



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

Parole Suitability Hearing Handbook

Information for Victims and their Families



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What is a parole hearing?

A parole hearing is a hearing to determine whether an inmate should be released on parole. Only inmates sentenced to life in prison with the possibility of parole receive parole hearings. An example of a life sentence with the possibility of parole is when an inmate is sentenced to serve a term of “15 years to life.”

Inmates serving life sentences with the possibility of parole are automatically eligible for a parole hearing 13 months prior to their “minimum eligible parole date.” An inmate’s “minimum eligible parole date” is the earliest possible date they can be released, based on their sentence. Just because an inmate has been scheduled for a parole hearing does not mean he or she will be released on parole. The Board of Parole Hearings will determine whether inmates are suitable for parole. Inmates sentenced to life with the possibility of parole are not guaranteed parole and can be held in prison for life.

Many inmates have several parole hearings before they are found suitable for release. They can be denied parole for up to 15 years at a time, the denial periods are 3, 5, 7, 10 and 15 years.

What factors are considered during a parole hearing?

Parole hearings are not to decide guilt or innocence. The BPH accepts as fact the guilty verdict imposed by the courts. The purpose of a parole hearing is to determine if or when an inmate can be returned to society. Under normal circumstances, the panel, or the Board, shall set a release date unless it determines that the gravity of the crime (offense), or the timing and gravity of current or past convictions, requires a more lengthy period of incarceration to ensure public safety.

In general, some of the factors considered by the panel and which are discussed in the hearing include:

- Counseling reports and psychological evaluations
- Behavior in prison (i.e., disciplinary notices or laudatory accomplishments)
- Vocational and educational accomplishments in prison

- Involvement in self-help therapy programs that can range from anti-addiction programs for drugs and alcohol to anger management
- Parole plans, including where an inmate would live and support themselves if they were released

What happens in a parole hearing?

The purpose of a parole hearing is to determine if or when an inmate can be returned to society. The panel will determine if the gravity of the crime (offense), or the timing and gravity of current or past convictions, requires a lengthier period of incarceration to ensure public safety.

In general, a parole hearing will consist of:

- Review with inmate his/her rights
- Review crime
- Review pre-life crime factors
- Review inmate's central file
- Review parole plans
- Closing/impact statements
- Deliberation/decision

WARNING! The hearing panel and inmate may discuss graphic details of the crime(s) committed. If you do not want to hear the details of the crime, ask the panel members to give you an opportunity to excuse yourself prior to any graphic discussions.



What happens if the inmate is granted parole?

If parole is granted, the panel will explain the decision. All decisions to grant parole are subject to review, part of a checks and balances system to ensure public safety is not compromised. They include:

- A review by the BPH staff in Sacramento (within 120 days) to determine if there are any errors of law or fact
- The Office of the Governor has the discretion to review the decision (within 30 days). The options available to the Governor include:
 - Allowing the decision to stand by taking no action or choosing not to review it within the 30 days
 - Actively approving the decision to parole
 - Modifying the decision, (i.e. adding a parole condition or changing a parole date)
 - Referring the decision back to the BPH so that all of the Commissioners can reconsider the panel's decision
 - Reversing the decision to grant parole in murder cases only, the result of Proposition 89, adopted in 1988

What happens if the inmate is denied parole?

If parole is denied, it will be denied for a specific period of time (3, 5, 7, 10, and 15 years).

Where are parole hearings held?

The hearings take place inside correctional institutions (also known as prisons). Correctional institutions are safe and very secure; however, you may need to prepare yourself for this unique environment. The institutions are heavily constructed buildings with thick concrete walls and heavy metal locking doors. You are likely to see inmates walking around inside the institution. This is normal. You will not be alone and should not be alarmed. Do not hesitate to ask questions before, during and after the parole hearing.

Who can attend a parole hearing?

The victim or if the victim has died, family members may attend and speak at the hearing in the following order of priority:

- Spouse (including registered domestic partners)
- Children
- Parents
- Siblings
- Grandchildren
- Grandparents

Two representatives may accompany the victim or each family member to the hearing. Victims and their families may choose to designate a representative to speak on their behalf. If you choose to have a representative speak on your behalf, please notify the Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services. Please be aware that many hearing rooms are relatively small and, therefore, the number of individuals allowed to attend the hearing may be limited.

What do I do if I want to attend a parole hearing?

Call the Victim Services Coordinator at the Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services at least two weeks before the hearing. This will give the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation enough time to clear you for entry into the correctional facility where the hearing will be held.

What do I need to bring with me to the parole hearing?

You need to bring valid government-issued picture identification with you. Examples of acceptable government-issued picture identification include the following:

- State driver's license with picture (not laminated)
- California Department of Motor Vehicles identification card with picture (not laminated)
- Armed Forces identification card with picture
- Identification card issued by the United States Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Services with picture
- Passport with a picture
- Picture identification Matricula Consular De Alta Seguridad issued by the Mexican Consulate

Please also bring a copy of the request for gate clearance memorandum. The Victim Services Coordinator will send you a copy of the request via U.S. Mail (time permitting) or by facsimile (if requested) prior to the hearing. Please note that this document is not an official gate pass. It is simply a request for the institution to generate the gate pass that will be available when you arrive at the prison.

What can I bring with me to the parole hearing?

The kinds of things that can be brought into an institution are very limited. The items you can bring with you to a parole hearing are limited to the following:

- A handkerchief (no bandannas)
- Tissue
- Car keys
- Writing materials and documents
- A book
- Small clear change purse
- Small food items such as whole fruit, a sealed granola bar or a candy bar
- Critical medications
- Critical medical equipment and supplies
- Copy of the Request for Gate Clearance Memorandum

The following items are strictly prohibited inside an institution:

- Chewing gum
- Purses
- Cell phones, pagers, recording devices, and cameras
- All tobacco products, including cigarettes, lighters, and matches

Please let the Victim Services Coordinator know if you have medical and/or disability-related assistive devices such as a wheelchair, pacemaker, service animal, oxygen, prosthetic device, etc. Contact information for the Victim Services Coordinator is located on the back of this handbook.

What do I wear to the parole hearing?

It is recommended you dress conservatively (no sheer or transparent clothes, strapless or “spaghetti” strap tops, shorts, short skirts or dresses, clothes that expose the midriff area or items displaying obscene or offensive language or drawings). For your safety, no blue jeans, denim or dark blue work shirts are permitted (inmates wear this type of clothing).

Most victims and their families will need to pass through a metal detector so it is recommended you avoid wearing hairclips, hairpins, excessive jewelry, belt buckles, steel-toed shoes, suspenders, and under wire bras.

You may be denied access into the institution if you wear inappropriate attire. Please call the Victim Services Representative at the institution where the hearing will be held if you have questions about what to wear. Contact information is listed on page 12.

What happens once I arrive at the institution?

A Victim Services Representative will greet you when you get to the correctional facility. You will be asked to present identification (see “What do I need to bring with me to the parole hearing?” on page 5 for a list of acceptable forms of identification).

The Victim Services Representative will escort you through a security screening process. Security screening in correctional facilities is similar to the screening used in airports. You will be asked to go through a metal detector. If the alarm sounds, a hand-wand metal detector will be used and you may be subjected to a cursory search over your clothes (also known as a “pat-down”). Please let security staff know if you are unable to pass through a metal detector for medical, religious or cultural reasons and staff will instead conduct a cursory search over your clothes.

Persons with disabilities or medical conditions are encouraged to bring documentation of their condition to help facilitate the security screening process, but it is not required.

Once inside the facility, the Victim Services Representative will take you to a waiting room. The Victim Services Representative will remain with you and will be able to answer your questions at any time.

If you are denied entry into the correctional facility, show security your copy of the request for gate clearance memorandum mailed to you from the Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services. Ask security staff if they received a copy of your gate clearance. In the unlikely event it was not received, security staff will contact the Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services to resolve the issue.

If your denial of entry into the institution cannot be resolved, please ask security staff to contact the warden's office. Note: If you were convicted of a crime or served time in state prison and did not disclose this information when you requested to attend the parole hearing you may be denied entry.

Who else will be at the parole hearing?

- **Board of Parole Hearings Panel:** Each panel has two members, at least one who is a Commissioner appointed by the Governor. The other person will likely be a Deputy Commissioner who works for the State, although it may be another Commissioner.
- **Inmate:** The inmate can choose whether or not to come to the hearing and can decide at the last minute.
- **Inmate's Attorney:** The inmate's attorney will be at the hearing unless the inmate has chosen not to have one.
- **Prosecutor:** Usually a representative from the District Attorney's office that prosecuted the inmate will attend the hearing, but it is not required.
- **Other Victims and their Families.**
- **News/Media:** Members of the press may attend a hearing only when approved by the Board. You will be informed if press will be present.
- **Observers:** In rare occasions, persons not connected to the case may be permitted to observe a parole hearing for educational purposes.

What should I say in the parole hearing?

The victims, members of their family, or designated representatives, have the right to prepare a victim impact statement. This is your opportunity to make a public statement about the crime and how it has affected you and others such as your family, friends, and community. The following information is provided only as a guide when preparing a victim impact statement.

A victim impact statement should be a written or oral description of the physical, financial, emotional, and even spiritual effects a crime has on an individual victim, or family of a victim. In some cases, it may also describe how a neighborhood or community has been affected.

Victims and their families should express how the crime has personally affected them from an emotional or psychological standpoint. To assist you with your thoughts and feelings it is recommended you write an impact statement on paper. Describe how life has changed for you and your family. Describe certain details of the crime and the offender's actions that you want the panel to know. State your concerns about the offender being granted parole.

Victims and their family members speak last at parole hearings. The inmate and his/her attorney are not permitted to ask you questions during the hearing.

When will I know the results of the parole hearing?

After everyone has spoken, the hearing panel will stop the hearing and go into an executive session to make a decision. Everyone except the panel members will leave the room. You will come back into the hearing room when the panel is ready. The Commissioner will then announce the decision. In the event there is a split vote, the matter will be elevated to the full Board of Parole Hearings for a final decision at a later date.

Contact a Victim Services Coordinator

Toll Free 1-877-256-6877

Web: www.cdcr.ca.gov/victims • Email: victimservices@cdcr.ca.gov

What are my options if I do not go to the parole hearing?

If you are unable, or do not want to travel to a parole hearing, you may submit a written statement, an audio or video statement, appear by video-conference, or have someone speak on your behalf.

Submitting Written Statements:

1. Mail your statement to the Classification and Parole Representative (C&PR) at the institution where the hearing is going to be held.
2. Mark the letter "CONFIDENTIAL" if you do not want your letter shared with the inmate and his/her attorney.
3. To ensure the letter is processed correctly and timely, put the inmate's name, his/her CDC number, and the hearing date on the letter.
4. Submit your written statement three weeks before the hearing to ensure it is considered.

Audio or Video Statements: You may also send an audio/video VHS tape or DVD of your statement to be played at the hearing. The audio/video tape needs to be submitted with a letter requesting that it be played at the hearing. The audio/video tape needs to be received at the correctional facility three weeks before the hearing. A typed transcript of the words on the audio/video tape must also be sent. In order to save money, you can do this yourself. If you cannot make the transcript yourself and you live in California, call your local Victim/Witness Assistance Center for help. There is one in every county in California. To find one near you, see page 19 for contact information. Victim/Witness Assistance Centers can also help you find a business to make the transcript for you. If you do not live in California, please contact the national resource center for victims at 1-800-851-3420 for assistance.

Appearing Via Video-Conference: Some institutions and District Attorney offices have video-conferencing equipment available that will allow you to participate in the parole hearing from a remote location. Video-conferencing equipment availability is limited. Please contact the District Attorney's office that prosecuted the case or the Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services for more information.

Sending a Representative: You may also get an attorney or designate someone in writing as a representative to appear and speak on your behalf. The District Attorney's office that prosecuted the inmate can also speak for you. Call the District Attorney's office for assistance.

Can I receive a transcript of the hearing?

Approximately 30 days upon completion of a prisoner's hearing before the Board, a stenographic record (transcript) of the hearing will be available. Crime victims and their families can request transcripts of Parole Suitability Hearings by accessing the Board of Parole Hearings web page at www.cdcr.ca.gov/BOPH/psh_transcript.html

How can I make sure I receive notice of future hearings?

If the inmate is denied parole, it is likely there will be at least one future parole hearing. If you have not received prior notice(s) and wish to be placed on the notification list, please call or write the Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services. Please include your name, address, phone number, and your relationship to the victim. Give the inmate's name and CDC number. If you do not know the CDC number, give any other information you have, such as a birth date or the date the inmate was sent to prison. The appropriate forms will be mailed to you, which need to be completed and returned in order to ensure you receive notification of parole hearings. You may view more information regarding parole hearings online at www.cdcr.ca.gov/victims.

Folsom State Prison
Folsom, CA



California Correctional Institutions

For mailing address visit www.cdcr.ca.gov/prisons

Avenal State Prison

#1 Kings Way, Avenal, CA 93204 • (559) 386-0587

California Correctional Center

711-045 Center Road, Susanville, CA 96130 • (530) 257-2181

California Correctional Institution

24900 Highway 202, Tehachapi, CA 93581 • (661) 822-4402

California Institution for Men

14901 Central Avenue, Chino, CA 91710 • (909) 597-1821

California Institution for Women

16756 Chino-Corona Road, Corona, CA 92878 • (909) 597-1771

California Medical Facility

1600 California Drive, Vacaville, CA 95696 • (707) 448-6841

California Men's Colony

Highway 1, San Luis Obispo, CA 93409 • (805) 547-7900

California Rehabilitation Center

5th Street & Western, Norco, CA 92860 • (909) 737-2683

California State Prison, Corcoran

4001 King Avenue, Corcoran, CA 93212 • (559) 992-8800

California State Prison, Los Angeles County

44750 60th Street West, Lancaster, CA 93536 • (661) 729-2000

California State Prison, Sacramento

Prison Road, Represa, CA 95671 • (916) 985-8610

California State Prison, Solano

2100 Peabody Road, Vacaville, CA 95696 • (707) 451-0182

California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison

900 Quebec Avenue, Corcoran, CA 93212 • (559) 992-7100

Calipatria State Prison

7018 Blair Road, Calipatria, CA 92233 • (760) 348-7000

Centinel State Prison

2302 Brown Road, Imperial, CA 92251 • (760) 337-7900

Central California Women's Facility

23370 Road 22, Chowchilla, CA 93610 • (559) 665-5531

Chuckawalla Valley State Prison

19025 Willey's Well Road, Blythe, CA 92226 • (760) 922-5300

Correctional Training Facility

Highway 101 North, Soledad, CA 93960 • (831) 678-3951

Deuel Vocational Institution

23500 Kasson Road, Tracy, CA 95378 • (209) 835-4141

Folsom State Prison

300 Prison Road, Represa, CA 95671 • (916) 985-2561

High Desert State Prison

475-750 Rice Canyon Road, Susanville, CA 96127 • (530) 251-5100

Ironwood State Prison

19005 Willey's Well Road, Blythe, CA 92226 • (760) 921-3000

Kern Valley State Prison

3000 West Cecil Avenue, Delano, CA 93216 • (661) 722-6300

Mule Creek State Prison

4001 Highway 104, Lone, CA 95640 • (209) 274-4911

North Kern State Prison

2737 West Cecil Avenue, Delano, CA 93216 • (661) 721-2345

Pelican Bay State Prison

5905 Lake Earl Drive, Crescent City, CA 95531 • (707) 465-1000

Pleasant Valley State Prison

24863 West Jayne Avenue, Coalinga, CA 93210 • (559) 935-4900

R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility

480 Alta Road, San Diego, CA 92179 • (619) 661-6500

Salinas Valley State Prison

31625 Highway 101, Soledad, CA 93960 • (831) 678-5500

San Quentin State Prison

San Quentin, CA 94964 • (415) 454-1460

Sierra Conservation Center

5100 O'Byrnes Ferry Road, Jamestown, CA 95327 • (209) 984-5291

Valley State Prison for Women

21633 Avenue 24, Chowchilla, CA 93610 • (559) 665-6100

Wasco State Prison

701 Scofield Avenue, Wasco, CA 93280 • (661) 758-8400

Frequently Used Terms

The terms listed below are often used during the parole hearing process. Please do not hesitate to ask the Victim Services Representative at the institution where the hearing is going to be held or the Victim Services Coordinator if you have any questions.

Board: Another term used for a Hearing Panel.

Board of Parole Hearings (BPH): BPH is comprised of 17 members appointed by the Governor. Of the 17 commissioners, 12 determine parole suitability for adult inmates, and five determine parole suitability for juvenile offenders.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR): The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is responsible for adult offenders sentenced to state prison and for juvenile offenders sent to the state's juvenile correctional facilities. The CDCR also is responsible for supervising these offenders if they are released on parole. The Secretary of the Department is appointed by the Governor and serves as a member of the Governor's Cabinet.

Cancellation: The cancellation of a life parole consideration hearing may occur. A hearing may be cancelled for several reasons, such as, panel unavailable or illness of panel member, inmate, or inmate's attorney.

Classification and Parole Representative (C&PR): The person at the correctional facility who receives your written statement or the audiotape/videotape of your statement. You can also call this person to ask any questions you may have about the facility and its programs by calling the facility phone number and asking for the C&PR. A listing of correctional facilities is located on page 12 of this brochure.

Commissioner: A member of the BPH. Board of Parole Hearings' Commissioners are appointed by the Governor. They conduct parole consideration hearings for inmates sentenced to life terms with the possibility of parole.

Compassionate Release: CDCR has the authority to refer an inmate's case to the court for consideration of sentence recall if the prisoner is medically incapacitated as defined in Penal Code section 1170(E)(2)(C) and the conditions under which the prisoner would be released or receive treatment do not pose a threat to public safety as referenced in Penal Code section 1170(E)(2)(B).

Court Ordered Hearing: Courts can order the BPH to give an inmate a new Parole Suitability Hearing if they find the BPH erred in finding the inmate unsuitable for parole.

Court Ordered Release: Courts can order that the CDCR immediately release an inmate to parole supervision or discharge.

En Banc Hearing: A monthly meeting of the full board of BPH commissioners. At these meetings the board will decide issues regarding tie votes at parole hearings, cases that the governor has referred to BPH for re-consideration of a parole grant that was given, and compassionate releases or recommendations for sentence recall.

Deputy Commissioner: A member of the BPH hearing panel who is an employee of the State of California. Most have years of experience working in corrections and law enforcement.

Determinate Sentence: A sentence with a fixed term set by law. Inmates sentenced only to determinate terms do not receive parole consideration hearings. Inmates serving a determinate term are instead released from prison once they have served their time. Most offenders are entitled by law to have their sentences reduced by a specified percentage (15 to 50 percent) unless they behave poorly while incarcerated.

Executive Session: A session at the end of the hearing when the panel members discuss whether or not to grant the inmate parole. Everyone leaves the room except the two panel members during an executive session.

Indeterminate Sentence: A sentence of an unspecified duration, such as 15 years to life. Inmates serving indeterminate terms receive parole consideration hearings to determine if they are suitable to be released on parole. Indeterminate sentences also are referred to as “life terms.”

Initial Parole Suitability Hearing: A hearing to consider the inmate’s suitability for parole and, if suitable, establish a term. The hearing is scheduled 13 months before the inmate’s Minimum Eligible Parole Date (MEPD).

Minimum Eligible Parole Date (MEPD): The earliest date inmates serving a life sentence may be legally released on parole. The Board schedules an inmate’s initial parole consideration hearing 13 months prior to his/her MEPD.

Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services (OVSRS): The Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services is the victims program within the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). The Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services strives to ensure crime victims’ rights are proactively enforced throughout the state correctional system. The OVSRS provides assistance and services to victims and their families at all levels within CDCR.

Panel Chairperson: The BPH hearing panel member who states the decision whether to grant or deny parole. He or she is usually a commissioner.

Petition to Advance Hearing Date: Inmates serving an indeterminate life sentence who receive a denial in parole by the Board of Parole Hearings, can petition to advance their next scheduled hearing date if, and when they provide new information or a change in circumstances which shows a reasonable likelihood that the inmate is suitable for parole. Victims or a victim’s next of kin may submit their views and interest in the case for the BPH to consider during the review of the inmate’s petition.

Postponement: The rescheduling of a parole hearing to a future date. A hearing may be postponed for “good cause.” For example, a hearing may be postponed because an inmate has a case pending in court. A hearing may also be postponed because the inmate did not have sufficient time to prepare or was not able to get necessary documents to present to the hearing panel. Requests for postponement received less than 14 working days prior to a hearing will be considered by the Board, but are generally presumed to be invalid. The Board’s policies concerning postponements, continuances and stipulations can be found in Section 2253 of Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations.

Progress Hearing: Inmates serving life sentences who have been given a parole release date by the Board of Parole Hearings will have progress hearings to determine if the parole release date should be advanced.

Rescission Hearing: The purpose of a rescission hearing is to determine if a parole release date given by the Board of Parole Hearings to an inmate serving a life sentence should be taken away or postponed.

Stipulation: A stipulation is an agreement between the Board and an inmate that the inmate is not suitable for parole. A stipulation can happen at, or before, the parole hearing (unless it is the inmate’s initial parole consideration hearing). No hearing will be held if there is a stipulation. The stipulation will specify how long it will be before the inmate will again be scheduled for a parole hearing.

Subsequent Parole Suitability Hearing: A Subsequent Parole Suitability Hearing is held for those inmates previously found unsuitable for parole and conducted for the same purpose and in the same manner as an Initial Hearing.

Transcript: The typewritten record of everything said on the record at a parole hearing or a typewritten record of a victim impact statement. You can order parole hearing transcripts through the Board of Parole Hearings website at www.cdcr.ca.gov/BOPH/psh_transcript.html

Victim Impact Statement: A statement that describes the emotional, financial, physical, and/or spiritual impact the crime had on the victim, the victim's family, and/or the community.

Victims' Notice of Hearing form (BPH Form I087D): A form that tells you the date, time, and place of the parole hearing. Upon your request, this form will be sent to you by the institution where the hearing will be held at least 90 days before the hearing.

Victim Services Coordinator: The Victim Services Coordinator works at the Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services. This is the person you call if you want to attend a parole consideration hearing for inmates serving a life term or if you want to request notice of a parole hearing. You can reach this person toll-free at (877) 256-6877.

Victim Services Representative: A person at the correctional facility who will contact you before the hearing, meet you at the gate on the day of the hearing, assist you before, during, and after the hearing and who will answer your questions.

Victim/Witness Assistance Center: County centers that help victims and their families. See page 19 for contact information.

Waiver: A waiver means that the inmate does not want to proceed with the current hearing. In order to waive, the prisoner gives up his/her hearing rights. The prisoner can waive his/her hearing for 1,2,3,4 or 5 years (except for non-murder cases where prisoners can only waive for 1 or 2 years).

San Quentin State Prison
San Quentin, CA



Resources for victims and their families

Board of Parole Hearings
 P.O. Box 4036, Sacramento, CA 95812
 1-800-328-3500 | www.cdcr.ca.gov/BOPH

For appeals:

California Attorney General's Office, Office of Victim Services
 P.O. Box 944255, Sacramento, CA 94244-2550
 1-877-433-9069 | www.ag.ca.gov/victimservices

For financial assistance to crime victims:

California Victim Compensation Program (CalVCP)
 P.O. Box 3036, Sacramento, CA 95812
 1-800-777-9229 | www.calvcp.ca.gov

Victim/Witness Assistance Centers

Alameda	(510) 272-6180
Alpine.....	(530) 694-2971
Amador.....	(209) 223-6474
Butte.....	(530) 538-7340
Calaveras.....	(209) 754-6565
Colusa.....	(530) 458-0449
Contra Costa.....	(925) 957-8650
Del Norte.....	(707) 464-7273
El Dorado.....	(530) 642-4760
Fresno.....	(559) 488-3425
Glenn.....	(530) 934-6510
Humboldt.....	(707) 445-7417
Imperial.....	(760) 336-3930
Inyo.....	(760) 878-0282
Kern.....	(661) 868-4535
Kings.....	(559) 582-3211 x 2640
Lake.....	(707) 262-4282
Lassen.....	(530) 251-8281
Los Angeles City.....	(213) 978-2097
Los Angeles County.....	(800) 492-5944
Madera.....	(559) 661-1000

Marin.....	(415) 499-6450
Mariposa.....	(209) 742-7441
Mendocino.....	(707) 463-4218
Merced.....	(209) 385-7385
Modoc.....	(530) 233-3311
Mono.....	(760) 924-1710
Monterey.....	(831) 755-5072
Napa.....	(707) 252-6222
Nevada.....	(530) 265-1246
Orange.....	(949) 975-0244
Placer.....	(916) 543-8000
Plumas.....	(530) 283-6285
Riverside.....	(951) 955-5450
Sacramento.....	(916) 874-5701
San Benito.....	(831) 634-1397
San Bernardino.....	(909) 387-6540
San Diego.....	(619) 531-4041
San Francisco.....	(415) 553-9044
San Joaquin.....	(209) 468-2500
San Luis Obispo.....	(866) 781-5821
San Mateo.....	(650) 599-7479
Santa Barbara.....	(805) 568-2400
Santa Clara.....	(408) 295-2656
Santa Cruz.....	(831) 454-2010
Shasta.....	(530) 225-5220
Sierra.....	(530) 993-4617
Siskiyou.....	(530) 842-8229
Solano.....	(707) 784-6844
Sonoma.....	(707) 565-8250
Stanislaus.....	(209) 525-5541
Sutter.....	(530) 822-7345
Tehama.....	(530) 527-4296
Trinity.....	(530) 623-1204
Tulare.....	(559) 733-6754
Tuolumne.....	(209) 588-5440
Ventura.....	(805) 654-3622
Yolo.....	(530) 666-8187
Yuba.....	(530) 741-6275

For additional information and assistance on material covered in this brochure:

Call Toll Free 1-877-256-6877

Mailing Address:

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283

Email Us:

victimservices@cdcr.ca.gov

Web:

www.cdcr.ca.gov/victims

