court-ordered credit increases.¹ These inmates earned an average of 154.8 days of additional credit. Of the 231 inmates released in January, 133 earned milestone completion credits toward their advanced release date. Since April 2014, approximately 3,815 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 613 inmates who are currently eligible under this program. Since January 1, 2015, 2,776 total inmates have been released receiving expanded 2-for-1 earnings.

¹ Of the 231 inmates, 132 were released to Post Release Community Supervision and 99 were released to parole.

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 January 31, 2016, 5,915 non-violent second-strike inmates were referred to the Board for review for parole.² During this time period, the Board approved 1,846 inmates for release and denied release to 1,747 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. As a result, effective January 1, 2016, life inmates will no longer be granted parole with future parole dates. In addition, all inmates who (1) had been granted parole with a future release date prior to January 1, 2016, (2) reached their minimum eligible parole date, and (3) had no outstanding holds, detainers, warrants, or *Thompson* terms have been processed for release.

7. Parole process for medically incapacitated inmates:

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 February 9, 2016, the Board has held 67 medical parole hearings under the revised procedures. An additional 20 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 January 31, 2016, the Board has held 1,130 hearings for inmates eligible for elderly parole, resulting in 302 grants, 743 denials, 85 stipulations to unsuitability, and there currently are no split votes that require further review by the full Board. An additional 525 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 to county officials for consideration for placement. As of February 10, 2016, the 150-bed

² Defendants recently discovered that the data query they utilize each month to calculate the total number of referrals excluded referrals for inmates who were subsequently released from CDCR. Defendants have updated the data query, resulting in the significant increase in the number of total referrals reported this month as compared to previous reports. The total number of decisions and the outcome of those decisions were not affected.

facility in Los Angeles County houses 109 inmates, the 50-bed facility in Kern County houses 20 inmates, and the 20-bed Butte County facility houses 3 inmates..

10. Expanded alternative custody program:

The State's 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 three facilities located in San Diego, Santa Fe Springs (LA), and Bakersfield.

As of February 12, 2016, the 82-bed San Diego facility houses 74 female inmates, the 82-bed Santa Fe Springs (LA) facility houses 77 female inmates, and the 75-bed Bakersfield facility houses 75 female inmates.