CDC Draws Conclusions on 'Incentive' Questionnaire

By Bill Williams

A research unit of the Department of Corrections has come up with many conclusions from the questionnaire study of the work incentive plan.

There were a total of 5,000 questionnaires returned from the 1,000 inmates who were tabulated on samples of 1,000 employees and inmates questionnaires. Staff and inmates from all 12 institutions were included in these samples.

The research unit stated that response of prison staff indicated a great deal of acceptance for the incentive plan. A few thought the inmates were getting too much, but that was a small minority.

Some staff felt there should be greater restrictions for group D inmates, such as no contact visiting privileges. There was also some support for expanding the privileges of group A inmates.

The research unit found the results of the questionnaire to be negative and hostile. Inmates objected to the general principles and particular, specific features to the work incentive plan that was proposed to them. These findings indicate considerable variations in the views of the majority of the inmate population.

The majority of the inmates favored this position. The findings on regular visiting was found to be a less strong incentive than family visiting. Approximately 80% of the staff were found to be sincere that inmates not working should still receive regular visits, but on weekdays only. About 85% of the inmates agreed with this position.

The research unit found a larger percentage of staff (86%) felt that inmates with recent serious disciplinary violations should be on their week-end visits excluding. About half of the inmates expressed the same sentiment.

Numerous inmates raised questions regarding the relevance of the incentives. They wondered what incentive there was for group A $110 a month canteen draw over a group B $50 draw, when most men can barely get enough money for a $50 draw.

The summary ended with about one-third of the inmates regarding the following incentives as strong: phone calls, special packages, canteen draws, access to yard and recreational areas, and vacations.

The inmate responses represent 10% of the total 5,000 questionnaires handed out, which is a return of approximately 500 inmate responses throughout each of the CDC institutions.

The research unit gave no indication in their report as to whether the questionnaire samples used were selected at random or by other means from the total number returned.

Cash Awards for Art Competition

Entries are now being accepted by thehold of the San Quentin William James Association's Print Competition. Students or any other who may enter art, craft, poetry or music. Interested people should contact J. Sanford, artist facilitator, at the print shop for competition applications.

According to Sanford consuls may also award several pieces of art in the competition. There will be special awards and cash prizes for first, second and third place.

All first-place entries will be purchased by the William James Association for permanent prison art display in Santa Cruz.

The deadline for entries is June 4; all entries must be in before the deadline. The judging deadline is July 1, and entrants will be notified of the results by July 15.

Young Con Takes Own Life

Louis Antonio Jaregui, a 29-year-old from Alamada County, was found hanging by the noose from a tree in the yard of his north block cell at approximately 12:45 a.m. June 7.

According to prison spokes-

one of the questions was to determine if the inmate was able to use the computer or if the personnel could not use the computer at all. There are now 24 part-time instructors and five full-time instructors.

Another interesting figure came out of this survey as well; 80% of those surveyed feel they are benefiting from their institution programs.

Although these statistics show there is still a good quality of programming in the survey also indicates areas which lack important elements. For example, during the 1980-81 school season the school operated on a half million dollar budget. That budget was cut to $300,000 for past year.

The budget cuts sustained by students at San Quentin primarily affected the academic programs offered through the Marin County School District.

Last year there were 39 part-time instructors and nine full-time instructors. Instructors in the principal of Bayview Schools here.

Currently, Supervisor of Academic Instruction Gary Durkee carries the responsibilities of these individuals. There are now 24 part-time instructors and five full-time instructors.
Officials Speculate On Young Lifers

Sacramento (AP) — An influx of young prisoners serving certain parole revocation sentences in California prisons is likely to increase the possibility of escape problems in the state, a state official said recently.

"I believe it's probably a 25-year-old that there is life after 50," James Park, head of policy for the California Department of Corrections, said at a meeting of the Board of Prison Terms.

State prison, already overcrowded, is expected to grow steadily in the next decade as new laws giving California some of the nation's longest prison terms take effect. The state also is considering a new 50-year parole approval of a $450 million bond proposal to renovate the state's prison system, the board was told. The board needs to keep pace with proposed laws for longer sentences.

The board is thinking about making 6,016 prisoners who are serving life sentences, either with or without parole, and the number is expected to grow between 4,000 and 5,000 per year. The board's 1987 parole death penalty initiative that created a mandatory, minimum eligibility period for parole.

In addition, 1,230 prisoners are serving sentences of 10 years or more, and some have sentences of 50 years or more under a new rape law.

"These are people who particularly worry Park."

Historically, life sentences have been viewed as a penalty for people who are "the worst of the worst," he said. "They often have backgrounds of violent behavior, which may be the residue of a murder of passion . . . and they can have an enormous impact on the younger inmates.

The parole board is concerned that the younger people coming in who are serving long-term determinations, like their parole, may not see any hope or rewards for their hard work, and they may have a higher rate of escape attempts."

By Corrections Director Ruth Rushen said these prisoners are scheduled to be released, if they are granted parole, if they are convicted of serious crimes and found to be likely to help others through the day, and one of the ways is to make them work. The board also is expected to be the given the board to keep the older parolees in prison for use."

Unless you have a high level of parole is an explicit concern for parole.

Inventory to the board is that parole is the department's primary tool for the long-term parolees.

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Reentry Screening Criteria
Instituted by Department

As effective as of April 1, CDC reentry referral procedures and screening criteria for parolees are revised in accordance with Administrative Bulletin 82-47 as follows:

1. Referral of Cases from Institutions
   C&PR’s will ensure that all cases scheduled to parole to California, and all direct discharge cases are referred on a timely basis to the appropriate parole region for screening purposes of pre-parole planning and Parole Board consideration.
   The referral shall be received by the parole region within thirty days of commitment between 210 and 240 days prior to the inmate’s scheduled release date. Cases scheduled to parole/discharge out of California will be referred to the Interstate Unit within the same time frame.

2. Regional Screening:
   When regions will complete screening of all cases no later than 30 days following receipt of preliminary screening by the regional C&PR. The case file shall be forwarded to the appropriate parole region for complete screening. If not approved for reentry, the parole region to which the case will be assigned upon release to parole.

3. Screening Criteria:
   Since all existing and planned state-operated correctional centers and private contract programs are excluded pursuant to Sections 6255-56 of the Penal Code, the following criteria will be used by each region when they screen referred cases for reentry.
   A. Regions will exclude cases from re-entry placement consideration if any one or combination of the following factors exist:

   (1) Current offense is PC 261.2 (2) or (3), PC 286.1, PC 286.2 or PC 286.3 (persons currently committed for any one of these offenses and previously committed under Section 3001 of the Penal Code),
   (2) A current violation not dependent on a violation of the Penal Code, which is likely to be a violation of the Penal Code,
   (3) Including the initial review, none of the factors specified above, and all of the factors listed in the regulation, will have been present.
   (4) Case file clearly documents behavior which indicates:
      a. Predatory sexual behavior, including annoying of children,
      b. Threats or more separately occurring felonious acts of violence or use of weapons within past 10 years, whether during incarceration or not.
      c. Garment or other excursions or that would preclude placement at available reentry facilities.
      d. Narcotics use (excluding marijuana) within immediate past six months.
      e. Extreme psychiatric condition which would preclude placement at available reentry facilities.
      f. Recent attempts to escape.
      g. Recent serious medical or psychiatric condition which would preclude placement at available reentry facilities.
      h. Recent and major disciplinary problems while incarcerated.
      i. Extremely public notoriety.
   (2) Program not planned in a custodial commitment or place of last legal residence prior to commitment.

(3) No reentry program available in area of planned parole.

C. In addition to the above criteria, all cases to be assessed by a responsible person under contract with the county to the jail, and in addition, they are the jail’s official in charge of the county facility before a final decision is made by the region.

Ruth L. Rushe
Director of Corrections

Warden PC’s Nursery School
Independent Journal

A cooperative nursery school, which has been operating on state grounds at San Quentin Prison, will not be able to stay open since the warden’s concern for the children.

Anthony Newland, prison information officer, said that Warden Reddington was concerned for the safety of the children that he has told the school it may remain closed in September.

It is speculated that 216 inmates will be assigned to the prison ranch area, which is near an area where the school, by September.

The San Rafael Cooperative Nursery School, which is a residential organization, has held its lease on the organization grounds for several years.

But Newland said the situation is not a huge concern to the warden because more criminals are now assigned to the ranch even though sex offenders are never permitted there.

SG Glaizers

Never-Ending Task

Manuel Romero and Dennis Silva, both inmates at San Quentin, everyday for their never-ending task of trying to keep glass in all of the window frames in the institution. Their job is to clean the windows on the paint shop where all of their windows are made. They’re working regular hours.

“We have put glass in almost every area of the prison and the windows are not what they used to be,” stated Romero. Suppliers trickle in slowly, especially for windows, that are used in buses and jobs, like the canteen.

“Our technical name is glazer, but in here we sometimes have to double as window washers,” stated Silva, as he was recalling the time he fell off the gurney in the west block, while doing a balancing act in an effort to get a window replaced. Because of the bars, windows that normally would be replaced from the inside have to be put in from the inside. This is one of their main problems and the yard is the east block window that weren’t been replaced this year.

It’s a never-ending job. The men in the unit, either they are on the fifth tiers, are hot and uncomfortable in the summer, so they break them out. "We try to get them all replaced for the window in the summer, but if it is impossible, as many units consistently break them," stated Silva.

Each job requires a work order and some are of a priority nature, especially the ones where there is a fire order in order. “This place is held together with bubble gum and barbed wire and we do the best we can with what we have to work with,” commented the duo.
FATHER LINAKIS receives farewell gifts from friends.