California Department of Corrections
Five-Year Facilities Master Plan
1988-1993

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

1988-1993 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN

State of California
George Deukmejian, Governor

Youth and Adult Correctional Agency
N. A. Chaderjian, Secretary

Department of Corrections
James Rowland, Director

January 1988

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Corrections prepared the 1988-1993 Facilities Master Plan to update the Legislature and State control agencies on the New Prison Construction Program. The Plan highlights the Department's needs and planned course of action to meet them both in the short- and long-term. It reports the status of ongoing authorized projects and most recent population projections. Finally, the Facilities Master Plan provides an avenue for communicating Department missions, mandates, goals and objectives. It also fulfills SB 176 (Chapter 540, 1981) requiring such a report on construction for which the Legislature has appropriated funds.

Previous Facilities Master Plans addressed respective current situations and detailed plans for meeting the State's prison housing needs. The 1980 Plan emphasized the renovation of existing prisons. Plans since 1980 concentrated more heavily on new construction to increase capacity. The 1983 Facilities Master Plan and the 1983 Facilities Master Plan - Updated June 30, 1983 dealt with new facilities. The 1984-1989 and 1985-1990 Plans also included descriptions and major and minor capital outlay plans for existing prisons and camps. The 1986-1991 and 1987-1992 Plans switched back to focus solely on the New Prison Construction Program, primarily because the Department's Existing Facility/Day Labor Branch released its own Existing Facilities Five-Year Plan 1988-1993 in the summer of 1986. This Plan continues in the direction set over the last two years.

CHAPTER 1: PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The Department gets its direction for both managing/operating existing facilities and developing those to be built from a variety of sources. Chapter 1 explores the Department's mission and the goals, objectives and legislative mandates from which it has taken direction over the years. These include such topics as punishing criminal behavior, meeting basic inmate needs, providing work/training programs and spending tax dollars responsibly.

CHAPTER 2: NEEDS AND SOLUTIONS

To continue meeting such goals and mandates, the Department keeps a careful eye on inmate characteristics and past and projected growth, cyclically reviewing its needs and developing new solutions. Chapter 2, in essence, is the underlying plan which although over time must be consistent, cannot be static. This chapter details the number and types

of beds currently available, those planned and authorized to be built and those under consideration.

The chapter also outlines proposals for additional projects for which the Department is seeking authorization.

CHAPTER 3: NEW FACILITIES

Chapter 3 takes a brief look at the innovative methods the Department is using to keep costs down, speed up construction and provide systemwide consistency. It also provides a description of each project. It describes layout, design capacity, programs, unique missions, occupancy schedules, funding and pertinent legislation.

CHAPTER 4: BUDGET AND FINANCING

Chapter 4 explains how the program has been financed to date and describes funding needs in the future.

1 Planning Framework

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—YOUTH AND ADULT CORRECTIONAL AGENCY GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, California 94283-0001

DATE: May 11, 1988

TO: THE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES.

SUBJECT: 1988-1993 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN UPDATE

The California Department of Corrections 1988-1993 Facilities Master Plan was completed and distributed in January of this year. This document discusses the Department's Spring 1988 population projections and updates aspects of the Master Plan related to the development and funding of the new prisons proposed to meet the State's prison housing needs.

JAMES ROWLAND
Director of Corrections

Spring 1988 Population Projections

The number of inmates in California is continuing to increase, but at a somewhat slower rate than projected in 1987. The following table displays the difference between the two most recent projections for institution populations.

	Numbers of Inmates		
	Fall 1987 Projections	Spring 1988 Projections	Difference
June 1988	71,860	71,090	-770
June 1989	80,975	78,370	-2,605
June 1990	88,100	84,755	-3,345
June 1991	94,560	90,640	-3,920
June 1992	100,000	95,520	-4,480
June 1993	104,480	99,805	-4,675

Factors affecting the projected slower rate of growth include:

- A lower admissions rate.
- A change in admission projections methodology (from a linear to a dynamic regression model).
- Increased inmate participation in the Work/Training Incentive Program.
- The passage of SB 16 (Chapter 1435, 1987), which allows worktime credits for eligible Return-to-Custody cases.
- A decrease in the mean sentence length (with preconfinement [jail] credits, from 32.43 to 31.74 months for male felons).
- A pilot Substance Abuse Revocation Diversion (SARD) Program, which is an alternative to parole revocation for selected controlled substance and alcohol abusers.

The decrease in the projections is offset by other factors, largely:

- Continued increase in male felon parole violators.

- Restricted use of county jail beds due to overcrowding.
- Legislation chaptered since the Fall 1987 projections that has increased punishments.

It should be noted that new legislation continues to be considered and passed that may further increase projected populations.

More Beds Occupied

The fast-track planning, design, construction and occupancy of new prisons that are currently authorized and funded continues. In the first quarter of 1988, 988 new beds were activated.

The 8,488 new beds occupied from mid-March of 1987 to mid-March of 1988 more than kept pace with the increase in inmates, as indicated below. Overcrowding, while still severe, has decreased in the past year.

	Mid-March 1987	Mid-March 1988	Increase
Inmates in Prisons and Camps	59,435	66,215	11.4%
Design Bed Capacity	33,645	42,133	25.2%
Systemwide Overcrowding	176.7%	157.2%	

Status of Bed Needs and Funding

The 1988-1993 Facilities Master Plan identified Stage I and Stage II prison projects that are needed beyond projects that have been completed or are being constructed to help fill the large gap between inmates and capacity. Although projected populations are somewhat less than previously anticipated, **systemwide overcrowding is anticipated to be 189 percent of capacity in 1993 without additional construction.** The projects proposed in Stage I and Stage II will bring this level of overcrowding down close to the Department's established systemwide manageable level of overcrowding of 120 percent.

The table on page 8 displays projected occupancy rates by bed type based on the population projections for 1993 with Stage I and with Stages I and II. Stage I projects bring occupancy down to 141 percent of design bed capacity systemwide. Stage II projects

consist of beds for the most crowded populations and result in a systemwide occupancy rate of 124 percent of design bed capacity. As a result of the decline in projected populations, two types of beds that were needed previously may not be needed in 1993: women and Level II. Therefore, the Department of Corrections recommends putting these beds on hold and reevaluating the need for Stage II women's and Level II beds once the fall 1988 population projections are developed.

Despite the projected lower rate of growth, California's prison system will have over 28,000 more inmates in 1993 than in 1988 -- a 40 percent increase. Although this projected 40 percent increase is sizable, it is much less than the 90 percent increase (34,000 inmates) that occurred over the last five years. Even if the rate of increase continues its downturn at projected levels, California's inmate population definitely will continue to increase. Unless very major changes are made to the entire California criminal justice system, a large increase in prison population will occur. With all Stage I and Stage II projects and community beds in place, the Department is expected to be at 124 percent capacity systemwide in 1993. Using an extremely conservative rate of growth of 20 percent for the second five-year period (1993-1998) and without building beyond Stage II, occupancy would increase to 162 percent of design bed capacity -- far above safe, manageable levels.

Stage I. The 1988-1993 Facilities Master Plan identified 11,300 beds at five locations as Stage I projects. On March 18, 1988, the Governor signed SB 468 following approval of the Legislature. This bill, now Chapter 43, Statutes of 1988, authorizes the issuance of $817,000,000 in State General Obligation Bonds, pending the approval of the voters this November. Of this amount, $727,000,000 would fund three of the five Stage I projects: CSP-Los Angeles County, CSP-Kern County at Wasco, and CSP-Kern County at Delano. This legislation also authorizes the permanent lease-purchase financing of the CSP-Madera County women's facility.

The funding for the work that currently is underway on these projects was provided in appropriations last year from the 1986 Prison Construction Bond Fund. SB 18 (Chapter 165, 1987) appropriated $2,000,000 for CSP-Los Angeles County. The $6,347,000 provided in AB 911 (Chapter 1056, 1987) has been allocated to the Wasco, Delano and Imperial projects.

Legislation currently is pending that, contingent upon voter approval of the 1988 bond act in November, will authorize and appropriate funds for the construction of facilities at Wasco and Delano and complete the funding necessary to complete CSP-Los Angeles County. In addition, this legislation will appropriate

funds for needs assessments, site studies, environmental studies, master planning, and architectural programming for medical and/or psychiatric facilities and other new correctional facilities. Legislation also is being considered that would enable the Department of Corrections to obtain interim financing for CSP-Imperial County. The interim financing will be secured by $300 million in revenue bonds that could be issued, as authorized by this legislation, in the event a general obligation bond is not approved beyond the 1988 bond act.

Stage II. The 1988-1993 Facilities Master Plan identified 10,400 beds as Stage II projects. As previously noted, the Department recommends that plans for two types of beds be placed on hold: women and Level II. Without these beds, Stage II consists of 9,800 beds. The total funding need estimated for Stage II is $957,000,000. This includes the costs of planning, design and construction of beds for the following populations:

- Maximum security males (CSP-Imperial County, a Stage I project).
- Minimum security males.
- Medical/Psychiatric males.
- Reception males.

FUNDING OF STAGE 1 AND STAGE 2 PROJECTS

	PROPOSED FUNDING (1)
STAGE I	
CSP-Los Angeles County	$203.1
CSP-Madera County	(lease-purchase) (2)
CSP-Kern County at Wasco	189.2
CSP-Kern County at Delano	191.6
CSP-Imperial County	5.6 (3)
Major-Minor Capital Outlay	97.5
Planning, design and site acquisition for additional projects.	30.0 (4)
Planning for Medical and/or Psychiatric Facilities	10.0 (5)
TOTAL STAGE I	$727.0

(continued)

	PROPOSED FUNDING (1)
STAGE 2	
Level I	$157.5
Medical/Psychiatric	239.9
Reception	261.3
Major/Minor Capital Outlay/ Planning and Construction Support/Capital Program Management	98.3
CSP-Imperial County (repay interim 200.0 financing (3)	
TOTAL STAGE 2	$957.0

(1) Estimated costs in millions.
(2) Permanent lease-purchase authorized by Chapter 43, 1988.
(3) Backed by lease-purchase authority to incur interim debt of $200 million that would be paid back from Stage II funding.
(4) At this time, the Department is requesting an appropriation of $8.5 million for purposes of site studies and suitability reports, environmental studies, master planning, architectural programming and schematics.
(5) The Department is requesting an appropriation of $4.7 million for site studies and suitability reports, environmental studies, master planning, architectural programming and schematics.

Status of Projects Under Design

Last year the Legislature appropriated advance planning money for projects identified in the 1988-1993 Facilities Master Plan as Stage I. This enabled the Department to move into preliminary planning and design activities for the following Stage I projects:

California State Prison-Madera County. The EIR was completed in October 1987, and site acquisition is underway for this 2,000-bed women's prison to be located near Chowchilla and Madera. Work has begun on architectural programming and schematic design.

California State Prison-Los Angeles County. The EIR is underway for this 2,200-bed (Level IV, Level III and Level I) men's prison to be located near Lancaster. Architects have been selected, and architectural programming has begun.

California State Prison-Kern County at Wasco. The EIR is nearing completion for this 2,450-bed men's prison (Reception, Level III and Level I). The civil engineer has been chosen, and architect selection is in process. Architectural programming is underway for the selected portions of the institution that will be based on prototypical designs.

California State Prison-Imperial County. Preliminary site evaluations are being completed for this 2,200-bed men's prison (Level IV and Level I), and sites will be identified for the EIR by the end of April. The civil engineer has been selected, and architect selection is underway.

California State Prison-Kern County at Delano. Preliminary site evaluations are being finalized for this 2,450-bed men's prison (Reception, Level III and Level I), and the EIR consultant has been selected. The civil engineer also has been chosen, and architect selection is in process.

California Reception Center-Los Angeles County. Although not part of Stage I construction, the California Reception Center - Los Angeles County is essentially at the same stage of development as the above Stage I projects. The EIR is in process for this 1,450-bed reception center (1,250 reception beds and 150 Level III and 50 Level I beds for support). The architect and civil engineer have been selected. Architectural programming is underway, and schematic design will begin soon.

Changes to the Use of Facilities

The 1988-1993 Facilities Master Plan indicated the highest levels of projected overcrowding to be female inmates and male reception inmates. The Department is taking several interim measures to accommodate these two populations:

- One 500-bed facility of CSP-Kings County at Avenal will accommodate females, rather than Level II male inmates, until the 2,000-bed women's prison in Madera County is completed.

- Portions of San Quentin, Deuel Vocational Institution, California Correctional Institution, Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility at Rock Mountain and former Level III beds at California Institution for Men are being used for reception inmates, at least until new reception centers are built.

Because of the temporary nature of these changes, the occupancy rates by bed type on page 8 do not reflect these conversions.

The Department will continue assessing its bed needs and facility resources and match the two as closely as possible.

BEDS AND OCCUPANCY EFFECTS OF STAGE 1 & STAGE 2 PROJECTS

	TYPES OF BEDS								
	LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III	LEVEL IV	SHU	MED./ PSYCH.	RECEPTION	WOMEN	TOTAL
STAGE I									
CSP - Los Angeles County	200		1,000	1,000					2,200
CSP - Madera County								2,000	2,000
CSP - Kern County at Wasco	200		500				1,750		2,450
CSP - Imperial County	200			2,000					2,200
CSP - Kern County at Delano	200		500				1,750		2,450
Total Stage I Beds	800	0	2,000	3,000	0	0	3,500	2,000	11,300
	(2)						(4)	(3)	
Resulting Occupancy Rates (1)	166%	119%	118%	136%	120%	274%	184%	126%	141%
STAGE II									
Level I	4,500								4,500
Med./Psych.						2,400			2,400
Reception							2,900		2,900
Total Stage II Beds	4,500	0	0	0	0	2,400	2,900	0	9,800
	(2)						(4)	(3)	
Resulting Occupancy Rates (1)	131%	119%	118%	136%	120%	107%	127%	126%	124%

NOTES

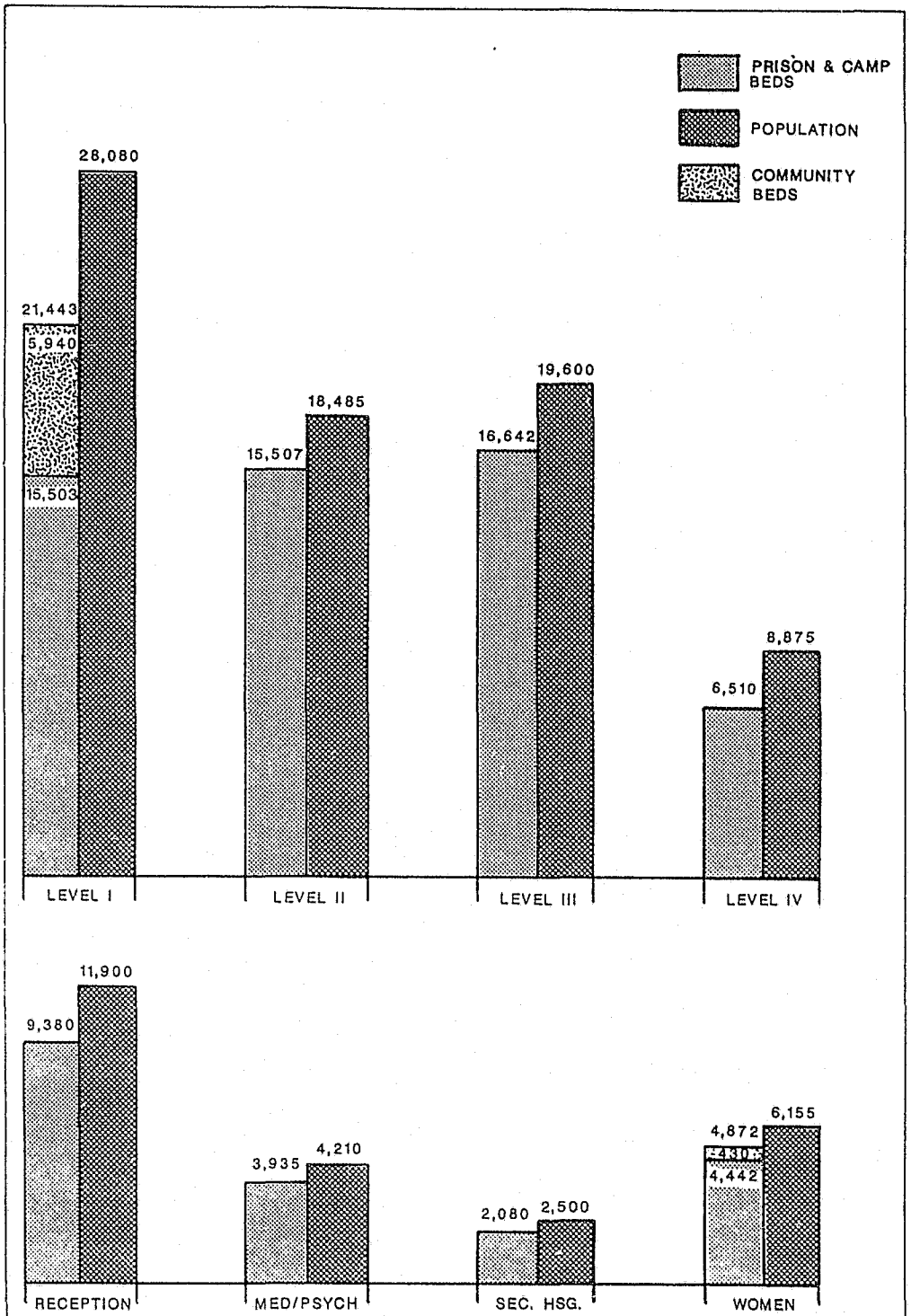
(1) Based on Spring 1988 population projections for June 1993. Assumes that all projects currently authorized and proposed for both Stage I and II will be complete in mid-1993. Assumes that occupancy levels for each level is uniform.

(2) Based on projections that 5,940 community beds will be in use for the male Level I population (including 4,740 new ones).

(3) Based on projections that 430 community beds will be in use for women (including 267 new ones).

(4) This table does not reflect changes to Deuel Vocational Institution and San Quentin to provide more reception beds (563 III's at DVI and 982 II's at San Quentin changed to reception, a total of 1,545), as these changes may be temporary.

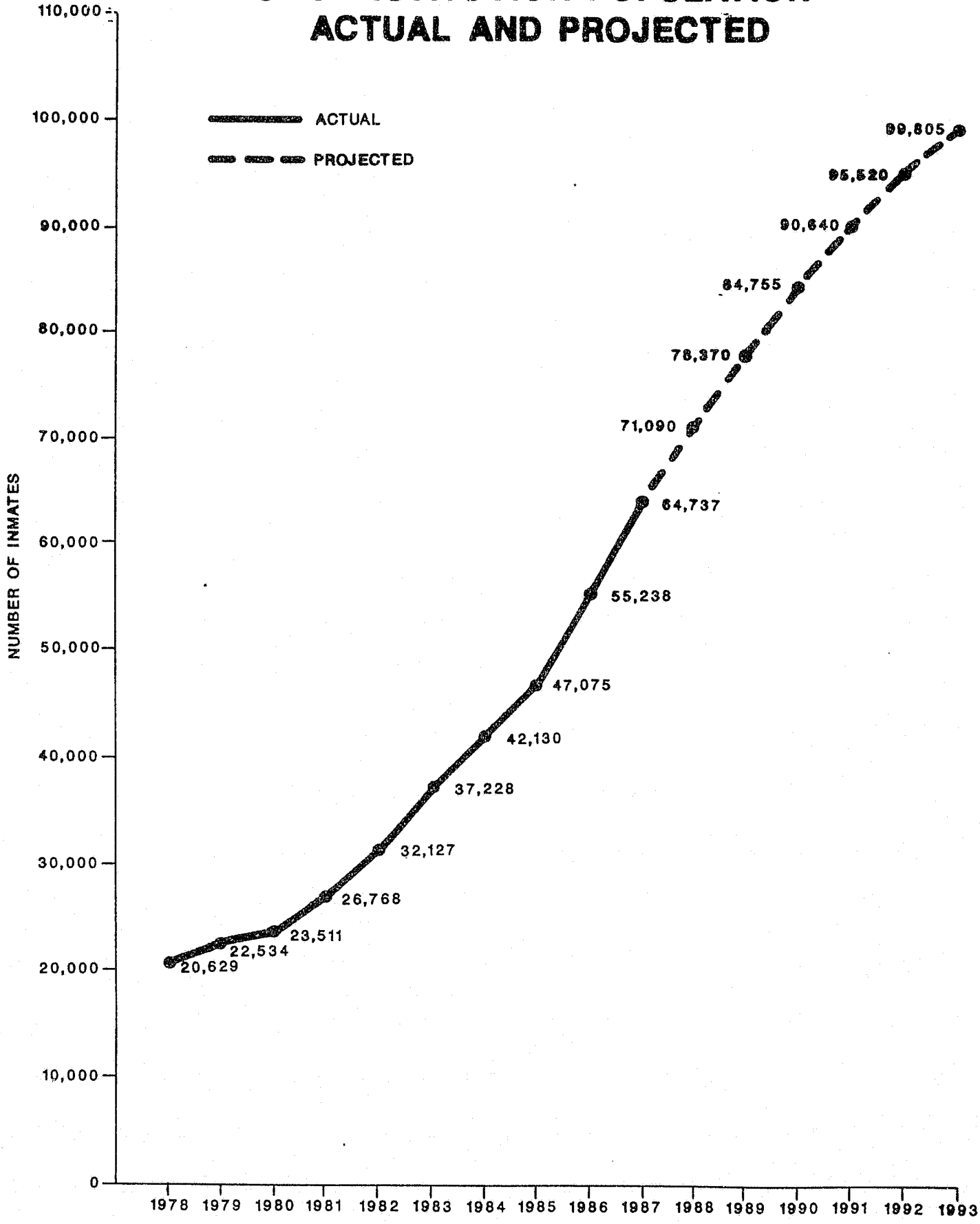
BEDS* VS. PROJECTED POPULATIONS** BY LEVEL AND TYPE



*INCLUDES EXISTING, CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED, AND ALL PROPOSED STAGE I AND STAGE II NEW PRISON CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM PROJECTS. ASSUMES ALL PROJECTS COMPLETED BY MID-1993. CONTRACT AND COMMUNITY BEDS ARE INDICATED SEPARATELY.

**FINAL OFFENDER INFORMATION SERVICES SPRING 1988. ESTIMATE FOR JUNE 30, 1993.

CDC INSTITUTION POPULATION
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED



- INCLUDES INMATES IN PRISONS, CAMPS, AND COMMUNITY BASED FACILITIES
- BASED ON OFFENDER INFORMATION SERVICES BRANCH RECORDS AND SPRING 1988 PROJECTIONS (APRIL 13, 1988) FOR JUNE OF EACH YEAR

THE MISSION

The principal responsibility of the California Department of Corrections (CDC) is to provide for the "supervision, management and control of the state prisons and ... the care, custody, treatment, training, discipline and employment of persons confined" in those facilities (Penal Code Section 5054). As a part of this mission, CDC provides for the safety and security of staff, inmates, visitors and neighboring communities.

CDC also supervises those men and women who have been paroled from correctional facilities and returned to the community, as well as those who are admitted to the State Civil Narcotics Program.

CDC must provide appropriate facilities and programs for current and future inmates. To accomplish this, CDC must anticipate future prison population levels and plan how that population will be housed.

A number of factors influence the development of, or in some cases specify, policy regarding planning, designing, constructing, equipping and operating correctional facilities. These include legislative mandates and the CDC documents one of which is the New Prison Policy Guidelines.

DEPARTMENTAL GOALS AND LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

PUNISH

Punishment for criminal behavior is the primary purpose of incarceration as stipulated by Penal Code Section 1170. Individuals are punished through incarceration by the loss of freedom and control. If further crimes and violations are committed within a prison, punishment may be increased by the imposition of a new prison sentence, loss of release time credits, temporary loss of privileges (such as family visiting), job reassignments or placement in a more secure and restrictive environment.

PROVIDE SECURITY

CDC must make certain that individuals remain incarcerated until discharged or paroled. CDC places inmates at the lowest practical security level commensurate with housing availability, program needs, and classification (e.g., custody level) of individual inmates (SB 1340, Chapter 1122, 1980).

ENSURE SAFETY

CDC must ensure that the staff, inmates and visitors are not subject to physical or psychological abuse or danger while inside a correctional facility. Design of buildings,

selection of equipment and furnishings, staff training and operational safeguards must facilitate safety. CDC must provide an atmosphere in which tension and violence are minimized.

MEET BASIC INMATE AND SPECIAL POPULATION NEEDS

In addition to providing for the safety and security of all inmates, CDC must meet other basic human needs: regular, well-balanced meals; sleeping and living quarters; clothing and good hygiene. CDC ensures that inmates have access to courts, attorneys and law libraries; a healthful environment; opportunities for recreation; equal access to programs and work assignments; basic medical and dental care; the rights to practice religion, receive visits and correspond; and access to grievance procedures. Additionally, CDC meets the needs of special populations, such as those requiring handicapped accessibility, protective custody and extra security provisions.

FOSTER POSITIVE APPROACHES TO MANAGEABILITY

CDC seeks to employ staff, set policies and procedures and construct buildings that facilitate the manageability of inmates through positive means. These include staff training, direct staff-inmate interaction, finding out about and handling problems before they get out of hand and incentives for good behavior.

PROVIDE AUTONOMY AND RELATIVELY SMALL GROUPS

Most new prisons consist of two or more semi-autonomous facilities. Legislation sets the size of these facilities at 500 inmates, although overcrowding increases this population size. As a general rule, inmates in one facility do not mix with inmates from other facilities located within the same prison. Incarcerating inmates in smaller groups has proven more manageable and less likely to encourage negative behavior.

PROVIDE WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

Legislation including AB 1403 (Chapter 1, 1982) requires all able-bodied inmates to work. The reasons for this directive include the following:

- Having inmates perform productive work on a regular basis is viewed as the most appropriate method of instilling the values of a law-abiding society.
- Performance of productive work may increase the likelihood of inmates acquiring marketable skills and good work habits, adopting goal orientation, accepting the work ethic and successfully reintegrating into society.
- Participation in work-training programs reduces inmate idleness and reduces institutional problems.

- Inmate wages can be passed on to their families, reducing the negative economic consequences of incarceration.

- The Legislature has declared that one of CDC's chief operational goals is to achieve a self-sufficient prison system. This may be partially achieved by using inmate labor to provide goods and services to the prisons and other state institutions and agencies.

CDC has developed objectives for new institutions for training, employment and self-sufficiency. The percentage of inmates in each program may vary from those indicated below, depending on the programs available at particular institutions and the number of inmates eligible to participate.

Inmate Programs	Participation: Percent of Design Bed Capacity
Industrial Programs (managed by the Prison Industry Authority)	42%
Vocational Training	18%
Academic Education	15%
Ancillary Support Services (maintenance, food services, etc.)	25%
Total	100%

However, in the short term, several institutions -- the three 500-bed additions, CSP - Del Norte County and Chuckawalla Valley State Prison -- may not achieve these rates of participation. Given the level of institutional overcrowding, the priority has been to bring beds on-line even if Prison Industries programs have not been planned. CDC has adopted a policy requiring the Prison Industry Authority and vocational training programs to operate in tandem when possible. For example, a prison may have a garment manufacturing operation and also offer training in sewing and sewing machine repair.

SEEK REGIONAL PARITY IN PRISON SITING

CDC recognizes that over 60 percent of all inmates committed are from Southern California. However, this region contains less than half of the prison beds. Inmate placement is dictated primarily by individuals' classification scores and program needs.

Establishing and maintaining strong family ties is one of the key elements in increasing the likelihood that inmates will reintegrate and become law-abiding citizens. Closer proximity also decreases inconvenience and transportation costs (an important factor for indigent and low-income families). As a result, CDC incarcerates inmates in correctional facilities located as close to their families and counties of commitment as possible.

SB 196 (Chapter 1135, 1979) and SB 1340 (Chapter 1122, 1980) require that new prisons for male inmates be located at or south of Tehachapi. CDC has found it extremely difficult to select suitable sites in Southern California, particularly in urban areas.

Urban areas are ideal locations for prisons because they are accessible by inmate families, attract staff and have access to adequate utility and emergency services. It has been difficult to obtain sites in or near larger cities because public opposition to urban locations has been extensive. However, the recent authorization of a reception center in downtown Los Angeles and a prison near Lancaster, Los Angeles County, will help meet the need for prisons in Southern California.

REDUCE CROWDING

One of the driving forces behind new prison construction has been overcrowding at existing institutions and associated problems such as a high assault rate. Rather than eliminate all double bunking, CDC's goal is to reduce crowding to "manageable" levels. "Manageable" means being able to keep all programs (work, visiting, etc.) in operation, with low incident rates. CDC generally considers 120 percent of design bed capacity (DBC) manageable (that is 12 people in an area designed for 10), although some new facilities may be manageable at higher rates of occupancy. (See the section on Overcrowding in Chapter 2 for more detail.)

PROVIDE BEDS EXPEDITIOUSLY

Overcrowding continues to be severe. Clearly, beds are needed as quickly as possible.

MEET COURT ORDERS; AVOID LEGAL LIABILITY; COMPLY WITH RELEVANT LAWS, CODES AND REGULATIONS

CDC meets all court orders, operates and builds prisons in compliance with all applicable codes and follows most national standards. This is done in an effort to meet inmate and staff needs and requirements and to minimize lawsuits or the likelihood of lawsuits being successful should they be filed. Following Section 2045.6 of the Penal Code, CDC provides suitable buildings, structures and facilities for inmates.

MATCH SECURITY PROVISIONS WITH INMATE REQUIREMENTS

To prevent escapes and assaults, CDC must provide adequate and appropriate environments and security measures. Because there is a direct relationship between a prison's security level and both initial and operating costs, CDC confines inmates in the lowest appropriate security levels possible. The management and organization of each facility provides the opportunity for inmates to earn a lower security classification.

SPEND TAX DOLLARS RESPONSIBLY

CDC recognizes that prisons are expensive to build and very costly to operate. CDC plans, builds and operates prisons to keep initial and life-cycle costs as low as possible while meeting legal mandates, codes, and the other goals stated herein.

PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY

Institutions may be in operation 70 years or more, during which time numerous changes are inevitable in such areas as: correctional philosophies; correctional treatment, work and training programs; equipment and security system technology; and inmate populations and characteristics. CDC will continue to respond to changes as they occur.

MEET EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES

CDC is committed to employing qualified women and minorities and has an affirmative action program to accomplish this.

Additionally, as provided in Public Contract Code Section 10108.5, CDC has goals for the participation of minority- and women-owned businesses in prison construction projects. The statewide goal is 13 percent for minority-owned businesses and 3 percent for women-owned businesses. These goals apply to the overall dollar amount expended each year for prison construction. In October 1987, the Department received an award from the Minority Opportunity Business Committee of Sacramento for administering an outstanding minority business program for the prison construction program.

STANDARDIZE THE SYSTEM

CDC has developed guidelines and policies to facilitate control of the design and budget and to ensure the consistency and quality of new prisons.

EVALUATE AND IMPROVE THE SYSTEM

CDC is committed to formal Post-Occupancy Evaluation (POE) of the design, equipment and operations of its new prisons. The purpose of POE is to learn what works well and repeat it in other projects and to avoid repeating problems in other projects.

2 Needs & Solutions

INMATE POPULATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

PAST AND PROJECTED GROWTH

The California state inmate population has experienced phenomenal growth over the past 10 years. Between June 30, 1977 and June 30, 1987, the number of men and women incarcerated in California state prisons, camps and community beds grew from 21,525 to 64,737.

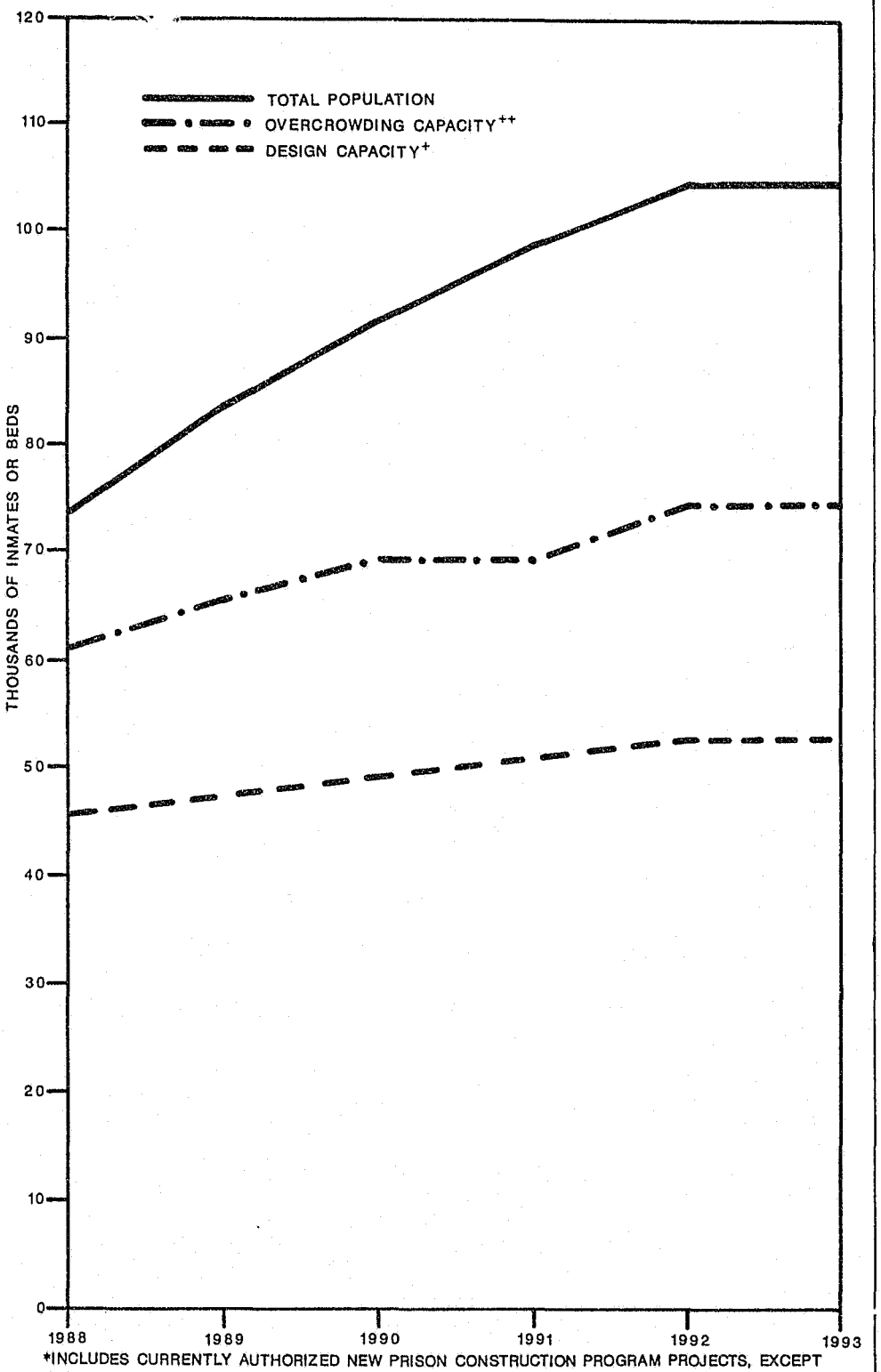
In the past year, the inmate population jumped even more dramatically. Between June 1986 and June 1987 the number of male inmates increased by over 17 percent and the number of female inmates by nearly 24 percent. Increases for the previous one-year period were 17 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

According to the Department's Fall 1987 projections the number of incarcerated Californians is expected to continue to grow during the coming five years, reaching a total of 104,480 by mid-1993. Though the annual rate of growth for the next five years is projected to average 7.8 percent (slowing to 4.5 percent from mid-1992 to mid-1993), the long-term trend of continuing growth shows no signs of abating.

The increase in numbers of inmates stems from a variety of factors, including:

- Increases in prison new admission rates resulting from growth of the state's population as a whole and the "at risk" population in particular, as well as tougher public attitudes toward crime and new legislation.
- Increases in the number of parole violators returned to prison.
- Lengthening of sentences, as well as mandatory prison sentences, for specified types of crimes.

TOTAL EXISTING AND AUTHORIZED NEW BEDS* VS. TOTAL PROJECTED POPULATION**



*INCLUDES CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED NEW PRISON CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM PROJECTS, EXCEPT THOSE PROJECTS FUNDED AGAINST FUTURE BOND PROCEEDS (MADERA WOMEN'S INSTITUTION, CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON-LOS ANGELES COUNTY).

**ESTIMATE FOR JUNE 30, 1993.

+DESIGN BED CAPACITY REPRESENTS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES THAT CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AT A PRISON PRESUMING SINGLE OCCUPANCY OF CELLS AND DORMITORY BEDS.

++OVERCROWDING CAPACITY REPRESENTS DESIGN BED CAPACITY AND THE NUMBER OF INMATES THAT CAN BE ACCOMMODATED THROUGH DOUBLE CELLING AND DOUBLE BUNKING, CONTRACT AND COMMUNITY BEDS, AND USE OF NON-HOUSING AREAS FOR HOUSING AREAS ON A TEMPORARY BASIS.

CLASSIFICATION

For many years, incoming inmates were evaluated and placed by committees and staff specialists who relied primarily on experience and subjective judgment. During the late 1970s this system was revamped and in 1980 was replaced by an objective, computer-based system.

The current classification system produces a numerical score for each inmate, based on factors including criminal history, length of sentence and propensity for violence. Depending on these scores, inmates may be classified as Level I, II, III or IV or placed in special categories such as medical/psychiatric patients. Each institution also is categorized by corresponding security levels. Level I institutions (typically, camps and support service facilities) are least secure and Level IV institutions (maximum security prisons) are most secure.

Based on inmate evaluations and scores, CDC assigns each inmate to the lowest security institution that meets the inmate's custodial requirements and has available beds. The inmate's score is not permanently fixed, but is expected to change based on individual behavior. Thus, an inmate can increase his/her security level placement by failing to participate in programs or by committing disciplinary infractions. Conversely, an inmate can earn credits that reduce his/her points and increase the likelihood of transfer to a lower security institution.

CDC also houses inmates independent of the objective scoring system ("out-of-level" placements) to ensure the safety of the public, staff and inmates. For example, inmates convicted of sex offenses who are classified as Level I are regularly placed in more restrictive environments (i.e., a Level II security institution) to further protect the public.

CDC has conducted comprehensive research on the current inmate classification system. The review indicates that some inmates may have been systematically "overclassified," that is, assigned to more secure institutions than required. This is largely the result of the weighting system employed in the classification process that gives more relative importance to length of term than in-prison behavior. Studies indicate that these overclassified inmates could have been assigned to lower security institutions with little threat to the safety of the public, staff and other inmates. The cases of several hundred inmates over the past three years illustrate this point. Due to severe overcrowding in high security institutions, inmates have been housed at institutions with lower security

ratings than would be considered appropriate to their classification scores; such living situations have occurred with few incidents or disciplinary problems.

CDC's review concluded that much overclassification can be eliminated by modifying the scoring system to reflect actual placement practices. Based on this conclusion, other legitimate policy, casework concerns and evidence of the success of selected "out-of-level" placements, CDC has adopted the following changes in the classification system:

- Adjustments in weighting to place more emphasis on in-prison behavior (which generally is a better predictor of placement success than length of sentence).
- Adjustments in score-level brackets to start new inmates at lower security levels and permit inmates to reduce their scores more quickly.
- Formalizing "override" criteria and procedures for out-of-level placements to provide consistency in policy and casework exceptional placements.

The result of these changes is a classification system based on a combination of objective scores and well-defined policy considerations. Inmate numbers generally will be re-distributed downward through the classification levels; fewer inmates will remain classified Level IV (maximum security) and more will be classified Level II and I. This reclassification will require little actual movement of inmates, since many inmates already are housed in security institutions lower than their objective scores (due to overcrowding).

Implementation of the revised classification system will begin after January 1, 1988, and be in full operation by January 1, 1989.

INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

Identifying salient characteristics of the inmate population is critical to meaningful planning. A profile of past and current populations follows, highlighting trends that have an impact on housing requirements.

Gender. Approximately 94 percent of all inmates are male, and that ratio is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Because men are such an overwhelming majority in California's prisons, some material in this document pertains to male inmates only and the masculine pronoun is used.

Age. The median age for male inmates is 29 years, for females, 30 years. Both medians have remained the same during the past decade.

Types of Offenses. Following 10 years of growth in the percentage of inmates incarcerated for violent crimes, the trend has reversed during the past four years. Nevertheless, over half of male inmates (51 percent) and more than one-fourth of female inmates (28 percent) are imprisoned for crimes of violence.

Areas of Commitment. Sixty-two percent of all inmates are committed from Southern California, 19 percent from the San Francisco Bay area, and 19 percent from the rest of the state. Between 1976 and 1986 the percentage from Southern California grew from 55 percent to 62 percent.

Incarceration History. The percentage of inmates who previously have been incarcerated in prisons, jails or juvenile detention facilities declined between 1975 and 1986 from 84 to 77 percent.

Incident Rate. The recorded number of inmate incidents (prohibited inmate activities, including assaults) has risen dramatically in the last 15 years. The rate of incidents per 100 inmates grew from 1.36 in 1970 to 12.17 in 1980. After declining to 10.89 in 1983, the rate increased again to 12.73 in 1984. Since 1984, the rate declined to 11.49 in 1985 and 9.6 in 1986.

Escape Rate. The rate of escapes from institutions and camps in 1986 was .16 per 100 average daily population, the lowest rate in 46 years.

EXISTING INSTITUTIONS

OVERCROWDING

Until the 1980s, no new prisons had been built in California for 20 years. Increases in the inmate population beginning in the late 1970s and continuing through the 1980s have severely crowded the State's correctional institutions. Even with the addition of more than 16,000 new beds in the past few years, systemwide, CDC facilities were occupied at 172.5 percent of design capacity in late June 1987, for example.

In response to the need to house ever-increasing numbers of inmates while the New Prison Construction Program projects are in various stages of progress, CDC has developed an overcrowding strategy based on percentage of design bed capacity (DBC), types of beds and conditions of facilities.

A prison's DBC typically represents the number of inmates that the prison is designed to house. Usually, however, some additional inmates can be accommodated on a long-term basis through changes in operations of the prison. For example, selective double-celling can increase bed capacity with minimal strain on support services and programs by scheduling multiple shifts in areas such as dining, recreation and industries. Although prison overcrowding generally is considered undesirable (because of stress on staff and inmates and related higher rates of violence), CDC recognizes that some degree of overcrowding is inevitable and is, in fact, manageable even over the long term. The degree of overcrowding that an existing or new institution can tolerate varies, depending on the characteristics of inmates to be housed (i.e., security level and special needs) as well as the characteristics of the physical plant.

Through experience, CDC has determined the manageable levels of overcrowding both for existing and new prisons. With a few exceptions, CDC has determined that the long term systemwide level of overcrowding in existing and newly constructed prisons should not exceed 120 percent of DBC. It is anticipated, however, that new prisons will tolerate overcrowding more easily because they are better suited to accommodate inmates beyond DBCs. For example, modern physical plants, housing units with adequate dayrooms, larger cells, newer equipment and dedicated spaces for inmate employment, academic education programs and recreation will support overcrowding more readily than the limited space at an old institution. Deviations in the short term from the previous policy of 120 percent overcrowding are based on special needs and behavior of inmates in each category as

well as special capabilities of various facilities. For example, the Department plans to overcrowd each category at the following percentages of DBC:

Level I	120
Level II	120
Level III	130
Level IV	130
Medical	100
Psychiatric	100
SHU	120
Reception	130
Women	120

These overcrowding percentages are taken into account when inmate population projections are compared with anticipated available prison beds to determine future construction needs. Used as a planning tool, the concept of manageable overcrowding level by level allows the flexibility to build fewer bed spaces than population projections otherwise indicate as necessary. This capability helps to prevent overbuilding by creating a tolerance to sudden changes in projections that can result from unanticipated factors such as legislative action or new policies. Manageable overcrowding can also provide a buffer for the period of time between population changes and prison construction completion.

BED LEVEL FLEXIBILITY

A factor that mitigates overcrowding in some existing institutions is the flexibility of certain housing. Because security, program and housing requirements are similar for the two levels, it is possible to place Level I inmates in Level II beds and Level II inmates in some Level I beds without jeopardizing safety or the operation of the institution. Likewise in new institutions, it may be possible to house fully programmed general population Level IV inmates in some new Level III beds with only minor modifications and staffing augmentations. Considering that current bed capacity/population projections predict more severe overcrowding for Level I and IV facilities than for Level II and III facilities, in the future the interchangeability of these security levels may provide a useful tool for controlling the effects of overcrowding and the costs of reducing it. It should be noted that it is possible to convert most Level II dorms into Level III cells should the need arise in the future.

CONSTRUCTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

To ease overcrowding, CDC has finished more than 16,200 new prison beds from January 1984 through October 1987. More than 8,100 beds are under construction; nearly 4,300 of those beds are scheduled to come on-line by mid-1988. Additionally, 5,700 beds are in planning and approval stages. This plan proposes the addition of 21,700 new beds in two stages (11,300 beds in the first and 10,400 beds in the second).

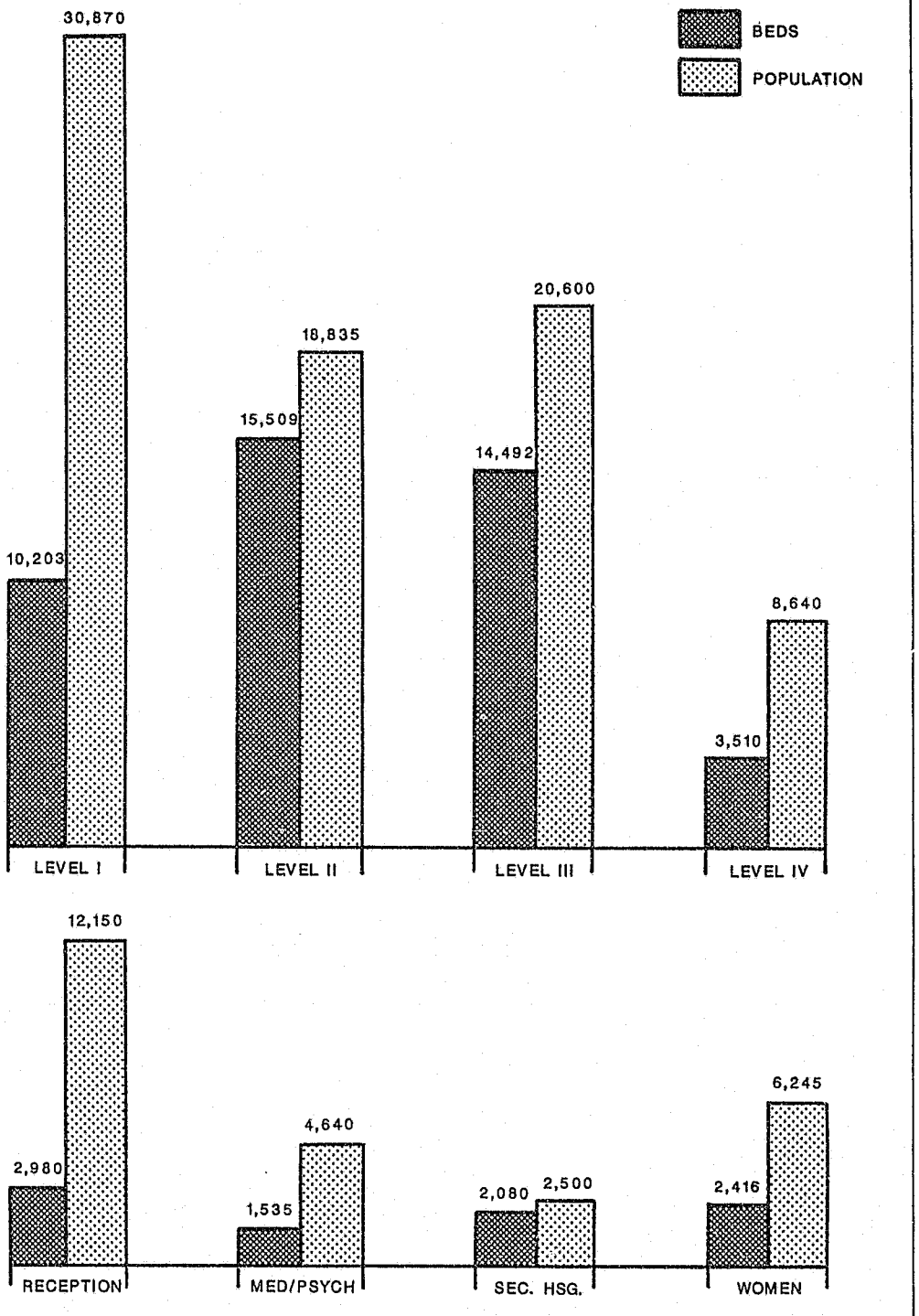
CONTINUING BED SHORTAGE

Comparisons of projected population and bed capacity including existing institutions and currently authorized New Prison Construction Program projects indicate that the systemwide gap between beds and inmates will narrow briefly during the latter part of the planning period as the currently authorized and funded prisons become operational. However, the gap is expected to expand again as population growth continues while authorized and funded prison construction ends. In fact, by mid-1993 the systemwide bed deficit (51,755) is forecast to exceed the systemwide deficit predicted for mid-1988 (25,753) by over 26,000 beds (at design capacity). Likewise, without changes in the variables affecting prison population growth, the degree of crowding will grow from 156 percent of design bed capacity in mid-1988 to 198 percent in mid-1993. The projected level of overcrowding will be reduced to approximately 177 percent by the Department's planned use of community beds; however, community beds will only help to relieve the pressure of Level I and female populations.

INCARCERATION ALTERNATIVES

In addition to construction solutions, the Department has and will continue to explore alternative methods to reduce prison overcrowding. Because parole violators occupy larger numbers of prison beds, CDC has focused its attention in this area. During 1987, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed SB 16 (Chapter 1435, 1987) a Department-sponsored bill to extend work incentive credits to certain parole violators who are returned to custody for technical violations of their parole. These credits are earned by inmates who work or participate in a full-time educational or vocational program; such credits reduce their sentence by one month for each month of program participation. Extension of such credit to specified parole violators could significantly reduce their stay in prison and consequently relieve some of the overcrowding problem. CDC will continue to evaluate other options for easing population pressures in full consideration of risks to the public.

BEDS* VS. PROJECTED POPULATIONS** BY LEVEL AND TYPE



*INCLUDES BOTH EXISTING AND CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED NEW PRISON CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM PROJECTS, EXCEPT THOSE PROJECTS FUNDED AGAINST FUTURE BOND PROCEEDS (MADERA WOMEN'S INSTITUTION, CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON-LOS ANGELES COUNTY). ASSUMES ALL PROJECTS COMPLETED BY MID-1993. DOES NOT INCLUDE CONTRACT COMMUNITY BEDS.

**ESTIMATE FOR JUNE 30, 1993.

ANTICIPATED ADDITIONAL BEDS

The projected continuing bed shortage is not distributed uniformly among levels and types of beds. The calculations of occupancy rate (ratio of population to design bed capacity) follow:

Level	1993 Occupancy Rate
Level I	303%
Level II	121%
Level III	142%
Level IV	246%
SHU	120%
Medical/Psychiatric	302%
Reception	408%
Women	258%

A brief discussion of the problems, issues and plans in each category follows.

Level I. Overall, in the 1988-93 planning period, Level I overcrowding is expected to increase from roughly 200 percent to over 300 percent. At first sight, this situation appears to pose more of a problem than it does in reality.

Unlike higher security inmates, the Level I population has a relatively short length of stay in prison. Considering pre-confinement, good time and work incentive credits as well as the stay at a reception center for initial processing, the time a Level I inmate spends at an institution may average one year. Level I inmates are also the group that poses the least risk to institution management. To be violent, aggressive, or an escape risk generally means that an inmate will not earn or keep the minimum security Level I classification. For these reasons, the Level I population is the easiest to impact. Community correctional programs, home detention/electronic surveillance, and work credits for return-to-custody inmates will have a greater effect on the Level I group than any other inmate category.

As the demand for Level I beds can be more easily reduced, the supply of beds for Level I inmates can also be more readily increased. Because the security requirements for Level I inmates are less restrictive than for other populations, the conversion and renovation of alternative spaces for housing such inmates can be accomplished relatively quickly and inexpensively.

In the first stage of construction, the Department proposes to:

- Build 800 beds for the Level I population (four 200-bed support service units for institutions).

- Shift the use of available Level II beds in the early and middle parts of the 1988-93 planning period in order to house excess Level I population.

Although this number of beds does not reduce the remaining overcrowding to the stated goal of 120 percent, there is still uncertainty about reductions in the Level I population resulting from recent legislation (including SB 16, SB 279). Over time, the impact on the Level I population could be significant. Furthermore, the Department is focusing its attention on another area that could further ease crowding pressures on Level I inmates: the addition of community corrections beds. Finally, SB 1591 (Chapter 1450, 1987) provides new financial incentives for local government to design, build, and operate correctional facilities to house state parole violators. The success of this program, that is, the extent and speed with which such beds can be developed by the Department, cannot now be determined. Therefore, CDC believes it would be premature to make extensive plans for the totality of a highly uncertain population. Moreover, the uncertainty of future funding suggests that CDC build to house the most troublesome inmates first; in this sense Level I inmates can be seen as a lower priority for funds for construction. However, if such Level I population reductions do not occur, CDC proposes to use funds for an additional 4,500 Level I beds in the second stage of construction.

Level II. Over the past several years, the Department has planned the construction of Level II beds and the conversion of old high security units at San Quentin and Folsom to Level II occupancy. In the short term to ease Level I overcrowding pressures through mid-1991, CDC plans to shift the use of Level II beds to the Level I population. A shift of 3,000, 2,000 and 500 beds away from Level II capacity in mid-1989, 1990 and 1991, respectively, will still leave Level II overcrowding within manageable limits. However, by mid-1993 Level II population will grow slightly beyond these limits to 121 percent of design bed capacity. Because Level II dormitories are more difficult to overcrowd than higher security single-cell housing structures, CDC proposes to add 200 Level II beds in Stage 2 to reduce overcrowding.

Level III. The Department tackled systemwide overcrowding of the Level III population by proposing the construction

of 6,500 Level III beds. This increase mitigates overcrowding through mid-1990; however after mid-1990, the Level III population will continue to grow without an equivalent expansion of DBC. As a result, Level III crowding will grow to 142 percent without new construction. Although projected Level III overcrowding in 1993 is not as severe as in other categories, the flexibility of Level III beds makes them extremely useful for temporarily managing the overcrowding of reception, some psychiatric and convalescent and out-patient medical inmates. Consequently, CDC proposes construction of 2,000 Level III beds in Stage 1.

Level IV. Even with the addition of Level IV capacity at Southern Maximum Security Complex, CSP - Sacramento County and at the CSP - Del Norte County, Level IV overcrowding is expected to be 246 percent in 1993. On the opposite side of the scale from the Level I population, Level IV inmates are the least manageable and their housing needs appear to be the least flexible. CDC will continue to seek less costly housing unit models for the most manageable of the Level IV population. As a Stage 1 construction priority, the Department proposes to build 3,000 beds for Level IV inmates. The Department's proposals will bring the projected Level IV population to a manageable level of overcrowding.

Medical/Psychiatric. These inmate patients, already overcrowded, will become more so in the coming five years. By 1993 overcrowding of medical/psychiatric beds could increase to 302 percent of DBC. The Department is now in the process of investigating this highly complex issue. Information on utilization of CDC and community hospitals is being collected and analyzed in order to assess the true needs of the medical population in California's prisons. Likewise, in considering treatment options that do not require specialized expensive housing, the Department will assess its existing medical/psychiatric facilities to determine the need for additional beds.

In the interim, the Department proposes to increase design bed capacity for medical patients by 150 beds in order to roughly maintain the ratio of total inmate population to hospital beds as the prison population grows to 104,480. CDC plans this medical bed increase in two ways:

- A change at CSP - Kings County at Corcoran that would add 50 medical beds. This would provide a centralized medical capability for the prison population in the central part of the state.

- In second stage construction, build 100 medical beds at a southern California location.

For psychiatric patients, CDC proposes the addition of 2,300 beds in second stage construction pending the results of its analysis of need in this area. The Department proposes to spend $10 million for planning the psychiatric beds.

Reception. Even with the addition of 1,250 reception beds proposed for a Los Angeles prison, projections indicate a continuing shortfall of beds in this category. By 1993, overcrowding will reach 408 percent. CDC plans the addition of 3,500 reception beds in Stage 1 and another 2,900 such beds in Stage 2 should the need still exist. CDC is studying the potential for locating 1,750 of the Stage 1 reception beds near the City of Wasco, Kern County. The Department has also proposed the temporary conversion of sections of Deuel Vocational Institution, California Correctional Institution, and San Quentin to reception processing beds to further relieve overcrowding at existing reception centers.

Women. The overcrowding problem for female inmates will continue to increase steadily over the next five years. Despite the addition of 400 beds at Northern California Women's Facility and 100 SHU beds at the California Institution for Women, the population of incarcerated women will be overcrowded at an occupancy rate of 258 percent without construction of additional bed capacity. Therefore, anticipating the need for a work-based fully programmed women's prison, AB 3139 (Chapter 1393, 1986) appropriated $500,000 to do a feasibility study of building a 2,000-bed women's prison in Madera County. The County identified six potential sites for the Department; technical evaluations of these sites were presented at a public meeting in December 1986 for community input. Three sites -- Berenda East, Fairmead and Southern Pacific -- were evaluated in an environmental impact report (EIR) which was finalized in October 1987. As a result, the Fairmead site was selected for the construction of the proposed prison. AB 911 (Chapter 1056, 1987) authorized the financing and construction of this facility for women in Madera. The bill also appropriated $147 million for land acquisition and construction. The construction start date is projected for the Fall of 1988. Complete occupancy of the Madera facility will bring overcrowding for women inmates to 141 percent of design bed capacity. To further ease population pressures expected by the end of the planning period, CDC plans to make extensive use of contract community beds for women.

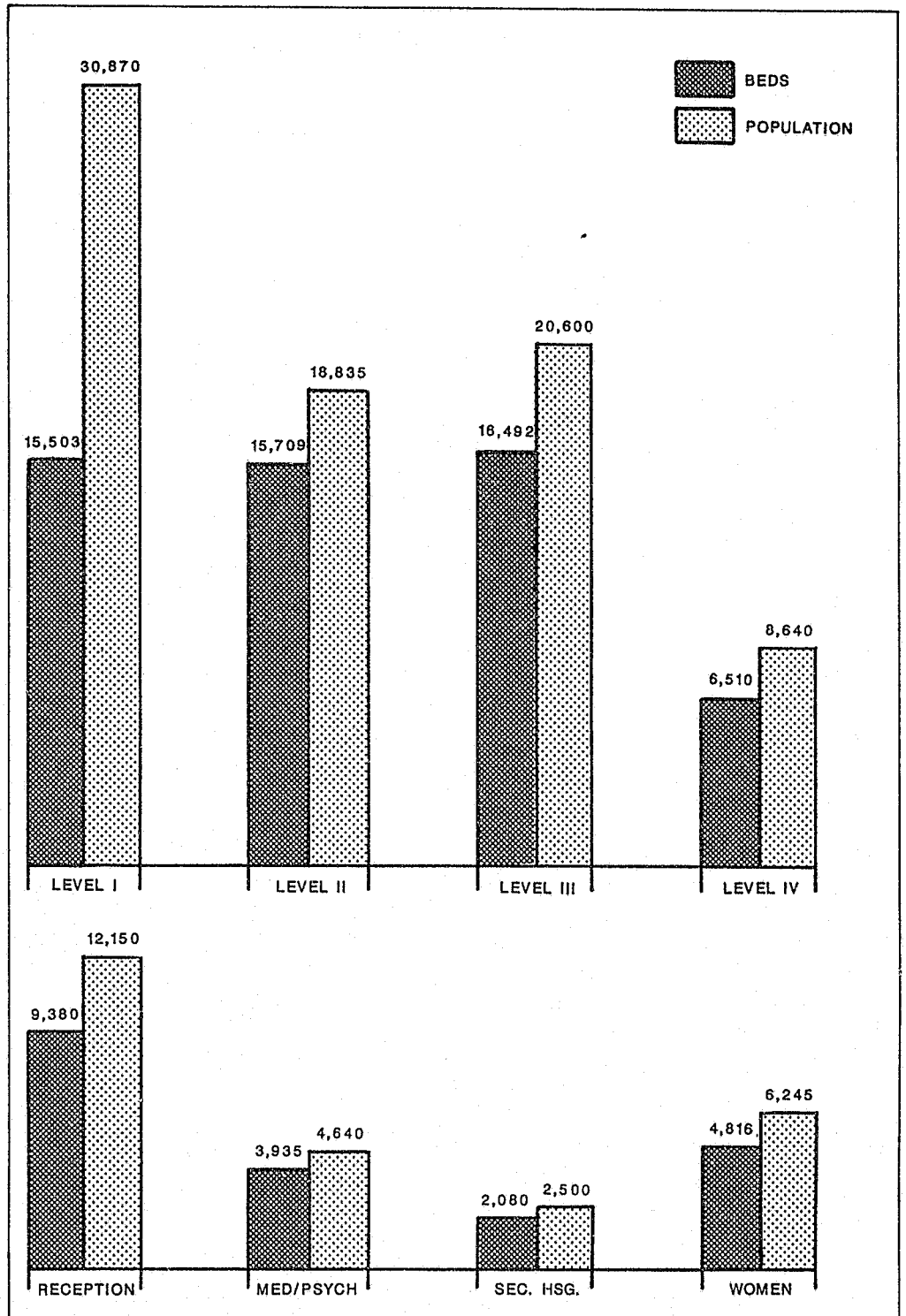
IMPACT OF ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

Proposed projects have fairly dramatic impacts upon the levels and categories they target. The chart and summary tables on the following pages show:

- The difference between current authorized and proposed beds versus projected population.

- The cost and occupancy effects of first and second stage projects discussed above.

BEDS* VS. PROJECTED POPULATIONS** BY LEVEL AND TYPE



*INCLUDES EXISTING, CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED, AND ALL PROPOSED STAGE 1 AND STAGE 2 NEW PRISON CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM PROJECTS. ASSUMES ALL PROJECTS COMPLETED BY MID-1993. DOES NOT INCLUDE CONTRACT COMMUNITY BEDS.

**ESTIMATE FOR JUNE 30, 1993.

COST EFFECTS OF PROPOSED STAGE 1 PROJECTS

	Project	Estimated Cost (In Millions)(1)
1.	1,000 Level III 1,000 Level IV 200 Level I	$203.1
2.	2,000 Women	147.0
3.	1,750 Reception 500 Level III 200 Level I	189.2
4.	2,000 Level IV 200 Level I	205.6
5.	1,750 Reception 500 Level III 200 Level I	191.6
TOTAL 11,300 Beds		$936.5
	Move partial funding for Level IV Project to Stage 2 funding (2)	<150.0>
	Major/Minor Capital Outlay Staff Support	98.5
	Planning, design, and site acquisition for additional projects	30.0
	Psychiatric Planning	10.0
	GRAND TOTAL	$925.0

(1) Excluding appropriations from the 1986 bond fund.
(2) Backed by lease-purchase authority to incur interim debt.

COST AND OCCUPANCY EFFECTS OF PROPOSED STAGE 2 PROJECTS

LEVEL/TYPE OF BED	PROPOSED BEDS	RESULTING OCCUPANCY RATE (1)	ESTIMATED COST (IN MILLIONS)
Level I	4,500	144% (2)	$157.5
Level II	200	120%	13.0
Level III	--	125% (3)	
Level IV	--	133%	
SHU	--	120%	
Medical/Psychiatric	2,400	118% (4)	239.9
Reception	2,900	130%	261.3
Women	400	119% (5)	30.0
TOTAL	10,400	129% (2)(5)	$701.7

Additional Funded Items:

Major/Minor Capital Outlay/Planning and Construction Support/Capital Program Management	$98.3
Remainder of Funding for Level IV Project	150.0
GRAND TOTAL	$950.0

(1) Based on Fall 1987 population projections for 1993. Assumes that all projects currently authorized and proposed for both Stage 1 and 2 will be complete in mid-1993 for planning purposes.

(2) Based on projections that 5,940 community beds will be in use for the Level I population.

(3) Based on long range projections of continued large growth, the Level III population is expected to be above 130 percent occupancy.

(4) The resulting occupancy rate for the medical/psychiatric category will be lower if the 422 contract psychiatric beds are taken into account.

(5) Based on projections that 430 community beds will be in use for women.

REMAINING ANTICIPATED NEEDS

Even following completion of proposed additional projects, as well as currently authorized projects, bed deficits still are predicted for the Level I population. As a result, the Department recognizes the need for an additional 4,300 Level I beds though none have been proposed formally and none are included in the previous bed capacity/population comparisons. These additional beds would bring Level I to the manageable overcrowding level discussed on 2-8, if the projected 5,940 community beds are taken into account. The Department is also considering expansion of the camp program.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED NEW PRISON CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM PROJECTS

Prison	Design Bed Capacity	Security Level	Construction Completion (1)
California Institution for Women-Special Housing Unit	100	SHU	June 1987
California Men's Colony - West	450	I	June 1984
	450	II	February 1985
	900		
California Medical Facility - South	600	III	October 1984
	600	III	January 1985
	516	II	April 1986
	688	II	May 1986
	2,404		
Mule Creek State Prison, Ione*	500	III	June 1987
	N/A	SUPPORT	April 1988
	500	III	August 1987
	N/A	SUPPORT	June 1988
	500	III	October 1987
	N/A	SUPPORT	August 1988
	200	I	January 1988
	1,700		
California State Prison - Del Norte County	576	SHU	April 1989
	480	SHU	February 1990
	512	IV	April 1989
	512	IV	February 1990
	200	I	April 1989
	2,280		
California State Prison - Kings County (Avenal)	454	II	January 1987
	516	II	April 1987
	516	II	July 1987
	516	II	August 1987
	516	II	September 1987
	516	II	October 1987
	3,034		
California State Prison - Kings County (Corcoran)	1,000	III	January 1988
	500	III	April 1988
	512	SHU	November 1988
	512	SHU	November 1988
	50	ACUTE MEDICAL	April 1990
	392	I	April 1988
	2,916		

* Formerly California State Prison - Amador County

Prison	Design Bed Capacity	Security Level	Construction Completion (1)
California Reception Center -			
Los Angeles County	1,250	RECEP	(2)
	200	I	
	1,450		
California State Prison -			
Los Angeles County	1,000	III	
	1,000	IV	(2)
	200	I	
	2,200		
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison* -			
	444	II	May 1988
	516	II	June 1988
	516	II	July 1988
	516	II	August 1988
	8	I	April 1988
	2,000		
California State Prison -			
Sacramento County	256	IV	October 1986
	256	IV	October 1986
	512	IV	March 1987
	192	I	January 1987
	512	IV	May 1987
	1,728		
Madera Women's Institution	2,000	MULTIPLE	Schedule Pending
	2,000		
Modular Housing Units at			
California Medical Facility	250	I	June 1984
San Quentin	250	II	July 1984
California Correctional Center	250	I	June 1985
San Quentin	250	II	July 1985
	1,000		
New Camp Program			
Vallecito	100	I	June 1984
Ishi	20	I	September 1985
Alder	20	I	January 1986
Rainbow	20	I	March 1986
Bautista	120	I	December 1986
Salt Creek	80/40	I	April/Sept 1987
Gabilan	80/40	I	May/October 1987
Sugar Pine	120	I	February 1988
Trinity River	120	I	February 1988
Delta	120	I	February 1988
Modoc	120	I	February 1988

* Formerly California State Prison - Riverside County

Prison	Design Bed Capacity	Security Level	Construction Completion (1)
Summit	120	I	Schedule Pending
McCain Valley	80/70	I	April 1987/To Be Determined
	1,270		
Northern California Women's Facility	400	MED	November 1986
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility at Rock Mountain	500	III	October 1986
	500	III	February 1987
	500	III	April 1987
	500	III	July 1987
	200	I	July 1987
	2,200		
Southern Maximum Security Complex	252	IV	October 1985
	248	IV	December 1985
	500	IV	March 1986
	1,000		
500-Bed Additions at			
California Correctional Center	500	III	March 1987
Support Unit	N/A	SUPPORT	October 1988
California Correctional Institution	500	III	August 1986
Support Unit	N/A	SUPPORT	October 1988
Sierra Conservation Center	500	III	March 1987
Support Unit	N/A	SUPPORT	September 1988
	1,500		
TOTAL	30,082		

Footnotes:

(1) Occupancy generally occurs within one month after construction completion. In the case of Northern California Women's Facility and the Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility however, the linkage of occupancy with selection of a site for a Los Angeles County prison delayed occupancy eight months and nine months respectively.

(2) A schedule for completion of this project will be developed upon completion of a satisfactory Environmental Impact Report.

3 Project Descriptions

NEW PRISON CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

NATURE OF THE PROGRAM

The New Prison Construction Program systematically addresses California's new prison requirements. It is not simply a static list of authorized new institutions, but also a comprehensive package of interrelated projects and a unique approach to prison construction, called the California Building System.

The current program has evolved over the past several years in response to new technology, changing requirements, legislative mandates and other factors. The impact of these changes on the program is evaluated periodically, and adjustments are made to keep the construction program in step with prison housing requirements. As updated population projections have become available, for example, the capacities of some planned prisons have been increased and additional projects have been added to the program. The scope of some projects also has been redefined to better meet revised requirements. Finally, there is the benefit of learning from previous projects to promote the use of prototype designs and site adaptable buildings whenever possible.

Against this backdrop of changing information and needs, the current New Prison Construction Program represents the state's response to the prison bed shortage.

CALIFORNIA BUILDING SYSTEM

Traditional methods of planning, design and construction of correctional facilities typically require four or more years from project inception through completion. The California Building System compresses customary time frames and results in prisons that are quick to construct (the first housing units at CMF - South were occupied less than a year after planning began) and cost-efficient to build and operate.

Key elements of the California Building System are:

Small Facilities New California prisons consist of relatively small, discrete buildings grouped into secure, semi-autonomous facilities that generally accommodate approximately 500 inmates each. Two or more of these facilities may be co-located to form an institution, enabling the facilities to share some services such as food preparation and central administration.

Prototypical Designs

Many of the buildings and areas designed are repeated at new prison projects throughout the New Prison Construction Program. By using prototypical designs for these structures, design time is shortened and architectural fees are reduced. Prototypical designs also foster uniformity in space allocation, construction and materials from one building (and project) to the next. In addition, a major step was taken in 1986 to go beyond prototype housing and develop standardized "best" designs for everything from the central laundry to inmate support service buildings.

Fast-Track Methodologies

The phasing of design and construction activities enables the state to complete those activities most critical to initial occupancy of a prison while work continues on less essential areas. Projects are structured around multiple bid packages sequenced to complete construction of buildings and areas in the same order in which they will be occupied. In practice, therefore, site development might be under construction while a bid package for housing units is being advertised and classroom buildings are still in design.

"Tilt-up" building techniques also speed construction by permitting concrete wall panels to be precast while foundations are under construction, then simply tilted up into place.

Cost Control

The California Building System focuses on controlling capital and operational costs. The use of prototypical designs reduces architectural fees, and tilt-up construction is a cost-saving technique. Capital costs also are controlled by the use of relatively small, discrete buildings and campus-style site plans. Most pedestrian circulation space is outdoors, eliminating as much as 10 percent of building space. Also, materials used for construction are chosen to match needs. For instance, metal buildings can be used for warehouses and conventional construction used for administrative offices. More expensive steel and concrete construction is reserved for areas that require more security, such as housing units.

Grouping several facilities together to form an institution also controls costs by permitting some services (such as central control and the infirmary) to be centralized.

Operational and capital costs also are controlled through value engineering and life-cycle cost analyses. Alternatives for building systems (e.g., electrical, HVAC) and operating systems (e.g., visiting room security) are

analyzed for first costs and lifetime costs, including staffing and maintenance expenses. The resulting life-cycle cost/present value analyses provide a yardstick for measuring in current dollars total costs associated with various alternatives.

Flexibility and Adaptability

With a life expectancy of 70 years or longer, prisons built today could face changes in types of populations, correctional philosophies and management styles and in technical systems during their lifetimes. The California Building System encourages design and construction of prison buildings and components that meet current operational objectives while ensuring flexibility for the future. For example, with fairly minor modifications, most new housing units can accommodate inmates of a higher or lower security level than that for which they were built. For example, most Level II dorms are designed so that they could be converted into Level III single cells. In addition, the use of prototypical designs enables architects to adapt many prison buildings and components to specific sites, population sizes and inmate types.

Post-Occupancy Evaluation

Correctional programs, buildings and systems often are subject to informal, unstructured evaluations. The information gained may or may not reach those in a position to use it effectively. Post-occupancy evaluation is a structured method of examining operations, buildings, furnishings and equipment, behavior patterns and the interrelationships among these. The purpose is to repeat what works well and is cost-efficient at other prisons and to remedy what is not working and avoid repeating it.

A three-stage process is used, consisting of an initial look at the institution soon after occupancy, then a thorough multi-method analysis of how well the various parts of the prison work, as well as the system as a whole, six months or so after occupancy. Annual audits occur thereafter.

SITE SELECTION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Siting prisons often proves to be a political and controversial activity. An essential part of this process, therefore, involves soliciting and incorporating public comments. The Legislature recognized this need when it passed AB 809 (Chapter 365, 1984), which required CDC's master plan to include a plan for soliciting, receiving and responding to local public comments regarding placement of a correctional facility in any community.

CDC's "Procedures for Public Involvement in Selecting Prison Sites" explains how to keep the local public informed and how to solicit, respond to and incorporate public comments in the decision-making process. It also explains how to tailor the public involvement strategies specifically to each community.

MANUALS AND STANDARDS

The five-year facilities master plans document and update the New Prison Construction Program. A number of guidelines and standards have been developed to provide consistency among projects, reduce planning time and ensure that cost-effective and appropriate methods, materials and systems are used. Among them are the following.

- The New Prison Policy Guidelines includes guidelines and standards that apply to the planning and design of all new California prisons. It summarizes departmental policy, state and federal requirements and agreed-to recommendations of the American Correctional Association and other private organizations.

- The New Prison Construction Space Standards was developed to provide project-to-project consistency in the provision of space. Its use ensures that required prison functions, activities and users receive adequate and appropriate, but not excessive, space. It lists and comments on spaces with the recommended size and frequency of occurrence within a prison.

- The Design Criteria Guidelines establishes design criteria for the New Prison Construction Program. It defines architectural, engineering and construction requirements based on departmental goals. It establishes critical tolerances and quality expectations for building materials.

- The Cook-Chill Primer helps food service and prison operators implement the selected food preparation and delivery system, cook-chill. It details how, when, where, in what spaces and by whom the food is cooked, chilled, stored, reheated and served.

- The Basic Equipment Guidelines itemizes what is needed for each staff position and inmate program at all prisons. It lists the name of each piece of equipment, for what and whom it is needed, its cost and its source (the Prison Industry Authority or private vendors).

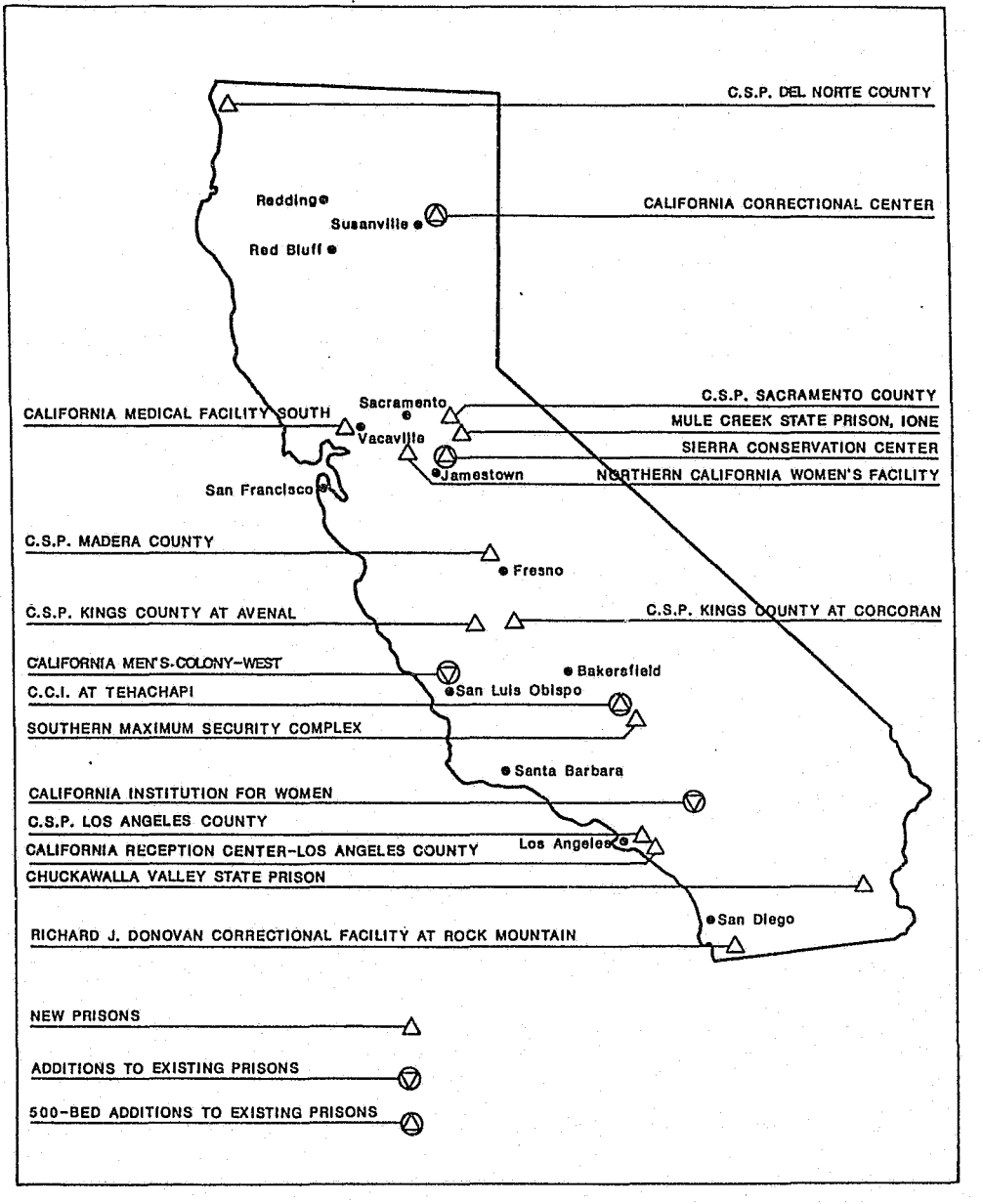
- The Prison Activation Handbook guides new prison managers and staff through start-up of a new California prison. It identifies the essential individuals, entities and processes involved and provides a generic timeline depicting the sequence and interaction of major tasks. It is a compilation of information on planning, implementing, coordinating and managing the myriad of tasks necessary to achieve inmate occupancy in a timely and safe manner.

- The Planning and Construction Division Policy and Operations Manual, now being written, outlines the procedures used to bring a new prison from initial conceptual planning phases through various negotiations, bid packages and construction oversight to the point at which the new prison manager begins to activate the institution for inmate occupancy. The focus of the document is management of the planning and construction process constrained by tight schedules and budgets.

STATUS OF AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Although many of the projects share common features in building design, programs, industries and security levels, each is different. Each is at a different stage of development and each is uniquely laid out to best use its site. Chapter 3 takes a look at these CDC projects. A special section is included at the end of the chapter describing the court-mandated renovation at San Quentin and Folsom prisons and CDC activities in specific communities to develop sites for new facilities.

LOCATION OF NEW PRISONS — STATE OF CALIFORNIA MAP



MULE CREEK STATE PRISON, IONE

DESCRIPTION

This facility will provide housing, support services and programs for 1,500 Level III and 200 Level I inmates. The prison will have three similar Level III facilities, each housing 500 inmates, and one 200-bed Level I facility. Groundbreaking occurred in December 1985. Initial occupancy occurred in June 1987.

Location: Near Ione, Amador County.

Vocational Programs: Building maintenance, graphic arts, computer and related technologies, dry cleaning, meatcutting, electronics, auto mechanics, welding, mill and cabinet work, plumbing, electrical maintenance.

PIA: Coffee roasting, condiments and sauces, meatcutting, fiberglass fabrication, laundry, key data entry and word processing, mail presorting, sewing.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
A	Medium (III)	500	August 1987
	Support	N/A	June 1988
B	Medium (III)	500	October 1987
	Support	N/A	August 1988
C	Medium (III)	500	June 1987
	Support	N/A	April 1988
D	Minimum (I)	200	February 1988
Total		1,700	

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
All phases	$ 133,174,000
PIA	9,600,000
Total	$142,774,000

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN - SPECIAL HOUSING UNIT

DESCRIPTION

CIW is currently one of two prisons operating solely for female offenders. Housing 2,254 inmates, CIW is 263 percent of capacity as of mid 1987. To relieve this overcrowding while addressing the lack of properly designed administrative segregation space, CDC has built a new special housing unit (SHU) based on the 270-degree administrative segregation housing prototype. Occupancy occurred in June 1987.

Location: At CIW, Frontera, San Bernardino County.

Vocational Programs: None

PIA: None

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
SHU	Maximum	100	June 1987
Total		100	

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Movable equipment	$ 150,000
All phases	1,695,000
Additional construction	2,823,000
Total	$4,668,000

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY - SOUTH

DESCRIPTION

This facility has two Level II and two Level III facilities. At design capacity, each of the facilities contains about 600 beds. The project was the first to implement the California Building System described earlier. On August 20, 1984, less than one year after project initiation, 150 inmates moved into the housing units.

Location: At CMF, Vacaville, Solano County.

Vocational Programs: Level II: auto body and fender repair and painting, auto mechanics, upholstery, industrial electronics, plumbing, machine shop practices, welding, meatcutting, silk screening. Level III: mill and cabinet work, electrical work, plumbing, electronics, mechanical drawing and drafting, carpentry, computer and related technologies, landscape gardening.

PIA: Concrete precasting, laundry, metal fabrication, micrographics, optical laboratory, bakery, ring binder/soft sign manufacturing, vehicle refurbishing and repair.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
A	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	516	April 1986
B	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	688	May 1986
C	Medium (III)	600	October 1984
D	Medium (III)	600	January 1985
Total		2,404	

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Movable equipment	$ 7,500,000
All phases	147,403,000
Total	$154,903,000

CALIFORNIA MEN'S COLONY - WEST

DESCRIPTION

Built as a military facility in the 1940s, CDC has operated CMC since 1954. In 1971, CMC - West was deactivated. While unoccupied, many of the structures deteriorated and several were removed. Designed as temporary barracks for World War II, the structures are single-story, wood-frame, wood-sided buildings on elevated foundations with subfloor ventilation. This facility was renovated and reactivated in 1984 for 900 temporary Level I and II beds. The extent of remodeling varied. New structures were erected on old building sites to provide program services. The existing fence was repaired and another fence with armed perimeter towers added. SB16 (Chapter 1435, 1987) repealed previous legislation requiring that these 900 beds be vacated by January 1, 1989. Last year's Plan assumed the continued use of these beds throughout the planning period.

Location: Near San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County.

Vocational Programs: Small engine repair, auto body and fender repair, computer repair, landscaping.

PIA: Garment and glove manufacturing.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Phase	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
1	Minimum (I)	450	June 1984
2	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	450	February 1985
Total		900	

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Phase 1	$1,923,200
Phase 2	2,771,000
Sewage line collector	150,000
Sewer improvements	712,000
Total	$5,556,200

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON - KINGS COUNTY AT AVENAL

DESCRIPTION

This prison adds 3,034 Level II beds. Housing units, with a capacity of 172 each, were built according to the Level II 270-degree prototype. The administrative segregation housing unit provides 100 cells. Ten inmates reside in the prison firehouse. Ground was broken December 18, 1985, and completion of the entire prison is expected in December 1987.

Location: Near Avenal, Kings County.

Vocational Programs: Auto body repair, auto mechanics, building maintenance, baking, carpentry, computer technologies, culinary arts/food service, dry wall, dry cleaning, electronics and electrical work, farming, graphics printing, landscaping, machine shop work, meatcutting, mechanical drawing and drafting, small engine repair, plumbing, refrigeration, air conditioning and solar power, roofing, storekeeping, warehousing, upholstery, welding.

PIA: Laundry, egg production, poultry and swine production and abattoir, metal fabrication, furniture manufacturing and tobacco product production, 911 interpreter.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
A	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	454	January 1987
B	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	516	April 1987
C	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	516	August 1987
D	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	516	August 1987
E	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	516	October 1987
F	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	516	October 1987
Total		3,034	

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
All phases	$156,911,000
Telecommunications equipment	784,000
Total	$157,695,000

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON - KINGS COUNTY AT CORCORAN

DESCRIPTION

This prison will provide beds for approximate 392 Level I, 1,500 Level III and 1,024 SHU inmates. The Level III inmates will be accommodated in three 500-bed facilities of the 270-degree prototype. SHU inmates will live in one of two 512-bed facilities forming the SHU complex. For added security, control and management, the SHU housing units will be subdivided into modules containing no more than 24 cells. Level I inmates will occupy four 96-bed dormitories and an eight-bed firehouse.

Location: Near Corcoran, Kings County.

Vocational Programs: Dry cleaning, welding, electronics, auto body repairs, upholstery, baking, computer training, carpentry, machine shop practices, sewing machine repair, sheet metal, culinary arts.

PIA: Heifer raising, dairy, milk processing, sewing jeans, laundry, chair manufacturing, general fabrication, spice production.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
III A	Medium (III)	500	February 1988
III B	Medium (III)	500	February 1988
III C	Medium (III)	500	May 1988
IV A	SHU (IV)	512	December 1988
IV B	SHU (IV)	512	December 1988
	Medical	50	April 1990*
I	Minimum (I)	392	May 1988
Total		2,916	

*Staff Activation

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Project phases	$ 253,700,000
PIA	18,600,000
Total	$272,300,000

CALIFORNIA RECEPTION CENTER - LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DESCRIPTION

This prison will provide a 1,250 bed reception center with a 200-bed Level I support service facility in an urban location in Los Angeles County. The Department is proceeding with site acquisition concurrently with preparation of the Environmental Impact Report as authorized by SB 18 (Chapter 165, 1987).

Location: Downtown Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

Vocational Programs: As a reception center, vocation programs will be minimal or non-existent.

PIA: As a reception center, with short term stays for all but minimum security inmate workers, industries are not appropriate.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
Reception	Reception (N/A)	1,250	Schedule Pending
	I	200	
Total		1,450	

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
All phases	$ 147,842,000
Total	$147,842,000

CHUCKAWALLA VALLEY STATE PRISON

DESCRIPTION

This prison is authorized as a 2,000 Level II institution. The administrative segregation housing unit will provide 100 beds. Chuckawalla will consist of dormitory housing units, arranged with program and support buildings to create manageable facilities.

Location: Wiley's Well area near Blythe, Riverside County.

Vocational Programs (proposed): Dry cleaning, auto body repair, auto maintenance, welding, upholstery, computer related technologies, drafting, electronics, landscape, refrigeration, air conditioning, solar, printing/graphics, carpentry, plumbing, roofing and masonry.

PIA: Laundry, furniture factory, sewing and office systems.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
A	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	452 *	July 1988
B	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	516	July 1988
C	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	516	August 1988
D	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	516	Sept. 1988
Total		2,000	

* Includes 8 inmates in Level I firehouse.

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
All phases	$ 132,907,000
Total	$132,907,000

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON - SACRAMENTO COUNTY

DESCRIPTION

To meet the tremendous need for maximum security prison beds, this prison adds 1,536 Level IV and 192 Level I beds. The three Level IV facilities are based on the prototype used at the Southern Maximum Security Complex. However, the design was modified to improve security, reduce costs and address different site conditions. Each of these facilities contains four 128-bed housing units.

Location: Adjacent to existing prison at Folsom, near Sacramento, Sacramento County.

Vocational Programs: Dry cleaning, mill and cabinet work, upholstery, mechanical drawing and drafting, building maintenance, furniture refinishing and repair, electronics, office services and technology, air conditioning and refrigeration, book binding, silkscreening, janitorial maintenance, culinary arts, landscape gardening.

PIA: Furniture production, assembly and refinishing, drafting, laundry service, manufacture of coarse wood products, printing, electronics, book binding, paper product production.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
A	Maximum (IV)	512	May 1987
B	Maximum (IV)	512	March 1987
C	Maximum (IV)	512	October 1986
D	Minimum (I)	192	February 1987
Total		1,728	

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Movable equipment	$ 6,700,000
All phases	151,596,000
Total	$158,296,000

MODULAR HOUSING UNITS

DESCRIPTION

To accommodate more minimum security inmates, modular housing units have been assembled at three existing institutions. The units provide 250 Level I beds each at CMF and CCC and 500 Level II beds at San Quentin. The modulars were designed to provide temporary, movable inmate living quarters that can be constructed, delivered and assembled inexpensively, quickly and easily. They are located within existing prisons capable of providing administration, support services and program areas.

Location: CMF, Vacaville, Solano County; CCC, Susanville, Lassen County; San Quentin, Marin County.

Vocational Programs: Not applicable.

PIA: Not applicable

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
CCC	Minimum (I)	250	June 1985
CMF	Minimum (I)	250	June 1984
SQ	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	250	July 1984
SQ	Minimum/Lower-medium (II)	250	July 1985
Total		1,000	

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Construction	$2,798,000
Total	$2,798,000

NEW CAMP PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION

Consistent with the existing camp program, the new maintenance and conservation camp program provides minimum security (and, therefore, relatively low cost) housing, program and support space for 1,270 Level I inmates. Each of the 120-bed camps will occupy 15 to 20 acres. The camps are operated in cooperation with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Location: Sites throughout California.

Vocational Programs: None.

PIA: None.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
Alder	Minimum (I)	20	September 1986
Bautista	Minimum (I)	120	December 1986
Delta	Minimum (I)	120	March 1988
Gabilan	Minimum (I)	80/40*	Jan. 86 (1)/ Aug. 87*
Ishi	Minimum (I)	20	September 1985
Modoc	Minimum (I)	120	March 1988
Rainbow	Minimum (I)	20	March 1986
Salt Creek	Minimum (I)	80/40*	Apr./July 1987
Sugar Pine	Minimum (I)	120	March 1988
Summit	Minimum (I)	120	To be determined
Trinity River	Minimum (I)	120	March 1988
Vallecito	Minimum (I)	100	June 1984
McCain Valley**	Minimum (I)	50/30/70*	Feb/Apr. 1987/To be determined
Total		1,270	

(1) Interim activation at Correctional Training Facility - South
* Phased occupancy
** See Chapter 4, Page 6

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose		Amount	
Conservation/maintenance camps, all phases	1000 beds	22,990,000	
Movable equipment		6,424,000	
Bautista camp road		575,000	
Reimbursement for trailers used at CRC		390,000	
Modoc, all phases	120 beds	4,000,000	
McCain Valley, all phases (including preliminary plans for kitchen and master plan for permanent site improvements)	150 beds	2,925,000	(1)
Total		$ 37,304,000	

(1) Does not include working drawings and construction funds for the renovation/expansion of the existing kitchen.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WOMEN'S FACILITY

DESCRIPTION

This institution is for 400 medium security female offenders, the only women's prison in Northern California. Four housing units have been constructed based on the Level III 270-degree prototype, each with 100 single cells. Although adjacent to the Northern California Youth Center (NCYC), NCWF is a separate institution. Its design and operation prevents contact between NCWF inmates and NCYC wards. However, some space and staff are shared. NCWF uses NCYC's warehouse, central kitchen, central plant and garage.

Location: Near Stockton, San Joaquin County.

Vocational Programs: Computer and related technology, office services, electronics.

PIA: Key data entry, word processing, laundry.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
A	Medium	400	July 1987*
Total		400	

* Occupancy was delayed by legislation linking activation to CSP - Los Angeles County site selection.

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Movable equipment	$ 1,980,000
All phases	32,130,000
Telecommunications equipment	246,000
Additional beds and lockers (purchase and installation)- Chapter 1416/1987, AB1261	320,000
Arch Road and State Route 99 upgrade- Chapter 1416/1987, AB1261	120,000
Total	$34,796,000

RICHARD J. DONOVAN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY AT ROCK MOUNTAIN

DESCRIPTION

This prison has four 500-bed Level III and one 200-bed Level I facilities. The five Level III 100-bed housing units in each facility are based on the Level III 270-degree prototype. The Level I facility includes two housing units, each containing dayrooms, showers and dormitories with 96 beds. Eight Level I inmates will reside in the prison's firehouse.

Location: Near San Diego, San Diego County.

Vocational Programs: Baking, meatcutting, landscape gardening, lens grinding, airframe mechanics, aircraft power plant mechanics, mill and cabinet work, small engine repair, office machine repair, graphic arts and printing, machine shop practices, auto body painting, auto mechanics, dry cleaning, building and janitorial maintenance.

PIA: Textile mill, key data entry and word processing, vehicle refurbishing and repair, bakery, license plate factory, optical laboratory, laundry.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
A	Medium (III)	500	Sept. 1987
B	Medium (III)	500	July 1987*
C	Medium (III)	500	July 1987*
D	Medium (III)	500	Sept. 1987
E	Minimum (I)	200	Sept. 1987
Total		2,200	

* Occupancy was delayed by legislation linking activation to CSP-Los Angeles County site selection.

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Movable equipment	$ 8,600,000
Sewer capacity fees	2,500,000
Sewer study	50,000
All phases	142,659,000
Telecommunications equipment	807,000
County road improvements	1,009,000
Otay Water District fees	1,000,000
Total	$156,625,000

SOUTHERN MAXIMUM SECURITY COMPLEX

DESCRIPTION

This completed complex consists of two Level IV facilities, each designed to house 500 inmates. The facilities are one-quarter mile apart, each with its own secure perimeter. They are identical with the exception of an infirmary adjoining one of them. Constructing the Southern Maximum Security Complex near California Correctional Institution (CCI) enables use of CCI's minimum security support service workforce.

Location: Adjacent to CCI, near Tehachapi, Kern County.

Vocational Programs: Dry cleaning, mill and cabinetry work, upholstery, drafting, furniture refinishing and repair, electronics, office services and technology, air conditioning and refrigeration, book binding, silk screening, culinary arts and landscaping.

PIA: Chair manufacturing, sewing, silk screening.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
A	Maximum (IV)	252/248	Oct./Dec. 85
B	Maximum (IV)	500	March 1986
Total		1,000	

Until additional SHU beds are brought on-line at CSP - Del Norte County and CSP - Kings County at Corcoran, one 500-bed facility will be used for SHU inmates.

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
All phases	$89,572,000
Movable equipment	2,483,000
Total	$92,055,000

ADDITION AT CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

DESCRIPTION

To accommodate more Level III inmates at an established prison site, a 500-bed facility was added to CCC. The facility was constructed within a separate secure perimeter adjacent to the existing prison and consists of five 100-bed single-cell housing units based on the Level III 270-degree prototype. When possible, buildings at the existing institution are used for permanent support services. Service and program areas necessary to sustain this facility are being constructed during Phase II.

Location: CCC, Susanville, Lassen County.

Vocational Programs: Electronics, office machine repair, refrigeration, air conditioning, solar, carpentry, sewing machine repair.

PIA: Sewing

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
CCC	Medium (III)	500	March 1987
Phase II	Support	Support	October 1988*
Total		500	

* Staff activation

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Phase I - housing	$24,392,000
Phase II - support services	14,655,000
Sewage treatment plant expansion	1,417,000
Total	$40,464,000

ADDITION AT SIERRA CONSERVATION CENTER

DESCRIPTION

To accommodate more Level III inmates at an established prison site, a 500-bed facility was added to SCC. The facility was constructed within a separate secure perimeter adjacent to the existing prison. It encompasses five 100-bed single-cell housing units based on the Level III 270-degree prototype. When possible, buildings at the existing institution are used for permanent support services. Service and program areas necessary to sustain this facility are being constructed during Phase II.

Location: At SCC, Jamestown, Tuolumne County

Vocational Programs: Drafting, office services and related technologies, printing/graphics, building maintenance, sewing machine repair, carpentry, drywall installation, electrical work.

PIA: Sewing.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
SCC	Medium (III)	500	March 1987
Phase II	Support	Support	September 1988*
Total		500	

* Staff activation

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Phase I - housing	$28,769,000
Phase II - support services	14,146,000
Upgrade water distribution	493,000
Total	$43,408,000

ADDITION AT THE SOUTHERN MAXIMUM SECURITY AND CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION COMPLEX

DESCRIPTION

To accommodate more Level III inmates at an established prison site, a 500-bed facility was added to the SMSC and CCI complex. The 500-bed facility was constructed within a separate secure perimeter adjacent to the existing prison. It encompasses five 100-bed single-cell housing units based on the Level III 270-degree prototype. When possible, buildings at existing institution are used for permanent support services. Service and program areas necessary to sustain this facility are being constructed during Phase II.

Location: SMSC and CCI near Tehachapi, Kern County.

Vocational Programs: Office machine repair, electronics, small engine repair, printing/graphic arts, carpentry, painting, upholstery.

PIA: Chair finishing and assembly.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
CCI	Medium (III)	500	August 1986
Phase II	Support	Support	October 1988
Total		500	

* Staff activation

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Phase I - housing	$22,400,000
Phase II - support services	13,210,000
Total	$35,610,000

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON - DEL NORTE COUNTY

DESCRIPTION

This prison will provide 1,024 Level IV beds in two facilities, 1,056 long-term segregation (SHU) beds, and 200 Level I beds for support services inmates.

Location: Near Crescent City, Del Norte County.

Vocational Programs: Eyewear, graphic arts, building maintenance, dry cleaning, diesel mechanics, mill and cabinetry, shoe repair, office services and related technologies.

PIA: (proposed) Laundry, optical laboratory, shoe/boot manufacturing

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
A	Maximum (SHU)	576	May 1989
B	Maximum (SHU)	480	March 1990
C	Maximum (IV)	512	May 1989
D	Maximum (IV)	512	March 1990
E	Minimum (I)	200	May 1989
Total		2,280	

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
All phases	$223,100,000
PIA	16,100,000
Total	$239,200,000

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON - LOS ANGELES COUNTY

DESCRIPTION

This prison will provide 1,000 Level III beds, 1000 Level IV beds and 200 Level I beds for support services in Los Angeles County. An Environmental Impact Report is being prepared for the site designated by SB 18 (Chapter 165, 1987).

Location: Near Lancaster, Los Angeles County.

Vocational Programs: Undetermined

PIA: Undetermined

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
Undetermined	Medium (III)	1,000	Schedule Pending
	Maximum (IV)	1,000	
	Minimum (I)	200	
Total		2,200	

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
All phases	$2,000,000
Total	$2,000,000

Budget and Legislative Considerations

If the voters adopt a prison construction bond act in 1988, a provision in SB 18 (Chapter 165, 1987) becomes operative which appropriates $147,000,000 from the 1988 Prison Construction Bond Fund for this prison.

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON - MADERA COUNTY

DESCRIPTION

This prison is authorized as a 2,000-bed women's institution. The special housing unit will provide 500 beds. Madera will consist of cells and dormitory housing units, arranged with program and support buildings to create manageable facilities.

Location: Near Chowchilla and Madera, Madera County

Vocational Programs: (Proposed) Undetermined

PIA: (Proposed) Laundry, sewing, document storage/mailing, cook/chill food preparation, plastic injection molding, telephone assembly/walkie talkie repair, vehicle repair/refurbishing, ornamental horticulture, vegetable cultivation, administration maintenance/warehouse, and an agricultural program.

DESIGN BED CAPACITY

Facility	Inmate Security Level	Design Bed Capacity	Occupancy Date
A-D	Undetermined	2,000	Schedule Pending
Total		2,000	

BUDGET

Current Budget Authorizations:

Purpose	Amount
Studies and Environmental Impact Report	500,000
All phases	$147,000,000
Total	$147,500,000

COURT-MANDATED RENOVATION

DESCRIPTION

As a result of court orders (Wilson v. Deukmejian, issued by the Superior Court in Marin County on September 17, 1983 and Toussaint v. McCarthy issued by the United States District Court, Northern District of California on October 18, 1984) CDC is mandated to remedy environmental and structural conditions in the cell blocks, kitchen and laundry at California State Prison at San Quentin and the kitchen at California State Prison at Folsom.

San Quentin: Established in July 1852, the California State Prison at San Quentin is California's oldest and best known correctional institution. San Quentin's primary mission is to safely accommodate male felon inmates classified as Level IV and those inmates committed to Security Housing Units (SHUs) for disciplinary reasons and who cannot now be accommodated at other institutions.

San Quentin's inmate living units that are under court order are in four 5-tier cell blocks, holding 2,503 cells, 68 of which are occupied by condemned inmates.

Renovation will be completed using a combination of inmate/day labor (IDL) forces and construction contractors.

IDL construction consists of primarily in-cell work: complete replacement of existing utilities including water, sewer and electrical; installation of stainless steel toilets and lavatories; installation of fireproof metal storage lockers as needed and upgrading lighting and repainting.

The contract construction is primarily exterior to the cells: replacement of electrical, heating and ventilating systems, vent and venting stacks, window sashes and panes, steam, condensate and pumped return; installation of sound absorbent panels and fire sprinklers; and renovation of plumbing and water mains.

Contract construction also includes the laundry renovation project at San Quentin. This project involves rearrangement of exterior wall openings to facilitate the desired flow of incoming/outgoing laundry, arrangement of partitions to permit vector control and separate clean/dirty laundry, repair of dry rot on roof, providing protective screens to windows facing the exercise yard, topping concrete floors to improve drainage, adding exhaust fans, and replacing and installing laundry equipment.

Construction contractors will also complete kitchen repairs by removing composition flooring and quarry tile, repairing old tile bed and installing new tile, and installing fly fans.

Folsom: First built in 1878, the primary mission of the Folsom State Prison is to house long-term and high security risk inmates. Folsom is under court order to renovate the kitchen facilities to improve all phases of food preparation and service.

The proposed kitchen project consists of the construction of a complete re-thermalization kitchen, including spaces in place of existing kitchen facilities to reheat cook-chill meals that will be prepared at the new central kitchen at California State Prison - Sacramento County.

LOCATION

The California State Prison at San Quentin is located in Marin County on a peninsula overlooking San Francisco Bay, adjacent to the San Rafael-Richmond Bay Bridge on State Highway 17.

The California State Prison at Folsom is in Sacramento County, approximately 20 miles east of Sacramento, off of Highway 50 in the town of Folsom.

DESIGN CAPACITY

San Quentin

Security Level	Design Capacity	Recent Population*	Percent of Capacity
I (Ranch)	231	243	105.2
II	500	817	163.4
IV	2,175	1,908	87.7
Total	2,906	2,968	102.0

Folsom

Security Level	Design Capacity	Recent Population*	Percent of Capacity
I	296	407	137.5
IV	1,772	3,092	174.5
Total	2,068	3,499	169.2

* As of late June 1987.

SCHEDULE

San Quentin: Inmate/Day labor construction started in July 1985 and will be completed by December 1988. Contractor construction began July 1987 and will be complete by September 1989.

Folsom: Construction on the kitchen will take approximately ten months. Contractor construction is anticipated to begin in February 1988 and be completed in December 1988.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Prior to Fiscal Year 1986-87

SB 1306 (Chapter 1121, Statutes of 1984), as amended by SB 50 (Chapter 1133, Statutes of 1984), appropriated $21,868,000 (Special Account for Capital Outlay) for preliminary plans, working drawings and construction for repairs to remedy all court-ordered deficiencies at San Quentin. In addition, CDC allocated $403,000 from its General Fund support item from Budget Act of 1984 (Chapter 258), for an infiltration study, budget packages, and IDL plumbing work. SB 677 (Chapter 1181, 1985), appropriated $1,072,000 (General Fund) to complete preliminary plans and working drawings at both San Quentin and Folsom Prisons. Additionally, this bill reallocated $2,861,000 (Special Account For Capital Outlay [SAFCO]) from Chapter 1133, 1984, to continue planning, to complete a cost benefit study and for IDL repair efforts on the cell blocks at San Quentin.

Fiscal Year 1986-87

SB 2098 (Chapter 1314, 1986) reverts the unencumbered balance from Chapter 1133, 1984, and appropriates $31,864,350 ($17,764,350 SAFCO and $14,100,000 1986 Prison Construction Bond Fund) for renovation activities at San Quentin. These activities include cell and cell block repairs including day labor costs, inmate/day labor support staff costs and construction support costs, kitchen repairs, laundry repairs, architectural and engineering services and construction management services. In addition, the bill appropriates $4,993,960 (1986 Prison Construction Bond Fund) for renovation of the food service facilities at Folsom.

ADDITIONAL DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

In the past several years, various statutes have directed the Department to determine the feasibility of using specified locations as prison sites. AB 3139 (Chapter 1393, 1986) appropriated $500,000 each to perform site feasibility studies in Western Kern and Imperial Counties and to complete an environmental impact report (EIR) in Madera County. AB 833 (Chapter 145, 1987) appropriated $50,000 for preliminary site evaluations near the City of Coalinga. AB 911 (Chapter 1056, 1987) authorized the Department to proceed with EIRs in Western Kern and Imperial Counties and to construct a prison in Madera County. In addition, AB 911 appropriated $6,347,000 for site studies and suitability reports, environmental studies, master planning, architectural programming, and schematics for new correctional facilities at unspecified locations. The following are in process: Kern County, Wasco; Imperial County; Kern County, Delano; Fresno County, Coalinga.

In addition, the Department is working with other communities to identify additional sites for future construction needs. The Department will proceed with site studies and EIRs up through schematics on all projects to the extent that the sites are feasible and funding is available.

4 Budget & Financing

INTRODUCTION

Discussions in this chapter focus primarily on the estimated cost of CDC's capital outlay program for new prison construction and the ways in which that cost has been and is proposed to be financed. To date, the total estimated program cost for specified projects is in excess of $2 billion. As the text points out, funding beyond the currently authorized Prison Construction Bond Acts is of major importance.

It is important to note that the 1988-1993 Facilities Master Plan is not a financial but a planning document.

FUNDING SOURCES FOR FIRST COSTS

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

In 1978, the Legislature appropriated $7.6 million for the planning and design of additional maximum security facilities and for the possible razing of the prisons at San Quentin and Folsom. Using a portion of the 1978 funds, CDC contracted with architectural firms to develop detailed program information for new facilities, to develop schemes for remodeling existing prisons to meet current program and code requirements, and to analyze options to accommodate overcrowding until the new institutions could be constructed. This effort resulted in the Facilities Requirement Plan, first issued in March 1980. This plan called for an expenditure of $400 million for new facilities and $900 million for renovation and/or replacement of existing facilities. Based on this master plan, the Legislature appropriated over $18 million in the 1980 Budget Act for planning new maximum security facilities and constructing camp facilities and temporary housing.

As projections of prison population continued to increase, CDC re-evaluated its plan for renovating existing facilities and determined that the more pressing need was additional long-term capacity to meet the projected population of the 1980s. The 1981 Budget Act subsequently appropriated $25 million for the partial construction of the new Southern Maximum Security Complex at Tehachapi, planning funds for a new medium security prison in San Diego County and planning funds for a new maximum security prison in Sacramento County (at Folsom).

At that time, capital outlay programs included construction of approximately 10,500 new beds plus numerous projects to alleviate the overcrowding of existing correctional institutions at an estimated cost of $775 million.

1981 CONSTRUCTION BOND

Due in part to the enactment of determinate sentencing, a dramatic increase in projected prison population occurred. In response, the Legislature approved SB 153 (Presley), later to be entitled the New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1981. On August 21, 1981, the Governor signed the bill into law (Chapter 273, 1981).

That bill provided for the addition of Chapter 12 to Title 7, Part 3, of the Penal Code and called for submission of that bond act to the voters; the bond act authorized the issuance, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond

Law, of bonds in the amount of $495 million for the construction, renovation, remodeling and deferred maintenance of state correctional facilities. The measure was adopted by the voters of California as a result of the June 1982 Election.

From the New Prison Construction Fund (NPCF-1981), the Budget Act of 1982 appropriated $123 million for planning and construction of additional prison capacity, plus another $11 million for projects at existing institutions that were transferred from the Special Account for Capital Outlay (SAFCO).

Contrary to the initial estimates, however, it became apparent that the $495 million authorized by the New Prison Construction Bond Act would not be sufficient to fund the cost of the capital outlay program. This fact became more apparent when, from that same fund, the Budget Act of 1983 appropriated $158 million for additional new construction and $6 million for projects at existing institutions. In addition, early in fiscal year 1983-84, SB 422 (Chapter 958, 1983) approved even more appropriations from the New Prison Construction Fund (1981) in the amount of $169 million. This amount was increased to almost $170 million by SB 450 (Chapter 1743, 1984) during fiscal year 1984-85. SB 450 also appropriated an additional $14.8 million for new prison construction from that same fund for projects at three prisons. Finally, the Budget Act of 1985 (Chapter 111, 1985) appropriated approximately $7 million from that same fund for a variety of projects at both existing and new institutions. In 1986, all but approximately $1.5 million of this fund was obligated to various authorized projects.

1984 CONSTRUCTION BOND

Because the New Prison Construction Fund (1981) had been nearly exhausted, and given the magnitude of the total estimated cost of the new prison construction program, additional sources of funding were needed.

During fiscal year 1984-85, the Legislature responded to that need by passing SB 310 (Chapter 4, 1984). This statute, upon approval of the California electorate in June 1984, created the Prison Construction Bond Act of 1984 that authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of $300 million to provide for the construction, renovation, remodeling and deferred maintenance of state correctional facilities.

In addition to the original authorization of $300 million, legislation was passed in 1985 (AB 487, Chapter 932) that allowed CDC to obtain funds from the sale/lease-back of the newly constructed Southern Maximum Security Complex (SMSC) at Tehachapi. Net proceeds from this transaction totaled $90.1 million. As the legislation specified, the New Prison Construction Revenue Fund was established; moneys derived from the lease-purchase financing of SMSC were deposited in that fund and transferred to the 1984 Prison Construction Fund, increasing the total funds available to $390.1 million.

The Budget Act of 1984 (Chapter 258) appropriated $293 million of this fund for a variety of new construction projects. Subsequent legislation, including AB 487 (Chapter 932, 1985) in conjunction with the lapse of some funds, reduced these appropriations by approximately $32 million. In addition, the same assembly bill increased the appropriations for CSP - Kings County at Avenal by $84 million and created a new appropriation of $21 million for CSP - Kings County at Corcoran. During 1986, an additional $17.7 million was allocated from this fund for new projects and over $6.14 million for existing institutions. These actions have completed the use of the 1984 fund.

LEASE-PURCHASE

During fiscal year 1983-84 the Legislature, through SB 422 (Chapter 958, 1983), directed CDC and the Legislative Analyst to investigate the feasibility of using lease or lease-purchase arrangements to finance the acquisition, construction and underwriting of prison facilities authorized by the Legislature. CDC submitted a report to the Legislature in January 1984 on alternative financing of California prisons.

This report found, based on the experience of other governmental entities, that lease-purchase financing arrangements that reduce lead time for approval and issuance when compared to General Obligation Bond financing are a viable method for financing the construction of prisons.

During fiscal year 1984-85, the Legislature passed SB 450 (Chapter 1743, 1984) that authorized the Public Works Board to finance the construction of two prison facilities by issuing certificates of participation or revenue bonds backed by lease-purchase agreements. The legislation limited the amount financed through lease-purchase agreements to $300 million for two prisons: one in Kings County and one in either Los Angeles County, Riverside County or San

Bernardino County. Chapter 932, 1985 (AB 487), subsequently modified this legislation by repealing the aforementioned location provisions and specifying that the $300 million lease-purchase financing would apply to CSP - Amador County and Southern Maximum Security Complex at Tehachapi.

In 1986, the Legislature passed AB 4356 (Chapter 532, 1986) which added CSP - Corcoran in Kings County to the facilities authorized to be financed through lease-purchase financing arrangements. This legislation also increased the cap on the amount of revenue bonds that can be issued for alternative financing to $650 million to accommodate the CSP - Corcoran lease-purchase.

SB 1222 (Chapter 533, 1986), also passed by the Legislature in 1986, authorized the lease-purchase of the CSP - Del Norte County and permits up to $325 million in revenue bonds to be issued to provide the funds to construct this facility.

All of these revenue bonds were sold within the legislatively established limits in four issues. Each was sold at an interest rate that was advantageous to the program. The proceeds are currently being used for the construction of new prison facilities.

Faced with a severely overcrowded female population and insufficient construction funds remaining within revenue bond authority or existing New Prison Construction bond fund monies, the Legislature passed AB 911 (Chapter 1056, 1987) to enable the Department to obtain interim financing for the women's facility in Madera County. This legislation includes provisions to repay the interim debt and fund the remaining costs of construction from the 1988 Prison Construction Bond Fund when it becomes available. The short-term financing is secured by $225 million in revenue bond authority that could be issued, as authorized by this legislation in the event the 1988 Prison Construction Bond Act is not approved.

1986 CONSTRUCTION BOND

Recognizing the continuing need for funding construction plans, the Legislature enacted AB 2545 (Chapter 409, 1986). This law, with voter approval in June 1986, authorized issuance of $500 million for construction of new prisons as well as renovation, remodeling and deferred maintenance of existing facilities. From the 1986 Prison Construction Bond Fund, AB 4356 (Chapter 532, 1986) appropriated:

- $128 million and $115 million respectively for prisons in Riverside and Los Angeles counties.
- $42 million to provide support services for 500-bed additions at Tehachapi, Jamestown and Susanville.
- $62 million for the Prison Industry Authority.
- $19 million for renovation work at San Quentin and Folsom to comply with court orders.

From the same fund, AB 3139 (Chapter 1393, 1986) appropriated:

- $4 million for construction of a minimum security, work-based facility in Modoc County.
- $1 million for feasibility studies for prisons in Imperial and western Kern counties.
- $2 million for costs associated with water services of Otay Water District (Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility in San Diego County).

CURRENT YEAR FUNDING (1987-88)

In addition to capital outlay funding to achieve hospital licensure at the California Institution for Men, California Medical Facility and California Mens' Colony and various improvement projects at several existing institutions, the Budget Act of 1987 appropriated funds for the acquisition and expansion of the McCain Valley Conservation Camp in San Diego County as follows:

- $1,765,000 for site acquisition.
- $1,140,000 for improvements to increase population to 150 from the existing 80 inmates.
- $10,000 for preliminary planning to expand the existing kitchen and mess hall.
- $10,000 for the preparation of a master plan for potential development of the unused portion of the 453 acre site.

POST BUDGET YEAR FUNDING 1988-1993

As discussed in Chapter 2, other projects are under consideration that would require funding in the post budget year period. To bring proposed projects on-line in time to effectively reduce the projected increase in overcrowding, funding will need to be available by mid-1988 to support projects included in the first stage of construction. In

addition, the plans leave up to $50 million to be available for California Youth Authority facilities. The history of prison project financing demonstrates the variety of financial instruments available to the department: general fund appropriations and loans, general obligation bonds and lease-purchase bonds have all been part of the department's financial plan. Given the fluctuation in economic factors affecting these tools, specification of funding sources would be premature. As in the past, the Department will pursue financing arrangements most advantageous to the state. For example, the Department proposes a Level IV project in Stage 1; to speed construction process for this much needed project, CDC proposes first to finance the project partially from Stage I funds and then provide final financing from Stage 2 monies.

These projects, and a conceptual cost estimate for each, include:

Stage 1

- $147.0 million for a 2,000-bed women's prison.
- $205.6 million for 2,000 beds to meet Level IV needs (and a 200-bed Level I support service unit for the institution).
- $203.1 million for a 2,200-bed prison consisting of 1,000 Level IV beds, 1,000 Level III beds and a 200-bed support service unit.
- $189.2 million for 1750 reception beds, 500 Level III beds and a 200-bed Level I support service unit for the institution.
- $191.6 million for 1750 reception beds, 500 Level III beds and a 200 bed Level I support service unit.
- $10 million for psychiatric planning.

Stage 2

- $175.0 million for 4,500 Level I beds.
- $13.0 million for 200 Level II beds.
- $21.6 million for 100 medical beds.
- $218.3 million for 2,300 psychiatric beds.
- $261.3 million for 2,900 reception beds.
- $30.0 million for 400 beds for women.