

CDCR

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

2014 ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS



FROM THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC & EMPLOYEE COMMUNICATIONS

CDCR PRINCIPLES

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.

SERVICE

We serve and are responsible to the public. We value their trust and invite their involvement.

COLLABORATION

We form effective partnerships so that our decisions and actions benefit from a broad range of perspectives and input.

RESPECT

We treat everyone with courtesy, dignity and consideration.

COMMITMENT

We are dedicated to each other and our mission.

EXCELLENCE

We conduct ourselves with distinction and persevere to deliver more than is expected.

INTEGRITY

We are truthful and trustworthy, conducting ourselves honorably through fair and ethical behavior.

ACCOUNTABILITY

We are responsible to ourselves and others for our actions and the consequences.

LEADERSHIP

We are positive role models and encourage others to excel.

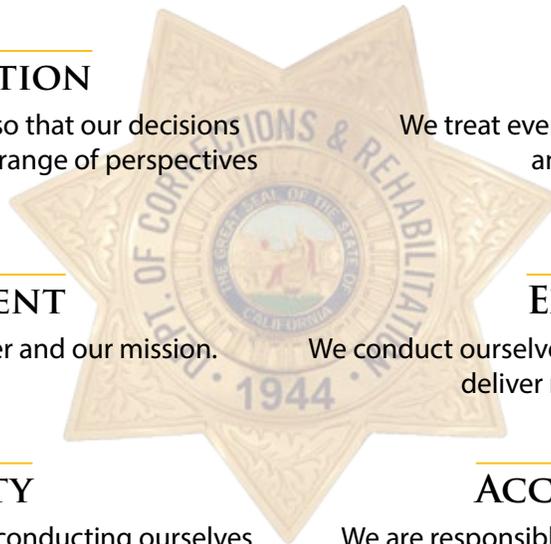


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SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

The end of 2014 marked the completion of my second full year as Secretary of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). During the year, we had challenges and accomplishments. Through it all, I have been impressed by how our dedicated employees come together to solve problems and move the Department forward.

During this past year, we made progress toward achieving the main goals I outlined when I was first appointed Secretary: To ensure safer prisons, to increase rehabilitative programming for our inmates and parolees and to continue to make Realignment a success.

Over the course of 2014, eight of our institutions achieved accreditation from the American Correctional Association, bringing to 16 the total number of institutions which have been accredited. Thanks to all of your efforts, our prisons are safer for staff and inmates and are in line with nationally recognized standards. In 2015, we will continue our push to have all of our institutions accredited by 2017.

We also make our prisons safer by reducing the amount of drugs, cellphones and other contraband that flood into our facilities. In 2014, we moved forward with new drug interdiction policies and are using the latest technology to stem the flow of drugs.

When inmates are drug-free, they are better able to take advantage of rehabilitative programs. Over the past year, we've increased the number of offenders taking part in those programs. We've done a much better job ensuring that offenders who approach release are better equipped to be successful when they transition into their home communities. A vital component of this has been strengthening our community partnerships to ensure that, throughout the State, the right services and programs are made available to offenders at the right time.

Our ongoing partnerships are vital to our continued success with Realignment, to improve public safety and reduce recidivism. Our next steps in 2015 will focus on reentry and improving transitional services in our communities. We will be working with our stakeholders to ensure that offenders coming home will have access to resources for housing, employment, treatment, and aftercare programming.

I would like to thank the entire CDCR family for your tireless efforts over the past year. I look forward to our continued success in 2015.



JEFFREY A. BEARD, Ph.D.
Secretary



CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONS



CDCR fulfills important state public safety functions: Incarcerate the most serious and violent felons; supervise them when they are released on parole; and provide evidence-based rehabilitative programming to offenders – in prison, while on parole and also when released to county probation supervision – to help them successfully reintegrate into their communities.

2014 was the third year of CDCR's five-year Blueprint, a plan developed by the Department in 2012 to save California taxpayers billions of dollars while building upon the success of Public Safety Realignment. Both the Blueprint as well as Public Safety Realignment have provided a framework for the Department to comply with federal court population benchmarks, maintain a constitutional level of health care in the prison system and increase access to effective rehabilitative programming – all while ensuring the institutions are a safe environment for inmates and staff.



2014-15 CORRECTIONS BUDGET

For fiscal year 2014-15, CDCR was allotted \$9.8 billion, an increase of \$700 million from fiscal year 2013-14.

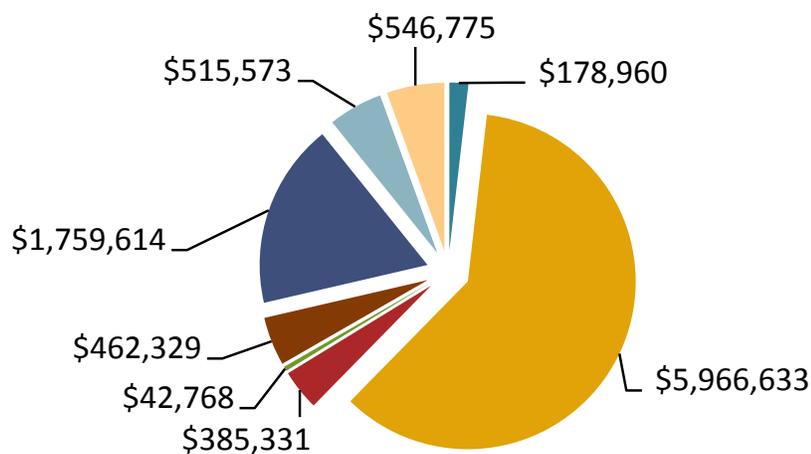
This budget increase allowed the Department to meet the need for additional staff at the California Health Care Facility in Stockton and strengthen community- and prison-based rehabilitative programming designed to reduce recidivism.

BUDGET BREAK-DOWN

	Allocation (in thousands of dollars)	% of Overall Budget
CDCR Adult Operations	\$ 5,966,633	60.5%
Adult Medical Health Care Services ¹	\$ 1,759,614	17.9%
CDCR Administration ²	\$ 546,775	5.5%
CDCR Health Care Services ³	\$ 515,573	5.2%
CDCR Rehabilitative Programs	\$ 462,329	4.7%
CDCR Parole Operations	\$ 385,331	4.0%
CDCR Juvenile	\$ 178,960	1.8%
CDCR Board of Parole Hearings	\$ 42,768	0.4%
Total Budget	\$ 9,857,983	

CDCR 2014-15 Budget

dollars in thousands



- CDCR Juvenile
 - CDCR Parole Operations
 - CDCR Rehabilitative Programs
 - CDCR Health Care Services
- CDCR Adult Operations
 - CDCR Board of Parole Hearings
 - Adult Medical Health Care Services
 - CDCR Administration

1 Includes Receivership administration.
 2 Includes costs for litigation and peace officer selection and employee development.
 3 Includes mental health and dental care services and administration.

PEACE OFFICER RECRUITMENT

2014 was a pivotal year for peace officer recruitment. The Department made concerted efforts to recruit qualified correctional officer candidates to address the current attrition rate and institutional vacancies without compromising the safety of the institutions or the public.



CDCR participated in 750 recruiting events in 2014 and promoted its hiring efforts via promotional videos, advertisements, and outreach – particularly in communities where prison vacancies are difficult to fill. CDCR’s rigorous recruitment efforts resulted in the Department receiving 55,560 correctional officer applications in 2014, well exceeding its goal of 48,000.

The Department was able to efficiently run a steady series of successful peace officer graduations in 2014, with an overall graduation rate of 95 percent.

CADET ACADEMY GRADUATIONS – BY THE NUMBERS

Class No.	Beginning # of Cadets	Final # of Graduates	Graduation Rate (%)
I-14	123	116	94
II-14	45	42	93
III-14	106	100	94
IV-14	200	187	94
V-14	202	187	93
VI-14	202	187	93
VII-14	202	191	95
VIII-14	203	193	95
IX-14	206	194	94
X-14	205	198	97
XI-14	211	206	97
XII-14	218	208	95
2014 Totals	2,123	2,009	95

Since December 2013, CDCR has hired more than 2,000 cadets for 16 consecutive academies, including 12 academies in 2014, as shown by the chart above. In addition, CDCR has implemented a plan to fill positions that historically have been difficult to fill, such as at Pelican Bay State Prison, High Desert State Prison and the California Correctional Center.

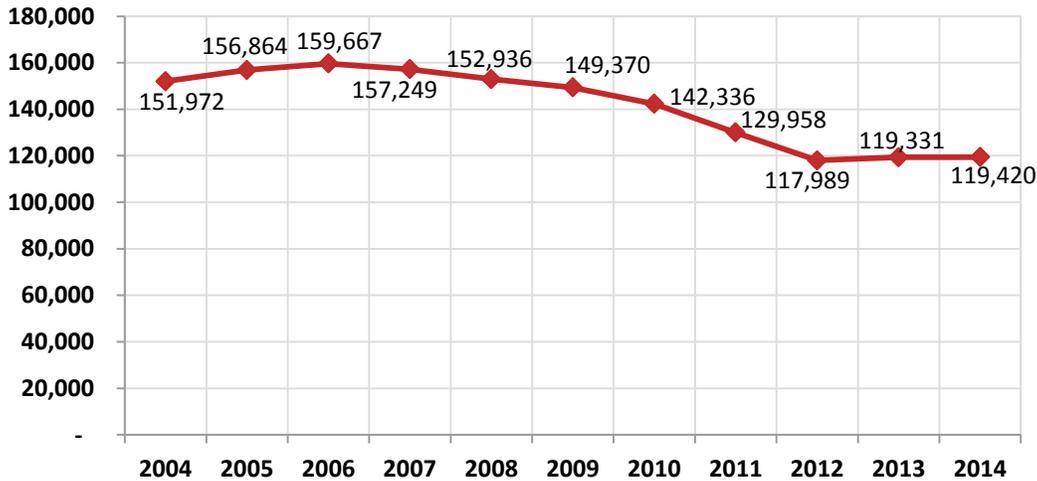
ADULT OFFENDERS

TOTAL POPULATION

The in-state male inmate population peaked in 2006 at just under 160,000. Due to a number of measures taken by the State, most notably Public Safety Realignment, by the end of 2014, the in-state male inmate population was approximately 119,000.⁴

Male Inmate Population

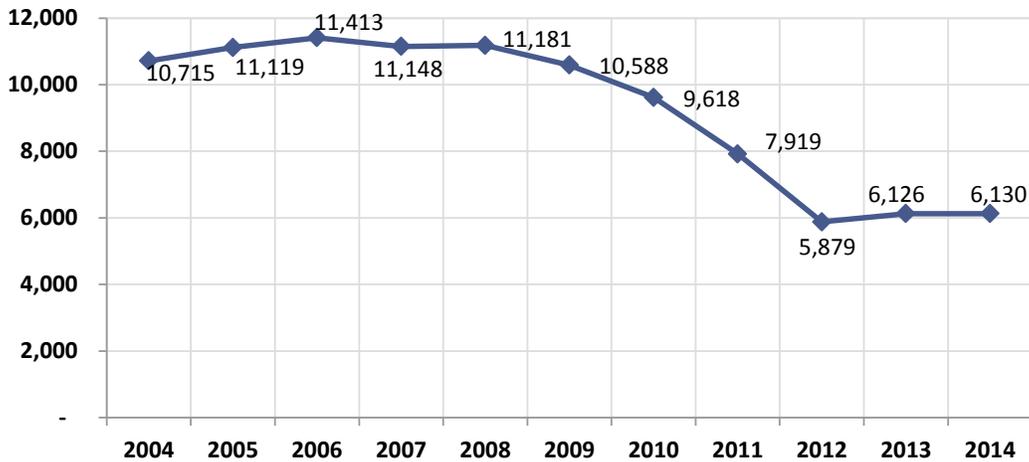
Year-to-Year Comparison



The female inmate population has fallen even more dramatically. Between 2006 and the end of 2011, the female inmate population had already seen a significant drop from just over 11,400 to approximately 8,000. At the end of 2014, the female population was 6,130.⁴

Female Inmate Population

Year-to-Year Comparison



⁴ The totals in chart represent that year's year-end data as of December 31. The Department's archive of population reports can be obtained on the CDCR internet website at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Monthly/Monthly_Tpop1a_Archive.html.

FEDERAL THREE-JUDGE COURT'S POPULATION REDUCTION ORDER

HISTORY

On May 23, 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed the lower federal Three-Judge Court order for California to reduce its inmate population to 137.5 percent of design capacity by 2013. On February 10, 2014, the federal Three-Judge Court granted CDCR's request for an extended deadline, ordering CDCR to reach 137.5 percent of design capacity by February 2016, with interim population benchmarks to be met along the way.

The federal court order regarding population stemmed from two lawsuits, *Coleman* and *Plata*, which were both ultimately consolidated before the Three-Judge Court with regards to CDCR's in-state population. In *Plata*, the plaintiffs alleged the State was not providing adequate and timely medical care to inmates, violating the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. The *Coleman* case makes a similar allegation but with regard to mental health care.

INMATE POPULATION REDUCTION MEASURES AND MANDATES

In order for the State to begin implementing the measures needed to reduce its prison population to court-ordered levels, action from the California Legislature and the courts was necessary.

At the end of 2013, the Legislature passed and Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed into law Senate Bill (SB) 105. The purpose of SB 105 was to allow CDCR time to implement measures to avoid the early release of inmates and develop thoughtful, long-term solutions, including the reduction of recidivism.

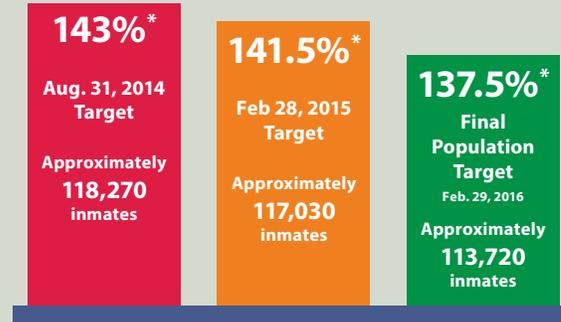
With its February 10, 2014 order, the federal court ordered the Department to implement a number of population-reducing measures, including the following mandates:

- Not to increase its out-of-state population above the then-current level of approximately 8,900 inmates.
- Increase good-time credits for non-violent second-strike offenders and minimum custody inmates.
- Create a new parole determination for non-violent second-strikers so they will be eligible for consideration by the Board of Parole Hearings once they have served 50 percent of their sentence.
- Expand medical parole, and establish elderly parole.

The Court also stated it would appoint a Compliance Officer empowered to act on behalf of the Court. The Compliance Officer's role would be to release inmates to achieve compliance with a benchmark should CDCR fail to meet the benchmark by the assigned deadline.

COURT-ORDERED TARGETS FOR CDCR INMATE POPULATION REDUCTION

Note: Target population estimates are based on current design capacity



***Percent of design capacity** – Design capacity is the number of inmates an institution can house based on one inmate per cell and single-level bunks in dormitories. The current design capacity of CDCR's 34 adult facilities is 82,707, which will increase with the scheduled activation of several construction projects. The resulting increase in design capacity will raise the Three-Judge Court's benchmark population caps proportionally.

COURT-ORDERED INMATE POPULATION REDUCTION MEASURES

After the Court handed down its order, the Department immediately acted.

SECOND-STRIKER CREDITS

Effective from the date of the Court's order of February 10, 2014, non-violent, non-sex offense second-striker offenders earn credits at the rate of 33.3 percent, increasing from the previous rate of 20 percent.

By the end of 2014, 5,025 inmates were released as a result of the court-ordered credit increases, earning an average of 71.1 days of additional credit.



EXPANDED MEDICAL PAROLE

In its February 10, 2014 order, the Three-Judge Court also ordered CDCR to “finalize and implement an expanded parole process for medically incapacitated inmates.” The Department and the Receiver’s Office worked together to expand the eligibility for medical parole, and the new process for expanded medical parole was implemented on July 1, 2014.

Expanded Medical Parole Eligibility Requirements

Inmate must suffer from a significant and permanent condition, disease or syndrome that results in physical or cognitive debilitation or incapacitation.

Inmate has qualified for placement in a licensed health care facility, as determined by the Resource Utilization Guide IV Assessment Tool.

Inmate will not pose an unreasonable risk to public safety if placed in a licensed health care facility.

Inmate is neither condemned nor serving a sentence of life without the possibility of parole.

After the new process was implemented, CDCR’s Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) scheduled 27 hearings for expanded medical parole in 2014, resulting in 12 grants and 10 denials; the remaining five were postponed, continued or cancelled.

ELDERLY PAROLE

The February 10, 2014 Three-Judge Court order also included a requirement that the Department finalize and implement a new parole process whereby elderly inmates would be referred to BPH to determine suitability for parole. The new Elderly Parole Program was deployed on October 1, 2014.

Elderly Parole Eligibility Requirements

Inmate must be 60 years or older and incarcerated for 25 years or more.

Sentences may be determinate or indeterminate.

Inmates sentenced to life without the possibility of parole or condemned are not eligible.

Inmates eligible for the Elderly Parole Program receive a new or revised risk assessment addressing how the inmate’s advanced age, long-term confinement, and diminished physical condition, if any, may impact his or her potential risk for future violence. Beginning October 1, 2014, BPH scheduled 528 hearings for inmates eligible for elderly parole.

Of these, 115 resulted in grants; 247 in denials, and 26 in stipulations to unsuitability. The remaining 140 scheduled hearings were waived, postponed, continued or cancelled.

As of the end of 2014, the Department was at 139.2 percent of design capacity, below the upcoming interim benchmark of 141.5 percent by February 2015.

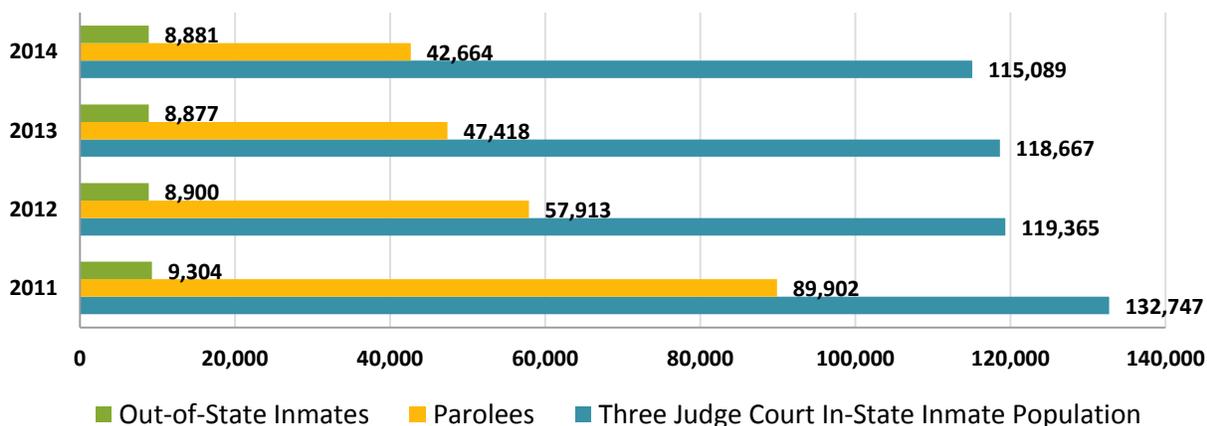
Other population-reduction measures the Department undertook to help it meet the court-ordered benchmarks include:

- Prospective credit-earning increase for non-violent, non-sex registrant offenders.
- Parole determination process for inmates with indeterminate sentences who are found suitable for parole by BPH.
- Expanded alternative custody program for female inmates.
- New parole determination process for non-violent, second-strike offenders who have served 50 percent of their sentence.
- Increased credit-earnings for minimum custody inmates.
- Expansion of pilot reentry programs with local county and community partners to provide supervision and program services for offenders up to 12 months prior to release to parole or post-release community supervision.

IMPACT OF FEDERAL COURT MANDATES

The following chart reflects the changes in the size of the State’s inmate and parolee populations from 2011 through 2014⁵:

Comparison of Three Judge Court Inmate and Parolee Counts



ACA ACCREDITATION

By the end of 2014, 16 of CDCR’s 34 institutions were accredited with the American Correctional Association (ACA), achieving near-perfect scores after undergoing audits encompassing every area of prison management including administrative and fiscal controls; staff training and development; the physical plant; safety and emergency procedures; conditions of confinement; rules and discipline; inmate programs; health care; food service; sanitation; and the provision of basic services that can affect the life, safety and health of inmates and staff.

⁵ The totals in chart represent that year’s year-end data as of December 31. The Department’s archive of population reports can be obtained on the CDCR internet website at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Monthly/Monthly_Tpop1a_Archive.html.

The ACA is the worldwide authority in corrections, and ACA standards are considered national standards. For more than 143 years, the ACA has been the recognized expert in establishing measurable standards in prison management and provides certification of facilities after rigorous audits and comprehensive reviews.

In 2015, eight more institutions have begun the accreditation process and the three prisons accredited in 2012 are going through the re-accreditation process.

CDCR's goal is to have all of its institutions accredited by 2017.

PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

2014 saw the passage of several key pieces of legislation which may have significant impact on California corrections, particularly Public Safety Realignment.

PRISONER PROTECTIONS FOR FAMILY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH ACT

In September 2014, the Governor signed into law Assembly Bill (AB) 966, also known as the Prisoner Protections for Family and Community Health Act. The law requires CDCR to develop and institute a five-year plan to make condoms available in all 34 of its adult prisons.

While the California Penal Code does not condone sexual behavior between inmates, the legislation is focused on preventing the spread of sexually transmitted infections and diseases.

In addition to protecting the health of inmates, the law also aims to prevent the spread of infections to the public and lower prison health-care costs for taxpayers.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES: INMATE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Senate Bill (SB) 1391, enacted in September 2014, authorized the Department to enter into an agreement with the Office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to expand access to community college courses for inmates to supplement the Department's existing adult educational opportunities.

With this key piece of legislation, CDCR and California Community Colleges have created a consortium of state community colleges to offer degrees to inmates and to facilitate course credit transfer between institutions.

Before SB 1391, CDCR contracted with 27 California Community Colleges. In 2015, CDCR will look to bring at least 13 more colleges on board statewide.

PROPOSITION 47, CRIMINAL SENTENCES, MISDEMEANORS OR PENALTIES INITIATIVE STATUTE

Passed by voter initiative in November, the proposition reclassifies from felonies to misdemeanors certain drug and theft crimes involving less than \$950.

While impacts have yet to be measured, one potential result could be fewer offenders eligible for state prison sentences. While the extent of this effect will not be measurable for several years, in its analysis of this proposition in November 2014, the Legislative Analyst's Office estimates "this could result in an on-going reduction to the state prison population of several thousand inmates within a few years." In addition, "the resentencing of inmates currently in state prison could result in the release of several thousand inmates, temporarily reducing the state prison population for a few years after the measure becomes law."⁶

⁶ The Legislative Analyst's Office's analysis of Proposition 47 can be viewed on its website at <http://www.lao.ca.gov/ballot/2014/prop-47-110414.aspx>.

The proposition requires any annual savings seen by the State as a result of implementation of the measure be transferred from the State's General Fund to the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund, newly created by the law. Once transferred, the monies in the fund will be divided as follows:

- 25 percent for grants aimed at reducing truancy and drop-outs among K-12 students in public schools;
- 10 percent for victim services grants; and
- 65 percent for mental health and drug abuse treatment services designed to keep individuals out of prison or jail.

While the impact of the initiative has not yet been fully realized, the Department recognizes there will be an even greater need for both the State and the counties to work together to ensure offenders take advantage of treatment and programming services in communities.

JUSTICE FOR JUVENILES WITH ADULT PRISON SENTENCES

SB 260, enacted in 2013, allows inmates whose crimes were committed as minors to appear before BPH if they have served 15 years of their sentence. BPH began conducting youth offender parole suitability hearings in January 2014 and is required to give great weight to the diminished culpability of the youth as compared to adults, the hallmark features of youth, and any subsequent growth and increased maturity of the inmate in determining suitability for parole.

The bill also authorized family members, friends, school personnel, faith leaders and representatives from community-based organizations who have knowledge about the inmate from before or at the time the crime was committed to submit statements to the board for consideration at the parole suitability hearing.

The bill gives BPH until July 1, 2015, to schedule hearings for all youthful offenders immediately eligible for a hearing when the bill took effect on January 1, 2015.

In 2014, the board scheduled 450 youth offender hearings, resulting in 121 grants, 164 denials, and 23 stipulations to unsuitability. The remaining 142 scheduled hearings were waived, postponed, continued, or cancelled.

SAFER PRISONS

As the federal court-ordered population reduction measures have taken place, CDCR has increasingly concentrated resources on taking further steps toward making prisons safer.

DRUG INTERDICTION INITIATIVES

Paramount to making prisons safer is stemming the flow of contraband into institutions.

Contraband in prisons is a primary contributing factor for much of the violence in California's prisons and allows inmates to operate a dangerous underground economy.



The Department has moved forward a number of drug interdiction initiatives designed to keep prohibited items from being smuggled into prisons. These efforts will make institutions safer for inmates and staff and will allow offenders to focus on rehabilitation.

Contraband Type	2014 ⁷
Cocaine (in grams)	128.1
Tobacco (in pounds)	48,868.69
Cellular Phones (in units)	479
Hash (in grams)	21.3
Heroin (in grams)	400.16
Marijuana (in grams)	13,274.91
Meth (in grams)	1,440.75

ION SCANNERS

CDCR has invested in ION Scanners to help in the detection of contraband smuggling.

ION Scanners	28 at 15 institutions
ION Scanner Operators	117 Officers Certified
T-4-T ION Scanner Operators/Trainers	11 Officers Statewide

K-9 TEAMS

The K-9 program is a significant component of the Department's drug interdiction initiatives. By the end of 2014, with the recent graduation of six additional K-9 teams, CDCR had a total of 42 dogs based at various institutions strategically located statewide so they can travel to other institutions, search and return to their home institution within an eight-hour period.

Passive Alert K-9 Teams	18
Aggressive Alert K-9 Teams	24
Total Number of K-9 Teams	42

A significant accomplishment for CDCR's K-9 teams occurred October 17, 2014, when the Rotary Club of Solano County honored Correctional Officer Brian Pyle from the California Medical Facility for his dedication and for helping shape the State's K-9 program. Officer Pyle and his K-9 partner Drako were one of the first such teams in CDCR. From the start of his K-9 career through November 2014, Drako had detected the following contraband in CDCR institutions and with outside law enforcement agencies:

- 1,000 cellular telephones
- 543 pounds of tobacco
- 25 pounds of marijuana
- 25 pounds of methamphetamine
- 5 ounces of heroin
- 5 ounces of honey oil "wax"

⁷ Due to changes in data tracking, the 2014 totals only include data collected starting from July 2014.

And with outside law enforcement agencies:

- 800 pounds of marijuana
- Over 5 pounds of methamphetamine

MANAGED ACCESS

Cell phone use by inmates poses a significant security risk in prisons. Modern phones can record video and conversations, provide access to the internet and have been used to commit crimes.

To reduce risk from use of contraband cell phones, CDCR implemented the Managed Access System in 2012 at no cost to taxpayers.

As of October 2014, 18 prisons throughout the State were using Managed Access. From 2012 through 2014, the technology has blocked a total of 11,960,781 communication attempts and found 77,594 unique unauthorized cellular devices.

The Department's goal is to have Managed Access at all 34 institutions.

GANG MANAGEMENT

CDCR's two-year pilot program aimed at reducing long-term confinement in Security Housing Units (SHU) and reforming the way gangs are managed was completed in 2014, with the changes memorialized in new regulations.

In 2011, CDCR began overhauling its gang validation and SHU confinement policies and procedures. In managing security threat groups, CDCR moved from an affiliation-based system to a behavior-based system. In other words, the focus is not on whether an offender associates with a gang but on whether he participates in gang activities. Security threat group associates are no longer placed in a SHU based solely on their validation.

The new reforms were codified in law, and on October 17, 2014, the Office of Administrative Law made the final rulemaking package permanent. The new reforms support CDCR's goals of reducing long-term SHU confinement for those who do not engage in gang behavior, provide additional levels of due process in the validation process, and created a Step-Down program to enable validated affiliates a chance to work their way toward less restrictive housing and more privileges by showing their willingness to refrain from gang activity.

As of March 1, 2013, there were nearly 2,700 validated inmates housed in SHUs and ASUs. By the end of 2014, 1,070 of those cases had been reviewed. Of these 1,070 reviewed cases, 733 were released to general population housing, and 294 were placed in various phases of the Step-Down Program. The remaining 43 were retained in a SHU or an ASU for safety reasons.

CDCR anticipates completing reviews of the remaining validated inmates in SHUs and ASUs by the end of calendar year 2015.

COLEMAN

On April 10, 2014, the judge presiding over *Coleman v. Brown* ordered CDCR to revise its use-of-force policies and develop an alternative housing plan for *Coleman* inmates who have been placed in segregated housing units.

In accordance with that order, the Department revised the following policies:

- Increased presence of clinical staff alongside custody staff for controlled use-of-force incidents;
- Development of positive intervention strategies for inmates with behavioral restrictions;
- Procedures for housing Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) inmates separately from general population inmates and additional out-of-cell time and clinical interaction for CCCMS inmates;

- Procedures to transfer mentally ill inmates housed in segregated housing units for non-behavior related issues within 72 hours of arrival;
- Enhancing the Department’s welfare check system on condemned and SHU inmates, to help reduce incidence of suicide; and
- Expanded mental health-related training, including training specifically targeted at educating staff about existing tools and preventative measures to reduce inmate suicides. Staff training in these areas has a profound and positive effect on suicidality. Staff are educated about CDCR’s use-of-force policies and trained on de-escalation techniques.

SUICIDE PREVENTION

In 2014, the number of suicides at CDCR institutions dropped to 23, down by nine from the previous year. This was accomplished through increased staff vigilance and many initiatives helping to strengthen suicide prevention policies:

- Increased use of Guard1 Technology to the Administrative Segregation (AdSeg) population, who are checked twice per hour, with checks to be administered no more than 35 minutes apart;
- Increased use of workbooks for AdSeg inmates to help them cope with their AdSeg environment and inform them on how to seek mental health treatment;
- Additional ongoing training for staff in suicide prevention policy and procedure.

CDCR continues to work to further minimize the occurrence of suicides by ensuring that staff are properly trained and interact positively with inmates.

OFFENDER REHABILITATION IN PRISONS

CDCR’s core mission of public safety hinges on rehabilitating offenders to ensure they reenter communities as law-abiding, productive citizens. CDCR offers rehabilitative opportunities from the start of incarceration through parole, tailored to the offender’s individual risks and needs.

The right inmate, in the right program, at the right time!

A crucial part of an offender’s success is well-trained staff to offer guidance. CDCR ensures all correctional counselors receive Motivational Interviewing training. Additionally, cross-training is given to custody and community provider staff at 17 institutions, administered by the Center for Criminality and Addiction Research, University of California in San Diego, to focus on evidence-based, behavioral change and treatment practices for offenders.



IN-PRISON PROGRAMS

From the moment an inmate enters CDCR, the Department uses a series of assessments to determine the inmate’s needs and risks for reoffending. Based on those results, offenders are given the opportunity to participate in a wide variety of rehabilitative and educational programs during their incarceration.

ACADEMIC AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Academic programs are available at all of California's state prisons, aiming to provide inmates with needed education and career training as part of a broader effort to increase public safety and reduce recidivism.

All adult schools administered in the prisons are fully accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. In addition, CDCR operates Career Technical Education programs with industry-standard certifications that will help ensure better employment opportunities.

To enhance educational opportunities and to ensure all offender-students are given an education comparable to what they could receive in the community, CDCR improved the modernized equipment provided for all of the academic, Career Technical Education and library programs throughout the institutions, including:

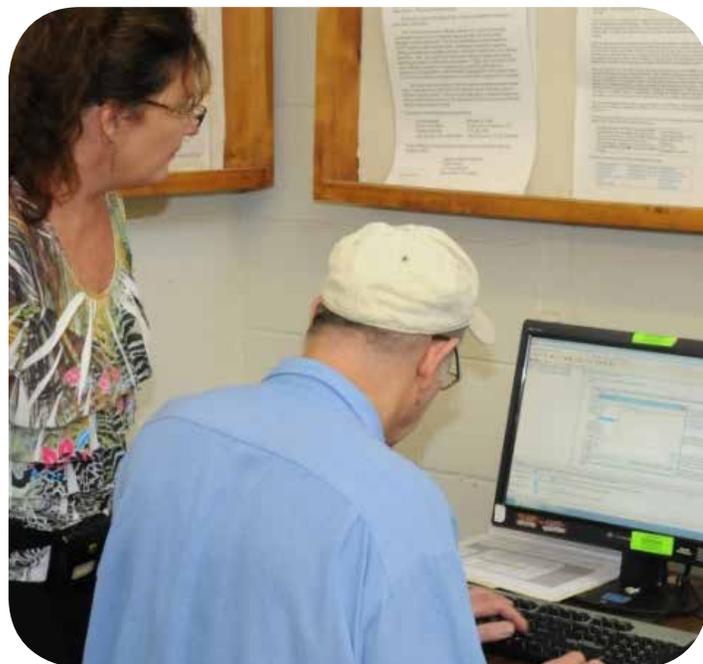
- Implemented computer-based General Education Testing at eight institutions.
- Installed a new statewide inmate desktop electronic law library system.
- Developed the Concourse Book Tracking System to enable statewide inventory and usage monitoring of the library collections.
- Procured 7,500 eReader devices.
- Implemented the Internet Protocol Television Integration project to help the Department standardize the delivery of academic and educational programming across all institutions. In 2014, the program was piloted at six institutions and allows institutions to produce web-based educational video content.



CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Career technical programs are standardized throughout the State, allowing for certifications in every prison.

In 2014, equipment used by Career Technical Education students was updated to help offenders gain certification and placement in industry jobs upon release. Updates were piloted at seven institutions and include:



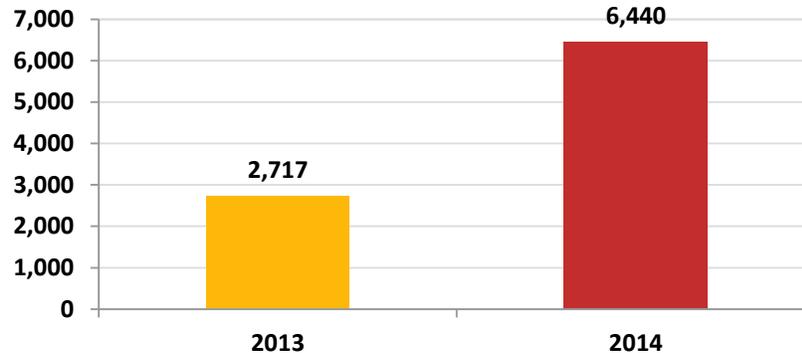
- Computer numeric-controlled mill and lathe for machine shops.
- Upgraded auto body shops to include water-born automotive paint mix systems, paint prep stations, paint booths, frame machines, half-clip automobile trainers and resistance spot welders.
- Upgraded auto mechanic shops to include automotive front clip trainers (4-6 cylinder), full chassis automotive trainers, six-cylinder full chassis trainers and hybrid electric full-chassis trainers.
- Upgraded construction trades with green technology to include solar photo voltaic, SMART energy management, geothermal, solar water, energy efficient HVAC trainers and home weatherization.

IMPROVED GRADUATION AND CERTIFICATION RATES

In 2014, CDCR saw a total of 50,340 inmates enrolled in academic classes and 15,782 in career-technical education programs.

Career Technical Education Certifications Earned

2013-2014 Comparison



As of November 2014, CDCR had 5,719 inmates enrolled in college courses and approximately 32,000 enrolled in Adult Basic Education Courses to obtain their high school diploma or general education degree.

TEDx AT IRONWOOD STATE PRISON

In May 2014, dozens of inmates and guests gathered for “Infinite Possibilities,” the first-ever TEDx event held inside a California state prison. Lawmakers, musicians, doctors, actors, activists and inmates shared their stories of rehabilitation, redemption and forgiveness.

CDCR employees gave inspiring talks too, including Division of Rehabilitative Programs Director Millicent Tidwell, who spoke about the importance of the “R” in CDCR, and Ironwood Chief Deputy Warden’s Assistant Ellen Rutledge, who spoke about how she forgave her son’s murderer. Correctional Officer Calvin Williams spoke about how he learned how to be a good father after his wife’s death, and his talk resonated with the inmates in the audience, many of whom also grew up without father figures.



TEDx was a powerful way to spread the message that rehabilitation is possible. Additionally, the event was professionally recorded, so the talks are available to both the community via the Internet and inmates statewide through closed-circuit television.

The TEDx Ironwood talks are available to view at <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLsRNoUx8w3rO2KReY8AxxvDCiKyv6R-seR>.

OTHER IN-PRISON PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO INMATES

- **Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT) Programs**

Evidence-based programming to promote positive social behavior and prepare inmates for release by developing the knowledge and skills necessary to avoid substance abuse relapse and successfully integrate back into the community, thereby reducing recidivism.

In 2014, CDCR deployed a total of 10 non-reentry hub SAT programs throughout the State including four multi-level SAT programs and six single-level SAT programs. Program services include assessments, treatment planning and placement into community-based substance abuse programs.

- **Offender Mentor Certification Program (OMCP)**

A voluntary program that provides long-term and life-term inmates the training to become certified alcohol and drug counselors.

As of October 2014, CDCR employed 30 male and 16 female OMCP mentors who assist in providing evidence-based, SAT services to inmates in rehabilitative programs statewide.

- **Long-Term Offender Pilot Program (LTOPP)**

Launched in February 2014, this pilot offers targeted rehabilitative services to inmates who have been identified as having moderate-to-high risk of criminal behavior and are serving indeterminate sentences with the possibility of parole. The evidence-based programming begins during incarceration and continues upon release to allow inmates easier transition back into society. Treatment encompasses substance abuse, criminal thinking, victim impact, anger management issues, and improvement of family relationships.

The pilot program will be in effect for 24 months, during which implementation and effectiveness of the program will be monitored. If proven to be successful, the program will then go through the Administrative Procedures Act process to become a formal policy. Pilot institutions currently include California State Prison, Solano; Central California Women's Facility; and California Men's Colony. Inmates serving indeterminate sentences at non-pilot institutions may be allowed to temporarily transfer to a pilot location to participate in LTOPP.

- **Story Time Program**

Launched in May 2014, the Story Time Program offers inmates the opportunity to stay connected with their families and maintain a presence for their children at home. The program recognizes the importance of keeping families connected and together, and the influence of family members in keeping offenders on the path of rehabilitation is crucial for the offenders' success.

In this spirit, the program launched to enable inmate-parents to record themselves on a digital video disk (DVD) while reading a book aloud to their child. The recording will be set for a specific amount of time and can include a personal greeting to the child. Once recording is complete, both the book and the DVD are sent home to the child, so the child will be able to hear the book being read aloud by the mother or father and follow along in the book.



REENTRY HUBS

Under the CDCR Blueprint, the Department detailed plans for establishing 13 reentry hubs at existing institutions. By August 2014, all 13 reentry hubs were fully activated and launched to provide transitional services to inmates.

CDCR's reentry hubs are geared to ensure that offenders are ready, upon release from prison, for the transition back into society. Inmates eligible to participate in this program must be within four years of release and demonstrate a willingness to maintain appropriate behavior to take advantage of the programming available.

Programs available to reentry hub participants include academic and Career Technical Education programs, and also cognitive behavioral treatment programs that help address substance abuse, criminal thinking, anger management, and family relationships.

In addition, key programs offered by reentry hubs include the Transitions Program and the California Identification (CAL-ID) Card Program.

TRANSITIONS PROGRAM

The Transitions Program is established at each of the Department's reentry hubs and is designed to assist offenders in successfully reentering society by providing them with the skills they need to contend in today's competitive job markets.

Inmates who are eligible for the program must be within five weeks to six months of release and show both a moderate-to-high risk to recidivate under the California State Risk Assessment and a medium-to-high employment need via the Correctional Offender Management and Profiling for Alternative Sanctions assessment.

The key components of the program are job readiness and job skills. Through a series of modules, each participant learns about community resources and programs to assist them in their transition back to the community. They are linked to One-Stop Career Centers and social service agencies in their home communities and are also given tools to ensure they have successful interview skills, can retain their jobs when hired and can responsibly manage their personal finances.

CAL-ID CARD PROGRAM

CAL-ID Card Program is one of CDCR's most critical programs for offenders. The program provides eligible inmates with valid California identification cards upon their release from prison, allowing offenders to access employment and proper treatment services when released from prison.

TRANSITIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR PAROLING OFFENDERS

CDCR is committed to not only providing comprehensive pre-release rehabilitative programs and services for offenders while in prison but also to ensuring continuity in care so that offenders continue to remain involved in rehabilitative programs and services in communities when they parole.

Through partnerships with community providers, CDCR provides comprehensive post-release rehabilitative programs and services that are delivered through residential, outpatient, and day reporting centers. Programs and services focus on drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment; housing, life skills, and family reunification needs; educational and vocational training; and career and job assistance, including placements.

Reentry programs provide a valuable means for successfully transitioning offenders back into their communities and for reducing recidivism. Staff from across all divisions work together to help ensure the success of offenders returning to their communities. The goal is to give offenders the tools they will need to overcome challenges they may encounter when they are released.

RESIDENTIAL MULTI-SERVICE CENTERS

A vital goal in rehabilitating offenders includes addressing housing issues that many have when they are released from prison.

To this end, CDCR has partnerships in place in four counties for Residential Multi-Service Centers (RMSCs). The primary goals of RMSCs are to end substance abuse and long-term homelessness among the parolee population and to provide transitional services for offenders to help them become productive members of society. The target population includes those who are homeless or living in at-risk environments.

RMSC participants may stay at the facility for up to 180 days, plus a 90-day aftercare component. Services provided include housing, drug-counseling, literacy-training, job preparation and placement, anger management, and individual and group counseling.

RMSCs are located in Fresno, Yolo, San Diego, and Los Angeles counties. Los Angeles itself has four locations within its county lines.

EXPANSION OF DAY REPORTING CENTERS IN COMMUNITIES

CDCR expanded from 15 Day Reporting Centers (DRC) to 23 in 2014. New DRCs are located in Butte, Orange, Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, San Bernardino, Tehama, Calaveras, Santa Clara and Yolo counties.

DRCs are designed as “one-stop shops” where parolee participants have access to multiple program services based on their individually assessed need. DRP continues to seek opportunities to partner with counties and communities to establish partnerships for DRC programs.

Of the 23 DRCs, seven are co-located programs in partnership with local probation offices that serve both State and county offender populations.

SPECIALIZED TREATMENT FOR OPTIMIZED PROGRAMMING

Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming (STOP) is offered by CDCR via contracted providers to provide comprehensive, evidence-based programming and services to parolees during their transition into the community.

A community-based service offered in six different regional offices (Sacramento, Marin, Fresno, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and San Diego), priority placement into STOP is given to parolees who are within their first year of release, demonstrate a moderate-to-high risk to reoffend, as identified by the California Static Risk Assessment, and have a medium-to-high need, as identified by the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions reentry assessment tool.

STOP services include: substance use disorder treatment and detoxification services, general health education services, motivational incentives, anger management, criminal thinking, life skills programs, community and family reunification services, employment and educational services and referrals, sober living housing and faith-based services.

Day Reporting Center Services

- Substance Abuse Education
- Individual and Group Counseling
- Anger Management
- Domestic Violence
- Cognitive and Life Skills Training
- Parenting and Family Reintegration
- Community Service
- Education/GED preparation
- Budgeting and Money Management
- Job Readiness and Job Search

Parolee involvement in rehabilitative programs within the community is critical to reducing their recidivism rate. Our parole agents work very hard to help protect public safety. These new machines will be an additional resource for offenders to get the immediate assistance they need.

Dan Stone, Director, Division of Adult Parole Operations

PEER REENTRY NAVIGATION NETWORK

In 2014, CDCR implemented the Peer Reentry Navigation Network pilot in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento.

The program is designed for former long-term inmates, also referred to as “lifers,” who have been found suitable for release by BPH.

In 2014, nearly 800 lifers were found suitable for parole, making the need for this specialized program critical. The program meets monthly to provide reentry support and to target the unique needs of this sub-population of former offenders.

MALE COMMUNITY REENTRY PROGRAMS

For fiscal year 2014-15, the California Budget Act provided recidivism reduction funding for inmates and parolees. To this end, in 2014,

CDCR began exploring programs that would allow eligible male inmates to serve the remaining time of their sentence in a community facility under CDCR supervision.

The concept that evolved has become known as the Male Community Reentry Program (MCRP). These reentry centers will provide risk- and needs-based supervision and program services for up to four months to offenders who will be released to parole or post-release community supervision. Eligible offenders will also receive assistance with mental health counseling, housing, employment, substance abuse treatment, family reunification, enrollment in Medi-Cal to prevent lapses in medication, and other essential services. MCRPs will provide for a safer and more seamless transition from state prisons by connecting offenders with services in the community.

In 2015, CDCR will look to partner with interested counties to ensure that MCRPs are available to offenders coming home.

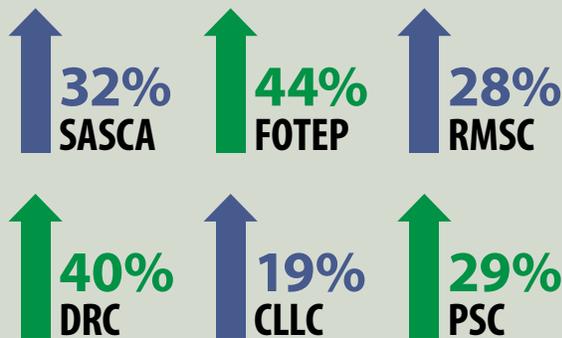
For information about female reentry facilities, see page 26.

INCREASED PAROLE UTILIZATION RATES

During 2014, CDCR sought to establish targeted initiatives to promote parolee rehabilitation and increase overall program utilization – and ultimately reduce criminal reoffending. Key to this endeavor has been CDCR’s commitment to on-going organizational self-examination to review offender program usages and effectiveness.

PROGRAMS BY THE NUMBERS

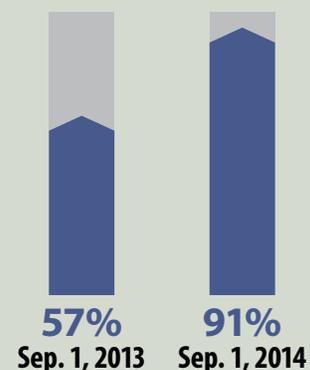
All DRP sponsored programs have seen a significant increase in utilization. SASCA, FOTEP, RMSC & PSC are all residential centers offering wrap around services. The DRC offers similar service as an outpatient and CLLC focuses on education.



Community Rehabilitative Programs: Substance Abuse Services Coordination Agencies (SASCA); Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program (FOTEP); Residential Multi-Service Center (RMSC); Day Reporting Center (DRC); Computer Literacy Learning Center (CLLC); Parolee Service Center (PSC).

TOTAL PROGRAMMING

There has been 34% increase in DAPO’s use of DRP’s community rehabilitative programs.



Using specific key performance indicators measuring program usage and effectiveness, DAPO has seen a significant overall increase in total programming between 2013 and 2014. While it is too soon to measure recidivism rates, early indications are very promising.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR PAROLEES

EMPLOYER FORUMS

During 2014, CDCR, with the leadership of the California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA), partnered with the cities of Sacramento and Los Angeles to host Employer Forums, dedicated to educating and encouraging business owners to hire trained former offenders.

CALPIA's efforts in helping offenders gain critical vocational skills are key to the Department's efforts to increase rehabilitation and decrease recidivism. CALPIA annually trains over 8,000 offenders across all 34 institutions in service, manufacturing, and agricultural industries.

PAROLEE RESOURCE FAIRS

In 2014, CDCR hosted or participated in resource fairs in various locations throughout the State. Organized through collaboration between State parole and county probation offices, the goal of these fairs is to help parolees and probationers take advantage of services provided in their communities. In addition, the fairs help eligible parolees sign up for Medicare to ensure they are able to obtain health care services. The fairs help offenders gather information about job, housing, and community-based rehabilitative resource opportunities.



The first Resource Fair of 2014 took place in February, when 400 parolees and 27 vendors attended the Fresno Resource Fair. Jointly sponsored by CDCR, WestCare California, and the Butte County Office of Education, parolees were able to meet with vendors from public and private educational institutions, community program representatives, substance abuse and mental health treatment programs, major employers and apprenticeships. Many parolees were able to fill out job applications on the spot and learn about educational and trade opportunities.

Another Resource Fair took place on September 5, 2014, in Sacramento, presented by CDCR in cooperation with the Sacramento Community-Based Coalition and the Sacramento County Probation Department.

The events were well-received by attendees. The Department looks forward to partnering with cities in the coming year to continue these efforts.

ARCAID KIOSKS

In July 2014, the Department installed automated information kiosks at select parole offices statewide in Antelope Valley, Bakersfield, Chula Vista, El Monte, Fresno, central Los Angeles, Oakland, Orange-Anaheim, Richmond, Riverside, Sacramento, Salinas, San Bernardino, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Ana, Stockton and Van Nuys.

The Automated Rehabilitation Catalog and Information Delivery (ARCAID) kiosks were installed to help parolees search for and locate a wide range of available resources including substance abuse treatment, sober living, health services, employment, child care and necessary government services like driver licenses, social security and veteran services.

Each user-friendly kiosk allows parolees to access the database of community resources available in the area. Parolees can select a nearby resource, view maps and contact information for their selections, and print directions. CDCR anticipates the ARCAID machines will increase parolee use of rehabilitative programs while reducing dependence on staff for research and referrals.



In time, ARCAID services will ultimately be available across a wide range of mobile devices. It will also be accessible by friends and family members of parolees so they can assist in the transition back into the community. Parole agents will also be able to track the activity of their parolees to help make sure they receive the help they need.

IN THE COMMUNITIES: STRENGTHENED CONTINUUM OF CARE FOR OFFENDERS ON PAROLE

CDCR PAROLEE POPULATION

CDCR has a continuing commitment to providing rehabilitative opportunities to offenders when they are paroled and come home to their communities.

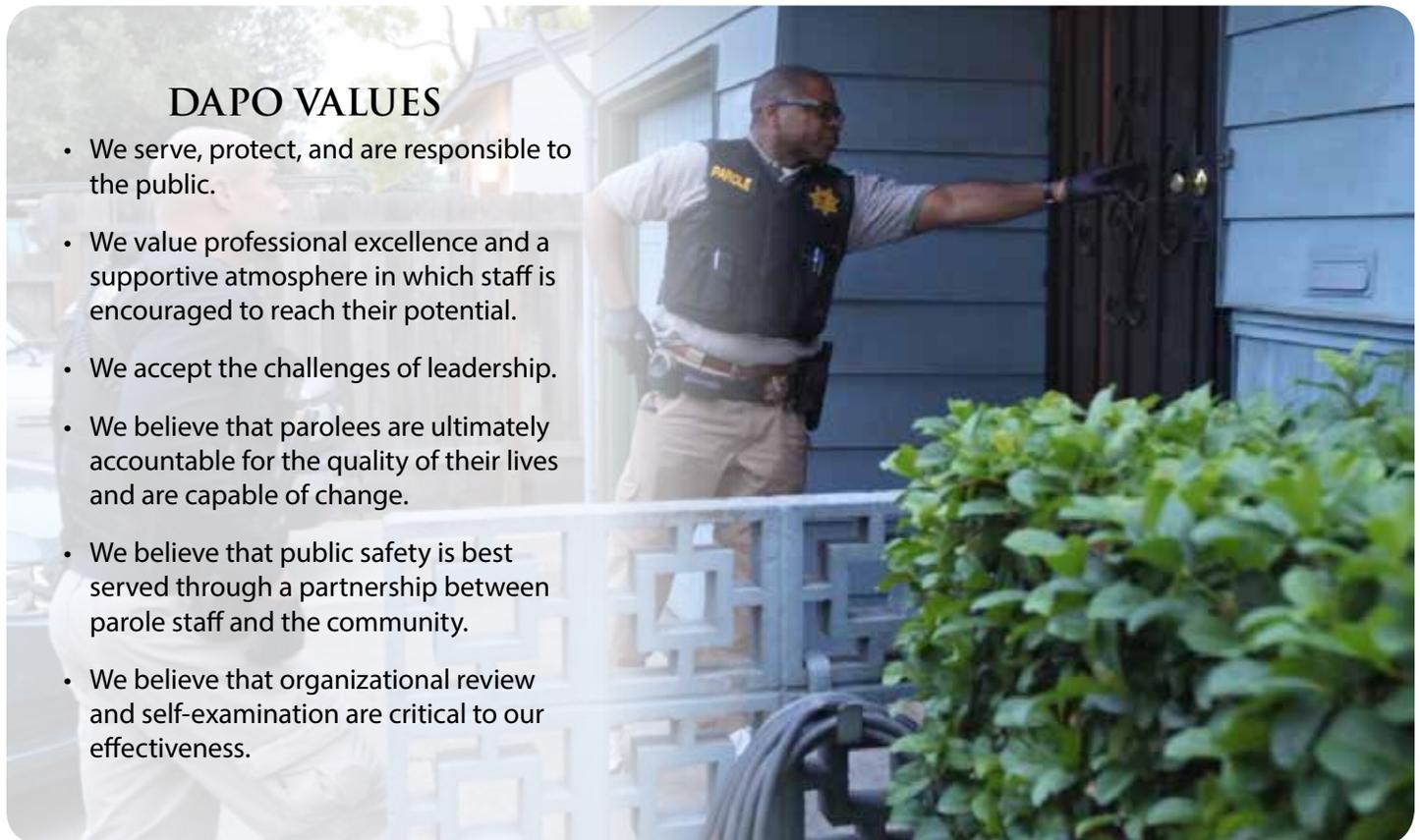
Parole agents and program staff work together to ensure a continuum of care for each offender. This entails the sharing of information and mutual cooperation to maintain a steady and positive influence on offenders as they transition to life on parole.

2014 saw the parolee population fall from 47,418 on January 1, 2014, to 42,664 on December 31, 2014. Throughout the year, the Department consolidated parole operations and offices to better align resources with the changing parolee population.

Thanks to strong collaboration between CDCR's program staff and parole agents and the development of partnerships with community treatment providers and offenders, meaningful work has taken place among and with offenders.

DAPO VALUES

- We serve, protect, and are responsible to the public.
- We value professional excellence and a supportive atmosphere in which staff is encouraged to reach their potential.
- We accept the challenges of leadership.
- We believe that parolees are ultimately accountable for the quality of their lives and are capable of change.
- We believe that public safety is best served through a partnership between parole staff and the community.
- We believe that organizational review and self-examination are critical to our effectiveness.



CALIFORNIA PAROLE SUPERVISION & REINTEGRATION MODEL

CDCR has been engaged in efforts to transition towards the use of evidence-based practices to address offender criminogenic needs. As the parolee demonstrates the ability to successfully reintegrate into the community, supervision and support levels may be reduced accordingly.

Based on intensity, the levels of supervision include:

- Intensive reentry supervision, designed to provide enhanced supervision and support services during the critical transition period from institution to community.
- Regular reentry supervision, designed for those who require enhanced services for a shorter period of time.
- Specialized caseloads, to provide concentrated intensive services to parolees who have special needs, such as severe substance abuse, sex offenders, etc.
- Case management supervision, for offenders who have shown the ability to function in the community with reduced supervision and services.
- Electronically enhanced supervision, for offenders who need more highly structured supervision, which involves the use of a 24-hour electronic monitoring device.
- Subsistence and personal care services, which include but are not limited to out-of-home placement, cash, clothing, transportation services, parenting education, etc.
- Volunteers in Parole, a program created from the partnership between CDCR and the California State Bar Association to provide volunteer attorneys who serve as mentors to parolees.

PAROLE REVOCATION CASES

From September 2013 to September 2014



ENHANCED SEX OFFENDER MONITORING

In December 2014, CDCR implemented a number of strong measures to ensure paroled sex offenders comply with their release conditions and to prevent the commission of new crimes.

In addition to the use of satellite-linked Global Positioning System devices, newly implemented measures include:

- Periodic polygraph tests to gauge behavior patterns and prevent new sex crimes from being committed;
- Specially designed treatment programs; and
- Risk assessments designed to gauge each offender's likelihood of committing a new crime.

Offenders will begin having to undergo polygraph tests as a condition of their parole. While the responses uttered during the tests cannot be used in court or, by themselves, to determine an offender's guilt or innocence, the responses can be helpful to parole agents in investigating the possibility of new crimes or parole violations being committed.

CALIFORNIA PAROLE APPREHENSION TEAM

CDCR remains committed to the apprehension of parolees who pose a threat to public safety and who have absconded parole supervision.

In 2014, the California Parole Apprehension Team arrested 1,724 parolees at large and absconders.

Additionally, 787 parolees, probationers, and suspects were apprehended who had open charges or warrants for their arrest.

GENDER-RESPONSIVE PROGRAMMING FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS

With approximately 6,100 female inmates currently housed in institutions, CDCR has long recognized the importance of gender-responsive strategies and continues to make great strides in improving and enhancing opportunities for female inmates to participate in appropriate programming.

Research shows the importance of implementing rehabilitative programming which creates an environment reflective of the realities of women's lives, which may include sexual abuse, sexual assault, domestic violence and acting as the primary caretaker for dependent children. As such, the Department has invested in implementing gender-responsive policies and programs intended to help women offenders successfully transition.

OPENING OF CUSTODY-TO-COMMUNITY TRANSITIONAL REENTRY PROGRAM IN SAN DIEGO

In August 2014, the Department announced the opening of the Custody-to-Community Transitional Reentry Program (CCTRP) facility in San Diego. The purpose of the facility is to provide female offenders with rehabilitative and transitional services before their release.

The CDCR-owned facility houses up to 82 female inmates, with the possibility of increasing its capacity to 118. Initially, the CCTRP's services focus on inmates who have 24 months or less remaining to serve.

The CCTRP is operated through a four-year contract with the WestCare Foundation. Facility staff members include WestCare employees and CDCR peace officers.



Programs provide participants with gender-responsive supervision, treatment, and services to increase opportunities for successful reintegration in their communities. Some of the evidence-based programs include employment guidance, family reunification services and a substance abuse program for women who require it.

ADDITION OF FEMALE OFFENDER TREATMENT AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

In 2014, the number of Female Offender Treatment and Employment Programs (FOTEPs) was expanded from four to six across California. FOTEPs provide offenders with the opportunity to transition smoothly from custody to the community by focusing on intensive, gender-responsive counseling services. In addition, there is a comprehensive case-management component to assess the needs of the participants and to provide the services and programs which would most likely result in offenders' recovery and employment success.

Unique to FOTEP is the ability for the women to have their children live with them for up to 15 months as they progress through their treatment and recovery. The program's goal is to reduce recidivism through intensive substance abuse services, family reunification, vocational training and employment services.

FOTEP

The Female Offender Treatment & Employment Program provides gender-responsive services as a residential treatment option for female offenders. Unique to FOTEP is the ability of women to have their children reside with them.



THE H.E.A.L. INITIATIVE

CDCR's H.E.A.L. (Housing, Employment and Linking) initiative is focused on reducing female offender recidivism. Based on a strong partnership between parole and program staff, the initiative makes use of gender-responsive services to address the distinct needs of female offenders and confronts economic reintegration barriers, such as unemployment and homelessness.

The multi-pronged approach of the H.E.A.L. Initiative includes the following:

THE PRONGS OF THE H.E.A.L. INITIATIVE

- **Alternative Custody Program (ACP) and Custody-to-Community Transitional Reentry Program (CTRP):** Eligible female offenders in the last 24 months before release may serve the end of their sentences in programs offering individualized services. Programs provide gender-responsive supervision, treatment and services to increase opportunities for successful reintegration into communities. Offenders in these programs remain under parole supervision and are required to be electronically monitored.
- **Collaborations and Contingency Management:** CDCR is committed to developing strategic plans for increasing female parolee employment using DRCs and FOTEPs. Parolee participation will be incentivized through a Contingency Management model.
- **Earned Parole Discharge:** Offenders who display pro-social behavior through treatment participation can earn discharge from parole. Research shows structured behavioral contracts can be a core component to foster long-term behavioral change.
- **Female Offender Treatment and Employment Programs (FOTEPs):** To provide smooth transitions for female offenders from custody to the community, focusing on intensive, gender-responsive counseling services. Unique to FOTEP, the women are able to have their children reside with them as they progress through the program.
- **Locate Female Absconders:** Focused efforts on locating female offenders who are avoiding supervision or have absconded parole. Once back under parole supervision, eligible parolees are provided an opportunity to attend DRP treatment programs targeted to their criminogenic needs.
- **Reduce Female Homelessness:** Contingency management incentives to encourage homeless female parolees to use CDCR residential programs in lieu of enduring homelessness.
- **Reentry Hub In-Reach:** As they approach their release, all female offenders without a stable paroling residence are referred to a residential program and will be transported there upon release.
- **Specialized Caseloads:** To address unique reentry challenges of female offenders. Strategies include gender-responsiveness and trauma-informed curriculum.
- **Statewide Staff Training in Gender Responsivity and Trauma-Informed Curriculum:** Staff assigned to specialized caseloads are trained in a gender-responsive and trauma-informed curriculum.

EXPANSION OF MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT OF 2014

With the passage of the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2010, Medi-Cal coverage was expanded and has helped California and other states to make significant strides in making it easier for individuals to gain access to health care. Under the law, eligibility requirements for medical coverage were expanded to include former offenders whose incomes are below the federal poverty line.

Medi-Cal is managed by the California Department of Health Care Services and county social services offices. As a result of federal and state reforms widely expanding health care coverage, CDCR has teamed with community-based providers to increase the number of parolees insured under ACA, and presenting opportunities to connect former offenders with medical and mental health services they need. Linking former offenders to health care coverage after incarceration and supervision is key in providing aftercare services and is critical to successful reintegration.

In July 2014, CDCR began robust outreach efforts to assist female parolees in obtaining health insurance coverage under the expanded eligibility criteria under ACA. This included developing county-specific resource guides and community resource fairs to encourage enrollment and provide referrals and assistance.

From August 1 through September 30, 2014, staff followed up with California's 3,455 female parolees to determine who was already covered and who was eligible for Medi-Cal and to provide continued assistance as needed in getting coverage. Today, 93 percent of the female parolee population either has health coverage (77 percent) or is in the process of obtaining coverage (16 percent).

The Department is committed to educating and working with community providers of the health care coverage enrollment initiative who, in turn, are partnering with county social services offices to facilitate the processing of parolee Medi-Cal applications.

CDCR surveyed more than 6,300 parolees in community programs. Results indicate more than 80 percent of participants in programming were either successfully enrolled in a health care plan – typically Medi-Cal – or in the process of being enrolled into a plan.

REALIGNMENT'S EFFECT ON MENTAL HEALTH POPULATION

CDCR'S MENTAL HEALTH POPULATION

As California's inmate population started to fall in October 2011 because of Public Safety Realignment, the mental health population in California's prisons rose in proportion to the overall inmate population. CDCR's Division of Health Care Services works closely with the federal receivership and oversees the administration of CDCR's mental health care to inmates.

The shift in the overall average annual mental health population during the last seven years, a span including the years before, during, and after realignment, can be seen in the following chart:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Average Annual Mental Health Population	34,736	35,677	37,140	37,140	33,613	34,477	37,225

As the mental health caseload has increased, the Department has worked diligently to make sure every inmate needing mental health services and treatment has access to clinical care.

Research found offenders with serious mental illness who transition out of prison are twice as likely to have their probation or parole revoked and show an elevated risk for re-arrest, incarceration and homelessness. They also have higher rates of medical problems and may have difficulty obtaining and maintaining employment. The Department is working to address these needs and ensure continuity of care as those offenders transition from State to local custody.

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Department's health care staff plays a valuable role in helping the Department meet its rehabilitative goals. Inmates who have access to mental and medical care are more likely to present fewer issues in prisons and more likely to participate in programming.

CDCR relies on performance measures of key indicators to measure the delivery and effectiveness of mental health services and treatment. A few of the indicators include:

1. Percentage of mental health screenings completed within seven days of arrival.
2. Percentage of mental health screenings completed within 72 hours of placement in an administrative segregation unit.
3. Percentage of CCCMS inmates seen at least every 90 days by primary clinician.
4. Percentage of Enhanced Outpatient Program inmates seen at least every other week by primary clinician.
5. Percentage of inmate-patients receiving a follow-up assessment and treatment for five consecutive days after discharge from a mental health crisis bed.

In each of these key standards, the Department has seen a positive progressive increase during the last three fiscal years.

Key Standard ⁹	Fiscal Year 2011-12	Fiscal Year 2012-13	Fiscal Year 2013-14
1 ¹⁰	73%	64%	75%
2 ¹⁰	35%	41%	73%
3	95%	96%	97%
4	84%	89%	94%
5	76%	80%	90%

Staying healthy is an important part of rehabilitation. That includes treating mental health and substance abuse issues. By assisting parolees in obtaining coverage, CDCR is helping keep communities safe.

*Millicent Tidwell, Director,
Division of Rehabilitative Programs*

⁹ Corresponds to key standards as numbered above.

¹⁰ The time frame used to compute these performance measures is from February 1, 2014, through June 30, 2014. This is due to a compliance rule change that went into effect on January 29, 2014.

USE OF TELEMEDICINE TECHNOLOGIES

Throughout 2014, the Department has made advancements in implementing the use of telemedicine technologies, and these advancements are helping to facilitate patient access to care while also helping the State to save money as a result of cutting transportation costs. Telemedicine tools used include teleconference and telepsychiatry, which enable direct access to needed medical and mental health resources.

CONDEMNED PATIENT MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS AT SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON

In December 2013, the *Coleman* court ordered CDCR to assess the condemned inmate population at San Quentin State Prison (SQSP) to determine the need and magnitude of in-patient mental health care among that population.

In 2014, CDCR completed assessments of all 750 condemned inmates at SQSP. The assessment was conducted in two phases: In Phase I, staff conducted chart reviews of each inmate, to ascertain the levels of treatment each had been receiving. In Phase II, the staff conducted on-site clinical reviews, interviewing all condemned inmates at a rate of four per day per staff member. This was completed within six weeks.

Ultimately CDCR identified 37 inmates for referral for mental health treatment.

In October 2014, CDCR opened a 40-bed psychiatric unit at SQSP to ensure improved access to mental health treatment for condemned inmates. The San Quentin Psychiatric In-Patient Program (SQ PIP) provides in-patient mental health treatment for those patients who require lengthier hospitalization for the treatment of intermediate or acute levels of mental illness. The unit provides comprehensive 24-hour treatment and care by an interdisciplinary treatment team. In a report filed on December 30, 2014, with the federal court, the *Coleman* Special Master lauded CDCR for the smooth and timely implementation of the SQ PIP, finding it to be “a promising treatment program for inpatient care of condemned CDCR patients. Generally, it was functioning at a higher, more effective level than is usually found in a complex inpatient program only two months after its activation. This was particularly true with regard to treatment planning and delivery.”

COUNCIL ON MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS

In 2014, the Governor appointed Kirsten Barlow as Executive Director of the Council on Mentally Ill Offenders (COMIO).

Created in 2001 under SB 1059, COMIO is comprised of 12 members whose mission is to investigate and promote cost-effective approaches to meet the long-term needs of adults and juveniles with mental disorders who are likely to offend or have a history of offending.

By statute, the permanent members of COMIO include the CDCR Secretary and the Director of the Department of State Hospitals. The remaining members include three appointed by the Governor, at least one of whom should represent mental health; two appointed by the Senate Rules Committee and Speaker of the Assembly, each appointing one representative of law enforcement and one representative of mental health; one appointed by the Attorney General; and one superior court judge appointed by the Chief Justice. The council’s role is to make recommendations to prison officials, state agencies, and law enforcement on cost-effective ways to treat mentally ill offenders and prevent them from committing or recommitting crimes.

COLEMAN SPECIAL MASTER MONITORING REPORT ON INPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH CARE FOR INMATES

On May 30, 2014, the Special Master in the *Coleman* case filed a report with the court entitled “Special Master’s Report on Adequacy of Inpatient Mental Health Care for Inmates of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.” The report examined all six of the inpatient mental health programs for CDCR inmates. Two of the six programs are run exclusively by the Department of State Hospitals and also treat patients who are not CDCR inmates. For three of the six programs, clinical services are provided by the Department of State Hospitals only to CDCR inmates at CDCR prison facilities. At the Psychiatric Inpatient Program at the California Institution for Women (CIW), inpatient care is provided for female CDCR inmates exclusively by CDCR.

Although only one CDCR institution was under scrutiny by the report, the Special Master's 354-page report found that the CIW program could serve as a model for in-patient care in a correctional setting.

CDCR was encouraged by what the Special Master found at CIW and continues to be committed to improving care for mentally ill inmates in all institutions.

INTEGRITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

To fulfill its mission of public safety and rehabilitation, the Department acquires and manages various assets to ensure institutional infrastructure is sufficient for its purpose. The size of the population CDCR serves and the unique nature of this population makes CDCR the largest owner of State-owned facilities in California government, with over 41 million square feet of State-owned space, covering 27,000 acres and leases totaling over 2 million square feet.

Keeping the Department's real estate, buildings and infrastructure stable and well-maintained help CDCR to fulfill its goals of safety, security, rehabilitation and education.



Some of CDCR's infrastructural improvements in 2014 include:

SUSTAINING AND IMPROVING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

Twelve CDCR facilities are over 50 years old, with some dating back to the 1800s, while the remainder are as much as 35 years old. As these facilities age, the Department identifies, funds and makes the necessary improvements and repairs to sustain facility operations for the foreseeable future. This work is a challenge as the current cost of the identified need is approaching \$1 billion, and the available funding is approximately \$28 million annually.

In 2014, the Department was able to fully allocate its available funds for more than 167 projects. These included repairing failing roofs, main electrical distribution, heating and hot water hydronic loops, wells, and repairs and upgrades of water and wastewater treatment plants.

Structural Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements remain on-going.



TAKING IMMEDIATE WATER CONSERVATION STEPS IN THE FACE OF CALIFORNIA DROUGHT

On January 17, 2014, with California facing water shortfalls in the driest year in recorded State history, the Governor proclaimed a State of Emergency and directed State officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for drought conditions. The Governor's declaration included directions for State officials to use less water and initiate an expanded water conservation public awareness campaign.

Even before the State of Emergency was declared, CDCR had put water-savings programs in place, leading to substantial reductions in consumption during this critical time. The additional conservation measures implemented by the Department include a Mandatory Drought Action Plan for each facility, updating the institutions' Best Management Practices check-list, and starting a monitoring program to ensure compliance. Each institution was also charged with creating a Water Conservation Task Force team.

Since 2011, CDCR has spent more than \$1.2 billion on 68 new construction or remodeling projects. All of the projects, which help the Department provide more effective mental health, medical and dental care, incorporate advanced technologies to conserve resources, including water and energy.

Sustainable features include low-flow water fixtures, low-volatility indoor paints, the use of recycled materials, and efficient heating and cooling systems, all of which have earned Leadership in Energy Efficiency and Design certifications from the U.S. Green Building Council. Through various water conservation measures, CDCR reduced water use in its facilities by approximately 14 percent in 2014 and more than 35 percent since 2003.

GOING SOLAR

Construction of solar facilities, in partnership with energy companies and utilities, has also reduced electrical use and costs, ensuring significant short- and long-term savings for the State.

In September 2014, the Department began operation of its latest solar field, providing 1.2 megawatt solar generation capacity at Pleasant Valley State Prison. With the completion of this project, CDCR has the capability of generating 33.63 megawatts of electrical power at 12 institutions, with more projects planned at other institutions in 2015.

CDCR estimates the Department's current use of solar energy reduced greenhouse gas carbon dioxide emissions by more than 30,000 metric tons in 2014 and will save tax payers approximately \$78 million in energy costs over the next 20 years.



In 2015, CDCR hopes to utilize its new statutory authority provided by SB 862 (2014) and expand individual solar sites to provide up to eight megawatts of Net Energy Metering capacity which would allow one or more CDCR facilities to be almost entirely powered by solar energy during peak hours. FPCM will also be working on adding the Department's first wind-generation capacity later in the year at one or more sites.

MOVING FORWARD WITH INFILL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

During 2014, the Department continued to move forward with infill construction.

Authorized by SB 1022 (2012), CDCR has undertaken plans to build Level II infill facilities, with a total of 2,376 beds, at two existing prisons: Mule Creek State Prison and Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility.

Construction of infill facilities will allow CDCR to provide programming space for education, training, and medical and mental health treatment for inmates.

The Department is on track to complete the bulk of construction of both facilities by the end of 2015, allowing time for other personnel to begin stocking supplies, hiring staff and readying the facilities for occupancy in the early spring of 2016.

INITIATING IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

CDCR continues to implement the \$800 million Health Care Facility Improvement Program (HCFIP) at CDCR institutions. The goal of HCFIP is to help support the Department's delivery of health care services within the prison system.

Driven by the *Plata* class-action lawsuit in 2001, plans for physical plant improvements to healthcare facilities were developed in collaboration with the Federal Receiver's medical staff. Designs at each prison are based on CDCR space standards and criteria established by California Correctional Health Care Services.

By the summer of 2014, all of CDCR's HCFIP programs received legislative funding authorization. As of December 12, 2015, the design stage had been completed, and plans were submitted to the State Fire Marshal's Office for approval. Eight other projects, along with Statewide Medication Distribution rooms, are in construction. While each prison's need may vary based on whether it has been designated an Intermediate or Basic level-of-care facility, common projects that are included in this program are:

- New or renovated laboratories and pharmacies;
- Central Health Services renovations;
- New or renovated primary care clinics (including high-level security);
- Medication distribution rooms; and
- Infrastructure upgrades (i.e., ADA compliance, water, utilities, etc.) to support additions.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

CDCR's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is tasked with identifying and responding to the unique needs of the youth in its care. DJJ offers treatment, education, and interventions to encourage the youth to adopt positive lifestyles to help reduce recidivism and to strengthen and even reconnect the youth with their families.

CONTINUING EVOLUTION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Long before the 2011 passage of the Public Safety Realignment Act, DJJ went through its own realignment. In 2007, with the thought that many youthful offenders can be better served at the local level where services and family are close at hand, SB 81 was passed. The bill prohibits the commitment of lower-level offenders and non-juvenile sex offenders to DJJ.

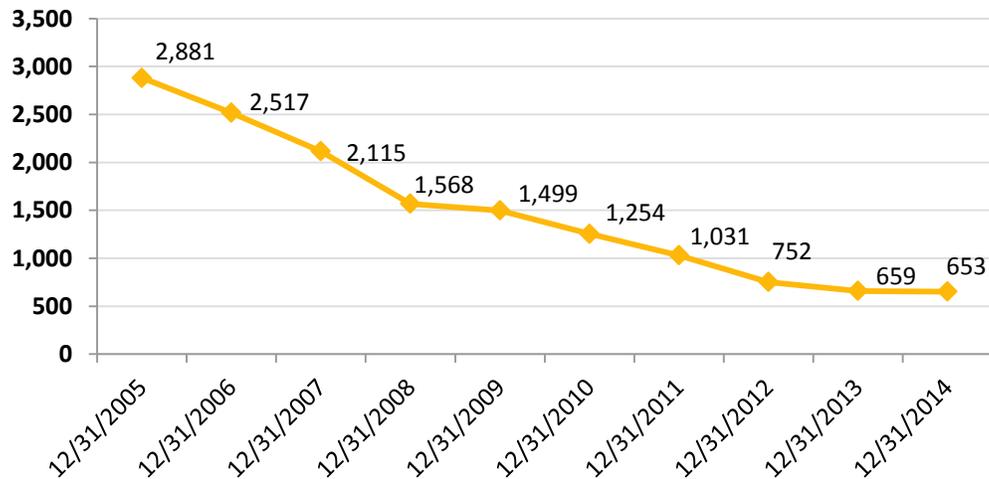
DJJ now accepts only youthful offenders whose most recent sustained offense is serious or violent – as defined by Welfare and Institutions Code 707(b) – or a sex offense – as defined in Penal Code Section 290.008. While this law significantly reduced DJJ's facility population, it also reduced the DJJ parole population by requiring that all lower level offenders or non-juvenile sex offenders released from DJJ be returned to their county of commitment for community supervision.

Also as part of juvenile justice realignment, AB 1628 was passed in 2011 and required the abolishment of DJJ parole by July 2014 (this date was later moved up to January 1, 2013). Since implementation, all offenders, upon discharge from a DJJ facility, are returned to their county of commitment for community supervision.

THE YOUTH POPULATION

After several years of rather significant decline, DJJ's youth population remained fairly consistent during 2014. At the time *Farrell* reforms were first ordered in 2005, DJJ had 2,915 youthful offenders in its facilities. Four years later, on December 31, 2009, the youth population had declined to 1,527. By January 31, 2014, there were 679 youthful offenders housed in three facilities and one camp. By year's end, there were approximately 663 youth in DJJ facilities.

DJJ Youth Population by Year



FARRELL UPDATE

Since 2005, DJJ has had the challenge of implementing reforms under court-ordered mandates. The reforms ranged from education to mental health treatment and health care services to wards with disabilities. After eight years of working with court-appointed experts and the *Farrell* Special Master, DJJ succeeded in demonstrating consistent compliance with the mandates that, by the end of 2013, the court had ordered the dismissal of four of the six Remedial Plans from external monitoring.

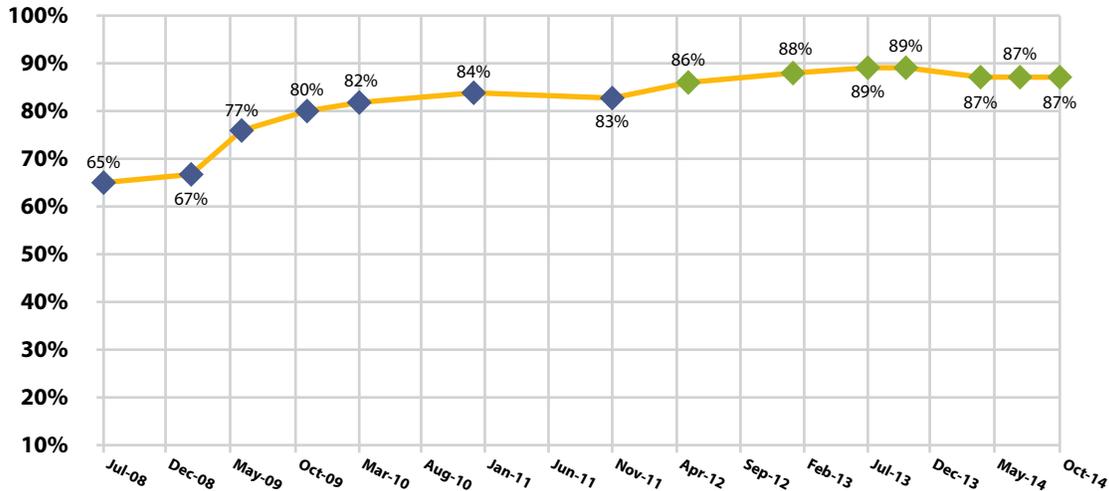
As DJJ works on the two remaining Remedial Plans – Safety & Welfare and Mental Health – DJJ leadership and staff continue to receive praise from the Court, Special Master, and Experts in its progress in implementing reform. In the *Farrell v. Beard* Special Master's report for July 2014, the Special Master gave credit to DJJ staff, particularly facility superintendents and their teams, for demonstrating greater ownership of the Integrated Behavior Treatment Model and greater leadership overall and expressed confidence in the Department's ability to resolve the remaining issues.



As a result of the progress DJJ has made in meeting the requirements of the Safety & Welfare Remedial Plan, the Special Master recommended an immediate transfer to DJJ of the monitoring of the Safety & Welfare Remedial Plan, except for a few outstanding issues such as facility improvements and Behavioral Treatment Program units. The overall percentage of audited items found to be in substantial compliance has increased at all facilities as DJJ continues to move closer to ending court oversight in the *Farrell vs. Beard* case.

The Safety & Welfare Expert Dr. Barry Krisberg exited the case and wrote a report titled "Reforming the California Division of Juvenile Justice", which was also filed with the court. The report credited DJJ staff with the great progress made and identified several areas which can serve as models for the nation. One such area is the Division's Force Review process. Over the past year, force has been reduced by more than 20 percent.

Farrell Historical Compliance Progress



In her August 2013 report, Court Expert Dr. Barbara Schwartz commented that DJJ has achieved a state-of-the-art program for youth with sexually problematic behavior, which can serve as a model for the country.

In 2014, DJJ took more steps to enhance the delivery of services to youthful offenders. These included implementation of Trauma-focused Cognitive Behavior Therapy for mental health youthful offenders, implementation of Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse for youth in need of substance abuse treatment and implementation of a revised reinforcement system.

YOUTH GRADUATIONS

Providing educational opportunities to DJJ youth is a key component for ensuring that, when they leave a facility, they are empowered to take on challenges as adults and can become law-abiding citizens.

DJJ's school district is accredited, providing youth offenders with the same high school curriculum in each of its four facilities they would have received in their local communities. The youth attend school Monday through Friday.

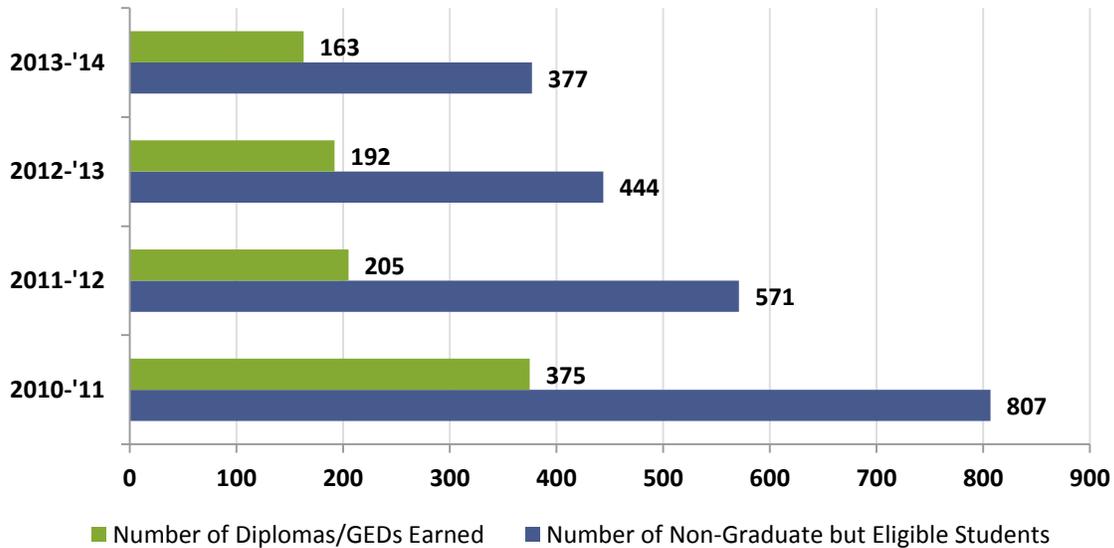
Earning a high school diploma or general education certificate is among the minimum requirements that a youth must accomplish for parole consideration. During academic year 2013-14, a total of 163 high school diplomas were earned.

We are very proud of the accomplishments of our youth. They have overcome much adversity in their life, and they have now achieved at a very gratifying level by graduating from high school.

Pat Davies, Principal

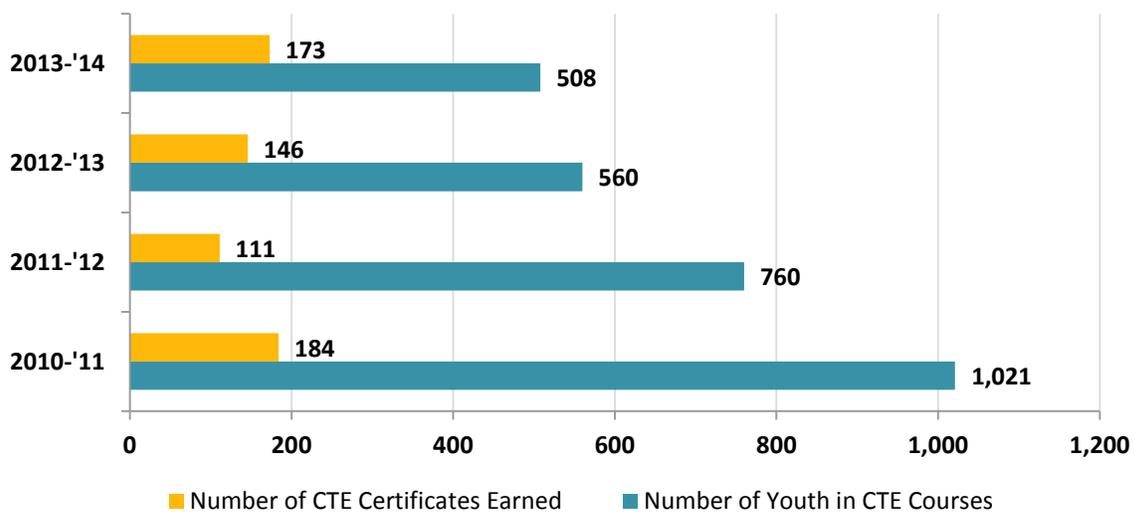
In the graph below are year-to-year comparisons of the graduation rates among eligible students between 2010 and 2014.

Proportion of High School Diplomas and GED Certificates Earned among Eligible Students



Youth also have the option of pursuing Career Technical Education courses to learn trades and earn certificates that will help them with future job placement when paroled. Over the years, with the decrease in the DJJ youth population, the participation by youth in Career Technical Education courses remains strong.

Proportion of Youth Participating in Career Technical Education Courses and Earning Certificates



VICTIM AND SURVIVOR RIGHTS



The Office of Victim and Survivors Rights and Services (OVSRS) was formed in 1988 with the mission to empower crime victims and their families, ensuring they had a voice. The formation of the office has laid the groundwork for enforcing victims' rights and providing services.

OVSRS maintains a comprehensive victim services program and establishes justice practices to ensure crime victims and survivors are afforded the utmost respect in exercising their legal rights. To this end, OVSRS is responsible for providing information and the coordination of release and hearing notification requests, activating and collecting victim's direct orders of restitution, working with various stakeholder groups for training and outreach. Also, OVSRS acts as a referral

agency, referring hundreds of victims and their families for further support and services with the California Attorney General's Office, the Board of Parole Hearings and the Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board (VCGCB). OVSRS also works closely with victims at the local level, referring them to their county probation department or local law enforcement.

In 2014, CDCR worked to strengthen its relationships with community and membership associations. OVSRS continues to assist victims in connecting with their community by collaborating with the local district attorney's offices, confirming victims and their family members are represented throughout the criminal justice process, ensuring they receive "wrap around" services". Through 2014, OVSRS actively worked with victims groups to communicate the potential impacts of new legislation, the Three-Judge Court mandates and new BPH policies and procedures. OVSRS also worked closely with local law enforcement to improve the Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) system by providing training to the various stakeholders.

In addition, victim awareness was incorporated into the Department's overall rehabilitative mission. OVSRS is heavily involved with the Department's rehabilitative initiatives, such as the LTOPP. OVSRS ensured that considerations regarding victim-impact were incorporated into programs where individual accountability and responsibility are emphasized among the offenders. OVSRS supplied victim speakers who shared their personal stories of tragedy first hand with offenders. These programs have had a positive and transformational impact on all participants.

COLLECTION OF RESTITUTION

Two Types of Restitution	
<p>Restitution Fines</p> <p>Imposed, per penal code, in an amount determined by the court.</p> <p>Can range in amount from \$300 to \$10,000 at judge's discretion.</p> <p>Considered the offender's debt to society.</p> <p>Remitted to the VCGCB and a primary source of funding for victims' compensation claims.</p>	<p>Direct Order of Restitution</p> <p>Imposed on the offender to the victim for economic losses suffered as a result of the crime.</p> <p>No dollar limit. Amount based on documented losses provided by the victim during the court process.</p> <p>Approximately 23% of CDCR offenders have direct order of victim restitution on file.</p> <p>If an offender has both a restitution fine and a direct order of restitution, the direct order of restitution is paid first so the victim is paid prior to the fine.</p>

TOTAL COLLECTED AS DIRECT ORDER OF RESTITUTION

In calendar year 2014, victim restitution collected from offenders totaled \$6,881,949.24.

All funds collected in victim restitution are remitted to the VCGCB, which has the authority to issue checks to victims.

Each month, CDCR collects funds on behalf of an average of 18,000 victims, whose offenders were sentenced to state prison. In 2014, CDCR located 2,393 victims who were previously unknown and disbursed \$ 2,435,512.04 collected on their behalf.

TOTAL COLLECTED IN RESTITUTION FINES

In 2014, CDCR collected a total of \$10,664,726.58. These funds were remitted to the Victims' Compensation and Government Claims Board to support victim compensation programs statewide.

More information about Victim and Survivor Rights and Services can be found on the Department's website at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Victim_Services/index.html.

OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

OVSRS is engaged with helping victims of crime become survivors and ensures that CDCR listens and continues to better understand the needs of victims and how they can best be served.

Throughout 2014, CDCR worked to remain vigilant and responsive to victims of crime to get them the information and support services they need. OVSRS's work included:

- Responding to over 34,000 telephone calls, e-mail messages, and written correspondence from individuals seeking information about offenders and services.
- Processing over 8,700 requests from victims to be notified of an offender's release, parole hearings, escape, or death.
- Assisting over 1,600 victims and next-of-kin to participate in adult and juvenile parole hearing processes.
- Providing over \$69,000 in federal fund assistance for victims to travel to parole hearings.
- Conducting outreach and training to over 3,800 representatives from local, state, and victim organizations regarding victims' rights and services, impact of crime on victims, and interacting with victims.

More information about Victim and Survivor Rights and Services can be found on the Department's website at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Victim_Services/index.html.

STREAMLINING OF DATA SYSTEMS

During 2014, the Department was able to accomplish a key milestone in the management of its data systems: a historic conversion of 170,000 inmate files to digital format.

In May 2014, CDCR successfully converted 170,000 paper inmate files consisting of more than 200 million images into electronic files, making all the records instantaneously available throughout CDCR. CDCR projects that this will result in cost savings and efficiency improvement.

CDCR's Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) project completed the conversion of active inmates' central files (C-Files) from paper to individual viewable electronic images in April 2014. The files are viewable in the SOMS Electronic Records Management System (ERMS). The scanning began in February 2013.

ERMS is an example of utilizing a technology platform to transform a business process to increase both efficiency and effectiveness. With this implementation, technology becomes a significant mission critical tool embedded in the business processes of CDCR.

*Joe Panora, Former Director,
Enterprise Information Systems*

By scanning all the C-Files, CDCR is already seeing many procedural and financial benefits. These include the elimination of C-File transportation delays and costs, the need to purchase C-File folders, storage facilities and travel for staff to endorse cases as the inmate's C-Files/cases can be reviewed online from anywhere in the State.

For example, BPH estimates the automation has expedited the prehearing process so hearings can now be scheduled within 5.5 months rather than 10 months. Notices to be mailed to victims can also be auto-generated, and cases can be electronically assigned and tracked. OVSRS can track restitution accounts more efficiently.

CONSERVATION CAMP PROGRAM

The Conservation Camp program continues to play a vital rehabilitative role for the inmates serving in fire crews. The camps also improve safety for many California communities at risk of fire.

The Conservation Camp program is a partnership between CDCR and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). CDCR provides qualified inmates to receive training in fire suppression and other emergency efforts at adult and juvenile conservation camps throughout California. Approximately 4,300 inmates are housed in 43 adult camps throughout the State and one camp for juvenile offenders. All inmates are supervised by CDCR officers in the camps and are directed on fire lines by command staff of CAL FIRE.

Working in 17-person crews, inmates are primarily responsible for cutting brush to contain fires. 2014 was an exceptionally busy year for CDCR's inmate firefighters, as the State experienced 5,585 fires covering 90,755 acres, compared to an average year when the State could expect 4,571 fires scorching 88,049 acres.

All of CDCR's inmate firefighters volunteer for this dangerous duty, in exchange for earning enhanced credits to accelerate completion of their sentence.

To keep pace with the continuing elevated risk of fire and to improve protection in an area vulnerable to fire danger, CDCR and CAL FIRE resumed full-time staffing of a fire camp in Ventura County in 2014 that had been used only sporadically since it was vacated by juvenile offender fire crews in 2011.

In addition to fighting wild fires, conservation camp participants also work on valuable community service projects, such as restoring parks, filling sandbags during winter storms or clearing brush to prevent future fires. They are paid a daily wage. The efforts of inmate firefighters saved California taxpayers an estimated \$124 million in 2014.



DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT STATEWIDE

CDCR remains heavily involved in supporting law enforcement efforts throughout the State. These efforts have had an immeasurable impact on public safety.

CDCR's Office of Correctional Safety and California Parole Apprehension Teams are tasked with the mission of protecting the public and serving the Department's investigative and security interests. Both work directly with allied law enforcement agencies, and their work includes participating in transnational gang- and drug-related operations throughout the State and even the nation.

Agents participate in a variety of multi-agency task forces, including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms' (ATF) Violent Crime Impact Team; the Drug Enforcement Agency's Sacramento Resident Office Task Force and San Diego Integrated Narcotic Task Force; the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Safe Streets Task Forces; and the United States Marshal Service's Task Forces, just to name a few.

In 2014, CDCR led or participated in a number of operations in partnership with federal and local law enforcement. The collaborative efforts have numerous community sweeps, indictments, arrests and approximately \$168,000 in asset forfeiture funds. Some of the operations CDCR was involved with include:

<p>Operation Caballo Blanco <i>Date of Event: January 29, 2014</i></p>	<p>Joint investigation with the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Homeland Security Investigations and other law enforcement agencies on the Felix drug trafficking organization in Stockton, Modesto and Tracy.</p> <p>The operation resulted in the arrest of 11 suspects and the seizure of approximately 95 pounds of methamphetamine, 353 pounds of marijuana, 15 weapons and more than \$93,000.</p>
<p>Arrest of Fresno Gang Homicide Suspect <i>Date of Event: March 26, 2014</i></p>	<p>Along with the FBI, assisted the Fresno Police Department in serving search warrants at five residences in Fresno as a part of an investigation in the March 9 shooting death of a Fresno Bulldog member.</p> <p>During the search warrant operation, two suspects were arrested. Three handguns were also seized, one of which ultimately matching the caliber of the murder weapon.</p>
<p>Nuestra Familia Investigation <i>Date of Event: May 21, 2014</i></p>	<p>Assisted the FBI in an investigation of Nuestra Familia, which resulted in a federal indictment with multiple counts for racketeering conspiracy and attempted murder against three men.</p> <p>Other law enforcement participants in the investigation include the FBI, the Stanislaus County District Attorney's Office and other local, state and federal law enforcement agencies.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Operation Panic <i>Date of Event: May 22, 2014</i></p>	<p>Along with the Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department and the ATF, conducted Operation Panic in Los Angeles. The operation was the culmination of a 16-month investigation into area criminal street gangs paying “taxes” to the Mexican Mafia. OCS played an important role in the operation by conducting interviews with inmates and coordinating searches at various prisons throughout the State, yielding additional evidence for the case.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Operation No Boundaries <i>Date of Event: August 25-29, 2014</i></p>	<p>Participated alongside San Francisco-area law enforcement agencies in conducting criminal investigations and apprehending violent offenders with warrants for their arrest. The operation identified 500 of these suspects, and through multi-agency investigative arrest teams, over 70 suspects were arrested.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Urban Shield <i>Date of Event: September 5-8, 2014</i></p>	<p>Members of High Desert State Prison and the California Correctional Center’s Crisis Response Teams competed in the annual Urban Shield training exercise hosted by the Alameda County Sheriff’s Office.</p> <p>This U.S. Department of Homeland Security exercise is the largest in the United States, consisting of 35 integrated Special Weapons and Tactical teams maneuvering through 31 real-to-life scenarios over 48 hours of continuous training. Scenarios include hostage rescues, terrorist take-overs, dignitary protection, active shooter situations and weapons of mass destruction.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">San Diego Sex Trafficking Operation <i>Date of Event: December 11, 2014</i></p>	<p>Participated in this operation, alongside other federal, state and local agencies, to arrest 22 alleged gang members and associates.</p> <p>The suspects were charged under a federal grand jury indictment with participating in a racketeering conspiracy involving the cross-country sex trafficking of underage girls. Many of the girls had been recruited from middle and high schools in San Diego’s East County and were transported to other areas in California as well as to Texas, Arizona, Kansas, Michigan, and Nevada.</p>

CONCLUSION

While 2014 presented a number of challenges, thanks to resilient and dedicated staff, CDCR was able to overcome those challenges and move forward in innovative ways to ensure that prisons remain safe while increasing rehabilitative programming for the inmate and parolee populations.

CDCR is heavily involved in communities throughout the State. Staff work in their capacity as CDCR employees and also as members of the communities where they live. As such, CDCR is heavily invested in making sure the offenders in their custody are able to effectuate true change and become productive, law-abiding members of society.

CDCR could not have moved forward in these efforts without the support of law enforcement partners, the state legislature, and members of the public. CDCR is committed to public safety and looks forward to building on its successes and working with its stakeholders in 2015 to make California's communities as safe as possible, while continuing to be the nation's leader in implementing programs that focus on reentry and reducing crime.



