

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT *of* CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION

THE YEAR IN  
ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
2013



FROM THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC & EMPLOYEE COMMUNICATIONS



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT *of*  
**CORRECTIONS AND  
REHABILITATION**

## **VISION**

A safer California through correctional excellence

## **MISSION**

We protect the public by safely and securely supervising adult and juvenile offenders, providing effective rehabilitation and treatment, and integrating offenders successfully into the community.

## **VALUES**

### **Courage**

We possess the strength to do what is right, even in the face of adversity.

### **Collaboration**

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

### **Commitment**

We are dedicated to each other and our mission.

### **Integrity**

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

### **Service**

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

### **Respect**

We treat everyone with courtesy, dignity and consideration.

### **Excellence**

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

### **Accountability**

We are responsible to ourselves and others for our actions and decisions.

### **Leadership**

We are positive role models and encourage others to excel.

---

---

## Secretary's Message

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) made significant progress in 2013 as we continued to implement Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.'s landmark reforms to California's criminal justice system.

We continue to strengthen our partnerships with local government and law enforcement officials to realize the goals of Public Safety Realignment. Together, I'm confident we can increase rehabilitation, reduce recidivism and tackle some of the core causes of crime in our communities to close the revolving door of low-level inmates cycling in and out of state prisons.

When I was appointed Secretary, I outlined my main goals for this Department: To ensure safer prisons, to increase rehabilitative programming for our inmates and parolees and to continue to make Realignment a success.

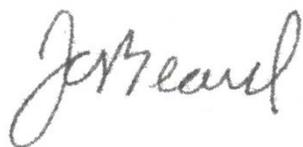
During 2013, we made progress toward achieving these goals, and I am proud of the efforts put forth by all our staff to make sure we continue on this path to success.

By reducing the amount of drugs, weapons and other contraband in our prisons, we make our institutions safer for staff and inmates. Over the course of 2013, we confiscated more than 11,000 contraband cell phones and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of illegal drugs, which are responsible for much of the violence in our prisons. In 2014, we will further explore using the latest technology to stem the flow of dangerous contraband into our facilities. While we have had much success, we must give our staff the tools needed to do even more.

As we move into our third year of Public Safety Realignment, we are seeing more and more counties utilizing state Realignment funds to implement evidenced-based rehabilitation programs. We are committed to continuing to work with our local government and law enforcement partners to help offenders become more productive members of our communities and to make our neighborhoods safer.

This past year has presented many challenges for CDCR, and I would like to thank our dedicated staff members who work tirelessly to meet the goals of our agency and ensure a "safer California through correctional excellence."

I look forward to continuing our successes in 2014.



JEFFREY BEARD, PH.D  
Secretary



---

---

## Table of Contents

<b>Secretary’s Message</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>CDCR 2013-14 Budget</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Significant Developments in the Three-Judge Panel Case</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Significant Accomplishments of 2013</b> .....	<b>9</b>
Security Threat Group Pilot Program.....	9
Division of Adult Parole Operations Consolidation and Realignment.....	9
Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) Program.....	10
Confiscation of Cell Phone Contraband.....	10
Drug Confiscations and Visitor Arrests.....	11
K-9 Discoveries.....	11
Online Education Network .....	12
AB 109 Secure File Transfers .....	12
<i>Valdivia</i> and <i>L.H.</i> Dismissals.....	12
Conversion of Valley State Prison for Women .....	12
Expansion of Academic and Career Technical Education Programs.....	13
Strengthening of Caltrans Partnership to Support Parolee Work Crews.....	13
Contracts with Counties for Fire Camp Inmates .....	13
Progress in <i>Coleman</i> Mandates .....	14
Continuing ACA Accreditation at CDCR Institutions.....	15
DJJ’s <i>Farrell</i> Accomplishments.....	15
Mental Health Treatment for Youthful Offenders.....	15
<b>Results of CDCR’s Recidivism-Reduction Efforts Begin Paying Off</b> .....	<b>17</b>
Realignment Reports.....	17
2013 Outcome Evaluation Report .....	17
<b>CDCR’s Progress in Rehabilitative Efforts during 2013</b> .....	<b>19</b>
In-Prison Programming .....	19
Community and Reentry Services .....	21
<b>2013’s Continued Improvements to Facility Construction and Management</b> .....	<b>22</b>
Merging Rehabilitation with Construction: The Inmate Ward Labor Program.....	23
CDCR’s Green Initiatives.....	24
<b>Maintaining Victim and Survivor Rights, Services and Priorities in 2013</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>Increased Collaboration, Internally and Externally</b> .....	<b>25</b>

---

## CDCR 2013-14 Budget

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) fulfills an important public safety function in the state: It incarcerates the most serious and violent felons; supervises them when they are released on parole; and provides 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.

The year 2013 represents the second 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. Together, Public Safety Realignment, which was implemented in 2011, and the Blueprint provide a framework for the Department to achieve compliance with federal court population benchmarks, maintain a constitutional level of health care in the prison system and provide increased access to effective rehabilitative programming – all while ensuring that the institutions are a safe environment for inmates and staff alike.

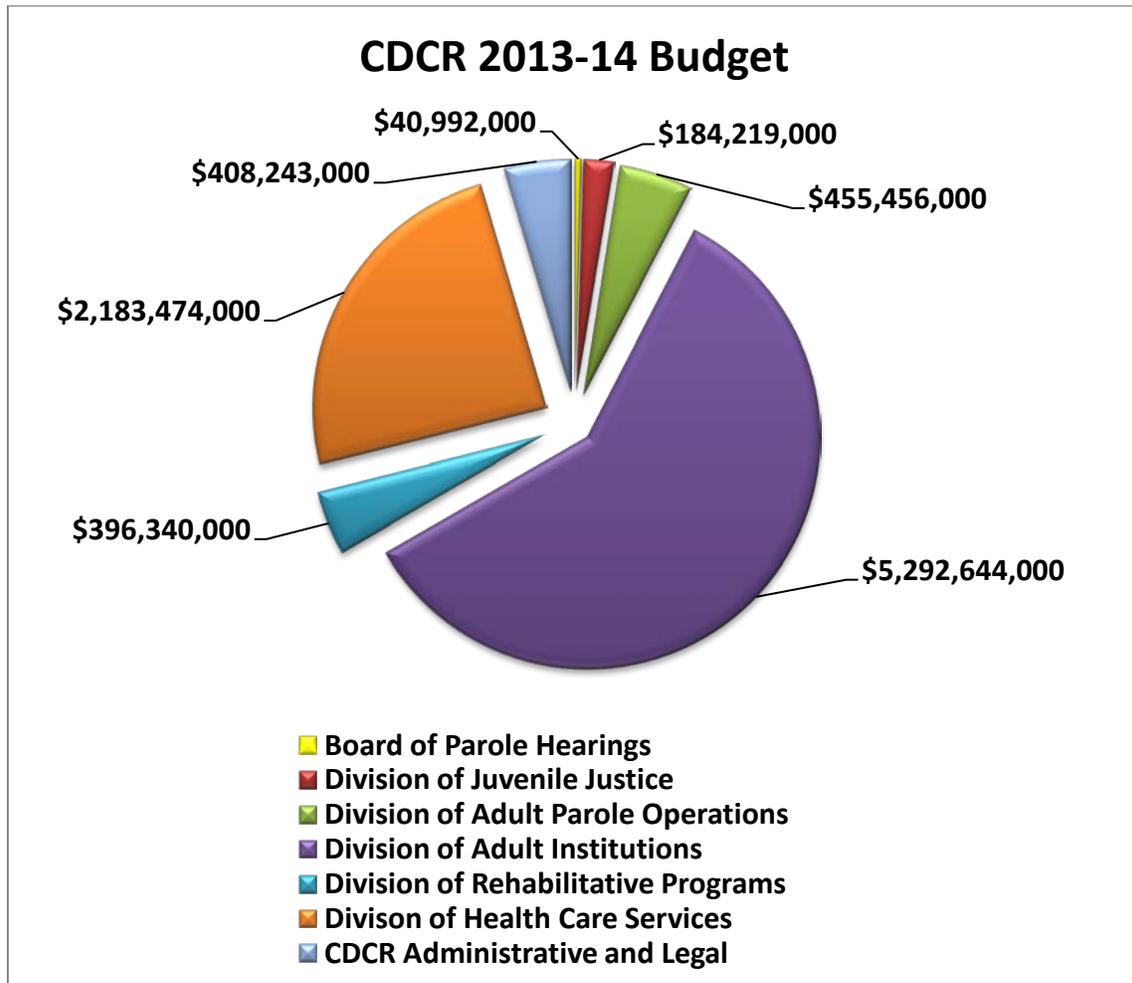
As a result of Public Safety Realignment and the Blueprint, CDCR has been able to improve the safety and security of institutions, provide more effective programming for offenders and make headway in cost-effective usefulness of staffing and resources.

For fiscal year 2013-14, CDCR's total budget increased by \$100 million, from \$9.0 billion in 2012-13 to \$9.1 billion in 2013-14. This increase in funding allowed the Department to continue investing in inmate rehabilitative efforts aimed at reducing recidivism among repeat offenders statewide.

Even with this total budget increase, the state will experience an overall savings of \$1.3 billion – \$317 million more than the \$1 billion that had been projected in the Blueprint.



The overall breakdown of CDCR's budget by Division is represented by the following chart:



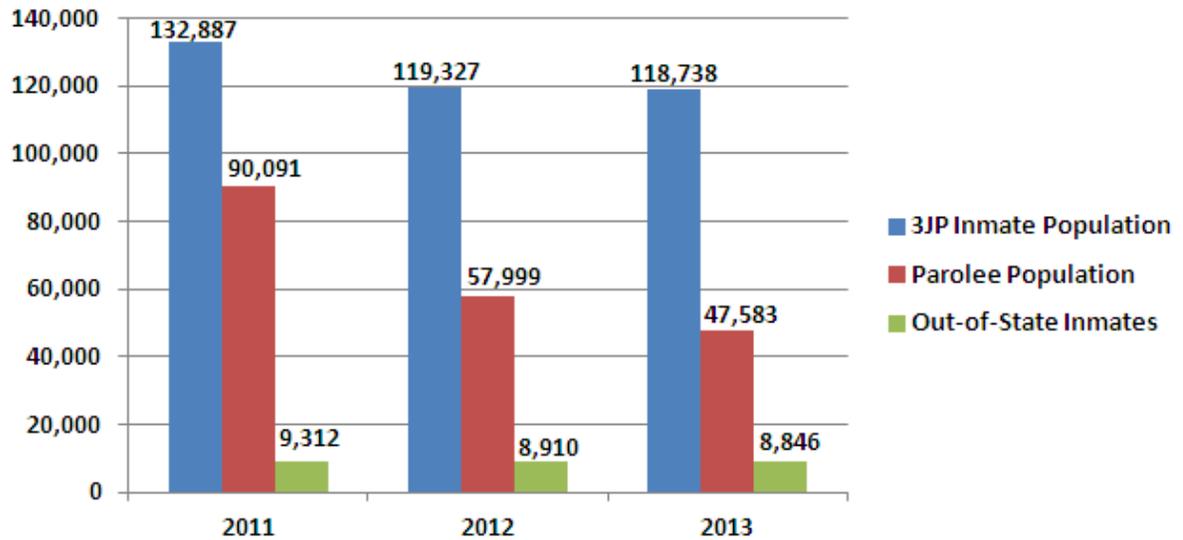
Significant attributes of the 2013-14 budget allocation to CDCR include:

- An increase of \$10.3 million for mental health services
- An increase of \$14.9 million for rehabilitative programs
- A decrease of \$35.9 million for DAPO as a result of a decrease in the projected Average Daily Population (ADP)
- An increase of \$8.9 million to \$13.9 million for parole local assistance, which ensures county partners will be paid for their services as this program ends
- A decrease of \$3.9 million for DJJ

These budget adjustments reflect the consolidation of CDCR's parole operations based on the smaller parolee population currently under state supervision. They also reflect the priority that has been placed by the State of California on providing concentrated rehabilitative treatment, programs and resources designed for the specific high-level needs of inmates and parolees remaining in state custody.

The following chart reflects the challenges that the state has seen among its inmate and parolee populations between 2011 and the present:

### Comparison of Year-End CDCR Inmate and Parolee Population Counts 2011-2013



2011 data is from CDCR's Weekly Report of Population as of midnight, December 28, 2011.

2012 data is from CDCR's Weekly Report of Population as of midnight, December 26, 2012.

2013 data is from CDCR's Weekly Report of Population as of midnight, December 25, 2013.



---

---

## Significant Developments in the Three-Judge Panel Case

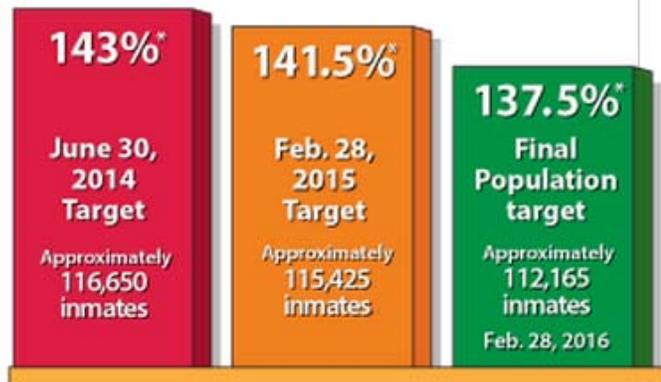
In January 2013, Governor Brown issued a proclamation that California's prison-crowding emergency was over. He cited the significant improvements that had been made in California's prison health care system as well as the reduced prison population as a result of Realignment. At the same time, the state also filed a motion to vacate or modify the Three-Judge Panel's population-reduction order and argued that the inmate population at that time – 119,192 – allowed the state to provide health care to the inmates at a level exceeding constitutional standards.

The Three-Judge Court denied that motion in April and ordered CDCR to produce a plan to reduce the prison population. CDCR did so the next month, under protest because some of the proposed measures could have an adverse effect on public safety and could be too costly to implement. Also in May, the state filed a notice of appeal with the U.S. Supreme Court. Before the U.S. Supreme Court could act, the Three-Judge Court ordered CDCR in June to begin implementing the plan it had filed under protest. CDCR requested a stay from the Three-Judge Court, but that was denied.

In September, Governor Brown and all four legislative leaders announced a bipartisan agreement to help resolve the prison-crowding case; that deal became law as Senate Bill 105. It authorized the state to lease in-state facilities and required CDCR to devise "balanced solutions that are cost-effective and protect public safety" and to set aside money to facilitate those solutions. In addition, Senate Bill 105 allowed the state to begin sending more inmates to out-of-state facilities if the Court did not extend the deadline for compliance by three years. Overall, the bill helped the state to achieve two of its main priorities: avoiding the early release of thousands of prisoners, and safeguarding public safety.

In response, the Three-Judge Court ordered both the state and the Plaintiffs to meet and confer on the issues raised by SB 105, as well as others raised by the court, including three-strikers and elderly or medically infirm inmates. The meet-and-confer process started in September and continued through January 2014. At that time, the court determined that no agreement could be reached by the parties on how to implement durable solutions to the prison populations. The judges ordered both sides to submit proposed orders on resolving the

### Three-Judge Panel Population Benchmarks



Note: Target population estimates are based on current design capacity. Design capacity is subject to change, as construction projects are completed and new facilities activated.

\*Percent of design capacity

Design capacity is the number of inmates a prison 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 81,574, which will increase with the scheduled activation of several construction projects: the DeWitt Annex (Facility E) at the California Health Care Facility and in-fill projects at two prisons. The resulting increase in design capacity will raise the Three-Judge Court's benchmark population caps proportionally.

---

prison-crowding case. The parties did so, and on February 10, 2014, the Court granted in large part the state's proposals.

The Three-Judge Panel granted an extension, to February 28, 2016, for CDCR to reduce the prison population to 137.5 percent of design capacity, with two interim benchmarks. During this period, the court ordered the state not to increase its out-of-state population above the current level (approximately 8,900 inmates). The court also ordered the state to 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 will also appoint a Compliance Officer who will be empowered to release inmates if any benchmarks are not met.

CDCR looks forward to working with the Compliance Officer but expects to comply with all benchmarks in good time while also continuing to improve prison health care and recidivism.



---

## Significant Accomplishments of 2013

### Security Threat Group Pilot Program

CDCR began the task of reforming its Security Threat Group (STG) policy to support the state's efforts in establishing a more effective, behavior-based model of managing security threat groups in the prison environment and reducing reliance on long-term housing in Security Housing Units (SHUs). The new policies also created a Step-Down Program offering graduated housing with increased privileges for inmates to earn their way back to a general population setting.



#### As of December 13, 2013:

- 394 Departmental Review Board (DROB) case-by-case reviews were conducted for validated affiliates currently housed in SHUs.
  - Based on these 394 reviews, 258 inmates were approved for release to Step 5; 131 were approved for placement in the Step-Down Program; and five were retained to participate in Phase II of the Debriefing Process
- 238 validated affiliates who were housed in Administrative Segregation were reviewed pending transfer to SHUs
  - Based on these 238 reviews, 150 inmates were returned to the general population, 54 inmates were placed in the Step-Down Program, and 34 were retained in Administrative Segregation for various reasons
- The total number of validated affiliates who were reviewed is 632, which represents 22 percent of the validated population

### Division of Adult Parole Operations Consolidation and Realignment

As a result of the continuing implementation of Public Safety Realignment, 2013 saw the state parolee population reduced as more offenders were supervised by county probation departments.

With the reduced number of offenders under parole supervision, CDCR began consolidating the Southern part of the state and merged Regions III and IV into the Southern Region. More than 50 parole offices were closed statewide, and the Department implemented staff reductions and fiscal realignments.



This opportunity to consolidate parole operations throughout the state resulted in 26 consolidations and closures in 2013, creating an estimated \$2.6 million in annual lease cost savings.

With these concentrated parole resources, 2013 marked an organizational culture shift for DAPO. The state parole model, which had primarily been one of monitoring and enforcement, evolved to focus on incentives-based behavioral change called the California Parole Supervision

and Reintegration Model (CPSRM). The goal of CPSRM is to reduce recidivism and enhance public safety by emphasizing the use of community programs to address criminogenic needs in conjunction with the use of evidence-based practices that have proven to be effective in other jurisdictions.

### **Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) Program**

With the support of a grant from the California Office of Emergency Services, CDCR funded the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) Program. With this program, victims are able to track offenders through all levels of the local and state correctional system. In 2013, 53 counties transitioned into the California VINE program, and VINE received 4,493 new registrations for CDCR inmates and delivered 5,070 notifications.



### **Confiscation of Cell Phone Contraband**



CDCR continues to employ a no-tolerance policy for contraband in prisons.

In 2012 and 2013, a total of 21,900 cell phones were confiscated by CDCR. Cell phones were found among inmates' possessions, in common unsecured areas inside the institution, or hidden in or around institutional grounds. Cell phones found on or around institutional grounds as drops are normally packaged in a manner consistent with the intent to smuggle the contraband items into the institution.

In 2012, the total number of cell phone confiscations was 11,788. In 2013, 10,122 cell phones were confiscated.

---

---

## Drug Confiscations and Visitor Arrests

In 2012, the total number of drug-related incidents at all institutions – including inmates in possession, positive urine-analyses and visitor arrests for all drug-related incidents – totaled 5,103.

In 2013, the total number of such incidents was 4,384.

In addition, in 2013:

- 311 visitors and 50 non-visitors – that is, someone who is neither a staff member nor a visitor – were arrested
- 36 suspects were apprehended for attempting to drop contraband
- 165 incidents of contraband drops being found but without a suspect being apprehended were reported

### K-9 Discoveries

By the end of 2013, CDCR had a total of 31 active K-9 teams in institutions throughout the state.

These K-9 teams, comprised of a correctional officer as handler paired with a specially trained dog, are used to detect contraband, including cell phones, tobacco, methamphetamine, marijuana, cocaine and other drugs that may illicitly be in the prisons.



In 2013, CDCR's K-9 teams made the following recoveries on institutional grounds:

Type of Contraband	Total Amount Discovered*
Cell Phones	1180 units
Cocaine	162.9 grams
Heroin	516.17 grams
Hashish	16.5 grams
Methamphetamine	442.2 grams
Marijuana	400.20 pounds
Tobacco	417.80 pounds

\* These amounts are year-end cumulative totals for calendar year 2013.

---

## Online Education Network

A solution allowing inmates to participate in online education courses was piloted at Ironwood State Prison in October 2013.

A secure network allows inmates to access online educational resources. Online resources are protected by multiple firewalls, data-loss and intrusion-prevention systems. CDCR teachers monitor and control all activity occurring on inmate computers.

## AB 109 Secure File Transfers

AB 109 required CDCR to provide all 58 counties with information regarding post-release community supervision offenders prior to the release of those offenders to county supervision. As of July 1, 2013, CDCR electronically transfers data to counties via an operationally secure web portal, replacing the former system of photocopying documents and sending hard copies to the counties via U.S. mail and/or fax.



## Valdivia and L.H. Dismissals

In 2013, the *Valdivia v. Brown* class-action lawsuit governing parole revocation was dismissed nearly 20 years after it was initiated.

The dismissal resulted from the Board of Parole Hearing's steadfast work in 2012 to identify all outstanding compliance issues in the case and produce evidence showing the state was in substantial compliance with the court's orders. In 2013, the *Valdivia* Special Master submitted a report to the court finding the state in compliance with the majority of the court's orders. In July 2013, the federal court declared the *Valdivia* lawsuit as moot and decertified the class.

*L.H. v. Brown*, a similar class-action lawsuit brought against the Department by a class of juvenile offenders in 2006, was also dismissed.

## Conversion of Valley State Prison for Women

In October 2012, the Valley State Prison for Women began a historic conversion from an all-female institution to an all-male institution. The conversion was completed in January 2013, and the institution was renamed Valley State Prison.

Valley State Prison now functions as a Level II, General Population institution that houses male inmates who require Sensitive Needs Yard (SNY) placement. It also houses inmates assigned to the Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP), which provides a higher level of mental health treatment for inmates unable to function in a general population environment.

---

---

## Expansion of Academic and Career Technical Education Programs

As part of its efforts to provide rehabilitative programming and to decrease offenders' risk for reoffending, CDCR expanded opportunities for inmates to participate in academic and Career Technical Education Programs.



Milestones from 2013 include:

- Addition of 71 academic programs and 56 CTE programs, increasing total education capacity by 23 percent
- A total of 3,915 GED certificates, 113 high school diplomas and 16,675 Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) Learning Gains were awarded
- An increase of enrollment capacity of CTE programs by 702 seats.
- For CTE programs, a total number of 9,441 component completions; 1,907 program completions; and 3,049 industry certifications.
- In the Voluntary Education Programs, teachers assisted a monthly average of 5,073 students enrolled in college correspondence courses. These college students completed 3,350 courses, earned 87 associate degrees, three bachelor's degrees and one master's degree.

## Strengthening of Caltrans Partnership to Support Parolee Work Crews

In 2013, CDCR showed its commitment to overseeing and delivering comprehensive evidence-based parolee rehabilitative programs by negotiating a three-year \$22 million reimbursement contract with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for the operation of the Parolee Work Crew Program. In addition, CDCR entered into contracts to support 17 Parolee Work Crews statewide, which provide opportunities for parolees to gain valuable employment skills and earn \$10 per hour.

## Contracts with Counties for Fire Camp Inmates



CDCR finalized contracts with a number of counties to have eligible county inmates participate in CDCR's adult conservation camps, which CDCR operates in partnership with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The exception is Los Angeles County, whose adult conservation camp program is run by the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

---

---

These contracts help ensure crews are fully staffed to combat fires and support cooperating agencies as responders for all types of emergencies, such as floods and other natural or manmade disasters, saving California taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

On June 5, 2013, the California Correctional Center (CCC) received the first county boarders, 21 inmates from Riverside County, for firefighter training.

On November 6, 2013, the Sierra Conservation Center (SCC) received the first 20 firefighter county boarders trained by LAC FIRE from the Los Angeles County Sheriff directly to Camp Holton.

On November 8, 2013, CCC received its first San Diego County inmates for firefighter training.

There are now 105 county boarders in CDCR conservation camps, and CDCR intends to continue contract negotiations with interested counties to enhance fire crew strength and help reduce overcrowding.

*“This agreement [with Los Angeles County Fire Department] is a great example of the state working with counties to protect public safety. This partnership will continue to allow us to provide fire protection during what has been one of the most destructive fire seasons in state history while at the same time rehabilitating lower level offenders.”*

*Secretary Jeff Beard,  
September 18, 2013*

### **Progress in *Coleman* Mandates**

In 2013, CDCR continued to make great progress in the *Coleman v. Brown* litigation, a class-action mental health lawsuit. The Department has been diligent in reducing the number of inmates housed in Administrative Segregation Units (ASU) for long periods of time and enhancing the Suicide Prevention Program, especially within segregated housing units.

Enhancements to the Suicide Prevention Program include:

- An increase in the number of times individuals are checked in segregated housing units
- Installation of electronic monitoring equipment to better track the completion of staggered custody welfare checks during the first 21 days of placement in Ad Seg units
- Implementation of Non-Disciplinary Segregation regulations, effective September 24, 2013, to allow greater privileges for inmates placed in Ad Seg units for non-disciplinary reasons;
- Implementation of release-and-transfer guidelines, effective December 3, 2013, for Non-Disciplinary Segregation inmates participating in out-patient mental health programs
- Collaborative participation with the Division of Health Care Services in the development of the Continuous Quality Improvement Tool to evaluate clinical and custodial responsibilities in administering mental health care to inmates

---

## Continuing ACA Accreditation at CDCR Institutions

By the end of 2013, CDCR had a total of eight institutions accredited through the American Correctional Association (ACA).

The following institutions received ACA accreditation in 2013 with the following scores:

- Mule Creek State Prison– 98.8 percent
- High Desert State Prison – 98.1 percent
- Correctional Training Center– 97.9 percent
- North Kern State Prison – 97.6 percent
- Pelican Bay State Prison – 97.0 percent



## DJJ's *Farrell* Accomplishments

As of October 1, 2013, the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) had complied with 89 percent of the policy and program changes called for in the six *Farrell* Remedial Plans.

All three DJJ facilities fall under the *Farrell* Consent Decree and were rated by the *Farrell* Experts and the *Farrell* Special Master as above the 85 percent threshold, the benchmark for substantial compliance.

Most notably, DJJ's great progress in ensuring the Department's compliance with *Farrell* requirements at all three DJJ facilities resulted in the dismissal of four of the six *Farrell* Remedial Plans:

- Health Care Services Remedial Plan, dismissed on February 15, 2013
- Education Services Remedial Plan, dismissed on July 18, 2013
- Wards with Disabilities Program Remedial Plan, dismissed on August 6, 2013
- Sexual Behavior Treatment Program Remedial Plan, dismissed on October 7, 2013

*"[Our DJJ] students show that youth can rebound from mistakes in their lives and take steps to build a more successful life. Education is a key part of that foundation. Over the last eight years, with guidance from court-appointed experts, we have strengthened our education program to ensure that when these youth return to the community, they are more prepared to be constructive citizens."*

*Mike Minor, Director,  
Division of Juvenile Justice  
June 28, 2013*

In addition, the court-appointed expert for the Safety & Welfare Remedial Plan recommended that the vast majority of all future auditing be performed by CDCR internal auditors as a result of DJJ's current cumulative substantial compliance rating of 98 percent, up from 89 percent from his audit last year. As for the Mental Health Remedial Plan, a new set of experts have been appointed to monitor the remedial plan and the Integrated Behavior Treatment Program (IBTM).

## Mental Health Treatment for Youthful Offenders

In 2013, DJJ's Mental Health Implementation Team made gains in the recruitment and retention of qualified individuals in mental health clinical positions.

Based on *Farrell*'s Mental Health Remedial Plan, the 2012 Mental Health Inventory of DJJ Youth and the *Farrell* Mental Health Experts, DJJ implemented a number of procedures

---

intended to better identify youth who require significant mental health interventions or support and ensure that only these youth are placed in mental health units.

The new procedures include a new definition of a Mental Health Youth, transition of the former Specialized Counseling Program (SCP) and Intensive Treatment Program (ITP) levels of care into a single Mental Health Residential Unit level of care, and specific criteria for entering and exiting any mental health level of care with clinical oversight of the process.



---

---

## Results of CDCR's Recidivism-Reduction Efforts Begin Paying Off

### Realignment Reports

CDCR produced two reports in 2013 that tracked inmates released from prison pre- and post-Realignment. Both reports showed arrest rates are down and conviction rates are static for offenders released after completing their state prison sentences post-Realignment. The reports also found that post-Realignment offenders returned to prison at a significantly lower rate than pre-Realignment offenders, an intended effect of Realignment.

In May 2013, a one-year examination of offenders released from state prison during the first six months of Realignment found that post-Realignment offenders were arrested at a slightly lower rate than pre-Realignment offenders (58.7 percent versus 62 percent), conviction rates were up slightly for post-Realignment offenders (22.5 percent versus 21.3 percent), and the one-year return-to-prison rate was substantially less post-Realignment (7.4 percent versus 42 percent).



In December 2013, a one-year examination of offenders released from state prison during the first year of Realignment found that post-Realignment offenders were arrested at a lower rate than pre-Realignment offenders (56.2 percent vs. 58.9 percent), conviction rates were nearly the same (20.9 percent pre-Realignment and 21.0 percent post-Realignment) and post-Realignment offenders returned to prison at a significantly lower rate than pre-Realignment (7.4 percent vs. 32.4 percent).

A copy of this report can be viewed in its entirety on the CDCR website at [http://cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/Realignment\\_1\\_Year\\_Report\\_12-23-13.pdf](http://cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/Realignment_1_Year_Report_12-23-13.pdf).

### 2013 Outcome Evaluation Report

In January 2014, CDCR released the *2013 Outcome Evaluation Report*, the fourth in a series of annual reports tracking and analyzing recidivism rates of adult felons released from state prison. The report showed that the total three-year recidivism rate for all felons released during fiscal year 2008-2009 is 61 percent, down from 63.7 percent from the previous year and down from 67.5 percent from four years ago.

Additional results from the study found that:

- Nearly 50 percent of inmates who recidivate within three years do so within the first six months.

*“The continuing improvement in the state’s recidivism rate is encouraging news for all Californians. When former offenders are leading productive, law-abiding lives, our communities are safer. As we move forward with both CDCR and counties utilize state funds to invest more in evidence-based rehabilitation efforts, I’m confident we will see recidivism rates continue to decline.”*

*Secretary Jeff Beard,  
January 15, 2014*

- Women recidivate at a lower rate (48.9 percent) than men (62.4 percent).
- In general, recidivism rates decrease with age. Felons ages 18 to 19 have a 73.7 percent recidivism rate; those 60 and older have a 45.2 percent recidivism rate.
- The seriousness of an inmate's commitment crime is often inversely related to his/her recidivism risk. For example, second-degree murderers have a recidivism rate of 10.3 percent while people convicted of vehicle theft have a 72.5 percent recidivism rate.

### Total 3-year recidivism rate



The 2013 Outcome Evaluation Report can be viewed in its entirety on the CDCR website at [http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult\\_Research\\_Branch/Research\\_Documents/Outcome\\_Evaluation\\_Report\\_2013.pdf](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Adult_Research_Branch/Research_Documents/Outcome_Evaluation_Report_2013.pdf)

---

---

## CDCR's Progress in Rehabilitative Efforts during 2013

When budgetary allocations were determined for fiscal year 2013-14, a great emphasis was placed on ensuring that CDCR's Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) had enough resources to initiate and/or maintain evidence-based practices and programs for offenders.

CDCR is committed to helping offenders leave prison with better job and career skills, education, life skills and confidence so they can succeed in their future. To accomplish this, DRP provides numerous rehabilitative programs and services to both inmates and parolees. Evidence has shown that successful rehabilitation is good for communities in a number of ways, including a significant reduction in recidivism.



With a budget allocation of \$396,340,000 for fiscal year 2013-14, DRP has moved forward to provide a wide array of evidence-based treatment programming as well as academic and career technical education opportunities for offenders.

### In-Prison Programming

Along with dramatically reducing the prison population, Realignment has led to a shift in the composition of California's prisons. With offenders convicted of lower-level offenses now serving their sentences in county jails, the state prison population is now made up of a larger percentage of higher-level offenders. Programming provided to these inmates must be specifically tailored to those offenders' particular needs. Offering gender-responsive, trauma-informed, evidence-based programs and services to incarcerated offenders is vital to



California's ongoing efforts in assisting offenders in their successful re-entry into the communities. To maximize the positive impact of these programs and services, offenders are evaluated for their criminogenic risks and needs to ensure they are placed in the right programs at the right time.

### Inmate programming provided in institutions include:

- *Step-Down Program*  
Providing positive educational and rehabilitative programming at all four adult male institutions that have Security Housing Units: California Correctional Institution; California State Prison, Sacramento; California State Prison, Corcoran; and Pelican Bay State Prison. The goal of this program is to provide a pathway to less restrictive

---

housing and increased privileges.

- *Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) Programs*  
Provided at Reentry Hub Facilities located at four adult institutions: Central California Women's Facility, California Men's Colony, California Institution for Women and Ironwood State Prison.

CBT programs include Substance Abuse Treatment, Anger Management, Criminal Thinking and Family Relations and are geared to inmates at a moderate to high risk for reoffending. Nine more Reentry Hubs are scheduled to open in 2014.



- *Transitions Program*  
Designed to provide job skills assistance to inmates who are close to being released. Assistance includes job training, resume writing, interviewing techniques, financial literacy and work-readiness skills.

In 2013, the program was deployed at three adult institutions: Central California Women's Facility, Folsom Women's Facility and Valley State Prison

- *CAL-ID Program*  
Provides eligible inmates approaching their release date the opportunity to obtain a California identification card by the time they are released.

This program began at all state institutions that have been identified as Reentry Hub facilities. By the end of 2013, 838 applications had been submitted to the California Department of Motor Vehicles for processing.

- *Substance Abuse Treatment Programs*  
Provided at nine adult institutions.

Through October 2013, these substance abuse treatment programs have operated with an enrollment rate of 96.1 percent, a utilization rate of 87.8 percent, and a completion rate of 75.5 percent.

This program will also be deployed at the California City Correctional Facility in 2014.

- *Offender Mentor Certification Program (OMCP)*  
A voluntary program that provides long- and life-term inmates the training and certification to become certified alcohol and drug counselors. The program graduated 15 candidates with full certification in 2013.

As of the end of 2013, DRP employed approximately 42 male and 27 female OMCP mentors, who assist in providing evidence-based, positive substance abuse treatment to inmates in rehabilitative programs statewide.

---

---

## Community and Reentry Services

Due to the major organizational shift undertaken by the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) from a monitoring and enforcement model to an incentives-based behavioral change model, DAPO began strengthening its partnership with DRP to ensure community treatment programs are available to offenders to help them build toward needed long-term change. Embedding parole staff within the DRP, the two Divisions work closely together to ensure there is a continuum of services and care provided to



offenders so that ongoing support is provided after their release. CDCR's parole and rehabilitative staff have worked closely with communities statewide to develop a network of treatment and service providers to refer parolees, when they return home.

In addition to the Caltrans Parolee Work Crew Program (see Accomplishments section at beginning of report), CDCR also accomplished the following in 2013:

- Signed contracts with 21 Day Reporting Centers.

Day Reporting Centers offer a one-stop shop comprehensive service delivery program designed to address the assessed needs of parolee participants. They are non-residential programs with some transitional housing available.

Of these 21 contracted Day Reporting Centers, 14 serve only the parolee population. The other seven are "blended" programs, which serve offenders under both state and county supervision.

New sites include Butte, Orange, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Yolo counties.

- Entered into public entity agreements with county stakeholders to support co-located programs for parolees and probationers in Butte, Calaveras, Lake, Monterey, Santa Clara, Tehama, Shasta and Yolo counties.
- Contracted with the Judicial Council of California's Administrative Office of the Courts to provide support and enhanced services for California's Parolee Reentry Courts.

Reentry Courts are designed to address the needs of parolees who reoffend and are in violation status. Reentry Courts will target services for parolees assessed with a high risk to reoffend and a high need for evidence-based programs.

---

---

## 2013's Continued Improvements to Facility Construction and Management

During 2013, while CDCR continued its expansion of rehabilitative programs, it was also busy continuing to make progress in completing the construction of court-ordered projects.

The class-action lawsuit, *Coleman v. Brown*, requires the Department to improve the provision of mental health services to inmates in all of its institutions. To this end, CDCR completed the following construction projects in 2013 as part of its efforts to end federal court oversight of its mental health program:



- *Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) Treatment and Office Space Building at California Medical Facility in Vacaville*  
Provides office and treatment space for inmate-patients, clinicians, support staff and custody staff.
- *50-Bed Mental Health Crisis Facility at California Men's Colony in San Luis Obispo*  
Provides housing, administration, treatment and custody services space required to support 50 inmate-patients.
- *The California Health Care Facility in Stockton.*  
A medical and mental health care facility for inmate-patients that provides 1,818 inmate beds. Levels of care provided at this facility include in-patient medical, out-patient medical, comprehensive psychiatric and rehabilitative treatment, severe psychiatric and psychiatric crisis conditions.
- *Administrative Segregation Unit (ASU) and EOP Treatment and Office Space at California State Prison, Corcoran*  
Provides administrative and clinical offices, support space, treatment space and custody services to support mental health ASU EOP inmate-patients.
- *Psychiatric Services Unit (PSU) Treatment and Office Space at California State Prison, Sacramento*  
Provides administrative and clinical offices, support space, treatment space and custody services to support mentally ill PSU inmate-patients.

*"This project [at California State Prison, Corcoran] is just the most recent investment CDCR has made to continue providing quality medical and mental health care to California inmates. Most mentally ill inmates will eventually be released from prison and so treatment ultimately makes our communities safer."*

*Dr. Diana Toche,  
Undersecretary,  
Administration and Offender  
Services, July 24, 2013*

- 
- *EOP Treatment and Office Space at Salinas Valley State Prison*  
Provides administrative and clinical offices, support space, treatment space and custody services to support mental health EOP inmate-patients.
  - In addition, as a result of the resolution to the *Perez v. Brown* lawsuit, which was dismissed by the U.S. District Court in 2012, the Department committed to the development of a limited program of capital outlay modifications to existing dental clinics at 23 adult institutions. These improvements would be deployed in three phases: For Phase I, modifications would begin at seven institutions; in Phase II, nine institutions; and in Phase III, seven institutions.

In 2013, Phase I modifications were completed at all seven of the scheduled institutions, and construction was commenced at the next nine scheduled institutions of Phase II.

For the Phase III institutions, design efforts have been completed and will begin on schedule as soon as Phase II modifications have been completed.

### **Merging Rehabilitation with Construction: The Inmate Ward Labor Program**

The Inmate Ward Labor Program teaches inmates vocational skills that can be used to gain employment after they are released from prison. Inmates learn how to operate heavy equipment and are taught trades, such as masonry, concrete mixing, drywall installation, wall texturing, carpentry, welding and general construction techniques. During their training, they work on remodel and repair projects at the institution, which can include the repair of broken sidewalks, installation of curb cuts and ramps, repairs to buildings and more.



In 2013, with the help of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California, as well as CDCR staff, 31 inmates graduated from the program last year, more than double the number from the year before.

The skills of the inmates who participate in the Inmate Ward Labor Program have been invaluable to the state in assisting with projects related to a number of lawsuits faced by the Department. With coordinated efforts from local trade unions, successful applicants can apply, when they parole, to join an apprentice program with a local union.

---

## CDCR's Green Initiatives

The State of California has a long history of supporting renewable energy, and CDCR has long been committed to green initiatives. Investing in these endeavors, which include the construction of facilities powered by renewable energy, helps to make the operations of our state prisons more efficient and also more cost-effective.

In 2013, CDCR completed seven solar photovoltaic projects at seven state prisons: California State Prisons in Solano and Corcoran, Wasco State Prison, Salinas Valley State Prison, Correctional Training Facility, Central California Women's Facility and a second solar array at California Correctional Institution. These projects provide a total of 15 megawatts of power with savings over the course of a 20-year contract of more than \$28 million in utility costs and more than 885 million pounds of carbon emissions.

Two energy-efficiency projects were completed at Wasco State Prison. One project was a boiler replacement providing an annual savings of 24,564 therms or \$17,195. A lighting project was also completed with an annual savings of 302,924 kilowatt hours or \$31,868. Other energy-efficiency projects are being constructed that will provide an annual savings of 1.3 million natural gas therms, more than 21 million kilowatt hours of electricity and a reduction in the Department's greenhouse gas emissions of more than 24 tons of carbon dioxide.

Because of its demonstrated commitment to using environmentally friendly technology to more efficiently run its prisons, CDCR was awarded Silver and Gold certifications by the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program, which is administered by the U.S. Green Building Council.



---

---

## Maintaining Victim and Survivor Rights, Services and Priorities in 2013

CDCR's Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services (OVSRS) provides services and assistance to inmates' victims to ensure that victims' rights are safeguarded, to help them navigate the system and to ensure that they receive restitution that is owed to them



In 2013, a total of \$23,187,896 was collected in victim restitution and fines from adult and juvenile offenders. CDCR works with county probation departments, district attorneys' offices, courts and state agencies to maximize the collection and disbursement of restitution from offenders in state custody, on parole, on post-release community supervision, discharged adult offenders and juvenile offenders housed in DJJ facilities.

OVSRS located more than 2,000 victims whose whereabouts were previously unknown and distributed to them more than \$2.52 million collected from inmates.

In 2013, staff assisted approximately 3,700 victims in offenders' parole hearing processes, helped them to attend the hearings in person or by audio or video conference and made sure that more than \$46,000 was provided to help more than 280 victims and/or their families to attend parole suitability hearings.

## Increased Collaboration, Internally and Externally



While CDCR carries out the state's mission to improve public safety through evidence-based crime prevention and recidivism-reduction strategies, it remains forever vigilant of its responsibilities to its stakeholders: CDCR staff, inmates and parolees, members of the public, local government and law enforcement, crime victims and all of the partners it relies on to maintain the safety and security of institutions and communities alike.

As CDCR builds on past accomplishments and continues to implement the goals of Public Safety Realignment, the Department will continue to work with our partners to limit the causes and tragic effects of crime and to improve public safety through evidenced-based crime prevention and recidivism strategies.