

AGENDA**ASSEMBLY BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5
PUBLIC SAFETY****ASSEMBLYMEMBER SHIRLEY N. WEBER, PH.D., CHAIR****MONDAY, MARCH 19, 2018
2:30 P.M. – STATE CAPITOL ROOM 437**

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ITEMS TO BE HEARD

5225 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

ISSUE 1: VENTURA TRAINING CENTER

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to establish the Ventura Training Center.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- California Conservation Corps
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office
- Public Comment

BACKGROUND

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). CAL FIRE's mission is to serve and safeguard the people and protect the property and resources of California. A key part of CAL FIRE's resource protection mission is to prevent fires. The department provides resources management and wild land fire protection services covering over 31 million acres of the state. It operates 228 fire stations and, on average, responds to over 5,600 wildfires annually. The department also performs the functions of a local fire department through reimbursement agreements with local governments. Additionally, the state contracts with six counties that provide their own fire protection and prevention services.

California Conservation Corps (CCC). CCC is legislatively mandated to respond to natural or manmade disasters in California. Corpsmembers have assisted with a variety of emergencies, including fires, floods, oil spills, earthquakes, and agricultural emergencies. Key agencies depend on the CCC to assist during each fire season. A major part of CCC's fire response commitment has been its support at incident base camps where corpsmembers help with organization, sanitation, and supply distribution to hundreds, and at times thousands, of firefighters on major fires. Each year, corpsmembers participate in the required Camp Support Training, making them ready for dispatch at a moment's notice.

Conservation Fire Camps. CAL FIRE currently maintains 39 conservation camps statewide that have the capacity to house more than 4,300 inmates. One of these camps, located in Ventura, is for youthful offenders. As of 2018, there were about 3,500 adult inmates housed in conservation camps. Each camp costs approximately \$2.4 million to operate annually or about \$500,000 per hand crew. Hand crews are usually made up of 17 firefighters that cut "fire lines"—gaps where all fire fuel and vegetation is removed—with chainsaws and hand tools.

Inmates qualify for camps if CDCR has determined they (1) can be safely housed in a low-security environment, (2) can work outside a secure perimeter under relatively low supervision, (3) are medically fit for conservation camp work, and (4) are within 5 years of their release date. In addition, inmates in prison for arson, kidnapping, and violent sex offenses, attempted to escape within the previous 10 years, used force in an attempt to escape, are serving life sentences, or have a mental health diagnosis that requires treatment are prohibited from working in the camps. CDCR correctional staff are responsible for the supervision, care and discipline of inmates, and CAL FIRE maintains the camp, supervises the work of the inmate fire crews, and is responsible for inmate custody while they are working. Inmates on hand crews receive one week of classroom training and one week of field training. Once assigned to a field crew, inmates continue to receive trainings in subjects like cardiopulmonary resuscitation, emergency response, and chainsaw operations.

Inmates in fire camps earn between \$1.45 and \$3.90 per day in the camps, and receive an additional \$1 per hour for time spent on a fire line or other emergency. Generally, inmate firefighters work 24 hour shifts followed by 24 hours off duty. CAL FIRE estimates that the use of inmate firefighters saves the state approximately \$100 million per year. Inmates with non-violent convictions also earn 2 days of credit for every day served in camp and those with violent convictions earn 1 day of credit for every day served. Unlike training for professional firefighters, CDCR fire crews do not receive any of the certificates needed to become career firefighters. Due to the different levels of training offered, inmate firefighters are generally not successful in obtaining employment in firefighting upon release.

Parole. CDCR uses assessments to determine risk factors and likelihood of recidivism to target various rehabilitation programs to assist state parolees with their transition back into the community. The 2017-18 budget included \$215 million funds to support parolee programs.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$26.6 million General Fund to establish the Ventura Training Center to provide firefighter training and certification for parolees. This includes \$7.7 million for camp operations in 2018-19 and \$6.3 million in 2019-20 and 12.4 positions ongoing. It also includes proposed renovations of \$18.9 million in 2018-19.

LAO ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION
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The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) raises several concerns regarding the Governor's proposal. They state the proposal lacks an evidentiary basis, is not targeted towards high risk, high needs parolees, will unlikely lead to employment, and the various resources requested are not fully justified. They make the following recommendations:

1. Reject the Governor's proposal to convert the existing Ventura conservation camp into a new Ventura Training Center.
2. The Legislature could redirect some or all of the proposed funding to support evidence based rehabilitative programming for inmates in prison and when they are released from prison.
3. The Legislature could explore other options to allow additional corpsmembers to participate in select trainings and certification opportunities.

STAFF COMMENTS

The Governor and CDCR's support of initiatives like Proposition 57 have paved the way for greater investments in re-entry programming that yield significant public safety benefits. Staff is encouraged by the Governor's continued commitment to investing in programs to reduce recidivism and support people upon their release from state prison. While this proposal evokes this intention, staff notes some concerns.

The Governor's proposal will provide training, housing, and a stipend to the program participants—all of which are critical elements of a successful reentry program. Where the proposal falls short is that it limits participation to inmates that are likely to have low risk for reoffending when they are released. In other words, if this targeted group were released with currently offered programming options, their outcomes may be very similar. The Administration's intended goal of reducing recidivism would primarily be achieved by targeting efforts towards individuals at a higher risk of recidivating.

If evidence indicated that participants of this program would likely earn firefighting positions upon release, staff would be persuaded of the merits of the substantial investment in establishing this program. But this does not appear to be the case. While the minimum qualifications of a firefighter is to be at least 18 years old and have a high school diploma or its equivalent, many applicants are returning "Firefighter 1s," CAL FIRE's entry level firefighter designation, and many have an Emergency Medical Technical certification, which is barred for people with convictions in broad felony categories. In addition, there are few openings for the many applicants that apply. While statewide data was unavailable at the time of this analysis, a RAND Corporation study found that the Los Angeles Fire Department had upwards of 13,000 applicants for fewer than 100 jobs in 2013.

The California Conservation Corps (CCC) has stated that other employment opportunities outside of firefighting may be available to the firefighting program participants because they would be corpsmembers. CCC lists the following departments with potential employment opportunities: U.S Forest Service, the California Department of Transportation, State Parks, and the Department of General Services. CCC has stated, "Every corpsmember who completes the program receives the same CCC Graduation Certificate with no distinction as to whether they were a traditional Corpsmember or a part of a special program such as [the] Ventura Training Center [,] which would make them eligible for the state classifications on the chart [below]."

The following is a sample of classifications that CCC program participants would qualify for upon completion of the program.	
Agricultural Aide (Seasonal)	Office Assistant
Groundskeeper	Armory Custodian I
Fish and Wildlife Seasonal Aid	Maintenance Worker, CHP
Fish and Wildlife Technician	Seasonal Clerk
Park Aide (Seasonal)	Building Maintenance Worker
Maintenance Aide (Seasonal)	Caltrans Highway Maintenance Worker
Archeological Aide (Seasonal)	Caltrans Landscape Maintenance Worker
Forestry Aide	Park Maintenance Assistant
Fire Fighter I	Park Maintenance Worker I
Forestry Technician	Tree Maintenance Worker, Caltrans
Service Assistant (Maintenance), Caltrans	Maintenance and Service Occupational Trainee

These classifications do not preclude an ex-offender from being eligible for employment. Eight departments require an additional background check which may impact a CCC graduate applying for an Office Assistant role. Information and table provided by CCC.

While Ventura program participants would join the CCC as corpsmembers, staff notes existing restrictions for traditional corps membership. Of the total 1,434 corpsmembers, only a “handful” of them have a criminal record—approximately 12—according to CCC. This is likely to existing restrictions for membership into the program and the process (“case by case”) which is left to the discretion of the CCC director. Staff notes that reducing certain, legally unnecessary restrictions for individuals with criminal records to participate in the general corps membership may be a more practical and cost effective way to address re-entry needs.

Considering these concerns, the Subcommittee may wish to inquire into other re-entry and rehabilitative programming options that fill current workforce needs and that do not exclude high risk, high needs individuals that could result in the most significant reductions in recidivism.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open

ISSUE 2: ROOF REPLACEMENT AND MOLD REMEDIATION

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to replace roofs at several facilities

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

According to CDCR, heavy and sustained rainfall in 2016-17 caused severe damage within buildings with deteriorated roofing systems. Leaking roofs often cause electrical component damage and total failures of the fire alarm control panels, fire suppression system, lighting systems, and other critical mechanical systems within the interior of these buildings. A letter from the Prison Law Office documented mold in various institutions where water has soaked through walls, including dining halls, immediately above sleeping areas, dayrooms, program areas, and in visitation areas.

In addition, the damage has affected inmate services, such as feeding, health services, and rehabilitation programs. Delays in finishing rehabilitative programs lead to inmates being delayed in receiving credits for completion of such programs, resulting in longer than necessary prison time for inmates.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$60.7 million General Fund in 2018-19 for roof replacements at the California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility, Salinas Valley State Prison, and Ventura Youth Correctional Facility, \$20 million General Fund in 2018-19 to repair interior water damage caused from roof leaks at other various institutions and \$58.2 million in General Fund in 2019-20 for roof replacements at Calipatria State Prison and the California State Prison at Corcoran.

Staff Recommendation: Hold open.

ISSUE 3: CORCORAN LEVEE ASSESSMENT

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to pay their share of the costs associated with the Corcoran Levee.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

CDCR is required to pay its share of the total assessment approved by landowners for the repairs and ongoing operation and maintenance costs of the Corcoran Levee. CDCR wastewater treatment facilities receive protection from the levee and would be shut down if they were flooded. These improvements are necessary to avoid costly, catastrophic flooding of CDCR's prisons. CDCR reviewed the assessment to confirm that it met the legal sufficiency required under the Constitution which requires the determination of a "special benefit" received by landowners such as CDCR and the amount must be of proportional value based on landowner's improved property value.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$1.85 million General Fund in 2018-19 and \$1.85 million in 2019-20 to fund a special assessment for emergency levee improvements for the Corcoran Levee.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 4: DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION: BRINE CONCENTRATOR SYSTEM REPLACEMENT

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal for a new Vibratory Shear Enhanced Process (VSEP) system.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office
- Public Comment

BACKGROUND

The project is required for compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board for violations of secondary drinking water standards, and with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Wastewater Treatment Plant's effluent exceeding discharge requirements.

DVI's water system uses groundwater from three existing wells to supply potable (drinking) water to approximately 2,300 inmates and 1,000 staff. There is a fourth well that supplies irrigation water and is not part of the drinking water system. The source groundwater requires treatment to provide desalination and reduction of total dissolved solids, heavy metals, and other contaminants in order to comply with California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) and secondary drinking water standards per Title 22, California Code of Regulations. Several severe deficiencies have been identified with DVI's Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant, having resulted in monetary fines. A mandatory penalty of \$111,000 has been paid to date and an additional proposed penalty assessment of more than \$4 million has been issued. The maximum penalty for all of the violations is over \$31 million. CDCR is presently negotiating the amount of this penalty.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$2.06 million General Fund in 2018-19 (total project: \$32.2 million) for the design and construction of a new Vibratory Shear Enhanced Process system to replace the existing brine concentrator system and the addition of two brine ponds for Deuel Vocational Institution's Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 5: PELICAN BAY STATE PRISON: FACILITY D YARD

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to construct a recreation yard at Pelican Bay State Prison.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

Ashker v. Brown, a class action lawsuit that challenged the use of long-term solitary confinement, was settled in 2015, resulting in inmates no longer being housed in the Security Housing Unit (SHU) based solely on gang affiliation. As a result, Pelican Bay State Prison is repurposing Facility D's SHU to a level II housing unit. As part of this shift, a yard would complement the housing unit with necessary space for inmates to participate in recreational and physical education programs, including a multipurpose field, handball courts, fitness areas, and a restroom. Construction also includes an observation post for custody staff monitoring the yard activities.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$1.85 million General Fund in 2018-19 for the construction phase of the project to construct a recreation yard for Facility D at Pelican Bay State Prison. Construction also includes an observation post for custody staff monitoring the yard activities.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 6: PELICAN BAY STATE PRISON: FIRE SUPPRESSION UPGRADE

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to correct fire suppression system deficiencies at Pelican Bay State Prison.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

In 2016, the State Fire Marshal (SFM) identified that a number of housing units in Pelican Bay State Prison (Pelican Bay) were not constructed with automatic fire suppression systems as required per California Building Code (Code) Section 903.2.6.2. The code states, "Every building, or portion thereof, where inmates or persons are in custody or restrained shall be protected by an automatic sprinkler system conforming to National Fire Protection Association 13."

Neither CDCR nor the SFM could locate an approved alternative means for protection for these buildings to explain why these housing units were built without fire sprinklers. Each of the general population housing units at Pelican Bay are equipped with fire alarm systems and fire hose cabinets instead of sprinklers. Since these housing units are not equipped with automatic fire suppression, staff are trained to use fire hoses or fire extinguishers to suppress fires. Officers are not able to respond to fires as quickly as an automatic fire suppression system, posing a health and safety risk due to the potential for inmates and staff to suffer from smoke inhalation, injuries, or death.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$1.141 million General Fund in 2018-19 to correct fire suppression system deficiencies at Pelican Bay State Prison. This budget proposal will fund the working drawings phase of the project. The total projected cost of the project is \$17.7 million.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 7: CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER: ARNOLD UNIT AND ANTELOPE CAMP KITCHEN AND DINING REPLACEMENT

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to replace kitchen and dining buildings in California Correctional Center in Susanville.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

According to CDCR, the existing kitchen/dining building in the Arnold Unit and the Antelope Camp have deteriorated beyond the point of economical repair and present a health and safety risk to staff and inmates. The moisture build up in the walls and roof structure have led to substantial dry rot and mold. Between 2004 and 2015, 3,400 work orders were performed on these facilities.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$19.7 million General Fund in 2018-19 to demolish and replace 2 existing kitchen and dining buildings at the California Correctional Center in Susanville. The 2016 Budget Act appropriated \$15.4 million towards the construction phase of this project but construction bids exceeded the authorized funding. This proposal would revert the 2016-17 appropriation in the amount of \$15.4 million and request this new appropriation which is a net increase of \$4.33 million.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 8: SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON: NEW BOILER FACILITY

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to design and construct a boiler facility at San Quentin State Prison.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

Boiler replacement at San Quentin State Prison is required for compliance with Bay Area Air Quality Management district regulations for gas fired boiler emission standards. Construction for this project was first funded in the 2015-16 Budget Act. CDCR subsequently determined that the boiler technology had changed. As a result, a redesign of the boilers is required in order to eliminate the need for an additional control system, allowing for a shorter building height and lower maintenance and operating costs.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$20.5 million General Fund in 2018-19 to design and construct a new central high-pressure steam boiler facility at San Quentin State Prison. A new appropriation is being requested for the construction phase due to increased construction costs. Of the current construction appropriation, \$17.64 million approved in the 2015-16 Budget Act will be reverted and replaced. This results in a net increase of \$2.84 million.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 9: CORRECTIONAL TRAINING FACILITY: ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION CELL DOOR RETROFIT

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to replaced barred cell doors.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

According to CDCR, the replacement of barred cell fronts and cell modifications related to hearing and ventilation systems reduces suicide risks and staff assaults. CDCR reports from January 2013 to March 2017, 1 inmate suicide, 1 attempted suicide, 3 gassing incidents, and 6 indecent exposure incidents in this unit.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$9.782 million General Fund in 2018-19 to replace 144 barred cell fronts with cell fronts with vision panels in the O-Wing Administrative Segregation Unit at the Correctional Training Facility. The total cost of the project is \$11.5 million.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 10: STATEWIDE MINOR CAPITAL OUTLAY PROGRAM

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal for the construction of minor capital outlay improvements.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$609,000 General Fund in 2018-19 for the construction of minor capital outlay improvements at CDCR's adult and juvenile facilities included with this submission. Resources will be used to construct a new walk-in freezer, allowing CDCR to purchase food items in bulk, resulting in cost savings.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 11: STATEWIDE BUDGET PACKAGE AND ADVANCE PLANNING

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a proposal for advance budget planning and preparation.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$250,000 General Fund for 2018-19 to perform advance planning functions and prepare budget packages for capital outlay projects to enable the Department to provide detailed information on scope and costs on requests for planned projects.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 12: PELICAN BAY STATE PRISON: CLASSROOM SPACE

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to construct classroom space at Pelican Bay State Prison.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

Ashker v. Brown, a class action lawsuit that challenged the use of long-term solitary confinement, was settled in 2015, resulting in inmates no longer being housed in the Security Housing Unit (SHU) based solely on gang affiliation. Because SHU inmates at Pelican Bay State Prison (Pelican Bay) were not allowed to participate in group programming, there is no traditional rehabilitative programming space for general population inmates at Facility D. Now that level II inmates are housed in Facility D, the range of academic and Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT) programs should be made available to these inmates as they are in other state prisons.

Currently, Pelican Bay uses the existing receiving and release storage room with a portable divider to create 2 classrooms. This is not a viable long-term solution as it provides insufficient sound barriers.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$1 million General Fund in 2018-19 to modify an existing storage room at Pelican Bay State Prison into three separate classrooms.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 13: CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON SACRAMENTO: CONSTRUCT NEW CLASSROOM

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to construct a new classroom at California State Prison, Sacramento.

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

California State Prison, Sacramento (CSP) has a design capacity of 1,828 with an actual population of 2,318. Among the various programming offered are Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT) programs which are evidence based programs that can reduce recidivism. CBT programs are running at limited capacity due to unavailable classroom space. CSP temporarily set up classroom space for CBT programming in a former dry cleaning warehouse. This is an ineffective long-term solution as it is located beyond a work change area, which requires a special clearance, limiting participation of inmates who could otherwise participate.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$459,000 General Fund in 2017-18 to fund the design and construction of three 1,300 square foot classrooms to support the Cognitive Behavioral Treatment program at California State Prison, Sacramento.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 14: SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON: COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT SPACE

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to construct classroom space at San Quentin State Prison (San Quentin).

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

San Quentin currently houses approximately 3,800 inmates, with a design capacity of 3,082 beds. The prison began the Cognitive Behavior Treatment (CBT) programs on January 1, 2017 with 160 inmates and 16 counseling staff. In July of the same year, San Quentin expanded programs to 420 inmates and 25 counseling staff. Each of the CBT classes is designed for a maximum of 12 inmates to allow for sufficient staff interaction and safety. To accommodate the large quantity of inmate participants at San Quentin, approximately 14 classrooms are required, with each class scheduled twice per day.

Due to a lack of available space, San Quentin is using approximately 10,000 square feet of gym space to operate the CBT program. However, the gym space is not functional on an ongoing permanent basis to provide classroom-style rehabilitative programming and individual counseling. The open gym lacks confidential spaces for one-on-one sessions as well as private space needed for intake, assessments, and individual treatment planning. The prison has set up modular wall dividers to partition the space to allow for several groups to function at once. However, this does not address confidentiality requirements for counseling sessions, which is contrary to Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act guidelines. Further, occupying the gym space for CBT programming provides less space for recreational programming, particularly in inclement weather.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$296,000 General Fund in 2018-19 for the remodeling of space in San Quentin State Prison for the purposes of creating space for Cognitive Behavior Treatment programs.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 15: CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE FOR MEN: AIR COOLING FACILITY

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to install evaporative cooling units in California Institute for Men (CIM).

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

CIM's Facility A housing units were built in 1952 when air cooling systems were not required by departmental standards. Facility A has a system designed for heating and ventilation that uses outside air, but has not cooling equipment. The *Coleman* court requires each prison to institute heat alerts when the indoor temperature reaches 90 degrees and above. In 2016, Facility A housing units reached a temperature of 90 degrees or more on 113 days. Further, CDCR states the installation of evaporative cooling units will assist in the management of the Prevention Plan for Heat Related Pathologies required by the *Coleman* Court, and will improve staff working conditions, and assist in the provision of effective medical care since health care medications affect an inmate's ability to manage warm conditions.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$935,000 General Fund in 2018-19 to install evaporative cooling units with required fire, life, and safety improvements in Facility A housing units at the California Institution for Men. The total cost of the project is \$12.1 million.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.

ISSUE 16: REAPPROPRIATION CALIFORNIA MEN'S COLONY: CENTRAL KITCHEN REPLACEMENT-WEST

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) will open this issue with a description of the proposal to re-appropriate funding for the Central Kitchen Replacement in the California Men's Colony (CMC).

PANELISTS

- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Finance
- Legislative Analyst's Office

BACKGROUND

This project includes the design and construction of a new central services kitchen and two satellite dining facilities at the CMC. The construction of the CMC Central Kitchen Replacement project is approximately 17% complete. Due to delays caused by workforce availability, weather, and extended reviews of contract and procurement submittals, construction is projected to be completed during the 2018-19 fiscal year.

Governor's Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$22 million General Fund in 2018-19 to re-appropriate the construction phase funding to ensure the funding remains available for this project.

This project includes the design and construction of a new central services kitchen and two satellite dining facilities at the California men's Colony. The construction of the CMC Central Kitchen Replacement project is approximately 17% complete. Due to delays caused by workforce availability, weather, and extended reviews of contract and procurement submittals, construction is projected to be completed during the 2018-19 fiscal year.

Staff Recommendation: Hold Open.
