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

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Office of the Inspector General

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

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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 their 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 fourth 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; therefore, some of the contents of this fourth report are preliminary. 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. The department considers *Standardized Staffing Version 5* (SSV5) to be the final version. That version was not published, but its updated information was provided to the OIG for assessment.

According to CDCR management, the department was authorized to amend the detail of the staffing numbers after completing an overall assessment, but could not exceed the total departmental staffing numbers identified in the published version of the *Blueprint,* as those are the staffing numbers that were ultimately approved by the Legislature during the budget process. This report is based on information from July 1, 2014, through September 26, 2014, 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 their 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 the inmate's risk to re-offend 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 the inmate's risk to re-offend. 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 re-offend and the results of COMPAS show a high or medium need in any of the criminogenic categories,[2] the inmate becomes part of CDCR's target population for rehabilitation.[3]

Data summarized in the following table indicates that as of September 3, 2014, 96 percent of the 132,723 inmate population had received a CSRA risk assessment and 62 percent had received a COMPAS assessment. Of those inmates with a CSRA assessment, 69,825 (55 percent) had a high or moderate risk to re-offend. Of those,

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[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 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.

56,213 inmates (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 Population[4]

Total Inmate Population	132,723		Data as of 9/3/14
Inmates with CSRA Risk Assessment	127,819	96%	Percent in relation to inmate population
Inmates with High/Moderate CSRA Score	69,825	55%	Percent in relation to inmates with CSRA
Inmates with Core COMPAS Assessment	82,444	62%	Percent in relation to inmate population
Target Population (At Least One Need)	56,213	42%	Percent in relation to inmate population
% of Inmates who Receive Core COMPAS Assessment Who Become Target		68%	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 below, the department has demonstrated a 45 percent rate of accomplishment (for all and some needs met) during fiscal year 2013–14. That represents a 10 percent increase from the 35 percent rate identified in the OIG's last report.

The following table identifies inmates who were released during fiscal year 2013–14 and whether they 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 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	55%
Total	4,789	100%	3,847	100%	4,430	100%	5,454	100%	18,520	100%

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[4] Please see Appendix B for a breakdown of the percentages of inmates with core COMPAS assessments identified at each institution.

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

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 45 percent, the department will need to show significant progress during fiscal year 2014–15 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 measurement, by which one day counts as successful participation.

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, 67 percent of the department's target population is within 48 months of release; this illustrates the need for the establishment of reentry hubs to provide rehabilitative services prior to the inmates' release.

Target Population by Projected Release Date

Projected Release Timeframe	Inmates	Percent
0 - 6 Months	10,708	19.0%
7-12 Months	8,026	14.3%
13-24 Months	9,937	17.7%
25-36 Months	5,402	9.6%
37-48 Months	3,526	6.3%
49-60 Months	2,633	4.7%
60-120 Months	7,273	12.9%
Over 120 Months	8,173	14.5%
Unusable Data Regarding Release Date	535	1.0%
Total Target Population	56,213	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 re-offend and were to parole from these security levels.

The table below shows the implementation program status at each of the reentry hubs as of June 30, 2014. In determining operational status, 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 July and August 2014, the department fully implemented only 5 of its 13 designated reentry hubs by fiscal year 2013–14, as planned for in the *Blueprint*. The remaining reentry hubs had either cognitive behavioral treatment programs (substance abuse treatment, criminal thinking, anger management, and family relations) or transitions programs (pre-release program and job readiness) that were not operational. However, 11 of its 13 reentry hubs were fully operational by the first three months of fiscal year 2014–15.

Program Status of 13 Designated Reentry Hub Locations
As of June 30, 2014 (unless noted otherwise)

Institution	Substance Abuse Treatment (SAT)	Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT)	Transitions Programs	California Identification Cards (ID)
Avenal State Prison	Programming	Programming	**Implemented in FY14-15***	Implemented
Central California Women's Facility	Programming	Programming	Programming	Implemented
California Institution for Men	Programming	Programming	**Implemented in FY14-15***	Implemented
California Institution for Women	Programming	Programming	**Implemented in FY14-15***	Implemented
California Men's Colony	Programming	Programming	**Implemented in FY14-15***	Implemented
California State Prison, Los Angeles County	**Implemented in FY14-15***	**Implemented in FY14-15***	**Implemented in FY14-15***	Implemented
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	Programming	Programming	Programming	Implemented
Correctional Training Facility	Programming	Programming	**Pending Approval for FY14-15****	Implemented
Folsom Women's Facility	Programming	Programming	Programming	Implemented
High Desert State Prison	**Implemented in FY14-15***	**Implemented in FY14-15***	**Pending Approval for FY14-15****	Implemented
Ironwood State Prison	Programming	Programming	Programming	Implemented
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison, Corcoran	Programming	**Implemented in FY14-15***	**Implemented in FY14-15***	Implemented
Valley State Prison	Programming	Programming	Programming	Implemented

* = According to the department, each of these programs were implemented subsequent to June 30, 2014 (FY13-14), during July through September 2014 (FY14-15).

** = According to the department, the Transitions Programs at Correctional Training Facility and High Desert State Prison are pending contract approval process.

According to the department, due to a lack of any viable contract bids for instruction services during fiscal year 2013–14, there were no substance abuse programs operating at California State Prison, Los Angeles County, and High Desert State Prison until the beginning of fiscal year 2014–15. Also, seven other reentry hub programs were delayed during fiscal year 2013–14 due to protests by potential contractors. The department successfully awarded contracts at all reentry hubs during fiscal year 2013–14, excluding

the transitions program contracts at two institutions, Correctional Training Facility and High Desert State Prison, which are pending approval. Activation of all other programs occurred in early fiscal year 2014–15, as noted in the previous table.

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 the relative strengths 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 re-offending. 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, symptoms of behavior conditions, 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. Upon completion of the modules, the department will begin working on the development, modification, and implementation of the SOMS case plan management system. The department does not yet have an implementation date for the case management system.

In-Prison Programs — Miscellaneous Benchmarks

The *Blueprint* identified miscellaneous benchmarks in its narrative and Appendix B. The OIG has attempted to monitor the status of the benchmarks wherever there were 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 in the *Blueprint*, and their operational status as of June 30, 2014. In addition to Appendix A, the following summary discusses miscellaneous programs identified in the *Blueprint* and describes their current status. In short, the OIG's fieldwork at all prisons found that 87 percent of the academic education programs are operational, 80 percent of the career technical education (CTE) programs are operational, and 72 percent of the substance abuse treatment slots are filled. This represents a 3 percent decrease in academic education programs, a 2 percent decrease in CTE programs, and a 4 percent increase in substance abuse treatment participation from that identified for fiscal year 2013–14 in the last OIG report issued in March 2014.

Academic Education: The *Blueprint* identified an additional 151 academic teachers to be added over a two-year period to the department's staffing of 418 positions, for a total of 569 positions. Of the 151 new positions, 70 were scheduled to become operational in fiscal year 2013–14. However, in the final version (SSV5), that number was reduced by eleven positions to establish a substitute teacher pool. The department temporarily held 24 of the 70 positions in abeyance due to several changes in the inmate population. According to the Office of Correctional Education, the statewide population projections shown in the *Blueprint* did not account for restrictions to implementing education programming, such as physical space available at each institution for classrooms. Also, the department noted that changes to the inmate classification score system and inmate transfers to out-of-state facilities impacted the allocation of education positions at specific institutions. Thus, the department plans to hold these positions in abeyance until rehabilitation space is available at the DeWitt Nelson Correctional Annex and infill construction is completed at Mule Creek State Prison and Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility.

From July 2014 through August 2014, OIG staff reviewed the institutions' documents and performed site visits to determine whether 529 academic positions were fully operational, as shown in Appendix A. At the conclusion of the fieldwork, the OIG found 461 of the 529 positions were fully operational, which represents an 87 percent rate of compliance. This represents a 3 percent decrease from that identified in the OIG's last report.

Career Technical Education: The *Blueprint* identified an additional 98 CTE instructors to be added over a two-year period to the department's staffing of 182 positions, for a total of 280 positions. Of the 98 positions, 56 were scheduled to become operational in fiscal year 2013–14. Similar to Academic Education above, the department has temporarily held 21 of the 56 CTE positions in abeyance since the *Blueprint* did not account for certain restrictions implementing CTE, such as shop space and storage. From July 2014 through August 2014, OIG staff reviewed the institutions' documents and performed site visits to determine whether 262 CTE positions were fully operational. At the conclusion of the fieldwork, the OIG found 209 of the 262 positions were fully operational, which

represents an 80 percent rate of compliance with the *Blueprint*. This represents a 2 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, but it did not provide new substance abuse treatment information in its narrative. In Appendix B of the *Blueprint,* 1,624 slots for fiscal year 2013–14 were identified.

From July 2014 through August 2014, OIG staff reviewed the institutions' documents and performed site visits to determine whether 1,624 substance abuse treatment slots were fully operational. At the conclusion of the OIG's fieldwork, 1,165 inmates occupied the 1,624 operational slots, which represent a 72 percent rate of compliance. This is an increase of 4 percent from the last report. The 1,165 inmates participating in the substance abuse program are from 11 of the 13 reentry hubs. According to the department, the two reentry hubs that did not implement substance abuse programs during fiscal year 2013–14, California State Prison, Los Angeles County, and High Desert State Prison, subsequently implemented the programs on August 11, 2014, and September 2, 2014, respectively.

Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT), formerly Cognitive Behavioral Therapy: The *Blueprint* identified these programs to be implemented during fiscal year 2013–14. The programs include courses in "Criminal Thinking," "Anger Management," and "Family Relationships." From July 2014 through August 2014, OIG staff reviewed the institutions' documents and performed site visits to determine whether CBT programs were implemented. The OIG found that 1,026 of the planned 2,328 slots were fully operational, which represents a 44 percent rate of compliance. This is an increase of 34 percent from the last report, as the OIG found CBT programs operational at California Men's Colony and Ironwood State Prison. The table on page 4 shows that CBT programming was operational in 10 of the 13 reentry hubs during fiscal year 2013–14. According to the department, the remaining three reentry hubs implemented CBT programs from July 2014 through September 2014.

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 July 2014 through August 2014, 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 222 of the planned 630 slots were fully operational, which represents a 35 percent rate of compliance. This is an increase of 23 percent increase from the last report, as the OIG found PET programs operational at three institutions. The table on page 4 shows that the transitions programs were operational at only 5 of the 13 reentry hubs during fiscal year 2013–14. According to the department, six reentry hubs implemented transitions programs during July 2014 through September 2014. The remaining two reentry hubs, Correctional Training Facility and High Desert State Prison, are pending the contract approval process.

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 contract 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 July 2014 through August 2014, 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 June 30, 2014, more than 3,100 applications have been sent to the DMV for processing. The DMV has approved almost 2,700 applications and sent these cards to the institutions for issuance. The average eligibility rate is 87 percent.

Designated Enhanced Programming Yards: On January 1, 2014, the department designated enhanced programming yards to incentivize positive behavior at seven institutions.[6] The designated enhanced programming yards 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

Program enhancements provide primarily volunteer-based and self-help options and may include access to college degree programs, additional self-help groups, and hobby craft programs. The implementation process did not require mass transfers of inmates from or to designated facilities. Inmates residing in an enhanced programming yard were allowed to remain, provided they were willing to meet the program's expectations. Inmates who did not wish to participate or who were ineligible for the program were to be endorsed to transfer to a non-enhanced-programming yard, while inmates who had been identified as possible participants were evaluated during the classification process at their annual or program review. Placement in enhanced programming yards is based on an inmate's behavior and willingness to meet programming expectations.

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[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.

From July 2014 through August 2014, the OIG performed site visits at the seven institutions and interviewed CDCR management responsible for the enhanced programming facilities. Overall, the OIG found that five of the seven programs were activated in January 2014, with the remaining two institutions being activated in February and March 2014. Overall, the roll-out of the new program and program enhancements were well received. Some of the initial concerns included classification staff representatives endorsing and transferring ineligible inmates into the enhanced program; delays in transferring inmates unwilling to participate out of the program; and having participation of high security level IV inmates regardless of their past behavior. In June 2014, the department took further steps to remove inmates unwilling to meet programming expectations with a transfer to a non-enhanced-programming facility.

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). According to the department, 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). At these institutions, the department has implemented cognitive behavioral treatment programs that include substance abuse treatment, criminal thinking, anger management, victim's impact, and family relations modality components.

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 certified by the substance abuse service provider Options Recovery, the inmate-mentors are transferred back to their original institutions and are paid to co-facilitate substance abuse treatment. The department plans to have up to 36 candidates per training session or 108 candidates annually.

Sex Offender Treatment: The *Blueprint* identified the development of services for sex offenders and piloting of the model at one institution during 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 has been given approval to hire civil service classifications for the program and is currently working with the University of Cincinnati's Corrections Institute on a curriculum and training. 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 to promote 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 areas like violence prevention, criminal lifestyle, rational thinking, living with others, substance abuse, and social values. The Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP) has 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 is in the process of hiring five full time staff for the facilitator positions.

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 to be served as reported by the department. By June 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*. Many of the programs available offer multiple types of services at a single site.

Community Programs for Parolees Available During Fiscal Year 2013–14

Post-Release: Adult Rehabilitative Programs	Blueprint Slots (FY2013-14) Planned Annual Capacity	June 2014 (FY2013-14) Annual Capacity
Education Programs	6,219	7,500
Employment Programs	5,915	6,620
Substance Abuse Treatment	5,172	4,236
Total Annual Capacity	17,306	18,356

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 22 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 focus 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 the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2013–14 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. 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. The following table represents how the department identified its target parolee population.

**Total Number of Offenders Paroled or Discharged with a
High/Moderate CSRA Score During 4th Quarter
(April through June 2014) of Fiscal Year 2013–14**

Parolees - Type of Criminogenic Risk and Need	Total Number of Offenders
Parolees released with a Moderate-to-High CSRA Score	5,014
Parolees released with a Moderate-to-High CSRA Score and a Re-entry COMPAS	3,810
Parolees released with Moderate-to-High CSRA Score and at least 1 Medium-to-High COMPAS Re-entry Need	3,461

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 (5,014) 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 Sanctions (COMPAS) Reentry assessment tool. In the table above, there were 349 parolees (3,810 minus 3,461) who did not have at least one medium-to-high COMPAS reentry need. Thus, the target population for parolees during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2013–14 was 3,461.

The following table identifies parolees who were released during the fourth quarter (April through June 2014) of fiscal year 2013–14 and whether they participated in a rehabilitative program consistent with their employment, education, or substance abuse needs. The department calculated that 43 percent of parolees had participated in programs for parolees that addressed at least one, but not all, of the categories. The department showed that 29 percent of parolees had participated in parolee programming in each of their criminogenic needs.

**Percent of Parolees Receiving Services Consistent with Their Needs
During Fourth Quarter (April through June 2014) of Fiscal Year 2013–14**

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 Not Participate in Programming Consistent with their Needs
Employment Need	2,453	805	1,648
Education Need	2,051	760	1,291
Substance Abuse Need	1,967	863	1,104

Total Percentage of Offenders with at Least One Need who Participated in at Least One Program Consistent with their Risk and Need	43%

Total Percentage of Offenders with a Need who Participated in All Programming Consistent with their Risk and Need	29%

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* are not expected to fluctuate with inmate population changes, the custody staffing levels may change. The previous staffing model required budget and staffing augmentations biannually in conjunction with the spring and fall 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

When the *Blueprint* was published, not all the staffing numbers were final. As stated in the *Blueprint*, the staffing standards at some of the prisons had yet to be assessed, so conceptual staffing standards were published. Additionally, the department was authorized an additional 333 positions above the *Blueprint* Appendix B levels due to a change in the calculation of relief coverage.[7] The department considers SSV5 to be the final version. That version was not published but was provided to the OIG for assessment.

The staffing components and levels for each institution are identified in Appendix B of the *Blueprint*. While the standardized staffing summaries in Appendix B of the *Blueprint* identify CDCR's staffing levels to be attained by July 2013, based on internal memoranda and fiscal goals, it appears that the standardized staffing levels were implemented in early fiscal year 2012–13. Nevertheless, the OIG performed the review based on the July 2013 benchmarks since that was the OIG's point of reference.

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[7] The 333 positions are as reported by the Department of Finance.

Review of Staffing Patterns and Payroll

In order for the major reforms laid out in the *Blueprint* to be met, it is critical that the standardized staffing levels be implemented, specifically in accordance with the staffing plan as it relates to housing and security levels. If staffed appropriately, it is assumed the inmates can be housed as planned and gain access to the rehabilitative services as planned in a safe and secure manner.

Although the *Blueprint* provides specific classification detail for custody positions and program detail for rehabilitation positions, it identifies other positions in summary format. Therefore, the OIG reviewed budget and payroll reports in summary fashion to assess the department's status in terms of overall positions.

As the table below shows, the department complied with its budgeted staffing levels at the institutions by July 2013. This compliance was identified in the OIG's previous report, and, as of September 2014, the payroll data showed 35,627 total employees for the comparable functions that were identified in the *Blueprint* at the adult institutions (excluding medical services employees).

Blueprint Goals and Current Status[8]

Status / Goal	Position Count
Blueprint—July 2013 (DOF Budget Authority)	40,617.3
Payroll—August 2013	36,323.0
Payroll—Sept. 2014	35,627.0
Amount Under Goal	4,990.3

Appendix C contains a statewide summary of the department's status in attaining the standardized level of staffing identified in the *Blueprint*.

In past 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[9] to compare with the standardized staffing reports[10] and determine whether the institutions were consistently staffing the units in accordance with their budgeted levels. The results of past fieldwork had indicated a 100 percent adherence rate

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[8] The payroll data is as of September 4, 2014, and was obtained from CDCR. The data represents staffing at institutions only. The July 2013 *Blueprint* goals are as they were reported by the Department of Finance.

[9] The sign-in/out sheets are daily reports that are 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. These reports were acquired at each institution.

[10] 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. The reports were obtained from CDCR.

in which the daily staffing patterns matched the standardized staffing plan. Thus, for this report, the OIG performed this review only at California Health Care Facility (CHCF), since the staffing activation and staffing model were unavailable for the previous report. The OIG found that CHCF's daily staffing pattern matched the standardized staffing plan.

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[11] concluded in 2011 that the point thresholds used by CDCR to assign housing could be changed without increasing the risk of serious misconduct. 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, avoid unnecessary over-classification, and thereby increase success upon release.[12] It also anticipates reduced costs since the higher level of housing corresponds with 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 male inmates will have moved from level III to level II. Based on a recent snapshot of data as of August 14, 2014, it appears the projection of movement is succeeding in reaching its overall target. The data shows the ICSS score range changes currently affect 16,222 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 8/14/14

Placement Score Range	Inmate Count
28 - 35 (Formerly Level III - Now Level II)	10,509
52 - 59 (Formerly Level IV - Now Level III)	5,713
Total	16,222

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[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 security inmates 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'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 330 inmates the OIG reviewed were housed in traditional housing (security levels I to IV). The other 40 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, 219 inmates (76 percent) were housed in a security level consistent with their placement score,[13] 59 inmates (20 percent) were waiting to be endorsed to a lower security level, and 12 inmates (4 percent) were waiting to be transferred to a lower security housing level.

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[13] Out of the 219 inmates who were shown to be housed in a security level consistent with their placement score, 24 inmates had an administrative determinant (camp, medical, time to serve, etc.) identified by the classification staff representative that acted as an "override" to the housing level based on their placement score.

Housing Impact Based on ICSS Score Changes
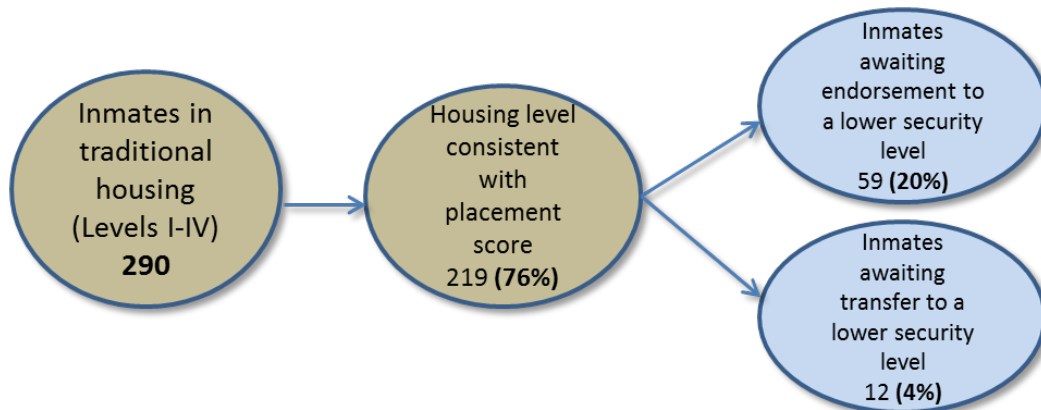
The percentage of inmates housed in a security level consistent with their placement score and endorsed to a lower level increased by 2 percent, from 78 percent to 80 percent since the last report. Also, the percentage of inmates awaiting a classification staff representative (CSR) endorsement increased by 7 percent, from 13 to 20 percent. Thus, to be able to house and endorse 80 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 encouraging. Although this figure is based on a sample size of 290 inmates, it's indicative of the department's effort to reduce costs by moving inmates from higher level housing to lower level housing that is 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 classification staff representative (CSR) can endorse the inmate to be moved to a different institution or facility; however, that is basically 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 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 for August 2014 shows that 98 percent of inmates with placement scores in the level II range were housed at a level consistent with their score (2 percent were housed in a level III setting). This results in no change from the last report and maintains the increase of 28 percent from the second OIG *Blueprint* report, in which only 70 percent of level II inmates were housed at a level consistent with their

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[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.

score. The percentage of inmates housed in levels III and IV consistent with their score also increased slightly by 1 percent since the last report. As stated previously, the placement score is one of many factors that determine what security level the inmates are housed in.

Inmates Housed at a Level Consistent With Their Placement Score

Actual Housing Level	2nd OIG Report June 2013 Data	3rd OIG Report January 2014 Data	4th OIG Report August 2014 Data	Change From Last Two Reports
II	70%	98%	98%	0%
III	84%	89%	90%	1%
IV	93%	96%	97%	1%

GANG MANAGEMENT

The *Blueprint* identified several measures recommended as a result of 2007 study entitled "Security Threat Group Identification and Management" performed by the 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 inmate's 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 certain benchmarks to be achieved. However, the OIG continues to monitor the department's progress of its pilot program and key areas included in its plan.

Security Threat Group — Pilot Program Status

The department's 24-month pilot program, October 18, 2012, through October 17, 2014, is entitled "*Security Threat Group Identification, Prevention, and Management Instructional Memorandum*" (STG Plan). On January 31, 2014, the department's proposed security threat group regulations were opened for public comment by the Office of Administrative Law. Subsequently, the chairpersons of both the Assembly and Senate Committees on Public Safety convened a second joint public hearing on February 11, 2014, on issues relating to segregated housing policies in California's prisons. During its written public comment period, the department received over 600 comments from more than 300 commenters. The department reviewed all comments and made several modifications to its regulatory text. On June 20, 2014, the updated proposed regulations were opened for a second public comment period. As a result of this re-notice period, the department received over 60 comments, and no significant changes were made to the proposed regulations. 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.

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

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[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

identifying prison-based gang members and associates and isolating them from the general population is to be replaced with a new model that identifies, targets, and manages security threat groups (STGs)[16] and utilizes a behavior-based step-down program (SDP) for validated affiliates.[17] The STG Plan 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 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 initiated Phase I of the STG Plan by conducting 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). Additionally, during Phase II of the STG Plan, the department initiated 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 a case-by-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	34	406	440
California Institution for Women	0	4	4
California State Prison, Corcoran	71	405	476
California State Prison, Sacramento	26	68	94
Pelican Bay State Prison	320	825	1,145
Others (Statewide) in Administrative, Segregation Units (ASU), California Out-of-State Correctional Facilities (COCF), Condemned Housing, General Population (GP), and Reception Centers (RC).	116	514	630
Statewide Totals	567	2,222	2,789
Source: CDCR - Data as of 6/24/14			

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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" will generally replace the terms "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.

One of the key components to the new STG Plan is that validated STG associates will no longer be automatically placed into the SHU (or a SDP) based solely upon their validation as an STG associate. The STG Plan incorporates a requirement that in addition to formal validation, an associate must also demonstrate STG disciplinary behavior[18] as part of his or her initial validation (or subsequent to initial validation), 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.[19] 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 September 17, 2014, the DRB had reviewed a total of 693 cases at the five SHU facilities. This was an increase of 240 cases since the last OIG report issued in March 2014. Of the 693 cases reviewed, the department approved 482 inmates (70 percent) for release to general population (Step 5) and placed 203 inmates (29 percent) in step 1, 2, 3, or 4 of the SDP. The remaining eight inmates were released to a transitional housing unit or general population setting as part of the debriefing process.

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[18] The department initiated Phase III of the STG Plan on January 21, 2014. Phase III incorporated its "STG Disciplinary Matrix for STG Related Behavior or Activity." The Disciplinary Matrix includes STG behaviors or activities (with a nexus between the behavior and identified STG) separated into Administrative Rule Violations and Serious Rule Violations. The matrix is to be used as a tool to assist department staff in identifying STG-related behavior and to determine the seriousness of the behavior.

[19] 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.

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

Outcome of DRB Hearing	Number of Inmates
SDP – Step 1	53
SDP – Step 2	68
SDP – Step 3	44
SDP – Step 4	38
Release to GP - Step 5	482
Debriefed - Release to Transitional Housing Unit (THU)/General Population (GP)	8
Totals	**693**
Source: CDCR – Data as of September 17, 2014	

The department is also conducting institution case-by-case reviews for inmates validated prior to March 1, 2013, who will be retained in the ASU until a case-by-case review is conducted. These inmates are housed in the ASU at various institutions throughout the State. The reviews are conducted by the institution classification committee (ICC). As shown in the table below, documents from the department display that through September 17, 2014, the ICC had reviewed a total of 245 cases. Of the 245 cases reviewed, the department approved 156 inmates (64 percent) for release to general population and placed 55 inmates (22 percent) in steps 1, 2, or 3 (no inmates have been placed in step 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 only seven cases since the last OIG report. The department explained that as of June 25, 2014, the 254 inmates remaining in the ASU, who were validated prior to March 1, 2013, will undergo a DRB case-by-case review as bed space becomes available in the SHU.

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	0
Release to General Population (GP)	156
Retain in AdSeg (Safety, Debriefing or Disciplinary)	34
Totals	**245**
Source: CDCR – Data as of September 17, 2014	

The DRB and ICC hearings resulted in the release of 638 of the 938 inmates (68 percent) to a general population setting (DRB-step 5 or ICC-release to GP) commensurate with their individual case factors. Of the 638 inmates, 482 were placed in step 5 and require one year of observation within a level IV general population. If the inmate refrains from STG activity for that year, the inmate's case factors would be reviewed and the inmate would have the opportunity to return to a general population setting commensurate with his or her individual case factors. Of the 638 inmates, 156 had received an ICC hearing and were to be released directly into a general population setting without having to serve a year of observation. There were 258 inmates placed within one of four programming steps of the SDP. SDP inmates placed in steps 1 through 4 typically serve one year in their assigned step before an ICC will determine if the inmates will continue with their assigned step, progress to the next step, or regress. The remaining 42 inmates were released to a transitional housing unit or to a general population setting as part of the debriefing process, or were retained in the ASU due to safety concerns, debriefing, or disciplinary reasons.

As of September 17, 2014, 23 months since the pilot began, the department has conducted 938 case-by-case reviews, which represents 35 percent of its STG population (2,676 inmates) who were validated prior to March 1, 2013. This represents an increase of 247 case-by-case reviews identified in the prior report. The OIG estimates the department will complete 979 case-by-case reviews (37 percent) of its STG inmate population by the conclusion of the pilot program, which is a 2 percent increase from the OIG's last report.[20] At its current rate, the OIG estimates that the department may spend more than three years completing case-by-case reviews on all validated inmates. Although there were no benchmarks in the *Blueprint* or STG Case Plan 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 a case-by-case review. The OIG will continue to monitor and report on the case-by-case reviews completed.

Security Threat Group — Step-Down Program Notice of Expectations

The OIG's review of the SDP "Notice of Expectations" (steps 1 through 4) and "Notice of Conditions of Monitored Status" found 54 percent of inmates (53 of the 97) did not have a documented notice.[21] These advisement forms provide notification to the inmate of the SDP requirements, including participation in all mandated educational and cognitive behavioral treatment instruction (steps 1 through 4), the need to remain

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[20] The estimate from the OIG's previous report was based on an estimate of 952 case-by-case reviews from an STG population of 2,735 inmates who were in CDCR custody as of February 24, 2014. According to the department, 2,676 inmates were currently in CDCR custody as of June 25, 2014, and validated prior to March 1, 2013.

[21] The department's "Step-Down Program Notice of Expectations" outlines the goals, expectations for successful completion, and potential consequences for failure to fully participate. The notice includes a date the document was issued to the inmate. The department previously discontinued its signature requirement ("SDP Participant Contract") for an inmate's participation in the SDP effective January 21, 2014.

disciplinary free, and activities that would cause return to a previous step of the SDP. This lack of documentation and notification to the inmate makes it unclear whether the inmate is fully aware of the Step-Down Program requirements and expectations and may raise due process issues if an inmate has failed in the program without receiving notice. With the department's 24-month pilot program having recently commenced on October 17, 2014, there is more work necessary to improve the department's efforts to provide and document a notice of expectations for all inmates assigned to the SDP.

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

As outlined in the Notice of Expectations form, the STG Plan requires an offender in steps 1 through 4 to participate in inmate programming or journaling before progressing to the next step. As part of the pilot, inmates placed in steps 1 and 2 were to have program assessments initiated, such as TABE (Test of Adult Basic Education) testing 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 59 inmates[22] who were assigned to the SDP (steps 1 through 4) for at least 12 months to determine whether an inmate's performance in his or her assigned step was documented, and to identify the result of the ICC review.[23] As summarized in the following diagram, the OIG found that 29 of the 59 inmates (49 percent) successfully progressed to the next step; 16 inmates (27 percent) were retained in their current step; 13 inmates (22 percent) had regressed to a lower step based on their refusal to participate in the SDP; and the remaining inmate (2 percent) was removed from the SDP for an attempted homicide of another inmate.

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[22] Based on the review of department data, the OIG identified 85 SDP inmates, as of June 5, 2014, assigned to Steps 1 through 4. From the 85 inmates, the OIG selected 71 inmates for review but found 12 inmates (11 inmates paroled during the 12-month period in their assigned step and 1 inmate was out to court) did not have an ICC conducted after 12 months. Thus, the review consisted of 59 inmates (69 percent) who were in the SDP and underwent an ICC review.

[23] As part of the STG Plan, 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 current step, regression to beginning of the current step, regression to a prior step, and/or reduction in privilege levels.

Status of Inmates Placed in Steps 1 Through 4 of the Step-Down Program (SDP)
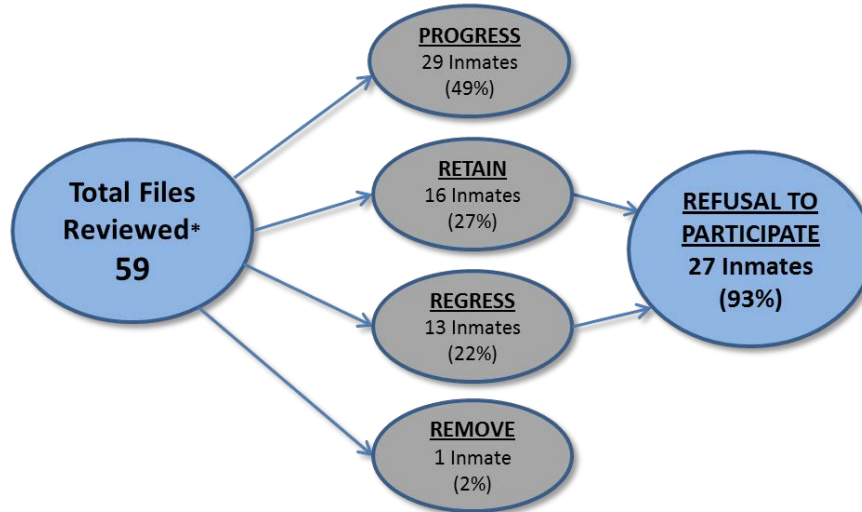
*The 11 inmates who paroled and one inmate "out to court" during their 12 months in the Step-Down Program (SDP) were excluded from this summary.

The percentage of inmates who progressed based on active participation in the SDP increased by 42 percent since the last OIG report (which did not exclusively sample inmates in the SDP for at least 12 months). However, this increase is countered by the high percentage of inmates refusing to participate in the SDP. As shown in the diagram on the next page, the OIG found that 27 of the 29 inmates (93 percent) from the "retain" and "regress" categories refused to participate in the SDP. The inmate refusals were documented as "will not participate" (20 inmates); "will not participate in journaling" (7 inmates); "will not participate in programming" (1 inmate); and "other reasons" (1 inmate). Thus, strictly considering those inmates who refuse to participate in the SDP, 46 percent (27 of the 59 inmates) may remain in the Step-Down Program beyond the four-year step-down period. Since inmates refusing to participate are typically retained or regressed in step 1, they will not earn credit toward completion of the 12 months required (before proceeding to step 2). To avoid this, an inmate must notify his or her correctional counselor or case manager of a renewed intention to participate in the SDP.

The OIG's review of SDP progress notes show SDP facilitators are inquiring into the specific reasons why inmates refuse to participate, such as declining to complete journals and having safety concerns from non-step-down-program inmates. One example of inquiries performed by an SDP Facilitator emphasizes how inmate's concerns can be altered. After nine months in the program, an inmate in step 1 claimed never receiving SDP materials; however, the OIG found the inmate had previously refused to sign the STG advisement of expectations and SDP contract (which was discontinued as of January 21, 2014) provided by the department. Additionally, at the one-year ICC review, the SDP Facilitator noted previously interviewing and hand-delivering the inmate an STG pilot memorandum, SDP pamphlet, and an orientation journal. The facilitator stated "inmate politics" were the cause for inmate's refusal and said that institution management

was attempting to resolve this. The SDP Facilitator conducted a follow-up interview, and the inmate stated he now wanted to participate in the SDP and was then provided a step 1 journal.

As the pilot program is set to expire, the success of the new Step-Down Program is dependent on an inmate maintaining acceptable behavior. However, the department must continue to obtain and evaluate the reasons for refusal and consider further education or other modifications to overcome its current obstacles for success.

Security Threat Group — Status Report of SDP Inmates (Step 5)

The STG Plan allows an offender placed in step 5 by the DRB's case-by-case review to be "conditionally" released from the SHU to general population. The offender is placed on "Inactive Monitored" status, and with 12 months of STG discipline free behavior, will be released to general population.

The OIG's fieldwork reviewed the status of 32 inmates assigned to step 5 of the SDP for at least 12 months to determine whether an inmate remained discipline free, and if the inmate remained in general population or was returned to the SHU.[24] The OIG reviewed classification chrono forms (annual reviews) documenting the results of the ICC hearing for the 32 step 5 inmates. The OIG's review found that 21 of the 32 inmates (66 percent) did not identify whether the inmate was in step 5 of the SDP or whether the inmate successfully completed the 12-month observation period. The remaining 11 inmates had documentation supporting the inmate's success in step 5 and completion of the 12-month observation. Thus, inmates are being "conditionally" released from SHU housing to general population; however, the majority of ICC classification chrono's are not documenting the results of the observation period and notifying the inmate that he or she is no longer subject to inactive monitoring.

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[24] Based on the review of department data, the OIG identified 146 inmates placed in step 5 for at least 12 months, as of June 5, 2014. From the 146 inmates, the OIG selected 34 inmates (23 percent) to review; the OIG subsequently found that 2 inmates had paroled during their 12 month observation period. Thus, the OIG reviewed 32 inmates who were released to a GP facility—level III (2 inmates) or level IV (30 inmates).

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 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 identify 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 are 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.[25] 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.[26] There was one institution, California Rehabilitation Center, where a few of

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[25] "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.

[26] 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 July and August 2014 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* that were 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 4,176 inmates housed in fire camps as of September 3, 2014.

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 and was planned to be completed by June 2014.

The OIG's review found each of these construction projects were completed on schedule in August 2013 for CHCF and March 2014 for the CHCF annex. The first inmate was received at the CHCF annex on April 1, 2014. The department reports that the activation schedule will be gradual with full occupancy anticipated in early 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 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. 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 Information 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; pre-construction procurement activities have begun.

During on-site reviews, the OIG requested information on the status of two projects at California Medical Facility and California State Prison, Solano, since the projected start of construction was planned for July 2014. The OIG found that both prisons had revised the projected start of construction to February 2015. The department explained the construction phase is based upon receiving approval from the Department of Finance. Once this phase begins, there is a period of three to four months before actual construction begins on the site. During this period, the contractor is procuring equipment and providing submittals for the department's review. By the end of this period, the contractor should be on-site with an office and equipment and beginning actual construction activities. 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 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 mid to late 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. 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 out of state 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 October 1, 2014, a total of 2,240 inmates were housed there, which is an increase of 1,403 from the last OIG report published in March 2014.

Inmates housed in public Modified Community Correctional Facilities (MCCFs) within California, as shown in the table below, are 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 September 3, 2014, the department had a total of 3,870 inmates housed in its public and private MCCFs. This was a total increase of 973 inmates from the OIG's last report, issued in March 2014, when 2,897 inmates were housed in MCCFs.

Modified Community Correctional Facilities (MCCF) – Bed Space[27]

Modified Community Correctional Facility	Type	Bed Capacity	Population as of 9/3/14
Delano	Public	578	564
Shafter	Public	640	633
Taft	Public	600	594
Central Valley	Private	700	693
Desert View	Private	700	696
Golden State	Private	700	690
Totals		3,918	3,870

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 September 3, 2014, the table below compares the actual density (overcrowding) rates in comparison 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 32 percent. This supports the department's need to increase the number of level II beds planned at the DeWitt Nelson Correctional Annex and infill construction at MCSP and RJD. Also, the recent activation of CAC will assist the department in lowering its overcrowding rate. Per the chart below, the overcrowding rate for level II housing will also be aided by the additional 2,400 beds from the infill projects.

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

Bed Type	Blueprint Design Beds	Population as of 9/3/14	Actual Overcrowding Rate	Blueprint Overcrowding Rate Goal
Level I Dorm	8,283	7,775	94%	150%
Level II Dorm & Cell	22,908	41,762	182%	150%
Level III Cell	16,584	18,021	109%	150%
Level IV Cell	13,124	20,410	156%	150%
Administrative Segregation Unit	5,601	5,958	106%	125%
Security Housing Unit	2,934	3,786	129%	120%

[27] 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).

Housing Plan — Global Benchmarks

The *Blueprint* noted the department was under federal court order to reduce prison overcrowding to 137.5 percent of overall 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 requires the department to reduce its prison population in three stages, or "benchmarks," as follows:

1) 143 percent of design capacity by August 31, 2014;

2) 141.5 percent of design capacity by February 28, 2015; and

3) 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 met the 143 percent benchmark. The department provided its in-state prison population of 116,269, as of September 10, 2014. The inmates were housed in the State's 34 adult institutions with a design bed capacity of 82,707, which amounts to 140.6 percent of design bed capacity, below the 143 percent benchmark of August 31, 2014 (and the February 2015 benchmark of 141.5 percent). Future OIG reports will continue indicating whether the department has met the remaining benchmarks.

CONCLUSION

On a positive note, the department continues to meet the *Blueprint* goals set in standardized staffing, and the 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 reportedly met its benchmark to reduce prison overcrowding to 143 percent by August 31, 2014. 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 room for improvement in meeting its rehabilitative benchmarks and improving results in its two-year Security Threat Group (STG) Step-Down Program pilot. While the department did not fully implement all programs at its reentry hubs by fiscal year 2013–14 they implemented most within the first three months of fiscal year 2014–15. 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 OIG found that 87 percent of the academic education programs are operational, which represents a 3 percent decrease from the last report. The OIG found that 80 percent of the career technical education programs are operational, which represents a 2 percent decrease from the last report. The OIG also found that 72 percent of the substance abuse treatment slots are filled, which represents a 4 percent increase from the last report. These figures take into account that the department is holding 24 academic teachers and 21 career technical education teachers in abeyance until the infill construction projects are completed. Additionally, even though this report shows a minor percentage decrease in education and career technical education programming, overall since the *Blueprint* began, the number of program opportunities and participation has risen significantly.

Currently the review of department reports shows that only 45 percent of its target population 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 as the definition for successfully meeting a rehabilitative need *the presence of an inmate in one program for one day*, then the department should provide statistics showing the actual amount of time spent in programs for the inmates being counted.

The department fully implemented 5 of its 13 designated reentry hub institutions during fiscal year 2013–14. The OIG found that academic education and career technical education was fully implemented at all reentry hubs; however, some employment, cognitive behavioral treatment, and substance programs were not fully implemented until the first three months of fiscal year 2014–15, excluding employment programs at two institutions. The department is currently pending approval of the employment

("transitions") program at those institutions—Correctional Training Facility and High Desert State Prison. Also, it is noted that the department has been negatively impacted by changes, delays, and protests in its establishment of its 13 reentry hubs.

In addition, although almost half (49 percent) of STG inmates showed progress once they are placed within the Step-Down Program, nearly half of all inmates (46 percent) may remain in the program beyond the four-year period before earning their release to general population due to refusal to participate. Furthermore, at its current pace, the department will take more than three years after its pilot ends in October 2014 before all of its applicable STG population is reviewed.

The department established the new prison gang management system in October 2012 and is completing its 24-month pilot to implement and assess the new procedures. Thus far, 938 inmates have been assessed and 638 inmates (68 percent) were released from a security housing unit setting (or potentially avoided entering a security housing unit from administrative segregation) into a general population setting as a result of the case-by-case reviews. This is an encouraging statistic toward eventually moving SHU inmates to a general population setting. The department increased its pace of reviews slightly by 2 percent (35 percent to 37 percent) since the OIG's last report. Although there were no benchmarks identified in the *Blueprint* or STG Case Plan 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. According to the department, this deliberate pace is directly related to reviewing the most violent and sophisticated STG members and associates with caution as it implements this pilot program to enhance safety and security. The department intends to continue this process until all inmates validated prior to March 1, 2013, have received case-by-case reviews.

The percentage of inmates who progressed to the next step based on active participation in the Step-Down Program (SDP) increased by 42 percent since the last OIG report (which did not exclusively sample inmates in the SDP for at least 12 months). However, the OIG did note a significant percentage who were refusing to participate in the SDP. By refusing, those inmates may not be able to earn release to general population within four years of their initial assignment since they will not earn credit towards completion of the 12 months required (before proceeding to the next step). The OIG's review found SDP facilitators are inquiring into the specific reasons why inmates refuse to participate and are attempting to take steps to overcome the refusals. As the pilot program is set to expire, it is anticipated that the proposed regulations will be adopted, and the ultimate success of the new program is dependent on inmates' participating and maintaining acceptable behavior. However, the department must continue to obtain and evaluate the reasons for refusal and consider further inmate education about the SDP or allow other modifications in order to achieve full success with this program. 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 2013–14 as identified in Appendix B of the *Blueprint*. 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 in the initial *Blueprint*. 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 numbers as identified in the final version of the *Blueprint*. As discussed in its report, the OIG reduced 24 academic teachers and 21 CTE teachers from the proposed staffing since the Office of Correctional Education held these positions in abeyance until the inmate population stabilizes. The report then shows 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 visit.

The fieldwork performed in this exercise was conducted from July 2014 through August 2014. 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

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	385	20,790	326	17,406	286	15,222	-40	-2,184
Alternative Programming	15	1,620	11	594	11	594	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	169	20,280	192	22,920	164	19,788	-28	-3,132
TOTALS	**569**	**42,690**	**529**	**40,920**	**461**	**35,604**	**-68**	**-5,316**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	19	513	17	459	14	378	-3	-81
Auto Repair	14	378	14	378	11	297	-3	-81
Building Maintenance	24	648	24	648	19	513	-5	-135
Carpentry	18	486	15	405	13	351	-2	-54
Computer Literacy *	36	972	28	1,485	24	1,174	-4	-311
Cosmetology	3	81	3	81	3	81	0	0
Electric Work	11	297	18	486	14	405	-4	-81
Electronics	31	837	30	810	25	702	-5	-108
HVAC	16	432	14	378	8	216	-6	-162
Machine Shop	4	108	4	108	3	81	-1	-27
Masonry	13	351	14	378	10	270	-4	-108
Office Technologies	42	1,134	40	1,080	35	945	-5	-135
Painting	0	0	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Plumbing	14	378	9	243	7	189	-2	-54
Sheet Metal	2	54	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Small Engine Repair	14	378	10	270	8	216	-2	-54
Welding	17	459	19	513	14	378	-5	-135
TBD	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**280**	**7,560**	**262**	**7,803**	**209**	**6,223**	**-53**	**-1,580**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	1,720	3,352	1,624	3,248	1,165	2,395	-641	-1,217
Cognitive-Behavioral	2,352	7,824	2,328	7,728	1,026	3,383	-1,590	-5,305
TOTALS	**4,072**	**11,176**	**3,952**	**10,976**	**2,191**	**5,779**	**-2,231**	**-6,521**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	220	2,568	630	5,670	222	2,043	-428	-3,855
Identification (ID) Project	40	7,637	1,000	12,000	4,870	8,698	3,870	-3,302
TOTALS	**260**	**10,205**	**1,630**	**17,670**	**5,092**	**10,741**	**3,442**	**-7,157**

* 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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	23	1242	19	1026	18	972	-1	-54
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	6	720	6	720	6	720	0	0
TOTALS	**29**	**1962**	**25**	**1746**	**24**	**1692**	**-1**	**-54**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	2	54	2	54	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	2	54	2	108	2	108	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	2	54	2	54	2	54	0	0
HVAC	2	54	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Office Technologies	4	108	3	81	3	81	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**19**	**513**	**17**	**513**	**16**	**486**	**-1**	**-27**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	192	384	192	384	192	384	0	0
Cognitive-Behavioral	288	960	288	960	270	891	-18	-69
Lifer Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**480**	**1344**	**480**	**1344**	**462**	**1275**	**-18**	**-69**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	20	228	60	540	0	0	-60	-540
Identification (ID) Project	0	1007	0	0	415	452	415	452
TOTALS	**20**	**1235**	**60**	**540**	**415**	**452**	**355**	**-88**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5) Per OCE 5/30/14		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	0	0	2	108	0	0	-2	-108
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	0	0	1	120	1	120	0	0
TOTALS	**0**	**0**	**3**	**228**	**1**	**120**	**-2**	**-108**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Services and Related Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**0**	**0**	**2**	**81**	**1**	**54**	**-1**	**-27**

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:

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	8	432	10	540	4	222	-6	-318
Alternative Programming	1	108	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	5	600	5	600	2	240	-3	-360
TOTALS	**14**	**1140**	**15**	**1140**	**6**	**462**	**-9**	**-678**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	2	54	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**11**	**297**	**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):

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	17	918	10	540	9	458	-1	-82
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	7	840	9	1080	8	960	-1	-120
TOTALS	**24**	**1758**	**19**	**1620**	**17**	**1418**	**-2**	**-202**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	3	81	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	2	54	2	54	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**12**	**324**	**11**	**297**	**9**	**243**	**-2**	**-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:

| | Initial Blueprint | | Final Blueprint | | Actuals | | Differences | |
| | FY 13-14 (Version 1) | | FY 13-14 (Version 5) | | As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14) | | (Actuals - Final) | |
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	15	810	14	756	11	570	-3	-186
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	7	840	7	840	6	720	-1	-120
TOTALS	**22**	**1650**	**21**	**1596**	**17**	**1290**	**-4**	**-306**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	2	54	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Carpentry	2	54	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Computer Literacy	2	54	1	54	0	0	-1	-54
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TBD	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**15**	**405**	**15**	**432**	**9**	**243**	**-6**	**-189**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	192	384	192	384	133	319	-59	-65
Cognitive-Behavioral	288	960	288	960	48	158	-240	-802
TOTALS	**480**	**1344**	**480**	**1344**	**181**	**477.6**	**-299**	**-866**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	20	228	60	540	0	0	-60	-540
Identification (ID) Project	0	1101	0	0	470	1101	470	1101
TOTALS	**20**	**1329**	**60**	**540**	**470**	**1101**	**410**	**561**

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:

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	6	324	8	432	8	432	0	0
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	3	360	2	240	2	240	0	0
TOTALS	**9**	**684**	**10**	**672**	**10**	**672**	**0**	**0**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	1	27	1	27
Cosmetology	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**5**	**135**	**5**	**135**	**5**	**135**	**0**	**0**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	96	192	96	192	90	192	-6	0
Cognitive-Behavioral	120	384	120	384	120	384	0	0
TOTALS	**216**	**576**	**216**	**576**	**210**	**576**	**-6**	**0**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	20	288	60	540	0	0	-60	-540
Identification (ID) Project	20	249	0	0	148	296	148	296
TOTALS	**40**	**537**	**60**	**540**	**148**	**296**	**88**	**-244**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	7	378	5	270	3	162	-2	-108
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	3	360	4	480	4	480	0	0
TOTALS	**10**	**738**	**9**	**750**	**7**	**642**	**-2**	**-108**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	2	54	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**6**	**162**	**2**	**54**	**1**	**27**	**-1**	**-27**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	20	1080	13	702	13	702	0	0
Alternative Programming	0	0	1	54	1	54	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	8	960	9	1080	9	1080	0	0
TOTALS	**28**	**2040**	**23**	**1836**	**23**	**1836**	**0**	**0**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Masonry	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TBD	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**13**	**351**	**12**	**324**	**9**	**243**	**-3**	**-81**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	72	144	72	144	72	144	0	0
Cognitive-Behavioral	144	480	144	480	144	480	0	0
TOTALS	**216**	**624**	**216**	**624**	**216**	**624**	**0**	**0**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	20	228	60	540	0	0	-60	-540
Identification (ID) Project	0	871	0	0	482	964	482	964
TOTALS	**20**	**1099**	**60**	**540**	**482**	**964**	**422**	**424**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	18	972	11	594	11	594	0	0
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	6	720	4	480	3	360	-1	-120
TOTALS	**24**	**1692**	**15**	**1074**	**14**	**954**	**-1**	**-120**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	2	54	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	2	54	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	2	54	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	27	-1	0
Electronics	2	54	1	27	0	27	-1	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**19**	**513**	**9**	**270**	**6**	**243**	**-3**	**-27**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	192	384	140	280	0	0	-140	-280
Cognitive-Behavioral	288	960	288	960	0	0	-288	-960
TOTALS	**480**	**1344**	**428**	**1240**	**0**	**0**	**-428**	**-1240**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	20	228	20	228	0	0	-20	-228
Identification (ID) Project	0	1104	0	1104	0	0	0	-1104
TOTALS	**20**	**1332**	**20**	**1332**	**0**	**0**	**-20**	**-1332**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	12	648	10	486	10	540	0	54
Alternative Programming	3	324	3	162	3	162	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	5	600	5	600	0	0
TOTALS	**19**	**1452**	**18**	**1248**	**18**	**1302**	**0**	**54**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Welding	0	0	0	0	1	27	1	27
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**5**	**135**	**5**	**135**	**4**	**108**	**-1**	**-27**

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):

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	10	540	8	432	7	378	-1	-54
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	5	600	5	600	5	600	0	0
TOTALS	**15**	**1140**	**13**	**1032**	**12**	**978**	**-1**	**-54**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	2	54	1	54	0	0	-1	-54
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Painting	0	0	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**7**	**189**	**7**	**216**	**4**	**108**	**-3**	**-108**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	0	0	72	144	0	0	-72	-144
Cognitive-Behavioral	0	0	120	384	0	0	-120	-384
TOTALS	**0**	**0**	**192**	**528**	**0**	**0**	**-192**	**-528**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	0	0	60	540	0	0	-60	-540
Identification (ID) Project	0	0	0	0	166	332	166	332
TOTALS	**0**	**0**	**60**	**540**	**0**	**0**	**-60**	**-540**

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:

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	7	378	6	324	5	270	-1	-54
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	5	600	6	720	1	120
TOTALS	**11**	**858**	**11**	**924**	**11**	**990**	**0**	**66**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	3	81	3	81	3	81	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**3**	**81**	**3**	**81**	**3**	**81**	**0**	**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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	10	540	7	378	7	378	0	0
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	6	720	6	720	6	720	0	0
TOTALS	**16**	**1260**	**13**	**1098**	**13**	**1098**	**0**	**0**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Masonry	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	0	0	1	27	1	27
Sheet Metal	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Small Engine Repair	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**11**	**297**	**5**	**162**	**5**	**162**	**0**	**0**

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):

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	20	1080	13	702	12	498	-1	-204
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	6	720	5	600	2	240	-3	-360
TOTALS	**26**	**1800**	**18**	**1302**	**14**	**738**	**-4**	**-564**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	-1	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**7**	**189**	**8**	**243**	**7**	**216**	**-1**	**-27**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	72	144	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**72**	**144**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

California State Prison, Solano (SOL) was removed from the list of proposed Reentry Hub sites on 12/4/12.

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:

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	17	918	18	972	18	972	0	0
Alternative Programming	3	324	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	9	1080	11	1320	10	1200	-1	-120
TOTALS	**29**	**2322**	**29**	**2292**	**28**	**2172**	**-1**	**-120**

Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	2	54	2	54	2	54	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**16**	**432**	**15**	**432**	**14**	**405**	**-1**	**-27**

Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	184	280	232	464	145	290	-87	-174
Cognitive-Behavioral	144	480	288	960	0	0	-288	-960
TOTALS	**328**	**760**	**520**	**1424**	**145**	**290**	**-375**	**-1134**

Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	20	228	60	540	0	0	-60	-540
Identification (ID) Project	0	668	0	668	406	812	406	144
TOTALS	**20**	**228**	**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:

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	15	810	12	648	11	594	-1	-54
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	5	600	5	600	0	0
TOTALS	**19**	**1290**	**17**	**1248**	**16**	**1194**	**-1**	**-54**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	2	108	1	54	-1	-54
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**5**	**135**	**6**	**216**	**4**	**135**	**-2**	**-81**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	13	702	13	702	11	594	-2	-108
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	7	840	6	720	5	600	-1	-120
TOTALS	**20**	**1542**	**19**	**1422**	**16**	**1194**	**-3**	**-228**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TBD	-3	-81	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**6**	**162**	**8**	**216**	**5**	**135**	**-3**	**-81**

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:

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		* Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	12	648	11	594	9	486	-2	-108
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	4	480	3	360	-1	-120
TOTALS	**16**	**1128**	**15**	**1074**	**12**	**846**	**-3**	**-228**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	2	54	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**9**	**243**	**10**	**297**	**9**	**270**	**-1**	**-27**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	96	192	96	192	96	192	0	0
Cognitive-Behavioral	144	480	144	480	141	465	-3	-15
TOTALS	**240**	**672**	**240**	**672**	**237**	**657**	**-3**	**-15**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	20	228	60	540	55	495	-5	-45
Identification (ID) Project	0	358	0	0	1262	1262	1262	1262
TOTALS	**20**	**586**	**60**	**540**	**1317**	**1757**	**1257**	**1217**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	12	648	10	540	10	540	0	0
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	4	480	4	480	0	0
TOTALS	**16**	**1128**	**14**	**1020**	**14**	**1020**	**0**	**0**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Building Maintenance	0	0	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**10**	**270**	**12**	**351**	**8**	**243**	**-4**	**-108**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	96	192	96	192	84	168	-12	-24
Cognitive-Behavioral	144	480	144	480	35	116	-109	-365
TOTALS	**240**	**672**	**240**	**672**	**119**	**284**	**-121**	**-389**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	20	228	60	540	30	270	-30	-270
Identification (ID) Project	0	545	0	0	232	278	232	278
TOTALS	**20**	**773**	**60**	**540**	**262**	**548**	**202**	**8**

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:

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	22	1188	18	972	17	944	-1	-28
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	9	1080	10	1200	8	948	-2	-252
TOTALS	**31**	**2268**	**28**	**2172**	**25**	**1892**	**-3**	**-280**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Building Maintenance	1	27	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	2	54	2	108	1	54	-1	-54
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	2	54	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**16**	**432**	**16**	**486**	**9**	**270**	**-7**	**-216**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	192	384	120	240	89	178	-31	-62
Cognitive-Behavioral	288	960	144	480	63	208	-81	-272
TOTALS	**480**	**1344**	**264**	**720**	**152**	**386**	**-112**	**-334**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	20	228	60	540	0	0	-60	-540
Identification (ID) Project	0	896	0	0	160	480	160	480
TOTALS	**20**	**1124**	**60**	**540**	**160**	**480**	**100**	**-60**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	4	216	3	162	1	54	-2	-108
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	5	600	1	240	-4	-360
TOTALS	**8**	**696**	**8**	**762**	**2**	**294**	**-6**	**-468**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	1	27	1	27
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**5**	**135**	**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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	14	756	9	450	9	450	0	0
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	1	120	7	840	7	840	0	0
TOTALS	**15**	**876**	**16**	**1290**	**16**	**1290**	**0**	**0**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	2	54	2	54	2	54	0	0
TBD	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**13**	**351**	**11**	**324**	**10**	**297**	**-1**	**-27**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	0	0	1	54	1	54	0	0
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	1	120	1	120	1	120	0	0
TOTALS	**1**	**120**	**2**	**174**	**2**	**174**	**0**	**0**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	1	40	0	-14
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**1**	**27**	**1**	**54**	**1**	**40**	**0**	**-14**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	48	96	48	96	48	96	0	0
Cognitive-Behavioral	72	240	72	240	37	122	-35	-118
TOTALS	**120**	**336**	**120**	**336**	**85**	**218**	**-35**	**-118**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	0	0	30	270	22	198	-8	-72
Identification (ID) Project	0	42	0	0	90	180	90	180
TOTALS	**0**	**42**	**30**	**270**	**112**	**378**	**82**	**108**

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:

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	8	432	8	432	8	432	0	0
Alternative Programming	1	108	1	54	1	54	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	2	240	3	360	3	360	0	0
TOTALS	**11**	**780**	**12**	**846**	**12**	**846**	**0**	**0**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**4**	**108**	**3**	**108**	**3**	**108**	**0**	**0**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	0	0	96	192	0	0	-96	-192
Cognitive-Behavioral	0	0	144	480	0	0	-144	-480
TOTALS	**0**	**0**	**240**	**672**	**0**	**0**	**-96**	**-192**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	0	0	60	540	0	0	-60	-540
Identification (ID) Project	0	0	0	0	462	1386	462	1386
TOTALS	**0**	**0**	**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.

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):

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	10	540	12	648	11	594	-1	-54
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	8	960	9	1080	7	840	-2	-240
TOTALS	**18**	**1500**	**21**	**1728**	**18**	**1434**	**-3**	**-294**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	2	54	2	54	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	2	108	2	108	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	2	54	2	54	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	1	27	-1	-27
Plumbing	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TBD	-4	-108	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**5**	**135**	**15**	**459**	**12**	**378**	**-3**	**-81**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	0	0	96	192	96	192	0	0
Cognitive-Behavioral	0	0	144	480	144	480	0	0
TOTALS	**0**	**0**	**240**	**672**	**240**	**672**	**0**	**0**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	0	0	60	540	60	540	0	0
Identification (ID) Project	0	0	0	0	350	700	350	700
TOTALS	**0**	**0**	**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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	15	810	14	756	13	702	-1	-54
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	6	720	4	480	-2	-240
TOTALS	**19**	**1290**	**20**	**1476**	**17**	**1182**	**-3**	**-294**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	2	54	2	54	2	54	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**6**	**162**	**5**	**135**	**4**	**108**	**-1**	**-27**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	10	540	8	432	3	162	-5	-270
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	4	480	3	360	-1	-120
TOTALS	**14**	**1020**	**12**	**912**	**6**	**522**	**-6**	**-390**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	2	54	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	-3	-81	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**3**	**81**	**5**	**135**	**4**	**108**	**-1**	**-27**

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:

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	2	108	3	162	2	108	-1	-54
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	5	600	3	360	3	360	0	0
TOTALS	**7**	**708**	**6**	**522**	**5**	**468**	**-1**	**-54**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**3**	**81**	**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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	**Proposed Staff (Version 1)**	**Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)**	**Proposed Staff (Version 5)**	**Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)**	**Actual Staff (Programs)**	**Actual Student Capacity**	**Differences**	**Differences**
General Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alternative Programming	5	540	4	216	4	216	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	3	360	6	720	6	720	0	0
TOTALS	**8**	**900**	**10**	**936**	**10**	**936**	**0**	**0**
Career Technical Education	**Proposed Staff (Version 1)**	**Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)**	**Proposed Staff (Version 5)**	**Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)**	**Actual Staff (Programs)**	**Actual Student Capacity**	**Differences**	**Differences**
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**1**	**27**	**1**	**54**	**1**	**54**	**0**	**0**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	17	918	13	702	13	702	0	0
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	4	480	4	480	0	0
TOTALS	**21**	**1398**	**17**	**1182**	**17**	**1182**	**0**	**0**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	-5	-135	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**5**	**135**	**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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	4	216	4	216	4	200	0	-16
Alternative Programming	2	216	2	108	2	108	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	9	1080	8	960	5	600	-3	-360
TOTALS	**15**	**1512**	**14**	**1284**	**11**	**908**	**-3**	**-376**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Computer Literacy	2	54	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
HVAC	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Machine Shop	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**7**	**189**	**6**	**189**	**4**	**135**	**-2**	**-54**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	6	324	6	324	4	216	-2	-108
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	5	600	5	600	3	360	-2	-240
TOTALS	**11**	**924**	**11**	**924**	**7**	**576**	**-4**	**-348**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**1**	**27**	**1**	**54**	**1**	**54**	**0**	**0**

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:

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	13	702	9	486	9	486	0	0
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	3	360	6	720	5	600	-1	-120
TOTALS	**16**	**1062**	**15**	**1206**	**14**	**1086**	**-1**	**-120**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Auto Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Building Maintenance	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**11**	**297**	**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:

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	16	864	12	648	12	648	0	0
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	5	600	5	600	0	0
TOTALS	**20**	**1344**	**17**	**1248**	**17**	**1248**	**0**	**0**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	2	54	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Carpentry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Computer Literacy	2	54	1	54	1	54	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
Electronics	2	54	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Plumbing	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
Welding	1	27	1	27	1	27	0	0
TBD	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**16**	**432**	**11**	**324**	**10**	**297**	**-1**	**-27**
Contract Treatment Programs	Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 1)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 1)	* Student Capacity (/Program) (Version 5)	Student Capacity (Annual) (Version 5)	Actual Students in Program	Annual Student Capacity (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Substance Abuse	192	384	216	432	120	240	-96	-192
Cognitive-Behavioral	288	960	288	960	24	79	-264	-881
TOTALS	**480**	**1344**	**504**	**1392**	**144**	**319**	**-360**	**-1073**
Employment Programs	Program Slots (Version 1)	Annual Served (Version 1)	Program Slots (Version 5)	Annual Served (Version 5)	Inmates Served (Actual)	Annual Served (Projected)	Differences	Differences
Transitions Program	20	228	60	540	55	540	-5	0
Identification (ID) Project	0	405	0	0	227	454	227	454
TOTALS	**20**	**633**	**60**	**540**	**282**	**994**	**222**	**454**

* The contract for the substance abuse treatment was to provide a gender responsive program for women; therefore, the slots could not be used when VSP converted to a male prison. The program was transferred to neighboring CCWF and a new contract for male inmates is in the works for FY 2013/14.

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:

	Initial Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 1)		Final Blueprint FY 13-14 (Version 5)		Actuals As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		Differences (Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	4	480	4	480	4	480	0	0
TOTALS	**4**	**480**	**4**	**480**	**4**	**480**	**0**	**0**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	1	27	1	27	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	1	27	1	27	0	0	-1	-27
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**3**	**81**	**2**	**54**	**1**	**27**	**-1**	**-27**

APPENDIX A — PROGRAMMING PLANS

CALIFORNIA HEALTH CARE FACILITY (CHCF)

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

	Initial Blueprint		Final Blueprint		Actuals		Differences	
	FY 13-14 (Version 1)		FY 13-14 (Version 5)		As of June 30, 2014 (FY13-14)		(Actuals - Final)	
Academic Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
General Population	2	108	6	324	2	108	-4	-216
Alternative Programming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Educ. Program	1	120	3	360	3	360	0	0
TOTALS	**3**	**228**	**9**	**684**	**5**	**468**	**-4**	**-216**
Career Technical Education	Proposed Staff (Version 1)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 1)	Proposed Staff (Version 5)	Budgeted Capacity (Version 5)	Actual Staff (Programs)	Actual Student Capacity	Differences	Differences
Auto Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Literacy	1	27	2	108	2	54	0	-54
Cosmetology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Engine Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	**1**	**27**	**2**	**108**	**2**	**54**	**0**	**-54**

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 September 3, 2014.

Inmates with Core COMPAS Assessments

Institution		Inmate Population	Inmates with Core COMPAS	Inmates Without COMPAS	Percent with Core COMPAS
Avenal State Prison	ASP	4,014	3,249	765	80.9%
California City Correctional Facility	CAC	2,272	1,758	514	77.4%
California Correctional Center	CCC	4,971	4,699	272	94.5%
California Correctional Institution	CCI	4,500	2,958	1,542	65.7%
California Health Care Facility	CHCF	1,797	610	1,187	33.9%
California Institution for Men	CIM	4,717	3,715	1,002	78.8%
California Institution for Women	CIW	1,931	1,399	532	72.4%
California Medical Facility	CMF	2,071	873	1,198	42.2%
California Men's Colony	CMC	4,232	2,632	1,600	62.2%
California Rehabilitation Center	CRC	2,730	2,603	127	95.3%
California State Prison, Los Angeles County	LAC	3,622	1,665	1,957	46.0%
California State Prison, Corcoran	COR	4,369	2,533	1,836	58.0%
California State Prison, Sacramento	SAC	2,211	932	1,279	42.2%
California State Prison, San Quentin	SQ	3,920	1,111	2,809	28.3%
California State Prison, Solano	SOL	3,956	2,221	1,735	56.1%
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison, Corcoran	SATF	5,361	3,527	1,834	65.8%
Calipatria State Prison	CAL	3,865	2,452	1,413	63.4%
Centinela State Prison	CEN	2,845	1,842	1,003	64.7%
Central California Women's Facility	CCWF	3,709	2,068	1,641	55.8%
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	CVSP	2,222	1,750	472	78.8%
Correctional Training Facility	CTF	5,040	3,329	1,711	66.1%
Deuel Vocational Institution	DVI	2,591	1,372	1,219	53.0%
Folsom State Prison	FSP	2,598	1,575	1,023	60.6%
Folsom Women's Facility	FWF	450	446	4	99.1%
High Desert State Prison	HDSP	3,445	2,565	880	74.5%
Ironwood State Prison	ISP	3,077	2,024	1,053	65.8%
Kern Valley State Prison	KVSP	3,855	2,221	1,634	57.6%
Mule Creek State Prison	MCSP	2,940	1,414	1,526	48.1%
North Kern State Prison	NKSP	4,812	1,937	2,875	40.3%
Out of State Correctional Facilities-Various	COCF	8,870	5,829	3,041	65.7%
Pelican Bay State Prison	PBSP	2,846	1,441	1,405	50.6%
Pleasant Valley State Prison	PVSP	3,037	2,204	833	72.6%
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility	RJD	3,017	1,523	1,494	50.5%
Salinas Valley State Prison	SVSP	3,505	1,615	1,890	46.1%
Sierra Conservation Center	SCC	4,638	3,741	897	80.7%
Valley State Prison	VSP	3,295	2,374	921	72.0%
Wasco State Prison	WSP	5,392	2,237	3,155	41.5%
TOTALS		132,723	82,444	50,279	62.1%

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

* Miscellanous-Special Housing / Non-State Prisons	MISC	4,910			

Appendix C — Standardized Staffing

Appendix C displays a statewide summary of the numbers the *Blueprint* contained for each institution and compares it with the budget positions, since they should match in total. The summary also contains the number of filled positions on the payroll[28] for each institution and displays the difference between the filled positions and those budgeted.[29]

When performing the comparison against payroll data, the OIG reviewed the information in a similar manner as that of the staffing plans in the *Blueprint*. Primarily in the administrative reporting units for each institution, the OIG placed the payroll information in the category or categories where it best appeared to apply. Also, the department was allowed to move positions among the institutions, but it was mandated to conform to the departmental total.

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[28] The payroll data from September 4, 2014, were obtained directly from the department, which uses a system maintained by the State Controller's Office named the Management Information Retrieval System (MIRS).

[29] The filled position data at each prison do not contain medical position data (with the exception of custody health care access positions). The medical positions were not included in the *Blueprint* as part of the standardized staffing plan.

APPENDIX C — STANDARDIZED STAFFING

Standardized Staffing - Statewide Summary

Institution	Blueprint		DOF Budget Authority	CDCR Budgets	Diff Between Budget Authority	**Filled Positions as of 9/4/14	Diff of Filled & CDCR Budget
	Jul 2011	July 2013	July 2013	Sept 2013			
Avenal State Prison	1,437.4	1,306.8	1,318.3	1,302.5	-15.8	1,082.0	-220.5
California Correctional Center	1,088.6	987.8	1,066.6	1,037.3	-29.3	876.0	-161.3
California Correctional Institution	1,893.7	1,578.7	1,599.4	1,617.6	18.2	1,362.0	-255.6
California Institution for Men	1,791.9	1,330.2	1,354.6	1,427.8	73.2	1,296.0	-131.8
California Institution for Women	826.9	798.8	799.9	755.5	-44.4	767.0	11.5
California Medical Facility	1,291.6	1,283.0	1,298.7	1,259.4	-39.3	1,155.0	-104.4
California Men's Colony	1,716.4	1,486.8	1,511.0	1,507.5	-3.5	1,451.0	-56.5
California Rehabilitation Center	1,143.3	1,150.7	1,168.0	1,117.9	-50.1	951.0	-166.9
California State Prison, Corcoran	1,846.8	1,737.7	1,754.5	1,796.5	42.0	1,592.0	-204.5
California State Prison, Los Angeles County	1,385.6	1,247.8	1,247.8	1,265.0	17.2	1,078.0	-187.0
California State Prison, Sacramento	1,423.8	1,394.8	1,410.7	1,449.9	39.2	1,365.0	-84.9
California State Prison, San Quentin	1,675.2	1,594.1	1,622.6	1,511.3	-111.3	1,329.0	-182.3
California State Prison, Solano	1,133.3	1,095.8	1,103.4	1,122.4	19.0	971.0	-151.4
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison, Corcoran	1,744.1	1,625.5	1,635.6	1,669.2	33.6	1,506.0	-163.2
Calipatria State Prison	1,123.3	1,090.9	1,095.6	1,087.1	-8.5	939.0	-148.1
Centinela State Prison	1,118.3	1,116.2	1,112.7	1,100.3	-12.4	973.0	-127.3
Central California Women's Facility	954.3	855.9	861.0	906.0	45.0	821.0	-85.0
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	809.9	784.7	790.1	787.6	-2.5	663.0	-124.6
Correctional Training Facility	1,544.8	1,339.8	1,362.7	1,248.9	-113.8	1,043.0	-205.9
Deuel Vocational Institution	1,184.5	908.2	916.6	893.9	-22.7	767.0	-126.9
Folsom State Prison*	921.1	913.4	924.8	924.7	-0.1	796.0	-128.7
High Desert State Prison	1,270.5	1,250.0	1,259.5	1,266.1	6.6	1,013.0	-253.1
Ironwood State Prison	1,084.3	1,052.8	1,046.5	1,022.4	-24.1	894.0	-128.4
Kern Valley State Prison	1,548.0	1,390.2	1,402.4	1,441.5	39.1	1,314.0	-127.5
Mule Creek State Prison	1,032.9	1,061.6	1,056.7	1,082.6	25.9	988.0	-94.6
North Kern State Prison	1,407.1	1,219.7	1,230.3	1,237.2	6.9	1,049.0	-188.2
Pelican Bay State Prison	1,370.2	1,361.0	1,375.3	1,426.2	50.9	1,160.0	-266.2
Pleasant Valley State Prison	1,302.1	1,246.0	1,244.7	1,241.5	-3.2	1,056.0	-185.5
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility	1,425.6	1,295.1	1,295.6	1,313.2	17.6	1,250.0	-63.2
Salinas Valley State Prison	1,410.7	1,370.5	1,381.9	1,381.4	-0.5	1,285.0	-96.4
Sierra Conservation Center	1,041.6	1,030.6	1,110.4	1,039.1	-71.3	927.0	-112.1
Valley State Prison	882.9	889.1	894.3	827.3	-67.0	764.0	-63.3
Wasco State Prison	1,525.4	1,350.0	1,365.1	1,337.3	-27.8	1,144.0	-193.3
TOTALS	43,356.1	40,144.2	40,617.3	40,404.1	-213.2	35,627.0	-4,777.1

* Expanded fire camp capacity by a total of 140 positions in Fiscal Year 2013-14 (and ongoing) to retain the maximum number of fire camps and inmate crews. Includes positions for Folsom Women's Facility.

** Filled positions derived from payroll data provided 9/4/14. The data displayed includes 145.0 positions physically located at the prisons but not contained in institution payroll information as they appear in headquarters payroll data. For the purposes of this comparison they were added in as budgeted in the Blueprint since the amount was negligible in comparison to the total positions.

Appendix D — 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 D displays a summary of a comparison of actual population data against the design capacity beds identified for each prison in the *Blueprint.*[30] 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.[31]

The subsequent pages of Appendix D 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 August 1, 2014. 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 color coded 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*.

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[30] The electronic population data is effective September 3, 2014, and was provided by CDCR.

[31] 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 D — 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	6,287	-1,377	82%
Level II	15,254	25,236	9,982	165%
Level III	10,934	9,846	-1,088	90%
Level IV	8,228	12,605	4,377	153%
GP, Level Unknown		1,108	1,108	
Subtotal, General Population	**42,080**	**55,082**	**13,002**	**131%**

Special Needs Yards (SNY) /A			
SNY Level	**Blueprint Design Beds**	**Population /B**	**Difference**	**Overcrowding Rate**
Level I	619	1,488	869	240%
Level II	7,654	16,526	8,872	216%
Level III	5,650	8,175	2,525	145%
Level IV	4,896	7,805	2,909	159%
SNY, Level Unknown		337	337	
Subtotal, Special Needs Yards	**18,819**	**34,331**	**15,512**	**182%**

Miscellaneous Housing Types - Various Prison or Off-Site Locations			
Housing Type	**Blueprint Design Beds**	**Population /B**	**Difference**	**Overcrowding Rate**
Administrative Segregation Unit	5,601	5,958	357	106%
Fire Camps /C	3,924	3,919	-5	100%
Reception Center	4,972	11,059	6,087	222%
Segregated Housing Unit	2,934	3,786	852	129%
Subtotal, Various Housing Types	**17,431**	**24,722**	**7,291**	**142%**

Miscellaneous Housing Types-Limited Prison Locations			
Housing Type	**Blueprint Design Beds**	**Population /B**	**Difference**	**Overcrowding Rate**
Acute Care	150	268	118	179%
CHCF CTC Medical High Acuity	420	335	-85	80%
CHCF OHU Medical Low Acuity	590	374	-216	63%
Condemned	684	692	8	101%
General Acute Care Hospital	29	90	61	310%
Hospice	17	13	-4	76%
Integrated Housing Unit	200	319	119	160%
Intermediate Care Facility	879	742	-137	84%
Mental Health Crisis Beds	282	431	149	153%
Protective Housing Unit	20	14	-6	70%
Psychiatric Services Unit	512	374	-138	73%
Subtotal, Limited Housing Types	**3,783**	**3,652**	**-131**	**97%**
Subtotal, Male Prisons and Camps	**82,113**	**117,787**	**35,674**	**143%**

Female Prisons

Housing Types	**Blueprint Design Beds**	**Population /B**	**Difference**	**Overcrowding Rate**
Acute Care	45	38	-7	84%
Administrative Segregation Unit	83	155	72	187%
Condemned	17	16	-1	94%
Fire Camps /C	320	257	-63	80%
General Population	2,904	4,845	1,941	167%
Psychiatric Services Unit	23	16	-7	70%
Reception Center	356	637	281	179%
Segregated Housing Unit	60	60	0	100%
Subtotal, Female Prisons and Camps	**3,808**	**6,024**	**2,216**	**158%**

	Blueprint Design Beds	**Population /B**	**Difference**	**Overcrowding Rate**
Totals, CDCR Prisons-Inmate Population	**85,921**	**123,811**	**37,890**	**144%**

/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 September 3, 2014 data from the CDCR Office of Research; however, the inmate population for female prisons in the segregated housing unit was obtained as of September 17, 2014.

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

APPENDIX D — HOUSING PLANS

HOUSING PLAN - STATEWIDE SUMMARY					
INSTITUTION	**INSTITUTION**	*** DESIGN CAPACITY**	*** STAFFED CAPACITY**	**TOTAL INMATE COUNTS REVIEWED BY OIG (AUGUST 1, 2014)**	**OVERCROWDING RATE ON REVIEW DATE (BASED ON DESIGN CAPACITY)**
Avenal State Prison	ASP	2,920	4,702	3,668	126%
California Correctional Center	CCC	3,883	4,872	4,924	127%
California Correctional Institution	CCI	2,783	4,412	4,447	160%
California Health Care Facility	CHCF	2,951	2,951	1,587	54%
California Institution for Men	CIM	2,976	4,728	4,699	158%
California Institution for Women	CIW	1,398	2,042	2,078	149%
California Medical Facility	CMF	2,361	2,522	2,086	88%
California Men's Colony	CMC	3,838	4,659	4,274	111%
California Rehabilitation Center	CRC	2,491	3,481	2,781	112%
California State Prison, Corcoran	COR	3,116	4,445	4,327	139%
California State Prison, Los Angeles County	LAC	2,300	3,625	3,616	157%
California State Prison, Sacramento	SAC	1,828	2,312	2,235	122%
California State Prison, San Quentin	SQ	3,082	3,898	3,848	125%
California State Prison, Solano	SOL	2,610	3,890	3,968	152%
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	SATF	3,424	5,474	5,443	159%
Calipatria State Prison	CAL	2,308	3,833	3,874	168%
Centinela State Prison	CEN	2,308	3,433	2,786	121%
Central California Women's Facility	CCWF	2,004	3,515	3,738	187%
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	CVSP	1,738	2,478	2,299	132%
Correctional Training Facility	CTF	3,312	5,231	5,068	153%
Deuel Vocational Institution	DVI	1,681	2,585	2,574	153%
Folsom State Prison	FSP	2,066	2,895	2,592	125%
Folsom Women's Facility	FWF	403	443	406	101%
High Desert State Prison	HDSP	2,324	3,461	3,366	145%
Ironwood State Prison	ISP	2,200	3,175	2,961	135%
Kern Valley State Prison	KVSP	2,448	3,910	3,840	157%
Mule Creek State Prison	MCSP	1,700	2,744	2,955	174%
North Kern State Prison	NKSP	2,694	4,529	4,636	172%
Pelican Bay State Prison	PBSP	2,380	3,032	2,827	119%
Pleasant Valley State Prison	PVSP	2,308	3,533	3,078	133%
Richard J. Donavon Correctional Facility	RJD	2,200	3,280	3,030	138%
Salinas Valley State Prison	SVSP	2,452	3,699	3,389	138%
Sierra Conservation Center	SCC	3,736	4,674	4,642	124%
Valley State Prison	VSP	1,980	3,390	3,284	166%
Wasco State Prison	WSP	2,984	4,997	5,136	172%
GRAND TOTAL		**87,187**	**126,850**	**120,462**	**138%**

* Design and staffed capacity totals per institution were obtained from CDCR's Weekly Report of Population as of July 30, 2014.

APPENDIX D — HOUSING PLANS

HOUSING UNITS - STATEWIDE SUMMARY					
INSTITUTION	INSTITUTION	Housing Unit Count Per Blueprint	Housing Units - VACANT	Housing Units In Use Reviewed by OIG (August 1, 2014)	Percent Of Housing Units In Use
Avenal State Prison	ASP	25	2	23	92%
California Correctional Center	CCC	31	0	31	100%
California Correctional Institution	CCI	37	1	36	97%
California Health Care Facility *	CHCF	29	1	28	97%
California Institution for Men	CIM	30	0	30	100%
California Institution for Women	CIW	21	2	19	91%
California Medical Facility	CMF	41	3	38	93%
California Men's Colony	CMC	19	1	18	95%
California Rehabilitation Center	CRC	51	6	45	88%
California State Prison, Corcoran	COR	41	2	39	95%
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	2	27	93%
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	0	17	100%
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	2	40	95%
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	2	29	94%
Sierra Conservation Center	SCC	31	0	31	100%
Valley State Prison	VSP	16	0	16	100%
Wasco State Prison	WSP	29	0	29	100%
GRAND TOTAL		934	28	906	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.

**2014 *Blueprint*
Monitoring Report**

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

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INSPECTOR GENERAL

Roy W. Wesley
CHIEF DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
October 2014