

**Fifth Report on the California
Department of Corrections and
Rehabilitation's Progress
Implementing its
*Future of California Corrections
Blueprint***



March 2015

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Service ♦ Transparency**

Office of the Inspector General

Fifth Report on CDCR's Progress Implementing its *Future of California Corrections Blueprint*



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March 2015

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FOREWORD

In July 2012, the oversight role of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was expanded when the Legislature tasked the OIG with monitoring the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's adherence to *The Future of California Corrections: A Blueprint to Save Billions of Dollars, End Federal Court Oversight, and Improve the Prison System* (the *Blueprint*).

To monitor implementation of the *Blueprint*, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed legislation adding language to California Penal Code, Section 6126, mandating that the OIG periodically review delivery of the reforms identified in the *Blueprint*, including, but not limited to, the following specific goals and reforms described in the *Blueprint*:

- Whether the department has increased the percentage of inmates served in rehabilitative programs to 70 percent of the department's target population prior to the inmates' release;
- The establishment of and adherence to the standardized staffing model at each institution;
- The establishment of and adherence to the new inmate classification score system;
- The establishment of and adherence to the new prison gang management system, including changes to the department's current policies for identifying prison-based gang members and associates and the use and conditions associated with the department's security housing units; and
- The implementation of and adherence to the comprehensive housing plan described in the *Blueprint*.

To assess and monitor the reforms published in the *Blueprint*, the OIG identified measurable benchmarks in the *Blueprint*, researched the various aspects of the benchmarks, collected and assessed documents and electronic databases, interviewed numerous staff from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR or the department) and the Department of Finance (DOF), developed a monitoring tool, and compared the assessment results with goals identified in the *Blueprint*. The OIG also performed on-site reviews at each of the adult institutions that included the review and reconciliation of documents, interviews of staff, and observations.

This report represents the results of the OIG's fifth review of CDCR's implementation of the *Blueprint*. It is important to note that many of the reforms contained in the *Blueprint* have implementation dates well into 2015 and beyond, while the standardized staffing goal has already been completed. As noted in the OIG's previous reports, the published version of the *Blueprint* issued in 2012 was not final. The staffing standards at some of the prisons had yet to be assessed, so conceptual staffing standards were published.

According to CDCR management, the department was authorized to amend the detail of the staffing numbers after completing an overall assessment, but those numbers could not exceed the total departmental staffing numbers identified in the published version of the *Blueprint*, as those are the staffing numbers ultimately approved by the Legislature during the budget process. This fifth report is based on information from December 1, 2014, through February 10, 2015, and subsequent reports will assess progress meeting future benchmarks and goals of the *Blueprint*.

REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS

The department provides in-prison programming to adult offenders, including academic education, career technical (formerly “vocational”) education (CTE), substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral treatment programs, transitional services, and employment programs. In the *Blueprint*, the department indicated its goal is to increase the percentage of inmates served in rehabilitative programs to 70 percent of the department’s target population prior to the inmates’ release. The *Blueprint* does not identify a milestone for when the goal is to be met; however, CDCR identifies June 30, 2015, as the projected completion date.¹

The department also makes use of community programming to inmates released from prison. The department indicated its goal, as stated in the *Blueprint*, is to build program capacity by fiscal year 2013–14 to accommodate 70 percent of parolees who have a need for substance abuse treatment, employment services, or education within their first year of being released from prison.

In-Prison Target Population

The department uses concepts identified in the California Logic Model to determine its target population for rehabilitative programs. That model requires the calculation of an inmate’s risk to reoffend coupled with an assessment of the inmate’s criminogenic needs to determine whether the inmate is included in the target population.

The department uses the results of the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) tool to identify an inmate’s risk to reoffend. The level of an inmate’s criminogenic need is assessed based on the results of the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) tool. If the CSRA results show a high or moderate risk to reoffend, and the results of COMPAS show a high or medium need in any of the criminogenic categories, the inmate becomes part of CDCR’s target population for rehabilitation.^{2,3}

Data summarized in the following table indicates that as of January 27, 2015, 97 percent of the 129,380-inmate population had received a CSRA risk assessment, and 63 percent had received a COMPAS assessment. Of those inmates with a CSRA assessment, 67,162 (54 percent) had a high or moderate risk to reoffend. Of those, 54,025 inmates

¹ CDCR’s revised Strategic Plan (draft) identifies June 30, 2015, as the date to reach the 70 percent rehabilitation goal.

² The criminogenic need categories can include any of the following: substance abuse, anger, employment problems (incorporated academic and career technical needs), criminal personality (formerly “criminal thinking”), and support from family of origin (formerly “family criminality”).

³ Being included in the target population does not necessarily trigger the placement of inmates into specific programs. The results of COMPAS assessments are used for placement into cognitive behavioral treatment and employment programs, but CDCR uses individual case factors for placement into other programs, such as the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) results for placement into academic programs.

(42 percent) were identified as having a high or medium criminogenic need, thus representing the target population on that day.

Risk and Needs Assessment by Target Population⁴

Total inmate population	129,380	Data as of 1/27/15	
Inmates with CSRA risk assessment	125,428	97%	Percent in relation to inmate population
Inmates with high/moderate CSRA score	67,162	54%	Percent in relation to inmates with CSRA
Inmates with core COMPAS assessment	81,986	63%	Percent in relation to inmate population
Target population (at least one need)	54,025	42%	Percent in relation to inmate population
% of inmates who receive core COMPAS assessment who become target		66%	Target population divided by COMPAS count

In-Prison Rehabilitation Goal—Current Status

While the department has made progress in implementing some measures to reach some benchmarks identified in the *Blueprint*, it still needs marked improvement to attain its goal of reaching 70 percent of the target population. As seen on the following page, the department has demonstrated a 54 percent rate of accomplishment (for all and some needs met) during the first two quarters of fiscal year 2014–15. That represents a 9 percent increase from the 45 percent rate identified in the OIG’s last report and a 19 percent increase from the OIG’s March 2014 report.

The following table identifies inmates who were released during fiscal year 2013–14, and the next page shows the two most recent quarters of fiscal year 2014–15 and whether the inmates received, prior to release, evidence-based rehabilitative programming in substance abuse, academic, or career technical education consistent with their criminogenic needs.⁵ The numbers in the category of “one need met” indicate that offenders had criminogenic needs in multiple categories and participated in a rehabilitative program that was consistent with at least one, but not all, identified needs. The department considers “all needs met” for inmates who have participated in rehabilitative services in each of their criminogenic needs. It should also be noted that whether the inmate attended only one day of class or completed the entire program, the department counts that attendance as participation. The OIG recommends a more meaningful measure of participation, such as a reasonable program completion percentage or an average number of days in a program, to count as successful participation.

Percent of Offenders Assigned to a Rehabilitative Program Consistent with an Identified Need Released During Fiscal Year 2013–14

	1st Qtr		2nd Qtr		3rd Qtr		4th Qtr		Totals	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All Needs Met	789	16%	351	9%	967	22%	1,103	20%	3,210	45%
One Need Met	1,225	26%	703	18%	1,528	34%	1,611	30%	5,067	
No Needs Met	2,775	58%	2,793	73%	1,935	44%	2,740	50%	10,243	
Total	4,789	100%	3,847	100%	4,430	100%	5,454	100%	18,520	100%

⁴ See Appendix B for a breakdown of the percentages of inmates with core COMPAS assessments.

⁵ The data was provided by the Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) of CDCR.

Percent of Offenders Assigned to a Rehabilitative Program Consistent with an Identified Need Released During First Two Quarters of Fiscal Year 2014–15

	1st Qtr		2nd Qtr		Totals	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
All Needs Met	1,328	24%	1,644	26%	2,972	54%
One Need Met	1,491	26%	1,906	31%	3,397	
No Needs Met	2,802	50%	2,722	43%	5,524	46%
Total	5,621	100%	6,272	100%	11,893	100%

Although the *Blueprint* does not set forth a date for achieving the 70 percent rehabilitation goal, the department’s draft strategic plan identifies June 30, 2015, as the goal completion date. At the current rate of 54 percent, the department continues to show progress during the first half of fiscal year 2014–15, but will need an appreciable improvement during the remaining six months to achieve its goal. It is even more unlikely that the goal will be attained if the measurement of participation becomes more stringent, as the OIG recommends, than its current standard.

Additionally, the *Blueprint* calls for an increase in academic and CTE instructors over a two-year period to increase the number of programs available for inmates. While the academic education and CTE programs are available at the adult institutions statewide, the other programs are primarily available at 13 institutions designated as reentry hubs, geared toward inmates within 48 months of their release. As illustrated in the chart below, 66 percent of the department’s target population is within 48 months of release. The department has established each of its 13 reentry hubs to provide rehabilitative services prior to an inmate’s release, and is currently negotiating to add reentry hub services at the following in-state contracted facilities: Central Valley, Desert View, and Golden State.

Target Population by Projected Release Date

Projected Release Timeframe	Inmates	Percent
0 - 6 Months	10,163	18.8%
7-12 Months	7,526	13.9%
13-24 Months	9,069	16.8%
25-36 Months	5,200	9.6%
37-48 Months	3,504	6.5%
49-60 Months	2,640	4.9%
60-120 Months	7,356	13.6%
Over 120 Months	8,301	15.4%
Unusable Data Regarding Release Date	266	0.5%
Total Target Population	54,025	100.0%

In-Prison Program Placement—Reentry Hubs

Reentry hubs are established to provide relevant rehabilitation services to inmates who are within 48 months of being released and who have demonstrated a willingness to take advantage of such services. The *Blueprint* identified 13 institutions to be designated as reentry hubs by providing education, employment, cognitive behavioral treatment, and substance abuse programs. However, the department's implementation of certain programs at these reentry hubs was delayed, due in part to the contract protest process and no viable bids for some selected sites during the first bid release. Subsequent to the *Blueprint*, in December 2012, the department changed the designation of two reentry hub sites to standard sites (California Correctional Institution and California State Prison, Solano) and two standard sites to reentry hubs (Ironwood State Prison and California State Prison, Los Angeles County). Additionally, in September 2013, California Rehabilitation Center switched from a reentry hub to standard site, and High Desert State Prison became the 13th reentry hub site. According to the department, these changes were made primarily due to a need for programming for level III and level IV inmates who had a high or moderate risk to reoffend and were to parole from these security levels.

In determining operational status for each of the 13 reentry hubs, the OIG determined that a course needed to have a corresponding instructor, an assigned classroom, and data showing monthly inmate attendance. Based on OIG fieldwork in December 2014 and January 2015, the department fully implemented all types of programming at 11 of its 13 designated reentry hubs. Two reentry hubs had not implemented the transitions programs (pre-release program and job readiness) during the OIG's fieldwork visits. The department implemented the transitions program at the Correctional Training Facility on February 17, 2015, while High Desert State Prison has been unable to secure staffing for its transitions program but was proceeding with interviews during February 2015.

In-Prison Program Placement—Case Management

According to the *Blueprint*, a component critical to successful implementation of the rehabilitation plan is an effective case management system. A case management plan (or behavior management plan) is an integral part of effective rehabilitation programming. Case management plans ensure that offenders are assigned to the appropriate programs based on their overall risk potential identified on their criminogenic needs assessments. Case management plans help staff determine the type, frequency, and timing of programming an inmate should receive to most effectively reduce the likelihood of his or her reoffending. This case plan should also transfer with the inmate upon release to parole or to county supervision; it assists with identifying the most effective follow-up programming based on programming received at the institution, individual goals met, or other vital information collected during the course of incarceration.

The department is currently managing cases by assessing inmates' needs at reception centers and using an assignment process based on priority placements, Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) scores, and the inmates' classification levels to make program

placements through its standard classification process. Meanwhile, the department has been increasing the use of COMPAS assessments as part of the inmate program assignment process.

In June 2014, the department purchased the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS) case plan module. The SOMS classifications and program modules began production in August 2014. The department's Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) Rehabilitative Case Plan project team has been developing the business and functional requirements for the program. Although an implementation date has not been set, the project build is estimated to be completed in autumn 2015.

In-Prison Programs—Miscellaneous Benchmarks

The *Blueprint* identified miscellaneous benchmarks in its narrative and Appendix B (through fiscal year 2013–14). Thus, the OIG obtained rehabilitative programming figures for fiscal year 2014–15 from the department's Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) and Office of Correctional Education (OCE) to continue monitoring its benchmarks of measurable figures.

The OIG performed fieldwork to determine the operational status of the various programs at each institution. In order to determine the operational status of programs, the OIG acquired the final rehabilitation authorized position counts and the detail of the authorized positions per institution from CDCR. The OIG then reviewed payroll reports of rehabilitation employees, reconciled the budgeted positions and discussed any discrepancies with the education managers at the institutions, reviewed monthly attendance reports, and conducted spot checks of classrooms. As noted with reentry hub status, in order to be deemed fully operational, a course needed to have a corresponding instructor, an assigned classroom, and data showing monthly inmate attendance.

Appendix A provides a detailed comparison of the rehabilitation programs provided at each institution, identifying the programs as planned for by the department and their operational status as of visits occurring in December 2014 and January 2015. In addition to Appendix A, the following summary discusses the current status of various programs identified in the *Blueprint* and DRP's fiscal year 2014–15 data. In short, the OIG's fieldwork at all prisons found that 89 percent of the academic education programs are operational, 76 percent of the career technical education (CTE) programs are operational, and 88 percent of the substance abuse treatment slots are filled. From the last OIG report issued in October 2014, this represents no percentage change in academic education programs, a 4 percent decrease in CTE programs, and a 16 percent increase in substance abuse treatment participation. However, overall participation has increased with continued capacity growth.

Although education figures remained constant and a small decrease occurred in career technical education programming, overall, since the *Blueprint* began, the number of program opportunities and participation has risen significantly. In total, the department has increased positions as of the *Blueprint* report; its academic positions expanded by 51

to 469 from the department's staffing of 418 positions, while the number of CTE positions has increased by 33 to 215 from the department's staffing of 182 positions.

Academic Education: The department identified a total of 523 academic positions (general population, alternative programming, and voluntary education program) to become operational during fiscal year 2014–15. Previously, the department held 24 of these positions in abeyance pending the activation of its infill construction projects at Mule Creek State Prison and Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility. The department subsequently activated these 24 positions and separately requested additional staff for the infill projects.

From December 2014 through January 2015, OIG staff reviewed the institutions' documents and performed 34 site visits to determine whether 523 academic positions, as provided by DRP, were fully operational, as shown in Appendix A. At the conclusion of the fieldwork, the OIG found 467 of the 523 positions were fully operational, which represents an 89 percent rate of compliance. This represents no percentage change from that identified in the OIG's last report.

Career Technical Education: The department identified a total of 283 CTE positions to become operational during fiscal year 2014–15. Similar to the academic positions above, the department held 21 CTE positions in abeyance pending the activation of its infill construction projects. The department subsequently activated the 21 positions and separately requested additional staff for the infill projects.

From December 2014 through January 2015, OIG staff reviewed the institutions' documents and performed site visits to determine whether 283 CTE positions were fully operational. At the conclusion of the fieldwork, the OIG found 215 of the 283 positions were fully operational, which represents a 76 percent rate of compliance. This represents a 4 percent decrease from that identified in the OIG's last report.

Substance Abuse Treatment: The *Blueprint* stated that the substance abuse treatment programs would be located at reentry hubs; however, the department has since added substance abuse programs as part of its Long Term Offender Program and single or multi-level programs at 11 non-reentry-hub institutions. To remain consistent with prior OIG reports, the summary provided below will include substance abuse treatment programs at only the reentry hubs, while the other substance abuse programs are discussed later in the Long Term Offender Model section. The DRP planned to provide 1,536 treatment slots for fiscal year 2014–15.

From December 2014 through January 2015, OIG staff reviewed the institutions' documents and performed site visits to determine whether 1,536 substance abuse treatment slots were fully operational. At the conclusion of the OIG's fieldwork, 1,359 inmates occupied the 1,536 operational slots, which represent an 88 percent rate of compliance. This is an increase of 16 percent from the last report. The 1,359 inmates participating in the substance abuse program are from each of the 13 reentry hubs.

Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT), formerly Cognitive Behavioral Therapy: The *Blueprint* identified these programs to be implemented during fiscal year 2013–14, while the DRP continued these programs during fiscal year 2014–15. The programs include courses in Criminal Thinking, Anger Management, and Family Relationships. From December 2014 through January 2015, OIG staff reviewed the institutions’ documents and performed site visits to determine whether CBT programs were implemented. The OIG found that 2,044 of the planned 2,328 slots were fully operational, which represents an 88 percent rate of compliance. This is an increase of 44 percent from the last report, as the OIG found CBT programs operational in each of the 13 reentry hubs.

Pre-Employment Transition (PET): The *Blueprint* identified that the pre-employment transitions program would be expanded to all reentry hubs. These services were to include job readiness skills prior to an inmate’s release, primarily during the last six months of incarceration. From December 2014 through January 2015, OIG staff reviewed the institutions’ documents and performed site visits to determine whether transitions programs were implemented at the reentry hubs. The OIG found that 408 of the planned 750 slots were fully operational, which represents a 54 percent rate of compliance. This is an increase of 29 percent increase from the last report, as the PET programs are operational at 12 of the 13 reentry hubs. High Desert State Prison, as of February 2015, was conducting interview of training providers for its PET program.

Additionally, the *Blueprint* stated the California Identification Card program (CAL-ID) would be implemented to assist eligible inmates in obtaining State-issued identification cards to satisfy federal requirements for employment documentation. According to the department, in November 2013 the Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) entered into a contract with the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) through June 30, 2015, to process CAL-IDs for inmates who are being released from custody. The interagency agreement allows up to 12,000 identification cards annually with a maximum of 1,000 cards per month. The identification cards are being offered to inmates at a reduced fee, and senior ID cards are offered at no cost. In September 2014, the Governor signed legislation expanding the CAL-ID program to mandate that all eligible inmates released from custody have valid identification cards.

From December 2014 through January 2015, OIG staff reviewed the institutions’ documents and performed site visits to determine whether the CAL-ID program was implemented at the reentry hubs. The OIG found that the CAL-ID program was implemented at each of the 13 reentry hubs. According to the department, as of January 31, 2015, more than 6,104 applications have been sent to the DMV for processing. The DMV has approved 5,199 applications and sent these cards to the institutions for issuance. The average eligibility rate is 86 percent.

Designated Enhanced Programming Yards: On January 1, 2014, the department designated enhanced programming facilities (EPF) or yards to incentivize positive behavior at seven institutions.⁶ The designated EPFs are located at the following institutions and security levels:

- California State Prison, Corcoran, level IV
- California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility, level III
- High Desert State Prison, level IV
- Kern Valley State Prison, level IV
- Pleasant Valley State Prison, level III
- Salinas Valley State Prison, level IV
- Valley State Prison, level II

From December 2014 through January 2015, the OIG performed site visits at the seven institutions and interviewed CDCR management responsible for the designated EPFs, which, in most cases, have been in place for a full year.

It was encouraging that at several of the EPFs, there was a positive change in those inmates actively participating in the increased rehabilitative programs available (Arts in Corrections, additional inmate leisure time activity groups (ILTAGs), self-help programs). However, the continuing challenge raised by most institutions is that inmates residing at those facilities prior to the designation were allowed to remain. According to institution management at EPFs, allowing participation of high security level IV inmates (through “grandfathering”), regardless of their past behavior, has resulted in a portion of the inmate population who continue to demonstrate negative behavior.⁷ Inmates who do not wish to participate or who become ineligible for the program are placed on a waiting list for transfer. However, the inmate’s actual movement from an EPF is dependent on a classification staff representative’s endorsement for transfer and available bed space at the new location.

Additionally, some inmates have arrived at EPFs, pending transfer to another institution, even though they did not meet the criteria for EPF placement. For instance, two institutions cited receiving inmates directly from a security housing unit (SHU), which is one of the exclusionary items (having a SHU term within the past 12 months). To verify this concern, OIG reviewed five inmates with SHU terms in the past year, who, in fact, were transferred to an EPF until level IV bed space was available at another institution. It appears that without adequate bed space, the classification committee and classification staff representative are compelled to utilize level IV EPFs for temporary housing despite the requirement that EPFs only be used for inmates with a willingness to meet programming expectations. Since the intent of the EPFs is to incentivize and reinforce positive life choices, allowing other non-eligible inmates defeats the purpose of the

⁶ The department designated one facility (or yard) at six of the seven institutions, while Valley State Prison’s entire institution of approximately 3,200 inmates was included as an enhanced programming facility.

⁷ As of January 1, 2015, 42 percent (3,340 out of 7,892 inmates) of inmates at enhanced programming yards were level IV inmates.

program. The department should examine this issue with input from the affected facilities and find solutions to the housing problem that will not adversely impact the success of the EPF program.

Long-Term Offender Model: The *Blueprint* identified the development of a reentry model designed for long-term offenders to be piloted at three institutions projected to have a substantial population of long-term offenders. On February 11, 2014, the Office of Administrative Law authorized the Long-Term Offender Pilot Program (LTOPP). The LTOPP has been implemented at the California Men’s Colony (CMC), California State Prison, Solano (SOL), and the Central California Women’s Facility (CCWF). From December 2014 through January 2015, OIG staff confirmed that the substance abuse treatment programs were implemented at each of these three LTOPP institutions, serving 180 of the 288 inmates planned (63 percent). Additionally, DRP expanded its substance abuse treatment programs to 11 non-reentry-hub institutions through single or multi-level modalities, e.g. outpatient, intensive outpatient, or modified therapeutic community treatment. During site visits, the OIG found 1,024 out of 1,152 inmates planned (89 percent) were participating.

Additionally, the Offender Mentor Certification Program continues to provide an opportunity for long-term inmates to complete a certification program in alcohol and other drug counseling. Inmates are recruited from various institutions and transferred for training at one of three sites: the Central California Women’s Facility (CCWF), Valley State Prison (VSP), or California State Prison, Solano (SOL). Once the candidates pass the written California Association for Alcohol/Drug Educators (CAADE) examination, the inmate-mentors are transferred back to their original institutions and are paid to obtain their 4,000 hours of work experience by co-facilitating substance abuse treatment. The department plans to have up to 36 candidates per training session or 108 candidates annually.

Sex Offender Treatment: The *Blueprint* called for the development of services for sex offenders and the piloting of the model at one institution in fiscal year 2013–14. The treatment program will place a heavy emphasis on skill-building activities to assist with cognitive behavioral treatment and social, emotional, and coping skills development. There were 80 slots planned for participants, and the program length was to be 18 months. The department selected the Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF) as the location for the sex offender treatment pilot and began the bid process in September 2013. However, the department did not receive any bids for the contract. The department began working on an interagency agreement with the Department of State Hospitals for the delivery of the programs. In June 2014, the Department of State Hospitals discontinued those discussions. The department is currently in the hiring process for civil service classifications for the program and is currently working with the University of Cincinnati’s Corrections Institute on curriculum, training, and coaching. To date, the program is still pending implementation.

Gang Prevention: The department’s step-down program (SDP) provides inmates placed in the security housing unit (SHU), due to security threat group (STG) validation or documented STG behaviors, a program that includes increased incentives for positive behavior, including discontinuing participation in STG activities, with the ultimate goal of release from the SHU. The SDP has been implemented at each SHU institution: California Correctional Institution (CCI), California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC), Corcoran State Prison (COR), and Pelican Bay State Prison (PBSP). The department reports that the SDP is currently not being implemented in female institutions because no female STG members or affiliates are in the SHU based on an STG validation.

The program components include pro-social videos, voluntary education program, self-journaling workbooks, interactive journaling workbooks, “thinking for change,” and conflict resolution. The journaling workbooks cover violence prevention, criminal lifestyle, rational thinking, living with others, substance abuse, and social values. In order to implement the SDP, the Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) hired five retired annuitants, described as having broad administrative or supervisory experience in correctional administration, at the SHU institutions to facilitate the journaling workbooks and group activities. The DRP also hired five staff as Correctional Counselors II (Specialist) who are currently receiving training on the curriculum.

Community Programs for Parolees

Similar to the in-prison rehabilitation program goals, the department’s goal as stated in the *Blueprint* is to build program capacity by fiscal year 2013–14 to accommodate 70 percent of parolees who have a need for substance abuse treatment, employment services, or education within their first year of being released from prison. The *Blueprint* identified capacity benchmarks by type that the department intended to meet in order to accommodate the parolee needs. The table below identifies the number of parolees identified for each program type shown in the *Blueprint* and the number of parolees served as reported by the department. During December 2014, the department exceeded the total annual program capacity (parolees who can be served in each program area in a year) identified in the *Blueprint* for fiscal year 2013–14.⁸ Many of the programs available offer multiple types of services at a single site.

Community Programs for Parolees Available During December 2014

Post-Release: Adult Rehabilitative Programs	Blueprint Slots (FY2013-14) Planned Annual Capacity	December 2014 (FY2014-15) Annual Capacity
Education Programs	6,219	6,879
Employment Programs	5,915	5,939
Substance Abuse Treatment	5,172	8,764
Total Annual Capacity	17,306	21,582

⁸ Note the *Blueprint* did not include parolee figures for fiscal year 2014–15.

According to the department, the community and reentry programs expanded pre-employment services to parolees via the increase in day reporting centers (DRCs) across the State, thereby increasing employment and job development services. There are currently 23 DRCs and community-based coalitions operating statewide. Along with day reporting centers, the department has also increased the number of computer literacy learning centers from 21 in 2012 to 25 centers currently, helping to improve literacy skills and focusing on training skills, life skills, and employment competencies. The department explained that its decrease in annual capacity for post-release substance abuse treatment was due to a decline in the number of Board of Parole Hearings referrals to the community portion of the in-custody drug treatment program.

Additionally, the department is in the process of developing a tracking mechanism to identify the percentages of first-year parolees who have participated in community-based programming based on their assessed needs. In the interim, the department has provided data identifying the number of parolees released during December 2014 who were in the target population and participated in a rehabilitative program consistent with their employment, education, or substance abuse needs. This data can be used to track the department’s progress in meeting its goal as stated in the *Blueprint*, which is to build program capacity by fiscal year 2013–14 to accommodate 70 percent of parolees who have a need for substance abuse treatment, employment services, or education within their first year of being released from prison. Again, the *Blueprint* does not identify a milestone for when the goal is to be met; however, CDCR identifies June 30, 2015, as its projected completion date.⁹ The following table represents a snapshot of data provided by CDCR, during January 2015, to show how the department identified its target parolee population.

Total Number of Offenders Paroled or Discharged with a High/Moderate CSRA Score During January 2015

Parolees—Type of Criminogenic Risk and Need	Total Number of Offenders Released
Parolees released with a moderate-to-high CSRA Score	816
And Parolees released with a moderate-to-high CSRA Score and a Re-entry COMPAS	693
And Parolees released with moderate-to-high CSRA Score and at least 1 medium-to-high COMPAS Re-entry Need	590

Similar to how it calculates its target population for inmates, the department uses the results of parolees who have shown a moderate-to-high risk to reoffend (816) according to the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA), and at least one medium-to-high need, as identified by the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative

⁹ CDCR’s revised Strategic Plan (draft) identifies June 30, 2015, as the date to reach the 70 percent rehabilitation goal for parolees. The Strategic Plan further defines the target population as “70 percent of parolees identified with moderate-to-high risks [CSRA] and needs [COMPAS] will participate during their first year on parole in appropriate and effective community programming to meet their criminogenic needs.”

Sanctions (COMPAS) Reentry assessment tool. In the table above, there were 103 parolees (693 minus 590) who did not have at least one medium-to-high COMPAS reentry need. Thus, the target population for parolees during January 2015 was 590.

The following table provided by CDCR identifies parolees who were released during January 2015 and whether they participated in a rehabilitative program consistent with their employment, education, or substance abuse needs. The department calculated that 45 percent of parolees had participated in programs for parolees that addressed at least one, but not all, of the categories, well below its goal of accommodating 70 percent of parolees. The department showed that 35 percent of parolees had participated in parolee programming in each of their criminogenic needs.

**Percent of Parolees Receiving Services Consistent with Their Needs
During January 2015**

Individual Need (Inmates may be in multiple categories)	Total Number of Offenders By Need	Parolees with a Risk and Need who Participated in Programming Consistent with Their Needs	Parolees with a Need who Did <u>Not</u> Participate in Programming Consistent with Their Needs
Employment Need	412	153	259
Education Need	297	109	188
Substance Abuse Need	291	123	168
Total Percentage of Offenders with at Least One Need who Participated in at Least One Program Consistent with their Risk and Need			45%
Total Percentage of Offenders with a Need who Participated in All Programming Consistent with their Risk and Need			35%

STANDARDIZED STAFFING

The department developed a standardized staffing component for its adult institutions, and in the *Blueprint* it identified the planned staffing patterns for each site. To address issues of population growth and overcrowding, a standardized budget methodology primarily for custody-type services had been established to provide ratio-driven staffing adjustments as the inmate population fluctuated. When the *Blueprint* was approved and incorporated in the 2012–13 Budget Act, the new staffing model was approved, replacing the old model. Also, legislation was passed in 2012 mandating that the Department of Finance assess and report on the fiscal benchmarks of the *Blueprint*, and codified that requirement in Penal Code, Section 5032. Therefore, the OIG did not assess that aspect of the *Blueprint*.

Background

The new standardized staffing model identified in the *Blueprint* includes a baseline level of staffing for most institution functions to be attained by July 2013. While the non-custody staffing components for each prison as identified in the *Blueprint* were not expected to fluctuate with inmate population changes, the custody staffing levels may change. The previous staffing model required biannual budget and staffing augmentations in conjunction with the spring and autumn population adjustments, triggering numerous activations and deactivations in housing units throughout the State every year. As stated in the *Blueprint*, the new custody staffing model allows for the safe operation of housing units with an inmate population between 100 percent and 160 percent of the unit's design level. It is expected, therefore, that the inmate population fluctuations will require fewer budget and staffing adjustments than the old model required.

Goals and Benchmarks

The OIG reviewed budget and payroll reports to assess the department's status in terms of overall positions, as shown in the *Blueprint*. As identified in the OIG's previous report, the department complied with its budgeted staffing levels at the institutions by July 2013. In each of the past four reports, the OIG performed fieldwork to assess whether the custody staffing patterns matched the budgeted levels of staffing based on review of actual staff sign-in/out sheets to compare with the standardized staffing reports and determine whether the institutions were consistently staffing the units in accordance with their budgeted levels.¹⁰ The results of past fieldwork had indicated a 100 percent adherence rate at which the daily staffing patterns matched the standardized staffing plan at each institution. Thus, the OIG does not plan to continue monitoring standardized staffing levels unless significant changes are made in the future or if requested by the Legislature.

¹⁰ The sign-in/out sheets are daily reports used at the prisons to track employee time. The reports contain pre-printed information, including the position description, shift, and name of the scheduled employee. The standardized staffing reports are detailed reports of each prison's major facilities, and the information supports the summaries in the *Blueprint*. They also tie to the post assignment schedules that identify authorized position detail.

INMATE CLASSIFICATION SCORE SYSTEM

The department uses an inmate classification score system (ICSS) to ensure its inmates are properly housed and supervised. After review of the inmate classification score system, an expert panel concluded in 2011 that the point thresholds used by CDCR to assign housing could be changed without increasing the risk of serious misconduct.¹¹ As a result, the *Blueprint* stated the department would adjust the point thresholds and file emergency regulations to adopt the recommendations set forth in the ICSS study with the Office of Administrative Law by June 2012.

Modification of the Inmate Classification Score System

According to the department, the ICSS is the primary objective factor used to determine the most appropriate housing and supervision for each inmate. The department's goal is to modify the ICSS by changing the point thresholds between the four levels used for housing purposes. The department anticipates the changes affecting male inmates will bring about better access to rehabilitative programs and avoid unnecessary over-classification, thereby increasing success upon release.¹² It also anticipates reduced costs since higher levels of housing correspond to higher costs to house inmates.

The department's emergency regulations to implement the expert panel's recommendations became effective July 1, 2012. As stated in the *Blueprint*, the department expects that by 2015 the new regulations will be fully implemented, and over 9,500 male inmates will have moved from level IV to level III, and over 7,000 from level III to level II. Based on a recent snapshot of data as of January 31, 2015, it appears the projection of movement is succeeding in reaching its overall target. The data shows the ICSS score range changes currently affect 17,064 inmates, with the most impact on inmates moving from level III to level II. This does not necessarily mean that those inmates moved to a lower security level, but only that their placement score now indicates a lower security housing level than before.

Selected Inmates with classification reviews from 7/1/12 through 1/31/15

Placement Score Range	Inmate Count
28 - 35 (Formerly Level III - Now Level II)	10,959
52 - 59 (Formerly Level IV - Now Level III)	6,105
Total	17,064

¹¹ CDCR commissioned researchers from the University of California system to evaluate the department's ICSS and, in collaboration with key CDCR staff, completed a statistical analysis of the current classification process. The report was issued in December 2011.

¹² Female offenders are generally housed together without regard to level (level I to IV) because their propensity for violence is much lower than that of male offenders.

The institutions and their housing facilities have four designated security levels, level I through level IV, with level I for minimum and level IV for maximum security inmates. The following table displays the changes to the inmate classification score system, which increased the maximum point threshold for levels II and III and the minimum point threshold for level IV. An inmate’s classification score (placement score) determines which level the inmate will be housed in, unless other overriding case factors exist.

Inmate Classification Score System Changes		
	Pre-July 1, 2012	Post-July 1, 2012
Security Level	Final Classification Score	Final Classification Score
I	0-18	0-18
II	19-27	19-35
III	28-51	36-59
IV	52+	60+

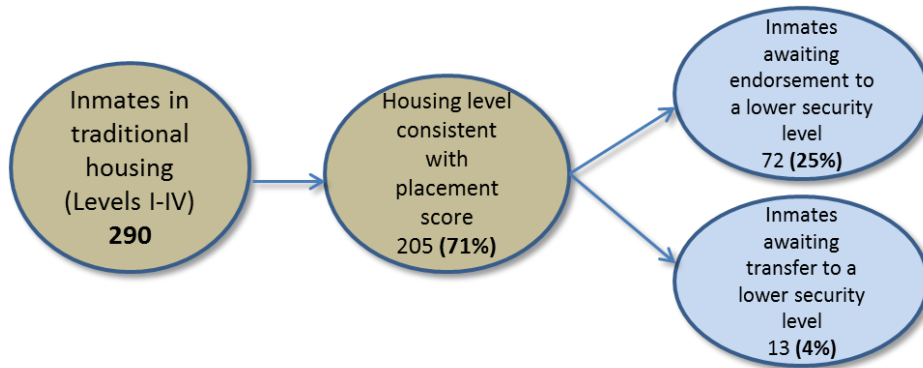
ICSS—Miscellaneous Data Benchmarks

Neither CDCR nor the OIG has a method (other than a manual assessment) to efficiently identify the number of inmates who moved from one security level to another solely because of the change in classification score thresholds. This is because an inmate’s placement score can change for a variety of reasons other than ICSS changes. There are also administrative determinants, such as camp, medical, mental health program, and time to serve, which can override scores and show, for example, an inmate with a level II security score being housed in a level I facility due to a “camp override.” Therefore, it is difficult to determine whether inmates are moving from one security level to another solely because of the ICSS score threshold changes.

The OIG reviewed a statewide sample of inmates affected by the score range change. The OIG selected 10 inmates at each male prison who had final placement scores in the 28–35 range or the 52–59 range (those ranges are the ones most affected by the threshold changes in security levels). The OIG’s fieldwork focused on whether inmates were in housing units that matched their placement score. If not, the OIG considered whether the inmate was awaiting an endorsement or transfer, or if the inmate’s placement score increased. As shown on the next page, the review found that 290 of the 320 inmates the OIG reviewed were housed in traditional housing (security levels I to IV). The other 30 inmates were housed in units not designated a security level, such as an administrative segregation unit, a reception center, or a correctional treatment center. Of those 290 inmates in traditional housing, 205 inmates (71 percent) were housed in a security level consistent with their placement score, 72 inmates (25 percent) were waiting to be endorsed to a lower security level, and 13 inmates (4 percent) were waiting to be transferred to a lower security housing level.¹³

¹³ Out of the 205 inmates who were shown to be housed in a security level consistent with their placement score, 14 inmates had an administrative determinant (camp, medical, time to serve, etc.) identified by the

Housing Impact Based on ICSS Score Changes



The percentage of inmates housed in a security level consistent with their placement score and endorsed to a lower level decreased by 5 percent, from 80 percent to 75 percent, since the OIG’s last report. Inmates awaiting a classification staff representative (CSR) endorsement increased by 5 percent, from 20 percent to 25 percent. To be able to house and endorse 75 percent of inmates consistently with their placement score in this targeted group most susceptible to movement (scores in the 28 to 35 or the 52 to 59 range) is positive. Although this figure is based on only 290 inmates, it is indicative of the department’s effort to reduce costs by moving inmates from higher level housing to lower level housing consistent with their placement score.

To emphasize this, simply because an inmate’s placement score changes after a classification review and causes the change in security level designation, it does not mean that the inmate is immediately moved to a housing unit or institution consistent with the inmate’s placement score. A CSR can endorse the inmate to be moved to a different institution or facility; however, that is essentially only the “bus ticket” to be moved. If a “bus” is not available, the inmate is not moved. Bed space at the appropriate facility must also be available for the movement to occur. If an inmate is not moved after a certain amount of time, the endorsement expires after four months and requires CSR reauthorization.¹⁴

The table on the next page provides a snapshot of inmates housed in levels consistent with their placement score. Inmates can be housed in levels that are not consistent with their placement scores for a variety of reasons, including bed availability as previously described. Monthly counts from September 2014 through January 2015 show that 97 percent of inmates with placement scores in the level II range were housed at a level consistent with their score (3 percent were housed in a level III setting). This represents a 1 percent decrease from the last report. The percentage of inmates housed in levels III

classification staff representative that acted as an “override” to the housing level based on their placement score.

¹⁴ The endorsements by the CSR have expiration dates because the information becomes outdated. For example, an inmate can be endorsed to be transferred to another prison after an evaluation of enemy concerns at the prospective prison. If four months elapse before the transfer, the endorsement needs to be reauthorized because another inmate with an enemy concern may have arrived at that prospective prison.

and IV consistent with their score also decreased slightly by 2 percent and 1 percent, respectively, since the last report. The OIG does not deem these slight changes significant as the vast majority of inmates are correctly housed based on their placement score. As stated previously, the placement score is one of many factors determining in what security level the inmates are housed.

Inmates Housed at a Level Consistent With Their Placement Score

Actual Housing Level	4th OIG Report August 2014 Data	5th OIG Report September 2014 through January 2015 Data	Change From Last Report
II	98%	97%	-1%
III	90%	88%	-2%
IV	97%	96%	-1%

GANG MANAGEMENT

The *Blueprint* identified several measures recommended as a result of 2007 study entitled *Security Threat Group Identification and Management* performed by California State University, Sacramento. The *Blueprint* stated the department could now begin a careful implementation of the recommendations, including offering graduated housing, a step-down program for inmates, support and education for disengaging from gangs, a weighted point system for gang validation, specific use of segregated housing, and social value programs in preparation for the inmates' return to the community. Since the *Blueprint* was launched prior to the department establishing its pilot program for gang management, it did not include any target dates or specific benchmarks to be achieved.

Security Threat Group—Pilot Program Completed

The department's 24-month pilot program, October 18, 2012, through October 17, 2014, is now complete and was entitled "*Security Threat Group Identification, Prevention, and Management Instructional Memorandum.*" On September 5, 2014, the department submitted its final rulemaking package for approval by the Office of Administrative Law, which determines whether regulations can be made permanent. The revised regulations were approved by the Office of Administrative Law on October 17, 2014. The OIG continues to monitor the department's gang management policy and key areas included in its new policy.

Security Threat Group—Gang Management Program

To combat gangs, the department has historically identified gangs with the greatest propensity for violence and has separated the offenders from the general inmate population by placement into security housing units.¹⁵ The department's policy for identifying prison-based gang members and associates and isolating them from the general population has been replaced with a new model that identifies, targets, and manages security threat groups (STGs) and utilizes a behavior-based step-down program (SDP) for validated affiliates.^{16,17} The new policy allows gang affiliates an opportunity to work their way from a restricted program back to the general population by demonstrating a willingness and commitment to discontinue gang activity during their

¹⁵ Title 15, California Code of Regulations, Section 3341.5(c), provides for "...an inmate whose conduct endangers the safety of others or the security of the institution..." to be housed in a security housing unit (SHU). Inmates may be placed in a SHU for either a *determinate* or an *indeterminate* term. Inmates sentenced to *determinate* terms in SHUs are those who have been found guilty through a formal disciplinary process of having committed one or more specified serious offenses ranging from murder to threatening institution security. Title 15, California Code of Regulations, Section 3341.5(c)(2)(A)(2), in contrast, specifies an *indeterminate* SHU term for validated prison gang members and associates, who are deemed "a severe threat to the safety of others or the security of the institution."

¹⁶ The term "security threat group" has generally replaced the term "prison gang," "disruptive group," or "street gang" within CDCR.

¹⁷ Affiliates are individual offenders (inmates), identified as "members," "associates," or "monitored," who are connected or interact with a certified security threat group.

incarceration. This new policy addresses validated affiliates with indeterminate SHU terms. It does not address inmates with determinate SHU terms (inmates in SHUs for non-gang-related behavior).

The department conducts case-by-case reviews for currently validated affiliates housed in SHU facilities. As part of the review, the Departmental Review Board (DRB) determines an inmate’s appropriate placement or retention within the SHU, placement within the SDP, or release to a general population facility (step 5 of the SDP). The department also conducts institution case-by-case reviews of validated inmates housed within administrative segregation units (ASU) who are endorsed for transfer to SHU facilities. The department noted the case-by-case reviews were to be provided to all existing validated STG members and associates. These reviews provide an opportunity for potential release to general population (step 5) or further retention in the SHU within one of four programming steps of the SDP (steps 1 through 4). The department intends to continue this process until all inmates validated prior to March 1, 2013, have received an individual case review. The table below identifies the validated affiliate inmate populations at each institution within CDCR.

Validated Affiliate Inmate Populations

Prison	STG Members	STG Associates	Total STG Inmates
California Correctional Institution	45	395	440
California Institution for Women	0	4	4
California State Prison, Corcoran	77	358	435
California State Prison, Sacramento	28	68	96
Pelican Bay State Prison	314	840	1,154
Others (Statewide) in Administrative, Segregation Units (ASU), California Out-of-State Correctional Facilities (COCF), General Population (GP), and Reception Centers (RC).	103	460	563
Statewide Totals	567	2,125	2,692
Source: CDCR - Data as of 11/26/14			

One of the key components to its revised regulations is that validated STG associates will no longer be automatically placed into the SHU (or an SDP) based solely upon their validation as an STG associate. The new gang management policy incorporates a requirement that in addition to formal validation, an associate must also demonstrate STG disciplinary behavior as part of or subsequent to his or her initial validation in order to be considered for placement in the SHU or the SDP. If documented STG behavior occurred within the past four years and is determined credible by the DRB, the board will then determine the appropriate step for placement consideration based on when the behavior occurred. However, if no documented STG behavior was found to have occurred within the past four years, an inmate will be released to general population (step 5), typically to a level IV institution for a period of one year. The step 5 inmate is identified as being on

“inactive monitored” status and would be eligible for transfer to an alternate institution consistent with his or her placement score after 12 months of STG discipline-free behavior.¹⁸ The table below shows the time frames of documented STG behavior that the DRB considers when determining the appropriate SDP placement.

Occurrence of Documented STG Behavior Prior to the DRB Hearing	Step Down Program (SDP) Placement
1 to 12 months	Step 1
13 to 24 months	Step 2
25 to 36 months	Step 3
37 to 48 months	Step 4
49 months and beyond	Step 5 (General Population)

As shown in the following table, documents from the department display that through January 30, 2015, the DRB had reviewed a total of 824 cases at the five SHU facilities. This was an increase of 131 cases since the last OIG report issued in October 2014. Of the 824 cases reviewed, the department approved 577 inmates (70 percent) for release to general population (step 5) and placed 238 inmates (29 percent) in step 1, 2, 3, or 4 of the SDP. The remaining nine inmates were released to a transitional housing unit or general population setting as part of the debriefing process.

SHU-Summary of Outcomes from Case-by-Case Reviews

Outcome of DRB Hearing	Number of Inmates
SDP – Step 1	68
SDP – Step 2	78
SDP – Step 3	51
SDP – Step 4	41
Release to GP - Step 5	577
Debriefed - Release to Transitional Housing Unit (THU)/General Population (GP)	9
Totals	824
Source: CDCR – Data as of January 30, 2015	

The department has been conducting institution case-by-case reviews for inmates validated prior to March 1, 2013, who are retained in the ASU until bed space is available in the SHU. These inmates are housed in the ASU at various institutions throughout the

¹⁸ Inactive monitored inmates will be allowed to remain in general population unless the inmates demonstrate additional STG-related behavior (shown in the STG Disciplinary Matrix). If the inmate is issued a Rules Violation Report (RVR) and found guilty of one Serious Rules Violation with an STG nexus or two Administrative Rules Violations with a STG nexus within a 12-month time frame, the affiliate will be processed for placement into the SDP.

State and will have their case-by-case reviews conducted once they arrive in the SHU. As shown in the table below, documents from the department display that through January 30, 2015, the Institution Classification Committee (ICC) had reviewed a total of 246 cases. Of the 246 cases reviewed, the department approved 156 inmates (63 percent) for release to general population and placed 56 inmates (23 percent) in step 1, 2, 3, or 4 of the SDP. The remaining 34 inmates were retained in the ASU due to safety concerns, debriefing, or disciplinary reasons. The total number of ICC case reviews increased by one case since the last OIG report.

ASU—Summary of Outcomes from Case-by-Case Reviews

Outcome of ICC Hearing	Number of Inmates
SDP – Step 1	48
SDP – Step 2	3
SDP – Step 3	4
SDP – Step 4	1
Release to General Population (GP)	156
Retain in AdSeg (Safety, Debriefing or Disciplinary)	34
Totals	246
Source: CDCR – Data as of January 30, 2015	

The department has conducted 1,070 case-by-case reviews in 27 months since its gang management pilot began in October 2012. This represents 40 percent of its total STG population (2,692 inmates) who were validated prior to March 1, 2013, an increase of 132 case-by-case reviews identified in the OIG’s prior report. The OIG estimates at its current rate, the department will take until February 2019 to complete all reviews.

The department’s Special Project Team (SPT), during the past few years, was tasked with developing the new security threat group (STG) management policy, implementing a 24-month pilot program, creating new procedures and regulations, providing staff training, addressing legal and legislative issues, and conducting active/inactive reviews (six-year inactive reviews).¹⁹ Each of these items impacted the DRB’s ability to accelerate its case-by-case reviews. According to the SPT, it has initiated training of two current wardens to provide options to expand the inactive or case-by-case review process. The SPT is hopeful that the DRB will be able to conclude all reviews within the next 12 to 18 months, but that is dependent on no additional responsibilities arising during this time frame.

¹⁹ With the adoption of security threat group (STG) regulations into law, the previous six-year inactive review language was officially removed from regulations. However, the department is continuing to provide the six-year inactive review process, in conjunction with the ongoing case-by-case review process, to those inmates assigned a six-year inactive review date. Thus, inmates currently housed in the SHU due to validation as an STG-I (term used to identify and prioritize the level of threat the group presents) affiliate prior to March 1, 2013, will be retained pending appearance before the DRB.

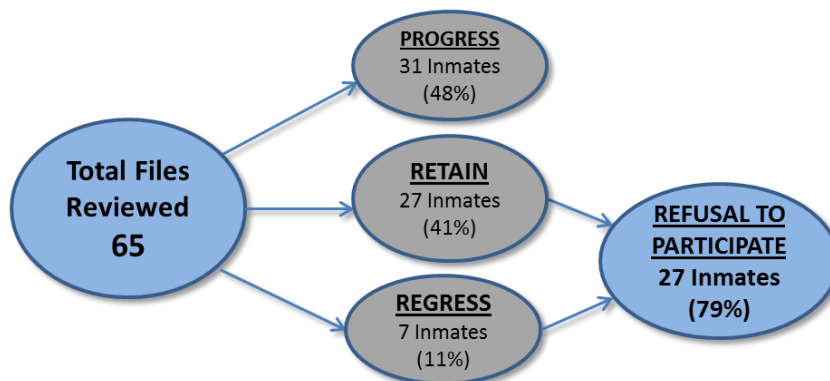
Although there were no benchmarks in the *Blueprint* to complete a certain number or percentage of case-by-case reviews, the department should endeavor to timely complete these reviews. The department intends to continue this process until all inmates validated prior to March 1, 2013, have received an individual case review. The OIG will continue to monitor and report on the case-by-case reviews completed.

Security Threat Group—Status Report of SDP Inmates (Steps 1 Through 4)

The new gang management policy requires an offender in step 1 through 4 to participate in inmate programming or journaling before progressing to the next step. Inmates placed in steps 1 and 2 are to have program assessments initiated, such as TABE (Test of Adult Basic Education) and COMPAS assessments. Inmates placed in step 3 can participate in self-directed journals that are intended to develop a system of values and strategies leading to responsible thinking and behavior. Step 4 inmates may have programming that includes education, violence prevention programs, and gang diversion programs. If an inmate refuses to participate in the SDP, including inmate programming or journaling, the inmate will return to a previous step or regress further.

The OIG’s fieldwork reviewed the current status of 65 inmates who were assigned to the SDP (steps 1 through 4) for at least 12 months to identify the result of the ICC review.^{20,21} As summarized on the next page, the OIG found that 31 of the 65 inmates (48 percent) successfully progressed to the next step; 27 inmates (41 percent) were retained in their current step; and 7 inmates (11 percent) had regressed to a prior step.

Status of Inmates Placed in Steps 1 through 4 of the Step-Down Program (SDP)



²⁰ Based on the review of department data, the OIG identified 68 SDP inmates, as of November 1, 2014, assigned to steps 1 through 4. From the 68 inmates, the OIG found three inmates paroled during the 12-month period in their assigned step. Thus, the review consisted of 65 inmates who were in the SDP and underwent an ICC review.

²¹ As part of its gang management policy, the department conducts institutional classification committee (ICC) program reviews to monitor the progress and behavior of inmates within the SDP. Each step is designed to be completed in 12 months but may be accelerated at the 180-day review. The ICC typically discusses an inmate’s retention in its current step, regression to beginning of the current step, regression to a prior step, or reduction in privilege levels.

The percentage of inmates who progressed (48 percent) based on active participation in the SDP remained stable; it decreased by only 1 percent since the last OIG report. The inmates retained in their current step increased by 14 percent, while the inmates who regressed decreased by 11 percent from the last OIG report. As shown in the preceding diagram, the OIG found that 27 of the 34 inmates (79 percent) from the “retain” and “regress” categories refused to participate in the SDP. For the inmates who were unable to progress, it was due to “refusing to participate” (27 inmates), “other reasons” (four inmates), and “will not participate in journaling” (three inmates, one each from steps 1, 2, and 3). The “other reasons” typically involved inmates who were indecisive on choosing to participate, which caused more assessment time before an ICC decision was made.

As shown in the table below, the OIG reviewed the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) achievements for each of the 65 inmates reviewed. The TABE includes a reading portion as an assessment to determine which ABE class the inmate-student will be assigned to. The OIG found seven of the ten inmates (in steps 1 through 4) had a reading score of 0.0 to 3.9 and were retained in their current step for refusing to participate, while the other three inmates progressed to the next step. The OIG found that one of the latter inmates was placed in step 4 by the DRB in October 2013 and had a TABE score of 3.8. The inmate had been assigned a rating of “Unsatisfactory” for the quantity of completed SDP assignments; however, according to the SDP facilitator, the inmate “is having great difficulty in completing the journals as required” and was thus referred to the education department for placement into an ABE I class to gain the ability to actively participate in the SDP. The SDP facilitator stated, “As the program is not set to provide staff assistant type aid to the inmates, inmate [redacted] has not completed any journals. Even so, I recommend that he be progressed to step 5.” In fact, the inmate progressed to step 5 by the ICC’s decision in October 2014.

This recommendation by the SDP facilitator and ICC decision is contrary to the SDP guidelines, which do not identify any exceptions, such as learning difficulties, for participation in any program components, including journaling. As inmates refusing to participate in journaling are unfailingly retained or regressed to a prior step, it is not clear whether all institutions are considering the inmate’s TABE score in their decision making. Consideration of an inmate’s TABE score in relation to journal completion appears valid, but the department should be consistent in its application to all inmates.

TABE Scores of Inmates Placed in Steps 1 Through 4 of the Step-Down Program (SDP)

TABE Scores (by grade point level)	Course Name	Total SDP Inmates Reviewed
0.0 (non-reader) to 3.9	ABE I	10
4.0 to 6.9	ABE II	17
7.0 to 8.9	ABE III	8
9.0 to 12.9	GED/High School	25
No score noted		5
		65

Also, as summarized below, the OIG’s fieldwork noted an increasing percentage of inmates progressing (or transitioning) to the next step as they move closer to being released to general population (step 5). The OIG found seven of the eight inmates reviewed were initially assigned to step 4 at California Correctional Institution and all progressed to the next step.²² Also, over half (54 percent) of the inmates assigned to step 3 were able to progress to step 4. Each inmate in the SDP is assigned ratings in various categories during the annual program review or ICC reviews (at 90 or 180 days). Most inmates who progressed received the highest rating of “exceptional” in the following categories: “attitude toward staff,” “attitude toward fellow inmates and workers,” and “teamwork and participation.” This confirms that inmates demonstrating a willingness and commitment to discontinue gang activity may progress through the SDP to their eventual release from the SHU.

Status of Inmates Placed in Steps 1 Through 4 of the Step-Down Program (SDP)

Step Assigned by the Departmental Review Board (DRB)	Total Inmates Reviewed	Progress/ Transition to Next Step	Progress/ Transition to Next Step (%)	Retain in Existing Step	Retain in Existing Step (%)	Regress to a Lower Step
1	16	5	31%	11	69%	0
2	28	11	39%	12	43%	5
3	13	7	54%	4	31%	2
4	8	8	100%	0	0%	0
Sub-totals	65	31	48%	27	42%	7

²² The remaining inmate was initially assigned to step 4 by the Departmental Review Board but subsequently regressed to step 1 on May 7, 2013. However, the inmate progressed from step 1 to step 2 while at Pelican Bay State Prison during an annual review monitoring the inmate’s behavior. Thus, the OIG identified this inmate as progressing based on the most recent annual review.

COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING PLAN

The department updated its comprehensive housing plan and incorporated the components identified in the *Blueprint*. Those components include changes to the inmate classification score system, creating anticipated changes in housing and population density levels, construction, renovations, conversions, activations, closures, and changes to contract beds and the fire camp population. The results of the comprehensive housing plan are primarily summarized in Appendix B of the *Blueprint* at the institution level.

Institution Housing Plans

The institution housing plans identify design and staff capacity as well as the custody level and program assignment for each housing unit at each institution. Since neither the housing plans nor the narrative identifies an implementation date, for the purposes of review the OIG assumed that the institution housing plans became effective when the *Blueprint* was approved, which was when the 2012–13 Budget Act was signed.

The *Blueprint* does not provide the detail regarding the housing plans prior to the *Blueprint* changes. Therefore, the OIG does not have a starting point for the level of detail the new housing plans provide. This is critical because although the OIG is attempting to monitor monthly activation and deactivation plans, some of the plans the OIG has reviewed call for an activation of a housing unit to the custody level and program assignment consistent with what is already in the housing plan in the *Blueprint*.

Because of a lack of “before-*Blueprint*” data, the OIG relied primarily on the institutions’ shift count reports and departmental population data to determine whether housing units were being used in accordance with the *Blueprint* housing plans. The OIG did not attempt to reconcile the housing plans to the program assignment level but rather to the custody levels.

The OIG obtained “positive shift count” reports at each institution.²³ Although those reports do not identify custody level and program assignment, they do provide inmate population counts for each housing unit. The OIG was then able to determine whether inmates are being housed at each housing unit within a level reasonably consistent with the level identified in the housing plan. The OIG found that the inmate housing is consistent with the housing plan in most instances. In fact, of the 935 housing units identified in the *Blueprint*, the OIG found 901 housing units (96 percent) to be operational.²⁴ There was one institution, California Rehabilitation Center, where a few of

²³ Positive shift count reports are reports generated at each prison at standard intervals throughout each day and accessible via the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS). The reports contain data of the number of inmate counts in each housing unit within each facility or major yard and at each prison. The reports also identify the number of inmates either off grounds or at special areas of the prison, such as being out to court, out to a medical appointment, at education, or in the administration building.

²⁴ The 935 housing units identified in the *Blueprint* include 29 housing units of the California Health Care Facility, which includes five units occupied by inmates in the DeWitt Nelson Correctional Annex that became operational in April 2014.

the housing units are uninhabitable and have remained closed since the OIG’s initial report.

The OIG used a download of electronic population data to compare the current population by security level at each institution with the security level capacities identified in the *Blueprint* housing plans. The data also contained detailed information regarding program types. This approach provided validation that the housing of inmates is consistent with the housing plans identified in the *Blueprint* as the plan relates to the inmate population levels by both housing levels and program types.

The results of the OIG’s fieldwork review during December 2014 and January 2015 are displayed in Appendix D of this report as a statewide summary of the housing capacities identified in the *Blueprint* for each institution and a statewide summary for the housing units.

Housing Plan—Miscellaneous Benchmarks

There were several specific components identified in the *Blueprint* related to the comprehensive housing plan. The following table shows those components and includes their status resulting from the OIG’s review.

Comprehensive Housing Plan – Completion Status

Blueprint Recommendation/Prison	Completion Date/Current Status
Conversion of Valley State Prison for Women (VSPW) to a male facility by the summer of 2013.	January 2013 - the conversion was completed and the name changed to Valley State Prison (VSP).
Conversion of the former Folsom Transitional Treatment Facility into dorms used for housing female inmates (to be named Folsom Women’s Facility).	January 2013 - the conversion was completed for activation of Folsom Women's Facility (FWF).
Planned closure of the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC). The plan identified its closure to be completed by June 2016.	Senate Bill 105 passed in September 2013 suspended the requirement to close CRC pending a review that determines if it can be closed. This project will continue to be monitored.
A decline in inmates eligible for the department's fire camp population. The projected inmate population decline was from 4,480 inmates (6/27/12) to 2,500 inmates (6/27/13). No schedule of fire camp closures was identified.	This benchmark was changed with legislative support. The department has been funded to restore its previous level of fire camps and associated inmates. The FY 2013/14 Budget Act restored its funding to the original level, which eliminated the need to close fire camps and reduce its inmate population. There were 3,740 inmates housed in fire camps as of January 31, 2015.

New Construction: Two specific construction projects were underway at the department when the *Blueprint* was released: the California Health Care Facility (CHCF) in Stockton was to be activated by summer 2013, and an annex to the CHCF was being constructed. The annex will be built over the former DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility (DeWitt) and was planned to be completed by June 2014.

The OIG's review found each of these construction projects were completed on schedule: August 2013 for CHCF and March 2014 for the CHCF annex. The first inmate was received at the CHCF annex on April 1, 2014. As of February 5, 2015, CHCF had 1,946 inmates (68 percent of design capacity) out of its 2,855 design capacity; these figures include DeWitt's annex, which had 548 inmates (48 percent of design capacity) out of its 1,133 design capacity. The department reports that the activation schedule will be gradual, with full occupancy anticipated in 2015.

Health Care Facility Improvement Program (HCFIP): The *Blueprint* noted the health care facility improvement program was to perform facility assessments and provide upgrades in existing prisons to ensure adequate clinical and support service spaces were available to meet the treatment needs of inmate-patients. These improvements were planned to address the facility needs of outpatient medical care throughout the entire adult prison system. The HCFIP planned to first target the intermediate care prisons where inmates require more intensive medical care rather than general outpatient medical care. Improvements were to focus on addressing infection control issues, such as hand-washing facilities and the separation of clean and soiled supplies. They were also to provide the physical separation necessary to provide inmate-patient privacy with nursing and physician staff, as mandated by the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. Also, the Statewide Medication Distribution Project is part of the HCFIP and is to remedy deficiencies in medication distribution at State prison facilities.

Based on the assessments, the department determined that HCFIP projects were needed at 31 institutions. Each of the specific HCFIP projects has been established by the State Public Works Board and is in varying stages of design, with the estimated construction completion dates to occur in 2016 and 2017. Also, in August 2014, the Statewide Medication Distribution Project received approval to commence construction from the State Fire Marshal (SFM) and the Department of Finance (DOF); pre-construction procurement activities have begun. According to the department, as of February 2015, approval to commence construction from the SFM and the DOF has been received for an additional 11 sites: Avenal State Prison; California Institution for Men; California Institution for Women; California Medical Facility; California State Prison, Los Angeles County; California State Prison, Sacramento; California State Prison, Solano; Folsom State Prison; Mule Creek State Prison; R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility; and Valley State Prison. All remaining sites are progressing in the design process.

During on-site reviews, the OIG requested information on the status of two projects at California Medical Facility (CMF) and California State Prison, Solano (SOL), since the projected starts of construction were initially planned for July 2014. The OIG found that SOL had begun on-site construction activities in November 2014, while CMF had not yet

begun construction work. The department stated the project at CMF received approvals to commence construction from the SFM and the DOF on January 30, 2015, and is currently in the pre-construction and bidding process. The OIG will continue to monitor the progress of the HCFIP projects.

Infill Construction: The *Blueprint* identified some infill construction projects due to a higher need for level II housing. The projects identified include the DeWitt Nelson Correctional Annex and the construction of three new facilities to house approximately 800 inmates, each to be built at existing facilities. The status of the DeWitt Nelson Correctional Annex is discussed above. The following provides the status of the three other infill projects.

Senate Bill 1022 (Chapter 42, Statutes of 2012) authorized the design and construction of three level II facilities adjacent to one or more of the following seven facilities: California Institution for Men; California Medical Facility; California State Prison, Sacramento; California State Prison, Solano; Folsom State Prison; Mule Creek State Prison; and the Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility.

The Public Works Board took action on September 11, 2012, to authorize the 800-bed infill projects, with two slated to be built at Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) for 1,600 beds, and one at the Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility (RJD) for 800 beds. However, in December 2012, the Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) regarding the proposed projects included proposals for evaluations at all seven institutions. Scoping hearings took place in January 2013, and formal written comments were due in early February 2013. The department submitted the EIR document for public comment, and that process was completed. A Notice of Determination was filed with the State Clearinghouse in November 2013 identifying the department's intention to construct two projects at MCSP and one at RJD. The design build contract for MCSP was executed in March 2014, and the contract for RJD was executed in April 2014. According to the department, construction activities have commenced at both locations, and inmate occupancy for both projects is anticipated for early 2016.

Contract Capacity: The *Blueprint* articulates the department's plan to eliminate out-of-state contracted inmate beds by June 30, 2016. The plan is also to reestablish up to 1,225 additional community correctional facility (CCF) beds once the out-of-state inmates return. The *Blueprint* projected an out-of-state inmate population drop from 9,588 inmates on June 27, 2012, to 4,596 inmates by December 27, 2013. Population reports show this benchmark was not met, as over 8,800 inmates were housed outside California during this benchmark date.

In September 2013, the passage of Senate Bill 105 authorized the department to increase its level of contracted beds both in and out of state. The bill provides an immediate measure to avoid early release of inmates and allow the State to comply with the three-judge court order. The bill authorized the activation of California City Correctional Facility (CAC), a private prison located in Kern County. CAC is the first leased facility to be operated by the department. The facility is to house 2,400 level II general

population inmates in celled housing. Inmates began transferring to CAC on December 16, 2013, and as of January 31, 2015, a total of 2,024 inmates were housed there, which is a decrease of 216 from the last OIG report, published in October 2014.

Housing inmates in public Modified Community Correctional Facilities (MCCFs) within California, as shown in the table below, is to assist with the reduction of in-state prison overcrowding. In December 2013, the department requested activation of 578 and 640 contracted beds with the Cities of Delano and Shafter, respectively. In March 2014, the department activated the Taft facility with plans for up to 600 inmates. The department also activated and increased capacity at other private MCCFs, including Central Valley, Desert View, and Golden State. As of February 2, 2015, the department had a total of 3,679 inmates housed in its public and private MCCFs. This was a total decrease of 191 inmates from the OIG’s last report, issued in October 2014, when 3,870 inmates were housed in MCCFs.

Modified Community Correctional Facilities (MCCF) – Bed Space²⁵

Modified Community Correctional Facility	Type	Bed Capacity	Population as of 2/2/15
Delano	Public	578	531
Shafter	Public	640	573
Taft	Public	600	587
Central Valley	Private	700	674
Desert View	Private	700	647
Golden State	Private	700	667
Totals		3,918	3,679

Population Density Levels: Appendix F of the *Blueprint* identified some projections regarding male inmate population density levels. Other than the projections themselves, there are no goals or benchmarks to monitor. Based on inmate population as of February 2, 2015, the table below compares the actual density (overcrowding) rates to the goals for six security level bed types. Most of the rates fall within the established goal, with the exception of the level II beds, which significantly exceed the goal by 31 percent. This supports the department’s need to increase the number of level II beds planned at the infill construction at MCSP and RJD. Also, the activation of CAC will assist the department in lowering its overcrowding rate. Per the following chart, the overcrowding rate for level II housing will also be aided by the additional 2,400 beds from the infill projects.

²⁵ The figures for the MCCFs do not include the other in-state contract beds, which include the Female Community Reentry Facility (260-bed facility), Female Rehabilitative Community Correctional Center (75-bed facility), and Community Prisoner Mother Program (24-bed facility).

Actual Density (Overcrowding) Rates in Comparison to *Blueprint* Design Beds

Bed Type	Blueprint Design Beds	Population as of 2/2/15	Actual Overcrowding Rate	Blueprint Overcrowding Rate Goal
Level I Dorm	8,283	6,916	83%	150%
Level II Dorm & Cell	22,908	41,375	181%	150%
Level III Cell	16,584	18,478	111%	150%
Level IV Cell	13,124	21,489	164%	150%
Administrative Segregation Unit	5,601	5,288	94%	125%
Security Housing Unit	2,934	3,455	118%	120%

Housing Plan—Global Benchmarks

The *Blueprint* noted the department was under federal court order to reduce overall prison overcrowding to 137.5 percent of design-bed capacity by June 2013. Subsequently, the department was granted an extension to April 18, 2014, to reach that goal. After appeals of the order by the department, the three-judge court granted a two-year extension to February 28, 2016. Additionally, on July 3, 2014, the three-judge court extended the 143 percent benchmark deadline from June 30, 2014, to August 31, 2014. The order required the department to reduce its prison population in three stages; the two remaining benchmarks are as follows:

- 1) 141.5 percent of design capacity by February 28, 2015; and
- 2) 137.5 percent of design capacity by February 28, 2016.

In September 2014, the department submitted its status and benchmark report to the three-judge court supporting that it had met the 143 percent benchmark. The OIG reviewed the department's monthly population report as of February 28, 2015, the date of the current benchmark. The department had an in-state prison population of 112,531 housed in the State's 34 adult institutions with a design bed capacity of 82,707, which amounts to 136.1 percent of design bed capacity. This figure is below the 141.5 percent court-ordered reduction required by February 28, 2015 (and the February 28, 2016, benchmark of 137.5 percent). Future OIG reports will continue indicating whether the department has met the remaining benchmarks.

CONCLUSION

On a positive note, the department has met its *Blueprint* goals in standardized staffing, and is progressing to meet its goal in its application of the new inmate classification score system, which presumably will continue to translate into cost savings for the State. The department is also adhering to the comprehensive housing plan and construction goals set in the *Blueprint*, though the OIG will continue to monitor a few large-scale construction projects remaining to be completed. Recently, the department met its benchmark to reduce prison overcrowding to 141.5 percent by February 28, 2015. The department has been addressing its in-state prison overcrowding with the activation of a California City Correctional Facility and increased capacity at public and private Modified Community Correctional Facilities as well as ongoing in-fill projects. These contracts will presumably offset savings gained elsewhere.

The department has shown progress within certain areas in meeting its rehabilitative benchmarks and improving results in its new security threat group (STG) step-down program policy. The department implemented all programs at its reentry hubs, excluding High Desert State Prison's pre-employment transitions programs by February 2015. The biggest challenge remains increasing the percentage of inmates served in rehabilitative programs to 70 percent of its target population by June 30, 2015. The department is showing gradual progress with a 9 percent increase to 54 percent during the first two quarters of fiscal year 2014–15, but at its current pace, the target likely will not be met during the current fiscal year. This figure represents the department's target population that is having either all its rehabilitative needs met or at least one identified need met. However, the OIG still recommends that if the department uses "the presence of an inmate in one program for one day" as the definition for successfully meeting a rehabilitative need, then the department should provide statistics showing the actual amount of time spent in programs for the inmates being counted.

The OIG found that 89 percent of the academic education programs are operational, which represents no percentage change from the last report. The OIG found that 76 percent of the career technical education programs are operational, which represents a 4 percent decrease from the last report. The OIG also found that 88 percent of the substance abuse treatment slots are filled, which represents a 16 percent increase from the last report. An even more significant increase was found in the cognitive behavioral treatment slots, which increased by 44 percent to 88 percent compliance from the last report. Additionally, even though this report shows no percentage change in education and a small decrease in career technical education programming, overall, since the *Blueprint* began, the overall number of program opportunities and participation has risen significantly. In total, the department has increased its academic positions by 49 to 467 from the department's staffing of 418 positions as of the *Blueprint* report. The number of CTE positions has increased by 33 to 215 from the department's staffing of 182 positions as of the *Blueprint* report. So while full utilization is not yet at 100 percent, capacity in all areas continues to grow.

Also, regarding enhanced programming facilities (EPFs), the OIG found some inmates, i.e., SHU “kick-outs,” are being transferred to EPFs, until adequate level IV bed space becomes available. These inmates do not meet the criteria for EPF placement, but without adequate bed space, the classification committee and classification staff representative are compelled to utilize EPFs for temporary housing despite the requirement that EPFs only be used for inmates with a willingness to meet programming expectations. Since the intent of the EPFs is to incentivize and reinforce positive life choices, allowing other non-eligible inmates defeats the purpose of the program. The department has pledged to examine this issue with input from the affected facilities and find solutions to the housing problem that will not adversely impact the success of the EPF program.

The department has conducted 1,070 case-by-case reviews after 27 months since its gang management pilot began in October 2012. This represents 40 percent of its total STG population (2,692 inmates) who were validated prior to March 1, 2013. This represents an increase of 132 case-by-case reviews identified in the OIG’s prior report. The OIG estimates at its current rate, the department will take until February 2019 to complete all reviews. Although there were no benchmarks identified in the *Blueprint* or STG pilot program to complete a specific number or percentage of case-by-case reviews, a more rapid pace of reviews may have been expected by the Legislature and stakeholders.

The department’s Special Project Team (SPT) was tasked with developing the new Security Threat Group (STG) management policy, implementing a 24-month pilot program, creating new procedures and regulations, providing staff training, addressing legal and legislative issues, and conducting active/inactive reviews (six-year inactive reviews). According to the SPT, each of these items impacted the DRB’s ability to accelerate its case-by-case reviews. The SPT has initiated training of two current wardens to provide options to expand the inactive or case-by-case review process. The SPT is hopeful that the DRB will be able to conclude all reviews within the next 12 to 18 months, but that is dependent on no additional responsibilities arising during this time frame.

Additionally, although almost half (48 percent) of STG inmates showed progress once they were placed within the step-down program, almost the same percentage of inmates (42 percent) may remain in the program beyond the four-year period (by plateauing in step 1 or 2) before earning their release to general population due to refusal to participate. The OIG found that refusing, or having an inability to participate in journaling, was considered an exception for at least one inmate. In this example, the department considered the inmate’s low Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) score in its decision to progress an inmate to step 5 who did not complete required journaling while in step 4. As mentioned in its prior report, the OIG supports the department in obtaining and evaluating reasons for an inmate’s refusal and considering allowance of other modifications to achieve full success with this program; however, the department should be consistent in its application to all inmates. The OIG will continue to consult with the department in these areas with a shared interest in achieving the goals set out in the *Blueprint*.

APPENDICES

Appendix A — Programming Plans

Appendix B — Core COMPAS Assessments

Appendix C — Standardized Staffing

Appendix D — Housing Plans

Appendix A—Programming Plans

The following pages display the information the OIG summarized after assessing whether the department has implemented the rehabilitation programs scheduled to be underway in fiscal year 2014–15 as identified by the department. The OIG performed the fieldwork to assess the operational status of each program at each institution.

The information displayed in the following page identifies the statewide operational status of the rehabilitation programs in summary format for each type of program. *An individual page for each prison is provided after the summary page.* The first columns identify the numbers in terms of teacher positions and the numbers in terms of student-inmates as they were identified by the department. As described earlier, the numbers were allowed to be changed as long as they met the total departmental numbers. The next set of columns displays the results of the OIG fieldwork identifying the number of programs that were actually fully operational when the fieldwork was performed. The last set of columns identifies the differences between the number of courses that were supposed to be operational (and related available inmates served) and the number of courses that the OIG actually found to be operational during the site visits.

The fieldwork performed in this exercise was conducted from December 2014 through January 2015. Therefore, the numbers may have changed since the time of the report. Additionally, some of the detail of the specific courses may have changed from institution to institution, but the departmental totals in terms of scheduled courses still match the original *Blueprint* numbers.

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

STATEWIDE SUMMARY TOTALS - REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	310	16,740	284	14,854	-26	-1,886
Alternative Programming	10	540	10	540	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	203	24,360	173	20,729	-30	-3,631
TOTALS	523	41,640	467	36,123	-56	-5,517
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	18	486	14	324	-4	-162
Auto Repair	15	405	13	324	-2	-81
Building Maintenance	26	702	19	486	-7	-216
Carpentry	16	432	12	324	-4	-108
Computer Literacy *	31	1,620	26	1,363	-5	-257
Cosmetology	3	81	3	81	0	0
Electric Work	19	513	13	378	-6	-135
Electronics	34	918	25	702	-9	-216
HVAC	15	405	9	243	-6	-162
Machine Shop	4	108	2	54	-2	-54
Masonry	15	405	13	351	-2	-54
Office Technologies	43	1,161	35	945	-8	-216
Painting	3	81	0	0	-3	-81
Plumbing	10	270	8	216	-2	-54
Roofing	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Sheet Metal	1	27	1	27	0	0
Small Engine Repair	10	270	7	175	-3	-95
Welding	19	513	15	405	-4	-108
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	283	8,424	215	6,398	-68	-2,026
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	1,536	3,072	1,359	2,737	-177	-335
Cognitive-Behavioral	2,328	7,728	2,044	6,753	-284	-975
TOTALS	3,864	10,800	3,403	9,490	-461	-1,310
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	750	6,750	389	3,537	-361	-3,213
TOTALS	750	6,750	389	3,537	-361	-3,213

* The computer literacy slots were adjusted to account for a morning and afternoon session. The slots were reported in the Blueprint as only available once per day for most classes so the adjustment doubled the slot amount for numerous classes.

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

AVENAL STATE PRISON (ASP)

ASP is designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	18	972	18	972	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	7	840	6	720	-1	-120
TOTALS	25	1812	24	1692	-1	-120
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	2	54	2	54	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	2	108	2	108	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	2	54	2	54	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Office Technologies	3	81	3	81	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	17	513	16	486	-1	-27
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	192	384	180	360	-12	-24
Cognitive-Behavioral	288	960	266	887	-22	-73
TOTALS	480	1344	446	1247	-34	-97
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	57	513	-3	-27
TOTALS	60	540	57	513	-3	-27

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA CITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER (CAC)

CAC was activated as a Standard Program Site in December 2013.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	2	108	2	108	0	0
Alternative Programming	1	54	0	0	-1	-54
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	3	360	-1	-120
TOTALS	7	642	5	468	-2	-174
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Services and Related Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	81	2	81	0	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER (CCC)

CCC is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	10	540	9	396	-1	-144
Voluntary Educ. Program	3	360	4	480	1	120
TOTALS	13	900	13	876	0	-24
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	8	216	8	216	0	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (CCI)

CCI was designated as a Standard Program Site on 12/4/12 although it was originally designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area (programs have been minimally updated since the change in designation):

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	10	540	8	432	-2	-108
Voluntary Educ. Program	9	1080	8	960	-1	-120
TOTALS	19	1620	16	1392	-3	-228
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	2	54	2	0	0	-54
Auto Repair	1	27	1	0	0	-27
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	0	0	-27
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	2	54	2	54	0	0
HVAC	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	11	297	10	162	-1	-135

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA HEALTH CARE FACILITY (CHCF)

CHCF is designated as a Standard Program Site. It was recently activated in July

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	6	324	2	108	-4	-216
Voluntary Educ. Program	3	360	2	240	-1	-120
TOTALS	9	684	4	348	-5	-336
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	2	108	2	54	0	-54
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	108	2	54	0	-54

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR MEN (CIM)

CIM is designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	12	648	10	516	-2	-132
Voluntary Educ. Program	7	840	4	480	-3	-360
TOTALS	19	1488	14	996	-5	-492
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	2	54	2	54	0	0
Carpentry	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Computer Literacy	1	54	0	0	-1	-54
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	1	27	1	27	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Welding	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	15	432	9	243	-6	-189
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	192	384	180	360	-12	-24
Cognitive-Behavioral	288	960	283	934	-5	-26
TOTALS	480	1344	463	1294	-17	-50
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	29	261	-31	-279
TOTALS	60	540	29	261	-31	-279

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN (CIW)

CIW is designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	8	432	6	324	-2	-108
Voluntary Educ. Program	2	240	4	480	2	240
TOTALS	10	672	10	804	0	132
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	1	54	1	54
Cosmetology	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	5	135	5	162	0	27
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	96	192	96	192	0	0
Cognitive-Behavioral	120	384	120	384	0	0
TOTALS	216	576	216	576	0	0
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	30	270	-30	-270
TOTALS	60	540	30	270	-30	-270

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY (CMF)

CMF is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	3	162	3	162	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	4	480	0	0
TOTALS	7	642	7	642	0	0
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	1	27	1	27
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	54	2	54	0	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA MEN'S COLONY (CMC)

CMC is designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	9	486	13	712	4	226
Alternative Programming	0	0	1	54	1	54
Voluntary Educ. Program	9	1080	8	960	-1	-120
TOTALS	18	1566	22	1726	4	160
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	0	27
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Masonry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	12	324	8	243	-4	-81
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	72	144	72	144	0	0
Cognitive-Behavioral	144	480	144	480	0	0
TOTALS	216	624	216	624	0	0
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	30	270	-30	-270
TOTALS	60	540	30	270	-30	-270

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER (CRC)

CRC was designated as a Standard Program Site on 9/20/13 although it was originally designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	11	594	9	486	-2	-108
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	3	360	-1	-120
TOTALS	15	1074	12	846	-3	-228
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	0	27	-1	0
Electronics	1	27	0	27	-1	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	9	270	7	270	-2	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, CORCORAN (COR)

COR is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	9	486	10	540	1	54
Alternative Programming	3	162	3	162	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	5	600	5	600	0	0
TOTALS	17	1248	18	1302	1	54
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	1	27	1	27	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Welding	0	0	1	27	1	27
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	6	162	4	108	-2	-54

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, LOS ANGELES COUNTY (LAC)

LAC was designated as a Re-Entry Hub on 12/4/12 although it was originally designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area (programs have been minimally updated since the change in designation):

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	7	378	7	378	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	5	600	5	600	0	0
TOTALS	12	978	12	978	0	0
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	0	0
Painting	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	7	216	5	162	-2	-54
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	72	144	30	60	-42	-84
Cognitive-Behavioral	120	384	88	282	-32	-102
TOTALS	192	528	118	342	-74	-186
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	23	207	-37	-333
TOTALS	60	540	23	207	-37	-333

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, SACRAMENTO (SAC)

SAC is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	6	324	5	270	-1	-54
Voluntary Educ. Program	5	600	6	720	1	120
TOTALS	11	924	11	990	0	66
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	0	27
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	4	108	3	108	-1	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, SAN QUENTIN (SQ)

SQ is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	7	378	7	378	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	6	720	5	600	-1	-120
TOTALS	13	1098	12	978	-1	-120
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	0	0	-1	-54
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	5	162	2	54	-3	-108

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, SOLANO (SOL)

SOL was designated as a Standard Program Site on 12/4/12 although it was originally designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area (programs have been minimally updated since the change in designation):

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	13	702	11	466	-2	-236
Voluntary Educ. Program	5	600	3	360	-2	-240
TOTALS	18	1302	14	826	-4	-476
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	8	243	8	243	0	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACILITY (SATF)

SATF is designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	18	972	18	972	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	11	1320	11	1320	0	0
TOTALS	29	2292	29	2292	0	0
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	2	108	1	54	-1	-54
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	2	54	2	54	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	0	0
Painting	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	17	513	15	432	-2	-81
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	144	288	144	288	0	0
Cognitive-Behavioral	288	960	108	356	-180	-604
TOTALS	432	1248	252	644	-180	-604
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	0	0	-60	-540
TOTALS	60	540	0	0	-60	-540

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIPATRIA STATE PRISON (CAL)

CAL is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	12	648	11	594	-1	-54
Voluntary Educ. Program	7	840	5	600	-2	-240
TOTALS	19	1488	16	1194	-3	-294
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Auto Repair	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	2	108	2	108	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	8	270	4	162	-4	-108

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CENTINELA STATE PRISON (CEN)

CEN is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	12	648	11	486	-1	-162
Voluntary Educ. Program	7	840	5	600	-2	-240
TOTALS	19	1488	16	1086	-3	-402
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Electronics	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	3	81	2	54	-1	-27
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Welding	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Roofing	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TOTALS	11	297	4	108	-7	-189

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA WOMEN'S FACILITY (CCWF)

CCWF is designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	11	594	9	486	-2	-108
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	3	360	-1	-120
TOTALS	15	1074	12	846	-3	-228
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	10	297	10	297	0	0
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	96	192	96	192	0	0
Cognitive-Behavioral	144	480	143	472	-1	-8
TOTALS	240	672	239	664	-1	-8
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	46	414	-14	-126
TOTALS	60	540	46	414	-14	-126

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CHUCKAWALLA VALLEY STATE PRISION (CVSP)

CVSP is designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	10	540	10	540	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	4	480	0	0
TOTALS	14	1020	14	1020	0	0
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Building Maintenance	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Carpentry	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Painting	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	14	405	8	243	-6	-162
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	96	192	91	182	-5	-10
Cognitive-Behavioral	144	480	125	413	-19	-68
TOTALS	240	672	216	595	-24	-78
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	28	252	-32	-288
TOTALS	60	540	28	252	-32	-288

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CORRECTIONAL TRAINING FACILITY (CTF)

CTF is designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	18	972	18	944	0	-28
Voluntary Educ. Program	10	1200	8	929	-2	-271
TOTALS	28	2172	26	1873	-2	-299
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Carpentry	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Computer Literacy	2	108	1	54	-1	-54
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	2	54	2	54	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	13	0	-14
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	16	486	13	364	-3	-122
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	120	240	88	176	-32	-64
Cognitive-Behavioral	144	480	121	399	-23	-81
TOTALS	264	720	209	575	-55	-145
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	0	0	-60	-540
TOTALS	60	540	0	0	-60	-540

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION (DVI)

DVI is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	1	54	1	54	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	6	720	2	240	-4	-480
TOTALS	7	774	3	294	-4	-480
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	4	135	4	135	0	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

FOLSOM STATE PRISON (FSP)

FSP is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	9	486	9	450	0	-36
Voluntary Educ. Program	7	840	7	840	0	0
TOTALS	16	1326	16	1290	0	-36
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	2	54	2	54	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	11	324	11	324	0	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

FOLSOM WOMEN'S FACILITY (FWF)

FWF is designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	1	54	1	54	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	1	120	1	120	0	0
TOTALS	2	174	2	174	0	0
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	40	0	-14
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	1	54	1	40	0	-14
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	48	96	40	80	-8	-16
Cognitive-Behavioral	72	240	71	234	-1	-6
TOTALS	120	336	111	314	-9	-22
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	30	270	30	270	0	0
TOTALS	30	270	30	270	0	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON (HDSP)

HDSP was designated as a Re-Entry Hub on 9/20/13 although it was originally designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	9	486	8	432	-1	-54
Alternative Programming	1	54	0	0	-1	-54
Voluntary Educ. Program	7	840	4	480	-3	-360
TOTALS	17	1380	12	912	-5	-468
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	2	108	1	54	-1	-54
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	0	0	-2	-54
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	6	216	3	108	-3	-108
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	96	192	47	113	-49	-79
Cognitive-Behavioral	144	480	143	472	-1	-8
TOTALS	240	672	47	112.8	-49	-79
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	0	0	-60	-540
TOTALS	60	540	0	0	-60	-540

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

IRONWOOD STATE PRISON (ISP)

ISP was designated as a Re-Entry Hub on 12/4/12 although it was originally designated as a Standard Program Site.

Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area (programs have been minimally updated since the change in designation):

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	12	648	11	594	-1	-54
Voluntary Educ. Program	9	1080	7	840	-2	-240
TOTALS	21	1728	18	1434	-3	-294
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Computer Literacy	2	108	2	108	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	2	54	2	54	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	15	459	10	324	-5	-135
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	96	192	79	158	-17	-34
Cognitive-Behavioral	144	480	144	480	0	0
TOTALS	240	672	223	638	-17	-34
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	60	540	0	0
TOTALS	60	540	60	540	0	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

KERN VALLEY STATE PRISON (KVSP)

KVSP is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Academic Education						
General Population	14	756	12	648	-2	-108
Voluntary Educ. Program	6	720	5	600	-1	-120
TOTALS	20	1476	17	1248	-3	-228
Career Technical Education						
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Office Technologies	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	8	216	5	135	-3	-81

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

MULE CREEK STATE PRISON (MCSP)

MCSP is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	8	432	7	378	-1	-54
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	4	480	0	0
TOTALS	12	912	11	858	-1	-54
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	5	135	3	81	-2	-54

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

NORTH KERN STATE PRISON (NKSP)

NKSP is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	3	162	2	108	-1	-54
Voluntary Educ. Program	3	360	3	360	0	0
TOTALS	6	522	5	468	-1	-54
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	54	2	54	0	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

PELICAN BAY STATE PRISON (PBSP)

PBSP is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alternative Programming	4	216	4	216	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	6	720	6	720	0	0
TOTALS	10	936	10	936	0	0
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	81	1	54	-1	-27

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

PLEASANT VALLEY STATE PRISON (PVSP)

PVSP is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	12	648	11	594	-1	-54
Voluntary Educ. Program	5	600	5	600	0	0
TOTALS	17	1248	16	1194	-1	-54
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	9	243	8	216	-1	-27

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

RICHARD J. DONOVAN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (RJD)

RJD is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	4	216	4	216	0	0
Alternative Programming	1	54	2	108	1	54
Voluntary Educ. Program	7	840	5	600	-2	-240
TOTALS	12	1110	11	924	-1	-186
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	1	27	1	27	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	6	189	5	162	-1	-27

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

SALINAS VALLEY STATE PRISON (SVSP)

SVSP is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	6	324	6	324	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	5	600	5	600	0	0
TOTALS	11	924	11	924	0	0
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
HVAC	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	4	135	1	54	-3	-81

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

SIERRA CONSERVATION CENTER (SCC)

SCC is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	8	432	7	300	-1	-132
Voluntary Educ. Program	6	720	4	480	-2	-240
TOTALS	14	1152	11	780	-3	-372
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	8	216	7	189	-1	-27

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

VALLEY STATE PRISON (VSP)

VSP is designated as a Re-Entry Hub.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education, Career Technical Education, Substance Abuse Treatment, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs (including criminal thinking, anger management, and family programming), Employment Training, and a cognitive behavioral based program for life-term inmates. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	10	540	8	432	-2	-108
Voluntary Educ. Program	6	720	5	600	-1	-120
TOTALS	16	1260	13	1032	-3	-228
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	54	0	0	-1	-54
Cosmetology	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	12	351	9	243	-3	-108
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program)	Student Capacity (Annual)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	216	432	216	432	0	0
Cognitive-Behavioral	288	960	288	960	0	0
TOTALS	504	1392	504	1392	0	0
Employment Programs	Program Slots	Annual Served	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	60	540	56	540	-4	0
TOTALS	60	540	56	540	-4	0

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

WASCO STATE PRISON (WSP)

WSP is designated as a Standard Program Site.

Programs at this institution are to include Academic Education and Career Technical Education. The tables below illustrate the planned and actual staffing and student capacities by program area:

	CDCR Figures		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 14-15		December 2014 - January 2015		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	1	54	0	0	-1	-54
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	4	480	0	0
TOTALS	5	534	4	480	-1	-54
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff	Budgeted Capacity	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	54	1	27	-1	-27

Appendix B—Core COMPAS Assessments

The following displays the department’s status in completing core COMPAS assessments for each inmate to assess his or her rehabilitative needs. The data is as of January 27, 2015.

Institution	Inmate Population	Inmates with Core COMPAS	Inmates Without COMPAS	Percent with Core COMPAS
Avenal State Prison	4,085	3,421	664	83.7%
California City Correctional Facility	2,036	1,892	144	92.9%
California Correctional Center	4,521	4,324	197	95.6%
California Correctional Institution	4,222	2,789	1,433	66.1%
California Health Care Facility	1,965	672	1,293	34.2%
California Institution for Men	4,421	3,522	899	79.7%
California Institution for Women	1,869	1,429	440	76.5%
California Medical Facility	2,142	990	1,152	46.2%
California Men's Colony	4,068	2,617	1,451	64.3%
California Rehabilitation Center	2,498	2,422	76	97.0%
California State Prison, Los Angeles County	3,546	1,648	1,898	46.5%
California State Prison, Corcoran	4,110	2,356	1,754	57.3%
California State Prison, Sacramento	2,194	926	1,268	42.2%
California State Prison, San Quentin	4,177	1,082	3,095	25.9%
California State Prison, Solano	3,910	2,215	1,695	56.6%
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison, Corcoran	5,403	3,626	1,777	67.1%
Calipatria State Prison	3,768	2,482	1,286	65.9%
Centinela State Prison	3,240	2,135	1,105	65.9%
Central California Women's Facility	3,390	1,899	1,491	56.0%
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	2,227	1,808	419	81.2%
Correctional Training Facility	4,625	3,017	1,608	65.2%
Deuel Vocational Institution	2,445	1,161	1,284	47.5%
Folsom State Prison	2,518	1,524	994	60.5%
Folsom Women's Facility	506	503	3	99.4%
High Desert State Prison	3,508	2,616	892	74.6%
Ironwood State Prison	3,114	2,144	970	68.9%
Kern Valley State Prison	3,792	2,367	1,425	62.4%
Mule Creek State Prison	2,851	1,405	1,446	49.3%
North Kern State Prison	4,247	1,826	2,421	43.0%
Out of State Correctional Facilities-Various	8,844	6,199	2,645	70.1%
Pelican Bay State Prison	2,636	1,366	1,270	51.8%
Pleasant Valley State Prison	3,256	2,426	830	74.5%
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility	3,094	1,643	1,451	53.1%
Salinas Valley State Prison	3,622	1,770	1,852	48.9%
Sierra Conservation Center	4,432	3,602	830	81.3%
Valley State Prison	3,132	2,282	850	72.9%
Wasco State Prison	4,966	1,880	3,086	37.9%
TOTALS	129,380	81,986	47,394	63.4%

* Miscellaneous pertains to special non-state prison housing such as community correctional facilities or special housing programs.

* Miscellaneous-Special Housing / Non-State Prisons	4,726
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Appendix C—Housing Plans

The following pages display the information the OIG summarized after reviewing data and documents to assess whether the department is housing inmates consistent with the housing plans identified in the *Blueprint*.

The first page of Appendix C displays a summary of a comparison of actual population data against the design capacity beds identified for each prison in the *Blueprint*.²⁶ The data is summarized by different housing types. This comparison was performed to assess whether the actual housing of inmates is consistent with the level and types of housing identified in the *Blueprint*. The data show that in each of the major categories, the department is consistently surpassing the inmate housing levels for each individual housing type identified in the *Blueprint*, as the overcrowding rate is over 100 percent in each major category. There are only a few housing categories that show a housing rate less than 100 percent, and those categories are for special types of housing, such as beds for condemned inmates, hospice beds, or mental health crisis beds.²⁷

The subsequent pages of Appendix C display data in summary format by institution totals and then unit total for each institution. The OIG compared the individual *Blueprint* housing plans for each institution at the unit level against positive shift count reports obtained at each institution. These reports allowed a snapshot view of the inmate population for each housing unit in operation. The summary pages compare the design capacity against the actual inmate population on February 2, 2015. Several institutions had vacant housing units at the time of the review due to maintenance or conversion. The department plans to have inmates housed in some of those units once maintenance and conversion are completed. The capacity data that were identified in the *Blueprint* are color coded in green, while the data from the positive shift count reports and the calculations the OIG derived from the data are in yellow.

In summary, the OIG's assessment found that the actual housing of inmates is substantially consistent with the housing plans identified in the *Blueprint*.

²⁶ The electronic population data is effective February 2, 2015, and was provided by CDCR.

²⁷ Some of the beds identified in Appendix D are for very temporary housing. However, the OIG identified them since they are identified in the *Blueprint*.

Appendix C—Housing Plans

CDCR Inmate Population Summary Per Housing Type

Male Prisons

General Population (GP) /A				
GP Level	Blueprint Design Beds	Population /B	Difference	Overcrowding Rate
Level I	7,664	5,568	-2,096	73%
Level II	15,254	24,763	9,509	162%
Level III	10,934	9,939	-995	91%
Level IV	8,228	13,307	5,079	162%
GP, Level Unknown		380	380	
Subtotal, General Population	42,080	53,957	11,877	128%
Special Needs Yards (SNY) /A				
SNY Level	Blueprint Design Beds	Population /B	Difference	Overcrowding Rate
Level I	619	1,348	729	218%
Level II	7,654	16,612	8,958	217%
Level III	5,650	8,539	2,889	151%
Level IV	4,896	8,182	3,286	167%
SNY, Level Unknown		216	216	
Subtotal, Special Needs Yards	18,819	34,897	16,078	185%
Miscellaneous Housing Types - Various Prison or Off-Site Locations				
Housing Type	Blueprint Design Beds	Population /B	Difference	Overcrowding Rate
Administrative Segregation Unit	5,601	5,288	-313	94%
Fire Camps /C	3,924	3,537	-387	90%
Reception Center	4,972	10,716	5,744	216%
Segregated Housing Unit	2,934	3,455	521	118%
Subtotal, Various Housing Types	17,431	22,996	5,565	132%
Miscellaneous Housing Types-Limited Prison Locations				
Housing Type	Blueprint Design Beds	Population /B	Difference	Overcrowding Rate
Acute Care	150	303	153	202%
CHCF CTC Medical High Acuity	420	323	-97	77%
CHCF OHU Medical Low Acuity	590	413	-177	70%
Condemned	684	679	-5	99%
General Acute Care Hospital	29	84	55	290%
Hospice	17	14	-3	82%
Integrated Housing Unit	200	219	19	110%
Intermediate Care Facility	879	720	-159	82%
Mental Health Crisis Beds	282	388	106	138%
Protective Housing Unit	20	11	-9	55%
Psychiatric Services Unit	512	386	-126	75%
Subtotal, Limited Housing Types	3,783	3,540	-243	94%
Subtotal, Male Prisons and Camps	82,113	115,390	33,277	141%

Female Prisons

Housing Types	Blueprint Design Beds	Population /B	Difference	Overcrowding Rate
Acute Care	45	46	1	102%
Administrative Segregation Unit	83	50	-33	60%
Condemned	17	16	-1	94%
Fire Camps /C	320	223	-97	70%
General Population	2,904	4,633	1,729	160%
Psychiatric Services Unit	23	10	-13	43%
Reception Center	356	621	265	174%
Segregated Housing Unit	60	63	3	105%
Subtotal, Female Prisons and Camps	3,808	5,662	1,854	149%
Totals, CDCR Prisons-Inmate Population	85,921	121,052	35,131	141%

/A - The data for the GP and SNY tables include Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) inmate design beds and population.

/B - The inmate population is based on February 2, 2015 data from the CDCR Office of Research; however, the inmate population for female prisons in the segregated housing unit was obtained as of February 6, 2015.

/C - The fire camp capacities are higher than Blueprint levels due to approved budget proposal.

Appendix C—Housing Plans

HOUSING PLAN - STATEWIDE SUMMARY				
INSTITUTION	* DESIGN CAPACITY	* STAFFED CAPACITY	TOTAL INMATE COUNTS REVIEWED BY OIG (FEBRUARY 5, 2015)	OVERCROWDING RATE ON REVIEW DATE (BASED ON DESIGN CAPACITY)
Avenal State Prison	2,920	4,702	4,053	139%
California Correctional Center	3,883	4,872	4,460	115%
California Correctional Institution	2,783	4,414	4,186	150%
California Health Care Facility	2,951	2,951	1,946	66%
California Institution for Men	2,976	4,728	4,226	142%
California Institution for Women	1,398	2,042	1,823	130%
California Medical Facility	2,361	2,756	2,131	90%
California Men's Colony	3,838	4,668	4,050	106%
California Rehabilitation Center	2,491	3,487	2,464	99%
California State Prison, Corcoran	3,116	4,445	4,111	132%
California State Prison, Los Angeles County	2,300	3,600	3,491	152%
California State Prison, Sacramento	1,828	2,312	2,173	119%
California State Prison, San Quentin	3,082	4,006	4,123	134%
California State Prison, Solano	2,610	3,890	3,879	149%
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	3,424	5,474	5,387	157%
Calipatria State Prison	2,308	3,883	3,723	161%
Centinela State Prison	2,308	3,433	3,217	139%
Central California Women's Facility	2,004	3,515	3,346	167%
Chuchawalla Valley State Prison	1,738	2,641	2,204	127%
Correctional Training Facility	3,312	5,231	4,616	139%
Deuel Vocational Institution	1,681	2,586	2,342	139%
Folsom State Prison	2,066	2,895	2,499	121%
Folsom Women's Facility	403	483	483	120%
High Desert State Prison	2,324	3,461	3,497	150%
Ironwood State Prison	2,200	3,175	3,116	142%
Kern Valley State Prison	2,448	3,910	3,783	155%
Mule Creek State Prison	1,700	2,807	2,835	167%
North Kern State Prison	2,694	4,529	4,140	154%
Pelican Bay State Prison	2,380	3,032	2,615	110%
Pleasant Valley State Prison	2,308	3,533	3,227	140%
Richard J. Donavon Correctional Facility	2,200	3,305	3,064	139%
Salinas Valley State Prison	2,452	3,657	3,578	146%
Sierra Conservation Center	3,736	4,784	4,352	116%
Valley State Prison	1,980	3,390	3,108	157%
Wasco State Prison	2,984	4,997	4,836	162%
GRAND TOTAL	87,187	127,594	117,084	134%

* Design and staffed capacity totals per institution were obtained from CDCR's Weekly Report of Population as of January 31, 2015.

Appendix C—Housing Plans

HOUSING UNITS - STATEWIDE SUMMARY					
INSTITUTION	INSTITUTION	Housing Unit Count Per Blueprint	Housing Units - VACANT	Housing Units In Use Reviewed by OIG (February 10, 2015)	Percent Of Housing Units In Use
Avenal State Prison	ASP	25	0	25	100%
California Correctional Center	CCC	31	0	31	100%
California Correctional Institution	CCI	37	2	35	95%
California Health Care Facility *	CHCF	29	2	27	93%
California Institution for Men	CIM	30	1	29	97%
California Institution for Women	CIW	21	2	19	91%
California Medical Facility	CMF	41	2	39	95%
California Men's Colony	CMC	19	1	18	95%
California Rehabilitation Center	CRC	51	6	45	88%
California State Prison, Corcoran	COR	41	4	37	90%
California State Prison, Los Angeles County	LAC	23	0	23	100%
California State Prison, Sacramento	SAC	27	0	27	100%
California State Prison, San Quentin	SQ	29	0	29	100%
California State Prison, Solano	SOL	24	0	24	100%
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	SATF	31	0	31	100%
Calipatria State Prison	CAL	24	0	24	100%
Centinela State Prison	CEN	24	1	23	96%
Central California Women's Facility	CCWF	20	0	20	100%
Chuchawalla Valley State Prison	CVSP	15	0	15	100%
Correctional Training Facility	CTF	23	0	23	100%
Deuel Vocational Institution	DVI	17	1	16	94%
Folsom State Prison	FSP	21	1	20	95%
Folsom Women's Facility	FWF	2	0	2	100%
High Desert State Prison	HDSP	29	1	28	97%
Ironwood State Prison	ISP	22	0	22	100%
Kern Valley State Prison	KVSP	36	0	36	100%
Mule Creek State Prison	MCSP	19	0	19	100%
North Kern State Prison	NKSP	26	0	26	100%
Pelican Bay State Prison	PBSP	42	1	41	98%
Pleasant Valley State Prison	PVSP	24	1	23	96%
Richard J. Donavon Correctional Facility	RJD	24	0	24	100%
Salinas Valley State Prison	SVSP	31	0	31	100%
Sierra Conservation Center	SCC	31	0	31	100%
Valley State Prison	VSP	16	0	16	100%
Wasco State Prison	WSP	29	1	28	97%
GRAND TOTAL		934	27	907	97%

* At California Health Care Facility (CHCF), Yard E (previously known as the DeWitt Nelson Correctional Annex) became operational in April 2014. Thus, the housing unit counts were increased by 5 units at CHCF.



2015 Blueprint
Monitoring Report

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

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Roy W. Wesley
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
March 2015