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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

**ALL
ABOUT THE
CIVIL ADDICT PROGRAM**



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Prepared by
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Post Office Box 1841
Norco, California 91760

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Prepared by
Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority
Post Office Box 1841
Norco, California 91760

December, 1987

BRIEF BACKGROUND

In 1961, the Legislature enacted the original law establishing the California Civil Addict Program providing for the commitment and treatment of narcotic addicts and persons who by repeated use of narcotics were in imminent danger of becoming addicted (Penal Code Chapter II, Title 7, Part 3). The new law provided for the receiving, control, confinement, education, treatment and rehabilitation of such persons under the custody and administrative direction of the Department of Corrections.

In 1963, as a result of several Supreme Court decisions, an extensive reorganization of the civil commitment statute was undertaken. The Legislature amended certain sections of the law to place emphasis upon the treatment and prevention of contamination of others, and the protection of the public through control of those who were uncooperative or unresponsive to treatment. And, in a further effort to remove the "indicia of criminality" the responsibility for administering the release (parole) program was transferred from the Adult Authority to the newly established Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority. In 1965, the Legislature placed the authority for the Civil Addict Program and the Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority in the Welfare and Institutions Code, Division 3, Chapter 1-2, Sections 3000-3306. In 1980, the Legislature further amended the Welfare and Institutions Code, changing the indeterminate seven-year commitment to a determinate sentence commensurate with the Determinate Sentencing Act. In addition, at the discretion of the criminal court, the law provided for a period of parole under the jurisdiction of the Board of Prison Terms following the expiration of the civil commitment. However, on September 17, 1981, because of the unique problems associated with narcotic addiction, the Legislature again amended the Welfare and Institutions Code which requires the civil addict commitment to be released on parole under the jurisdiction of the Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority at the end of the confinement period (2/3 of the sentence) or expiration of sentence, whichever occurs first.

OVERVIEW

The Civil Addict Program is a two-phase program, which consists of the institutional phase and the outpatient/parole phase. Individuals committed to the program are confined to the California Rehabilitation Center or branch thereof during the inpatient phase. A variety of programs are offered to the addict while he/she is confined. These programs include vocational and academic education, self-help groups and work assignments to mention a few. When the person is released to outpatient status or civil addict parole, the program not only provides for strict supervision and control but mandatory anti-narcotic testing as well. Frequent anti-narcotic tests allow for early detection of narcotic use. The program also

provides for immediate intervention and prompt return to confinement of individuals who revert to narcotics use or otherwise violate their Conditions of Release/Parole. In addition, an individual who reverts to narcotics use may turn himself/herself into his/her agent or at the California Rehabilitation Center for a limited placement (60 days or less), and many of these addicts have taken advantage of this provision rather than become strung out on narcotics and commit crimes in order to support their habits. Once the civil addict reaches the expiration of the commitment, the law provides for an extended period of parole up to three years for persons committed under Section 3051 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Individuals committed under Section 3050 or 3100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code must be discharged upon reaching the expiration of commitment. If a person committed under Section 3051 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, which represents the majority of the population, remains narcotic free and complies with the Conditions of Parole for one year, the person may receive an early discharge and will be referred back to the committing court for vacation of the civil commitment. In addition, a person may avoid parole supervision if he/she successfully completes the outpatient phase of the program prior to reaching the expiration of the civil commitment.

THE CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER

The California Rehabilitation Center is located in Norco, California and is a correctional institution operated by the Department of Corrections. The purpose of the institution is to provide control, program and treatment for civilly committed drug abusers. In addition, the facility houses felon commitments who have been sent to State Prison. The institution is operated by a staff of over 1,000 personnel and has the capacity for approximately 3,768 males and 1,088 females (who are housed in separate units). The integrity of the institution's perimeter is maintained by a double fence kept under surveillance by a closed-circuit television system, by armed officers and an outside patrol.

Persons committed from northern counties are received by the California Medical Facility and transferred to the California Rehabilitation Center. Commitments from southern counties are received directly at the California Rehabilitation Center and both northern and southern commitments are immediately assigned to reception dormitories for initial processing. The first week includes a complete physical examination and a battery of tests to determine educational and vocational capabilities. Initial interviews are conducted and tentative plans are made for a program tailored to the specific needs of the individual.

There are 50 dormitories (38 male, 12 female) with only a few differing in terms of basic program philosophy and activities.

The basic program unit is the dormitory unit supervised by a correctional officer. The individual participates in the classification process and his or her desires and needs are taken into consideration in formulating the program plan. Due to a cut back in counseling positions several years ago and more than doubling of caseloads, group counseling is no longer practical and has been discontinued. Currently each Correctional Counselor I has a caseload of approximately 150 individuals comprised of both civil commitments and felon commitments. However, the program has been restructured to continue the focus on preparing an individual for release back to the community with the skills and preparation which would enable the person to remain drug free.

Civil Commitment Education Program

This program consists of 120 hours and is designed to provide information for civil addict commitments to use in solving real problems both in the institution and in the community. All new civil commitments must complete this program before they can be considered for release.

Educational and Vocational Training

Most of the individuals are school dropouts and some are illiterate. The median grade placement level for the population is 8. Classes are provided through the college level. Participants receive high school diplomas and elementary school diplomas and elementary school certificates through the local Corona-Norco Unified School District. In many instances vocational training is a necessity since the bulk of the population is undereducated and without job training. Vocational courses in upholstery, drafting, automotive repair, building maintenance, word processing, offset printing, x-ray technology, dry cleaning, electronic technology, office machine repair, and secretarial work provide individuals with adequate skills to get a job.

Religion

The California Rehabilitation Center has an active religious program designed to assist the individual develop more socially skilled wholesome values. A full-time Catholic Priest, Protestant Chaplain, a part-time Jewish Rabbi and Muslim Minister are actively involved in encouraging participation in the religious programs at the Center. Visiting chaplains of other denominations also provide services.

Family Visiting

Conjugal and family visiting is permitted between individuals and their spouses and members of their immediate families. This process involves careful screening and visitation must be with approved visitors or with couples who are both housed at the facility.

Self-Help Groups

There are a number of self-help groups at the facility. These groups are designed to provide a sense of worth and unity among their members as well as assist the members in preparing for release from the institution. Groups meet weekly and each group has a staff sponsor. Active groups currently include Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and Espejo. The community has been very supportive of these groups not only in the institution but also when the individual is released from the institution.

Pre-Release Program

The facility has an extensive pre-release program to help every individual prepare for release. Many volunteers from the community are involved in the program. Classes are held with the various organizations to try to make the transition from the institution to the community as smooth as possible. Listings of job opportunities throughout the state are available to everyone. Resources in the pre-release program can help individuals secure a driver's license, a job, or housing when they are released. The Parole and Community Services Division also plays a vital role in the pre-release program.

Leisure-Time Activities

Many constructive evening and leisure-time activities are provided to assist the individual in learning more effective ways to channel his/her energies. Such activities include basketball, baseball, football, handball, swimming, weight-lifting, tract and aerobics. Professional staff direction and guidance are provided.

Additional Programs

Correctional industries has moved its operation into the California Rehabilitation Center with the establishment of clothing factories in the Men's and Women's Units. Individuals assigned to this program learn new job skills while making clothing for tax-supported agencies.

The establishment of the federally funded Educational Consolidated Improvement Act, Title I programs, adds a new dimension to the academic program. Students under 21 years of age who have been identified by their teachers as needing special help are placed in a specially equipped classroom where they receive individual attention.

The California Division of Forestry operates a 62-man forestry camp on the grounds of the California Rehabilitation Center. The individuals assigned there are engaged in conservation work and are subject to call throughout the State for fire suppression and flood control.

THE NARCOTIC ADDICT OUTPATIENT/ CIVIL ADDICT PAROLE PROGRAM

Civil commitments released to outpatient/civil addict parole status are supervised by specially trained field agents. These agents are under the direction of the Parole and Community Services Division. The overall objective of the Parole and Community Services Division is to reduce the frequency and severity of criminal behavior and to facilitate the community adjustment to persons released to outpatient/parole status. Some of the services provided by the outpatient/parole phase include individual counseling, job placement, psychiatric counseling and evaluation when deemed necessary, frequent anti-narcotic (urinalysis) testing, and close supervision by the agent. Anti-narcotic testing is mandatory as a part of the civil commitment's outpatient/parole program. Testing is done on a "frequent and surprise" basis and is supplemented by "skin" checks and frequent case evaluations. Supervision, surveillance, and services delivery are the responsibilities of parole field staff throughout the State. The primary means by which a parole agent fulfills these responsibilities is through contacts with the releasee and persons involved with the releasee. Parole staff will cooperate and collaborate with criminal justice and human services agencies that may be involved with the releasee.

When it appears that a releasee has reverted to the use of narcotics, is drinking heavily or has become involved in criminality, it may be necessary to return him/her to the inpatient phase of the program. However, several alternatives are available; such as, suspension and reinstatement of outpatient/parole status or return on a limited placement basis (60 days or less). Each case is carefully evaluated by the parole staff in conjunction with the Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority so that any action taken is done with the best interests of society and the releasee in mind. An outpatient/parolee who returns to the Center is not deemed a failure. However, longer periods of abstinence and usefulness to self and society are considered to be a sign of success.

THE NARCOTIC ADDICT EVALUATION AUTHORITY

The Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority is a board composed of seven members appointed by the Governor. The Governor designates one member as Chairman. By law, insofar as is practicable, persons appointed to the Authority have a broad background in law, sociology, law enforcement, medicine, or education and have a deep interest in the rehabilitation of the narcotic addict.

In accordance with the provisions of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority maintains its headquarters at the California Rehabilitation Center, and each

member devotes such time to the duties of his or her office as required. Two members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at a hearing and no action is valid unless concurred in by a majority of the members present.

Functions and Responsibilities

The law provides that persons committed to the Civil Addict Program who who signs of progress after initial or subsequent periods of treatment and observation shall be given reasonable opportunities to demonstrate their ability to abstain from the use of narcotics in outpatient status outside of the center or its branches. Determination of progress is based upon criteria established by the Director of Corrections. Such persons may be certified to the Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority by the Superintendent of the institution acting for the Director as having recovered from addiction or imminent danger of addiction to the extent outpatient status is warranted.

The Authority is delegated certain statutory functions and responsibilities in the performance of its duties as the Civil Addict Program Paroling Board as follows:

1. To conduct individual case hearings (personal appearance) to consider the advisability of release to outpatient status/parole.
2. To review those cases who have not been certified to the Board for release consideration within the preceding twelve months (in the anniversary month of their commitment, such person is automatically referred to the Board for consideration of release.) This procedure is known as "Annual Review".

Upon any such certification, or annual referral, the Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority may release the person to outpatient/parole status subject to all the rules and regulations adopted by the Authority and subject to all the conditions imposed by the Authority.

3. To conduct Parole and Community Services hearings to review the cases of outpatients/parolees submitted for violations of their conditions of release/parole to determine whether or not the individual should be returned to the institution for additional treatment or retained in outpatient/parole status if the circumstances so warrant.
4. An Oral Order of Return may be made by a single member of the Authority to suspend the release in outpatient/parole status of an individual where the facts indicate an immediate return to the institution is necessary prior to a formal Board hearing.

5. To recommend discharge from the program for those persons who have successfully completed their outpatient/parole program by remaining narcotic free as required by Section 3200 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and have otherwise complied with the rules, regulations and conditions of release/parole.

The Authority has other duties and functions which are not established by law, but through Governor's Orders and/or Board policy decisions; such as, but not limited to:

1. Participation in seminars and conferences related to the field of narcotic addiction and rehabilitation.
2. Regular meetings with the Director of Corrections and his staff; institutional administrative staff; Parole and Community Services administrative staff; and other paroling boards.

Philosophy, Goals and Objectives

Although the Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority has no statutory responsibility for the administration of the Civil Addict Program, by the broad powers vested in this Board, it is able to indirectly set policy that affects the treatment, parole and rehabilitation of the civilly committed addict. The Authority is an integral part of the Civil Addict Program and as such, is concerned with the needs of the total program.

The Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections believes that all segments of the Civil Addict Program must work cooperatively to reach the goals of this program. These goals are:

1. The protection of society.
2. The prevention and control of narcotic addiction.
3. The rehabilitation of the narcotic addict.

It is the foremost aim of this Board to exercise proper control of the civil addict population by considering what is best for the addict at the least expense to the taxpayer, and this can best be done by maintaining the individual in the institution for such time as is necessary to ensure that there will be a reasonably safe return to the community, and to retain him/her in the community as long as the individual does not present an immediate threat to himself/herself or others.

The philosophy and policy of the Authority that governs its actions through granting release to outpatient/parole status, revocation of outpatient/parole status, or "suspend-reinstate-ments" directly affect the work of the Department of Corrections. The decisions made by the Authority, the reason these decisions

are made, and the manner in which they are communicated to the individual may have a positive or negative effect not only on his/her adjustment in the institution and ultimate rehabilitation, but also on the whole Civil Addict Program. In like manner, the decisions of the Board relate directly to the maintenance of community harmony and preservation of social order.

The Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority is not only cognizant of its responsibility to the public, but also of its responsibility to the civilly committed addict. Board policy stipulates that each case be judged on its individual merit, without prejudice. The Authority has always informed the individual of its decision at the close of the hearing. In addition, if release is denied, the person is provided with the reasons for the denial in writing. In those cases where an outpatient's/parolee's case is being reviewed for violation which may lead to return to the institution, the Board takes into consideration all of the factors involved, including any correspondence received from relatives or other interested parties. If the individual is ordered returned to the institution, he/she may contest the charges against him/her at a revocation hearing which is conducted by an impartial hearing officer who reports his/her findings to the Authority. In the event good cause is not found to return the person to the institution, the person is immediately released back into outpatient/parole status. If good cause is found, the person will remain in the facility until such time as the Superintendent certifies that the person is ready for release consideration or is considered on an Annual Review and the Board grants release to outpatient/parole status.

The law allows the Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority discretion in deciding whether an individual should be returned to the institution or continued in outpatient/parole status. The Authority is aware that narcotic addiction is usually a life-long problem and individuals who revert to narcotics use must be controlled in order to protect the public from the crimes they commit. Therefore, the Authority places much emphasis on providing sufficient external controls; such as, frequent testing while on outpatient/parole status, and interrupting narcotic use before it becomes necessary for the addict to commit crimes to support his/her habit.

COMMITMENT PROCEDURES

Individuals, who fit the criteria as established by the Director of Corrections under the provisions of Section 3053 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and do not fall within exclusionary criteria as provided under Section 3052 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, may be committed to the Civil Addict Program under Sections 3051, 3050 or 3100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

3051 W & I Code Commitments (felonies)

Following conviction of a felony and after imposing sentence to State Prison under the Determinate Sentencing Act, when it is determined that the person falls within the narcotic criteria, the judge may suspend the execution of the sentence and order the District Attorney to file for a narcotic petition. Following an examination by a physician or physicians, if it is determined that the individual is addicted or is by reason of repeated use of narcotics in imminent danger of addiction, the judge shall make an order committing the person to the custody of the Director of Corrections for confinement in the facility until such time as the person is discharged pursuant to Section 3201(c) of the Welfare and Institutions Code or the person successfully completes the program pursuant to Section 3200(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code, whichever occurs first. Individuals who do not successfully complete the outpatient phase of the program and reach their maximum custody period (2/3 of their sentence) or their maximum program expiration date are placed on civil addict parole under the jurisdiction of the Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority for a period not to exceed three years under the provisions of Section 3000 of the Penal Code and are subject to being returned to the California Rehabilitation Center or branch thereof in the event they violate their conditions of parole.

3050 W & I Code Commitments (Misdemeanors)

Following conviction of a misdemeanor in a municipal or justice court, whether or not sentence has been imposed, if it appears that the person may be addicted or by reason of repeated use may be in imminent danger of becoming addicted to narcotics, the judge shall certify the person to the superior court and order the district attorney to file a petition for commitment to the Civil Addict Program. The superior court shall order the person to be examined by a physician or physicians. Following the examination and after a hearing, if the judge finds that the person is a narcotic addict or in imminent danger of becoming addicted, and the person is not ineligible for the program under the provisions of Section 3052 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the judge shall make an order committing the person to the custody of the Director of Corrections for confinement in the facility until such time as he or she is discharged pursuant to Section 3201(a) of the Welfare and Institutions Code or the person successfully completes the program, whichever occurs first. Individuals who do not successfully complete the program pursuant to the provisions of Section 3200(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code and reach their maximum program expiration date, which is sixteen months from the date of their receipt less any preconfinement credits, must be returned to the committing court for discharge.

3100 W & I Code Commitments (Non-criminal)

Anyone who believes that a person is addicted or by reason of repeated use of narcotics is in imminent danger of becoming addicted or any person who believes himself/herself to be addicted or about to become addicted may report such belief to the district attorney and petition the superior court for a commitment to the Civil Addict Program. Persons committed under Section 3100 or 3100.6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code upon reaching the expiration of the commitment, which is a maximum of twelve months must be discharged; however, they have an opportunity to successfully complete the program in accordance with Section 3200(a) of the Welfare and Institutions Code and may be discharged earlier.

INELIGIBILITY

Section 3052 W & I Code

- A. Certain imposed enhancements will make a person ineligible for the Civil Addict Program.
 - 1. Any enhancement for violent conduct per Penal Code Section 12022(b), 12022.3, 12022.5, and 12022.8.
 - 2. Excessive taking enhancement (Penal Code Section 12022.6)
- B. A conviction for a violent felony under Penal Code Section 667.5 or a conviction for a violent sex crime under Penal Code Section 667.6.
- C. A conviction which renders a person ineligible for probation under Penal Code Section 1203.06.
- D. A term of life imprisonment or a commitment term which exceeds six years.
- E. Arson (offenders under Penal Code Section 450-457).

DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS EXCLUSION & RETENTION CRITERIA

Due to the unique nature of the Civil Addict Program, it is important that each case referred to the Civil Addict Program be carefully screened and evaluated in terms of suitability for the program. All cases are reviewed by several administrative committees for suitability and a determination is made as to the retention or exclusion of each case. If exclusion is considered, the case is referred to the Superintendent, who makes the final determination. If

excluded, the individual will be ordered returned to the court of commitment after an exclusion letter is sent to the presiding judge outlining the evaluation and reasons for exclusion. This process is usually completed within 90 days.

* Suitability for Civil Addict Program

- A. Primary Problem - Drug Abuse. The case history reveals that the person's problem is addiction to narcotics, or in imminent danger of becoming addicted.
- B. Manageable Within Program Resources. The person can be controlled and programmed in a medium security, open dormitory facility.
- C. Trafficking in Narcotics Minimal. Any trafficking in narcotics, marijuana, or dangerous drugs has been to provide only for the person's needs for narcotics.
- D. Over Age 18. The program at the California Rehabilitation Center is specifically designed for adult offenders.
- E. Availability for Civil Addict Program. The person is available for both the institution and outpatient/parole phases of the program.

In evaluating a person for retention all pertinent case factors are considered, including documents which are made available by the court, circumstances of the commitment offense, interviews, staff evaluations and significant post-commitment behavior.

Unsuitable for the Civil Addict Program

Section 3053 of the Welfare and Institutions Code allows for the exclusion of certain types of cases. The following types of cases are closely screened for their suitability for retention in the program:

- A. Those Involved in Excessive Criminality, Violence or Narcotics. Persons whose conduct would have made them ineligible under Section 3052 of the Welfare and Institutions Code may also be viewed as having excessive criminality, violence or narcotics.

What is meant by "excessive violence?" This determination is based upon the degree of injury or threat to do bodily harm to another person in the commission of the commitment offense or prior offenses. People convicted of a crime wherein any of the following circumstances are present will be evaluated closely for suitability in the program:

1. The taking of personal property through force or fear.

2. A crime during which the victim is physically attacked or injured, or where a weapon was used and placed to the body of the victim.
3. A purse snatching in which the victim was assaulted or injured.
4. A crime wherein the propensity for violence exists, regardless of actual harm done to the victim.

What is meant by excessive narcotics? It is recognized that narcotic addicts sell drugs to support their narcotic habits. However, narcotic sales are viewed as "excessive" when made in large amounts and/or money gained from such sales are in large amounts or the life style appears affluent. If sales are being made at the ounce level at prices about \$1,000, the individual will probably be excluded. If the addict's residence is searched by the police and (even in the absence of large amounts of drugs and money) large amounts of cutting materials, scales, large numbers of balloons or guns are found, there is a good chance the individual will be excluded. In other words, where there are indications that sales activities are for other than to simply supply a narcotic habit, the individual will probably be excluded.

What is meant by excessive criminality? "Excessive criminality" is based upon the extent of criminal behavior over a period of time and especially where narcotic addiction and usage did not precede criminal activities. In other words, when the past history indicates involvement in criminal behavior and drug usage was only recent and incidentally involved, the behavior will probably be viewed as "excessive criminality".

B. Other Relevant Reasons.

1. Unavailability for Civil Addict Program. The program is designed for persons who will be available for both the institutional and parole phases. Examples of persons considered unavailable would be (1) those who have been ordered deported, (2) those who require protective custody and (3) those sentenced to serve a substantial period of time elsewhere.
2. Time Requirements. In some cases, persons may be excluded if it is determined that the period of commitment is insufficient to provide the needed program participation.
3. Medical or Psychiatric Disorders. Extensive medical or psychiatric facilities are not available within the structure of the Civil Addict Program. Therefore, those individuals who have major medical or psychiatric

disorders requiring treatment beyond which the institution is able to provide will not be accepted.

4. Management Concerns. Staff at the facility makes a continued effort to maintain a drug-free, non-disruptive environment, and it has been learned that several kinds of cases disrupt and negate these efforts. Examples of cases considered management problems are overt homosexuals and those who repeatedly use narcotics within the institution. In addition, persons who demonstrate behavior patterns which interfere significantly with overall program efforts will be excluded.
5. Unamenable to Treatment. Cooperative participation in both the institution and parole phases is an integral part of the process. People who are unable or unwilling to cooperate or demonstrate reasonable gains become unsuitable. In addition, those involving themselves in continued criminality, or who choose to make themselves unavailable for programming are reviewed for exclusion.

PROGRAM RESULTS

As with any program, none can be a panacea for all people. There are different kinds of drug abusers and individuals needing different kinds of programs and different amounts of control. There must be a continuum of different program alternatives that can be made available, which include both private and public programs. The job is to strengthen these alternatives and to make them available and useful.

A great deal of interest and concern for research regarding addicting drugs has been prevalent, but the drug abuser himself/herself has been neglected. There has been some progress made as far as the medical, psychological and social aspects of narcotics addiction is concerned, but the genesis of drug abuse and treatment of the abuser is still open to speculation. A host of questions must be answered before the battle against narcotics addiction can be successfully waged.

Drs. William McGlothlin and M. Douglas Anglin of the University of California at Los Angeles have conducted research on civil commitments released from the California Rehabilitation Center and compared them to a control group. The research pointed out that those commitments who had undergone programming at the Center abstained from narcotics for longer periods of time and were involved in less criminality than those in the control group.

Although it is difficult to find an answer to the elimination of drug abuse and the increasing dilemma in which our nation

finds itself with drug abuse on the increase, California has a worthwhile program and has adopted a course of action in an attempt to deal with the problem.

PERSONS TO CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you or your staff would be interested in visiting the California Rehabilitation Center, please contact:

Correctional Administrator
Community Services - Support
California Rehabilitation Center

Phone: (714) 737-2683, Ext. 4300
(714) 689-4552, Ext. 4300

If you have concerns about a specific case or questions regarding the Civil Addict Program, please contact any of the following staff:

Initial Suitability

Superintendent
California Rehabilitation Center
Post Office Box 1841
Norco, California 91760
Phone: (714) 737-2683, Ext. 2351
(714) 689-4552, Ext. 2351

Correctional Administrator
Community Services - Support
California Rehabilitation Center
Post Office Box 1841
Norco, California 91760
Phone: (714) 737-2683, Ext. 4300
(714) 689-4552, Ext. 4300

Special Field Representative/
Court Liaison
California Rehabilitation Center
Post Office Box 1841
Norco, California
Phone: (714) 737-2683, Ext. 4300
(714) 689-4552, Ext. 4300

Releasee (Parole) Program

Regional Administrator, Region I
Parole & Community Services Division
3001 E Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Phone: (916) 323-4701

Regional Administrator, Region II
Parole & Community Services Division
Ferry Building, Room 2040
San Francisco, California 94111
Phone: (415) 558-2860

Regional Administrator, Region III
Parole & Community Services Division
107 South Broadway, Room 3003
Los Angeles, California 90012
Phone: (213) 620-2404

Regional Administrator, Region IV
Parole & Community Services Division
1840 East 17th Street, Suite 240
Santa Ana, California 92701
Phone: (714) 558-4131