

TO: James L. App, City Manager

FROM: Lisa Solomon, Chief of Police

SUBJECT: California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation:
500-Bed Re-Entry Facility Proposal

DATE: November 18, 2008

NEEDS: For the City Council to consider entering into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and the Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and San Benito, for operation of a 500 bed joint re-entry facility located in Paso Robles.

FACTS:

1. On January 3, 2008, the City was informed that the Governor's Budget proposal included closure of the Paso Robles Juvenile Justice facility (Youth Authority).
2. At the time of the announcement, possible alternative uses of the facility were briefly discussed.
3. The City was advised that the State was in the process of preliminary consideration for converting the Youth Authority facility to an adult correctional "re-entry" facility.
4. At a State-initiated meeting on March 3, it was announced that a likely reuse of the facility would be to house up to 1,000 medium-risk adult male (over age 50) inmates.
5. At the same meeting, it was noted that a fire camp might be re-established as well. Generally, fire camps are populated with 80-200 low risk inmates (with an average age of 28).
6. Additionally, it was indicated that should the community also desire a re-entry facility, such a use could be considered.
7. On March 11, 2008, the SLO County Board of Supervisors authorized an application to the State for grant funding to expand the Women's Jail. Part of the application offered SLO County as a receiver site for a re-entry facility and specifically recommended Paso Robles as the receiver site.
8. California State Assembly Bill 900 requires that a city or county adopt resolutions of support for locating a re-entry facility within its boundaries.
9. In May 2008, San Benito County expressed an interest in joining San Luis Obispo County in locating a site for a secure re-entry facility in Paso Robles. Negotiations commenced between San Luis Obispo County, San Benito County and the City of Paso Robles.

10. In August 2008, Santa Barbara County also expressed an interest in joining both San Luis Obispo and San Benito in locating a site for a secure re-entry facility in Paso Robles to serve parolees from those counties.
11. On September 16, 2008, the City Council indicated a willingness to consider CDCR's use of the Youth Authority property for a Secure Community Re-entry Facility provided that certain conditions were contained within a mutually acceptable MOU.
12. Negotiations with CDCR and the participating counties have been concluded. An MOU is attached and presented for Council's final consideration. (See Attachment "A")

ANALYSIS &

CONCLUSION: The City is in a precarious position in considering whether to support Re-entry as a possible use of the property formerly known as the Paso Robles Juvenile Justice facility (Youth Authority). The State of California has determined it will repurpose the existing facility to house 1,000 medium risk adult male (over age 50) inmates. This plan is currently moving forward as the State follows required California Environmental Quality Act (CEAQ) processes. The City is left considering how the State may proceed with utilizing the remaining unused real estate, and how it may best influence decision-making in that regard.

If the property is designated for a re-entry facility, the State must work with the City and achieve support for operational protocols. As such, the City has had (and would continue to have) the opportunity to weigh in on important issues such as transportation of prisoners back to their community of scheduled release, as well as programmatic expectations while the inmate is in custody and environmental issues. While the Counties involved have committed to transporting parolees back to their home communities, concerns persist regarding certain key issues, such as use of "community based organizations" for transporting parolees, little to no assurance of funding for essential re-entry programmatic objectives, etc. On the other hand, should the City deny support for a re-entry facility, other types of corrections facilities could be located here without any consideration of local concerns.

The City has also wrestled with other pro / con arguments in this matter such as:

- increased moderate wage jobs
- potentially positive public safety impacts of re-entry (less recidivism)
- potential for influx of prison families
- increased impact on / use of local public service; i.e. fire / police, hospitals, etc.
- environmental impacts; i.e. traffic, healthcare, social services

The possible conversion of the Juvenile Justice facility to one or more adult correctional facilities raises many questions. Some of the community impacts and

questions were identified in the first subject matter report to the City Council of February 5, 2008 (attached).

POLICY

REFERENCE: None

FISCAL

IMPACT: Not yet determined.

OPTIONS:

- A. City Council Provide Direction Regarding Consideration of a Proposal to Establish a Joint-Use Re-Entry Facility by:
1. Scheduling additional public workshops prior to final decision regarding the proposed MOU, or .
 2. Approving Resolution 08-XXX authorizing the City Manager, on behalf of the City of Paso Robles, to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the California Department of Correction and Rehabilitation and the Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and San Benito, stipulating specific conditions for operation of a 500 bed joint re-entry facility located within the City of Paso Robles, or
 3. Rescinding Resolution No. 08-___ and Withdrawing Support of Proposal to establish a joint-use re-entry facility in Paso Robles.
- B. Amend, Modify or Reject the above Options.

Exhibits: A – “Reform & Inform”, 2007/08 Publication of the CA Dept of Corrections & Rehabilitation
B – “Final Conceptual Program Plan for Secure Re-Entry Correctional Facility”
C – “The Role of Prisons in Rural Development” by D.M. Tootle, Ph.D.
D – 2007/08 County Correspondence Regarding Re-Entry Facilities
E – The Development of Last Resort: The Impact of New Prisons on Small Town Economies
F – Memorandum of Understanding with CDCR and Subject Counties

RESOLUTION NO. 08-XXX

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ENTER INTO A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION AND THE COUNTIES OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, SANTA BARBARA AND SAN BENITO, STIPULATING SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION OF A 500 BED JOINT RE-ENTRY FACILITY LOCATED WITHIN THE CITY OF PASO ROBLES

WHEREAS, on September 16th, 2008, the City Council of the City of Paso Robles adopted a resolution of support for a 500 bed re-entry facility subject to the execution of a mutually acceptable Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") by and between the City of Paso Robles, the Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and San Benito, and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation ("CDCR") within 180 days; and

WHEREAS, the parties have mutually agreed upon the proposed mutually acceptable MOU, attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference; language was subsequently authored.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the City Council of the City of Paso Robles does hereby authorize the City Manager to enter into the Memorandum of Understanding with the California Department of Correction and Rehabilitation and the Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Benito, in substantially the form attached hereto, subject to any minor clarifying, non-substantive changes approved by the City Manager and the City Attorney, regarding the operation of a 500 bed joint re-entry facility located within the City of Paso Robles.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Paso Robles this 18th of November, 2008 by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

Frank R. Mecham, Mayor

ATTEST:

Deborah D. Robinson, Deputy City Clerk

reform & inform

Moving Forward with Prison Reform in California



2007 - 2008

Prison Reform: A Path Toward Rehabilitation

Assembly Bill 900, also known as the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007, is now California law, and it has triggered the CDCR and a number of community and state partners to begin working to improve services, reentry opportunities, and to reduce inmate overcrowding.

The goal of the Department is to develop and support improved rehabilitation and community reentry programs designed specifically to reduce crime and enhance public safety.

This effort, referred to as "AB 900," provides the first and largest prison capital outlay program in decades by allocating \$7.7 billion in funding and bond resources.

AB 900 will add some 53,000 prison beds and in-jail beds. It will also provide legislative approval to move inmates out-of-state as a temporary solution to ease overcrowding woes in the prison system.

In addition, immediately following signing of AB 900, Governor Schwarzenegger appointed two strike teams to guide the CDCR in its effort to reduce overcrowding and increase rehabilitation and reentry opportunities statewide.

One strike team will advise the Secretary and assist reform in prison rehabilitation programs; the other will ensure that the construction of correctional facilities is expedited. The teams are made up of more than 20

experts from universities, community organizations and state government. The two strike teams will work in tandem to provide the Department with the support it needs to carry out these necessary reforms.

"The state is working on many fronts to reduce overcrowding in California's prisons," said CDCR Secretary James E. Tilton. "We will be using all of the tools at our disposal to implement the new reforms, and ensure that public safety is protected."

The goals of the prison reform are simple: First, provide much needed beds for treatment and rehabilitation, and second, reduce the overcrowding that

has made it difficult for the department to offer services because dayrooms and gyms are overflowing with inmates.

Through AB 900, the Department will continue to work with local governments, prison treatment providers, prison reform experts and academia for their endorsement, guidance and participation as the Department increases programs, initiates an infill bed construction program, and builds community partnerships to ensure reentry facilities are in as many communities as possible.

The Problem

The state currently houses more than 172,000 inmates in prisons, with nearly 18,000

(Continued page 3)

Public Safety Amongst Growth and Change

By James E. Tilton, Secretary, CDCR

Assembly Bill 900, also known as the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007, was signed by Governor Schwarzenegger May 3, 2007, following an historic agreement struck by legislative leaders and the

Governor.

Now state law, this effort represents a seismic shift in California's corrections system. CDCR can now begin the effort to move away from a model of massive, remotely-located prisoner warehouses

(Continued page 4)



CDCR Secretary James Tilton

Expert Panel to Design CDCR's Roadmap for Rehabilitation

By Terry Thornton, Information Officer II, Office of Communications

A panel of national experts has begun working with the CDCR to assess and strengthen its rehabilitation programs. The panel is chaired by Marisela Montes, Chief Deputy Secretary, Adult Programs. Made up of national experts in the fields of corrections, criminal justice, rehabilitation, academia, reentry, substance abuse treatment, and other disciplines, this panel completed a comprehensive evaluation of all adult prison and parole programs designed to reduce recidivism.

"This is a dream team of experts," said Joan Petersilia, Ph.D., Director of the Center for Evidence-Based Corrections, University of California, Irvine, and co-chair of the panel. "The panel is a unique blend of researchers and practitioners heavily weighted with people with practical experience."

The 2006-2007 Budget Act provided \$900,000 to CDCR to assemble the group of experts. The experts conducted an inventory of all programs and determined their impact on recidivism reduction. The panel also compiled statistics showing the number of offenders who participate in such programs, the effectiveness of each

program, and the need to expand them to other offenders who could benefit from them. This information will be used to design a program model for evidence-based offender rehabilitation.

"If we are to truly make a difference, we need to realize that the first day of imprisonment is also the first day of rehabilitation," said Montes. "Reducing recidivism requires attention at every stage of incarceration, from custody through parole."

"Parole has to be a seamless transition," added Mark Carey, criminal justice consultant with the Mark Carey Group and member of the expert panel. "What gets started in prison gets finished in the community. Decisions need to be based on the date of release rather than seniority."

During the first half of 2007, panel members put in substantial amounts of time reviewing California's adult offender programs to identify best practices and make recommendations. CDCR will use these recommendations – essentially a road map for rehabilitation – to develop more effective programs that reduce recidivism and address the expectations outlined in the Budget Act language.

"We need to know what

programs work and don't work," Carey said.

It also will assist local governments and law enforcement in dealing with parolees enabling CDCR to strengthen its collaboration with communities.

The panel submitted its first report to the chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of the committees in both houses of the Legislature who consider the state budget, and to the Legislative Analyst's Office in late June.

The report included an inventory of existing programs and how many

offenders each of the programs can serve. It also provided recidivism strategy recommendations to implement new programs and improve existing ones and identified best practices from other states.

"The expert panel's efforts are major steps toward a systematic and ongoing evaluation of adult offender programs," Montes said. "We are expecting this to be a major catalyst in reducing recidivism and enhancing public safety for all Californians."

Expert Panel Members:

The panel is chaired by Marisela Montes, Chief Deputy Secretary, Adult Programs, and co-chaired by Dr. Joan Petersilia, Ph.D., Director, Center for Evidence-Based Corrections, University of California, Irvine. Panel members include (in alphabetical order):

James F. Austin, Ph.D., JFA Associates
 Jeffery A. Beard, Ph.D., Director, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections
 Barbara Bloom, Ph.D., Professor, Criminal Justice, California State University, Sonoma
 Mark Carey, Mark Carey Group
 Elyse Clawson, Executive Director, Crime and Justice Institute
 James H. Gomez, Director (retired) California Department of Corrections
 Marty Horn, Commissioner, Department of Corrections, New York City
 Kermit Humphries, Reentry Specialist, National Institute of Corrections
 Steve Ickes, Deputy Director, Arizona Department of Corrections
 Michael Jacobson, Ph.D., President, VERA Institute of Justice
 Barry Krisberg, Ph.D., President, National Council on Crime and Delinquency
 Joe Lehman, Secretary (retired) Washington State Department of Corrections
 Mimi Silber, Ph.D., President and CEO, Delancey Street Foundation
 Faye Taxman, Ph.D., Professor at Wilder School of Government and Public Affairs
 Reggie Wilkinson, Ed.D., Director (retired) Ohio Department of Corrections.

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inmates double- and triple-bunked in gyms, dayrooms, and other facilities never intended to house inmates.

More than 32 local jail systems are operating under population caps, court-imposed or other, with an estimated 18,000 local inmates a month avoiding jail completely or being released without completing their sentences because of overcrowding.

Contributing to the crisis is the fact that California has some of the highest return to prison rates in the nation, meaning not only increased costs and overburdened capacity, but also a revolving door of repeat offenders creating new victims every time they are released.

Currently, the state has a handful of federal judges threatening to impose an inmate population cap, because inmates' attorneys argue that overcrowding has impacted the Department's ability to provide adequate medical and mental health care, as well as access to the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Many of these factors, the overcrowding crisis – the threat of federal takeover of the state prison system, among others – combined with the Governor's commitment to true reform and a Legislature supporting substantive reform – produced AB 900.

Legislation Provides Necessary Authority

The Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 includes a comprehensive series of reforms that would increase the capacity of the prison system, increase bed space in local jails and build secure reentry facilities to house

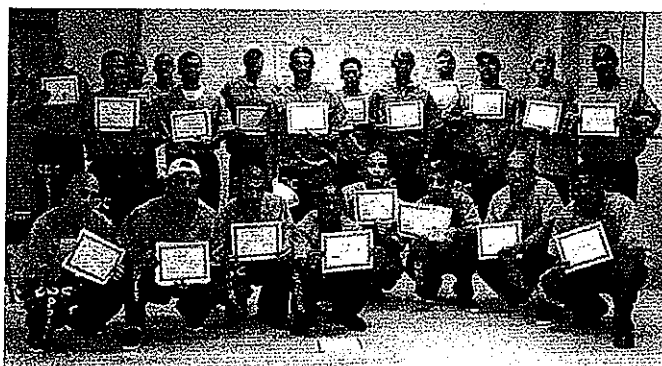
rehabilitation efforts. In addition, this legislation provides the Department a short-term solution to tackle overcrowding by moving appropriate inmates to out-of-state correctional facilities.

• Prison and Community Reentry Beds for State Prisoners: 40,000.

The law provides \$6.1 billion to increase the number of beds in state prisons. Rehabilitation services: substance abuse treatment, mental health services and job training.

These beds are broken down into three distinct areas:

• Rehabilitation and



Inmates who earn certification for job skills are more likely to succeed.

Secure Reentry Beds: 16,000. The law prioritizes rehabilitation and recidivism reduction. It directs CDCR to set aside 4,000 beds for drug treatment and create 16,000 new beds in secure reentry facilities.

• Infill Beds: 16,000. The law adds 16,000 beds at existing prisons to reduce the number of prisoners in emergency beds. Currently, state prisons house approximately 172,000 prisoners in facilities designed for about half that number.

• Medical Beds: 8,000. The law authorizes construction of up to 8,000 medical, dental and mental health facility beds as mandated

by the federal Receiver. The Receiver will determine when and where these beds will be added, and also what services (mental health, long-term care, other) they will provide.

Funding of those beds remains to be determined.

• Local Jail Beds: 13,000.

The law provides \$1.2 billion to increase the number of beds in county jails by approximately 13,000 in an effort to remediate overcrowding faced by counties across the state. Counties are required to match 25 percent of the \$1.2 billion

the next four years. The legislation authorized CDCR to move up to 8,000 inmates into out-of-state facilities by the year 2011.

Reentry Centers – An Innovative Approach

This reform package not only addresses prison overcrowding, it contains inmate programming efforts geared to reduce the offenders' likelihood of re-offending, thus resulting in safer communities. It is more than just beds—it is programming.

The agreement prioritizes rehabilitation and focuses on reducing recidivism. It directs CDCR to set aside 4,000 beds for drug treatment and to create 16,000 new beds in secure reentry facilities.

One of the most important innovations of this proposal is the new secure reentry centers that will be built. These centers will require a great amount of coordination between the state and local government. Working with CDCR, two strike teams were created by Governor Schwarzenegger to expedite efforts to plan, build and open such reentry centers throughout California.

To date, several counties have signed "Agreements to Cooperate" in a joint partnership to build a Secure Reentry Program Facility in their county and another 19 counties and cities are in the review process.

Kathy Jett, Undersecretary of Programs, who also serves as the Rehabilitative Strike Team Chair, said the goal of the strike teams is to assist the Department in expediting reform efforts.

"The strike teams are looking at these various overlaying processes so

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("Reform" from pg. 3)

we can lay a groundwork that the Department can follow to implement the necessary AB 900 changes," Jett said. "We are performing a number of tasks, including troubleshooting in terms of expediting contracts, and meeting with some of the other control agencies so they are aware of our priorities and the deadlines to accomplish tasks within AB 900. Essentially, this is a joint effort by both strike teams to support the goals of AB 900."

Secure facilities in the community where the parolee is returning will enable the Department and local community agencies to create an unprecedented continuity of care in the provision of needed support services.

The state will be working closely with local governments and law enforcement to site secure reentry facilities, some of which may be built in conjunction with local jail facilities.

Deborah Hysen, Chief

Deputy Secretary of Facilities, Planning and Construction for the CDCR, and chair of the Facilities Construction Strike Team, noted that considering the effort needed to build infill beds and reentry facilities, her team wants to make sure the effort is thoughtfully planned, so they don't lose focus on the need.

"Getting these beds on line to ease overcrowding is critical," Hysen said. "However, when decisions are made to accelerate the appropriation of sites, and construction to house beds, we must also consider and incorporate the rehabilitation and reentry needs so that the product that we build will meet expectations."

The reentry centers are a new concept in California that will provide a transition to inmates as they leave prison and return to their communities on parole. These secure reentry facilities are the legislation's rehabilitation centerpiece, and are considered small correctional centers built in local

communities that will provide much-needed services at a critical time in an inmate's incarceration – just prior to their release.

These facilities will incorporate space for rehabilitation programs, from vocational and educational training to counseling and anti-addiction programs. Additional programs will include:

- Substance abuse treatment programs
- Job training and placement
- GED coursework
- Anger management classes
- Family counseling and,
- Housing placement

As part of the reentry effort, a number of outreach and educational activities will occur throughout the state through 2007 and 2008 to explain processes and give interested cities, counties, and nonprofit organizations a chance to participate in the process. Those activities will include web-based conferencing, as well as regional and local "town halls" in communities that are motivated to partner on the

reentry efforts.

Partnerships

"CDCR will be working closely with organizations, such as county Boards of Supervisors, every step of the way to implement these new reforms and address overcrowding at all levels in our prison and jail system," said Tilton. "Inmates, parolees and probationers are not a problem of the prison system or the jail system—they are a community-wide responsibility."

"The department needs everyone's cooperation to succeed—local police, local sheriffs, local service agencies, and local and statewide elected officials. As more organizations step forward to partner with the department, the CDCR leadership will work closely to make sure that treatment and public safety goals are met".

For more information, please visit the CDCR website at www.cdcr.ca.gov and click on the prison reform link.

("Public Safety" from pg. 1)

that breed more crime to smaller facilities that focus on rehabilitation.

Our goal is improved and expanded rehabilitation and community reentry programs designed specifically to reduce crime and enhance public safety.

Without a doubt, this effort provides for the first and largest prison capital outlay program in California in decades by providing \$7.7 billion in funding and bond resources to add 53,000 in prison beds and jail beds.

These changes are expected to occur in two specific phases that are both interlinked.

Unless this organization

succeeds in the first phase, and meets the 13 specific expectations detailed in the AB 900 language – phase two will not be funded.

The challenge then, now, and for the near future, is to provide beds for treatment and rehabilitation, while at the same time, reduce overcrowding that has made it difficult for the department to offer rehabilitative services.

With thousands of inmates released every year from local jails, the success rates must improve.

- More than 95 percent of those in our prison systems will eventually be released; and
- Approximately 60,000 of all inmates will be released

within the next three years. We can no longer warehouse inmates. We must focus our efforts in getting offenders ready to return home. The plans to reduce our inmate population while increasing opportunities for reentry both at the institution level and in the communities that offenders will return to, are aggressive and have the support of local law enforcement and the Governor.

The bar has been set high for this department through this legislation; no one is a harsher critic of this department's efforts and progress than I.

I am encouraged by the progress made by this department since the summer of 2006.

I am pleased to have two strike teams focusing on rehabilitation and facility placement and construction. The teams will assist CDCR in providing treatment and construction and facility siting expectations in the months ahead.

While the task ahead of us is rigorous, I know we can accomplish the goals and objectives set forth in AB 900. I look forward to sharing that progress.

I ask that you read this publication carefully, noting the various actions, collaborative partners and

(Continued on page 5)

("Public Safety" from pg. 4)
solutions the Governor, the Legislature and this Department plan to take.

This is our roadmap to working collaboratively with

local government, non-profit agencies, CDCR employees, and most importantly California residents, who realize that incarcerated offenders require the

necessary tools and skills if they are to return home and not reoffend.

For more information, I encourage you to visit the CDCR website specifically

focused on this effort. You can reach it by visiting www.cdcr.ca.gov at the prison reform link.

Office of Inspector General Charged with AB 900 Oversight Responsibilities

A specific oversight body to independently track the progress and effectiveness of AB 900 reform efforts has already begun working, conducting public meetings and setting an aggressive schedule to ensure the state's resources are utilized correctly.

Assembly Bill 900 (the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007) created the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB) within the Office of the Inspector General.

"At one time, California was a national leader in its commitment to programming designed to reduce inmate and ward recidivism. Through the California Rehabilitation

Oversight Board, we hope to assist the department in its present effort to return to that level of commitment to rehabilitation," said Inspector General Matthew L. Cate. "Investing in rehabilitation programs is instrumental for reducing recidivism, and the Legislature created C-ROB to hold CDCR accountable for radically improving the Department's results in this area."

C-ROB's mandate is to regularly examine the various mental health, substance abuse treatment, educational, and employment programs for inmates and parolees operated by CDCR.

C-ROB has already scheduled quarterly meetings and is staffing

up to meet its statutory mandate to submit reports to the Governor and the Legislature twice a year on January 15 and July 15 in 2008 and 2009.

The Inspector General also said that C-ROB will make the rehabilitation oversight process more transparent for every stakeholder.

"All of the oversight board's meetings are open to the public, and all reports of findings will be available online," said Cate. "This high level of accountability will ensure that appropriate programs are finally available to inmates who want to change their lives. This is our best hope of reducing recidivism rates, thereby making our state a safer place to live and work."

C-ROB reports are expected to include findings on the effectiveness of treatment efforts, rehabilitation needs of offenders, gaps in offender rehabilitation services in the department, and levels of offender participation and success in the programs.

The board is expected to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature with respect to modifications, additions, and elimination of offender rehabilitation and treatment programs. C-ROB reports will be publicly available on release and be hosted on various CDCR and Office of the State Inspector web sites.

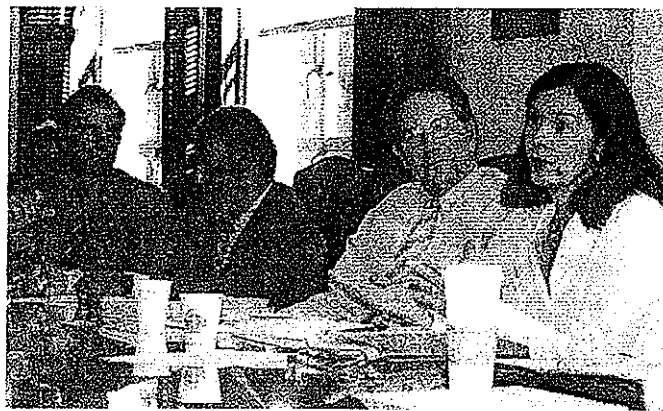
Reform Strike Teams Drive Rehabilitation Improvements; Spur Necessary Construction

Two strike teams created by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in May 2007 have begun guiding CDCR in its effort to reduce overcrowding and increase rehabilitation and reentry opportunities statewide.

Both strike teams will report their recommendations and provide a progress roadmap directly to CDCR Secretary James E. Tilton as well as provide key recommendations on construction and rehabilitation challenges. Their work is expected to continue through the

Summer 2008.

"My administration is taking immediate action to implement California's historic prison reform plan," said Governor Schwarzenegger, when he announced the strike teams on May 3. "With these strike teams, we are aggressively moving forward to shift our approach to rehabilitating prisoners in California. And, we will cut through the red tape to expedite construction, just as we have done with California's levees, and recently with the collapsed overpass in the



Joan Petersilia addresses the strike team.

Bay Area. I will not tolerate bureaucratic hangups and delay when it comes to public safety."

One strike team will address reform of prison rehabilitation programs while the other will

(Continued page 7)

Reentry Facilities Provide Hope – Opportunity for Felons Returning Home

By Kathy Prizmich, Community Outreach Liaison

Parolees ARE returning home to their communities and they are facing multiple challenges: employment opportunities, housing, substance abuse addiction, transportation, and mental health services, to name a few.

Many have strained relationships with family members, which impacts their parole. More than 81,000 parolees returned to custody in 2005 for new crimes of non-compliance with the terms of their parole. Research shows an emerging consensus that nationwide, offender reentry programs are critical in developing safer communities.

The signing of AB 900 by Governor Schwarzenegger on May 3, 2007, represents an historic and seismic shift in California's correctional system – providing the "R" (Rehabilitation) in CDCR. Referred to as the "Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007" ("Act"), this legislation provides for the delivery of jail beds, prison beds and secure reentry program facility beds and places a greater emphasis on rehabilitation for adult offenders.

Among the provisions of this Act are funding for increased offender programming, 16,000 beds in Secure Reentry Program Facilities (SRPF), and an appropriation of \$1.2 billion in jail construction funding through state lease-revenue bonds. Reentry facilities are a unique and new concept in California that will provide a transition to inmates as they leave prison and return to

their communities on parole. It also provides integrated services for parolees in their communities.

"Prisoners do come home," said Marisela Montes, Chief Deputy Secretary, Adult Programs, during a recent town hall meeting in Monterey County with Governor Schwarzenegger, "and we DO have an obligation to send them home better prepared to deal with the challenges they're going to face than when they first arrived."

Reentry facilities will be designed in cooperation with the local county and/or city officials, Corrections Standards Authority (CSA), private industry and contracted service providers. Because each community has differing needs for their reentry facilities, the programs will be developed to specifically address the needs of those communities.

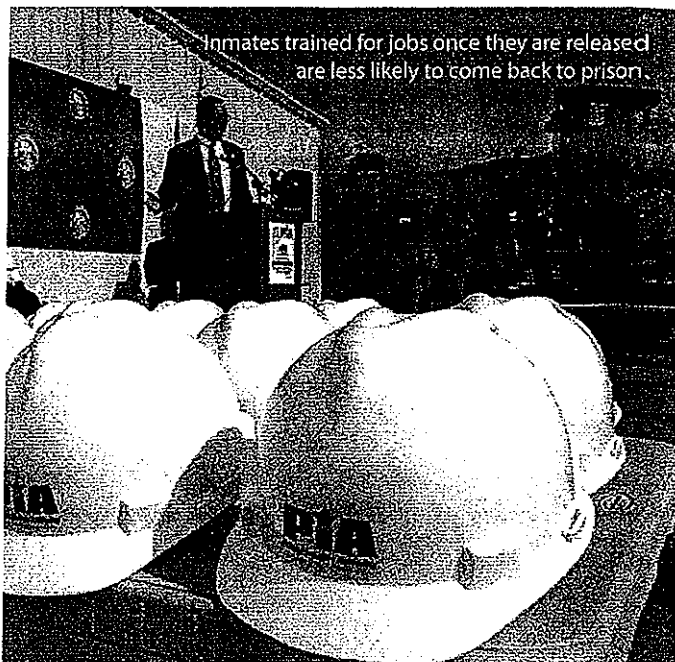
Some smaller counties may choose to develop regional secure reentry facilities.

The six major offender programming areas in each of the reentry programs will include:

- 1) criminal thinking, behaviors, skills, and associations;
- 2) aggression, hostility, anger and violence;
- 3) academic, vocational and financial;
- 4) family, marital and relationships;
- 5) substance abuse and
- 6) sex offenders.

Below is a general description of a reentry facility that will be located throughout the state:

- Houses medium-level custody to lower-level custody offenders, with some opportunity to



house high-level custody offenders;

- Provides a maximum of 500 beds with both celled and dormitory style housing;
- Provides space and support staff for medical, dental, and psychiatric treatment, in compliance with court-mandated standards;
- May provide for the sharing of infrastructure costs and services with other local corrections-related buildings or infrastructure to be determined through negotiations by mutual agreement.

The target populations for each of the reentry facilities will differ according to the needs of the local community. Inmates at all levels are eligible for consideration if they are within 12 months of release. Those with a high-risk to reoffend will receive priority placement as long as they are willing to program and can benefit from the programs offered.

Inmate participation will be voluntary and will target those

inmates six to 12 months prior to release. Incentives to participate in the reentry program will be the possibility of employment prior to release, being incarcerated closer to home, participating in the various treatment programs and working with a caseworker for two to three years.

"This is a period of time when we can really work on their criminogenic needs — the issues that landed them in prison to begin with," Montes said. "Research also shows that this is a period where inmates are most receptive to changing their lives for the better."

Public Entity Agreements (PEAs) will be used between the states and counties. PEAs are negotiated agreements that will define the site of the secure reentry program facilities, the program within the facilities and the populations to be served. The PEAs also will be used to establish the parameters

(Continued pg. 9)

("Strike Teams" from pg. 5) ensure that the construction of correctional facilities is expedited. The teams are made up of more than 20 experts from universities, community organizations and state government. The two strike teams will work together.

Assembly Bill 900 (AB 900), also known as the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007, provides \$7.7 billion to add 53,000 prison and jail beds in two phases and fundamentally shifts how the CDCR approaches rehabilitation for California's prisoners.



Kathy Jett

Kathy Jett, Undersecretary of Programs, and chair of the Rehabilitation Strike Team, said the role of the strike teams, following the passage of AB 900, is to assist CDCR to focus its resources where they can have the greatest positive impact.

"The strike teams are looking at these various overlaying processes so we can lay a groundwork that the department can follow to implement the necessary AB 900 changes," Jett said. "We are performing a number of tasks, including troubleshooting in terms of

expediting contracts, and meeting with some of the other control agencies so they are aware of our priorities and the deadlines to accomplish tasks within AB 900. Essentially this is a joint effort by both strike teams to support the goals of AB 900."

Deborah Hysen, Chief Deputy Secretary of CDCR Facilities, Planning and Construction and chair of the Facilities Construction Strike Team, noted that considering the effort needed to build infill beds and reentry facilities, her team wants to make sure the effort is thoughtfully planned, so they don't lose focus on the need.

"Getting these beds on line to ease overcrowding is critical," Hysen said. "However, when decisions are made to accelerate the appropriation of sites, and construction to house beds, we must also consider and incorporate the rehabilitation and reentry needs so that the product we build will meet expectations."

The Rehabilitation Strike Team is focusing on evaluating existing education, training, and substance abuse treatment programs and has committed to assist the Department in developing leading-edge rehabilitation programs.

"On the rehabilitation strike team, we are tapping into the best experts within California and the rest of the nation to look at the best way for us to transition from what is a custody organization and gravitate toward an organization that provides both rehabilitative and custody services," Jett said.

The goal of this strike team is to assist in the delivery of services to inmates and

Facilities Construction Strike Team membership

Deborah Hysen chairs the Facilities Construction Strike Team. She was appointed as Chief Deputy Secretary of Facilities, Planning and Construction for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. She is a former Chief Deputy, Department of General Services (DGS) and California Performance Review Leader.

Facilities Construction Strike Team members include:

- Robert Denham, retired Chief Deputy Sheriff, Sacramento County
- Kevin Carruth, former Undersecretary, California Youth and Adult Correctional Agency
- Jim Vamey, Major Damage Engineer, Department of Transportation
- Ben Martin, Acquisition Manager, DGS Procurement
- Scott Harris, Executive Director, Corrections Standards Authority
- Karen Finn, Department of Finance Capital Outlay Principal Program Budget Manager
- Doug Burton, Deputy Director, Real Estate Services, DGS

parolees to improve public safety. Before construction begins, the rehabilitation strike team will assist with designing facilities to best accommodate the newer programs. In addition, the strike team will work with communities to continue existing services and create new opportunities for parolees returning home to counties that may not have had services available.

"We have already had a number of discussions about being involved in facility design. Specifically, we are looking at the need for space to provide individual counseling," Jett said. "Right now, a lot of what do in the institutions are group settings. However, the real critical discussions are going to occur in a one-on-one private setting. That is one area we would like to develop."

"We would like to get a setting in our facilities that is more campus-like and gets the idea across of what community reentry is about. Transitioning people also means giving them more freedom as well within our own facilities. If they can't behave and interact within that setting, it will give us a good clue they may not make it outside the walls."

The Facilities Construction

Strike Team is focusing on ways to speed up approval of reentry and infill beds projects, as well as find ways to keep costs to a minimum and satisfy the necessary environmental considerations. It intends to restore CDCR's major project management capability and begin work immediately to build reentry, infill, medical and jail beds.

"The real estate investments made by the state must also reflect the investments made by the parolees and inmates occupying reentry centers and infill bed areas," Hysen said. "The result must be robust public safety, lower rates of recidivism and making sure the offenders are given the best chance to successfully reenter society by giving them the skills and tools to do it, in facilities such as these."

"The reentry facility concept is so new that we need to ensure that we do it right. That is going to take careful planning, and the outside experts working with those in the Department that can temper our ideas with the practical needs of a security environment."

The Facilities Construction strike team is also charged with looking at alternative options for housing inmates in

(Continued pg. 8)

("Strike Teams" from pg. 7)

existing facilities throughout the state. Finally, this strike team is expected to talk with communities who have concerns about existing prison facilities in their communities in an effort to resolve problems.

Both Jett and Hysen said that Secretary Tilton has asked them to "dig deep" in their efforts to identify any potential challenges so that reentry and rehabilitative services can be transitioned efficiently into the current CDCR structure. This is a joint effort between the strike teams and CDCR.

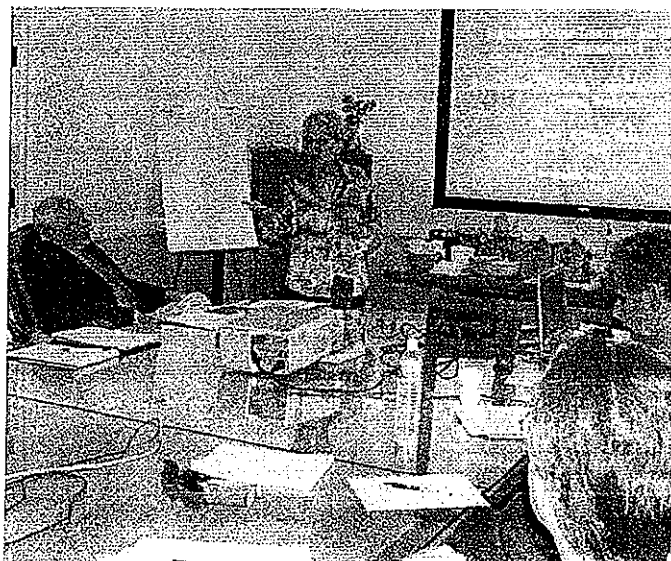
"Right now we are trying to get underneath the surface issues to determine whether the barriers are real or legitimate, so we can use our statewide resources to move through those barriers," Jett explained. "For example, say we can deliver the beds, but if we don't have the support processes in place, we won't be able to determine who goes in those beds and whether that is the best use of our resources.

"When we get to the point where we are all on the same workplan and some of the necessary changes at CDCR begin to occur, Secretary Tilton will be in a better position to monitor the progress and ensure that resources are going where they need to," Jett said.

Hysen noted that this initiative gives the state a rare opportunity to make a difference.

"California is in a unique position with this initiative," Hysen said. "The Legislature has funded it, and this is absolutely supported by Governor Schwarzenegger. We have a rare opportunity to fund something – an approach to corrections that just doesn't exist anywhere, and drive rehabilitation efforts and approach not just statewide, but throughout the country in a meaningful way."

The two strike teams will take from six to 12 months to complete their work. During this time, the strike teams will review the Expert Panel Report and make recommendations.



Kathy Jett leads a recent strike team meeting.

Rehabilitation Strike Team Membership

Kathy Jett, Undersecretary of Programs and former Director of the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP), chairs the Rehabilitation Strike Team

Strike Team members include a mix of individuals from the private sector as well as academia and government.

Rehabilitation Strike Team members include:

Joan Petersilia, Ph.D., Professor, Criminology, Law & Society Director, UC Irvine Center on Evidence-Based Corrections

Jose' Millan, Vice Chancellor, Economic Development & Workforce Preparation, California Community Colleges

Nena Messina, Ph.D., Principal Researcher, UCLA Institute of Substance Abuse Treatment

Matt Powers, Director, PRIDE Industries (Sacramento)

Mimi Budd, retired Chief Counsel, Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs

Joe Lehman, retired Washington State Director of Corrections and National Institute of Corrections consultant

Barbara Bloom, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Sonoma State University

Frank Russell, Director, Division of Education, Vocations and Offender Programs, CDCR

Todd Jerue, Department of Finance, Corrections Program Budget Manager

Julie Chapman, Deputy Director, Department of Personnel Administration

Debra Thompsen, Classification and Compensation Division, Department of Personnel Administration

Kevin Carruth, Former Undersecretary, California Youth and Adult Correctional Agency

Harry Wexler, Ph.D., National Development and Research Institutes, Inc.

Pat Nolan, President, Justice Fellowship

("Reentry" from pg. 6)
for the ongoing working relationships between the parties.

As the Department moves forward with its negotiations with the counties on reentry facilities, CDCR will conduct numerous internal

and external meetings and workshops that will educate and inform staff and the public on the status of implementation. In addition, the CDCR will begin to build a web page that is both informative for the public but also

provides local governments with information for doing business with the Department on reentry.

The overall goal is to reduce the frequency of parole violations through successful coordination and communication between the

state and local government, and thereby enhance public safety for the communities.

For more information, please visit the CDCR website specifically focused on this effort. You can reach it by visiting www.cdcr.ca.gov at the prison reform link.

Local Jail Beds a Critical Component of AB 900 Reentry

By Jonathan Parsley, Information Officer II, Office of Communications

With local jails swollen beyond capacity and thus causing the early release of thousands of inmates every year, providing for local jail bed space is a critical component of the prison reform effort. A new prison reform act provides \$1.2 billion to increase the number of beds in local county jails, specifying that at least 4,000 beds be under construction or sited in the first phase of \$750 million.

"AB 900 represents a solution that considers and helps resolve the problem on a systemic level," Secretary Tilton said.

In order to receive the funds provided by AB 900, counties are required to match 25 percent of the \$1.2 billion funding (approximately \$300 million), unless that county's population is less than 200,000. In these smaller counties, the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) can reduce the amount of matching funds upon petition by the county.

Scott Harris, CSA Executive Director, also serves as a member of the Facilities Construction Strike Team and stated his role as one that assists the strike team understands the demand for services.

"My role as a member of the strike team is to keep the chair apprised of CSA's ongoing status of the jail construction funding process. The team is certainly aware of the critical role the local jail beds play in the larger picture of incarceration needs statewide, and the need for a partnering effort as counties and the state move forward to make positive strides with crowding and rehabilitation issues. CSA will help to facilitate those partnerships within the role we play in our direct working relationships with local entities," Harris said. "CSA's

ongoing communication with local counties indicates the counties will put forth many viable proposals for critically needed jail beds. The need far exceeds the funding allotted."

All counties assisting the state in siting reentry facilities, mental health day treatment and crisis care, and/or providing a continuum of care in mental health and substance abuse counseling services following a parolee's termination from parole, will receive funding preference.

However, challenges remain. There are 20 counties that have a population cap mandated by the courts and another 12 counties with self-imposed caps. In 2005 alone, 233,388 individuals avoided incarceration or were released early from jail sentences due

solely to a lack of county jail space. This increase in local jail beds is expected to help relieve to some degree the overcrowding faced by counties throughout the state.

The CDCR, the participating counties and the State Public Works Board are expected to make a construction agreement for these projects providing performance expectations. The requirements include the acquisition, design, construction, or renovation of the local jail facility, and guidelines and criteria for its use. The agreement will outline the cost of the approved local jail facility project to include ongoing maintenance and staffing responsibilities for the term of the financing.



Prison overcrowding puts pressure on local jails.

Employment Considered Vital to Parolee Success

By Frank Losco, Public Affairs, Prison Industry Authority

An essential element for reducing recidivism is the ability for parolees to obtain meaningful employment upon release. Recent legislation addresses this issue by enhancing the Department's inmate education, treatment, and rehabilitation programs.

Rehabilitation has become the operative course in the Department's goal of reducing recidivism. Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and the Legislature have established rehabilitation as a priority because of its fiscal and societal benefits.

Incarcerating inmates with the outdated practices of the past has become untenable considering the realities of the present. The cost to house one inmate

in a California prison now approaches \$44,000 per year.

For roughly every 23 inmates who parole without recidivating, the General Fund realizes a \$1 million savings. By extrapolating this figure to roughly 300 inmates who are released daily, it becomes increasingly evident that the Department must re-evaluate its rehabilitative efforts.

Even moderate success in enhancing inmate rehabilitative programs can have an immense impact on the number of parolees who return to California's penal system.

"We are looking at many new and innovative options to provide programs for inmates. The Department can provide the rehabilitative programs; however, it is up

to the individual inmate to use these opportunities and take the initiative to make meaningful changes in their lives," said Secretary James E. Tilton.

Frank Russell, Director of the Division of Vocational Programs, explained that the Department's work also has an impact on society.

"The societal benefits of reducing recidivism are significant to each Californian. Every community is faced with the challenge of new parolees entering their community. The effect on crime victims and our court system further substantiates the need for change. Inmates are either prepared and ready to be released, or not prepared and commit new crimes. We have a responsibility and an

opportunity to ensure that inmates succeed."

Russell and his staff are reviewing numerous areas to begin the planning and implementation of new rehabilitation programs.

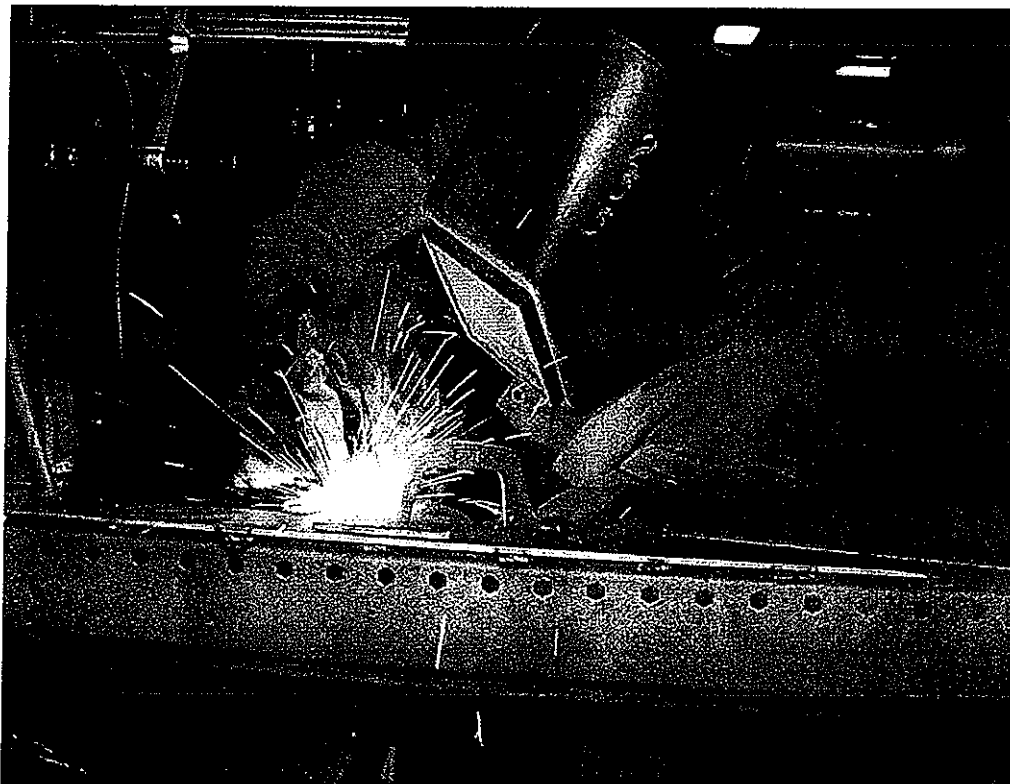
"We are reviewing many different areas where a substantial impact can be made to reduce the number of inmates who return to prison," Russell said. "Programs are being evaluated to determine whether they provide sufficient skills for inmates that would likely result in their employment in the community. Obtaining employment is essential for parolee success."

The Division is moving aggressively to fill vacant instructor positions, which are critical to its basic rehabilitation mission. Education has traditionally been the backbone of rehabilitation and more resources are planned to expand the existing opportunities and courses for inmates.

The Division also is reviewing workforce evaluations to determine where jobs are available and where inmates will be paroled. This information will provide the Department with better information on placing inmates in the community.

Another important aspect of enhancing rehabilitation programs is assessing an inmate's risk level to recidivate. This data will be used to evaluate those inmates that have a medium to high risk of recidivism. The Division's plan is to use a case management system that will

(Continued on pg. 11)



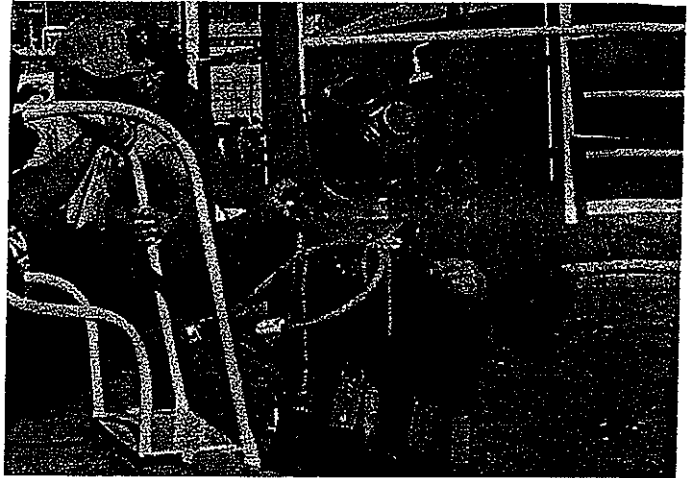
Trade skill training can begin in prison, preparing an inmate for a job on release.

(“Employment” from pg. 10)
track the progress of these higher risk inmates.

The Division also is reviewing the “gate” money that is given to inmates at release to determine if changes should be made. The Division is reviewing alternative resources to enhance rehabilitation as the new legislation allows the Department to use the resources of other state or local agencies, academic

institutions, and other research organizations.

“Rehabilitation is really a matter of public safety, because when we prepare inmates for their eventual release, we are proactively heading off potential problems that could arise later,” Russell said. “Parolees are hitting the streets everyday, and I believe that we can make a difference in their lives.”



One prison has an industrial diving program.

AB 900 Adds Beds, Rehabilitation, and Infrastructure Improvements at Existing Prisons

By Cheryl Campoy, Lieutenant, Office of Communications

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation’s 33 prisons currently house far more prisoners than it was designed for. CDCR has been forced to house inmates in areas not designed for living space, including gymnasiums, dayrooms, and program rooms, as well as inmates sleeping in triple-bunks.

These spaces have traditionally been dedicated to recreation, education, counseling and other rehabilitative programs.

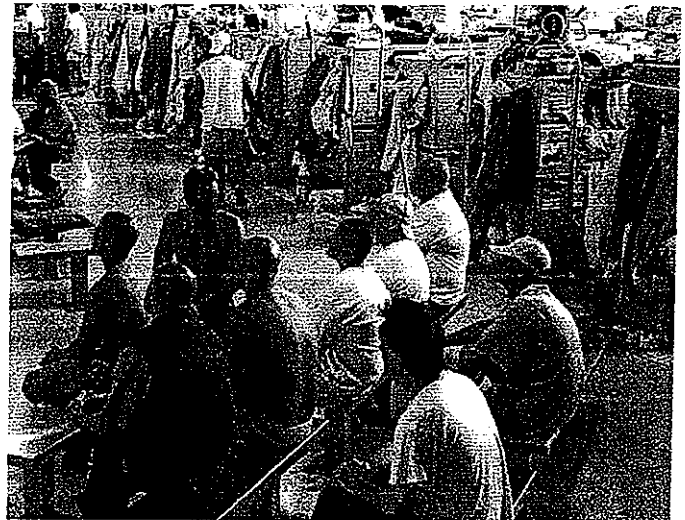
According to CDCR Secretary James E. Tilton, “Gyms and dayrooms were not designed to house inmates, and this severe overcrowding creates major safety and security concerns for staff and inmates.”

To expand capacity at existing prison facilities Assembly Bill 900, also known as the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007, will provide \$2.7 billion (\$300 million General Fund and \$2.4 billion lease-revenue bonds). The funding will

add about 16,000 beds at existing facilities, and expand prison infrastructure. The project is being called the “Prison Infill Program” under the requirements of AB 900. Additionally, any new beds constructed will be supported by rehabilitative programming for inmates such as education, vocational programs, substance abuse treatment programs, employment programs, and prerelease planning.

AB 900 provides the funding in two phases and fundamentally shifts how CDCR approaches rehabilitation for California’s prisoners by moving them out of temporary beds to free up these spaces for rehabilitation programs.

Phase I funding will permit immediate construction and will include design and construction at existing prison sites. CDCR is authorized to move forward with all activities related to the infill program to construct prison housing units, prison support buildings, and programming space in order to add 12,000



Rehabilitation is inhibited by overcrowded gyms and day rooms.

beds.

Phase II funding is contingent on the CDCR meeting rehabilitation, management and construction benchmarks during Phase I. CDCR has committed to meeting these benchmarks to trigger Phase II funding for 4,000 more beds. Benchmarks include:

- Successfully completing construction of half of Phase I beds;
- 75 percent average

participation in drug treatment programs over six months;

- Establishing the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB) in the Office of the Inspector General;
- Proper assessment and placement of offenders in rehabilitation programs when they enter the system, and then again when they’re a year away from parole;

(Continued on pg. 19)

Inmate Transfers Resume Outside California

Use of Private Facilities Will Ease Overcrowding

By Bill Sessa, CDCR Deputy Press Secretary

The CDCR bus rolled across the Arizona desert in the early morning darkness of June 1, delivering 38 volunteer inmates to the Florence Detention Center near Phoenix in time for breakfast.

They joined 280 other California inmates who had been there since last fall, as California resumed its use of out-of-state correctional facilities to house an overflow of inmates and temporarily ease overcrowding while CDCR expands capacity, increases staff safety, and builds room for rehabilitation programs.

Began in November 2006, the out-of-state transfers were stalled by legal challenges to the Governor's authority to allow them. That uncertainty was resolved by the Legislature's passage of AB 900, which authorizes CDCR to move up to 8,000 inmates into out-of-state facilities by

the year 2011.

AB 900 repeals the authority to transfer inmates out of state in 2012 or when what the bill calls "temporary beds" are eliminated, whichever occurs first.

The authority expressed in AB 900 "will provide immediate short-term relief while the recidivism strategies and other new reforms are fully implemented," said Governor Schwarzenegger shortly after he signed the bill into law. "This will dramatically improve the safety of California's institutions for our correctional officers and staff as well as inmates. The transferring of inmates out-of-state is a critical component of the state's overall plan to relieve overcrowding and will increase access to rehabilitation programs that will ultimately improve public safety."

Reducing the extent of overcrowding in CDCR's institutions is expected to produce a less stressful environment, reduce the spread of infectious diseases and allow correctional staff to spend less time responding to critical and emergency situations. It also is expected to free up space to improve medical care.

But unlike the inmates in Arizona or the inmates housed in the West Tennessee Detention Facility, both operated by the Nashville-based Correctional Corporation of America (CCA), inmates are now being moved involuntarily by CDCR to meet its goals. "We continue to inform inmates that they can volunteer by showing the video (produced by CDCR) and the fact sheets to reduce the number of inmates we have to move involuntarily," says Terri McDonald, Chief

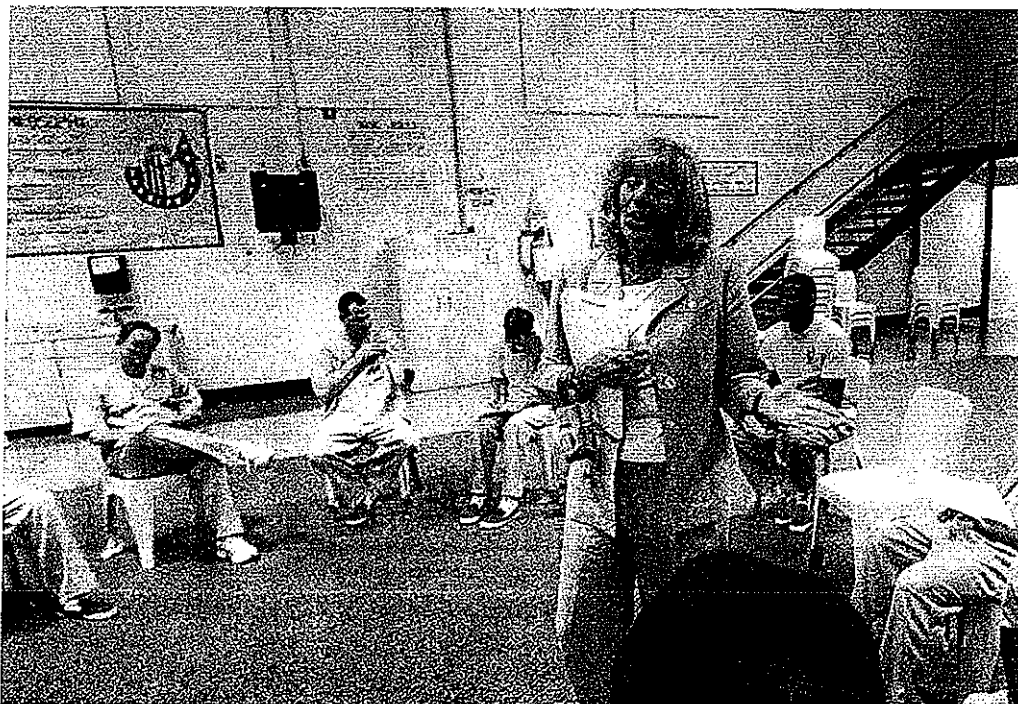
Deputy Warden of the newly created California Out-of-State Correctional Facilities unit.

Some groups of inmates are automatically excluded from consideration for transfer, including those in minimum-security fire camps, those with sentences of life in prison without the possibility of parole, condemned inmates, and maximum-security inmates.

Those inmates to be moved involuntarily will be chosen according to criteria outlined in an executive order issued by Governor Schwarzenegger last October, making approximately 18,000 inmates potential transfer candidates. Among them, the first priority for consideration were approximately 4,500 inmates with immigration holds or potential holds placed by the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

In addition, the largest group of potential transfers is approximately 14,000 inmates convicted of aggravated felonies who have no work assignments and who have no demonstrated family ties, based on their visiting records over the last two years.

But meeting these basic criteria does not automatically mean that an inmate will be moved out-of-state. Those that do meet the minimum requirements will be included in a pool of candidates for further screening before final selections are made. The process for screening inmates is extensive, both to protect inmates' rights and to



A treatment specialist works with out-of-state inmates.

ensure that inmates who are transferred are well matched to the institutions where they will be sent.

"We review their central file and then their medical and mental health files, if they have a history of needing that treatment," McDonald said. "We will not send anyone who needs extensive medical care or mental health treatment, but we have transferred disabled inmates and met Americans with Disabilities Act requirements," she added.

The screening process allows inmates to consult legal representation if they request it, McDonald explained. "Final stop on the screening process is the classification committee. If the classification committee recommends a transfer, the inmate has the right to appeal and we will hold him in California through the second level of review," she said.

In addition to the technical screening, McDonald notes that communication with inmates is critical in order for the program to be successful.

"private prison representatives and my staff will go to the prisons to answer any questions inmates have," says McDonald. "We explain the program, where they are going, how they are going to get there and what to expect in programming."

Also, CDCR staff visit California institutions every other week to review CCA's performance and to meet with inmates in an open forum to answer any questions they have.

CDCR plans to transfer approximately 400 inmates a month over the next two years and the maximum 8,000 transfers authorized by AB 900 are expected to be completed by March 2009.

Initially, inmates will



Inmates prepare to fly to another state.

continue to be transferred to Florence, AZ and other facilities operated by CCA, which has a contract to provide 4,056 beds.

Additional CCA facilities in Tallahatchie, MS and North Fork, OK are likely also to house California inmates.

In the meantime, CDCR will look for additional contracts, potentially with CCA and

other private correctional companies, to find enough beds for all 8,000 inmates who ultimately will be housed out of state.

So far, it appears that the volunteers who have gone to out-of-state facilities are satisfied with the decision they made. McDonald said, "we have almost 100 percent of them in programming and

the inmate's aren't requesting to come back to California."

For more information on out-of-state transfers, please visit the CDCR website specifically focused on this effort. You can reach it by visiting www.cdcr.ca.gov at the prison reform link.

Helping Female Offenders Succeed

Gender Does Make A Difference

By Margot Bach, Director, Special Projects, Office of Communications

Family matters and with family-focused, community-based programs now under way in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) family ties play a significant role in providing some of the most effective innovations in supervising female offenders.

Women now represent an ever-growing segment of offenders under supervision by the CDCR, accounting for about 11 percent of the adult felon population. This program is subject to legislative approval.

This historic effort will provide women serving time in California's prisons with greater opportunities for success in life after their release, with a net benefit to these women, their families and society. Before AB 900 was signed in May 2007, female offender reform efforts were already well in the planning and implementation stages. The CDCR recognized more than two years ago that a comprehensive strategy to address the issues related to female offenders was long overdue.

"Gender-responsive practices can improve outcomes for female

"Just because your mother is in prison doesn't mean you can't fulfill your dreams."—14-year-old child of an inmate

offenders by considering their histories, behaviors, and life circumstances," said Wendy Still, Associate Director for CDCR Female



The CDCR made a \$625,000 grant over 18 months to establish the Chowchilla Family Express program, which recognizes and promotes the importance of family reunification to the welfare of children and the eventual post-prison success of inmates.

Offender Programs and Services. "Investments in gender-responsive policy and procedures will also produce long-term dividends for the CDCR and the community as well as for female offenders and their families."

The CDCR is working to provide a foundation for gender-appropriate policies and practices. The Female

abuse, mental health, trauma, employment, and education. The Gender Responsive Strategies Commission (GRSC) was formed in January 2005 to assist the CDCR in "creating an environment that reflects an understanding of the realities of women's lives and addresses the issues of women."

As the CDCR becomes more and more responsive to the issues of supervising female offenders, it becomes more successful in targeting the pathways to offending that move women into the criminal justice system and return them to it. The CDCR has a historic opportunity to break the intergenerational cycle of incarceration. The CDCR focus is in these areas:

- Acknowledge that gender makes a difference;

- Create an environment that is based on safety, respect and dignity;
- Develop policies, practices and programs that are relational and promote healthy connections to children, family, significant others, and the community;
- Address the issues of substance abuse, trauma and mental health through comprehensive services and appropriate supervision;
- Provide women with opportunities to improve their socioeconomic status; and
- Establish a system of community supervision and reentry with comprehensive, collaborative services. The plan is to move up to 4,500 low-level

female offenders into much smaller secure facilities—called Female Rehabilitative Community Correctional Centers (FRCCCs)—in the communities from which they came. This program is subject to legislative approval. The FRCCCs would house no more than 200 women at a time, and would be located in or within 25 miles of an urban center. Studies demonstrate that placing inmates in community-based programs dramatically reduces recidivism.

"The idea for these smaller women's facilities is part of an overall shift in how we meet the needs of female inmates," Still added. "More than half of female offenders have suffered abuse at some point in their lives as compared to about 16 percent of male inmates. They tend to be less educated than their male counterparts and the majority have at least one child under the age of 18."

These women inmates are serving time for non-serious, nonviolent offenses, with the overwhelming majority serving time for drug offenses or property crimes arising from drug use. They need meaningful services, including substance-abuse treatment and education, vocational training, mental-health treatment and health care, all of which can be provided in the community at a higher quality and lower cost than in a state prison.

With California's women's institutions situated in just two counties, thousands of women are inevitably housed far from their families and potential support networks. To be successfully rehabilitated, these inmates

need contact with their families, with culturally-appropriate services and with potential employers – in the communities they will return to after serving their time.

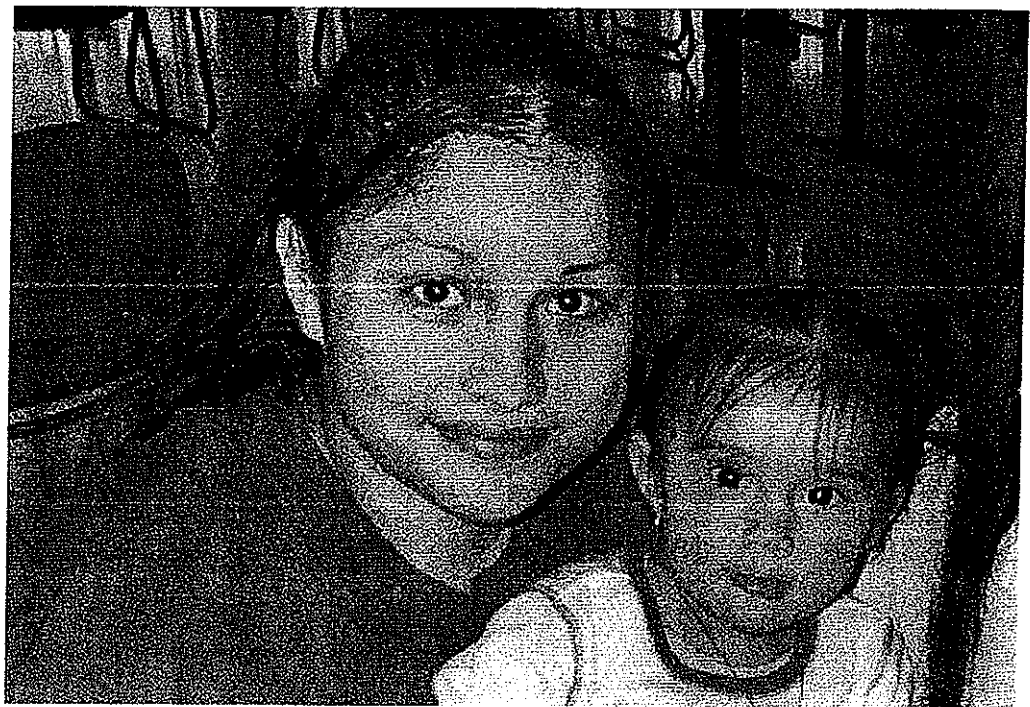
"The value of placing women offenders closer to their families should not be underestimated," said Still. "Seventy percent of women serving time in our state prisons are mothers of children 18 or younger. Programs already in place in our state — such as the Community Prisoner Mother Program and Family Foundations program — show an enormous rehabilitative benefit from family interaction. Women in community programs

collaborated with Women in Criminal Justice and the Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles to expand the popular Get on the Bus program, which brings children and their families to visit over the Mother's and Father's Day weekends.

The Chowchilla Family Express began in March 2007, and provides free transportation for children and other family members to visit their loved ones in the two Chowchilla female institutions. The CDCR made a \$625,000 grant over 18 months to establish the program, which recognizes how valuable family reunification is to the welfare of children and the

Express because it provides yet another rehabilitative option for so many women offenders," said Still. "This bus program provides unique opportunities for female offenders to reunite with their children, who are in most cases hundreds of miles away. We remain committed to extending our responsibility for female offenders beyond their incarceration to improve their chances of success when they return to their communities."

The impact on children is no less dramatic. The data shows that separation from mothers puts children at a higher risk of ending up in prison themselves. The chance to break the



Studies show female inmates with family visits do better upon release.

that provide comprehensive services and give them frequent contact with their children in a healthy environment reoffend at a rate of just 14 percent."

In addition to its other current and planned family unification efforts, the CDCR

eventual post-prison success of inmates. The program will send an average of six buses each month from northern and southern California, and is currently scheduled through Fall 2007.

"We are excited about the Chowchilla Family

inter generational cycle of incarceration is reason enough to move these women from their remote locations closer to the people who will motivate and support them.

The Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 By the Numbers

Assembly Bill 900, also known as the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 provides \$7.7 billion to add 53,000 prison beds and jail beds in two phases.

State prisons currently house approximately 172,000 prisoners in facilities designed for about half that number. In 2005 alone, 233,388 individuals avoided incarceration or were released early from local jail sentences due solely to a lack of jail space.

Out of State Prison Transfers: 8,000 inmates

The agreement gives the Legislature clear statutory authority to voluntarily and involuntarily move up to 8,000 prisoners out-of-state until 2011.

Total Beds: 53,000

The \$7.7 (\$7.4 bonds/\$350 General Fund) billion allocated will provide 53,000 prison and jail beds in two phases.

- Phase I: \$3.6 billion lease revenue bond.
- Phase II: \$2.5 billion lease revenue bond. Must be enacted by 2014.
- CDCR will set aside 4,000 beds for drug treatment and create 16,000 new beds in secure reentry facilities.
- CDCR will add 16,000 infill beds at existing prisons to reduce the number of prisoners in beds temporarily placed in day rooms and gyms.

- CDCR will add 8,000 medical, dental and mental health facility beds as mandated by the federal Receiver.
- Funding to increase the number of beds in local county beds by 13,000 to remediate overcrowding faced by counties across the state.
- Local matches: 25 percent (approximately \$300 million) of \$1.2 billion in lease revenue bonds for local jails.
- Additional funding: \$350 million General Fund (\$300 million for infrastructure, \$50 million for rehabilitation).

Phase I Requirements:

CDCR must meet the following benchmarks during Phase I to trigger Phase II funding. They are:

- Successfully completing construction of one-half of Phase I beds (12,000 new beds).
- 75 percent average participation in drug treatment programs over six months.
- Establishing the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB) in the Office of the Inspector General.
- Proper assessment and placement of offenders in rehabilitation programs when they enter the system, and then again when they're a year away from parole.
- Increasing offender participation in classes and education programs.
- CDCR's completion of a prison-to-employment plan.
- Providing mental health day

- treatment for parolees.
- Completion of various studies by CDCR and C-ROB assessing the effectiveness of inmate programming.

Phase I

Prison and Community Reentry Beds for State Prisoners Begins

- **Rehabilitation and Secure Reentry Beds: 6,000**
- **Infill Beds: 12,000**
- **Medical Beds: 6,000**

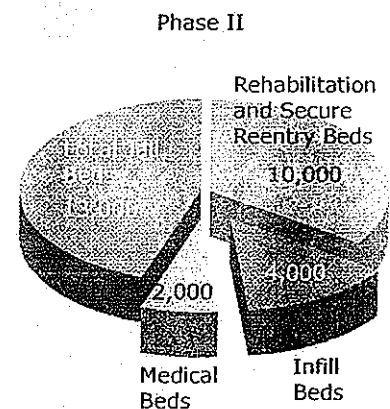
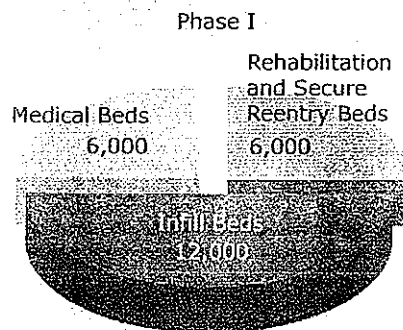
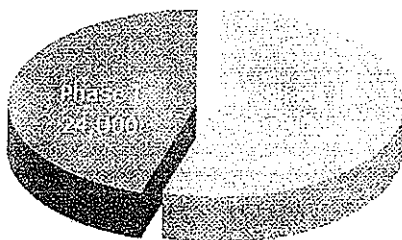
Phase II

Prison and Community Reentry Beds Finalizes

- **Rehabilitation and Secure Reentry Beds: 10,000**
- **Infill Beds: 4,000**
- **Medical Beds: 2,000**

Local Jail Beds: 13,000

- Some \$1.2 billion to increase the number of beds in local county beds by 13,000 to remediate overcrowding faced by counties across the state.
- Counties will be required to match 25 percent of the \$1.2 billion (approximately \$300 million).
- Counties with populations less than 200,000 may receive assistance to reduce this match from the Corrections Standard Authority.
- Counties that assist the state in locating reentry facilities and helping parolees get mental health services will receive funding preference.



Prison Reform – 13 Points of Proof of Practice

Funds for The Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 are being released in two phases.

In order for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to receive funding for the second half of the AB 900 mandates, the following 13 conditions need to be met by the Department.

The legislation calls for a three-member panel—the State Inspector General and an appointee of the Judicial Council of California—to be satisfied these conditions are met.

The conditions include:

(1) At least 4,000 beds authorized in subdivision (a) of Section 15819.40 of the Government Code are under construction.

(2) The first 4,000 beds authorized in subdivision (a) of Section 5819.40 of the Government Code include space and will provide opportunities

for rehabilitation services for inmates.

(3) At least 2,000 of the beds authorized in subdivision (a) of Section 6271 are under construction or sited.

(4) At least 2,000 substance abuse treatment slots established in Section 2694 have been established, with aftercare in the community.

(5) Prison institutional drug treatment slots have averaged at least 75 percent participation over the previous six months.

(6) The CDCR has implemented an inmate assessment at reception centers, pursuant to Section 3020, and has used the assessment to assign inmates to rehabilitation programs for at least six consecutive months.

(7) The CDCR has completed the Inmate Treatment and Prison-to-Employment Plan, pursuant to Section 3105.

(8) At least 300 parolees are being served in day treatment or crisis care services, pursuant to Section 3073.

(9) The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB), created pursuant to Section 6140, has been in operation for at least one year, and is regularly reviewing the CDCR's programs. This condition may be waived if the appointments to the C-ROB have not been made by the Legislature.

(10) The CDCR has implemented a plan to address management deficiencies, pursuant to Section 2061, and at least 75 percent of management positions have been filled for at

least six months.

(11) The CDCR has increased full-time participation in inmate academic and vocational education programs by 10 percent from the levels of participation on April 1, 2007.

(12) The CDCR has developed and implemented a plan to obtain additional rehabilitation services, pursuant to Section 2062, and the vacancy rate for positions dedicated to rehabilitation and treatment services in prisons and parole offices is no greater than the statewide average vacancy rate for all state positions.

(13) The CDCR has reviewed existing parole procedures.



Vocational and rehabilitational programs provide opportunities for inmates.

Substance Abuse Treatment Services Critical Component of Prison Reform

By Glenn Lavin, Correctional Administrator, Division of Addiction and Recovery Services

The Division of Addiction and Recovery Services is playing an integral role in ensuring that the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) meets the mandates outlined in the Public Safety and Offender Services Act of 2007 also known as AB 900.

"Substance abuse takes an enormous toll on human lives," Kathy Jett, Undersecretary of Programs said. "Substance abuse has a negative effect on families and drives incarceration; however, research shows that investing in substance abuse treatment has a real cost benefit to the public."

DARS is a cornerstone of the CDCR's overarching mission to improve public safety through crime prevention and recidivism reduction. Formerly known as the Office of Substance Abuse Programs, CDCR established the Division to strengthen its efforts in reducing substance abuse and addressing the criminogenic risks and needs of inmates and parolees.

"Substance abuse treatment is fundamental to this Department's commitment to rehabilitation," CDCR Secretary James E. Tilton said. "Frankly, this department can and will do a better job now that treatment services are such a critical component of the prison reform and rehabilitation effort."

DARS provides coordinated services to inmates and parolees by working with the Department's statewide

partners in law enforcement and in the health and social services communities.

The Division provides broad-based substance abuse treatment programs in correctional facilities including transitional programs to prepare inmates for their release to parole and community-based continuing care to parolees. Community treatment also is available to parolees who have not completed in-prison programs. Professional treatment providers working under contract with CDCR are the engines that drive the Division's programs.

CDCR's substance abuse

programs use the therapeutic community and other treatment models to meet the needs of inmates.

"The therapeutic community concept builds and maintains positive, healthy treatment communities in a highly structured environment," Jett explained.

Community aftercare programs include such modalities as therapeutic residential care and sober living facilities with outpatient treatment.

"Fundamentally, we are committed to ensuring that concepts like the therapeutic community continue or

bridge nicely into the secure reentry facilities," Jett said.

Jett, who also serves as the Rehabilitative Strike Team Chair, said the strike teams are assisting CDCR and the DARS in getting appropriate treatment programs in place as facilities and reentry opportunities become available.

DARS has begun the first phase of the prison reform and rehabilitation effort operation by identifying specific locations in existing prisons and community correctional facilities that will provide substance abuse treatment services for an

(Continued on pg. 19)

The Division of Addiction and Recovery Services

The Division of Addiction and Recovery Services provides the most effective services possible through striving to achieve the following strategic goals and priorities:

- Reduce recidivism through gender responsive interventions which reduce substance abuse behaviors and criminogenic risks and needs;
- Increase aftercare by promoting the value of aftercare to inmates and through service planning and implementation of client-centered services to ensure the successful linkage between in-prison programs and community aftercare entities;
- Improve in-prison and aftercare program performance by completing program assessments, implementing best practices, and responding to recommendations from the Treatment Advisory Committee;
- Develop and implement comprehensive assessment processes which allow measurement and tracking of individual participant change as a result of services interventions, and
- Improve program performance by partnering with the Treatment Advisory Committee, academic and professional communities, and service providers to identify new program models and innovations to existing program models, and identifying and eliminating unsuccessful programs

("Treatment Services" from pg. 18) additional 4,000 inmates.

In addition, AB 900 directs the CDCR to expand follow-up treatment services in the community for 2,000 offenders in order to ensure that those who participate in in-custody substance abuse treatment receive necessary follow-up treatment while on parole.

This expansion will begin in

2007. Over several fiscal years, additional treatment services to 1,000 inmates will be provided as well as continuing care for approximately 500 parolee substance abuse treatment participants.

An additional 1,000 treatment slots will be added in fiscal year 2008 with an additional 2,000 slots slated for the following fiscal year. As space is made available

from other reform efforts and overcrowding is reduced, treatment staff will continue to work with correctional facilities to ensure that expanded treatment services become available.

Private-service contractors provide most services to DARS inmates and parolees, but Jett said other community-based organizations and state and local government agencies are

essential partners in carrying out the Division's mission.

"The prison reform and rehabilitation effort is expected to expand those community-based partnerships," Jett said.

("Improvements" from pg. 11)

- Increasing offender participation in classes and education programs;
- CDCR's completion of a prison-to-employment plan;
- Providing mental health day treatment for parolees; and
- Completion of various studies by CDCR and C-ROB assessing the effectiveness of inmate programming.

Not everyone may agree that building more prison beds is a good idea for their community.

In lone for example, the locals feel they've done more than their share to accommodate the environmental impact of overcrowding at nearby Mule Creek State Prison. When it comes to bringing in more prison beds, the neighbors' initial verdict echoes resoundingly: not here, no way.

However, as far as expansion goes, Mule Creek State Prison warden Richard Subia said the additional beds anticipated for Mule Creek, oddly enough, will help reduce the inmate population. Right now, Subia said, he has over 700 inmates sleeping in "non-traditional"

beds in triple-bunked gyms and dayrooms. The infill construction project at Mule Creek will ultimately allow him to clear out the so-called "bad beds," while freeing up much needed space for rehabilitation programs. "As the whole plan is rolled out, as everything is said and done, I would have a reduction in population and increased space for rehabilitation," Subia said.

AB 900 also addressed concerns echoed by numerous communities near prisons. How would prison expansion impact local utilities? The answer may be found in AB 900 since the funding will also expand existing power, water, and wastewater treatment facilities to handle a larger population.

Infrastructure improvements funded by the \$300 million General Fund appropriation is underway at identified prison sites. It includes installation of an electronic device to control the number of toilet flushes within a given period of time. With installations currently underway, water and wastewater reductions have been reported as high as 50 percent, with an average

of around 25-30 percent. This provides the relief necessary for treatment plants to operate within permitted levels and provides capacity for the additional housing units.

Environmental reviews have begun at numerous sites, and other sites are preparing to begin construction with funding provided in the bill. The process to hire architectural and engineering firms and site engineering firms for the identified sites has also begun.

To speed up construction and overhaul rehabilitation programs, the Governor has directed his Administration to establish strike teams within CDCR's management. The strike teams are composed of nationally

recognized rehabilitation and prison construction experts. One strike team will assist the Department to reform California's prison rehabilitation programs and the other will expedite the construction of correctional facilities.

Deborah Hysen, the recently appointed Chief Deputy Secretary of Facilities, Planning and Construction for CDCR currently serves as chair of the AB 900 Facilities Strike Team. "Getting these beds on line to ease overcrowding is critical," Hysen said. "But, the end result must be robust public safety; lower rates of recidivism and making sure the offenders are given the best chance to successfully reenter society by giving them the skills and tools to do it."



reform &
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Moving Forward with Prison Reform in California

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California
Department of Corrections
and Rehabilitation



Final Conceptual Program Plan For Secure Reentry Correctional Facility

Prototype Facility Design Concepts

presented to:

California Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation
Project Advisory Committee

prepared by:



November 29, 2007



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INTRODUCTION

In late July 2007, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and Kitchell contracted with the team of PSA Dewberry and Chinn Planning, Inc. to develop a Conceptual Program Plan and Design for a 500 Bed Secure Reentry Facility. Assembly Bill 900, also known as the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007, provided funding for 16,000 beds in Secure Reentry Facilities to be located in communities throughout California. These facilities, which will be no larger than 500 beds, will provide offenders with job training, education, mental health and substance abuse counseling, housing assistance, and other programs that are critical to successful reentry into their local communities.

Programs will be delivered in a therapeutic environment, and will reflect evidence based approaches to successful reentry and reintegration programming. Because each community has differing needs for their reentry facility, programs and services will be developed to specifically address the needs of those communities. Some communities may desire smaller facilities, or may elect to provide support services (example- Food Service) from existing facilities in the community. As each community plans for their reentry facility, the Conceptual Program Plan for a 500 Bed Secure Reentry Facility presented in this report will serve as the conceptual guideline for development of secure reentry facilities that meet the needs of each jurisdiction.

The Consultant Team met several times with members of a Project Advisory Committee composed of representations of CDCR to provide direction and input into the development of the Conceptual Program Plan. Members of the Consultant Team and Project Advisory Committee included:

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	Name	Firm or Agency Discipline
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4	Deborah Johnson	CDCR - DRRR



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15	Chris Brown	CDCR - OFM DSRS
16	Corey R. Cummings	CDCR - OFM DSRS
17	Andy Morgan	CDCR - OFM
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19	George Guinbino	CDCR -DAI
20	Juan Jacquez	CDCR -DAI
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29	Rob Churchill	CDCR - OCE
30	James Bruce	CDCR - OCE
31	Dave Ford	CDCR - Transportation
32	Steven F. Chapman	CDCR - Research
33	Merrie Koshell	CDCR - Adult Programs
34	Geoff Banks	Santa Barbara Sheriff Department

This report contains the following Sections:

Section I Introduction

Section II Overview of CDCR Secure Reentry Facility

Section III Living and Housing Unit Capacity and Configuration

Section IV Space Program and Adjacency Diagrams

Section V Preliminary Staffing Estimate

Section VI Conceptual Design



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation will establish secure Reentry Facilities pursuant to Public Safety and Offender Services Act of 2007.
- Facilities will be located in Cities and Counties throughout the State of California.
- Reentry Facilities will provide Custody and Rehabilitation for offenders serving less than 12 months of their sentence and parolees required to return to state custody for violating the terms of their parole.
- Reentry facilities will vary in size, however will not exceed 500 beds.
- Facilities will not operate beyond design bed capacity.
- Cities and Counties will develop local planning teams to plan for specific programs and services that meet the needs of their community.
- Reentry Facilities will provide a therapeutic treatment environment using evidence based Cognitive Behavioral Programs.

PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS

A successful Reentry Program Facility should have all of these elements:

1. A clearly defined mission including well-established operating principles and objectives, as well as well-defined performance standards and measurements that guide day-to-day operation, provide strategic direction and allow informed decision-making.
2. A population of offenders that are selected based on the evaluation of risk and need that have demonstrated the desire and ability to receive the intensive programming services to be offered.
3. A community that understands and supports the mission of the Facility and is willing to assist the offender in his successful return.
4. A site location that provides the ideal environment for rehabilitation in a safe and secure setting and facilitates full access and utilization for purpose of conducting the business therein.
5. A high-performance building utilizing sustainable principles with a well-designed exterior facade that fits within the architectural fabric of its surrounding environment while providing a secure perimeter.
6. An interior design that provides the proper environment conducive to achieving self-improvement based on "therapeutic community" models.
7. A functionally superior space plan layout that provides the necessary complement of services and the flexibility to provide transitional spaces based on operational requirements and rehabilitation goals.



8. A strategic relationship of design and adjacencies of housing, work, and common areas that facilitates offender's evolution in accountability and involvement in productive group and peer interactions.
9. The development of staff and offender performance expectations and behavior management plans that guide establish parameters and goals for desired results.
10. The provision, measurement and continuous improvement of evidence-based rehabilitation, education, and vocation services and other "best practices" approaches targeting criminogenic needs of offender population.
11. The consistent application of legally required services to meet the constitutional requirements for housing state offenders, including the provision of health care services (including medical, mental health, dental) that provide the necessary "standard of care".
12. The capacity of additional design, support and service features that are necessary to service a confined population with different risks and needs.
13. The organizational structure, capacity, and effectiveness to provide ongoing, superior services to the Facility, its occupants, contractors, and visitors.
14. A cost-effective and qualitative set of design and operational guidelines that leverage technology, utilize "best practices" and adhere to industry standards to maximize the public's investment in the Facility and achieve the stated mission of public safety and reduced recidivism.

*Source: Draft Reentry Program Facility Design Guidelines
and Performance Criteria, CDCR, July 2007.*

FACILITY MISSION STATEMENT AND GOALS

Mission Statement:

"The mission of the CDCR Secure Reentry Facility is to enhance public safety by providing offenders effective program services which prepare them for permanent reentry into the community."

Goals:

This mission can be accomplished by complying with eight principles and practices which will be prevalent in all of the reentry programs. These include:

1. Target inmates with a high risk to re-offend.
2. Assess offender's needs.
3. Develop Reentry Plan and provide programming that responds to specific treatment needs and deficits.
4. Develop behavior management and transition to parole plans that tie into community support networks.
5. Deliver treatment programs using cognitive-based strategies.



Goals *(continued)*

6. Motivate and shape offender behaviors.
7. Engender community support in offender reentry and reintegration.
8. Identify outcomes and measure progress.

TARGET POPULATION

- Adult male offenders
- Moderate to high risk to re-offend
- Serving 12 months or less prior to release
- Meet intake criteria
- Parole violators

CRITERIA FOR PLACEMENT

Reentry Program and Parole Violators:

- Moderate to High Risk for Re-Offending
- Serving 12 months from Parole Release Date
- Complete an Assessment of Risks and Needs (COMPAS)
- Comply with Program Guidelines
- Participate in Programming
- Major Medical, Dental Or Psychiatric Problems Assessed on Case by Case Basis

MAJOR PROGRAM ELEMENTS

- Assessment and Case Management
- Vocational Programming
- Academic Programming
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Employment Skill Development
- Housing Assistance
- Life Skills Development
- Family Reunification
- Anger Management
- Religious Programs
- Establishment of Identification
- Physical Development/Recreation
- Medical and Mental Health Services
- Cognitive Skill Development
- Victim Awareness
- Restorative Justice
- Visiting Services
- Sex Offender Treatment
- Gang Intervention



SUMMARY OF MULTIPURPOSE SPACE CAPACITY

Summary of Multipurpose Room Capacity		
Area	Number Areas	Capacity
<u>Housing</u>		
Housing Unit Multi-Purpose Rooms	-	-
Housing Support Multi-Purpose Rooms	5	120
<u>Academic/Vocational</u>		
Classrooms	4	108
Vocational	5	135
Learning Lab	1	27
<u>Program Center</u>		
Multi-Purpose	2	50
Group Rooms	2	30
Learning Lab	1	20
<u>Other Areas</u>		
Visiting		
Religious		
Dining		
Gym		
Library		
Independent Study at Housing Support		
	20	490



LIVING UNIT BY CAPACITY AND HOUSING TYPE

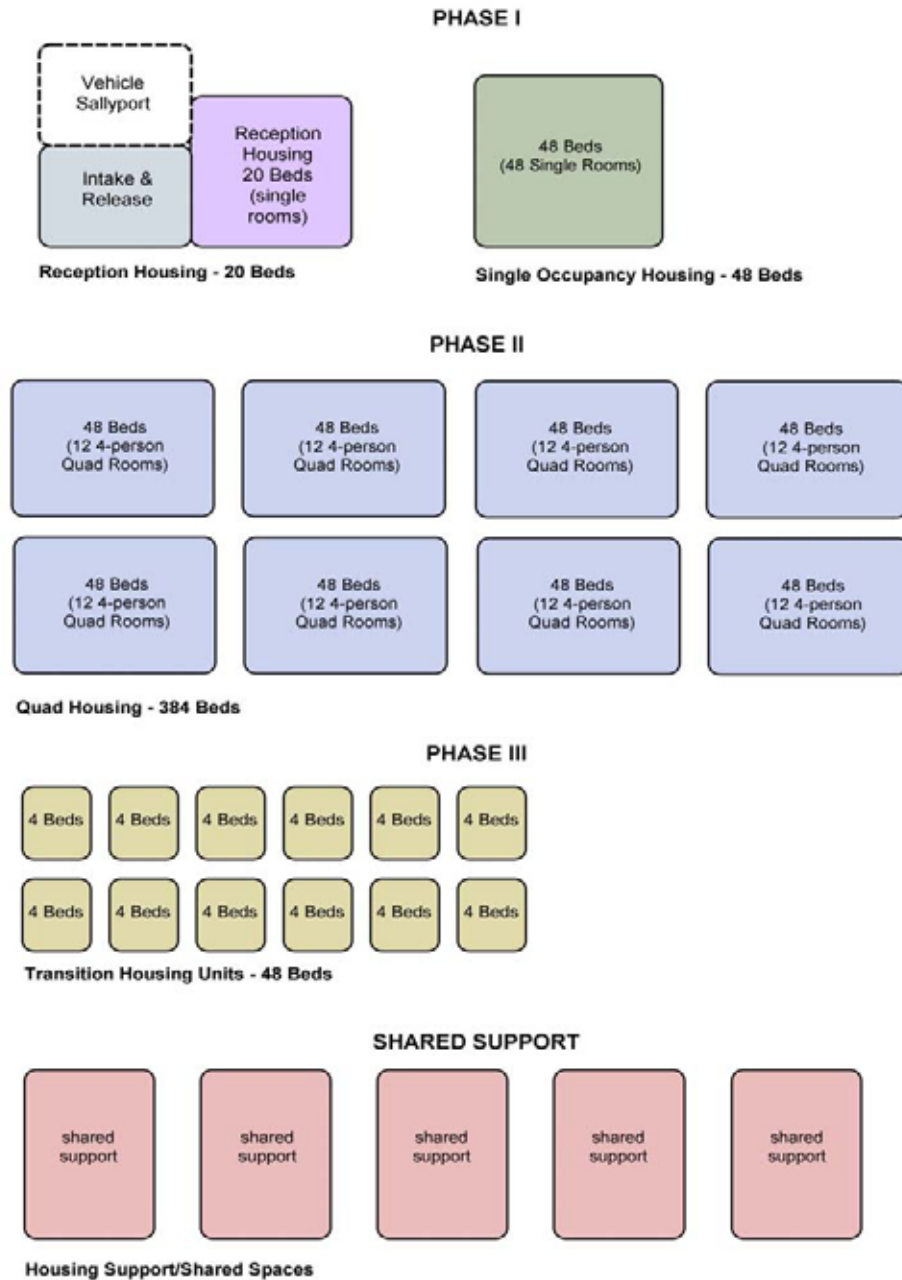
Each institution should consider providing separate housing based on EOP projected population for the County. Staffing may also vary based on the mental health population of each County.

Table 3-1 HOUSING SUMMARY - 500 BED CAPACITY REENTRY FACILITY					
Comp. #	Type	Unit Size	Number of Units	Room Configuration	Total Capacity
1.000	Reception Housing	20	1	Single Cell (Wet)	20
2.000	Single Room Housing	48	1	Single Room (Wet)	48
3.000	Quad Room Housing	48	8	4 Person Secure Rooms	384
4.000	Transition Housing	4	12 Room Areas	4 Single Sleeping Rooms per Area	48
5.000	Housing Support Area		5	Shared by (2) 48 Bed Units	0
TOTAL CAPACITY				-	500



LIVING AND HOUSING UNIT CONFIGURATION

Figure 3-1
Housing and Support Units - 500 Bed Capacity





SUMMARY SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Table 4-1 500 Bed Capacity Summary of Area Requirements Functional Component		Date
		Nov. 25, 2007
		Total Area (GSF)
1.000 - LIVING UNITS AND SHARED HOUSING SUPPORT		
1.100	Reception Living Unit	6,210
1.200	Single Room Living Units	11,556
1.300	Quad Room Living Units	79,834
1.400	Transition Living Units	15,523
1.500	Housing Shared Support Area	22,596
Subtotal - Living Units & Shared Support Areas		135,719
2.000 - RESIDENT PROGRAMS		
2.100	Academic and Vocational Programs	42,623
2.200	Library	3,089
2.300	Program Center	10,951
2.400	Visiting Center	8,250
2.500	Religious Programs	4,050
2.600	Indoor Recreation	6,362
Subtotal - Resident Programs		75,325
3.000 - RESIDENT SERVICES		
3.100	Food Service	5,220
3.200	Laundry	2,691
3.300	Health Services Clinic	11,338
3.400	Canteen/Commissary	1,739
3.500	Barbershop	596
Subtotal - Resident Services		21,584
4.000 - ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY OPERATIONS		
Outside Security Perimeter		
4.100	Facility Entrance	2,700
4.200	Central Administration	8,081
4.300	Staff Processing/Services	8,483
Inside Security Perimeter		
4.400	Security Administration and Control Center	4,931
4.500	Intake and Release Processing	3,562
4.600	Vehicle Sallyport	5,693
Subtotal - Admin. & Security Operations		33,448
5.000 - FACILITY SUPPORT		
5.100	Plant Operations/Maintenance	4,500
5.200	Warehouse/Central Receiving/Mailroom	8,000
5.300	PBX/Computer Network	1,000
5.400	Security Electronic Room	1,000
Subtotal - Facility Support		14,500
TOTAL FACILITY BUILDING AREA (GSF)		280,576



SPACE ALLOCATION TABLES AND ADJACENCY DIAGRAMS

LIVING UNITS AND SHARED HOUSING SUPPORT – 1.000

Reception Living Unit – 1.100

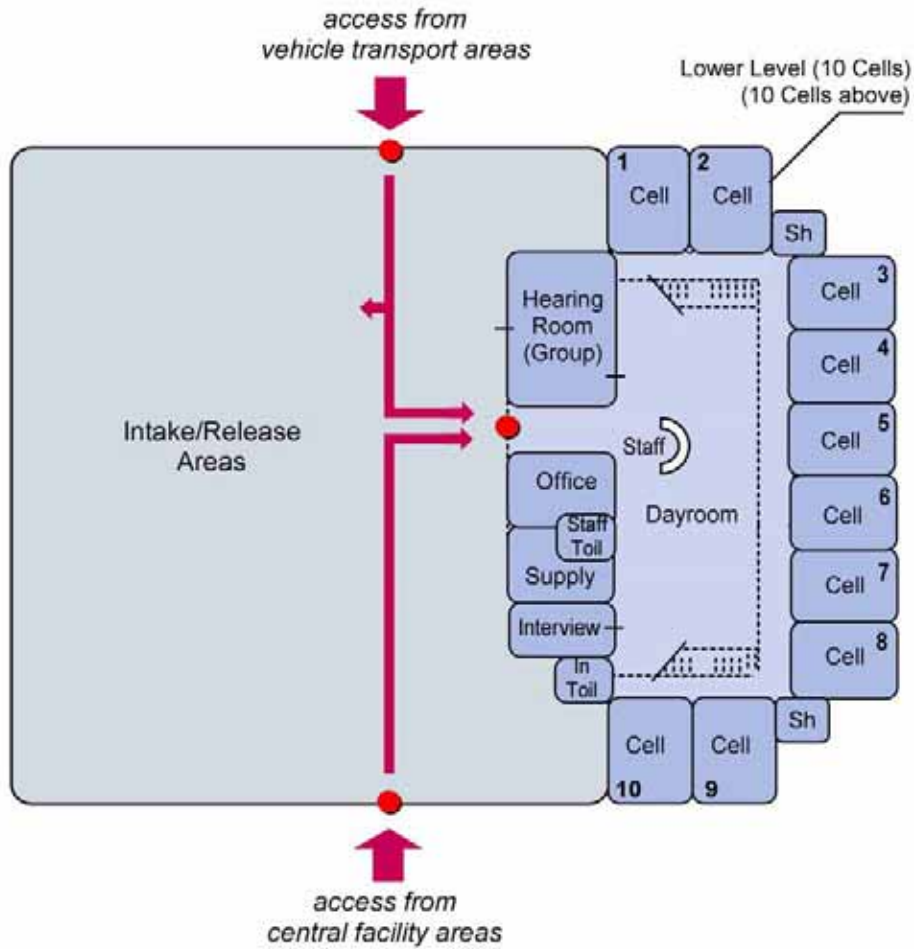
Component: LIVING UNITS AND SHARED SUPPORT AREA - 1.000
Subcomponent: Reception Living Unit (attached to Intake) - 20 Total Capacity
Component No: 1.100

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Living Unit - 20 Bed Single Unit					
1.100	Cells	80	20	1,600	wet cells, one for special observation
1.101	Showers	50	3	150	modesty panels, single user
1.102	Staff Station	40	1	40	open station
1.103	Dayroom/Dining	50	20	1,000	dining in room or dayroom
1.104	Supply Storage	100	1	100	
1.105	Staff Office	100	1	100	
1.106	Interview Room	80	1	80	
1.107	Committee Hearing Room	250	1	250	near dayroom
1.108	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
1.109	Inmate Toilet	50	1	50	
1.110	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	

Housing Unit Space Subtotal	3,450
50% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	1,725
Total DGSF - Reception Living Unit	5,175
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	1,035
TOTAL BGSF - RECEPTION LIVING UNIT	6,210



Reception Living Unit Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility

Reception Housing Diagram

20 Capacity (Connect to Intake/Release Area)

- secure access control
- secondary access control



Single Room Living Unit – 1.200

Component: LIVING UNITS AND SHARED SUPPORT AREA - 1.000
Subcomponent: Single Room Living Unit - 1 Unit @ 48 Capacity = 48 Total Capacity
Component No: 1.200

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Living Units - 48 Bed Single Unit					
1.200	Rooms	80	48	3,840	wet cells, one for special observation
1.201	Showers	50	6	300	modesty panels, single user
1.202	Staff Station	40	1	40	open station
1.203	Dayroom	35	48	1,680	
1.204	General Storage	150	1	150	
1.205	Staff Office	100	1	100	
1.206	Interview Room	80	1	80	
1.207	Laundry Area	100	1	100	
1.208	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
1.209	Inmate Toilet	50	1	50	
1.210	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	

Housing Unit Space Subtotal	6,420
50% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	9,630
Total DGSF - Single Room Living Unit	9,630
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	1,926
TOTAL BGSF - SINGLE ROOM LIVING UNIT	11,556



Quad Living Units – 1.300

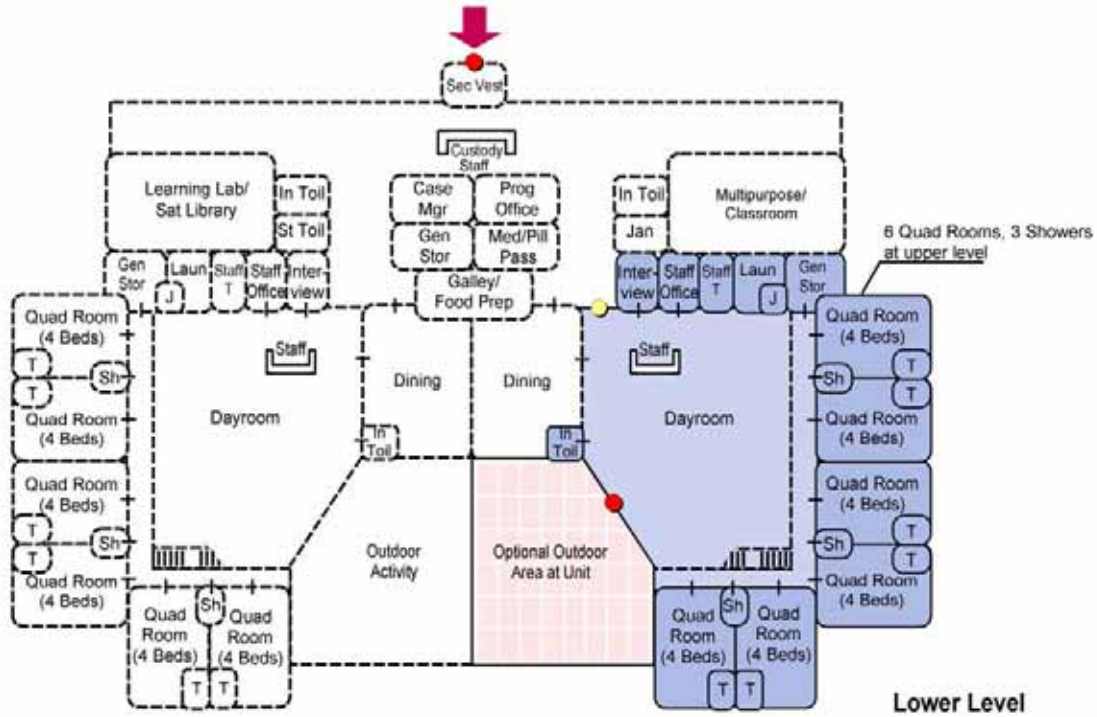
Component: LIVING UNITS AND SHARED SUPPORT AREA - 1.000
Subcomponent: Quad Living Units - 8 Units @ 48 Capacity = 384 Total Capacity
Component No: 1.300

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Living Units - 8 Units @ 48 Capacity					
1.300	Sleeping Rooms (4 person dorm room)	280	12	3,360	4 persons; 70sf/occupant; bed, desk storage, and toilet.
1.301	Shower	50	6	300	single user off dayroom.
1.302	Dayroom	35	48	1,680	
1.303	Staff Station	40	1	40	open station; view into rooms.
1.304	Laundry Area	100	1	100	2 washers and 2 dryers.
1.305	Interview Room	80	1	80	
1.306	Staff Office	100	1	100	
1.307	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
1.308	Inmate Toilet	50	1	50	
1.309	General Storage	150	1	150	
1.310	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	

Housing Unit Space	5,940
Housing Unit - 8 Units Subtotal	47,520
40% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	19,008
Total DGSF - Quad Living Units	66,528
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	13,306
TOTAL BGSF - QUAD LIVING UNITS	79,834



Quad Living Unit Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility

Quad Housing Diagram

8 Units @ 48 = 384 Total Capacity (12 4-person Secure Quad Rooms per Unit)

- secure access control
- secondary access control



Transition Living Units – 1.400

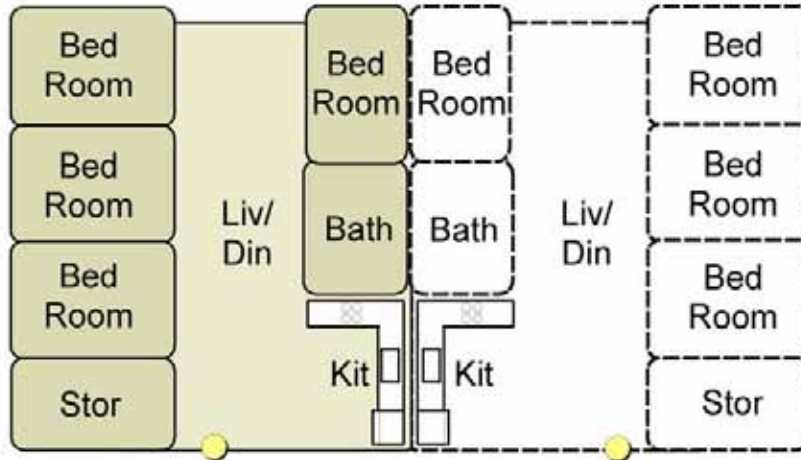
Component: LIVING UNITS AND SHARED SUPPORT AREA - 1.000
Subcomponent: Transition Living Units - (12) 4 person Units = 48 Total Capacity
Component No: 1.400

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Living Units					
1.400	Single Sleeping Room	80	4	320	twin bed; storage and desk.
1.401	Bathroom	70	1	70	single toilet, sink, and shower.
1.402	Living Room/Dining Room	260	1	260	shared by 4 residents,
1.403	Kitchenette	60	1	60	galley style, sink, frig, and stove.
1.404	General Storage	60	1	60	

Living Space	770
Living Units - 12 Units Subtotal	9,240
40% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	3,696
Total DGSF - Transition Living Units	12,936
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	2,587
TOTAL BGSF - TRANSITION LIVING UNITS	15,523



Transition Living Unit Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility

Transition Housing Diagram

12 Units @ 4 = 48 Total Capacity (4 Single Rooms per Unit)

- secure access control
- secondary access control



Housing Shared Support Area – 1.500

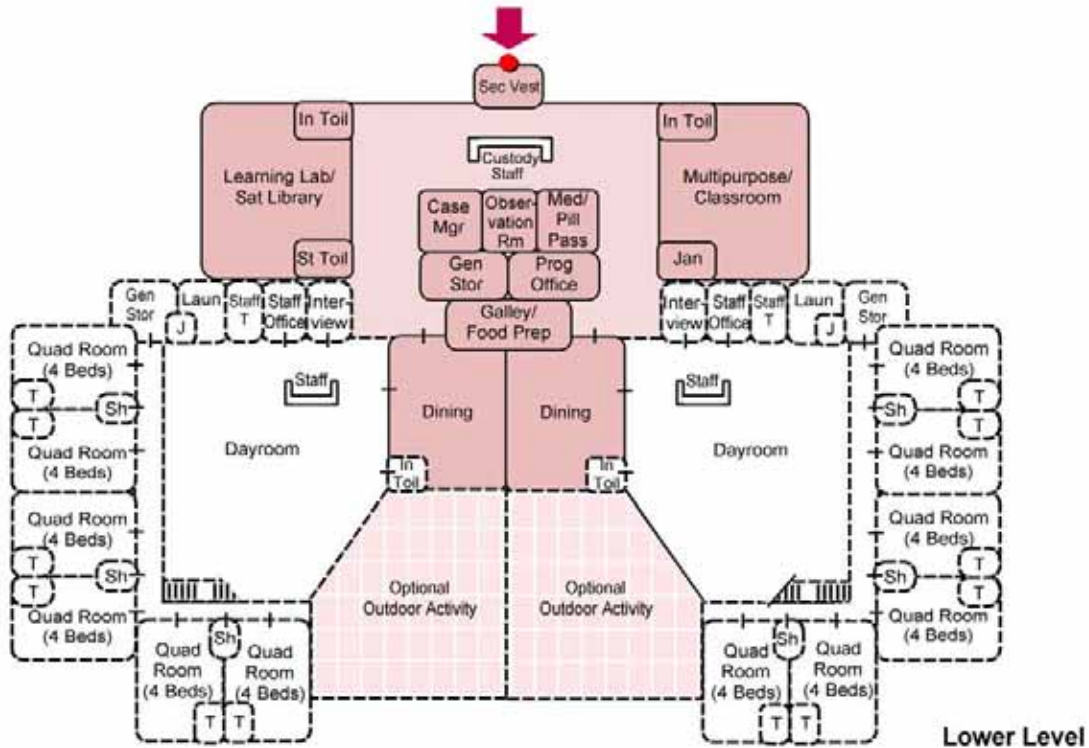
Component: LIVING UNITS AND SHARED SUPPORT AREA - 1.000
Subcomponent: Housing Support/Shared Spaces (Shared by (2) 48 Housing Units
Component No: 1.500

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Housing Support/Shared Spaces					
1.500	Security Vestibule	80	1	80	
1.501	Multipurpose/Classroom	480	1	480	24 users.
1.502	Case Manager Office	120	1	120	
1.503	MH Observation/Safety Room	80	1	80	
1.504	Supervisor/Program/Education Office	120	1	120	shared use.
1.505	Custody Staff Station	40	1	40	
1.506	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
1.507	Medical Triage/Medical Pass	120	1	120	w/sink.
1.508	Independent Study Space	360	1	360	w/12 computer stations/carrels.
1.509	Inmate Toilets	50	2	100	
1.510	General Storage	150	1	150	
1.511	Dining Area	420	2	840	dining for 28-2 shift dining (24 inmates, 4 staff).
1.512	Galley/Prep Kitchen/Cart Storage	120	1	120	
1.513	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
1.514	Outdoor Area	(1,600)	1	(1,600)	

Support/Shared Space	2,690
Support/Shared - 5 Units Subtotal	13,450
40% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	5,380
Total DGSF Shared Support Area	18,830
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	3,766
TOTAL BGSF - SHARED SUPPORT AREA	22,596



Housing Support/Shared Spaces Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility
Housing Support/Shared Spaces
(Shared by Two 48 Bed Housing Units)

- secure access control
- secondary access control



RESIDENT PROGRAMS – 2.000

Academic and Vocational Programs – 2.100

Component: RESIDENT PROGRAMS - 2.000
Subcomponent: Academic and Vocational Programs
Component No: 2.100

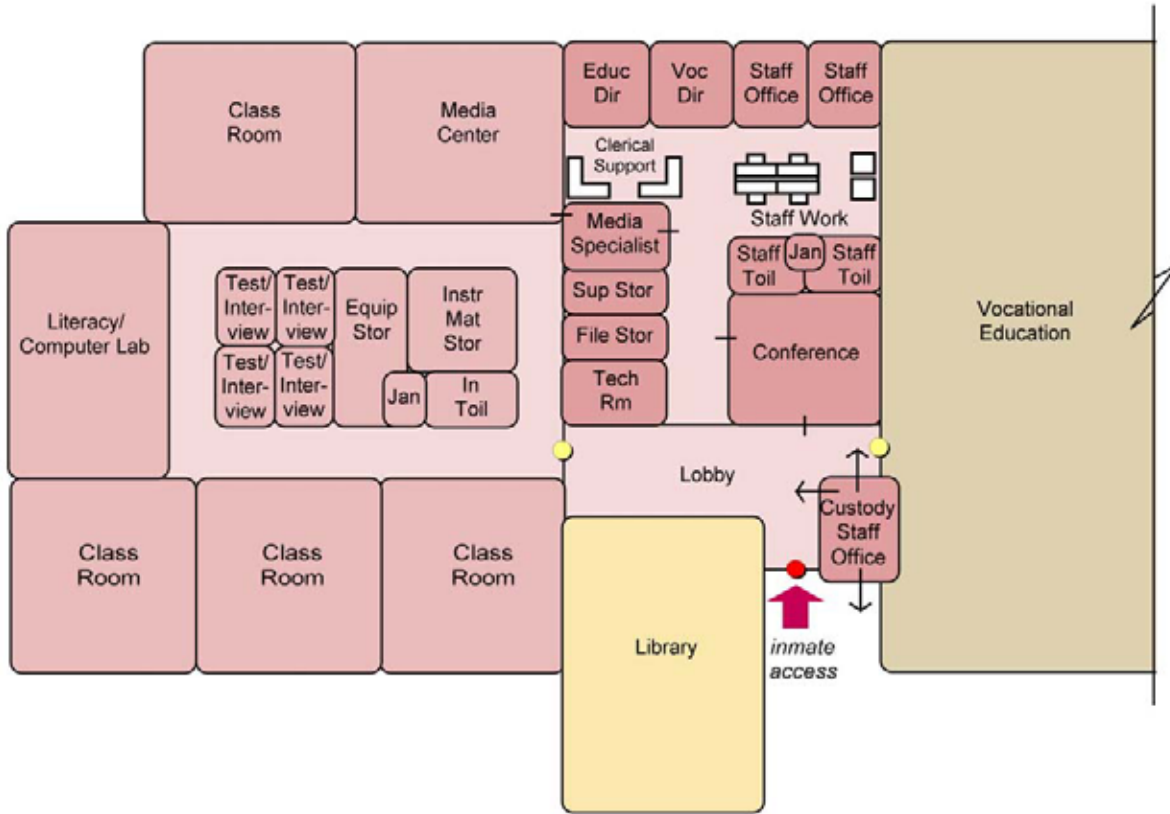
Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Academic					
2.100	Lobby	300	1	300	
2.101	Academic Classrooms	975	4	3,900	27 students; 2 teacher desks, storage, and 3 computer stations.
2.102	Literacy/Computer Lab	1,215	1	1,215	27 students.
2.103	Testing/Private Study/Interview	70	4	280	
2.104	Media Center	700	1	700	studio and operations room.
2.105	Media Specialist	100	1	100	adjacent to studio
2.106	Instructional Material Storage	250	1	250	near staff work area.
2.107	Equipment Storage	100	1	100	near staff work area.
2.108	Inmate Toilet	100	1	100	multiple staffs.
2.109	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
Education Administration					
2.110	Education/Vocational Directors	120	2	240	
2.111	Staff Offices	120	3	360	one for custody staff located at lobby.
2.112	Central Staff Workroom	360	1	360	4 to 6 stations; office equipment.
2.113	Clerical Support	140	1	140	2 stations, w/files.
2.114	Supplies Storage	80	1	80	
2.115	Conference	400	1	400	20 users.
2.116	Staff Toilet	100	2	200	
2.117	File Storage	80	1	80	
2.118	Server/Tech Work	150	1	150	
2.119	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
Vocational					
2.120	Small Shops > Shop Space	2,000	1	2,000	27 users.
2.121	> Classroom	700	1	700	
2.122	> Shop Teacher	100	1	100	
2.123	> Shop Storage	200	1	200	
2.124	> Staff Restroom	50	1	50	
2.125	> Inmate Restroom	50	1	50	
Medium Shops					
2.126	> Shop Space	2,800	2	5,600	27 users.
2.127	> Classroom	700	1	700	
2.128	> Shop Teacher	100	2	200	
2.129	> Shop Storage	300	2	600	
2.130	> Staff Restroom	50	1	50	
2.131	> Inmate Restroom	50	2	100	
Large Shops					
2.132	> Shop Space	3,600	2	7,200	27 users.
2.133	> Classroom	700	1	700	
2.134	> Shop Teacher	100	2	200	
2.135	> Shop Storage	400	2	800	
2.136	> Staff Restroom	50	1	50	
2.137	> Inmate Restroom	50	2	100	

*Receiving Area, Dock and Storage access required.

Subtotal	28,415
25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	7,104
Total DGSF - Academic & Vocational Education	35,519
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	7,104
TOTAL BGSF - ACADEMIC & VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	42,623



Academic and Vocational Programs Diagrams

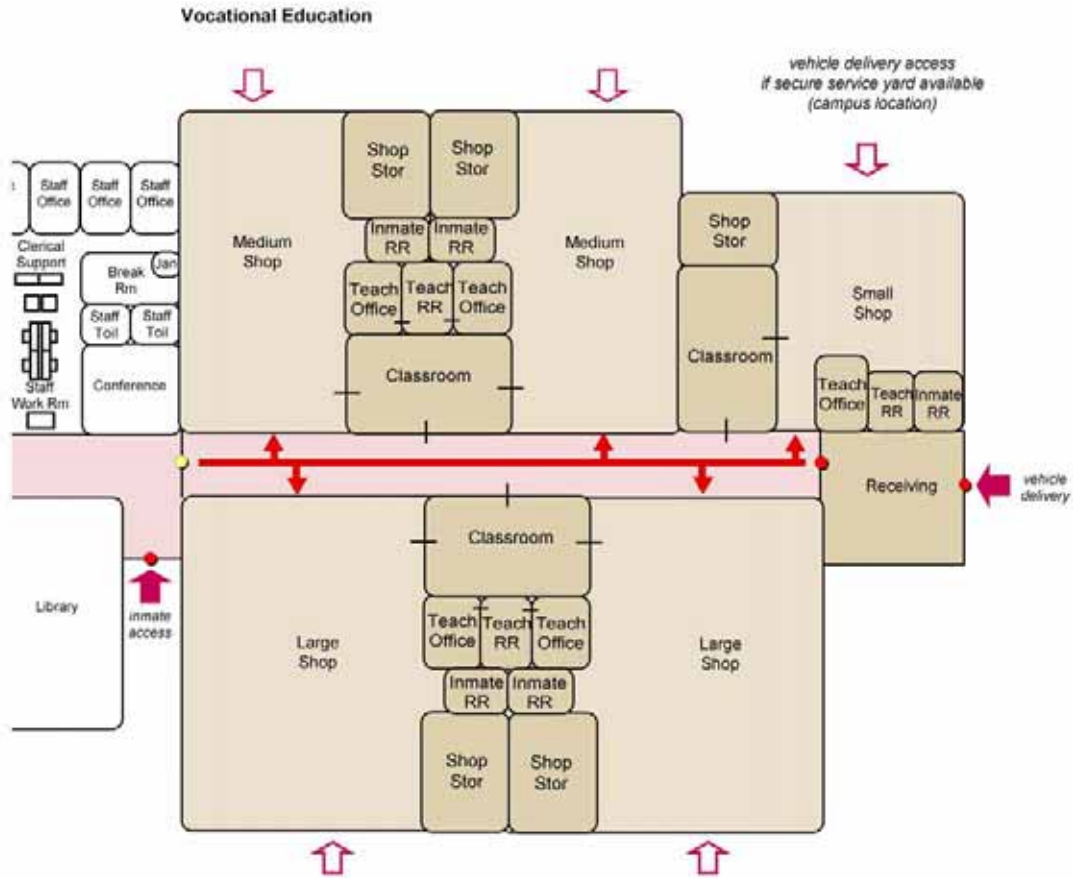


CDCR Reentry Facility
Academic Education Diagram

- secure access control
- secondary access control



Academic and Vocational Programs Diagrams (continued)



CDCR Reentry Facility
Vocational Education Diagram
● secure access control ● secondary access control



Library – 2.200

Component: RESIDENT PROGRAMS - 2.000

Subcomponent: Library

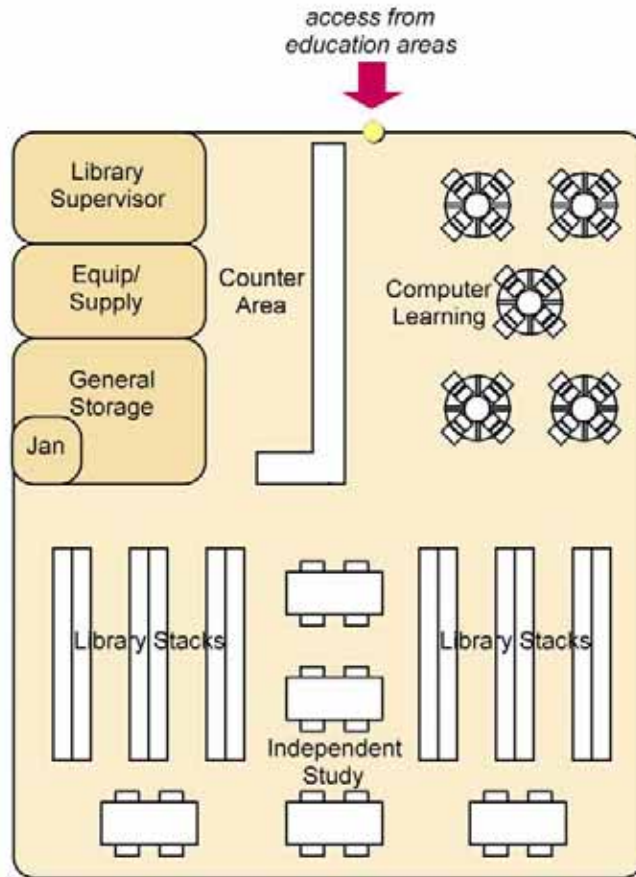
Component No: 2.200

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
2.200	Library Supervisor	100	1	100	
2.201	Counter	200	1	200	workspace for 2 staff
2.202	Computer/Learning Lab/Research	15	20	300	20 carrels
2.203	Independent Study	15	20	300	seating for 20
2.204	General/Law Library Stacks	700	1	700	stacks, circulation
2.205	Photocopy/Supply	70	1	70	
2.206	File Area	80	1	80	
2.207	General Storage Area	200	1	200	
2.208	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	

Subtotal	1,980
30% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	594
Total DGSF- Library	2,574
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	515
TOTAL BGSF - LIBRARY	3,089



Library Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility

Library Diagram

- secure access control
- secondary access control



Program Center – 2.300

Component: RESIDENT PROGRAMS - 2.000

Subcomponent: Program Center

Component No: 2.300

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Program/Volunteer					
2.300	Program Director	120	1	120	
2.301	Treatment Director	120	1	120	
2.302	Supervising Counselor	120	2	240	
2.303	Program Staff Offices	100	8	800	
2.304	Transition Counselor	120	2	240	
2.305	Parole Agent Office	100	4	400	
2.306	Intern Work Area	120	1	120	3 workstations.
2.307	Clerical Support	80	3	240	
2.308	Officer Station	40	1	40	open station.
2.309	Multipurpose/Group Room	500	2	1,000	25 occupants.
2.310	Group Counseling	300	2	600	15 occupants.
2.311	Learning Lab/Computer/Life Skills	400	1	400	20 carrels.
2.312	Interview Rooms	80	2	160	
2.313	Volunteer Work Room	200	1	200	
2.314	Copy and Supply Storage	120	1	120	
2.315	Program Material/Equip. Storage	120	1	120	
2.316	Urine Analysis Testing	50	1	50	
2.317	Search Room	70	1	70	w/toilet.
2.318	ID Card Area	100	1	100	secure storage @ security operations.
2.319	Inmate Toilet	50	2	100	
2.320	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
2.321	Staff Breakroom	150	1	150	
2.322	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
Mental Health					
2.323	Psychiatrist Office	120	2	240	
2.324	Senior Psychologist Office	120	1	120	
2.325	Psychologist Office	120	2	240	
2.326	Recreation Therapist	120	1	120	
2.327	Registered Nurse	120	1	120	
2.328	Psychiatric Technician	120	1	120	
2.329	Clinical Social Worker	120	1	120	
2.330	Clerical	80	2	160	
2.331	Interview Room	80	2	160	
2.332	Mental Health Testing Room	100	1	100	

Subtotal	7,020
30% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	2,106
Total DGSF - Program Center	9,126
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	1,825
TOTAL BGSF - PROGRAM CENTER	10,951



Visiting Center – 2.400

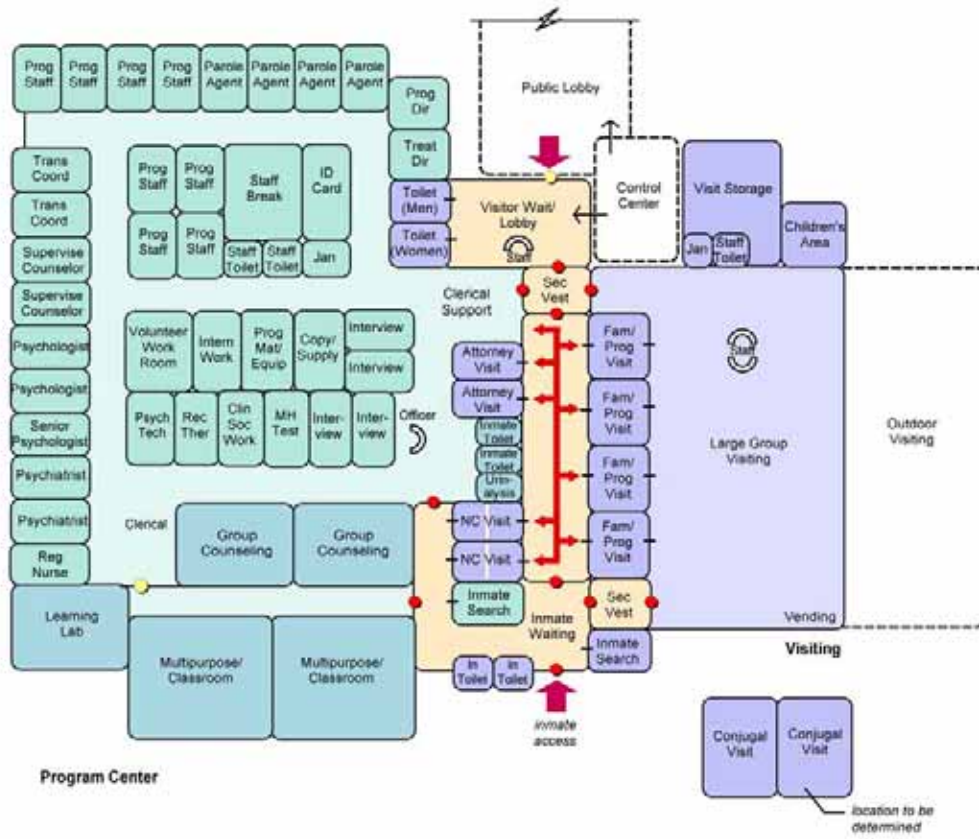
Component: RESIDENT PROGRAMS - 2.000
Subcomponent: Visiting Center
Component No: 2.400

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
2.400	Visitor Entry Vestibule	100	1	100	
2.401	Visiting Waiting/Lobby	400	1	400	w/metal detector.
2.402	Staff Station	40	1	40	open station in lobby.
2.403	Public Toilets	100	2	200	at lobby.
2.404	Vending Area	50	1	50	adjacent to large group visiting.
2.405	Visitor Security Vestibule	140	1	140	public vestibule.
2.406	Staff Station	40	1	40	open station in large group room.
2.407	Large Group Visiting	1,800	1	1,800	100 to 120 persons; glazed area for children playroom.
2.408	Visiting Room Storage	300	1	300	adjacent to large group visiting; supports productions and large assembly (chairs and equipment).
2.409	Family/Program Visiting	160	4	640	8 to 10 persons.
2.410	Conjugal Visiting	400	2	800	2 bedroom, living, dining, kitchen.
2.411	Attorney/Client Visiting	100	2	200	2 to 4 persons.
2.412	Non-Contact Visiting	100	2	200	one ADA.
2.413	Inmate Waiting	200	1	200	
2.414	Inmate Security Vestibule	140	1	140	inmate vestibule.
2.415	Search Room	70	1	70	w/toilet.
2.416	Inmate Toilet	50	2	100	
2.417	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
2.418	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
2.419	Outdoor Visiting Area	-	-	-	adjacent to large group visiting.

Subtotal	5,500
25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	1,375
Total DGSF - Visiting Center	6,875
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	1,375
TOTAL BGSF - VISITING CENTER	8,250



Program and Visiting Center Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility
Program Center / Visiting
● secure access control ● secondary access control



Religious Programs – 2.500

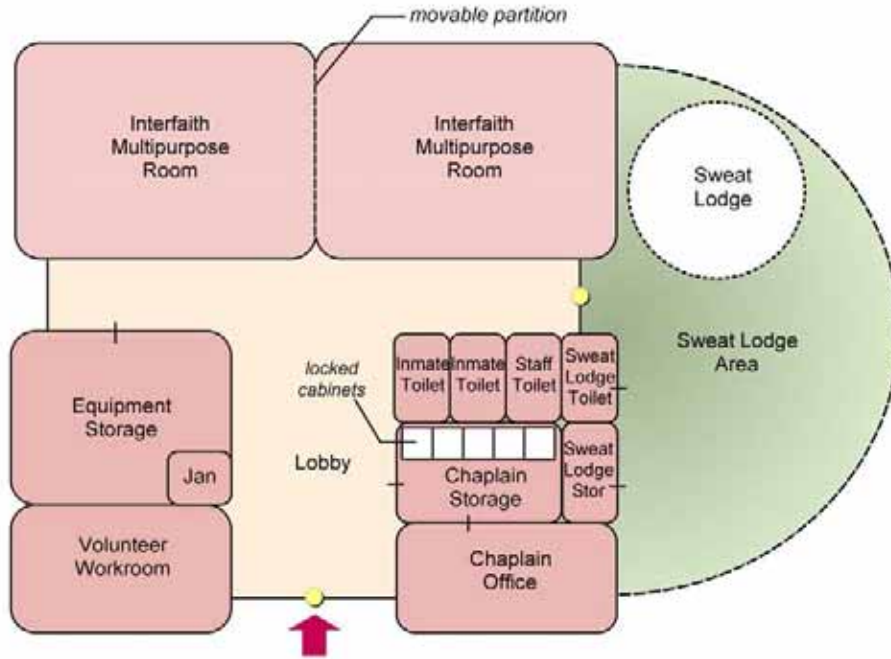
Component: RESIDENT PROGRAMS - 2.000
Subcomponent: Religious Programs
Component No: 2.500

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
2.500	Entry Lobby	300	1	300	
2.501	Interfaith Multipurpose Room	750	2	1,500	50 capacity each (total 100); capability to subdivide.
2.502	Equipment Storage	250	1	250	adjacent to multipurpose room.
2.503	Chaplain Office	120	1	120	
2.504	Religious Volunteer Workroom	150	1	150	w/locked storage.
2.505	Chaplain Storage	100	1	100	w/locked cabinets.
2.506	Inmate Toilet	50	2	100	
2.507	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
2.508	Sweat Lodge Storage	50	1	50	adjacent to outdoor area.
2.509	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
2.510	Toilet	50	1	50	adjacent to outdoor area.
2.511	Sweat Lodge Area	(1,200)	1	(1,200)	outdoor fenced area with hose bib.

Subtotal	2,700
25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	675
Total DGSF - Religious Programs	3,375
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	675
TOTAL BGSF - RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS	4,050



Religious Programs Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility
Religious Programs Diagram
● secure access control ● secondary access control



Indoor Recreation – 2.600

Component: RESIDENT PROGRAMS - 2.000

Subcomponent: Indoor Recreation

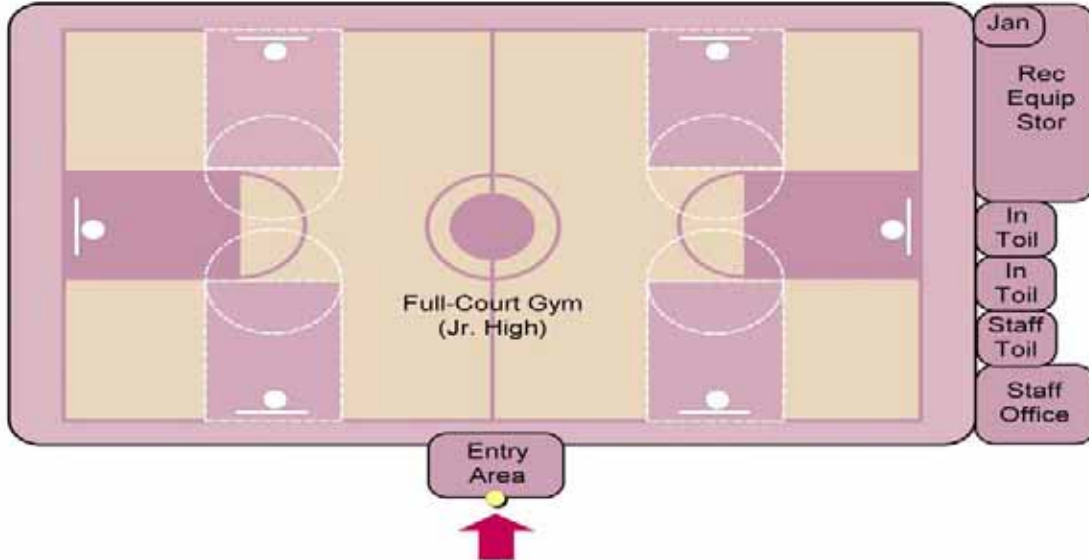
Component No: 2.600

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
2.600	Entry Area	240	1	240	
2.601	Gymnasium/Stage	4,000	1	4,000	Jr. High full size court.
2.602	Recreation Storage	250	1	250	recreation equipment.
2.603	Staff Office	150	1	150	2 desks, secure equipment.
2.604	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
2.605	Inmate Toilet	50	2	100	
2.606	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	

Subtotal	4,820
10% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	482
Total DGSF - Indoor Recreation	5,302
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	1,060
TOTAL BGSF - INDOOR RECREATION	6,362



Indoor Recreation Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility
Indoor Recreation Diagram
● secure access control ● secondary access control



RESIDENT SERVICES – 3.000

Food Services – 3.100

Component: RESIDENT SERVICES - 3.000
Subcomponent: Food Services - Kitchen
Component No: 3.100

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
3.100	Food Preparation and Assembly	400	1	400	ovens, grills, food prep area with sink and scrapper; work tables w/ locking wheels, two reach-in freezers, and shelving.
3.101	Walk-In Cooler/Freezer	600	1	600	w/walk-in freezer.
3.102	Cart Storage	300	1	300	
3.103	Break Area	150	1	150	
3.104	Warewash/Utensil Wash	300	1	300	
3.105	Cooking/Set-Up Area	300	1	300	
3.106	Dry Storage	500	1	500	
3.107	Food Service Supervisors Office	120	1	120	
3.108	Life Skills Kitchen ¹	450	1	450	kitchen w/storage and seating for 15.
3.109	Soap/chemical Storage	50	1	50	w/utility sink; plastic shelving.
3.110	Eye Wash & Shower	30	1	30	provide floor drain capable of handling water flow from the shower.
3.111	Worker Entry & Search	100	1	100	provide metal detector and area to search prior to returning to their living units.
3.112	Clean Uniform Storage	50	1	50	w/shelving for cook's clothing, aprons, etc.
3.113	Staff Restroom	50	1	50	single occupancy, uni-sex; disabled accessible; specialized ventilation.
3.114	Inmate Restroom	50	1	50	single occupancy, disabled accessible; specialized ventilation.
3.115	Janitor	30	1	30	w/sin and shelving for cleaning supplies; specialized ventilation.

Note: (1) May locate at Program Area if no Kitchen.

Subtotal	3,480
25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	870
Total DGSF - Food Services	4,350
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	870
TOTAL BGSF - FOOD SERVICES	5,220



Laundry – 3.200

Component: RESIDENT SERVICES - 3.000

Subcomponent: Laundry

Component No: 3.200

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
3.200	Laundry Supervisor	80	1	80	
3.201	Workstation/Sorting	70	2	140	one clean, one dirty.
3.202	Sorting/Washers	300	1	300	
3.203	Drying/Folding Area	300	1	300	
3.204	Cart Room Storage	150	1	150	
3.205	Inmate Toilets	50	1	50	
3.206	Staff Toilets	50	1	50	
3.207	Supply Room	100	1	100	
3.208	Linen/Clothing Storage	750	1	750	
3.209	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	

Subtotal	1,950
15% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	293
Total DGSF- Laundry	2,243
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	449
TOTAL BGSF - LAUNDRY	2,691



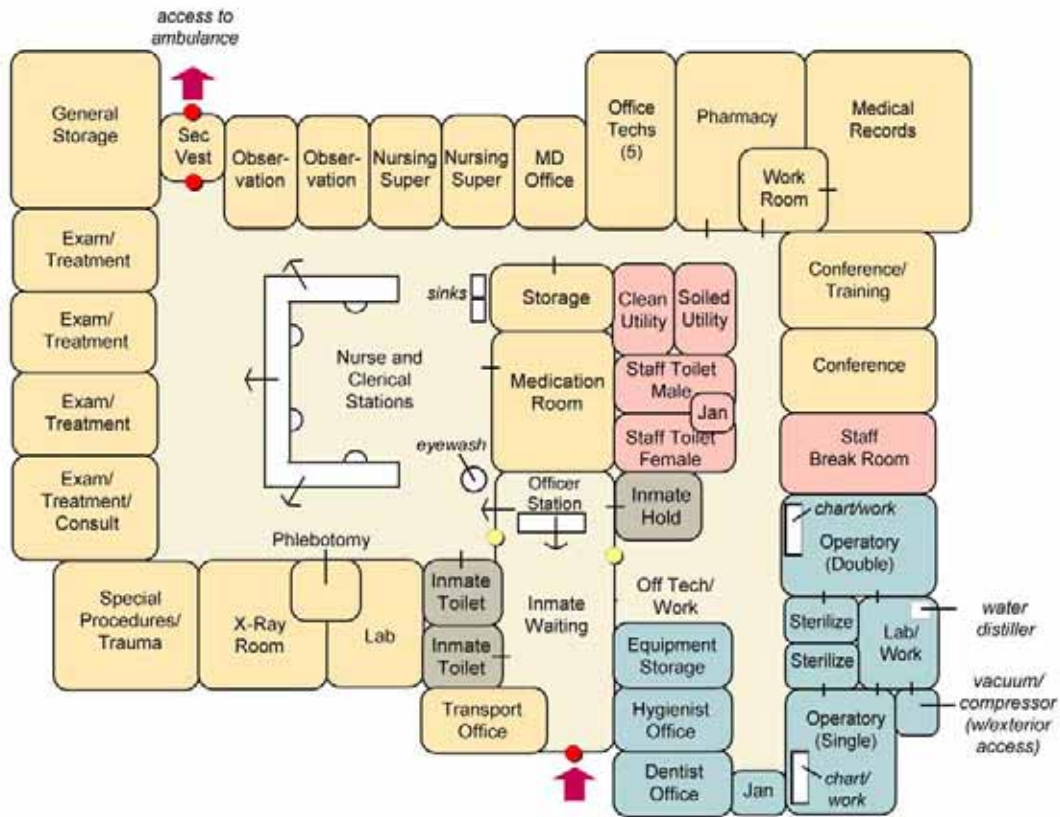
Health and Dental Services Clinic – 3.300

Component: RESIDENT SERVICES - 3.000
Subcomponent: Health and Dental Services Clinic
Component No: 3.300

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Health Services					
3.300	Inmate Waiting	200	1	200	15 inmates.
3.301	Inmate Holding Room	60	1	60	adjacent to waiting.
3.302	Officer Station	40	1	40	at inmate waiting.
3.303	Nurses Station	200	1	200	view to observation rooms w/sink.
3.304	Observation Rooms	100	2	200	movable bed, near nurse station, one negative air flow.
3.305	Medication Room	250	1	250	near nurses station.
3.306	OT/Central Workstations	64	7	448	(2) OT for DON, (1) OT Specialty Clinic, (1) Public Health, (1) Supervising Nurse, and (2) Clerical.
3.307	Medical Records	600	1	600	high density storage; includes space for medical records staff.
3.308	Nursing Supervisors Office	100	2	200	
3.309	MD Office	120	1	120	
3.310	Inmate Toilet	50	2	100	one adjacent to waiting; one adjacent to lab.
3.311	General Storage	500	1	500	cart storage, medical equipment.
3.312	Lab	100	1	100	w/refrigerator.
3.313	Phlebotomy Station	50	1	50	chair for blood draw; adjacent to lab.
3.314	Pharmacy	400	1	400	
3.315	Exam/Treatment Rooms	150	3	450	w/sink and area for charting.
3.316	Exam Treatment/Consult Room	250	1	250	w/equipment for physical therapy.
3.317	Eye Wash Station	35	1	35	
3.318	X-Ray room	200	1	200	chest, extremities w/storage.
3.319	Special Procedures/Trauma Rm	250	1	250	w/sink and area for charting.
3.320	Clean/Soiled Utility Storage	80	2	160	w/sink, shared with dental.
3.321	Workroom	100	1	100	copier, fax, adjacent to records.
3.322	Storage	150	1	150	
3.323	Conference/Training	300	1	300	15 users, w/divider between conference and training.
3.324	Conference Room	200	1	200	10 persons, w/divider between conference and training.
3.325	Staff Breakroom	200	1	200	breakroom, lockers, shared w/dental.
3.326	Staff Toilet - Male/Female	100	2	200	shared w/dental.
3.327	Medical Transport Office	100	1	100	
3.328	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
Dental Services					
3.329	Operatory, Double Chair	300	1	300	double operatory 2 chairs, includes electronic charting area.
3.330	Operatory, Single Chair	160	1	160	single chair, includes electronic charting area.
3.331	Chart Holding/Work Area	20	2	40	one for each operatory area.
3.332	Dental Lab/Work Area	100	1	100	shared between operatory areas.
3.333	Water Distiller	35	1	35	
3.334	Vacuum & Compressor Room	35	1	35	accessible from exterior, if possible.
3.335	Sterilization	40	2	80	one for each operatory area.
3.336	Equipment Storage	100	1	100	
3.337	Dentists Office	100	1	100	
3.338	Dental Hygienist Office	100	1	100	
3.339	Office Tech	75	1	75	adjacent to Copy/Work Area
3.340	Copy/Work Area	50	1	50	adjacent to Office Tech
Subtotal				7,268	
30% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				2,180	
Total DGSF - Health and Dental Services Clinic				9,448	
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)				1,890	
TOTAL BGSF - HEALTH AND DENTAL SERVICES CLINIC				11,338	



Health and Dental Services Clinic Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility
Health and Dental Services Diagram

● secure access control ● secondary access control



Canteen/Commissary – 3.400

Component: RESIDENT SERVICES - 3.000

Subcomponent: Canteen/Commissary

Component No: 3.400

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
3.400	Commissary Storage	1,000	1	1,000	
3.401	Commissary Carts	80	1	80	
3.402	Commissary Office	100	1	100	
3.403	Canteen Window	80	1	80	

Subtotal	1,260
15% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	189
Total DGSF- Canteen/Commissary	1,449
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	290
TOTAL BGSF - CANTEEN/COMMISSARY	1,739

Barbershop – 3.500

Component: RESIDENT SERVICES - 3.000

Subcomponent: Barbershop

Component No: 3.500

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
3.500	Waiting	40	1	40	3 person waiting bench.
3.501	Hair Cutting Station	50	4	200	chair, sink, under counter storage.
3.502	Soiled Linen Cart	20	1	20	
3.503	Supplies Storage	50	1	50	lockable closet; includes work surface and cupboards/shelves; shadow board for tools; and clean barber clothing and linen storage.
3.504	Staff Workstation	24	1	24	desk, chair, file storage, and phone.
3.505	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	single occupancy; uni-sex.
3.506	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	

Subtotal	414
20% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	83
Total DGSF- Barbershop	497
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	99
TOTAL BGSF - BARBERSHOP	596



ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY OPERATIONS – 4.000

Outside Secure Perimeter

Facility Entrance – 4.100

Component: ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY OPERATIONS - 4.000

Subcomponent: Facility Entrance - Outside Secure Perimeter

Component No: 4.100

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
4.100	Entry Vestibule	100	1	100	
4.101	Entry Lobby	1,000	1	1,000	provide weather covering at building entry; waiting area with seating for 20 persons; direct access to the conference room; visitors to other areas of Central Administration will be met in the lobby and escorted; natural lighting; good visibility for receptionist to see who is arriving at the front door; and provide interactive intercom at the entry door, with the ability to lock down the lobby.
4.102	Conference Room	500	1	500	directly accessible from entry/lobby; 25 persons; coffee bar, counter w/sink and space/utilities for coffee maker and under counter refrigerator; video conferencing capabilities; phone and data jacks; and white board with projection screen.
4.103	Public Toilet	100	2	200	men and women; disabled accessible; and specialized ventilation.

Subtotal	1,800
25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	450
Total DGSF- Facility Entrance	2,250
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	450
TOTAL BGSF - FACILITY ENTRANCE	2,700



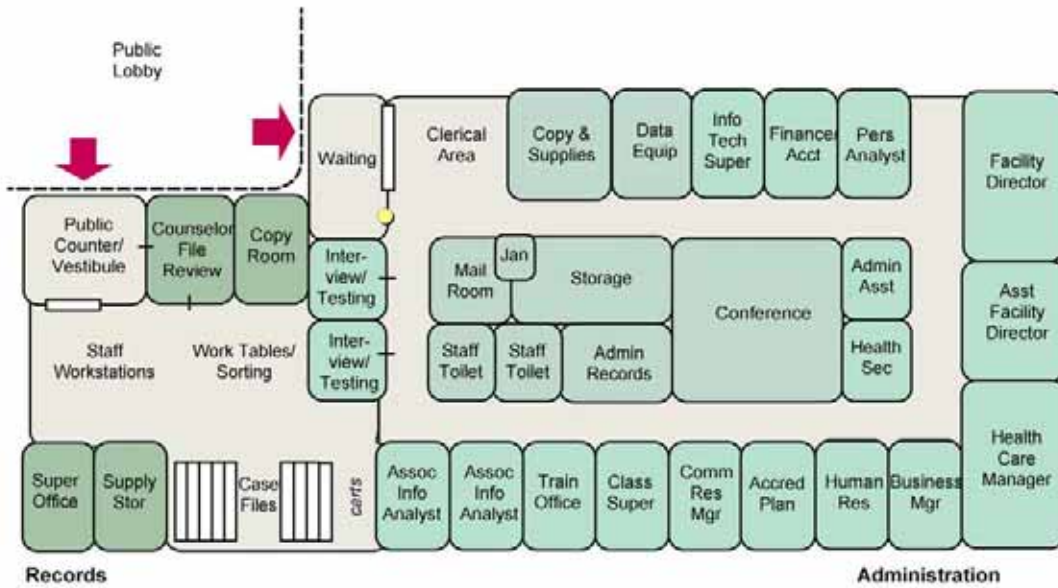
Central Administration – 4.200

Component: ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY OPERATIONS - 4.000
Subcomponent: Central Administration - Outside Secure Perimeter
Component No: 4.200

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Administration					
4.200	Waiting	100	1	100	6 to 8 persons.
4.201	Facility Director	240	1	240	w/small conference.
4.202	Facility Assistant Director	180	1	180	
4.203	Administrative Assistant	100	1	100	
4.204	Health Care Manager	240	1	240	
4.205	Health Care Manager Secretary	100	1	100	
4.206	Business Manager	120	1	120	includes budget work.
4.207	Human Resources	100	1	100	w/locked secure files.
4.208	Personal Analyst	100	1	100	
4.209	Clerical Area	200	1	200	3 open work spaces w/files.
4.210	Finance/Accounting	100	1	100	
4.211	Training Office	120	1	120	
4.212	Conference	400	1	400	20 person.
4.213	Copy and Supplies	150	1	150	
4.214	Mail Area	80	1	80	
4.215	Administration Records	100	1	100	w/workstation.
4.216	Accreditation/Planning	100	1	100	
4.217	Community Resource Manager	120	1	120	
4.218	Classification Supervisor	120	1	120	
4.219	Staff Toilets	50	2	100	
4.220	Data Equipment Room	120	1	120	
4.221	Storage	150	1	150	
4.222	Information Technology Supervisor	120	1	120	
4.223	Associate Information Analyst	100	2	200	
4.224	Interview Room/Testing	60	2	120	
4.225	Janitor's Closet	30	1	30	
Records					
4.226	Public Counter/Vestibule	160	1	160	public access; controlled at counter.
4.227	Supervisor Office	100	1	100	private office.
4.228	Staff Workstations	80	5	400	open area adjacent to case files.
4.229	Counselor File Review	150	1	150	
4.230	Cart Staging/Storage	75	1	75	
4.231	Work Tables/Sorting	200	1	200	
4.232	Copy Room	100	1	100	
4.233	Supplies Storage	100	1	100	
4.234	Case File Storage	285	1	285	
Subtotal				5,180	
30% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				1,554	
Total DGSF - Central Administration				6,734	
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)				1,347	
TOTAL BGSF - CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION				8,081	



Central Administration Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility

Central Administration Diagram

- secure access control
- secondary access control



Staff Processing/Services – 4.300

Component: ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY OPERATIONS - 4.000

Subcomponent: Staff Processing/Services - Outside Secure Perimeter

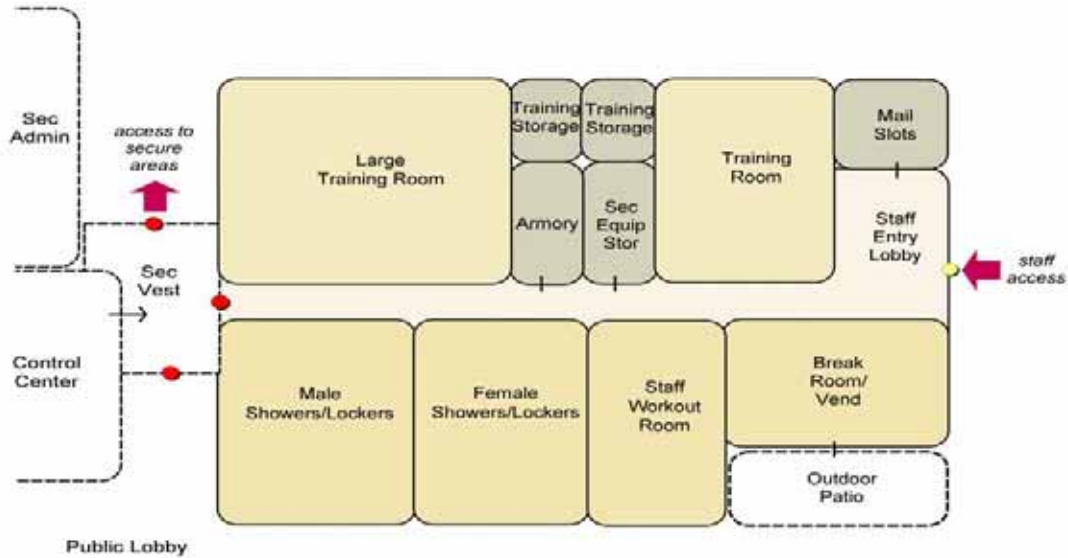
Component No: 4.300

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
4.300	Staff Entry Lobby	200	1	200	w/gun locker.
4.301	Security Equipment Storage	200	1	200	
4.302	Large Training	1,125	1	1,125	75 persons; services as Emergency Command Center.
4.303	Mail Slots	130	1	130	copy, fax.
4.304	Training Room	750	1	750	30 person.
4.305	Training Storage	100	2	200	
4.306	Staff Workout Room	500	1	500	adjacent to locker area.
4.307	Shower/Locker/Toilets-Male	800	1	800	
4.308	Shower/Locker/Toilets-Female	800	1	800	
4.309	Staff Dining/Breakroom	750	1	750	w/vending area.
4.310	Armory	200	1	200	
4.311	Staff Patio	(600)	1	(600)	outside area.

Subtotal	5,655
25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	1,414
Total DGSF - Staff Processing/Services	7,069
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	1,414
TOTAL BGSF - STAFF PROCESSING/SERVICES	8,483



Staff Processing/Services Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility
Staff Processing/Services Diagram
● secure access control ● secondary access control



Inside Secure Perimeter

Security Administration and Control Center – 4.400

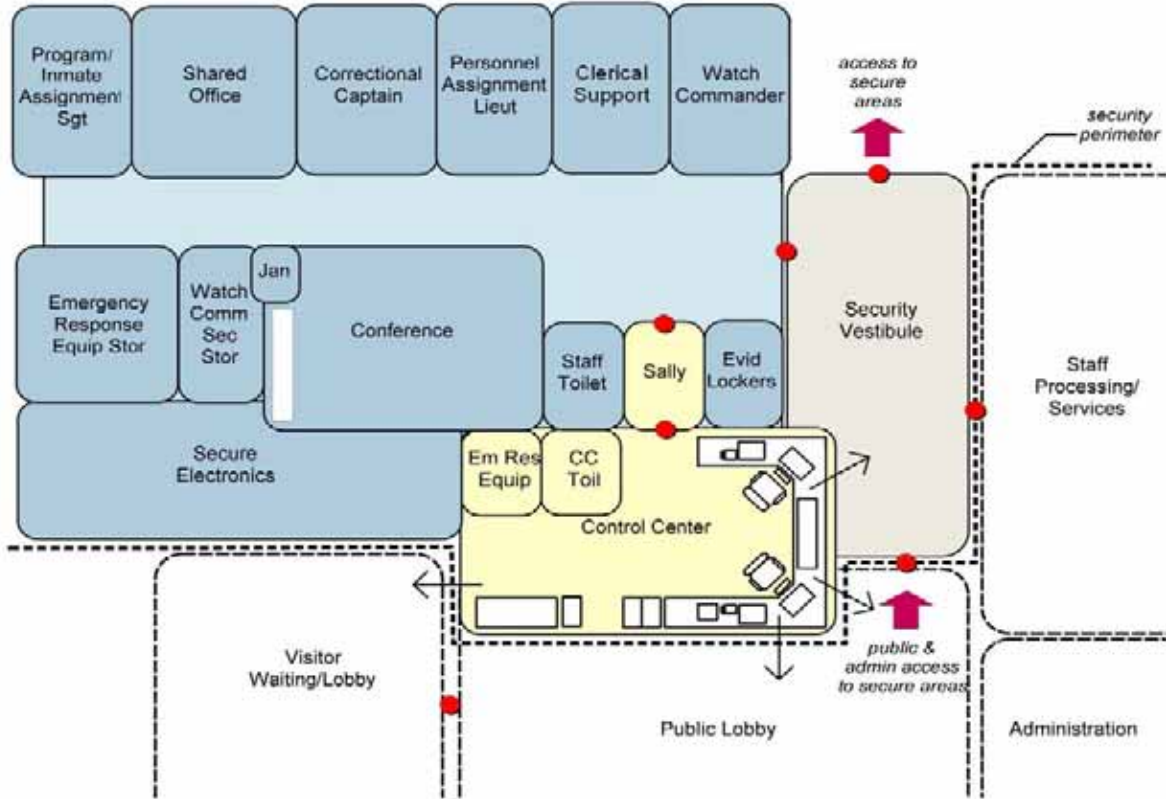
Component: ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY OPERATIONS - 4.000
Subcomponent: Security Administration and Control Center - Inside Secure Perimeter
Component No: 4.400

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
4.400	Correctional Captain	140	1	140	
4.401	Personnel Assignment Lieutenant	100	1	100	
4.402	Watch Commander	100	1	100	
4.403	Watch Commander Secure Storage	100	1	100	secure equipment.
4.404	Program/Inmate Assignment Sergeant	100	1	100	
4.405	Clerical Support	64	3	192	OA or OT clerical support.
4.406	Shared Office	250	1	250	modular furniture workstations within office; 4 workstations at 40sf each; used by staff for completing reports and similar activities; not permanently assigned to any staff person with copier; and supply storage.
4.407	Conference Room	500	1	500	25 persons at table; phone, data jack, white board, and bulletin board; shift change meetings; adjacent to clerical support; lockable room; supply storage cabinets; coffee bar; and special ventilation.
4.408	Secure Electronics/CCTV Recording Room	450	1	450	
4.409	Emergency Response Equipment Storage	250	1	250	secure storage for bulk storage of emergency equipment supplies; and secure equipment and chemical agent storage.
4.410	Evidence Locker	100	1	100	contraband drop box and drug testing drop box.
4.411	Staff Toilets	50	1	50	single occupancy; disabled accessible; and specialized ventilation.
4.412	Janitor closet	30	1	30	sink and shelving for cleaning supplies; and specialized ventilation.
4.413	Sallyport Control Center	50	1	50	secure sallyport to provide access to Control Center; vision panel in doors.
4.414	Control Center	600	1	600	secure room; glazing on all sides providing view into as much of the facility as possible; locking entry door with vision panel; operated by two staff; work counter with computer, printer, phone, data, and fax; CCTV monitors, gate/door controls (as applicable); alarm panels for off-hook phone, personal alarms, fire alarms, etc.; computers and printers for alarm systems; and site/perimeter alarm panels. Control Sergeant assigned.
4.415	Control Center Emergency Response Equipment Storage	40	1	40	lockable closet w/shelving to accommodate 911 Rescue tool, CPR mask, first aid kit, handcuffs, flex cuffs, and restraint chains.
4.416	Control Center Toilet	35	1	35	single occupancy; uni-sex; disabled accessibility is not required; includes storage for toilet paper, paper towels, and cleaning supplies.
4.417	Security Entry Vestibule	200	1	200	access from Staff Services and Public Lobby.

Subtotal	3,287
25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	822
Total DGSF - Security Administration	4,109
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	822
TOTAL BGSF - SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	4,931



Security Administration Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility
Security Administration Diagram
 ● secure access control ● secondary access control



Intake and Release – 4.500

Component: ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY OPERATIONS - 4.000

Subcomponent: Intake and Release - Inside Secure Perimeter

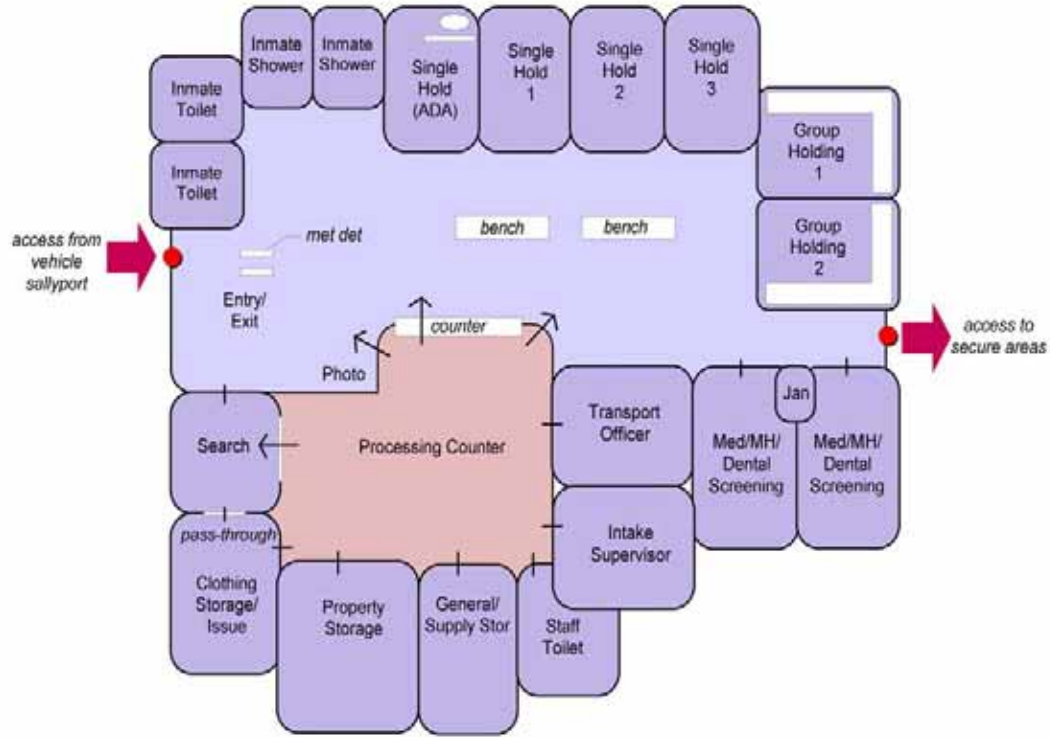
Component No: 4.500

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
4.500	Entry/Exit	200	1	200	bench to accommodate removal of restraints for arrivals and cuffing for departure; metal detector; provide work surface where transportation staff complete paperwork.
4.501	Group Holding	75	2	150	bench seating for 6 at 10 sf/person; open floor space for one wheelchair, dry room; incoming or outgoing.
4.502	Individual Holding	60	3	180	Concrete bench. No plumbing fixtures. Good sound control.
4.503	Individual Holding (accessible)	60	1	60	Concrete bench. Disabled accessible. Toilet and lavatory. Good sound control.
4.504	Inmate Toilet	50	2	100	single occupancy, disabled accessible; special ventilation.
4.505	Inmate Shower (accessible)	50	2	100	shower and dressing area; special ventilation.
4.506	Search	50	1	50	unclothed body search; visible from processing counter.
4.507	Clothing Storage/Issue Room	100	1	100	shelving; pass-through window for clothing issue.
4.508	Processing Counter	300	1	300	counter for paperwork, fingerprinting; 2 staff workstations in area behind counter; computer and phone for each station; additional phone on vertical wall on back of counter; files, property search tables; copier, fax. I.D. cards will be made here.
4.509	Photo Alcove	40	1	40	alcove by processing counter, taking photo for I.D.; suitable background and lighting; assume digital camera; computer and printer.
4.510	Intake Supervisor Office	120	1	120	
4.511	Transportation Office	120	1	120	
4.512	Medical/Mental Health/Dental Screening	100	2	200	enclosed room. Intake assessment: medical history, blood pressure, height/weight, temperature. Desk and chair, guest chair, scale, handwashing sink, counter and lockable storage. computer.
4.513	General/Supply Storage	100	1	100	secure room w/shelving; accessed from processing counter.
4.514	Property Storage	200	1	200	secure room w/shelving for temporary storage items not allowed pending property sent home or disposed; lockable cabinet for secure storage area (valuables, etc.).
4.515	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	single-occupancy, uni-sex; disabled accessible; specialized ventilation.
4.516	Janitor Closet	50	1	50	Sink and shelving for cleaning supplies; specialized ventilation.

Subtotal	2,120
40% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	848
Total DGSF - Intake and Release	2,968
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	594
TOTAL BGSF - INTAKE AND RELEASE	3,562



Intake and Release Diagram



CDCR Reentry Facility
Intake & Release Diagram

● secure access control ● secondary access control



Vehicle Sallyport – 4.600

Component: ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY OPERATIONS - 4.000

Subcomponent: Vehicle Sallyport - Inside Secure Perimeter

Component No: 4.600

Space No.	Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
4.600	Officer Station	125	1	125	located within vehicle sallyport; includes officer work area at 100sf and staff toilet at 25sf; and computer, phone, and data.
4.601	Vehicle Sallyport	4,000	1	4,000	secure area w/gun locker; sized to accommodate a transportation bus, fire truck or delivery truck, and (5) other vehicles; rolling gates at each end operated by Control Center; provide CCTV to both Officer Station and Control Center; and pedestrian gate (2,000sf associated with Central Receiving).

Subtotal	4,125
15% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)	619
Total DGSF - Vehicle Sallyport	4,744
20% Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF)	949
TOTAL BGSF - VEHICLE SALLYPORT	5,693

FACILITY SUPPORT – 5.000

Plant Operations/Maintenance – 5.100

Warehouse/Central Receiving/Mailroom – 5.200¹

PBX/Computer Network – 5.300

Security Electronics Room – 5.400

Note: (1) If no warehouse house, locate mailroom somewhere in Facility.



PRELIMINARY STAFFING ESTIMATE

Table 5-1 PRELIMINARY STAFFING ESTIMATE - 500 BED CAPACITY CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION REENTRY FACILITY					
	1st Watch 10pm-6am	2nd Watch 6am-2pm	3rd Watch 2pm-10pm	Relief ¹	Total
RESIDENT HOUSING					
RECEPTION HOUSING (20 Capacity)					
Living Unit					
Custody Staff	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	9.0
Program Staff					
TOTAL - RECEPTION LIVING UNIT	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	9.0
SINGLE ROOM HOUSING (48 Capacity)					
(1-48 Bed Units)					
Living Unit					
Custody Staff	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	9.0
Program Staff		1.0			1.0
TOTAL - SINGLE CELL LIVING UNIT	1.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	10.0
QUAD HOUSING (384 Capacity)					
(8) 48 Bed Units					
Living Unit					
Custody Staff	4.0	8.0	8.0	16.0	36.0
Program Staff		4.0	4.0		8.0
TOTAL - DORMITORY LIVING UNIT	4.0	12.0	12.0	16.0	44.0
TRANSITION HOUSING (48 Capacity)					
Living Unit					
Custody Staff	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	5.4
Program Staff		1.0	1.0		2.0
TOTAL - TRANSITION LIVING UNIT	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	7.4
HOUSING SHARED SUPPORT					
(Shared by (2) 48 Bed Housing Units)					
Living Unit					
Case Manager		5.0			5.0
TOTAL - HSG SHARED SUPPORT	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
SEARCH AND ESCORT					
Serves All Housing Units					
	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	9.0
TOTAL - SEARCH & ESCORT	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	9.0
GRAND TOTAL - HOUSING	8.0	26.0	20.0	30.4	84.4
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
Facility Director		1.0			1.0
Facility Asst. Director		1.0			1.0
Administrative Assistant		1.0			1.0
Health Care Manager		1.0			1.0
Health Care Manager Secretary		1.0			1.0
Business Manager		1.0			1.0
Human Resources		1.0			1.0
Clerical		2.0	1.0		3.0
Finance/Accounting		3.0			3.0
Personnel Analyst		1.0			1.0
Accreditation/Planning		1.0			1.0
Information Technology Supervisor		1.0			1.0
Associate Information Analyst		1.0	1.0		2.0
Community Resources Manager		1.0			1.0
Training Officer		1.0			1.0



Table 5-1 (continued)					
PRELIMINARY STAFFING ESTIMATE - 500 BED CAPACITY					
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					
AND REHABILITATION REENTRY FACILITY					
	1st Watch 10pm-6am	2nd Watch 6am-2pm	3rd Watch 2pm-10pm	Relief ¹	Total
Classification Counselor		3.0			3.0
Classification Supervisor		1.0			1.0
Case Records Manager		1.0			1.0
Case Records Specialist		1.0			1.0
Program Technician		1.0			1.0
Office Assistant		1.0	1.0		2.0
Subtotal	0.0	26.0	3.0	0.0	29.0
SECURITY OPERATIONS					
Correctional Captain		1.0			1.0
Watch Commander	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	5.4
Personnel Assignment Lieutenant		1.0			1.0
Program/Inmate Assignment Sgt.		1.0			1.0
Central Control Officer	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	9.0
Intake/Release Supervisor		1.0	1.0	1.6	3.6
Intake/Release Officer		1.0	1.0	1.6	3.6
Visiting Officer		2.0	3.0	4.0	9.0
Vehicle Sallyport Station		1.0		0.8	1.8
Rover/Relief-Facility Wide	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	9.0
Clerical		2.0	1.0		3.0
Program Lieutenant		1.0	1.0		2.0
Transport/Court Operations		2.0	2.0	3.2	7.2
Subtotal	3.0	18.0	14.0	21.6	56.6
RESIDENT PROGRAMS					
Program Director		1.0			1.0
Treatment Director		1.0			1.0
Supervising Counselor		1.0	1.0		2.0
Program Staff		4.0	4.0		8.0
Transition Counselor		1.0	1.0		2.0
Volunteer Coordinator		1.0			1.0
Graduate Student Assistants		2.0	2.0		4.0
Parole Agent		2.0	2.0		4.0
Clerical		1.0	1.0		2.0
Recreation Coordinator/Coach		1.0			1.0
Library Supervisor		1.0			1.0
Chaplain		1.0			1.0
Education/Vocational Director		2.0			2.0
Academic Teachers		4.0			4.0
Vocational Instructors		5.0			5.0
Clerical-Academic and Vocational		2.0			2.0
Media Specialist		1.0			1.0
Psychiatrist		2.0			2.0



Table 5-1 (continued) PRELIMINARY STAFFING ESTIMATE - 500 BED CAPACITY CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION REENTRY FACILITY					
	1st Watch 10pm-6am	2nd Watch 6am-2pm	3rd Watch 2pm-10pm	Relief ¹	Total
Senior Psychologist		1.0			1.0
Psychologist		1.0	1.0		2.0
Recreation Therapist		1.0	1.0		2.0
Registered Nurse-Mental Health		1.0			1.0
Psychiatric Technician		2.6			2.6
Clinical Social Worker		1.0			1.0
Clerical-Mental Health		2.0			2.0
Correctional Officers		2.0	2.0	3.2	7.2
Subtotal	0.0	44.6	15.0	3.2	62.8
RESIDENT SERVICES AND FACILITY SUPPORT					
Medical					
Director of Nursing		1.0			1.0
Supervising Nurse		1.0	1.0		2.0
RN-Patient Education		1.0			1.0
Public Health Nurse		1.0			1.0
Physician		1.0			1.0
Nurse Practitioner		1.0			1.0
Pharmacist		1.0			1.0
Pharmacist Tech		1.0			1.0
Lab Technician		1.0			1.0
Clinic Nursing (RN)	1.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	8.0
Clinic Nursing (LPN)		2.0	1.0	2.4	5.4
LVN Specialty Care		1.0			1.0
Medication Nursing		2.0	2.0	3.2	7.2
Medical Records Supervisor		1.0			1.0
Medical Records Technician	1.0	4.0			5.0
Nursing Station Technician		1.0			1.0
Office Technician		3.0			3.0
AGPA		1.0			1.0
MSSI		1.0			1.0
Janitor		1.0	1.0		2.0
Correctional Officer		1.0	1.0	1.6	3.6
Dental					
Supervising Dentist		1.0			1.0
Dental Assistant		2.0			2.0
Dental Hygienist		1.0			1.0
Office Tech		1.0			1.0
Food Services					
Supervisor Food Service		1.0			1.0
Production Cook	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.0
Inventory Clerk		1.0	1.0		2.0
Laundry					
Laundry Supervisor		1.0			1.0
Laundry Worker		1.0			1.0



Table 5-1 (continued) PRELIMINARY STAFFING ESTIMATE - 500 BED CAPACITY CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION REENTRY FACILITY					
	1st Watch 10pm-6am	2nd Watch 6am-2pm	3rd Watch 2pm-10pm	Relief ¹	Total
Maintenance					
Facility Manager		1.0			1.0
Maintenance Supervisor		1.0	1.0		2.0
Plant/Bldg Supervisor-Stationary Engineer		2.0			2.0
Trades		3.0	3.0		6.0
Warehouse					
Canteen		1.0			1.0
Warehouse/Receiving		2.0	1.0		3.0
Clerical		1.0			1.0
Mail Service		2.0			2.0
Subtotal	2.0	53.0	15.0	13.2	83.2
500 BED CAPACITY SUMMARY					
Resident Housing	8.0	26.0	20.0	30.4	84.4
Central Administration	0.0	26.0	3.0	0.0	29.0
Security Operations	3.0	18.0	14.0	21.6	56.6
Resident Programs	0.0	44.6	15.0	3.2	62.8
Resident Services and Facility Support	2.0	53.0	15.0	13.2	83.2
Total Staff	13.0	167.6	67.0	68.4	316.0
Note:					
(1) .8 Shift Relief calculation.					

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.



VI. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Prototype Facility Design Concepts contained in this document reflect the Conceptual Program Plan for Secure Reentry Correctional Facilities and are to be used as a guide as final Program and Design is developed for individual reentry facilities within specific counties and on specific sites.

It is the intent of this document to provide “A Kit of Parts” which shows a variety of design options depending upon the following:

- Facility Size (100 – 500 beds)
- Mix of Housing Types
 - Single Cell (SC)
 - Quads (Q)
 - Transitional Living (T)
- Site Size Configuration
 - Low Rise (12-15 acres)
 - Mid Rise (8-12 acres)
 - High Rise (4-8 acres)

A. FACILITY SIZE

Conceptual Programs have been developed for 500-bed and 200-bed models but it is assumed that facilities could be as small as 100 beds and could accommodate multiples of the 48-bed housing module and the proportionally sized Intake Unit.

ELEMENTS	500	200	100
Intake Housing	20	8	4
Single Cell	48	48	24 (1/2 unit)
Quads	384	96	48
Transitional	48	48	24 (1/2 unit)

In addition to the Housing capacity changes and reductions, the Program and Service Areas would change somewhat proportionately.

Square Footage Chart

ELEMENTS	500	200	100
Resident Service	17,151		
Resident Programs			
Administration			
Facility Support			

It is also understood that depending upon individual communities’ requirements and capabilities, individual elements could be eliminated or reduced (i.e., food service, laundry, maintenance, or warehouse).



B. HOUSING MIX

The 500-bed Program Prototype assumes 20 intake housing and 20 housing units at 48 beds each (1 single cell unit; 8 quads, and 1 transitional unit), with 5 shared housing support units. However, it is the intent of this document to show flexibility and compatibility of a variety of housing unit combinations as the “Kit of Housing Parts” is determined based on community needs.

HOUSING MIX OPTIONS	SINGLE CELL UNITS	QUAD UNITS	TRANSITION UNITS
Option 1	1 (48)	8 (384)	1 (48)
Option 2	2 (96)	6 (288)	2 (96)
Option 3	1 (48)	6 (288)	3 (144)

C. SITE CONFIGURATION/BUILDING DENSITY

The last major variable determining facility design is the size and configuration of the site. Therefore, 3 conceptual facility diagrams are provided showing from 4 to 15 acres with and without 250-car parking requirements.

D. COMMON THREADS

Each facility concept diagram and 3-D model is based on the following concepts:

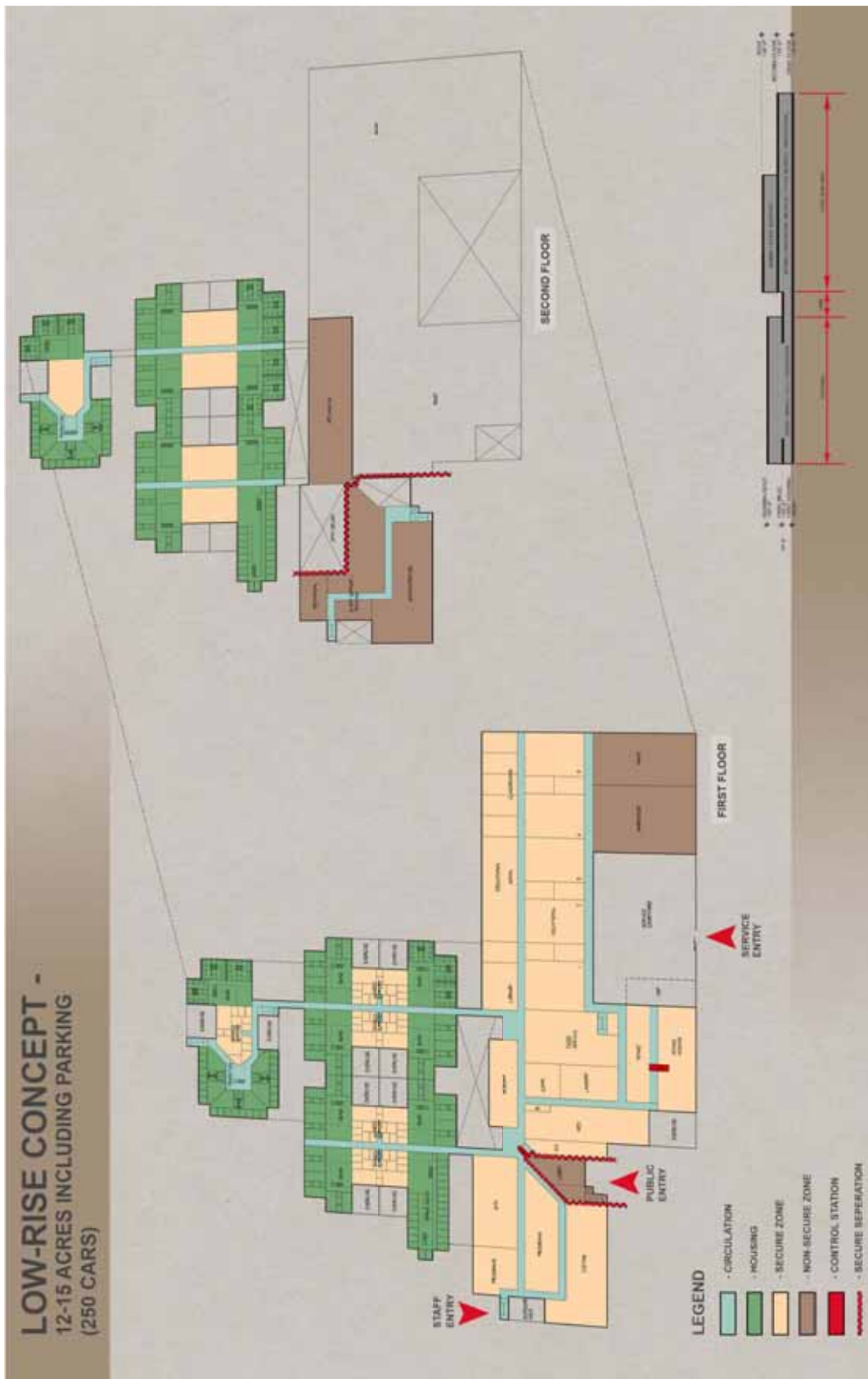
1. Each secure reentry facility is designed to fit into the site context of the community where it resides and should not project the image of a prison.
 - 1b. Building materials, forms, and fenestration are to be selected to enhance or blend into the surrounding context projecting a secure but not “prisonlike” image.
2. The facility plan configuration should reflect the “Therapeutic Mall Environment” of programs and services organized horizontally or vertically with natural light and connectivity to outdoors.
3. The security perimeter will be the building perimeter negating the need for fencing or razor wire that could compromise the image of the facility in the community. Outdoor courtyards for prisoners will have overhead security mesh and/or a minimum of 30’ non-climb walls.
4. Dining is decentralized at each housing unit reinforcing the smaller 48-bed therapeutic community.
5. The Public Lobby is observed by “Central Control” and provides access to the following:
 - Visitation/Pedestrian Sallyport through security check.
 - Administration/Staff Support Areas
6. Public vehicular access is provided to a 250-car parking lot for staff and public from a primary public access road.

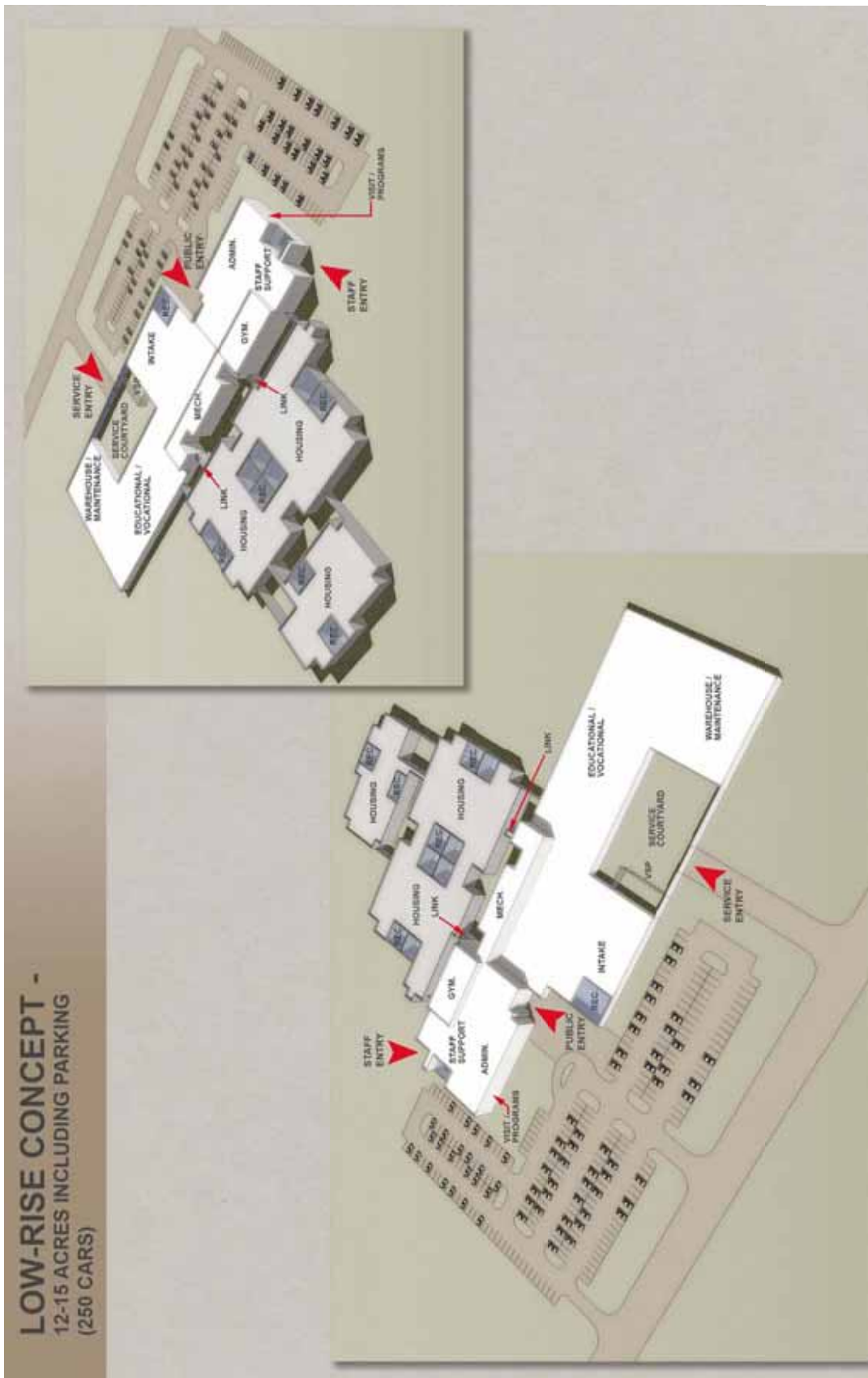


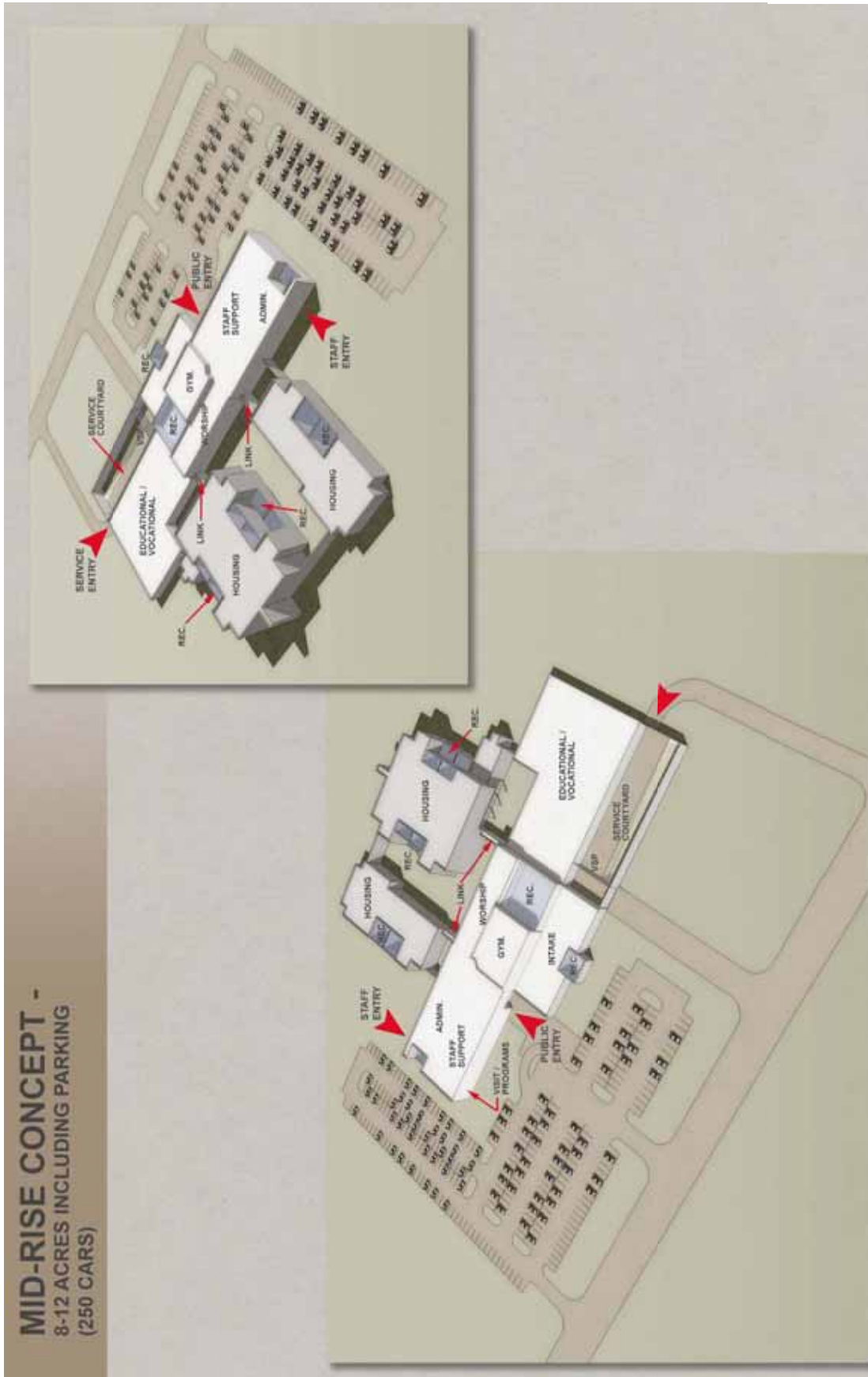
7. Separate service and/or prisoner vehicle Sallyport access is provided from the major vehicle access road.
8. A functional grouping of intake/intake housing and medical is maintained.
9. Administration/Staff Support are outside security on the Second Level.
10. Warehouse, maintenance, food service, and laundry are co-located.

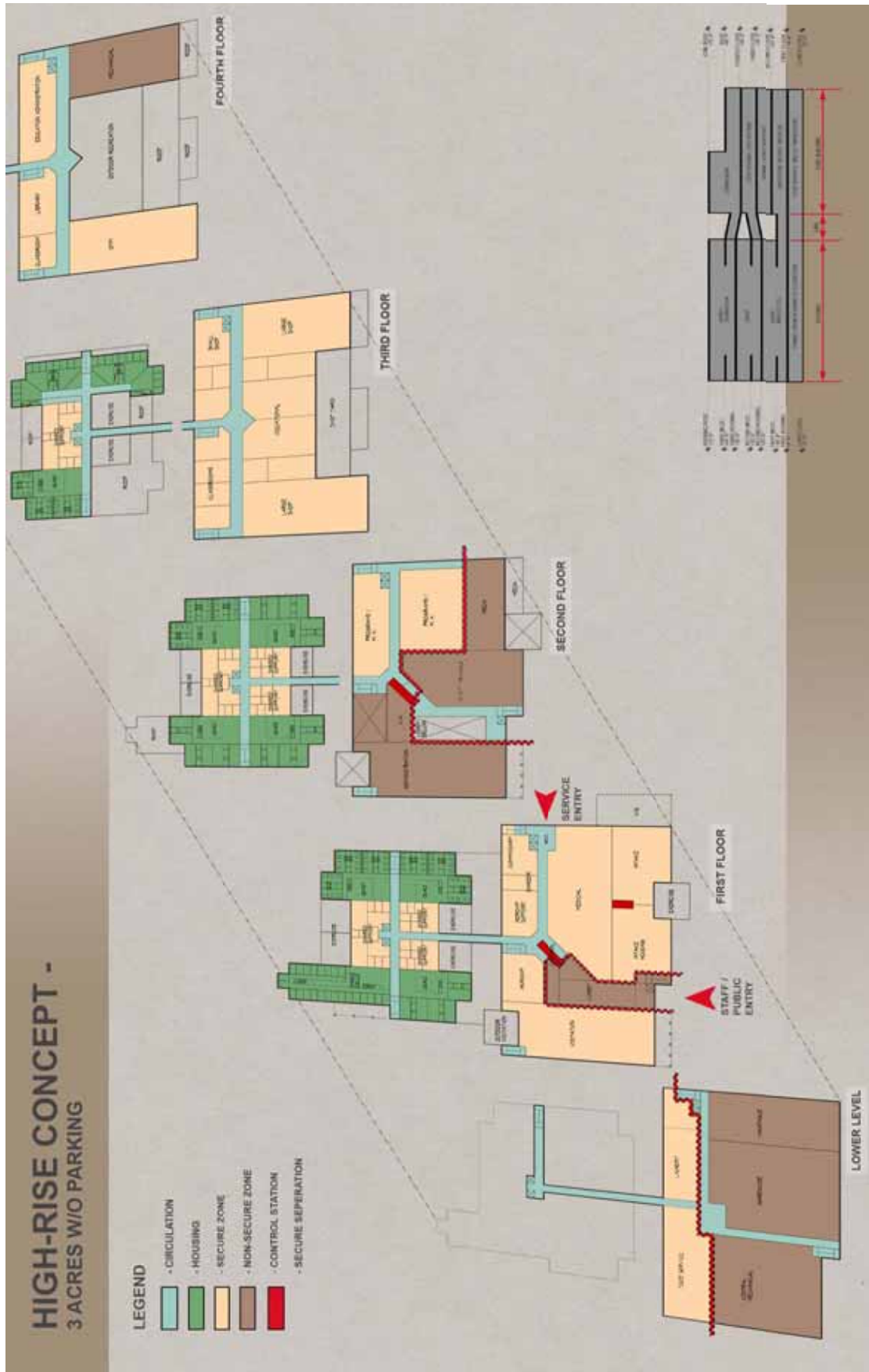
E. DRAWING INDEX

- Low Rise Prototype
 - Stacking Diagram (11" x 17")
 - 3-D Drawings (11" x 17")
- Mid Rise Prototype
 - Stacking Diagram (11" x 17")
 - 3-D Drawings (11" x 17")
- High Rise Prototype
 - Stacking Diagram (11" x 17")
 - 3-D Drawings (11" x 17")
- Housing Options
 - Kit of Parts (8-1/2" x 11")
 - Low Rise Options 1, 2, 3 (8-1/2" x 11")
 - Mid Rise Options 1, 2 (8-1/2" x 11")
 - High Rise Options 1, 2 (8-1/2" x 11")

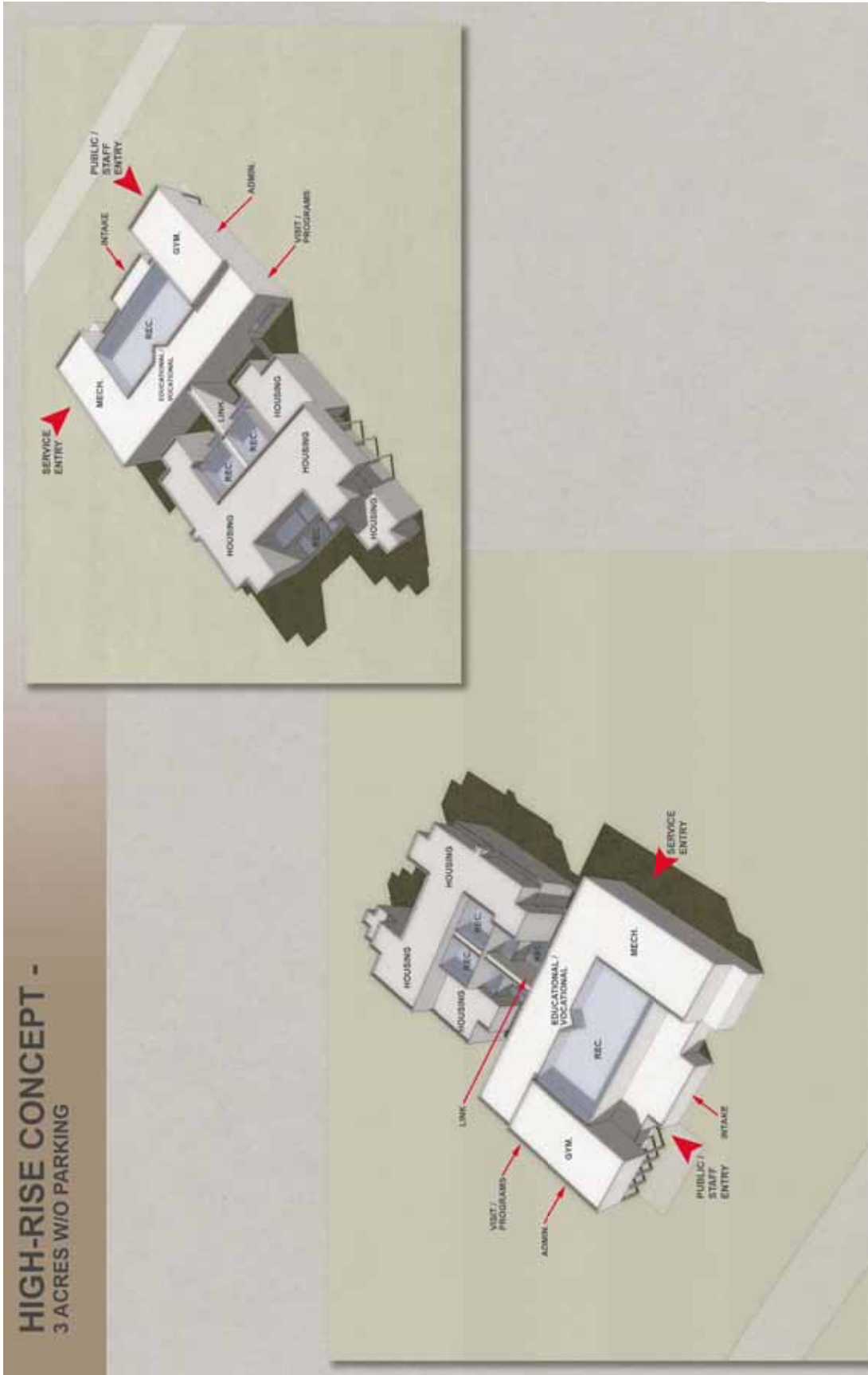


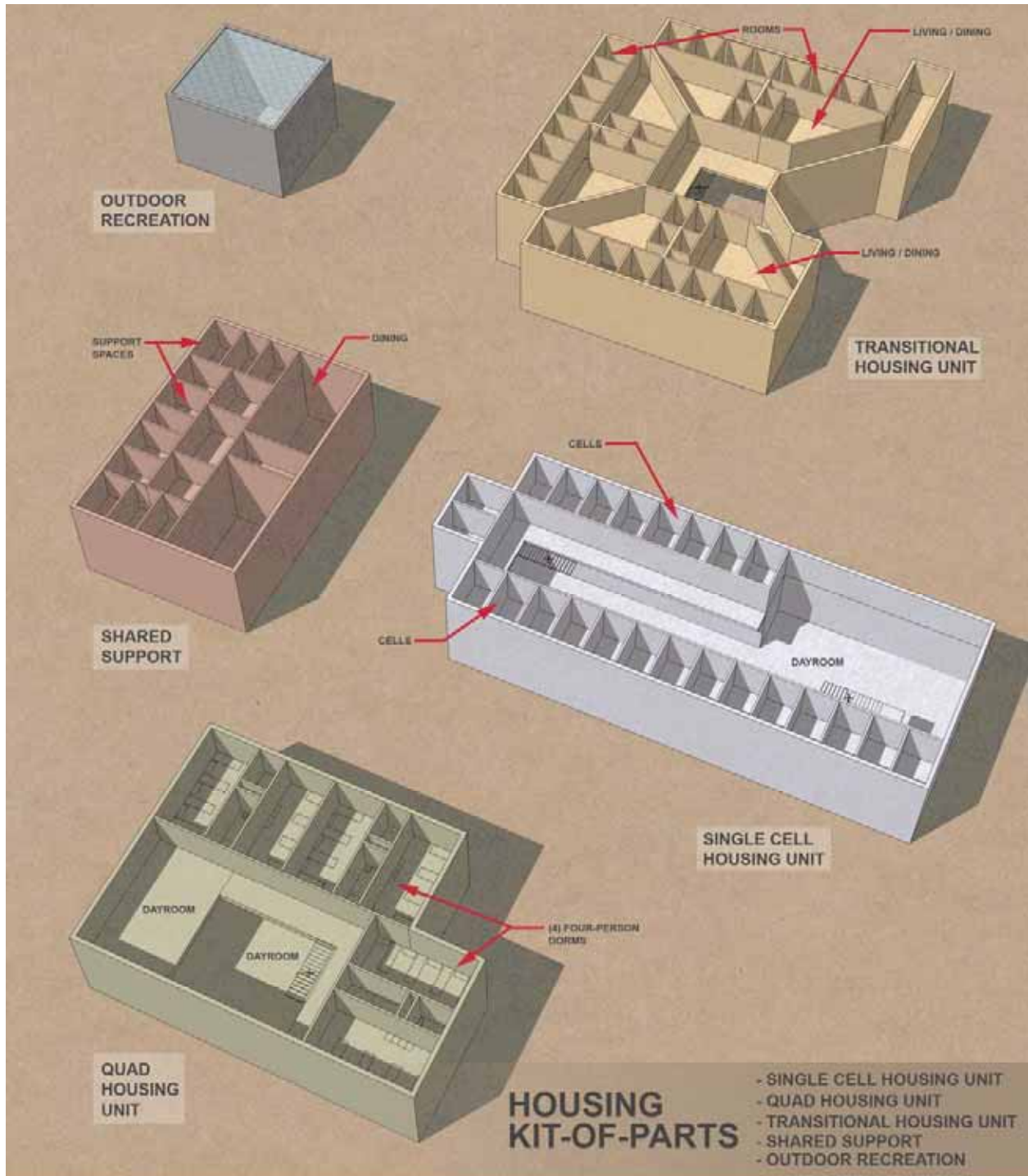


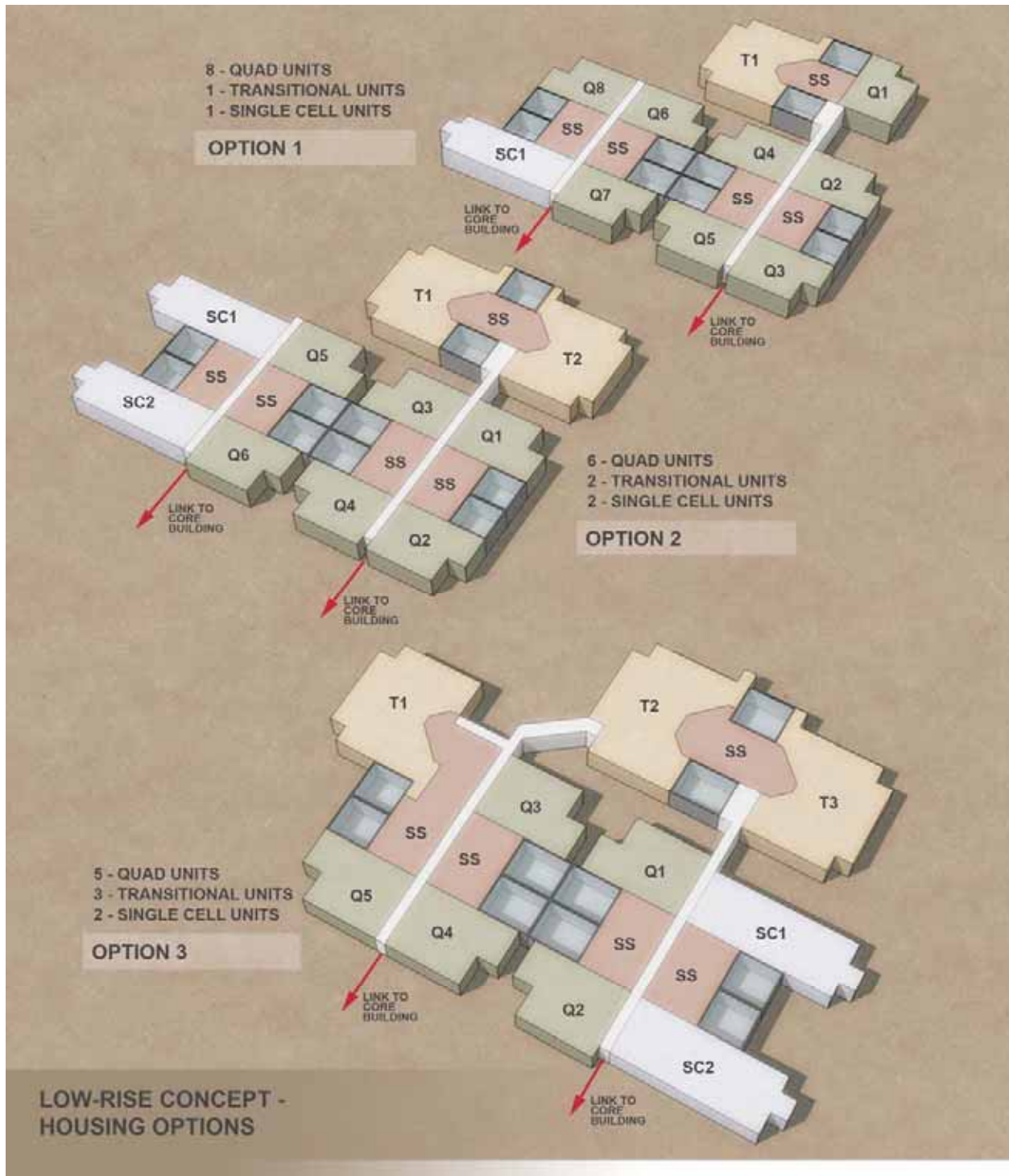


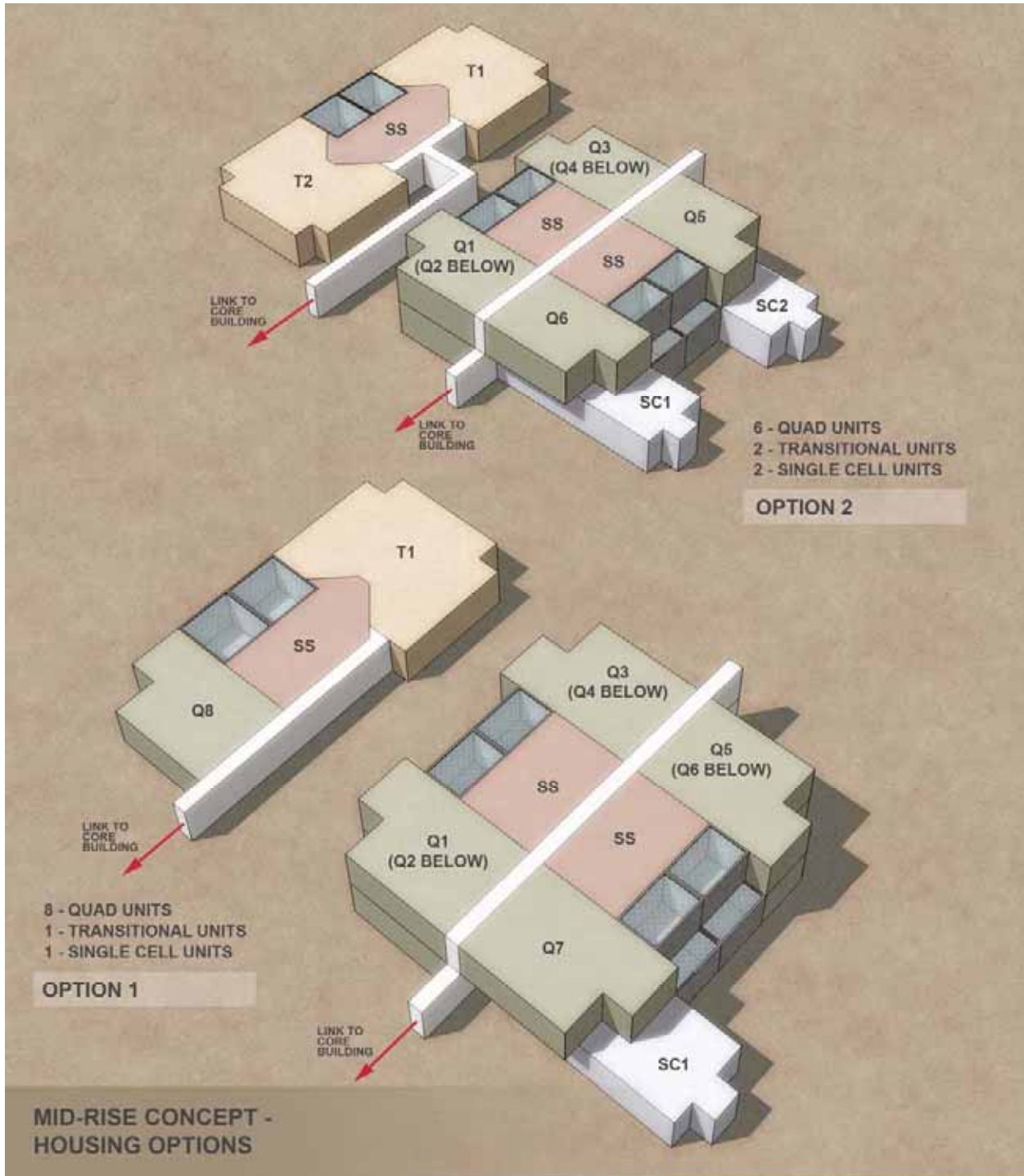


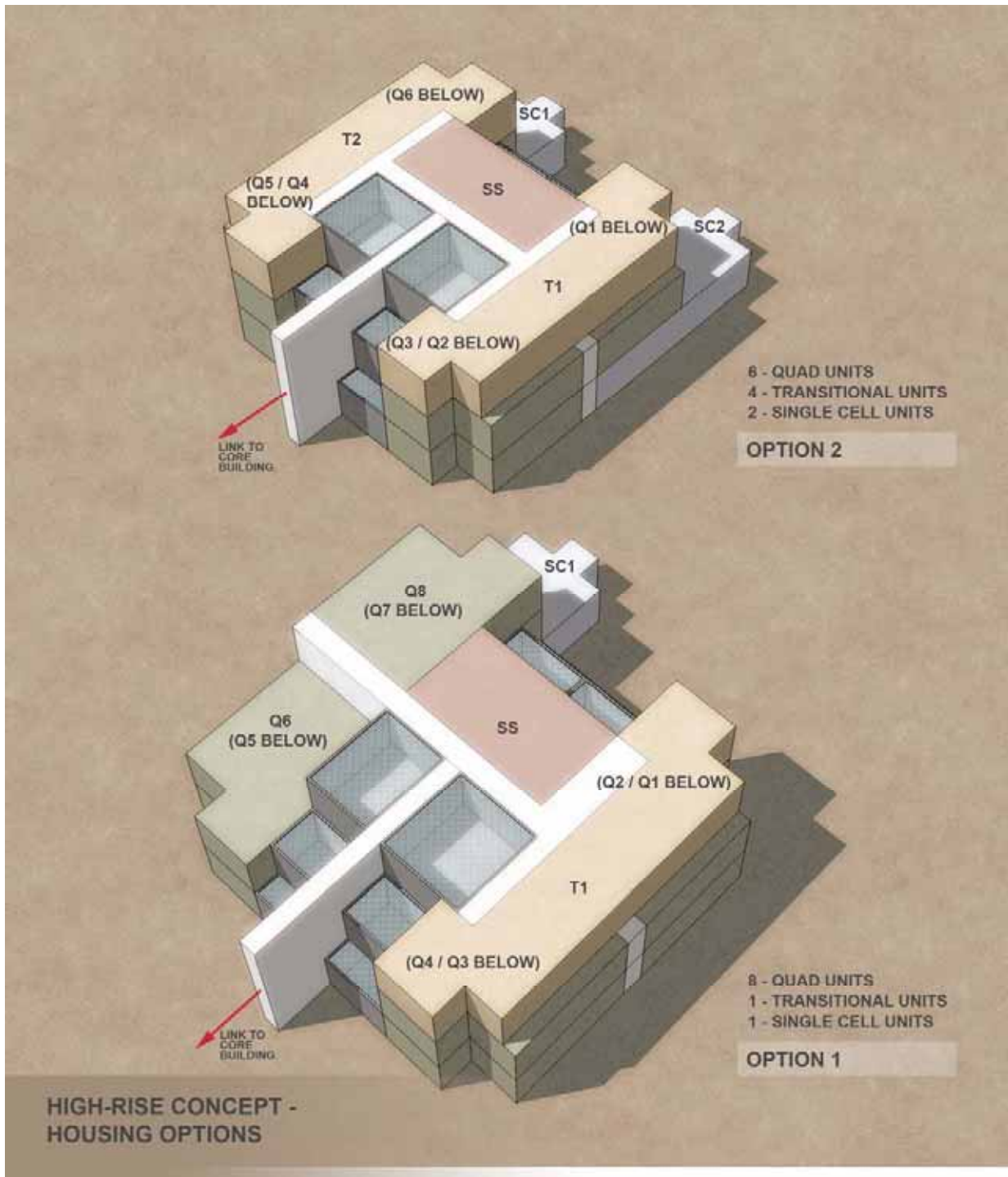
HIGH-RISE CONCEPT -
3 ACRES W/O PARKING







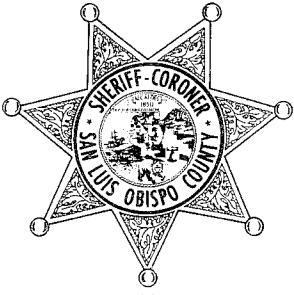




**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM TRANSMITTAL**

(1) DEPARTMENT Sheriff Department		(2) MEETING DATE December 4, 2007		(3) CONTACT/PHONE Rob Reid, Chief Deputy, (805) 781- 4542 jg	
(4) SUBJECT Agreement of Cooperation between the County of San Luis Obispo and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) regarding the siting of a CDCR reentry facility.					
(5) SUMMARY OF REQUEST Recent legislation (AB 900) the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act addresses severe inmate overcrowding at state prisons and local jails by funding new beds tied to rehabilitation and creating reentry facilities in local communities where inmates will be returning. This Agreement of Cooperation will provide our County with preference points in regards to competing for jail funding with other counties. Architectural drawings for a new women's county jail are more than 50% complete. The cost is estimated at over \$40 million. Based on need and participation with the state in siting reentry facilities, San Luis Obispo County could receive up to \$25 million in state funds to offset jail construction. This Agreement of Cooperation is not intended to be legally binding or to impose legal or financial obligations on either party.					
(6) RECOMMENDED ACTION It is recommended that your Board approve the Agreement of Cooperation between the County of San Luis Obispo and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) regarding the siting of a CDCR reentry facility.					
(7) FUNDING SOURCE(S) N/A		(8) CURRENT YEAR COST N/A		(9) ANNUAL COST N/A	
(10) BUDGETED? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A					
(11) OTHER AGENCY/ADVISORY GROUP INVOLVEMENT (LIST): Probation Department, General Services, Behavioral Health					
(12) WILL REQUEST REQUIRE ADDITIONAL STAFF? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, How Many? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Term _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Contract _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Help _____					
(13) SUPERVISOR DISTRICT(S) <input type="checkbox"/> 1st, <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd, <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd, <input type="checkbox"/> 4th, <input type="checkbox"/> 5th, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All			(14) LOCATION MAP <input type="checkbox"/> Attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A		(15) Maddy Act Appointments Signed-off by Clerk of the Board <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A
(16) AGENDA PLACEMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consent <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing (Time Est. _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation <input type="checkbox"/> Board Business (Time Est. _____)			(17) EXECUTED DOCUMENTS <input type="checkbox"/> Resolutions (Orig + 4 copies) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contracts (Orig + 4 copies) <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinances (Orig + 4 copies) <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		
(18) NEED EXTRA EXECUTED COPIES? <input type="checkbox"/> Number: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A			(19) BUDGET ADJUSTMENT REQUIRED? <input type="checkbox"/> Submitted <input type="checkbox"/> 4/5th's Vote Required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A		
(20) OUTLINE AGREEMENT REQUISITION NUMBER (OAR)			(21) W-9 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		(22) Agenda Item History <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A Dates
(23) ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE REVIEW <p align="center"><i>Ok Leslie Bon 12-4-07</i></p>					

B-11



Patrick Hedges

Sheriff-Coroner

P.O. Box 32

San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department

**Area Code:
(805)**

Administration
781-4540

Animal Services
781-4400

Civil
Enforcement
781-5484

Crime
Prevention
781-4547

Custody
781-4600

Detectives
781-4500

Patrol
781-4550

Coast Station
528-6083

Dispatch
781-4550

North Station
237-3000

South Station
473-7100

Watch
Commander
781-4553

Permits
781-4575

Property
781-4533

Records
781-4140

Warrants
781-4588

TO: BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

FROM: PAT HEDGES, SHERIFF-CORONER

DATE: DECEMBER 4, 2007

SUBJECT: Agreement of Cooperation between the County of San Luis Obispo and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) regarding the siting of a CDCR reentry facility.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that your Board approve the Agreement of Cooperation between the County of San Luis Obispo and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) regarding the siting of a CDCR reentry facility.

DISCUSSION

Recent legislation (AB 900) the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act addresses severe inmate overcrowding at state prisons and local jails by funding new beds tied to rehabilitation and creating reentry facilities in local communities where inmates will be returning. There is a current need to increase the level of programs and services within the County and within state prisons including guidance, direction, training, housing, employment, intervention and preventative counseling, transportation and supervision to enable adult offenders to be successful in their reentry into the communities of the County.

Local Jails

AB 900 provides \$1.3 billion (\$750 million in Phase I and \$470 million in Phase II) to increase the number of beds in local county jails by approximately 13,000 to remediate overcrowding faced by counties across the state. Counties are required to match 25% of the \$1.2 billion. Counties that assist the state in locating reentry facilities and helping parolees get mental health services will receive funding preference. This Agreement of Cooperation will provide our County with preference points in regards to competing for jail funding with other counties.

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Agreement of Cooperation

The purpose of the Agreement of Cooperation is to have the County and California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation work cooperatively towards achieving the goals of reintegration of adult offenders into the community. State law generally requires that a parolee serve his or her parole in the "county of last legal residence" prior to incarceration. San Luis Obispo County has approximately 1,089 active paroles in the County.

The agreement provides that the County shall assist the state in siting reentry facilities in the County and establish a Reentry Planning Team for the purpose of proposing potential sites. It also states that the Sheriff's Department in cooperation with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation will address jointly issues of parole success and recidivism. The makeup of a County Reentry Planning Team may to include representatives from the Sheriff's Department, District Attorney, Social Services, Mental Health, Public Health, Drug and Alcohol Services, Courts, local state adult parole official, city representatives, Victim/Witness and other service providers as necessary. The Adult Policy Council will also be informed of the provisions of AB 900 and asked to provide their expertise and advice regarding reentry facilities and services available to paroles.

Women's Jail Capital Project Update

Architectural drawings for a new women's jail are more than 50% complete. The cost is estimated to over \$40 million. Based on need and participation with the state in siting reentry facilities, San Luis Obispo County may receive up to \$25 million in state funds (Phase I) to offset jail construction.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

The Sheriff's Department has been working with the Department of General Services in regards to the women's jail capital project. Additionally, the Department has been coordinating with the Probation Department and Behavioral Health in regards to the provisions of AB 900.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Counties that assist the state in locating reentry facilities and helping parolees get mental health services will receive funding preference for jail construction. Approving the Agreement of Cooperation does not guarantee jail construction funding. Counties must compete for the funds through a Request for Proposal. The most a medium sized county (this includes San Luis Obispo County) can receive is \$25 million in Phase I. Actual funding will not be awarded by the state until May 2008.

This Agreement of Cooperation is not intended to be legally binding or to impose legal or financial obligations on either party.

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RESULTS

Approving this Agreement of Cooperation to work with the state in locating a reentry facility in San Luis Obispo County will:

1. Assist the state in addressing the issues of parole success and recidivism and provide an opportunity to enhance public safety.
2. Assist the state in moving forward to improve the reintegration of returning adult offenders from prison and jail to the communities in the County, reducing crime and recidivism.
3. Assist the state in moving forward to improve the coordination of current resources, services and programs to the returning offenders.
4. Place the County in a position to receive more jail construction funds by assisting the state in siting a reentry facility.

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**Agreement of Cooperation
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
And the
County of San Luis Obispo, California
("Agreement")**

PURPOSE

WHEREAS, the County of San Luis Obispo (County) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) are committed to work cooperatively toward achieving the goals of improving successful reintegration of adult offenders into the communities of the County;

WHEREAS, State law generally requires that a parolee serve his or her parole in the "County of last legal residence" prior to incarceration;

WHEREAS, approximately 6,512 inmates in prisons under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation reside in the County of San Luis Obispo, California;

WHEREAS, approximately 1,089 parolees under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Adult Parole Operations reside in the County of San Luis Obispo, California;

WHEREAS, recidivism by parolees has a significant negative impact on public safety.

NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES DO AGREE:

THAT the County is an appropriate location in which to place a CDCR secure reentry facility in cooperation with the San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department;

THAT CDCR shall establish site criteria for reentry facilities and the County shall assist the state in siting reentry facilities based on the established site criteria for such a facility;

THAT the County agrees to establish a Reentry Planning Team for the purpose of taking responsibility for proposing potential sites for location of a state reentry facility and working collaboratively with CDCR to acquire the reentry facility site;

THAT CDCR's Field Planning Team shall work collaboratively with the County's Reentry Planning Team to determine whether the site or sites proposed by the County provide the most viable location for the reentry facility. If the sites proposed by the County do not meet the parameters of the established site criteria deemed necessary to site the facility, then the County and CDCR shall continue to work collaboratively to select and facilitate the acquisition of the appropriate location;

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THAT the facility constructed pursuant to this Agreement shall be specifically designed to combat the root causes of parolee recidivism through the application of evidence-based methodologies proven to enhance parolee success;

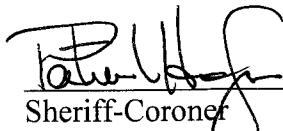
THAT reducing the causes of negative effects of recidivism will increase public safety and reduce the number of parolees from the County who must be returned to the CDCR institutions;

THAT the County of San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Department in cooperation with the CDCR will address jointly issues of parole success and recidivism in a proactive manner to provide a unique opportunity to enhance public safety;

THAT the CDCR will be responsible for securing the necessary legislative authority and funding associated with the planning, design and construction of such a facility as well as the resources necessary to provide enhanced state supervision to parolees in the County;

THAT this Agreement is not intended to be legally binding or to impose legal or financial obligations on either party.

Board of Supervisors
County of San Luis Obispo



Sheriff-Coroner
County of San Luis Obispo

Secretary
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:

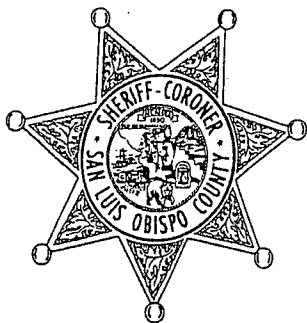
JAMES B. LINDHOLM JR.
County Counsel

By: 

Deputy County Counsel

Dated: November 7, 2007

B-11
6



Patrick Hedges

Sheriff-Coroner

San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department

P.O. Box 32

San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

Area Code:
(805)

April 24, 2007

Administration
781-4540

Secretary James E. Tilton
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
1515 S Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Animal Services
781-4400

Civil
Enforcement
781-5484

RE: Discussion on Local Re-entry Facilities

Dear Secretary Tilton:

Crime
Prevention
781-4547

As San Luis Obispo County Sheriff, I am very concerned about the inmate population crisis that we are facing here in California. I know that you are facing some difficult challenges housing all of the defendants sentenced to state prison while we, at the local level, are challenged with confining all of the defendants sentenced to county jails.

Custody
781-4600

In giving this thought, I am aware that the El Paso de Robles Youth Correctional Facility here in San Luis Obispo County is operating well under its potential capacity. In fact, there have been discussions in recent years to close the facility and transfer the wards to other facilities within the state. Many of us spoke to our local legislators to keep the facility open in order to provide stability for the staff and the local economy. The facility remained open.

Detectives
781-4500

I have had recent discussion with the superintendent, Mr. David Bacigalupo, who says the current game plan, if you will, is to continue the existing operation, as is. Should CDC&R be open to options with that facility, I would be willing to discuss those options with your staff. I can see some opportunities to help relieve some of the adult population pressure by converting El Paso de Robles from a juvenile facility to an adult facility. Additionally, this would open up some opportunities to re-establish a Cal Fire fire camp at that location. A fire camp would not only provide Cal Fire with needed fire fighting crews during the fire season, but they would also serve the area with community work crews that we have utilized in the past.

Patrol
781-4550

In offering this discussion, I want to make it clear that there is no intent to displace any staff currently employed at El Paso de Robles or to interfere with any existing status quo plans for the facility. It is my intent to explore those opportunities that may be available for re-entry facilities and to see if a county/state partnership has any potential.

Coast Station
528-6083

Dispatch
781-4550

North Station
434-4290

South Station
473-7100

Watch
Commander
781-4553

I am available for contact at (805) 781-4540 or at phedges@co.slo.ca.us.

Permits
781-4575

Sincerely,

Property
781-4533

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Patrick Hedges".

Patrick Hedges
Sheriff-Coroner

Records
781-4140

Warrants
781-4588

c: David Edge, County Administrative Officer, San Luis Obispo County
Harry Ovitt, Supervisor, District One, San Luis Obispo County
Abel Maldonado, Senator, 15th District
Sam Blakeslee, Assemblyman, 33rd District

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283-0001



July 11, 2007

Patrick Hedges, Sheriff-Coroner
San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department
Post Office Box 32
San Luis Obispo, California 93406

Dear Sheriff Hedges:

This is in response to your letter dated April 24, 2007. In your letter, you offered to engage in conversations with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation regarding the future of El Paso de Robles Youth Correctional Facility (EPdRYCF) should the decision be made to close that facility. I appreciate that your offer was made in the spirit of cooperation and in the hope that by working together, we could address the difficult issue of overcrowding at both the state and local levels.

As you may already know, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger has proposed in his budget a policy initiative for the stopping of intake of non-707b youth to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) and the return of non-707b youth already committed to DJJ to county jurisdiction. This policy initiative will impact the number of youth held in DJJ facilities. Consequently, we are planning for a possible reconfiguration of our current facilities which may include closure of one or more facilities. At this time, we are considering all possible alternatives. If EPdRYCF is considered for possible closure, I hope we can engage in conversations to identify the most appropriate use. If you have additional questions, please contact Sandra Youngen, Director, Juvenile Facilities, at (916) 262-1530.

Sincerely,

JAMES E. TILTON
Secretary
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

cc: K. W. Prunty, Undersecretary, Operations
Bernard E. Warner, Chief Deputy Secretary, Division of Juvenile Justice
Sandra Youngen, Director, Division of Juvenile Facilities



Ch Reid

California State Senate

ABEL MALDONADO
FIFTEENTH SENATE DISTRICT

July 23, 2007

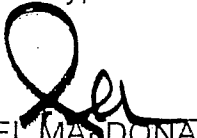
The Honorable Patrick Hedges
San Luis Obispo County Sheriff
P.O. Box 32
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

Dear Sheriff Hedges:

It is my understanding that the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) has contacted you directly. Enclosed is a letter from CDCR, which is in response to the inquiry I made on your behalf.

I trust that the response from CDCR adequately addressed your concerns and will begin an open dialog regarding the future of the El Paso de Robles Youth Correctional Facility. If your concerns have not been addressed or if you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact me again.

Sincerely,


ABEL MALDONADO
Senator, 15th District

Enclosure



California State Senate

ABEL MALDONADO
FIFTEENTH SENATE DISTRICT

May 8, 2007

The Honorable Patrick Hedges
San Luis Obispo County Sheriff
P.O. Box 32
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

Dear Sheriff Hedges:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your interest in local re-entry facilities. I can certainly understand your concern.

I have contacted the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation directly on your behalf. As soon as I receive a response, I will be in touch.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Abel Maldonado".

ABEL MALDONADO
Senator, 15th District

AM:cr

This paper is under review at the *Journal of the Community Development Society*. Please do not copy or reproduce any portion of it without the permission of the author

The Development of Last Resort: The Impact of New State Prisons on Small Town Economies

By Terry L. Besser*
and
Margaret M. Hanson

*Iowa State University
Department of Sociology
204 East Hall
Ames, IA 50011
515-294-6508
tbesser@iastate.edu

The Development of Last Resort:
The Impact of New State Prisons on Small Town Economies
Abstract

Many rural communities desperate for economic development have turned to formerly resisted options, such as prisons to revitalize their local economies. Without a vital economy, they fear a continuation of declining population and a diminished quality of life. This study uses 1990 and 2000 census data to examine the economic and demographic impact of new state prisons on small town economies compared to changes that occurred during the decade in all other small towns. The analysis shows that when 1990 economic and demographic factors, region, and prison age are controlled, new state prison towns experienced less growth than non-prison towns except that prison towns had a greater increase in unemployment, poverty, and percent minorities. The assumption that prisons represent a solution to distressed small town economies and a boost for community development should be reexamined by community leaders.

The Development of Last Resort:
The Impact of New State Prisons on Small Town Economies

The decade of the 1980s was devastating to rural towns. The plunge in agricultural revenue and the need to repay expensive loans taken out during the booming 1970s sent many farmers into bankruptcy (Davidson, 1990). Rural towns lost population, businesses, and tax revenue. State, federal, and non-profit agencies encouraged rural communities to diversify their economies by developing non-agriculture based industry. Many followed this advice and eagerly pursued manufacturers – viewed as the industry with the highest multiplier effect, and hence the industry likely to have the greatest positive impact on the local economy. However, since the country as a whole was shifting from manufacturing to services as the dominant industrial sector at the same time, the manufacturing industries attracted to rural communities were seeking low wage, docile employees and a “good business climate.” More critically, the search for low wages and a good business climate has led many of these newly acquired manufacturers to leave their rural facilities when moving to a site with even lower wages is feasible (Drabenscott, 2003). A fortunate few small towns attracted high wage manufacturers like Saturn, Mercedes, or Toyota plants. The remainder sought alternative development options.

At the same time, another major change occurred in the U.S., a dramatic increase in incarceration rates. The number of inmates in prisons and jails grew by 5 to 6% per year from 1980 until 1995 when growth slowed to 3.8% in state prisons but continued at around 5% growth in federal prisons (Hallinan, 2001). Since 1980 there has been a 326 percent increase in the rate of adult males incarcerated in state and federal correctional institutions (Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 2001). In 2001, 896 of every 100,000 adult males were in state or federal prisons compared to 275 per 100,000 in 1980. The number of U.S. residents incarcerated, including prisoners in jails and state and federal prisons, exceeded the 2 million mark in 2002

(Anderson, 2003). Fighting crime and incarcerating inmates is an expensive undertaking costing federal and state governments over \$57 billion in total justice system expenditures in 1999, up from \$11.6 billion in 1982 (figures not adjusted for inflation) (Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 2001).

At first many states handled the large influx of prisoners by simply packing them into already existing facilities. However, a federal court ruling in 1980 made it illegal to use prison inmates to guard other prisoners and ruled that inmate packing (among other practices) constituted cruel and unusual punishment (Hallinan, 2001). States were forced to build new prisons to comply with the court rulings. In addition, tough federal anti drug and “Truth in Sentencing” legislation added substantially to the number of inmates (Wood et al., 2002). Many states also passed legislation that required lengthy sentences, especially for drug offenders, taking away judicial sentencing discretion. The so called “tough on crime” legislation coupled with the overall increase in crime rates (in the 60s, 70s and 80s) and the court injunctions against overcrowding of prisons caused a prison building boom in the 1980s and 90s (Beale, 1995; Hallinan, 2001; Wood et al., 2002).

Prior to the 1980s, prisons were generally built in metropolitan areas (Grieco, 1978; Beale, 1995). The logic was that it was convenient and economical to locate prisons where most of the crime was committed. In any case, rural areas resisted siting prisons in their vicinity (Shichor, 1992). According to Beale, prior to the prison building boom of the 1980s, 62 percent of inmates were located in prisons and jails in metro areas. Between 1980 and 1991, 47 percent of inmates in new prisons were located in metro areas with 53 percent in nonmetro counties (1995:25). As we will show below, an even greater percentage of inmates in new prisons built in the 1990s are in non-metro areas.

The relocation of prisons from metro to rural locations happened with the consent and indeed the enthusiastic support of rural community leaders. What had been viewed as a LULU (a locally undesirable land use) became a last resort economic development opportunity. Given the contemporary situation of rural community economies summarized previously, it is not hard to understand the change in sentiment. According to a Jasper County, Iowa economic development official, the benefits of a new prison would be “many new jobs, population growth, an increased tax base and the development of additional businesses” (JEDCO, 1995). An article in the *Fort Dodge (Iowa) Messenger* estimated that the new prison in Fort Dodge would bring 300 correctional facility jobs to the county, \$11.5 million in direct payroll income, and \$78 million per year in total economic benefit to the county (Hughes, 1998). Moreover, prisons are perceived to be non-polluting and provide recession-proof jobs (personal interview with an Iowa economic development official 2002). These accounts summarize the local assumptions about the anticipated economic benefits from a local prison (Reynolds, 1995; Hallinan, 2001; Doyle, 2002).

There is a dearth of research on this topic prior to the late 1980s. This is partially explained by the fact that prisons would probably not produce a noticeable impact on metropolitan economies (Hooks et al., 2000) which is where most prisons were located. Three hundred new jobs would not be significant in Cincinnati or Kansas City. However, the addition of 300 jobs to Newton or Clarinda, Iowa and other small towns is another matter. Over and above the likely greater impact of prisons on small town economies, it has become a more important area of inquiry because rural community leaders operate under the untested premise that prisons will benefit their community. Based on that assumption, they invest taxpayer money to “lure” a prison to their town. Fort Dodge, Iowa raised \$500,000 from private sources for a

prison industries facility, donated 60 acres of land, and paid \$150,000 from tax revenue for a back-up generator for the electric utility in their bid to attract a prison to their community (Shea, 1998).

Although an increase in economic activity (more jobs and businesses) is accepted by many as a worthy goal in and of itself, careful examination reveals that economic development is ultimately justified for its contribution to community betterment, i.e. an enhanced quality of life for residents. Significant sudden events which upset the community status quo, such as a prison or a large business opening or closing, reverberate throughout the community beyond the economic sector impacting community social relations and quality of life. Couch and Kroll-Smith (1994) suggest that communities confronted with “consensus crisis” events (Drabek, 1986), rally together to solve the common problems posed by the event. Residents develop a “spiritual kinship” and an enhanced sense of shared identity (Erikson, 1994). Our understanding of consensus crisis events comes from research about communities facing natural disasters. However, this work has theoretical applications to economic events as well. Alternately, “corrosive community” (Freudenburg and Jones, 1991) events split the community into angry warring factions. Albrecht, Amey, and Amir (1996) studied four communities selected as sites for nuclear waste disposal facilities. They found that value differences within the communities about economic development and environmental quality and differences in perceptions of risks and benefits from the waste disposal sites led to heated acrimony that strained or ruined interpersonal relations extending beyond the siting debates, both in time and in subject matter. The impact on subsequent community quality of life is unexamined, but the authors imply a direct relationship between solidarity and quality of life.

A longitudinal study of energy boom towns reveals a slightly different pattern than that exhibited in either the consensus crisis event or the corrosive community conceptualization (Smith, Krannich, and Hunter, 2001). These researchers found that the initial gains in the economy associated with the plant openings were accompanied by declines in social well being. However, two decades later the economic gains remained and social well being rebounded to pre-boom levels. Thus major economic events may lead to three different community outcomes: consensus and improved quality of life, corrosive relations with deep divisions in the community and possibly diminished quality of life, and an initial economic gain accompanied by a decline in social well being which rebounds after several decades. Albrecht et al. (1996) argue that the distinction between consensus and corrosive community outcomes depends on the presence of shared values about economic development and the perception by community residents of an equitable sharing of risks and benefits from the “event”. If true, the non-economic impact of a new prison on a small town would depend on the perceptions of community residents about whether a prison is an appropriate venue for economic development, whether the economic gains to the town outweigh the costs, and whether the costs and benefits are shared equitably.

This study examines only one of these factors, the economic and demographic changes (gains or losses) associated with a new prison. We provide a review of the extant literature and utilize the 1990 and 2000 census data to compare small towns with and without new prisons on several economic and demographic measures. With this analysis, we hope to determine if new prisons provide the economic gains hoped for by community leaders, at least in the short term.

The Consequences of Prisons on Communities

Prisons provide jobs. Whether and how much the local community gains from those jobs is the issue. Reviews of the literature conducted by Smykla et al. (1984) and Carlson (1991)

concluded that prisons have no negative affects on local economies. However, at the time of the studies included in the reviews most prisons were located in metropolitan areas and one would expect that the consequences might be different for prisons in small towns (Hooks et al., 2000). Additionally, McShane, Williams III, and Wagoner (1992) point to serious methodological flaws with this body of research, the largest being the lack of controls for historical changes over time.

More recently, King et al. (2003) compared new prison small towns to matched non prison small towns in New York. Matching comparable prison and non-prison towns can partially control for historical effects on the economic factors that should be approximately the same in matched towns. They discovered that the prison towns did not gain significantly in employment when compared to non-prison towns. Similar findings resulted from analyses of all U.S. counties (Hooks et al., 2000), new prison towns in Mississippi (Wood et al., 2002) and new prison towns in California (Huling, 2002). Huling (2002) citing yet to be released research by Ruth Gilmore, reported that initially only about 20% of prison jobs in California small towns with new prisons went to local residents. This figure increases over time up to about 40% as commuting employees move to the community and local residents become eligible for employment. Possible explanations for the low employment impact are that local residents may not be qualified for correctional positions and/or are prevented by seniority and union rules from starting their career in corrections at the local facility (King et al., 2003). Private prisons are more likely to hire local residents, however their turnover rate is three times higher than public prisons due to their lower wages and lower level of employee training associated with greater employee safety concerns (Huling, 2002).

If few local residents are not hired by the prison and prison employees commute to the prison from other towns, then the impact of the additional jobs provided by the prison on

housing, local businesses, tax revenue, and property values will be less than if the employees reside in the local area. Studies conducted prior to the 1980s were mixed in their findings regarding the association of changes in property values and tax revenue with prison siting (Shichor, 1992). However, in a recent study in Iowa, new prison towns did not realize significant gains in tax revenue after the prison openings compared to the tax revenue changes over the same time period in matched non prison towns (DeLisi and Besser, 2003). Of course, public prisons pay no property or sales taxes and private prisons frequently are granted tax abatements. Therefore, there is no local tax revenue expected from those sources.

King et al. (2003), DeLisi and Besser (2003), and Wood et al. (2002) compared changes in housing and local business numbers from 1990 to 2000 in new prison and matched non-prison towns in New York, Iowa, and Mississippi respectively. The new prison towns fared no better than the matched towns in growth of housing or number of businesses. Apparently, prison employees do not purchase sufficient goods and services from the local area to spur the growth of local businesses whose employees and owners might boost the housing market. Also, it appears as if prisons are not purchasing their supplies from the local community (King et al., 2003). Clement (2002) argues that prisons themselves have few economic links with the local community. Local suppliers may not be able to meet the needs of the prison or purchasing decisions are centralized at the state level. Some prisons, especially in Southern states, attempt to be self sufficient which provides few opportunities for local businesses to provide supplies and services to the prison (Hallinan, 2001).

Locating prisons in small towns, as compared to metro areas, brings unexpected consequences (Clement, 2002; Huling, 2002). Inmates are counted as residents of the prison town for census and legal purposes. Prisoners have little if any income and can thus

significantly alter the average income and poverty levels of the prison town on census records (Clement, 2002). Since census demographic figures are the basis for various kinds of federal support to local areas, the addition of incarcerated “residents” boosts federal revenue to small communities. Clement (2002:3) cites Minnesota officials who estimate that each inmate provides an additional \$200 to \$300 per year in federal funding for prison towns. Census figures are also used to determine political boundaries. While inmates cannot vote, their presence nonetheless influences school boundaries and legislative districts. Communities compete to have inmates counted as residents (Clement, 2002). The real losers in this competition are the poor urban inner cities from which many inmates come. These areas lose federal revenue to small prison towns where their convicted residents are sent for incarceration. No wonder politicians in some states work to land prisons in their district and then craft policies and laws to keep the incarceration rates high (Wood et al., 2002; Hallinan, 2001).

The majority of inmates are minorities. By year end in 2001 only 36.1% of inmates in federal and state prisons were white non-Hispanics (Harrison and Beck, 2002). The overrepresentation of minorities in the prison population changes the racial composition of small prison towns for census purposes. Most small towns outside the South and West have a relatively low population of minorities. In 1990 the percent of minorities in towns with 10,000 or less in population was 6.5% in the Northeast, 4.4% in the Midwest, and 22.0% in the South and West (Calculated from 1990 Census of the Population). Hence, a small town with a new prison will likely experience an exponential increase in minority population according to census figures while the actual diversification among town residents may be minimal.

Another related issue pertains to the potential danger posed by the prison. Many small town residents fear escapees and visits or immigration of the friends and families of inmates

(Doyle, 2002; Shichor, 1992). Studies conducted prior to the ruralization of prisons show that the arrival of “camp followers” to prison towns is not a major problem (Tully et al., 1982; Shichor, 1992) and prisons do not negatively impact local crime rates (Smykla et al., 1984; Daniel, 1991). However, the impact of these factors in rural communities is unknown. Since inmates are counted as local residents, crimes they commit while incarcerated will be included in local crime figures. Also, when a crime is committed by inmates they are entitled to local public defender services. Huling (2002) points to the overload on the local criminal justice infrastructure that may result.

Finally whatever other benefits and disadvantages result from prisons, one sure benefit according to proponents is that prison employment is stable and secure. Two factors challenge this assumption. Recent state budget problems have caused some states to furlough and not replace departing prison staff (DeLisi and Besser, 2003), some states are delaying the opening of new prisons (Clement, 2002; Wood et al., 2002), and the incarceration rate has leveled off (U.S. Department of Justice, 2003). All of these factors may lead to an overall decrease in employment in correctional facilities. Therefore, what were once recession proof jobs are now subject to the same lay offs and “plant closings” that characterize private sector jobs.

As indicated in the research reviewed above, prisons appear to provide few benefits to small town economies. However, prior research is limited to studies of a single state, studies conducted prior to the ruralization of prisons, or national studies conducted before the findings of the 2000 census were released. This paper extends the research base by examining all new prison small towns on economic and demographic factors in 1990, before prison opening, and 2000, after the prison was in operation, compared to all other small towns for the same time periods.

Research Design

Information on state prisons built during the decade of the 1990s was assembled by perusing website information provided by the state department responsible for corrections in each of the 48 contiguous states, followed by e mail contact, and if necessary by telephone calls. Information gathered directly from the states was verified with the Directory of Adult and Juvenile Correctional Departments (2001). For each new prison, we were provided with the date of opening, offender type (juvenile or adult, male or female, and security level), and design and actual inmate capacity of the prison. In this analysis, we used only non-work release adult facilities opened between 1990 and 2000 (not including those opened in 2000). Some states do not report both design and actual capacities of their prisons. We had more complete data for design capacity and therefore that figure was used in this analysis. When design capacity was unavailable, we substituted actual capacity.

We chose to elaborate the impact of new prisons on towns and not counties. Without a doubt the economic impact of a new prison is not confined to the boundaries of small towns, but instead extends out into the county and adjacent areas. Nevertheless, if there is a local impact from the prison, one would expect to see it in the prison's host town as well as in adjoining areas. It is important to know what if any consequences are experienced by the host town, not just the county or the multi-county area.

The town stated in the mailing address of the prison was considered the host town for the prison. We analyzed the population census data for each of the new prison home towns and all other towns in the 48 contiguous states for 1990 and 2000. Twenty five new prison towns did not have FIPs codes. Thus there were no census data for them. In those cases, we substituted the closest town that had a FIPs code and used that town's census data. Substituted towns

ranged from 1.8 miles to 44 miles, with the median being 8.7 miles, from the prison town indicated in the address. There were 248 towns hosting 274 new state prisons built between 1990 and 2000. Included in that group are twenty four towns with two new state prisons built in the 1990s and one (Beeville, TX) was the site of three new prisons.

Small towns are defined as incorporated places with 10,000 or less in population. It should be noted that in this analysis, the term “non-prison towns” refers to towns that were not the location of a new state prison built in the 1990s. These towns may have an older prison, a new federal prison, or a new private prison within their boundary. Even so, we believe it is safe to assume that the majority of the 19,253 non-prison small towns used here for comparison are not the location of a prison.

Findings

Table 1 displays the distribution of new state prisons by community size, region, and year opened. Sixty nine percent of the 274 new state prisons were opened in towns of 10,000 or less in population in 1990. The South built the greatest number of new state prisons with 151 (55.1%) and about two thirds of the new state prisons were opened in the first half of the 1990s. The trend of moving inmates to new prisons in small towns continued into the 1990s. According to Beale (1995), prior to the 1980’s 62% of inmates were located in prisons in metro areas. In the new prisons built from 1980 to 1991, the percentage of inmates located in metro areas declined to 47%. The percentage of inmates in new state prisons in metro areas built in the 1990s was slightly less than 10%. Additionally, 68.9% of the inmates of new state prisons are in prisons in small towns of 10,000 or less.

Place Table 1 here.

For the comparisons that follow, percent change from 1990 to 2000 statistics were calculated for all indicators for each town. Then the change statistics were averaged for small new state prisons towns and other small towns. There were 176 small towns with new state prisons built from 1990 to 2000. Since we utilize the full population of towns in this analysis, tests of statistical significance are not necessary. All observed differences reflect differences in the population. Whether the observed differences are substantively significant is a judgment issue.

Place Table 2 here.

Table 2 compares the average change in economic and demographic variables from 1990 to 2000 for small towns with a new state prison and all other small towns. It is noteworthy that changes in the unemployment rates are roughly equal in both kinds of towns and that public sector employment grew more in prison towns. In all other economic indicators, however, the new prison towns fared worse than the non-prison towns. Increases in total non-agricultural employment, retail sales¹, average household wages, total number of housing units, and median value of owner occupied housing are substantially less in new prison versus non-prison towns. Also, new state prison towns experienced a slight increase in poverty between 1990 and 2000. Other small towns had lower poverty levels at the end of the decade.

On the whole, new prison towns experienced a substantial population gain over non-prison small towns from 1990 to 2000 (27.9 percent compared to 12.5 percent). However, 101 of the prison towns counted inmates as town residents. For the remainder, inmates were counted as county residents. When the prison towns are separated on the basis of whether or not inmates were counted in the 2000 population and the percent change is recalculated for the two groups,

the towns counting inmates experienced population growth of 45.44 percent compared to a modest 4.26 percent gain for the other prison towns. Subtracting the inmates from the 2000 population figures for those towns that included them shows that those towns actually lost non-inmate population from 1990 to 2000 (-0.08 percent). The population figures also reveal the differential changes in minority and young population in prison and non-prison towns. New state prison towns experienced more than a 200 percent increase in minority population from 1990 to 2000 compared to lower growth in non-prison small towns (143.4 percent) and less than half the growth of non prison towns in the percent of the population under 18 years of age.

To understand the impact of a new prison on small towns it is important to control for several factors that may also be affecting the outcomes shown in Table 2. It may be that the towns with the new prisons had the most depressed economies of all small towns before the siting of a prison. Indeed, the 1990 poverty rate of new state prison small towns is higher (19.78%) than other small towns (13.08%). Given new prison towns' disadvantaged position at the beginning of the 1990s relative to other small towns, one could argue that they are better off with the prison than they would have been otherwise. To address this issue, we conducted multiple regression analyses to determine the association of having a new state prison with each of the 2000 economic and demographic variables controlling for 1990 figures for population, poverty level, unemployment, median value of housing, population < 18 years, average household wage, and non-agricultural employment; region of the country (South vs. non-south), and the age of the prison. This last variable was controlled to take into account the possible delayed effect of a prison on a community.

Place Table 3 here.

¹ Retail sales is used only in this analysis because of the large number of small towns for which there are no retail

For this examination, prison was dummy coded with 1 = yes, 0 = no. Again, since we have the full population of small towns and not a sample, tests of statistical significance are not appropriate. Table 3 shows the standardized regression coefficients (Betas) for new state prison regressed on each variable (in separate regression equations) controlling for the variables mentioned above. Given that there are only 176 prison towns compared to 19,253 non-prison towns, we would not expect the Beta coefficients representing the relationship of prison to each of the dependent variables to be large. It is the direction of the coefficient that is the critical information.

When 1990 population and economic indicators, prison age, and region are controlled, the patterns are similar to those shown in Table 2. At the end of the decade, new prison towns had lower median value of housing, fewer housing units, lower average household wages, fewer non-agricultural jobs, and fewer youth than non-prison towns. Poverty levels, the unemployment rate, population, percent minorities, and public sector employment have increased. Except for public sector employment, all economic indicators show prison towns disadvantaged compared to non-prison towns in 2000 when controlling for their economic situation in 1990.

While the multiple regression analyses reveal the impact of prisons on small towns net of the control variables, the relatively low number of new prison towns makes it difficult to grasp the magnitude of the differences between the two when critical factors are controlled. To provide greater insight into the extent of the differences, we calculated the means and standard deviations for key 1990 indicators (population, poverty level, average household wage, and non-agriculture employment) for the new prison towns. Then we selected all prison and non-prison

sales figures in the U.S. Census.

towns that were one standard deviation greater than the mean for all the indicators, except poverty level which was kept at the mean (the cut off points are elaborated in Table 4). 4722 non-prison towns and 75 prison towns met these parameters. The average percent changes shown in Table 4 compare new prison towns only to other small towns in an approximately equivalent position at the beginning of the 1990s.

Place Table 4 here.

Compared to other small towns roughly matched on 1990 economic indicators, the new state prison towns experienced substantially less growth in every economic indicator except total number of housing units and public sector jobs. At the end of the decade, prison towns had an increase in unemployment levels compared to a decline in non-prison towns. They experienced one third less reduction in poverty rates compared to matched small towns. Indicators of population change mirror the pattern from analyses of the full set of small towns in that there was more growth in population for the prison towns as a whole. However, when inmates were subtracted from the 2000 population for towns that counted them, there was a loss of population. The twenty two prison towns that did not count inmates realized a gain in population that exceeded the matched communities. Surprisingly, the percent change in minority population is less in new state prison towns than in the comparable small towns. This can be partially explained by the fact that among this subsample of towns, the new prison towns had a higher percentage of minority population in 1990 (38.79 percent) compared to the non-prison towns (24.76 percent). In 2000, both sets of towns realized an increase in minority population as a portion of the whole population. The percentage of minority population in new prison towns grew to 47.08 percent and the non-prison towns had 28.05 percent minority population.

Conclusion

The heightened incarceration rates of the 1980s and 1990s in the U.S. have been perceived by small town leaders and state policy makers as an economic development opportunity for rural areas, albeit a strategy of last resort. Findings in this paper reveal the continuing trend of prison movement from metropolitan areas to nonmetro locations. Only about 10% of inmates housed in state prisons built in the 1990s are located in metro areas. Sixty nine percent are in small towns with 10,000 or less in population. The untested assumptions of proponents of locating prisons in small towns are that prisons will bring stable government jobs. Prison employees will buy local houses, purchase local products and services, and increase local tax revenue. These factors will in turn result in an increase in local businesses, an increase in non-prison jobs, and additional growth in housing and tax revenue reflecting the multiplier effect of new jobs in a community. It is expected that the enhanced economic activity will cause an increase in population, especially among young families, and eventually stronger ties within the community and an enhanced quality of life for residents.

The promise of economic gain is so tantalizing to rural communities leaders desperate for economic and community development that many have been willing to build infrastructure (roads, utilities, hospitals, and even prison facilities themselves) for public and private prisons and offer tax abatements to private prisons in order to attract them to their area. However, if there were differences within the community prior to prison construction about the merits of prisons as an economic development strategy, if residents come to believe that the costs of the prison outweigh the risks, or if they perceive that the costs and benefits are not shared equitably, then the prison can have negative consequences for the community beyond its economic impact. The corrosive community framework would predict that the contingencies just mentioned would

lead to a diminution of the ability of community residents to work together for collective ends and a decline in residents' social well being.

Early studies conducted prior to the heightened building spree in the 1980s and 1990s and before the movement of prisons to small towns, discovered that prisons did not negatively affect communities (Smykla 1984, Shichor 1992). However, the metropolitan location of most prisons at the time of the studies and the methodological problems with this literature (McShane, Williams III, and Wagoner 1992) makes it difficult to have confidence in their applicability to the current situation of prisons in small towns. More recent research on single states (New York, Mississippi, California, and Iowa) concludes also that new prisons do not have a negative effect. But given the changed expectations of economic gain from prisons, not showing a negative effect is insufficient to support local assumptions and investments. This research expands understanding of the economic impact of prisons on small towns by using 1990 and 2000 Population Census data to compare changes in new state prison small towns to changes in non-prison small towns.

Findings in this paper revealed that small towns that acquired a new state prison in the 1990s experienced higher poverty levels, higher unemployment rates, fewer total jobs, lower household wages, fewer housing units, and lower median value of housing units in 2000, when 1990 population and economic indicators, region, and prison age are controlled, than towns without a new state prison. With these controls in place, new state prison towns realized an increase in public sector employment, population, and minority population.

Possible explanations for the lack of economic benefits from a new prisons are that it takes a long time for the benefits to be realized and the phenomenon is too recent to see the net gain in the 2000 census figures. Another explanation is that prisons do not have extensive

backward linkages to the community and therefore a minimal multiplier effect on the local economy. Small town businesses may not be able to meet the needs of prisons for supplies and services, purchasing decisions may be made centrally at the state level, or state prisons may be relatively self sufficient needing little that the local town can offer. A final possibility is that prisons stigmatize communities. Thus whatever gain is experienced from the multiplier effect of correctional jobs is negated by the loss of businesses and people who leave or chose not to locate in a “prison town”. This may be an especially critical factor for small towns where there may be no other major community image (think of the image of Silicon Valley, Seattle, Aspen) to act as counter weights to the prison image. Whether these or other explanations apply, these findings suggest that prisons are a dubious strategy for economic and community development for small towns. This is especially the case in many communities where residents were divided about the advisability of attracting a prison in the first place. In the presence of differences of views about attracting the prison, the investment of public money for the prison which then does not improve the local economy, may according to Aldrich et al. (1996), result in deep community schisms and diminished quality of life.

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Table 1. New State Prisons: 1990 - 2000

By Community Size (1990)		By Region		By Year	
Population <10,000	69.3% (190)	East	13.5% (37)		
				1990-94	66.8% (183)
10,001-49,999	19.7% (54)	Midwest	19.0% (52)		
				1995-00	34.6% (91)
50,000+	10.9% (30)	South	55.1% (151)		
		West	12.4% (34)		
Total	274		274		274

Table 2. Comparison of Change in Economic and Demographic Indicators in New State Prison Small Towns and All Other Small Towns (1990-2000)

Percent Change Economic Variables	New State Prison (176)	All Other (19,253)
	Mean	Mean
Unemployment	2.64	2.56
Non-agriculture employment	12.28	22.55
Retail sales (N=87 & 3051)	83.95	127.83
Average HH wage	49.20	55.70
Total housing units	10.95	13.20
Md. value of owner occupied housing	50.61	61.53
Poverty rate	.55	-5.72
Public sector jobs	86.77	53.28
Percent Change Demographic Variables		
Population	27.90	12.49
Population – Towns counting inmates (101)	45.44	
Inmates subtracted	-.08	
Towns not counting inmates (75)	4.26	
Population < 18 years	6.20	15.17
Percent minority	201.58	143.44

Table 3. Standardized Regression Coefficients of New State Prison Regressed on Economic and Demographic Variables for Small Towns (Region, Prison Age, 1990 Population, 1990 Poverty Level, 1990 Unemployment Level, 1990 Md Value of Housing, 1990 Percent Population <18 Years, 1990 Average Household Wage, and 1990 Non-agricultural Employment Controlled) OLS Regression

		Betas for Prison (1=yes, 0=no)	
2000 Economic Variables		2000 Demographic Variables	
Unemployment	.010	Population	.003
Percent in poverty	.015	Percent of population 18 years or less	-.003
Median value of housing	-.003	Percent minorities	.025
Total number of homes	-.007		
Average HH wage	-.002		
Non-agriculture employment	-.005		
Public sector jobs	.037		

Table 4. Comparison of Changes in Economic and Demographic Indicators for New State Prison Towns and Non-Prison Towns with 1990 Population \leq 6000, 1990 Poverty > 20%, 1990 Average HH Wage < 32,000, and 1990 Non-agricultural Employment < 2,300

	New Prison Towns (N=75)	Non-Prison Towns (N=4722)
Percent Change 1990-2000 - Economic Variables		
Unemployment	13.03	-3.11
Poverty	-7.18	-25.05
Median value of housing	52.75	59.10
Total housing units	8.76	6.92
Average HH wage	52.28	65.41
Non-agriculture employment	8.88	23.72
Public sector jobs	82.86	49.62
Percent Change - 1990 to 2000 Demographic Variables		
Population	35.01	7.00
Population – towns counting Inmates (53)	46.08	7.00
Inmates subtracted	-.18	
Towns not counting inmates (22)	8.35	
Population <18 Years	2.48	8.16
Minorities	47.40	86.77

DRAFT - 11/12/2008

Memorandum of Understanding

Among the Counties of San Benito, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo, the City of El Paso de Robles, and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; Regarding the Central Coast Regional Secure Community Reentry Facility

This Memorandum of Understanding (“**MOU**”) is entered into among the Counties of San Benito, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo (“**Partnering Counties**”), the City of El Paso de Robles (“**City**”), and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (“**CDCR**”) and is effective this ____ day of _____, 2008. Each of the Partnering Counties, the City, and CDCR are each referred to as a “**Party**” and are collectively referred to as the “**Parties.**”

Recitals

WHEREAS, in enacting the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Act of 2007, as amended (the “**Act**”), the Legislature has found and declared that: (a) the continuity of services provided both before and after an inmate’s release on parole will improve the parolee’s opportunity for successful reintegration into society (Penal Code § 6270(a)); and (b) placing an inmate in a secure correctional facility within the community prior to release on parole into that community provides the opportunity for both parole officers and local law enforcement personnel to better coordinate supervision of that parolee (Penal Code § 6270(b));

WHEREAS, Penal Code section 6271 authorizes CDCR to construct, establish and operate reentry facilities in a city, county, or city and county that requests a reentry facility (“**Secure Community Reentry Facility**” or “**SCRF**”);

WHEREAS, Penal Code section 6273 provides that in the locations where a Secure Community Reentry Facility is established, CDCR shall develop an ongoing collaborative partnership with local government, local law enforcement, and community service providers;

WHEREAS, the Partnering Counties have expressed their intent to assist and support CDCR in establishing a Secure Community Reentry Facility on certain property within the City (“**Regional Facility**”) and in the vicinity of the El Paso De Robles Youth Correctional Facility where such Secure Community Reentry Facility may house inmates from each of the Partnering Counties;

WHEREAS, CDCR is committed to assisting counties with inmate transportation upon release from a Secure Community Reentry Facility, such as the Regional Facility; and

WHEREAS, the City is willing to cooperate in the siting of the Regional Facility within the City provided that the Partnering Counties and CDCR assure the City they will establish, fund and maintain procedures to transport Regional Facility parolees to their respective communities in a timely and efficient manner for so long as the Regional Facility is in operation;

WHEREAS, the Partnering Counties and CDCR intend to enter into the Central Coast Regional Secure Community Reentry Facility Siting Agreement (the “**Siting Agreement**”)

regarding the use of property within the City for the Regional Facility and other associated obligations with respect thereto.

WHEREAS, the Parties intend the Siting Agreement and this MOU to create a collaborative planning process for the evaluation and implementation of the SCRF that will not commit any of the Parties to a definite course of action until the completion of all planning activities.

WHEREAS, as part of that collaborative planning process, each Party understands and acknowledges that the identification of the proposed location for the Regional Facility, which is certain property within the City, is still tentative and that the Partnering Counties, the City, and CDCR intend, through the environmental review process contemplated in paragraph 7 below, fully to consider the feasibility and advantages/disadvantages of alternative locations for the Regional Facility that are located either within or outside the City, as well as alternative configurations and feasible mitigation measures for the proposed project.

Agreement

NOW, therefore, the Parties agree as follows:

1. CDCR's Coordination of Transportation. In collaboration with the respective counties, CDCR will ensure that all inmates released to parole from the Regional Facility will have coordinated transportation from the Regional Facility directly to their respective communities. Providing the appropriate method of transportation will necessitate planning, coordination, and facilitation of transportation options including use of representatives from the Sheriff's department for the Partnering County of the parolee's last legal residence, use of community based organizations or CDCR (Parole Agent or institution transportation unit).
2. Reentry Parolee Transportation. The Partnering Counties and CDCR will coordinate and develop the transportation of released parolees from the Regional Facility to their county of last legal residence based upon each parolee's release plan and in accordance with section 3003 of the Penal Code ("**Release Location**"). This section 2 shall not limit section 3003(b)'s authorization for CDCR or the Board of Parole Hearings to parole an inmate to a different county if that would be in the best interests of the public. The method of transportation will be determined prior to, and will be available contemporaneous with an inmate's release from the Regional Facility on parole, and in all cases shall include an escort arranged by the Partnering County and/or CDCR. In cases where a parolee is released and scheduled to return to San Luis Obispo County, transportation will be provided by community based organizations or representatives from the San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's department or CDCR directly from the Regional Facility to the county jail complex or the parolee's direct placement location. If the parolee intends to transfer to a permanent residence or a residential facility within the City, pursuant to an adopted parolee release plan, the parolee shall be transported directly from the Regional Facility to the proposed residence or facility. Each of the Partnering Counties covenants and agrees that it shall be responsible for ensuring that

the parolees from its respective county are transported from the Regional Facility in accordance with this MOU.

3. Transportation Mode. So long as the Regional Facility is in operation, each Partnering County shall be the primary responsible party for transporting a parolee from the Regional Facility to the designated Release Location in such partnering County. In the unusual event that San Benito or Santa Barbara County is unable to provide for or complete the transport, CDCR staff will work with the County, which may include CDCR personnel transporting or arranging transportation for the parolee from the Regional Facility to the Release Location. Based on the distance from the Regional Facility, CDCR retains the right to request and receive reimbursement from the San Benito and Santa Barbara Counties for CDCR's actual costs of providing transport services, including but not limited to the cost of staff-time and fuel. If requested in writing, CDCR agrees to assist the San Luis Obispo Sheriff in providing parolee release transportation to the county jail complex on alternating days or other schedule mutually agreed upon by CDCR and San Luis Obispo County. CDCR and the Partnering Counties specifically agree that no parolee shall be released from the Regional Facility unless and until the arranged transportation to a Release Location is available for such transport.
4. No City Responsibility for Parolee Transportation. The transportation of released Regional Facility inmates shall not utilize any City services or public transportation provided and/or funded primarily by the City, and shall be accomplished without financial cost to the City.
5. Community Services for Parolees. Prior to the release of any parolees from the Regional Facility, CDCR and the Partnering Counties will have a reentry planning team in place, conduct an assessment of existing community services within each of the Partnering Counties, identify any additional services needed by parolees, and seek viable options, including expansions of programs where warranted and funded. In no case shall the Partnering Counties be responsible for the costs of any such additional services or options that are the responsibility of CDCR to provide.
6. Continuation of Parolee Services. So long as the Regional Facility is in operation, CDCR agrees that it shall provide post release services for parolees within the Partnering Counties utilizing allocated resources, and will continue to utilize CDCR's existing allocated resources and funding to provide services to the active parole population in each of the Partnering Counties.
7. Environmental Review.
 - (a) Approval and/or carrying out of the proposed Regional Facility shall only occur after compliance with all legally required environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) ("CEQA"), and shall also only occur after making any required findings pursuant to 14 C.C.R. section 15091 and, as necessary and if supported by substantial evidence, a statement of overriding considerations pursuant to 14 C.C.R. section

15093. CDCR shall use its best faith efforts to actively consult with the City regarding CDCR's preparation of all documentation required by CEQA, shall send notices to City during such environmental review process and solicit comments from City regarding the potential environmental impacts of the Regional Facility and any measures required to mitigate those impacts.

- (b) The Parties to this MOU hereby understand and acknowledge the following:
- (i) CEQA requires all public agencies to consider feasible potential alternative locations for a proposed project, as well as feasible alternative configurations and mitigation measures for a proposed project.
 - (ii) No Party has yet given any approval to locating the Regional Facility on certain property within the City owned by the State of California. Any approvals of the SCRF (including, but not limited to location) shall only occur after a thorough and public consideration of all feasible alternative locations, configurations and mitigation measures, as required by CEQA.
 - (iii) CDCR will, as Lead Agency for the proposed Regional Facility, consider an appropriate set of alternative locations, configurations and mitigation measures for the SCRF. Each of the other Parties will cooperate with CDCR in this evaluation of potential alternative locations, configurations and mitigation measures for the SCRF but shall be free to exercise its own judgment in evaluating the proposed project as it is finally developed.
 - (iv) In order fully to implement the provisions of CEQA, CDCR intends to commence the preparation of an appropriate environmental document at the soonest possible date.
8. City Resolution. Based on the assurances provided by each of the Partnering Counties in their respective resolutions approving this MOU and by CDCR in its approval of this MOU and in specific reliance thereon, the City is willing to adopt a resolution that supports locating a Regional Facility within the City. This MOU meets the terms of City resolution 08-141 for City support for the Regional Facility.
9. Remedies for Breach. In the event that any Parties to this MOU are found to be in breach of any obligation under this MOU, the Parties hereto are entitled to seek any remedies, whether legal or equitable, available to enforce the terms of this MOU. Any prevailing party in any such action shall be entitled to recover attorneys' fees, costs and any other necessary disbursements related to such action.
10. Termination. This MOU shall automatically terminate without notice after seven years from this MOU's effective date if the Regional Facility is not sited in the City and operating in accordance with CDCR standards.
11. Siting Agreement. Each Partnering County and CDCR agrees that any joint operations/governance or other agreement that it, including any successor in interest,

enters into in furtherance of the Siting Agreement, with respect to the Regional Facility, shall be consistent with the terms of this MOU.

12. General Provisions.

- a. *Authority.* Each signatory of this MOU represents that s/he is authorized to execute this MOU on behalf of the Party for which s/he signs. Each Party represents that it has legal authority to enter into this MOU and to perform all obligations under this MOU.
- b. *Amendment.* This MOU may be amended or modified only by a written instrument executed by each of the Parties to this MOU.
- c. *Jurisdiction and Venue.* This MOU shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California, except for its conflicts of law rules. Any suit, action, or proceeding brought under the scope of this MOU shall be brought and maintained to the extent allowed by law in the County of Sacramento, California.
- d. *Headings.* The paragraph headings used in this MOU are intended for convenience only and shall not be used in interpreting this MOU or in determining any of the rights or obligations of the Parties to this MOU.
- e. *Construction and Interpretation.* This MOU has been arrived at through negotiations and each Party has had a full and fair opportunity to revise the terms of this MOU. As a result, the normal rule of construction that any ambiguities are to be resolved against the drafting Party shall not apply in the construction or interpretation of this MOU.
- f. *Entire Agreement.* This MOU constitutes the entire understanding of the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this MOU and supersedes any prior oral or written agreement, understanding, or representation relating to the subject matter of this MOU.
- g. *Counterparts.* This MOU may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which together shall constitute but one and the same instrument.
- h. *Waivers.* Waiver of any breach or default hereunder shall not constitute a continuing waiver or a waiver of any subsequent breach either of the same or of another provision of this Agreement and forbearance to enforce one or more of the remedies provided in this Agreement shall not be deemed to be a waiver of that remedy.
- i. *Notices.* All notices, requests, demands or other communications required or permitted under this MOU shall be in writing unless provided otherwise in this MOU and shall be deemed to have been duly given and received on: (i) the date of service if served personally or served by facsimile transmission on the Party to

whom notice is to be given at the address(es) provided below, (ii) on the first day after mailing, if mailed by Federal Express, U.S. Express Mail, or other similar overnight courier service, postage prepaid, and addressed as provided below, or (iii) on the third day after mailing if mailed to the Party to whom notice is to be given by first class mail, registered or certified, postage prepaid, addressed as follows:

County of San Luis Obispo

(Insert Address)

County of San Benito

Board of Supervisors
481 4th Street
Hollister, CA 95023
Attn: Jaime De La Cruz, Chair

CDCR

Deputy Director
Facilities Management Division
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

Deputy Director
Acquisitions and Dispositions
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

County of Santa Barbara

(Insert Address)

City of El Paso de Robles

City of El Paso de Robles
1000 Spring Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446

Attn: Chief of Police
Phone: (805) 227-7520
Fax: (805) 237-4138

with a copy to:

Iris P. Yang
McDonough Holland & Allen PC
555 Capitol Mall, 9th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: (916) 444-3900
Fax: (916) 444-8334

(signature page follows)

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as specified below.

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

By:

By:

Name:

Name:

Title:

Title:

Date:

Date:

COUNTY OF SAN BENITO

CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES

By:

By:

Name:

Name:

Title:

Title:

Date:

Date:

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION

By:

Name:

Title:

Date: