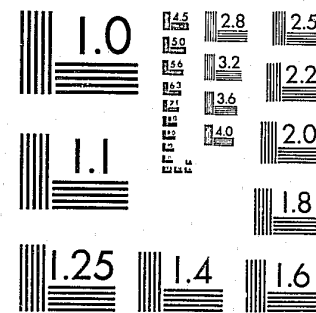


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

3/14/83

82214

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

82214

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by
California Department of

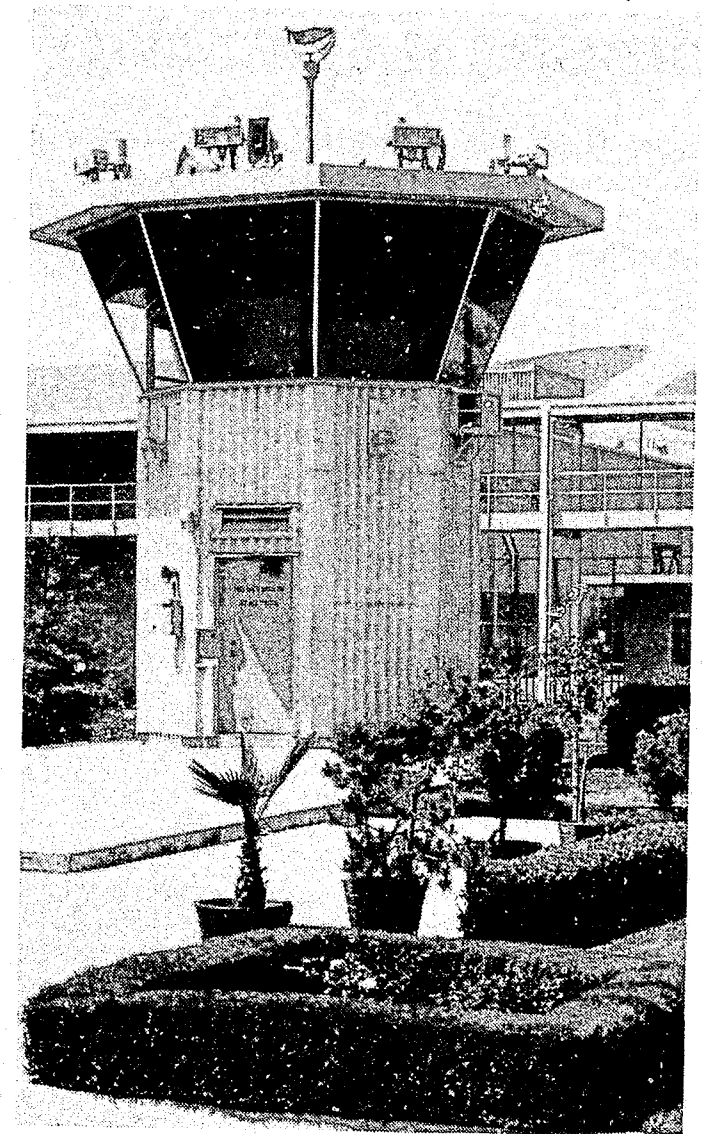
Corrections

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

CR 54T
6-28-82

California Department of Corrections



82214

✓ *Institutions*

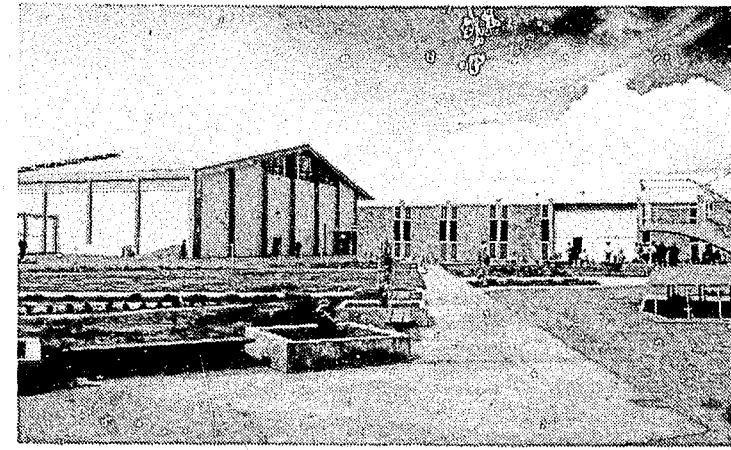
PROGRAM SUMMARY

The California Department of Corrections administers 12 major institutions, 19 minimum security conservation camps, two community correctional centers and more than 60 local parole offices.

The Department is responsible for the control and programming of slightly more than 21,000 persons in institutions and about 15,000 in the community under supervision of parole agents.

This leaflet is designed to give a capsule summary of the institutions and camps which the Department operates. For additional information, write to:

Public Information Office
Department of Corrections
714 "P" Street
Sacramento, CA. 95814



California Correctional Center

Address: P.O. Box 790, Susanville,
California 96130

Superintendent: Bernie Aispuro

Population: 952

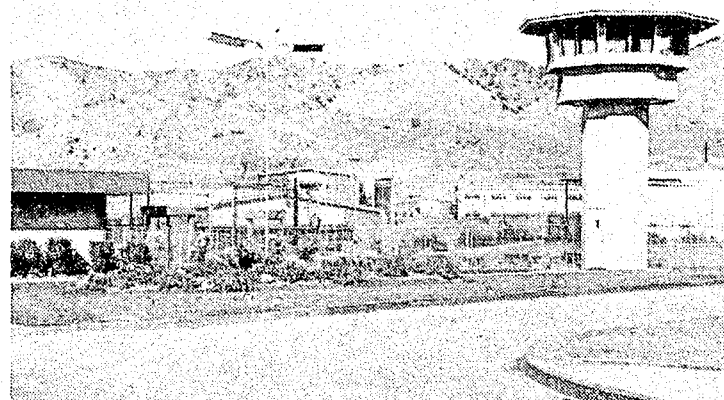
Originally designated as the hub facility for conservation camps in northern California, the institution now known as California Correctional Center was opened in 1963 as the "California Conservation Center." The new name was officially adopted in 1975.

California Correctional Center is a 1,000-man facility located some 80 miles north of Reno near the Lassen County town of Susanville.

Program emphasis is on vocational training and related academic classes offered through a skill center concept first inaugurated in 1973. The four skill centers which comprise the academic program are food services, mechanical trades, fabrics and academic skills.

Each skill center offers a variety of basic skill training which allows the student to develop the entry-level skills necessary for the job market. Each vocational skill center includes an academic teacher and a related training instructor who works with each student to see that he learns the basic academic skills and the technical knowledge that he will need to succeed in the trade for which he is preparing.

Students enrolled in the academic skill center may begin with basic literacy training and advance through academic classes to a high school diploma or equivalency certificate and beyond. Up to 45 units of college credit can be earned through the skill center programs and 15 units can be obtained by attending evening classes in general studies offered through Lassen College. Inmates completing this program earn Associate of Arts degrees.



California Correctional Institution

Address: P.O. Box 1031, Tehachapi,
California 93561

Superintendent: J. Marquez

Population: 1,142

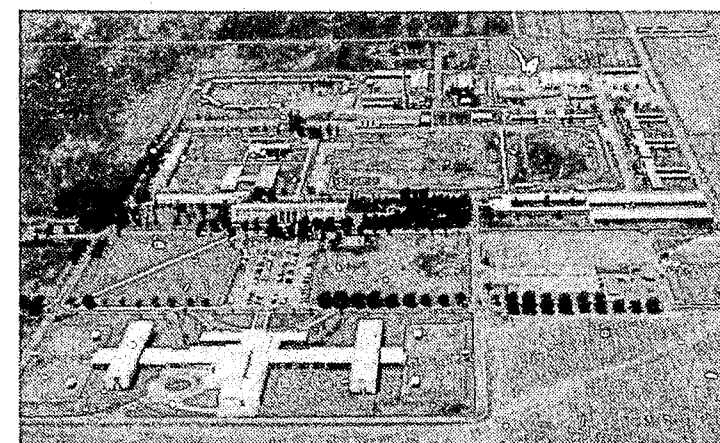
The California Correctional Institution is located approximately fifty miles East of Bakersfield in a valley among the Tehachapi Mountains.

Legislation passed in 1929 authorized the construction of the Tehachapi facility to provide living quarters for women felons. Prior to this all female felons had been housed at San Quentin prison. The new institution was completed in 1932 and occupied by women from 1933 to July 21, 1952, when a severe earthquake forced evacuation of the buildings. At this time a new facility for women, under construction near Corona, was nearly complete. After a brief period in a temporary camp the women were moved to the California Institution for Women at Corona on August 16, 1952.

The Tehachapi facility was reopened as a branch of the California Institution for Men in 1953. On July 1, 1964, the California Correctional Institution was declared a separate facility and a superintendent was appointed. Construction of a medium facility addition was completed and opened in 1967.

CCI acts as a program institution for the confinement of inmates in the 25-35 age bracket who are willing to participate fully in the programs offered. Programs include academic education from grade one through Associate of Arts degree, fourteen subjects in vocational trades and four Correctional Industries projects. In addition, all inmates meet with a cross-section of staff each Wednesday in an effort to improve the level of communication as a part of the program.

CCI also has a variety of self-help programs with a high degree of participation.



California Institution For Men

Address: 14901 South Central Avenue,
Chino, California 91710

Superintendent: Bertram S. Griggs

Population: 2,425

Geographically, the California Institution for Men is the 'Department of Corrections' largest institution. The entire complex comprises more than 2,500 acres of land in the dairy farming area three miles south of the business district of Chino.

When it was opened as California's third correctional institution in 1941, CIM was unique in the field of penology and quickly became known as the "prison without walls."

In 1951 an addition to the original facility was added. This unit is now known as Reception Center-Central and is one of two reception centers which process diagnostic studies for male felons newly sentenced from southern California counties.

The second reception center was originally a separate facility operating as the Southern Conservation Center until it was absorbed into the CIM complex in 1972. Renamed as the Reception Center-West, this facility now houses the parole violator unit, processes the 1203.03 PC diagnostic studies for the courts, and houses overflow from the central reception center.

The fourth addition to CIM was acquired when an adjacent facility built for the California Youth Authority was vacated. The Department of Corrections added this to the California Institution for Men in 1974. Currently it serves as a protective housing unit.

All degrees of custody from minimum through maximum security are represented at CIM.

The vocational opportunities offered at CIM are probably unsurpassed by any penal institution in the state system. Inmates may enroll in training classes that range from animal grooming or TV repair to commercial deep-sea diving. The latter program has proved highly successful and has generated a great deal of attention from the news media.

A full array of academic programs is also available.



California Institution For Women

Address: 16756 Chino-Corona Road,
Frontera, CA 91720
Superintendent: Kathleen Anderson
Population: 896

Until 1933 women prisoners in California were housed in a separate building on the grounds at San Quentin. A 1929 legislative act established an independent facility for women at Tehachapi, this facility became operational in September of 1933. Later the present 120-acre site in San Bernardino County was acquired and a new women's institution was established there in 1952.

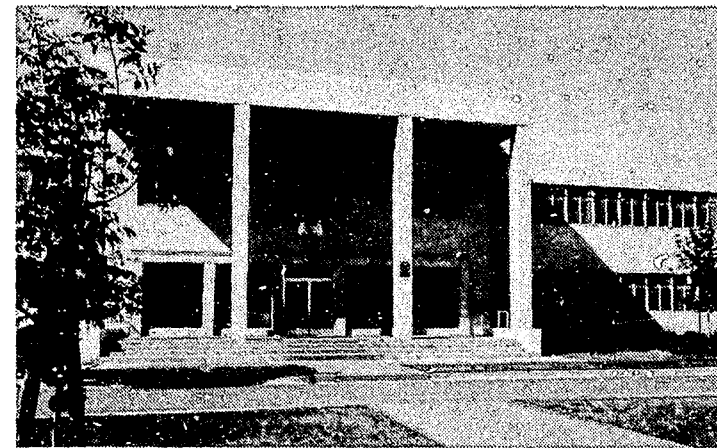
California Institution for Women is the state's only facility for female felons. Buildings at CIW are duplex cottage units with single rooms for 60 women on each side. In addition to housing units the campus has a reception center, an administration building, a hospital and psychiatric treatment unit, a central dining facility, an education building and a visiting area.

Women inmates are called "Residents" and represent the entire range of state felons.

Education is a high priority at CIW. The majority of women are enrolled in academic programs. College classes are available through Cal-Poly in Pomona, California State University at Long Beach and Chaffey College.

Negotiations are now underway to establish a forestry camp for residents of the California Institution for Women.

New legislation directs the department to establish a program wherein women with children under the age of two years and two months may reside in a community facility with their children if the women meet certain criteria. This program is expected to become operational in 1980.



California Medical Facility

Address: P.O. Box 2000, Vacaville,
California 95688
Superintendent: T. L. Clanon, M.D.
Population: 1,901

The California Medical Facility was first established in 1950 in a former federal institution at San Pedro. In 1955 the facility was moved to its present location in Vacaville, about 35 miles west of Sacramento.

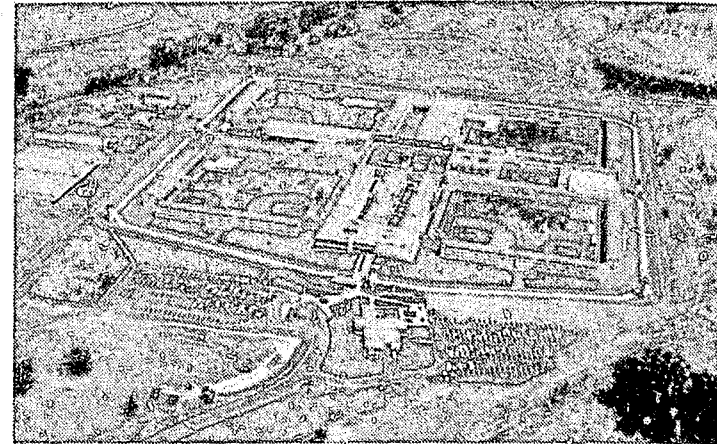
The institution serves as a medical and psychiatric treatment facility for adult male felons. CMF is mainly a medium custody institution although some minimum and some maximum custody inmates are also housed here.

A separate unit at CMF is the Department of Corrections reception center for male felons committed from northern California counties. Cases from northern counties sent to the Department for pre-sentence diagnosis are also processed here.

Specific programs at the California Medical Facility include handling of psychiatric emergencies, care of chronic psychotics, group psychotherapy for those with behavioral or personality disorders, a ninety-day observation program for evaluation of difficult cases, and a program which evaluates maximum security lockup cases who may be in need of psychiatric treatment.

Inmates at CMF may avail themselves of a range of vocational courses—including a lens grinding program, one of the Department's newest vocational training classes. Academic courses from elementary level through community college are also offered.

Inmate activity groups, including a project which makes "beep baseballs" for blind children, have many participants at CMF. The institution also has an extensive arts and crafts program and holds public sales of inmate handicrafts twice each year.



California Men's Colony

Address: Box AE, San Luis Obispo,
California 93409

Superintendent: Daniel J. McCarthy

Population: 2,536

The East Facility was completed in 1961. Care and treatment were planned to meet the needs of 2,400 medium security prisoners. A gradual conversion toward a medical-type facility began in 1972.

The minimum security West Facility had been established in 1954 to house 1,400 older and more infirm inmates and was closed in 1971. Camp Cuesta with a population quota of 150 men now stands on the former West Facility property.

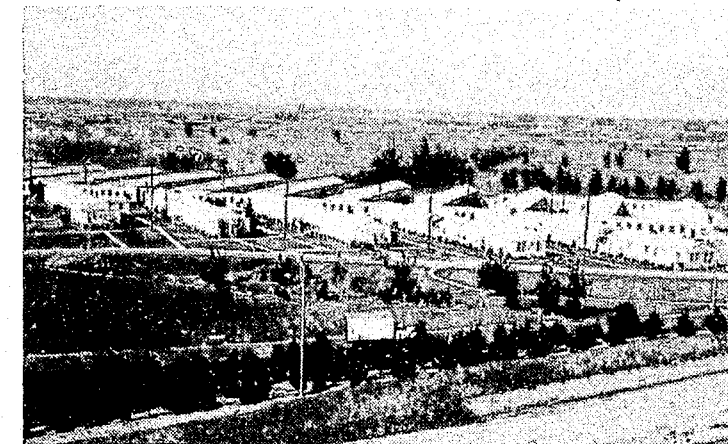
The East Facility is a modern single-cell installation divided into four 600-bed units or quadrangles. Each quad is supervised by a program administrator and has its own dining room, elementary schoolroom, athletic field, and two three-story, 300-bed housing units. Two quads are staffed and equipped to deal with inmates' psychiatric needs. The facility is enclosed in a double security fence and guarded from armed towers.

At the East Facility the majority of men are in the 25-45 age group who appear likely to profit from the treatment and training programs available. Increased personal contact between staff and individual inmates is stressed.

More than a dozen vocational training programs are available for California Men's Colony inmates. A full range of academic programs is also provided including college level courses. Correctional Industries operates six programs at the institution which offer paid work experience.

A team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and a consulting neurologist offers a comprehensive program of psychiatric treatment and evaluation. Peer counseling and student intern programs are conducted in cooperation with nearby colleges. A well equipped 65-bed hospital and clinic are served by staff physicians and dentists, along with a panel of board certified consultants from the community.

The Camp Cuesta inmates serve on National Guard and Forestry service crews, emergency fire fighting kitchen crews, and perform sensitive work assignments outside the security perimeter fence.



California Rehabilitation Center

Address: P.O. Box 841, Corona,
California 91720

Superintendent: Glynn B. Smith

Population: 1,260

Originally a country club hotel and later a U.S. Naval hospital, the present California Rehabilitation Center site was deeded to the state in 1962 by the federal government. The state acquired the property for the purpose of establishing a program for the treatment and control of narcotic addicts as decreed by a 1961 act of the California legislature.

Located in the city of Corona in Riverside County, CRC houses both men and women in separate areas of the facility, and the inmates are known as "residents" in both sections of the program.

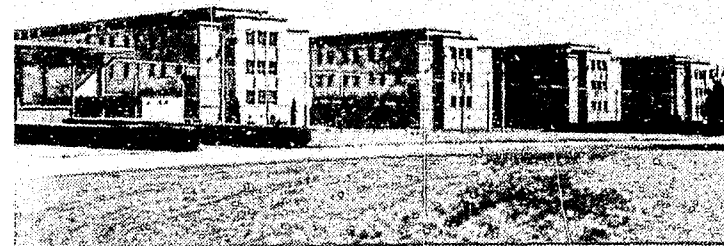
Buildings within the complex include the original luxury hotel facility—now the center's infirmary and administrative offices; the quarters formerly occupied by the Navy nurses—now the CRC women's unit; and the Navy barracks which have been converted to 50-man dormitories for male residents.

The needs of the residents are met by a variety of individually-gearred programs such as intensive counseling, an eight-hour work day, academic classes, or various combinations of counseling, work or education assignments.

The Center offers several vocational education opportunities and also maintains a conservation camp on the grounds. Residents are heavily involved in making presentations to community groups about the problem of drug abuse and also serve as guides for groups touring the institution.

Residents also learn participatory management through councils established to meet with staff to help solve problems which arise within the institution. In times of emergency the councils have proven to be both helpful and responsible.

On the average, residents spend about one year of their commitment at CRC before release to the community on release status. At this point they must complete two drug-free and crime free years in the community before they can be considered for discharge from the program.



Correctional Training Facility

Address: P.O. Box 686, Soledad,
California 93960
Superintendent: Otis A. Loggins
Population: 2,991

The Correctional Training Facility is actually a complex which consists of three separate facilities. The oldest part of CTF dates from 1946 when a camp center administered by San Quentin was opened on the site. In 1947 this became an institution in its own right. When the Central Facility was opened in 1951 as a medium security institution, the former camp center became known as South Facility. In 1958 the North Facility opened and the three-facility complex was officially christened the "Correctional Training Facility."

The CTF complex is located on a 912-acre site in the Salinas Valley just north of the town of Soledad.

Currently CTF Central is an armed-perimeter, medium custody institution. It also contains a security housing unit for inmates who exhibit a potential for violence. Additionally, it also contains a Management Control Unit and two distinct Protective Housing Units that serve as departmental and institutional protective custody resources. The North Facility is also for medium custody inmates and has a population capacity of 1,200 inmates.

The South Facility houses minimum security inmates and those medium custody inmates who are eligible for farm crew assignments under supervision.

The three units share a superintendent, a business manager, a chief medical officer and an industries manager. The Central and North facilities have a deputy superintendent in charge. The South facility is administered by an associate superintendent.

A comprehensive program of industrial and educational activities is available to CTF inmates. Emphasis is on basic training for employment in a recognized trade. The Correctional Training Facility's educational program meets the needs of inmates in a variety of ways, with a staff of 23 instructors. They offer education on elementary and secondary levels. Also offered is academic instruction to the inmates who are in the vocational program.



Deuel Vocational Institution

Address: P.O. Box 400, Tracy,
California 95376
Superintendent: R. M. Rees
Population: 1,300

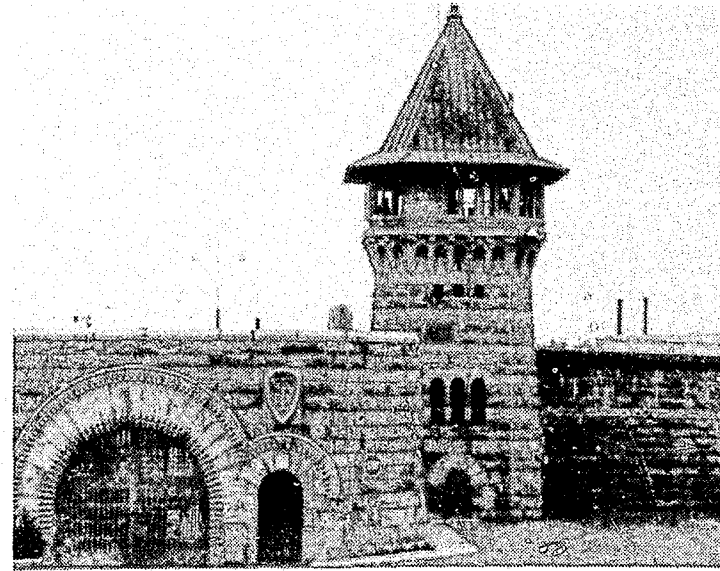
DVI is a medium security institution which was named after the late State Senator Charles H. Deuel, the sponsor of the legislation which established the facility. The institution, located near Tracy in the San Joaquin Valley, has 1,500 cells, 1,200 completed in 1953 and 300 cells, originally used as a reception center, were completed in 1959.

Deuel Vocational Institution houses the younger, violent offenders, usually in need of academic and vocational training. The median age of DVI inmates is just under 23½ years and over 80 percent of the inmates have committed violent crimes including nearly 25 percent incarcerated for homicide.

The institution has seven general population cellblocks, a management control unit, a special housing unit which houses members and hard core associates of a prison gang known as La Nuestra Familia, and a security housing unit.

As the name would imply, the major emphasis at this institution is on academic and vocational training. Academic courses are provided for inmates from basic non-readers through junior college. Fourteen vocational training programs are available to the inmates, taught by credentialed instructors in the large vocational training area of the institution.

Along with normal support (culinary, laundry, clerical, etc.) and maintenance jobs available to inmates, Correctional Industries operates a furniture factory, mattress factory, trucking distribution center, farm and dairy where inmates are paid on the basis of skills, production, and hours worked.



Folsom State Prison

Address: P.O. Box W, Represa,
California 95671
Warden: P. J. Morris
Population: 1,700

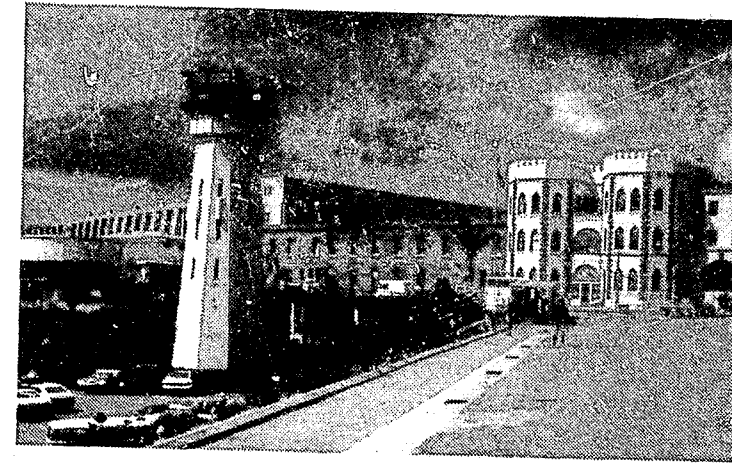
California State Prison at Folsom, first opened in 1880, is the state's second oldest correctional facility. Folsom is considered the department's maximum security institution and among its inmates are those serving long sentences, habitual criminals, hard-to-manage persons and individuals who present a risk to the safety of others or the good order of the institution. Many Folsom inmates, of course, do not require close custody or control.

At Folsom a walled perimeter encompasses four general population cell blocks and a maximum security housing unit for men who cannot be safely programmed in the general population.

One of the state's best-known correctional industries is located at Folsom. This is the metal stamping and fabricating program which produces the license plates for all California motor vehicles.

Academic classes from first grade through the Bachelor level are offered at Folsom, as are a variety of vocational training programs. Group counseling, organized recreation and a number of inmate activity groups are also available to inmates.

The handicraft program at Folsom includes the operation of a hobbycraft shop located at the prison's main gate and open to the public on a daily basis. Through this shop and two art shows held each year, many inmates are able to display and sell their art and crafts products. The Folsom art shows receive considerable local publicity and are widely attended.



San Quentin Prison

Address: San Quentin Prison, San Quentin,
California 94964
Warden: George W. Sumner
Population: 2,400

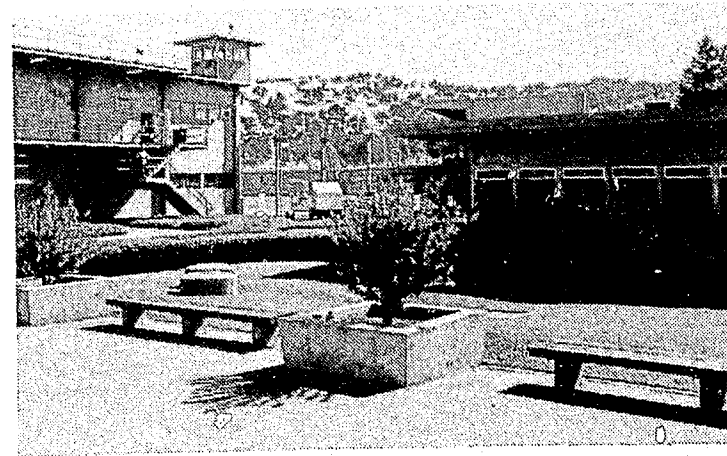
San Quentin, California's oldest and best known correctional institution, is located in Marin County a few miles north of San Francisco. San Quentin dates its origins to the bark WABAN which was anchored off Point San Quentin in 1852 with 50 prisoners aboard. Construction of the first prison buildings on 20 acres of land nearby was begun the same year.

Today the prison occupies a total of 440 acres and mainly houses men who need, at least initially, considerable security control. The prison complex includes four large general population cellblocks, one maximum security cellblock and a ranch dormitory housing approximately 124 minimum security inmates. The state's gas chamber—unused since 1967—is here as are all male prisoners on condemned status.

Programs at San Quentin include a number of correctional industries operations, vocational training classes and academic programs from elementary school through college level courses. Many interested citizens assist in a wide variety of inmate activities. Among the best-known is the SQUIRES program which has been working to divert delinquent youth from prison for the past 13 years.

In recent years San Quentin has undergone a complete facelifting and several structural changes have been made. The exteriors of all perimeter buildings have been painted, and the facades of some of the oldest buildings have been restored to their original, used-brick appearance. A former office and warehouse area has been converted to a modern, well-illuminated visiting area, doubling the previous visiting space.

Acquisition of several additional family visiting units has permitted expansion of the family visiting program to include medium custody inmates. Formerly only inmates with minimum custody status had been allowed to participate as the original units were located outside the main prison complex.



Sierra Conservation Center

Address: P.O. Box 497, Jamestown,
California 95327

Superintendent: K. D. Britt

Population: 1,200

Opened in 1965, the Sierra Conservation Center is unique in the correctional field. The institution's primary purpose is to train inmates for placement in the conservation camps jointly operated by the Department of Corrections and the Department of Forestry. The camps are located throughout the state from San Diego County in the south to Siskiyou County in the north.

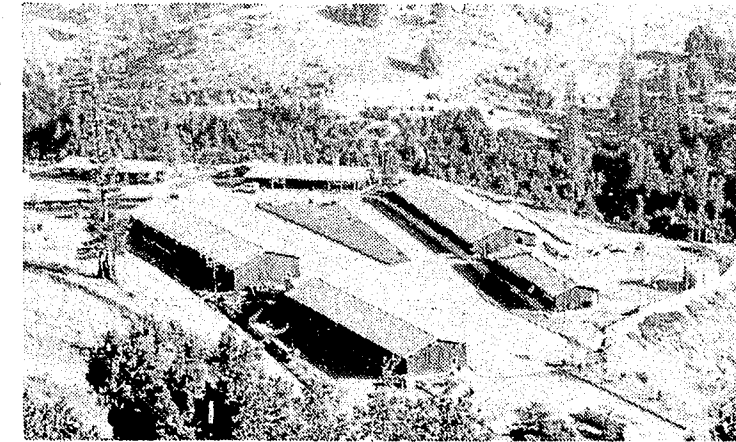
The Center is located near Jamestown in the state's historic gold rush country. The facility is divided into two 600-man housing units—one for minimum custody inmates, one for medium. Both units utilize dormitory settings.

Inmates are assigned to SCC either directly from the reception centers or from other institutions.

Seven instructors under contract from the Department of Forestry instruct inmates in fire-fighting, reforestation, cutting fuel breaks and flood control. In addition, a special program of physical conditioning prepares inmates for hard work in rugged terrain and on forest firelines prior to their camp assignment.

Vocational training programs include those skill areas needed for the operation of the camps. These include mill and cabinet shop, masonry, welding, auto mechanics, body and fender work, and meat-cutting, in addition to forestry training.

While they are undergoing camp training at the Center inmates may also avail themselves of academic classes and may take part in recreation and/or work programs.



Conservation Camps

The conservation camp program has evolved from the system of road camps which was inaugurated in 1915. Known successively as Highway Camps, Harvest Camps, and Honor Camps, the camps were devised to relieve overcrowded prison conditions and create useful employment for inmates who could handle minimum custody.

Today the Department of Corrections and the Department of Forestry jointly administer 19 conservation camps. Corrections is responsible for camp management and housekeeping and for the supervision and discipline of inmates. Forestry staff supervise the work of inmate crews and are responsible for custody of inmates on daily project duties.

The typical camp has from 60 to 80 inmates. Six correctional personnel and 11 forestry staff are assigned to each camp.

Inmates are assigned to camps after completion of training at Sierra Conservation Center. Most inmates spend an average of one year in a camp assignment and are paid a small daily wage while so assigned.

During an average fiscal year camp crews spend more than a half-million man-hours in fire suppression. Crews may be dispatched from camps hundreds of miles away from the scene of a major conflagration and sometimes spend a week or more at a fire camp location.

In addition to fire-fighting, inmate crews undertake fire hazard reduction, fire and truck trail construction, reforestation, and other projects related to the preservation and conservation of natural resources.

While assigned to a camp program, inmates may enroll in academic classes and, at some camps, vocational training courses are also available. Most conservation camps now have family visiting units for inmate use.

Health and Welfare Agency
Mario G. Obledo, Secretary

Department of Corrections
J. J. Enomoto, Director

END