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March 28, 2002

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The attached report is submitted in fulfillment of Item Number 0860-001-0001 of the Supplemental Report of the 2001 Budget Act for fiscal year 2001-02. If you have any questions on the report, please contact Joe Fitz, Chief Economist of the Board of Equalization, at (916) 323-3802, e-mail address, jfitz@boe.ca.gov.

Sincerely

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PRISON IMPACT STUDY

Supplemental Report of the 2001 Budget Act for FY 2001-02

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Chapter I -- Results in Brief

The Supplemental Report of the 2001 Budget Act for fiscal year 2001-02 states:

The State Board of Equalization (BOE) shall prepare a report on the local sales tax revenues allocated to small host California prison cities in comparison to that of larger urban cities within a 100-mile radius. The report may include local sales tax allocation information for fiscal years proceeding, during, and after the completion of prison construction. The report may also examine other contributing factors such as prison purchasing history and the types and levels of businesses and industries impacting local sales tax revenues, with the cooperation of the California Department of Corrections. The BOE will report to the Legislature by April 2002.

This report is submitted to fulfill this directive. We used our best professional judgement to interpret the specific language of the directive to produce what we believe is the most meaningful study. After talking to several knowledgeable Board of Equalization (BOE) staff, we understood the language to imply that we analyze taxable *sales* rather than revenues in order to produce a more informative report. Unlike taxable sales, revenue allocations can vary dramatically for reasons such as late tax payments, large audit payments, fund transfers, and refunds, all of which are entirely unrelated to economic activity brought about by the presence of prison facilities. The potential magnitude for this kind of distortion is especially acute for small cities, where a single late payment by one taxpayer could easily cause a misrepresentation of trends in underlying economic activity. We also made taxable sales comparisons on a calendar year basis rather than a fiscal year basis because of the way the historical sales data are maintained and because it was important to include economic data on incomes and prices, which are also maintained on a calendar year basis.

Comparisons of real per capita taxable sales from 1970 through 2000 are discussed in [Chapters II and III](#); details of taxable sales and permits data are found in [Appendix A](#). Data on prison and civilian populations are found in [Appendix B](#), prison annexations and related prison population impacts are found in [Appendix C](#), and taxable sales to income ratios are in [Appendix D](#). Figures on prison purchases and construction spending are found in [Chapter IV](#) and [Appendix E](#). Information on the types of businesses and industries most significantly impacting local taxable sales are in [Chapter IV](#).

The most significant findings of this report are summarized as follows (in order of their appearance found in [Chapters II and IV](#), which discuss these findings in more detail):

- From 6 to 32 percent of California Department of Corrections (CDC) staff of facilities in small host cities less than 100 miles from larger urban cities live in the small host cities. [An average of 6 percent of staff of the two CDC facilities located in Chowchilla (the Central California Women’s Facility and the Valley State Prison for Women) live in Chowchilla, the lowest percentage of staff living in any of the host cities we studied. Coalinga has 32 percent of CDC staff of the Pleasant Valley State Prison (located in Coalinga), the highest percentage of staff living in the host city for host cities less than 100 miles from larger urban cities.]
- In six of eight small host cities less than 100 miles from larger urban cities, a greater percentage of CDC staffs live in nearby cities than in the host cities. (As an example of one of the six cities, 8 percent of Avenal State Prison CDC staff live in Avenal. Three other nearby cities have higher percentages of Avenal State Prison staff living within their boundaries: Hanford has 20 percent of Avenal State Prison staff, Lemoore has 20 percent, and Coalinga has 11 percent.)
- Observations of real per capita taxable sales trends before and after facility construction and startup generally show no obvious consistent increases in these small host cities.
- The results of a quantitative analysis of average annual changes in real taxable sales (five years before and after facility construction and startup) are inconclusive. Four of the eight cities less than 100 miles from larger urban cities showed increases in average annual taxable sales after construction and startup, while four showed decreases.
- There are likely many unknown external factors causing changes in taxable sales in these cities.
- Quantitative analyses of real per capita taxable sales (five years before and after facility construction and startup) of four small host cities located farther than 100 miles from urban cities yield more conclusive results. Four out of five of these cities had increases in average annual taxable sales in the five years after facility construction and startup.
- Lists of the top 25 taxpayers for the small host cities show that CDC facilities are often among them.
- An analysis of CDC expenditure categories by facility suggests that less than five percent of the operating budgets of the facilities are used to purchase taxable items.

Chapter II – Analysis and Results

CDC Facilities, Cities, and Counties Analyzed. Ten facilities meet our understanding of the criteria of the budget language and are shown in [Table II-1](#). ([Chapter III](#) documents how these specific facilities were chosen.) As shown in [Table II-1](#), these ten facilities are located in eight cities and six counties. Two host cities (Chowchilla and Corcoran) have two CDC facilities each.

In addition to host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities, we also tabulated and analyzed data for host facilities in cities more than 100 miles from urban cities. These are shown in [Table II-2](#), which follows page 13 of this chapter. (All tables and charts in this report follow the text of each respective chapter.) As shown in [Table II-2](#), there are six such facilities located in five cities in four counties. (Again, [Chapter III](#) documents how these specific facilities were chosen.) Blythe has two facilities shown in [Table II-2](#). Susanville has one facility in [Table II-2](#) and another older facility (the California Correction Center, opened in 1963) which we excluded. We did not analyze changes in taxable sales associated with the California Correction Center because we did not have consistent taxable sales data before the startup period of the early 1960s.

One reason we went beyond the specified scope of the study and included host cities more than 100 miles from urban cities as listed in [Table II-2](#) was to more accurately ascertain any statistical trends observed in the first group of host cities. In addition, we wanted to ensure that cities that might be arguably close to the borderline of the 100-mile cutoff point would be included, since driving distances can be subjective, depending on the specific route chosen.

CDC Staffing and City Populations. Some insightful analytical generalizations can be drawn from [Tables II-1](#) and [II-2](#). Prison staffs generally range from approximately 900 to 1,700. Host city populations (including inmate populations and as of January 1, 2000) range from about 7,000 to 24,000, with the exception of Delano, a city of almost 36,000. Operating budgets of the CDC facilities range from \$60 million to \$118 million.

Average Wages and Salaries. Average wages and salaries paid per employee are important information because taxable sales spending tends to be highly correlated to incomes. The middle columns of [Tables II-3](#) and [II-4](#) compare average wages and salaries paid per CDC facility staff employee to comparable 1998 average figures of the respective counties of the host facility for both study groups (facilities and cities more than and less than 100 miles from an urban city). County data is used here because wage and

salary income data are not available for cities. The source of the county wages and salaries per employee is the California Department of Finance website, www.dof.ca.gov.

Average wages and salaries paid per CDC employee range from approximately \$39,000 to \$56,000 per year. CDC average wages and salaries per employee are about twice as much as county averages in most cases, as county average wages and salaries per employee range from \$21,000 to \$27,000. For reference, 1998 wages averaged \$34,690 for California.

Home Address Zip Codes of CDC Employees. A question critical to this analysis is, where do CDC facility employees live? If CDC employees live in the host cities, they would be much more likely to shop in the host cities, which should be evident in increases in taxable sales once the facilities are opened. CDC staff provided critical information to this analysis in a special computer query that provided distributions of home address zip codes for CDC employees for each study facility. This computer run is a “snapshot” of CDC personnel records that shows cities and zip codes of CDC employees based on information available in December 2001.

Before discussing the results of this computer query, there are several important caveats to bear in mind in interpreting these data. Transfers, employee moves, and special assignments may cause distortions. Also, the accuracy of this self-reported data could not always be verified. Certain data had mismatches between cities and zip codes, and had to be discarded. The data required tedious analysis, as spaces and commas in different places on the original data entry form created unique outcomes, which had to be analyzed for reasonableness and individually summed by hand. (The computer run generated over 80 pages of output.) Nevertheless, we believe this data should provide at least a *general indication* of the extent to which CDC facility employees live in host cities.

Tables II-5 and II-6 summarize the percentages of employees living in the host cities. These percentages vary greatly, depending on the facility and city, and are generally relatively small. As shown in Table II-5, the highest percentage of CDC staff, 32 percent of the Pleasant Valley State Prison staff, live in the host city of Coalinga. Excluding Coalinga, from 6 percent (a weighted average of both Chowchilla facilities) to 17 percent (Ione) of CDC staff live in host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities. As shown in Table II-6, the percentages of CDC staff living in host cities more than 100 miles from urban centers tend to be higher. These range from a low of 15 percent (Calipatria) to 65 percent (Crescent City).

Tables II-7 and II-8 provide percentages of employees with home address zip codes for the top several cities in addition to the host cities. Table II-7 is based on CDC employee address zip codes (which determine cities) working at facilities in host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities, while Table II-8 shows employees of facilities in host cities more than 100 miles from urban cities. The host cities are in alphabetical order. The cities are ranked from the one with the highest percentage of staff to the lowest of the cities listed. The numbers in the first column show each city's rank. The data are summarized in that not every city the employees live in is listed. The number of cities listed in Tables II-7 and II-8 under each host facility ranges from three to nine. The criteria used to determine how many cities to list were (1) enough cities to reach the ranking of the host city, and (2) enough cities to cover at least two thirds of the total staff. The second column from the right shows the percent of facility employees living in each city and the far right column shows cumulative percentages. Percentages of CDC staff living in each host city are highlighted.

Tables II-7 and II-8 can be interpreted using Avenal State Prison, the first facility in Table II-7, as an example. Twenty percent of the Avenal State Prison staff live in Hanford, and another 20 percent live in Lemoore. (Statistically, these two cities appear to be tied at rank one, but the percentages in the tables are rounded to the nearest percent.) Cumulatively, these two cities account for 40 percent of where the staff of Avenal State Prison live. Eleven percent of Avenal State Prison staff live in Coalinga, the third ranked city. The host city of Avenal ranks as the fourth most popular place for Avenal State Prison staff to live, with eight percent of staff. Paso Robles and Fresno are ranked fifth and sixth, with seven percent of Avenal State Prison staff each. These six cities account for 72 percent of the Avenal State Prison staff addresses. The remaining 28 percent of the staff are dispersed in various other cities.

Several insightful generalizations can be gained in analyzing the data found in Tables II-7 and II-8. First, it is relatively rare for the small host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities to be the preferred location for staff to live. Of the eight cities in Table II-7, only Coalinga and Ione are ranked first for their respective facility staffs.

Second, the nearest of the larger urban cities often have high numbers of staff from small host city facilities living in them. For several cities, the closest large urban cities have many times the staff members living in the host cities. In the most extreme example, 13 percent of Wasco State Prison staff live in Wasco, while 68 percent live in Bakersfield. The city of Bakersfield also has 44 percent of the North Kern State Prison staff, while the host city of Delano only has 16 percent living there. Similar situations are evident in the host city of Chowchilla (with 6 percent of both its CDC facilities staffs living

there) and both Madera and Fresno (Madera has 29 percent and Fresno has 28 percent of the staff of the two Chowchilla facilities). Corcoran has 8 percent of the staffs of its two facilities living in town, while Hanford and Visalia have 20 percent and 18 percent, respectively. Ten percent of the Salinas Valley State Prison staff live in the host city of Soledad, while 34 percent live in Salinas.

[Table II-8](#) shows some marked differences from [Table II-7](#). First of all, as mentioned earlier, much higher proportions of host city staffs live in the host cities when they are more than 100 miles from large urban cities. Second, three of the five host cities in [Table II-8](#) are ranked first in popularity of places for staffs to live, and host cities in the remaining two (California State Prison, Calipatria and California State Prison, Centinela) are ranked second. Fifteen percent of California State Prison, Calipatria live in Calipatria, while 35 percent live in Brawley. The host city of Imperial has 19 percent of California State Prison, Centinela staff, while El Centro has 31 percent of the staff within its borders.

Taxable Sales Analysis

Raw Data. We tabulated taxable sales data for all host cities we studied from calendar years 1970 through 2000 (data start in 1980 for Avenal, since the city was not incorporated before 1980). The source of the raw data *Taxable Sales in California*, (annual issues). Data were tabulated for both taxable sales and numbers of permits. In addition to total taxable sales and total permits, we tabulated data in two broad categories: retail outlets and all other outlets. These data are shown in [Appendix A](#), first for host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities and then for host cities more than 100 miles away, with each group in alphabetical order. (This presentation order follows the order of all the tables presented in this study.) The first calendar year the facilities opened are highlighted in the [Appendix A](#) tables. If a facility was open for more than three-fourths of the year (facility openings before April) we considered that year to be the first year. Facility startup periods are showed in dotted lines in [Appendix A](#) tables for facilities in each host city. ([Chapter III](#) discusses how we determined the startup periods.) For several facilities, the end of the startup period coincided with the first year the prison opened. In these cases, there is no dotted line in the [Appendix A](#) tables for the end of the startup period, since there already is a heavy solid line showing the year the facility was first opened.

The raw data are very difficult to meaningfully interpret. Quite a bit of year-to-year variation is evident in the data, especially the taxable sales data. General economic conditions, particularly inflation during the 1970s, had strong influences on taxable sales. Recessions, particularly in the early 1980s and early 1990s also affected taxable sales; they also affected permit numbers. Various local developments in each

specific host city, such as openings and closings of retailers and major employers or building subdivisions can cause major changes in taxable sales in small host cities. Varying rates of population growth, both from year-to-year and among the cities, are other major factors affecting taxable sales. In addition to the more obvious reasons, host city taxable sales vary from one year to the next for a variety of unknown reasons.

We had BOE staff who are very familiar with local taxable sales data review it to see if there were any unusual factors that could have caused distortions in the data. No significant factors were discovered in this review.¹

One more aspect related to the variation in the raw data and the mandate language of this study needs to be addressed. Over the past 30 years there have been numerous changes in items included as taxable in the tax base. In addition, there have been many changes in statewide and regional tax rates over the years. As mentioned earlier, for these and other reasons, this study only analyzes trends in *taxable sales*, not sales tax *revenues*. If we attempted to analyze sales tax revenues, the data would be even more difficult to interpret and much more confusing to understand and present to the reader.

Real Per Capita Taxable Sales Charts. We made several economic adjustments to the 1970 through 2000 data to take out the impacts of some of the more obvious outside factors in an attempt to isolate, as much as possible, the impacts of CDC facilities on the taxable sales of each host city. First, we put the data in real 2000 dollars using the California consumer price index (CPI). (The base period of the California CPI is the 1982-1984 period, but we converted the raw CPI figures into 2000 dollars in making this adjustment.) Second, we put the real 2000 taxable sales into per capita terms. We excluded inmates from host city populations in making these adjustments if the facilities were within the city limits.² (City populations and inmate populations are shown in [Appendix B](#).) We were careful to only exclude inmates after prison properties were annexed into cities. (A more detailed discussion of how prison inmate population adjustments were made is found in [Appendix C](#).) Finally, we set real 1970 taxable sales to equal a base of 100 for each host city and the state of California. In this way, when the data are graphed one can tell relatively quickly how real taxable sales per capita have changed over this approximately 30-year period for each city without the distraction of changing numerical scales. Setting the base year at 1970 also allows convenient comparisons of each host city with the California statewide average in

¹ By “significant,” we mean that we found no unusual factors that were large enough such that they would change the overall data trends in each host city. In some cities there may have been unusual taxable sales-related developments occurring, but we have no information as to precisely what they were.

² Consequently, the term “per capita” here and throughout this report excludes prison populations.

examining trends in real taxable sales per capita. We also tabulated data for Bakersfield and Kern County since there are so many CDC facilities located in this area. We converted the Bakersfield and Kern County data to real per capita terms and also set 1970 equal to 100 for both of them as well.

Before discussing the charts for each city, it would be useful to understand trends in statewide real taxable sales and real personal incomes as a percentage of 1970, which are shown in [Chart II-1](#). California real taxable sales per capita as a percentage of 1970 peaked in 1979. As expected, real California per capita taxable sales declined during the recessions of the 1980s and 1990s. Excluding recession periods of each decade, real taxable sales per capita rose slightly during the 1980s and more steeply during the 1990s. Throughout most of the 1980s real per capita taxable sales rose at about the same rates as real per capita personal incomes. Then real taxable sales per capita fell below real personal incomes per capita and have remained below it since then. Since the mid-1990s real taxable sales and real personal income per capita have increased at approximately the same rate.

Once we developed these real per capita, base year 1970 taxable sales indices, we graphed each of the host cities and the California average over this 30-year period. The host cities were segregated into two groups, those less than 100 miles from urban cities and those more than 100 miles. Within these two groups the cities are listed in alphabetical order. Facility startup periods are identified with dotted lines for facilities in each host city. ([Chapter III](#) discusses how we determined the startup periods.) We also include the names of each facility and the year each facility opened on the charts. Data for the first city, Avenal, is shown in [Chart II-2](#), followed by the rest of the host cities in [Charts II-3](#) through [Chart II-14](#). (Avenal is an exception in that data begin in 1980 rather than 1970 as they do for all the other host cities.) The Bakersfield and Kern County charts are shown in [Charts II-15](#) and [II-16](#). Each chart takes up a single page. The percentage scales vary by chart, depending on the specific range of numerical values for each.

Some general insights from these charts can be summarized below, first for host cities, then for Bakersfield and Kern County. Real taxable sales per capita as a percentage of 1970 real taxable sales have generally been declining for most host cities for about 20 years, since approximately 1980. During this same 20-year period, California real per capita sales have increased, except during recessions. Therefore, while there were some exceptions, real taxable sales per capita in the small host cities appear to have generally fared worse than for the state as a whole. One exception for the small host cities less than 100 miles from large urban cities is Ione, which until the late 1990s had higher real per capita sales compared to its 1970 base than California did. Imperial and Susanville (host cities more than 100 miles from urban cities) also appear to be exceptions to this general trend.

In most cities there are no obvious increases in taxable sales during construction periods. It is likely that facility construction contractors and subcontractors purchased most of their materials from firms located in other places.

For purposes of this particular study of the impacts of prison facilities, one generalization appears evident for most cities regardless of the 100-mile criteria: The impacts of prison facilities on real taxable sales per capita as a percentage of their 1970 base is not usually very obvious. This does not mean there are no positive taxable sales benefits to host cities; it is just that they are not evident from the data presented in these charts. As discussed later, a majority of all host cities studied (those both less than and more than 100 miles from urban cities) do have higher average annual changes in taxable sales after the facilities were in place.

Since the early 1980s, real per capita taxable sales for Bakersfield has fallen below those of the state average. The trend of Bakersfield is similar to that of many small host cities in that regard. Kern County real taxable sales per capita closely followed statewide trends from the mid-1980s through the early 1990s, but fell below the California average in the middle to late 1990s.

Five-year Before and After Analyses. As mentioned, it is difficult to see the impacts of prison facilities on taxable sales in the charts of real per capita taxable sales as a percentage of their 1970 base. One reason for this lack of clarity is that there is a great deal of annual variation in taxable sales, especially for small cities. Some variation remained despite our efforts to minimize it by presenting some of the data in real per capita terms. Another way to reduce annual variation is to average several years of data. We computed such averages for real taxable sales before, during, and after construction and startup. In this case however, we did not use data on a per capita basis; nor is the data compared to a 1970 base. Focusing on real 2000 dollars provides us with comparative estimates of taxable sales *dollars* for host cities. When a specific local tax rate is multiplied by these 2000 real dollars, host cities can estimate the changes in tax revenues accruing to their specific city as an apparent result of the prison facility. We say apparent, because there may be other unknown external factors besides CDC facilities that contributed to changes in these averages of taxable sales.

Five years was chosen as a time period for two reasons. First of all, this should be enough time to smooth out random fluctuations and periods of recessions. Second, the startup periods average close to five years, so a five-year period would enable comparisons to be made for three approximately equal time

periods (before startup, startup, and after startup). From a statistical theory standpoint, comparing data for like time periods reduces adjustments that would be needed if statistical tests of significance were to be made. (Tests of statistical significance were beyond the scope of this study, given the time necessary to perform them.)

Taxable Sales to Personal Income Ratios. To more completely analyze before and after startup period taxable sales data, one more piece of information is useful: taxable sales to personal income ratios. This ratio will tell us, on average, how much in taxable sales one would expect if a certain amount of wage and salary income is paid. Personal income is available only for counties, not cities. Therefore, these ratios were calculated using county data.

While there is variation in taxable sales to income ratios, the concept of a relationship between sales and incomes is one of the more well known ones in the economics literature. A review of taxable sales to income ratios suggests that these ratios are usually fairly stable over a period of a few years, both for California and for individual counties.³ (See [Appendix D](#) for a list of taxable sales to income ratios for California and each of the counties with small city CDC facilities.)

We know wages and salaries paid to CDC staff in each facility, so we know how much income received is associated with each facility. As discussed earlier, we also know approximate percentages of host city facility staff that live in each host city. If we assume that *no other factors* other than the addition of the CDC facilities cause changes in sales, we can estimate taxable sales to income ratios resulting from each facility's presence. We strongly suspect that there probably are other factors, but we have no way of isolating them. Therefore, we believe these ratios can be used to develop a very approximate benchmark measure of levels of taxable sales one would expect to see with the startup of a CDC facility: we can compare taxable sales to income ratios of each host city with taxable sales to income ratios of the host counties.

One implicit assumption made in this type of analysis is that staff who live in a city do *all* their shopping in that city. However, we recognize that this assumption is likely to be unrealistic. We would generally

³ California and county taxable sales to income ratios have been gradually declining since the 1970 beginning year for the taxable sales data we tabulated. This trend is thought to be largely caused by the long term trend of consumers spending proportionately greater shares of their incomes on services (which generally tend not to be taxable) rather than goods (which generally tend to be taxable). There is also quite a bit of variation among individual counties. However, *specific county* taxable sales to income ratios generally follow statewide trends of being reasonably stable over the past several years.

expect *less* than the predicted taxable sales that the county ratios would indicate for small host cities because there are more shopping opportunities in larger urban cities than there are in smaller ones. (Counties of most host cities less than 100 miles from large urban cities have at least one larger metropolitan area within their borders.) As a result of the lack of shopping opportunities in smaller cities, there are likely to be “leakages” of taxable sales to larger urban cities. In some small cities it may not even be possible to purchase certain types of goods, such as furniture or automobiles. As a result, these leakages of sales to larger urban areas could be substantial. Taxable sales to income ratios for host cities are likely to be *lower than* taxable sales to income ratios of counties.

Another implicit assumption in this analysis is that CDC staffs will spend the same proportions of their incomes on taxable goods as the rest of the county population does. Since CDC staff salaries are much higher than county averages (see Tables II-3 and II-4), is this a realistic assumption? Evidence from a 1995 study indicates that the proportion of taxable purchases made by Californians is reasonably stable for the ranges of incomes analyzed in this report.⁴

Five-Year Before and After Taxable Sales Data. Tables II-9 and II-10 summarize real 2000 taxable sales for host prison facility cities. (Table II-9 is for host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities and Table II-10 is for host cities more than 100 miles from urban cities.) The years the facilities were opened are highlighted and the startup periods are shaded in both of these tables.

Table II-11 summarizes average annual changes in real taxable sales for the five-years before the startup period, during the startup period, and the five-years after the startup period for host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities. The data used to create Table II-11 are from Table II-9. Discussions of how startup periods with multiple facilities treated as well as some exceptions to the five-year periods dictated by the available data are discussed in the footnotes to Table II-11. Line 4 of Table II-11 shows the average difference in annual taxable sales before and after facility construction in real 2000 dollars. Assuming no other external factors changed during the entire approximately 15-year period⁵ other than the presence of operating CDC facilities, Line 4 of Table II-11 provides a basis of estimating the sales tax revenue benefits of these facilities to the host cities. For another reference, Line 5 shows the average annual change in real taxable sales for the sum of each facility’s five years before, five years after, and each specific facility’s startup period.

⁴ *Estimating the Tax Burden in California*, Steve M. Sheffrin and Marla Dresh, California Policy Seminar, 1995.

⁵ Fifteen years is a generalized approximation because the startup periods vary for each facility.

Half of the Line 4 figures (five-year average annual “Before” minus five-year average annual “After”) in [Table II-11](#) are positive and half are negative. The cities with negative figures are Avenal, Chowchilla, Coalinga, and Wasco. The negative Line 4 figures in [Table II-1](#) range from a low of -\$1.8 million (Wasco) to a high of -\$0.2 million (Chowchilla) [converting the Line 4 figures from thousands to millions of dollars and rounding to the nearest tenth of a million]. While the magnitude of taxable sales benefits of having a CDC facility can be debated, it is hard to imagine how adding jobs and incomes to a host city can logically result in *lower* taxable sales. It seems likely that other external factors during the approximately 15 year period caused Line 4 to be negative. We do not know the specific taxable sales-related events in these cities well enough to determine why Line 4 would be negative. Perhaps local analysts familiar with these cities can provide some insights to explain this seemingly illogical result. Or perhaps there is so much random variation in average annual differences that five years was not a sufficiently long enough time period to average out the highs and lows caused by unknown random events.

Line 4 figures for the remaining four host cities with positive values range from \$0.6 million (Delano) to \$13.6 million (Corcoran) [again, converting the Line 4 figures from thousands to millions of dollars and rounding to the nearest tenth of a million]. One reason the Corcoran figure may be so much higher than the rest of the cities is that it benefits from having two facilities. With the exception of Corcoran, the range of the Line 4 figures for the remaining three host cities with positive values is much narrower, from \$0.6 million in Delano to \$3.5 million in Soledad.

The five-year average annual “Before” minus five-year average annual “After” (Line 4) figures are used in [Table II-12](#) as the numerator in determining the taxable sales to income ratios associated with the CDC facilities (Line 7 of [Table II-12](#)). These can then be compared with county average taxable sales to income ratios (Line 8 of [Table II-12](#)) to quantify the extent of taxable sales “leakages” from the host city that go to other places. (We do not know where the leakages go to, but it is likely that a significant percentage of them go to the nearest large urban cities.) As explained line-by-line in Lines 1 through 5 of [Table II-12](#), wages associated with each host city are estimated for CDC staff living in each host city, based on the percentages found in [Table II-5](#) and assuming average wages per staff member.

With the exceptions of the four host cities that had negative “Before” and “After” changes, (resulting in negative taxable sales to income ratios) taxable sales to income ratios associated with CDC facilities range from 6 percent (Delano) to 104 percent (Corcoran). The relatively large Corcoran figure indicates that external factors very likely caused a large part of the increase in taxable sales shown in [Table II-11](#)

because it is such a large share of estimated income accruing to Corcoran residents that is associated with Corcoran CDC facilities. The positive taxable sales to income ratios of Line 7 for the remaining three host cities of [Table II-12](#) range from 6 percent to 56 percent (Soledad). As expected, the ratios for Delano and Ione are less than the comparable county ratios.

Tables [II-13](#) and [II-14](#) were created for the five host cities more than 100 miles from urban centers using the same methodology as described for the host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities shown in Tables [II-11](#) and [II-12](#). The results for host cities more than 100 miles from urban cities are more conclusive than those for the group of host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities. With the exception of Susanville, the Line 4 figures of [Table II-13](#) (five-year average annual “After” minus five-year average annual “Before”) are positive for the other four host cities. As with the four cities with negative Line 4 values in [Table II-11](#), there are likely to be external factors that we are unaware of during the 14-year period analyzed for Susanville that caused Line 4 to be negative. Excluding Susanville, the [Table II-13](#) Line 4 figures range from a low of \$0.3 million (Imperial) to a high of \$6.5 million (Blythe). It should be noted that Blythe is the only city in [Table II-13](#) having two facilities, so one would expect its Line 4 increase to be the highest.

With the exception of Susanville, the [Table II-14](#) Line 7 taxable sales to income ratios associated with the CDC facilities range from 2 percent (Imperial) to 20 percent (Calipatria). These are all well below the county averages ([Table II-14](#), Line 8) that range from 34 percent to 46 percent.

The Multiplier Impacts Question. This study is unusual in that it is analyzing the impacts of changes made to an economy (the host cities) *after* the facilities were constructed. Most studies of this type would forecast income likely to be generated in the host city associated with proposed CDC facilities and use that figure to estimate likely *future* taxable sales impacts in the host cities. This study analyzed *actual* changes in both taxable sales and income. Consequently, a “multiplier” type of analysis for this study is unneeded, and would in fact be double counting. The taxable sales changes after the facility startup period include any possible multiplier impacts. The only way a multiplier type of analysis would be useful in this study would be to determine the sources (“direct” or “indirect” income) associated with taxable sales changes. Without extensive additional analysis, we have no way of determining how much of the sales impacts came about directly from CDC staff making taxable purchases themselves and how much came from so called “indirect” impacts from rounds of income and spending transactions.

Table II-1Study Group Prison Facilities in Small Host Cities **Less Than** 100 Miles From a Metropolitan Area 1/, **Sorted by City**

Number	Prison Facility	Abbreviation	Operating Budget (\$ Millions)	Total Staff	Fiscal Year2/	Date Opened	Month Opened	Host City	Host County	January 1, 2000
										Dept. of Finance Population of Host City 3/
1	Avenal State Prison	ASP	92.4	1,463	99-00	1987	Jan	Avenal	Kings	13,100
2	Central California Women's Facility	CCWF	74.6	969	00-01	1990	Oct.	Chowchilla	Madera	13,650
3	Valley State Prison for Women	VSPW	63.0	937	99-00	1995	May	Chowchilla	Madera	13,650
4	Pleasant Valley State Prison	PVSP	88.0	1,080	00-01	1994	Nov.	Coalinga	Fresno	15,200
5	California State Prison, Corcoran	COR	117.5	1,723	00-01	1988	Feb.	Corcoran	Kings	21,550
6	Calif. Substance Abuse Treat. Fac.	SATF	101.0	1,550	99-00	1997	Aug.	Corcoran	Kings	21,550
7	North Kern State Prison	NKSP	78.2	1,185	00-01	1993	April	Delano	Kern	35,550
8	Mule Creek State Prison	MCSP	72.5	906	00-01	1987	June	Ione	Amador	7,100
9	Salinas Valley State Prison	SVSP	93.0	1,120	00-01	1996	May	Soledad	Monterey	23,900
10	Wasco State Prison	WSP	88.0	1,299	00-01	1991	Feb.	Wasco	Kern	20,100

1/ Metropolitan areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Generally, these include at least one city with a population of at least 50,000 people.

2/ Data for operating budgets and total staffs are for the fiscal years below.

3/ These population figures include inmates.

Table II-2Prison Facilities in Small Host Cities **More Than** 100 Miles From a Metropolitan Area 1/, built after 1986, **Sorted by City**

Number	Prison Facility	Abbreviation	Annual Operating Budget (\$ Millions)	Total Staff	Fiscal Year ^{2/}	Date Opened	Month Opened	Host City	Host County	January 1, 2000 Dept. of Finance Population of Host City ^{3/}
1	Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	CVSP	60.0	898	99-00	1988	Dec	Blythe	Riverside	21,450
2	Ironwood State Prison	ISP	86.4	1,065	00-01	1994	Feb	Blythe	Riverside	21,450
3	California State Prison, Calipatria	CAL	78.3	1,143	00-01	1992	Jan	Calipatria	Imperial	7,550
4	Pelican Bay State Prison	PBSP	83.8	1,317	00-01	1989	Dec	Crescent City	Del Norte	8,200
5	California State Prison, Centinela	CEN	80.5	1,541	00-01	1993	Oct	Imperial	Imperial	8,075
6	High Desert State Prison	HDSP	96.0	1,246	00-01	1995	Aug	Susanville	Lassen	17,100

1/ Metropolitan areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Generally, these include at least one city with a population of at least 50,000 people.

2/ Data for operating budgets and total staffs are for the fiscal years below.

3/ These population figures include inmates.

Table II-3Average Payroll Per Employee, Prison Facilities in Small Host Cities **Less Than** 100 Miles From a Metropolitan Area 1/

Prison Facility	Abbreviation	Operating Budget (\$ Millions)	Wages & Salaries Paid in FY 1999-00 (\$ Millions)	FY 1999-00	1998	Total Staff	Host City	Host County	1/1/2000 Civilian Population, Host City
				W & S Per Employee (Dollars)	Facility Average W & S Per Employee (Dollars)				
Avenal State Prison	ASP	\$92.4	\$68.58	\$46,876	\$24,010	1,463	Avenal	Kings	13,100
Central California Women's Facility	CCWF	74.6	46.34	47,822	21,216	969	Chowchilla	Madera	13,650
Valley State Prison for Women	VSPW	63.0	44.10	47,065	21,216	937	Chowchilla	Madera	13,650
Pleasant Valley State Prison	PVSP	88.0	57.16	52,926	23,892	1,080	Coalinga	Fresno	15,200
California State Prison, Corcoran	COR	117.5	87.73	50,917	24,010	1,723	Corcoran	Kings	21,550
Calif. Substance Abuse Treat. Fac.	SATF	101.0	75.68	48,826	24,010	1,550	Corcoran	Kings	21,550
North Kern State Prison	NKSP	78.2	61.47	51,873	26,504	1,185	Delano	Kern	35,550
Mule Creek State Prison	MCSP	72.5	48.31	53,322	23,098	906	Ione	Amador	7,100
Salinas Valley State Prison	SVSP	93.0	63.15	56,384	27,255	1,120	Soledad	Monterey	23,900
Wasco State Prison	WSP	88.0	66.66	51,316	26,504	1,299	Wasco	Kern	20,100

1/ Metropolitan areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Generally, these include at least one city with a population of at least 50,000 people.

Table II-4Average Payroll Per Employee, Prison Facilities in Small Host Cities **More Than** 100 Miles From a Metropolitan Area 1/

Prison Facility	Abbreviation	Operating Budget (\$ Millions)	Wages & Salaries Paid in FY 1999-00 (\$ Millions)	FY 1999-00	1998	Total Staff	Host City	Host County	1/1/2000 Civilian Population, Host City
				W & S Per Employee (Dollars)	Facility Average W & S Per Employee (Dollars)				
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	CVSP	\$60.0	\$40.87	\$45,512	\$26,454	898	Blythe	Riverside	21,450
Ironwood State Prison	ISP	86.4	58.67	55,089	26,454	1,065	Blythe	Riverside	21,450
California State Prison, Calipatria	CAL	78.3	58.96	51,584	21,794	1,143	Calipatria	Imperial	7,550
Pelican Bay State Prison	PBSP	83.8	73.68	55,945	22,373	1,317	Crescent City	Del Norte	8,200
California State Prison, Centinela	CEN	80.5	60.19	39,059	21,794	1,541	Imperial	Imperial	8,075
High Desert State Prison	HDSP	96.0	61.85	49,639	25,949	1,246	Susanville	Lassen	17,100

1/ Metropolitan areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Generally, these include at least one city with a population of at least 50,000 people.

Table II-5
Summary Distribution of California Department of Corrections (CDC)
Employees' Home Cities by Facility and City, December 2001
(Listed in alphabetical order of facility host city, cities Less Than 100 miles from large urban areas)
Host Cities Only

Facility	Host City	Percent of CDC Facility Employees Living in Host Cities
Avenal State Prison	Avenal	8%
Weighted Average 1/: Central California Women's Facility Valley State Prison for Women	Chowchilla	6%
Pleasant Valley State Prison	Coalinga	32%
Weighted Average 1/: California State Prison California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	Corcoran	8%
North Kern State Prison	Delano	16%
Mule Creek State Prison	Ione	17%
Salinas Valley State Prison	Soledad	10%
Wasco State Prison, Wasco	Wasco	13%

1/ Weighted by numbers of CDC employees at each facility.

Source: California Department of Corrections files.

Table II-6
Summary Distribution of California Department of Corrections (CDC)
Employees' Home Cities by Facility and City, December 2001
(Listed in alphabetical order of facility host city, cities more than 100 miles from large urban areas)
Host Cities Only

Facility	Host City	Percent of CDC Facility Employees Living in Host Cities
Weighted Average 1/: Chuckawalla Valley State Prison Ironwood State Prison	Blythe	62%
California State Prison	Calipatria	15%
Pelican Bay State Prison	Crescent City	65%
California State Prison, Centinela	Imperial	19%
High Desert State Prison	Susanville	63%

1/ Weighted by numbers of CDC employees at each facility.

Source: California Department of Corrections files.

Table II-7 (Page 1 of 4)
Distribution of Department of Corrections Employees' Home Cities by Facility and City
December 2001, Host Cities Highlighted
(Listed in alphabetical order of facility host city, cities Less Than 100 miles from large urban areas)

Facility	City	Percent of Facility Employees	Cumulative Percent of Facility Employees
Avenal State Prison, Avenal			
1	Hanford	20%	20%
2	Lemoore	20%	40%
3	Coalinga	11%	51%
4	Avenal	8%	59%
5	Paso Robles	7%	65%
6	Fresno	7%	72%
	All Other Cities	28%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
Central California Women's Facility, Chowchilla			
1	Madera	31%	31%
2	Fresno	30%	61%
3	Merced	9%	70%
4	Chowchilla	6%	76%
	All Other Cities	24%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
Valley State Prison for Women, Chowchilla			
1	Madera	28%	28%
2	Fresno	25%	53%
3	Merced	11%	64%
4	Chowchilla	6%	71%
	All Other Cities	29%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
Weighted Average 1/:			
Central California Women's Facility, Chowchilla			
Valley State Prison for Women, Chowchilla			
1	Madera	29%	29%
2	Fresno	28%	57%
3	Merced	10%	67%
4	Chowchilla	6%	74%
	All Other Cities	26%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
1/ Weighted by numbers of CDC employees at each facility. Source: California Department of Corrections files.			

Table II-7 (Page 2 of 4)
Distribution of Department of Corrections Employees' Home Cities by Facility and City
December 2001, Host Cities Highlighted
(Listed in alphabetical order of facility host city, cities less than 100 miles from large urban areas)

Facility	City	Percent of Facility Employees	Cumulative Percent of Facility Employees
Pleasant Valley State Prison, Coalinga			
1	Coalinga	32%	32%
2	Lemoore	16%	47%
3	Hanford	14%	62%
4	Fresno	11%	73%
5	Visalia	3%	77%
	All Other Cities	23%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
California State Prison, Corcoran			
1	Hanford	19%	19%
2	Visalia	19%	38%
3	Porterville	11%	49%
4	Tulare	10%	59%
5	Corcoran	9%	68%
6	Fresno	6%	75%
7	Lemoore	5%	80%
8	Bakersfield	4%	84%
	All Other Cities	16%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility, Corcoran			
1	Hanford	20%	20%
2	Visalia	16%	36%
3	Porterville	11%	47%
4	Tulare	11%	58%
5	Corcoran	7%	65%
6	Lemoore	6%	71%
7	Bakersfield	6%	77%
8	Fresno	5%	82%
	All Other Cities	18%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%

Source: California Department of Corrections files.

Table II-7 (Page 3 of 4)
Distribution of Department of Corrections Employees' Home Cities by Facility and City
December 2001, Host Cities Highlighted
(Listed in alphabetical order of facility host city, cities less than 100 miles from large urban areas)

Facility	City	Percent of Facility Employees	Cumulative Percent of Facility Employees
Weighted Average 1/:			
California State Prison, Corcoran			
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility, Corcoran			
1	Hanford	20%	20%
2	Visalia	18%	37%
3	Porterville	11%	48%
4	Tulare	10%	59%
5	Corcoran	8%	67%
6	Fresno	6%	73%
7	Lemoore	6%	78%
8	Bakersfield	5%	83%
	All Other Cities	17%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
North Kern State Prison, Delano			
1	Bakersfield	44%	44%
2	Delano	16%	60%
3	Porterville	9%	69%
4	Visalia	8%	77%
5	Tulare	6%	83%
	All Other Cities	17%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
Mule Creek State Prison, Ione			
1	Ione	17%	17%
2	Sacramento	14%	31%
3	Elk Grove	9%	40%
4	Jackson	6%	46%
5	Pine Grove	4%	50%
6	Sutter Creek	4%	54%
7	Stockton	4%	58%
8	Gault	3%	61%
9	Pioneer	3%	65%
	All Other Cities	35%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%

1/ Weighted by numbers of CDC employees at each facility.

Source: California Department of Corrections files.

Table II-7 (Page 4 of 4)
Distribution of Department of Corrections Employees' Home Cities by Facility and City
December 2001, Host Cities Highlighted
(Listed in alphabetical order of facility host city, cities less than 100 miles from large urban areas)

Facility	City	Percent of Facility Employees	Cumulative Percent of Facility Employees
Salinas Valley State Prison, Soledad			
1	Salinas	34%	34%
2	King City	10%	44%
3	Soledad	10%	54%
4	Greenfield	6%	60%
5	Paso Robles	6%	66%
6	Gonzales	4%	70%
	All Other Cities	30%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
Wasco State Prison, Wasco			
1	Bakersfield	68%	68%
2	Wasco	13%	81%
3	Shafter	4%	85%
4	Delano	3%	88%
5	Porterville	3%	90%
	All Other Cities	10%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%

Source: California Department of Corrections files.

Table II-8 (Page 1 of 2)
Distribution of Department of Corrections Employees' Home Cities by Facility and City
December 2001, Host Cities Highlighted
(Listed in alphabetical order of facility host city, cities More Than 100 miles from large urban areas)

Facility	City	Percent of Facility Employees	Cumulative Percent of Facility Employees
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison, Blythe			
1	Blythe	67%	67%
2	Indio	4%	71%
3	La Quinta	4%	75%
	All Other Cities	25%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
Ironwood State Prison, Blythe			
1	Blythe	58%	58%
2	La Quinta	5%	63%
3	Indio	4%	67%
4	Cathedral City	3%	70%
5	Riverside	2%	72%
	All Other Cities	28%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
Weighted Average 1/:			
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison, Blythe			
Ironwood State Prison, Blythe			
1	Blythe	62%	62%
2	Indio	4%	66%
3	La Quinta	4%	70%
	All Other Cities	30%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
California State Prison, Calipatria			
1	Brawley	35%	35%
2	Calipatria	15%	49%
3	El Centro	13%	63%
4	Imperial	11%	74%
	All Other Cities	26%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%

1/ Weighted by numbers of CDC employees at each facility.

Source: California Department of Corrections files.

Table II-8 (Page 2 of 2)
Distribution of Department of Corrections Employees' Home Cities by Facility and City
December 2001, Host Cities Highlighted
(Listed in alphabetical order of facility host city, cities more than 100 miles from large urban areas)

Facility	City	Percent of Facility Employees	Cumulative Percent of Facility Employees
Pelican Bay State Prison, Crescent City			
1	Crescent City	65%	65%
2	Fort Dick	7%	72%
3	Smith River	6%	78%
4	Gasquet	3%	82%
	All Other Cities	18%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
California State Prison, Centinela (Imperial)			
1	El Centro	31%	31%
2	Imperial	19%	50%
3	Brawley	13%	63%
4	Calexico	9%	72%
	All Other Cities	28%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
High Desert State Prison, Susanville			
1	Susanville	63%	63%
2	Janesville	16%	80%
3	Standish	4%	84%
4	Westwood	3%	86%
	All Other Cities	14%	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%
Total	n/a	n/a	100%

Source: California Department of Corrections files.

Table II-9

Real Taxable Retail Sales (Thousands of 2000 Dollars) in Small Host Cities **Less Than** 100 Miles From a Metropolitan Area

Year	Real Retail Taxable Sales															
	Annual Change	Annual Change														
	Avenal		Chowchilla		Coalinga		Corcoran		Delano		Ione		Soledad		Wasco	
1970	m	m	35,052		49,128		47,141		119,072		6,775		18,121		50,212	
1971	m	m	37,784	2,732	53,939	4,810	58,378	11,237	123,659	4,587	9,074	2,298	17,218	-904	45,217	-4,996
1972	m	m	43,704	5,920	56,405	2,466	68,594	10,216	147,064	23,406	7,108	-1,965	19,779	2,562	52,866	7,650
1973	m	m	53,708	10,004	62,652	6,246	86,473	17,879	165,617	18,552	7,435	327	22,435	2,656	63,672	10,806
1974	m	m	57,315	3,607	63,061	409	95,004	8,531	178,975	13,358	7,781	346	25,977	3,541	66,133	2,461
1975	m	m	53,346	-3,969	67,179	4,119	95,505	501	173,921	-5,054	8,834	1,052	25,933	-44	62,260	-3,873
1976	m	m	57,536	4,190	67,465	285	90,569	-4,936	184,961	11,040	10,114	1,280	25,855	-77	64,950	2,690
1977	m	m	57,317	-219	69,191	1,727	83,945	-6,624	191,798	6,837	11,105	991	26,652	797	63,842	-1,108
1978	m	m	56,541	-775	64,635	-4,556	91,398	7,453	191,390	-408	12,339	1,234	28,030	1,379	62,559	-1,283
1979	m	m	55,578	-963	71,457	6,822	89,464	-1,934	202,849	11,459	14,636	2,297	25,227	-2,803	61,263	-1,296
1980	18,422	m	51,644	-3,934	72,099	641	97,292	7,828	204,826	1,977	14,101	-535	22,703	-2,524	57,692	-3,571
1981	22,986	4,564	43,843	-7,801	76,235	4,136	105,658	8,366	208,873	4,047	12,909	-1,191	20,630	-2,073	61,167	3,474
1982	20,566	-2,420	44,025	182	75,987	-248	80,916	-24,742	177,789	-31,083	12,563	-346	19,620	-1,010	59,520	-1,647
1983	18,408	-2,158	41,729	-2,296	76,733	747	74,445	-6,472	172,600	-5,190	11,469	-1,094	19,403	-217	60,530	1,010
1984	22,025	3,617	43,894	2,164	73,627	-3,107	86,406	11,962	170,886	-1,713	11,202	-267	18,950	-453	63,777	3,247
1985	20,263	-1,762	43,745	-149	71,525	-2,102	90,336	3,929	165,600	-5,287	11,439	237	19,684	733	60,401	-3,376
1986	18,237	-2,026	42,795	-950	58,816	-12,709	63,368	-26,968	161,710	-3,889	9,843	-1,596	18,610	-1,074	56,513	-3,888
1987	20,006	1,769	45,409	2,614	57,678	-1,138	75,342	11,974	161,450	-260	10,248	405	20,544	1,934	58,658	2,145
1988	14,119	-5,887	53,014	7,605	59,378	1,700	91,229	15,886	161,114	-336	10,748	499	22,920	2,376	62,448	3,789
1989	13,032	-1,087	53,563	549	62,178	2,801	83,045	-8,184	164,511	3,397	11,219	471	22,852	-68	60,488	-1,960
1990	13,616	584	54,653	1,090	65,698	3,519	85,273	2,228	171,070	6,558	13,140	1,921	22,016	-837	57,192	-3,296
1991	12,840	-776	52,106	-2,547	65,433	-264	69,609	-15,663	160,393	-10,676	16,663	3,523	23,655	1,639	57,778	587
1992	12,404	-436	55,860	3,755	60,729	-4,705	68,005	-1,604	161,913	1,520	17,607	944	22,792	-863	66,917	9,139
1993	11,492	-912	54,455	-1,406	66,282	5,554	64,970	-3,035	159,561	-2,353	18,438	831	21,673	-1,119	59,424	-7,494
1994	11,732	240	59,737	5,282	62,673	-3,609	77,675	12,705	164,342	4,781	15,120	-3,318	21,511	-162	59,865	441
1995	10,991	-741	55,724	-4,013	65,592	2,919	91,512	13,838	162,631	-1,711	13,577	-1,544	23,785	2,274	57,859	-2,006
1996	11,675	684	55,878	154	65,237	-355	85,623	-5,889	165,939	3,308	12,586	-990	23,000	-785	60,779	2,921
1997	10,984	-692	58,088	2,210	67,932	2,696	81,227	-4,396	169,703	3,764	11,416	-1,171	23,301	301	59,935	-844
1998	10,398	-585	57,640	-448	64,276	-3,657	60,079	-21,148	164,011	-5,692	12,806	1,390	25,981	2,680	59,594	-341
1999	11,538	1,140	61,204	3,564	65,084	808	76,804	16,725	160,752	-3,259	11,729	-1,077	30,510	4,529	58,490	-1,104
2000	11,662	124	64,231	3,027	67,814	2,730	77,690	886	173,280	12,528	10,241	-1,488	33,120	2,610	59,012	522
Average Annual																
Change		-338	n/a	973	n/a	623	n/a	1,018	n/a	1,807	n/a	116	n/a	500	n/a	293
m -- Missing values (Avenal not incorporated until 1980)																

Table II-10

Real Taxable Retail Sales (Thousands of 2000 Dollars) in Small Host Cities **More Than** 100 Miles From a Metropolitan Area

Year	Blythe		Calipatria		Crescent City		Imperial		Susanville	
	Real Retail Taxable Sales	Annual Change								
1970	84,743		8,758		66,834		12,393		68,444	
1971	95,793	11,050	10,128	1,369	80,212	13,378	13,624	1,231	72,740	4,296
1972	110,279	14,486	13,157	3,030	89,983	9,771	20,261	6,638	82,436	9,696
1973	122,632	12,353	15,143	1,985	96,299	6,315	35,728	15,467	89,197	6,761
1974	132,937	10,304	20,552	5,409	96,771	472	30,103	-5,625	92,128	2,931
1975	132,370	-566	17,610	-2,942	91,498	-5,273	18,717	-11,387	90,802	-1,325
1976	143,814	11,444	17,250	-360	105,320	13,823	32,451	13,735	98,470	7,667
1977	147,848	4,035	16,537	-714	114,516	9,196	29,751	-2,700	103,928	5,459
1978	147,388	-460	15,309	-1,228	111,983	-2,533	34,713	4,962	112,369	8,441
1979	154,751	7,362	16,002	693	112,205	222	41,356	6,643	115,594	3,225
1980	146,658	-8,093	16,784	783	101,783	-10,423	43,411	2,055	100,527	-15,067
1981	143,789	-2,869	19,318	2,534	97,054	-4,729	42,247	-1,165	88,530	-11,997
1982	136,066	-7,724	18,265	-1,053	81,331	-15,723	31,006	-11,241	80,358	-8,173
1983	133,318	-2,747	17,917	-349	79,933	-1,399	30,230	-776	82,852	2,495
1984	137,612	4,294	17,994	77	78,436	-1,497	36,075	5,844	83,771	919
1985	133,188	-4,424	14,678	-3,316	73,936	-4,500	41,146	5,071	87,564	3,793
1986	125,105	-8,082	7,498	-7,180	68,384	-5,552	40,340	-806	92,159	4,594
1987	132,734	7,629	7,689	191	77,768	9,384	35,362	-4,978	97,767	5,608
1988	134,998	2,263	8,952	1,263	82,380	4,612	41,780	6,418	93,711	-4,056
1989	139,791	4,793	9,389	436	88,714	6,334	44,160	2,380	95,291	1,580
1990	131,398	-8,393	9,402	13	92,507	3,793	46,066	1,905	97,233	1,942
1991	120,488	-10,910	8,792	-609	92,390	-116	51,802	5,737	102,672	5,439
1992	116,667	-3,821	8,141	-651	91,729	-661	64,193	12,391	110,707	8,035
1993	112,219	-4,448	8,199	59	93,347	1,618	68,956	4,763	106,617	-4,090
1994	119,777	7,557	8,032	-168	79,090	-14,257	63,296	-5,660	114,219	7,601
1995	115,588	-4,188	8,214	183	73,273	-5,817	71,320	8,023	116,057	1,838
1996	114,624	-965	8,900	686	72,022	-1,251	71,295	-24	117,691	1,634
1997	116,442	1,818	8,576	-325	73,539	1,517	83,052	11,757	114,027	-3,664
1998	119,327	2,886	7,728	-848	67,763	-5,776	72,956	-10,097	109,917	-4,110
1999	122,329	3,001	8,772	1,044	73,322	5,559	69,517	-3,438	116,249	6,332
2000	129,240	6,911	9,914	1,142	70,385	-2,937	80,543	11,026	122,975	6,726
Average Annual Change	1,483	n/a	39	n/a	118	n/a	2,272	n/a	1,818	

Table II-11
Facilities Less Than 100 Miles From Urban Centers
Average Annual Changes in Real Taxable Retail Sales by City (Thousands of 2000 Dollars)
Three Multi-Year Periods: Before, During, and After Startup Periods 1/

Line Number		Average Annual Changes							
		Avenal	Chowchilla 2/	Coalinga	Corcoran 3/	Delano 4/	lone	Soledad 5/	Wasco
1	Time Period:								
	Five Years Before Startup Period	368	2,257	1,324	-8,458	-1,275	-532	-249	384
2	All Years During Startup Period	-1,237	564	40	537	2,996	-55	407	1,117
3	Five Years After Startup Period	-233	2,048	444	5,135	-718	780	3,273	-1,396
4	"After" Minus "Before":	-\$601	-\$209	-\$879	\$13,593	\$557	\$1,313	\$3,522	-\$1,780
5	Average: Before, Startup, and After Periods	-422	1,324	643	-1,472	-676	73	850	-42

1/ Five-year averages before and after startup period. Time periods for startup periods except Chowchilla are generally 4 to 5 years, depending on the specific facility (first complete years in operation). The startup period for Chowchilla facilities is 10 years, since two facilities were constructed, one opened in 1991 and another in 1996.

2/ For Chowchilla, the average is for three years after the startup period, rather than five years after. The startup period ended in 1997, so only three years are available.

3/ For Corcoran, the "after" period includes three years after the first facility was constructed and staffed (1992, 1993, and 1994) plus two years after the second facility (1999 and 2000).

4/ For Delano, the facility was staffed two years after completion, so calendar years 1991 and 1992 are excluded from the startup and the "after" periods. Delano is treated differently from Corcoran (which had a similar situation) because Corcoran already had one facility that was staffed during this inactive part of the startup period.

5/ For Soledad, the average is for three years after the startup period, rather than five years after. The startup period ended in 1997, so only three years are available.

Table II-12**Facilities Less Than 100 Miles From Urban Centers****Average Annual Changes in Real Taxable Retail Sales by City (Thousands of 2000 Dollars)****Three Multi-Year Periods: Before, During, and After Startup Periods*****Compared to Estimated Changes in Personal Income***

Line Number		Avenal	Chowchilla	Coalinga	Corcoran	Delano	Ione	Soledad	Wasco
1	Wages & Salaries Paid in FY 1999-00 (\$ Millions)	\$68.58	\$90.44	\$57.16	\$163.41	\$61.47	\$48.31	\$63.15	\$66.66
2	Total Facility Staff by City	1,463	1,906	1,080	3,273	1,185	906	1,120	1,299
3	Percentage of Staff Living in Host City (Table II-6)	8%	6%	32%	8%	16%	17%	10%	13%
4	Estimated Staff in Host City (Line 2 x Line 3)	117	114	346	262	190	154	112	169
5	Average Pay Per Staff Member (Dollars) (Line 1 / Line 2) x 1,000,000	\$46,876	\$47,450	\$52,926	\$49,927	\$51,873	\$53,322	\$56,384	\$51,316
6	Estimated Personal Income Added in Host City in Millions of Dollars (Line 4 x Line 5 x 0.000001)	\$5.5	\$5.4	\$18.3	\$13.1	\$9.9	\$8.2	\$6.3	\$8.7
7	"After" Minus "Before" (Table II-11) Divided by Estimated Personal Income Added in Host City [(Table II-11, Line 4 / 1,000) / Line 6]	-11%	-4%	-5%	104%	6%	16%	56%	-21%
8	County Average Taxable Sales to Personal Income Ratio, 1999	41%	39%	48%	41%	49%	45%	39%	49%

Table II-13						
Facilities <u>More Than</u> 100 Miles From Urban Centers						
Average Annual Changes in Real Taxable Retail Sales by City (Thousands of 2000 Dollars)						
Three Multi-Year Periods: Before, During, and After Startup Periods 1/						
		Average Annual Changes (Thousands of 2000 Dollars)				
Line Number	Time Period:	Blythe	Calipatria	Crescent City	Imperial	Susanville 1/
1	Five Years Before Startup Period	-3,737	-1,721	-5,734	984	2,103
2	All Years During Startup Period	-1,057	-416	6,031	4,308	3,004
3	Five Years After Startup Period	2,730	87	-3,847	1,244	1,321
4	"After" Minus "Before":	\$6,467	\$1,808	\$1,887	\$260	-\$782
5	Average: Before, Startup, and After Periods	-766	-724	-1,699	2,027	2,201

1/ Five-year averages before and after startup period. Only four years (After) are available for Susanville, since its startup period ended in 1998. Time periods for startup periods except Blythe are 3 to 4 years, depending on the specific facility. The startup period for Blythe facilities is 10 years, since two facilities were constructed, one opened in 1989 and another in 1994 (first complete years in operation).

Table II-14						
Facilities <u>More Than</u> 100 Miles From Urban Centers						
Average Annual Changes in Real Taxable Retail Sales by City (Thousands of 2000 Dollars)						
Three Multi-Year Periods: Before, During, and After Startup Periods						
<i>Compared to Estimated Changes in Personal Income</i>						
Line Number		Blythe	Calipatria	Crescent City	Imperial	Susanville
1	Wages & Salaries Paid in FY 1999-00 (\$ Millions)	\$99.54	\$58.96	\$73.68	\$60.19	\$61.85
2	Total Facility Staff by City	1,963	1,143	1,317	1,541	1,246
3	Percentage of Staff Living in Host City (Table II-6)	62%	15%	65%	19%	63%
4	Estimated Staff in Host City (Line 2 x Line 3)	1,217	171	856	293	785
5	Average Pay Per Staff Member (Dollars) (Line 1 / Line 2) x 1,000,000	\$50,708	\$51,584	\$55,945	\$39,059	\$49,639
6	Estimated Personal Income Added in Host City in Millions of Dollars (Line 4 x Line 5 x 0.000001)	\$61.7	\$8.8	\$47.9	\$11.4	\$39.0
7	"After" Minus "Before" (Table II-13) Divided by Estimated Personal Income Added in Host City [(Table II-13, Line 4 / 1,000) / Line 6]	10%	20%	4%	2%	-2%
8	County Average Taxable Sales to Personal Income Ratio, 1999	40%	46%	34%	46%	37%

Chart II-1
California - Real Taxable Sales and Personal Income per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970



Chart II-2
Avenal - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1980

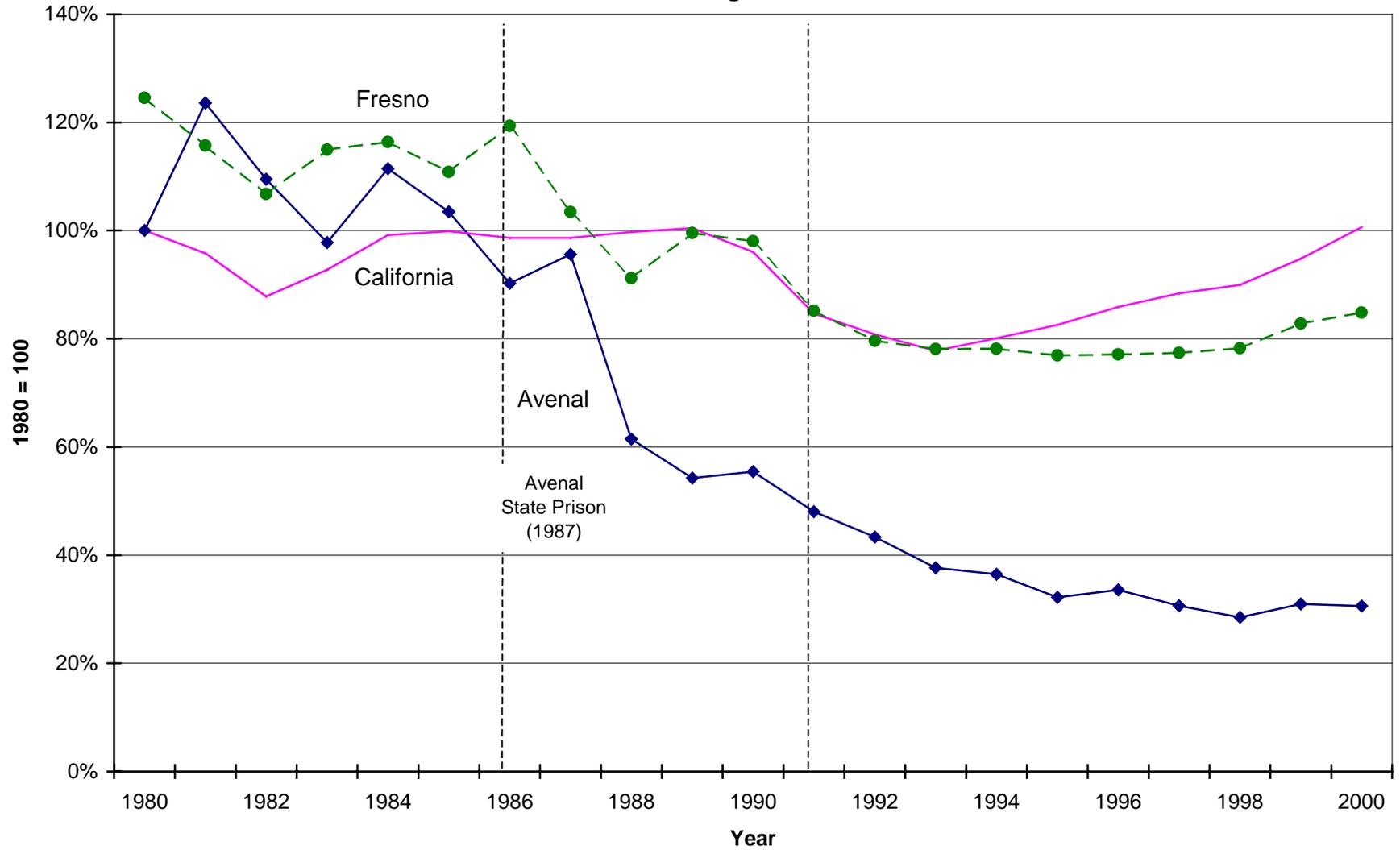


Chart II-3
Chowchilla - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

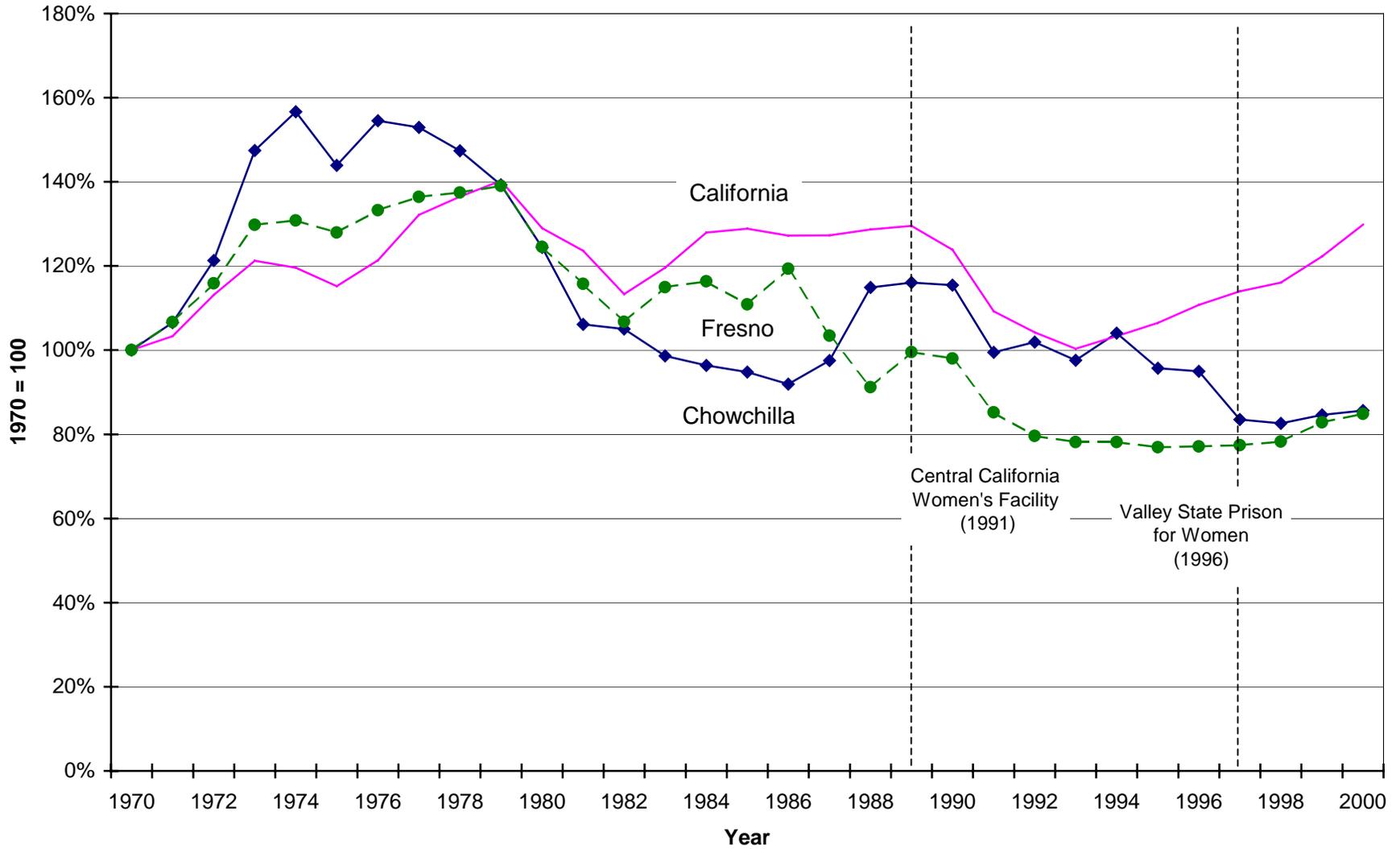


Chart II-4
Coalinga - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

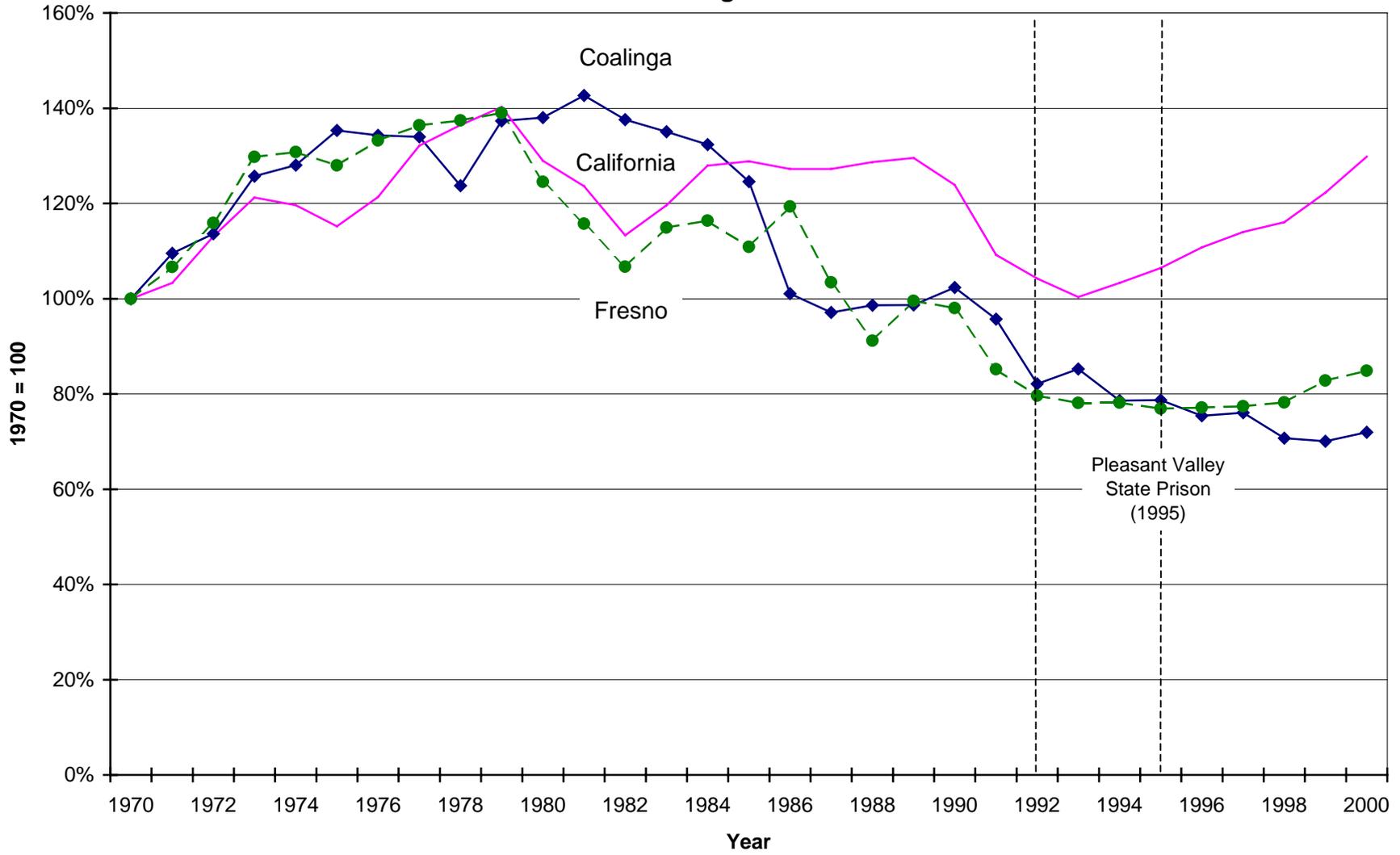


Chart II-5
Corcoran - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

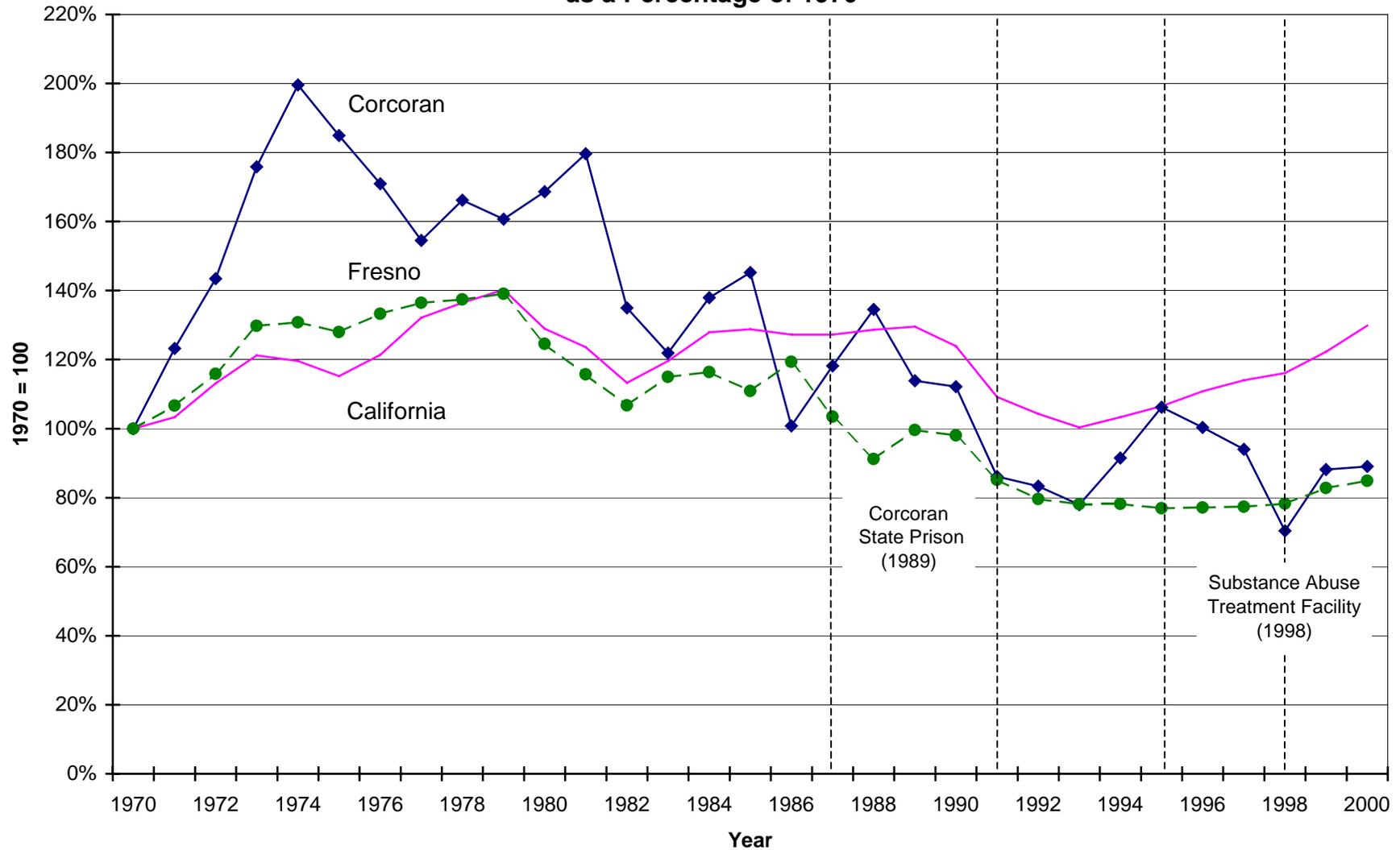


Chart II-6
Delano - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

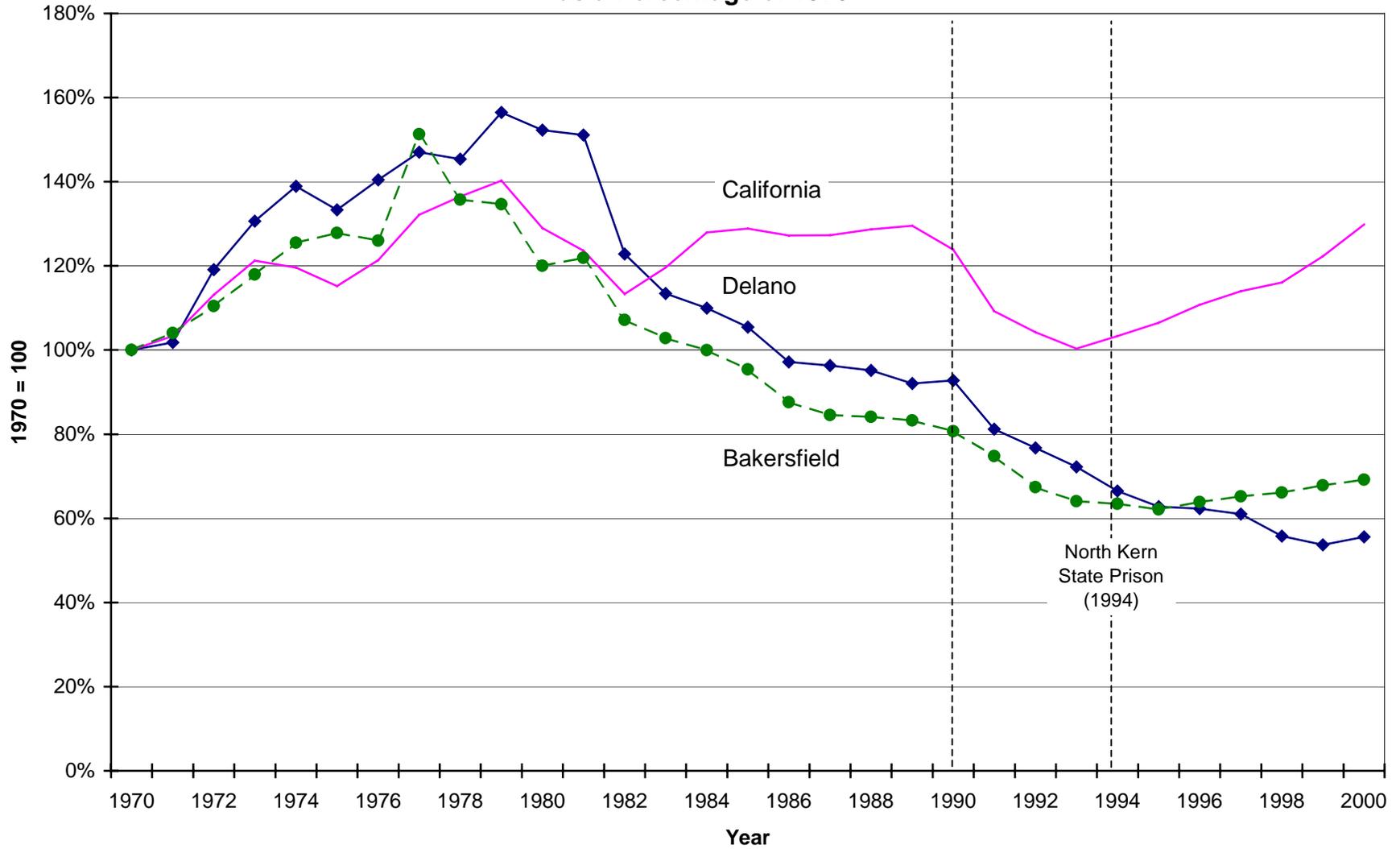


Chart II-7
Ione - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

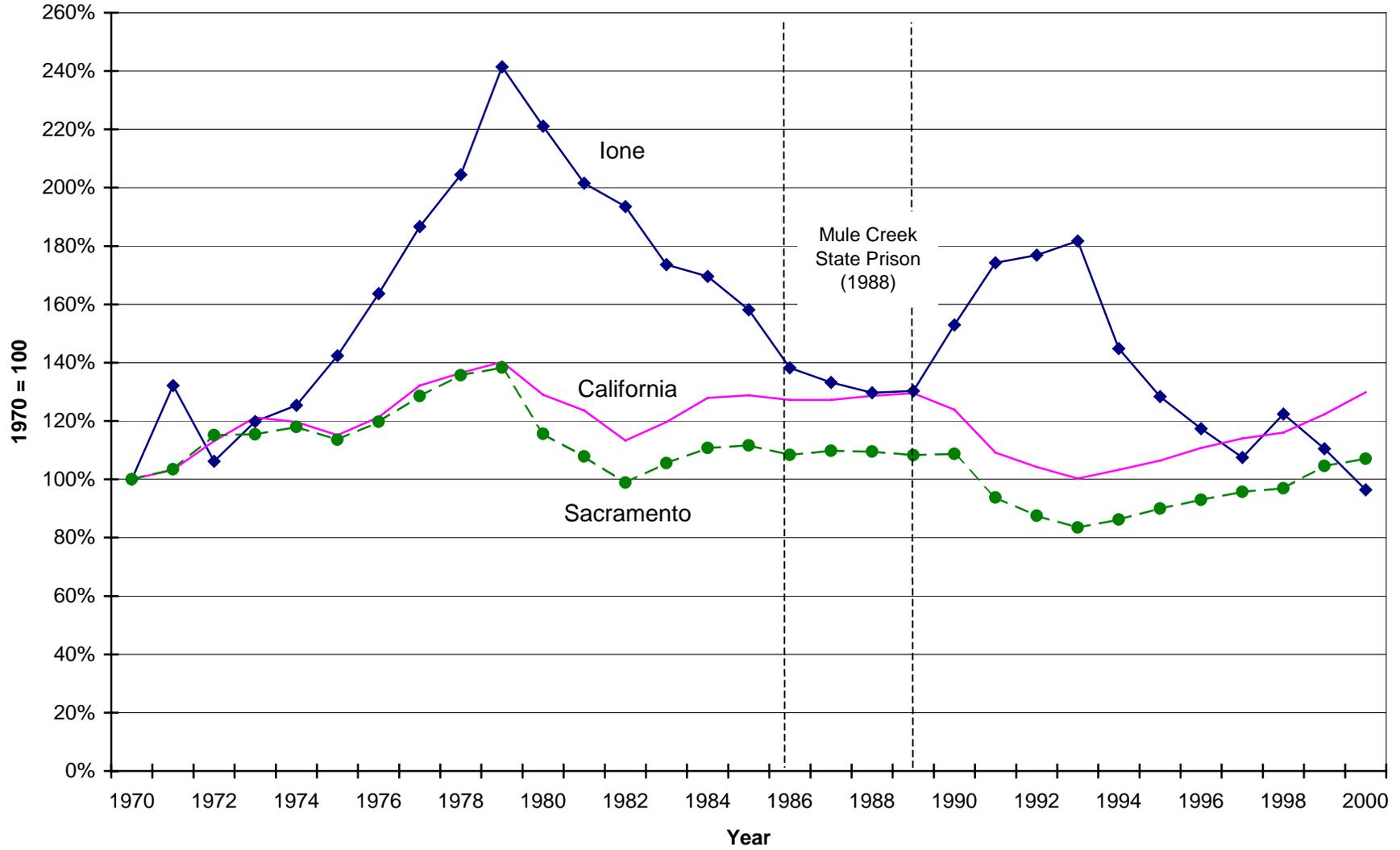


Chart II-8
Soledad - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

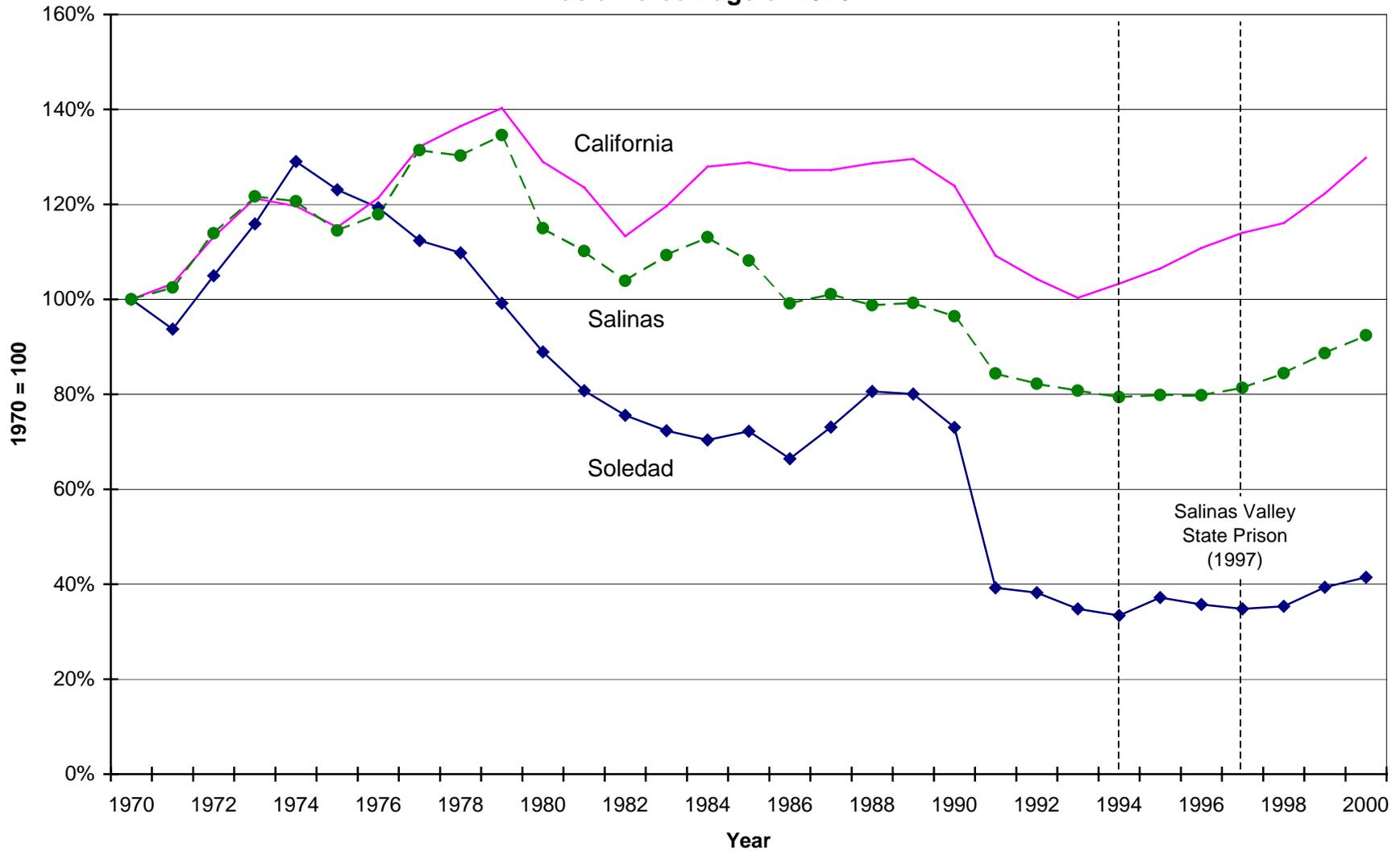


Chart II-9
Wasco - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

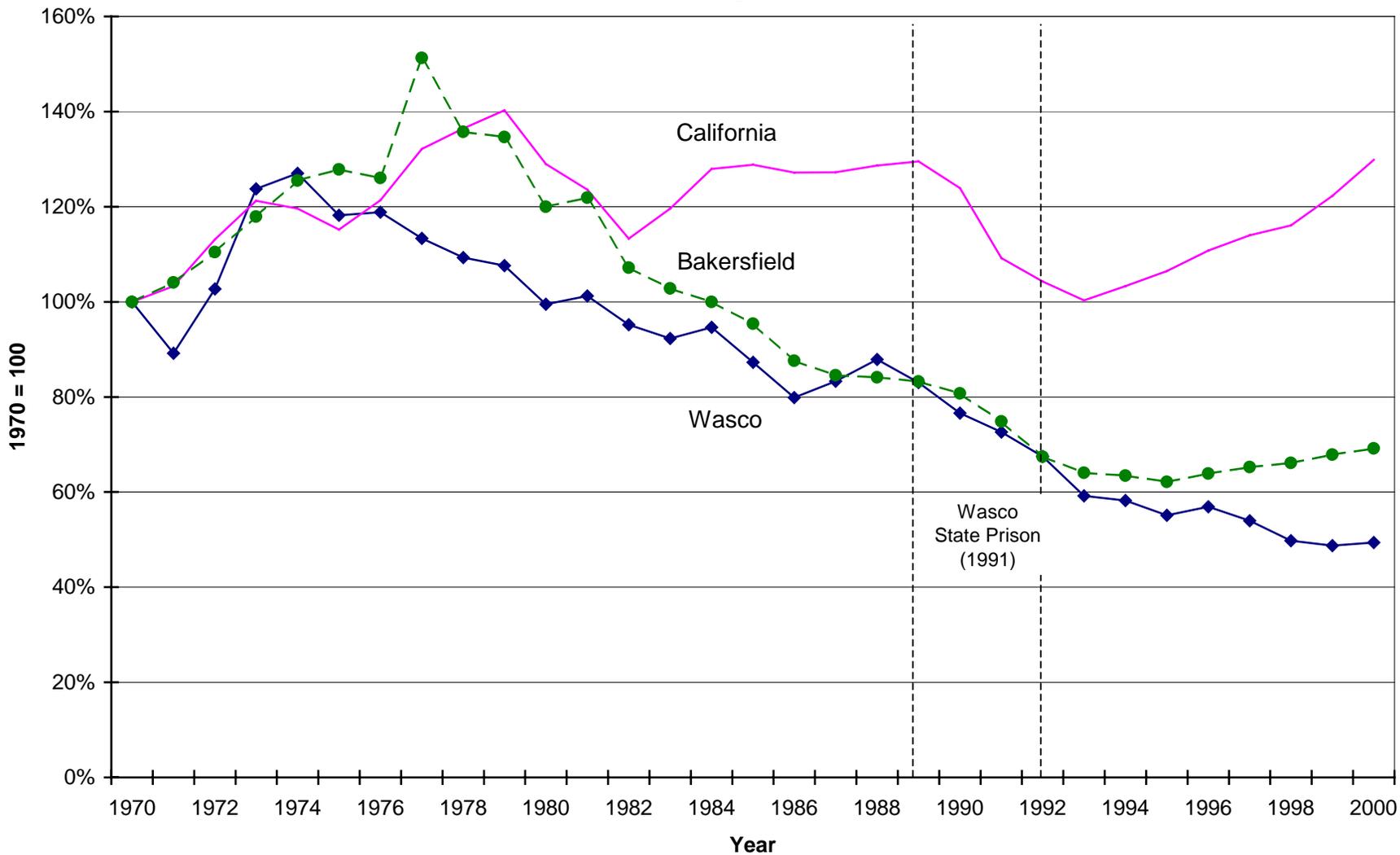


Chart II-10
Blythe - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

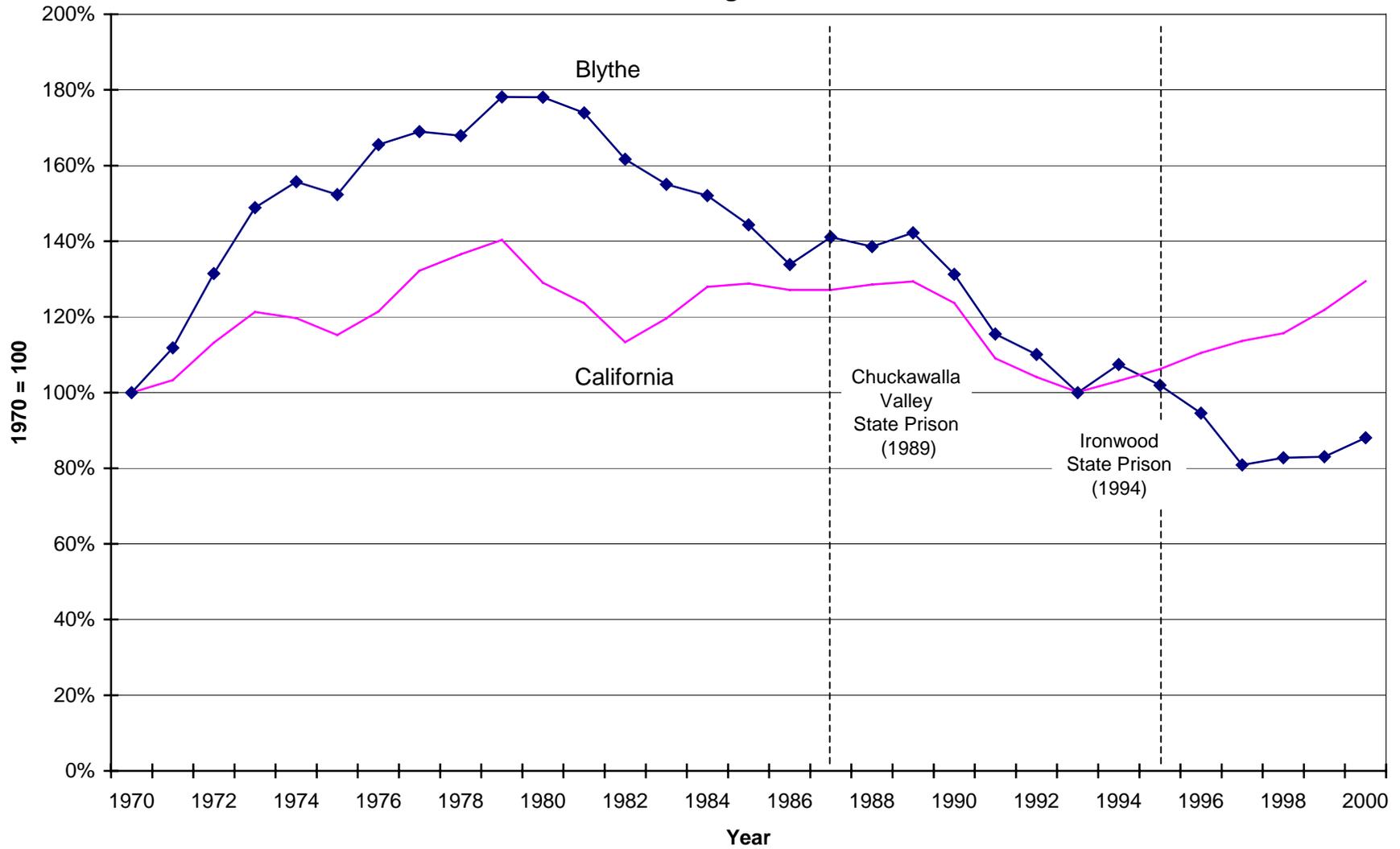


Chart II-11
Calipatria - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

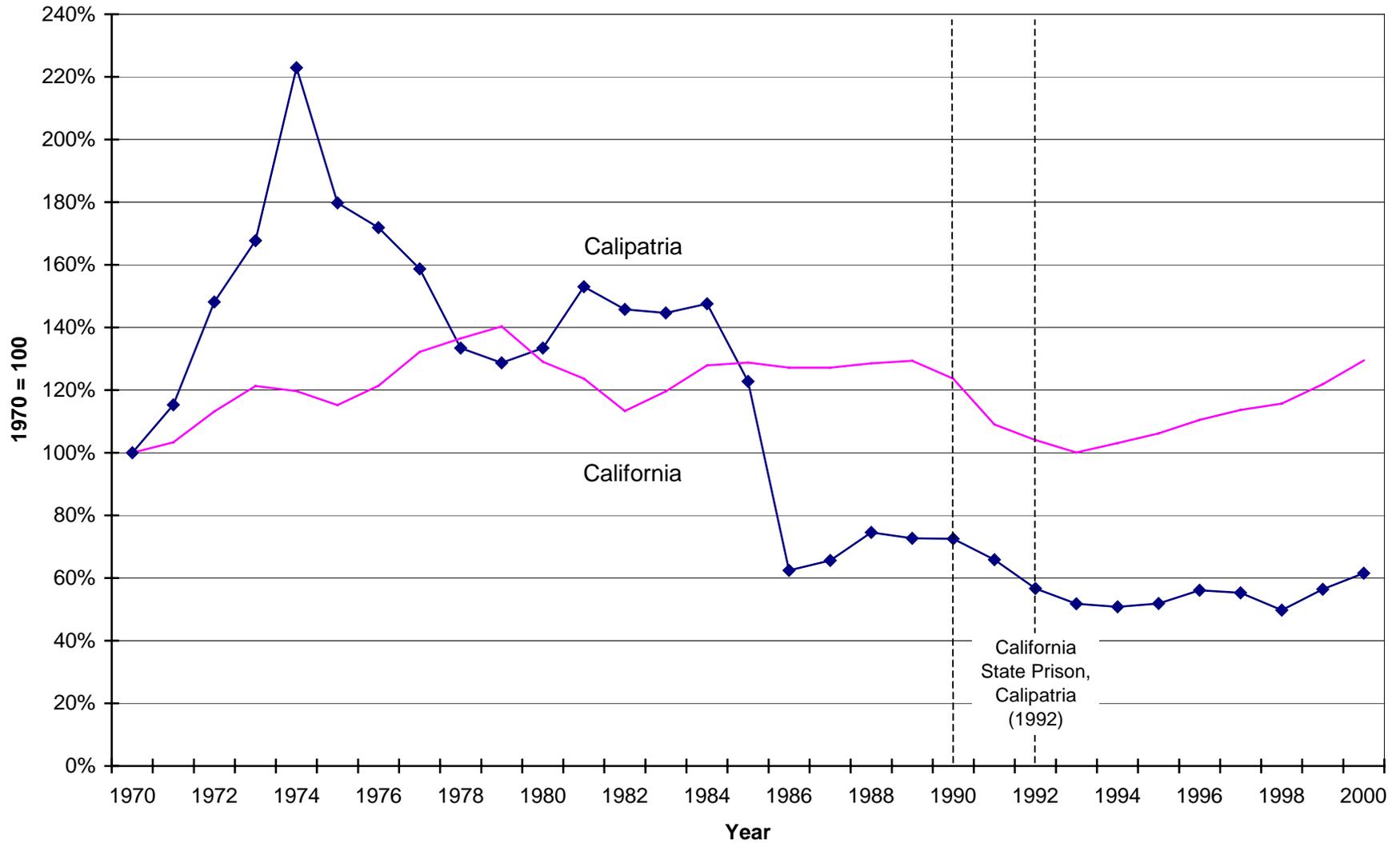


Chart II-12
Crescent City - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

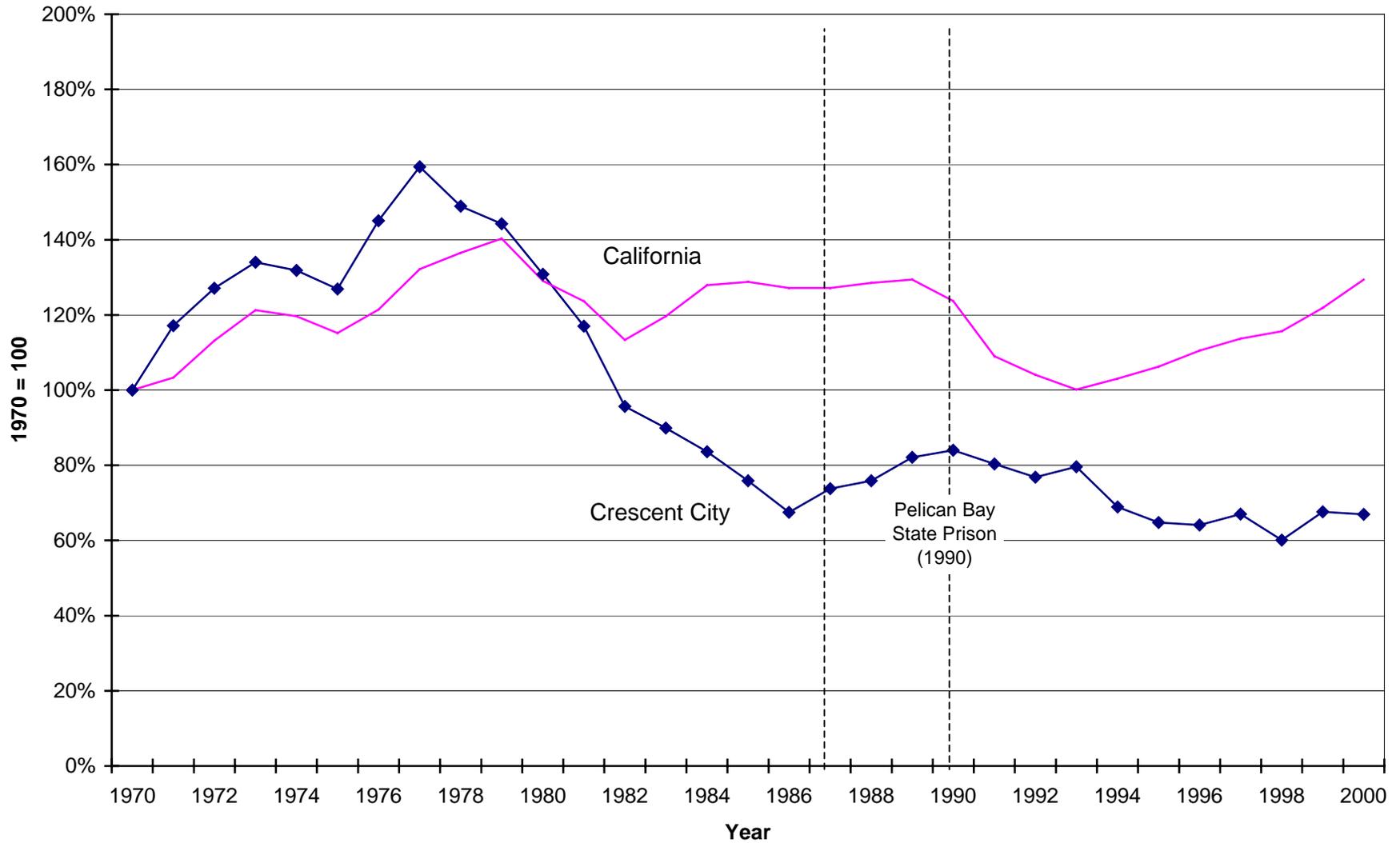


Chart II-13
Imperial - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

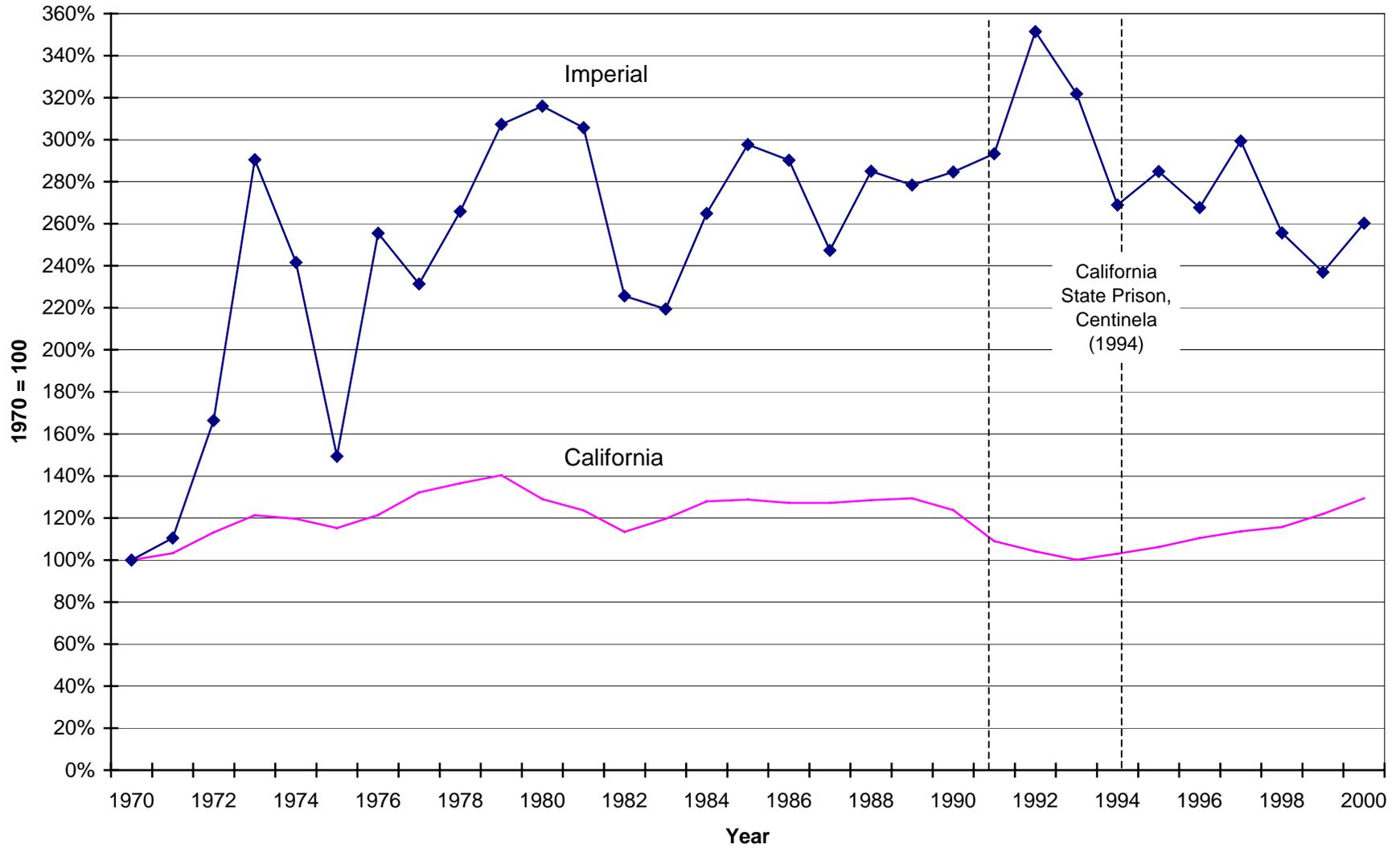


Chart II-14
Susanville - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

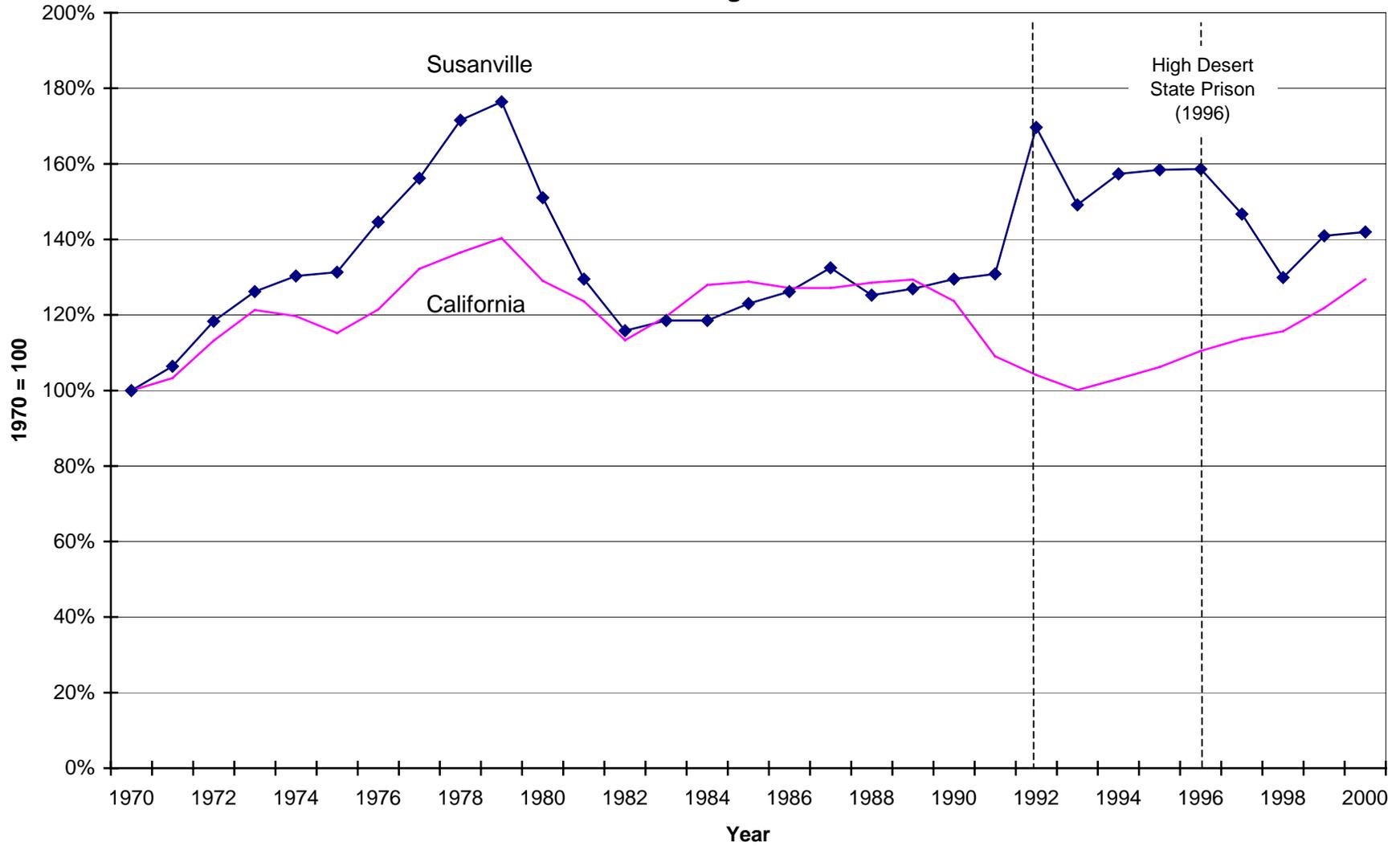


Chart II-15
Bakersfield - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

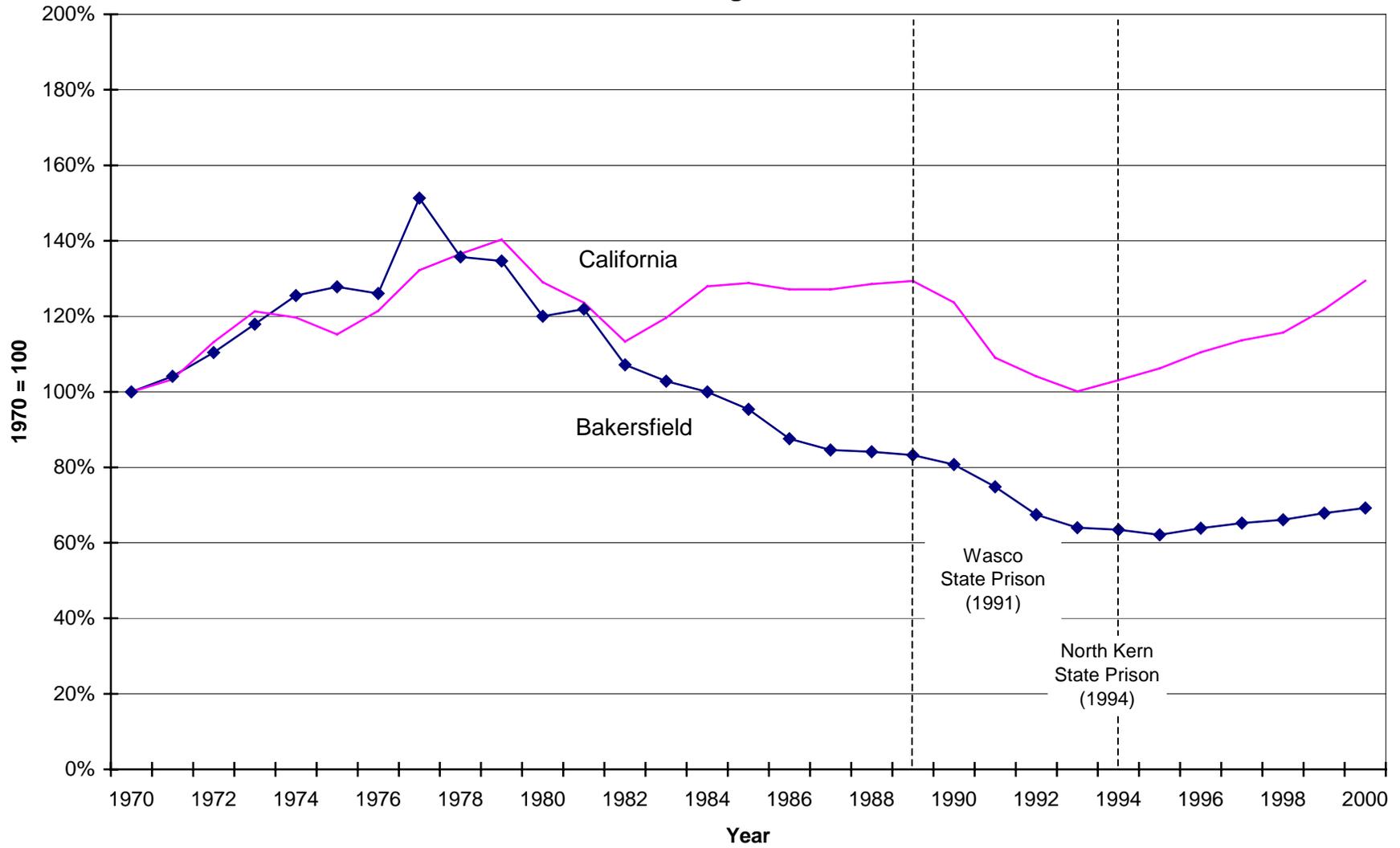
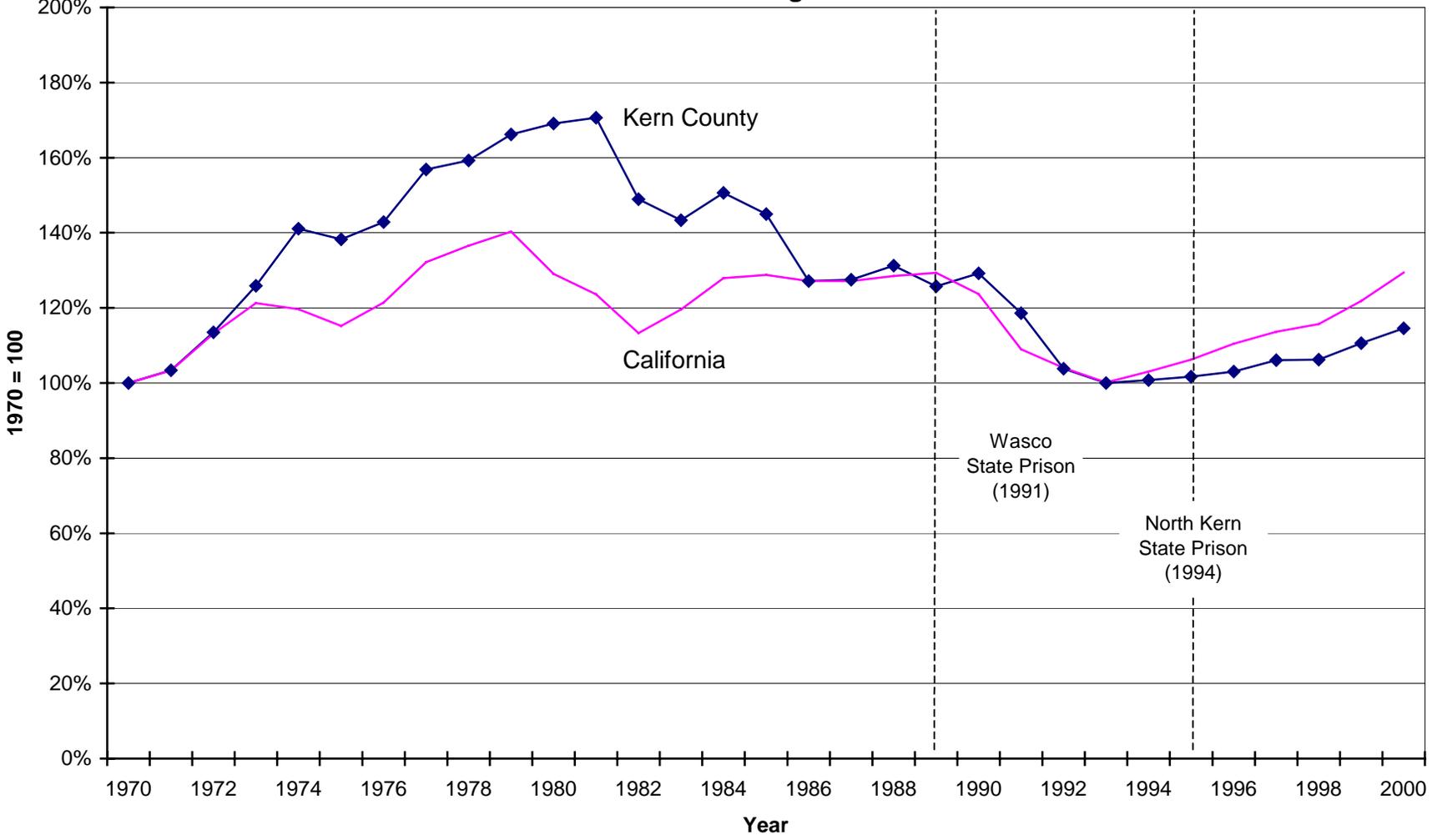


Chart II-16
Kern County - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970



Chapter III – Selected Facilities and Startup Periods

1. Scope of Study and Facility Data

Specific Prisons Studied. We limited the scope of the study to the 33 facilities operated by the California Department of Corrections (CDC). We did not consider other CDC facilities, California Youth Authority facilities, local facilities, federal or private facilities. The definition of “larger urban cities” as specified in the Supplemental Report of the Budget Act (henceforth to be called “urban cities” throughout this report) was made using metropolitan areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Generally, these metropolitan areas include at least one city with population of at least 50,000 people.

Host Cities Less Than 100 Miles From Urban Cities. For each CDC facility host city we determined distances of the city to the nearest urban city using *Mapblast.com* driving directions. Twenty-five of the 33 CDC facilities were determined to be less than 100 miles from an urban city. [Table III-1](#) shows some basic information about these facilities from the CDC website, listed in order of the facility abbreviations provided by CDC. January 1, 2000 populations from the California Department of Finance (DOF) are provided for each city in the far right hand column of [Table III-1](#). (These data include inmate populations.) Ten of these 25 cities have January 1, 2000 populations of more than 50,000. These 10 cities (shaded in [Table III-1](#)) were excluded from the study.

Five additional facilities were opened in 1965 or earlier. These facilities, their opening dates, and their respective cities are as follows (Listed in the order they appear in [Table III-1](#)):

California Correctional Institution, opened in 1954, Tehachapi
California Rehabilitation Center, opened in 1962, Norco
Correctional Training Facility, opened in 1946, Soledad
Sierra Conservation Center, opened in 1965, Jamestown
San Quentin State Prison, opened in 1852, Larkspur

These facilities were excluded from the study because of a lack of historical taxable sales data. Consistent taxable sales data for cities are only available since 1960. For facilities that opened in the 1980s and 1990s, the typical startup period was generally about five years. It is likely that startup periods for the other facilities were also approximately five years. Therefore, it is likely that there are no consistent taxable sales data available before the startup periods for these prisons.

After excluding the ten facilities located in urban cities and the five cities with facilities opened in 1965 or earlier, we are left with the study cities and facilities of [Table III-2](#) that meet the conditions specified by the budget language. As shown in [Table III-2](#), there are ten facilities located in eight cities and six counties. Two host cities (Chowchilla and Corcoran) have two CDC facilities each. [Table III-2](#) lists the facilities chronologically, based on the year the facility opened. (The same data are repeated in [Table II-1](#), but here the facilities are listed alphabetically by host city.) For each facility, [Table III-3](#) shows the host city, the host county, the closest large urban city, and the approximate driving distance to the closest large urban city.

Host Cities More Than 100 Miles From Urban Cities. As mentioned earlier, 25 of the 33 CDC facilities are located in host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities. The remaining eight facilities are located in small host cities more than 100 miles from urban cities. Two of the eight [the California Men’s Colony in San Luis Obispo (opened in 1954) and the California Correction Center in Susanville (opened in 1963)] were opened prior to 1965. Consistent with the methodology for the host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities, these two facilities were excluded from this study because of a lack of consistent historical taxable sales data prior to 1960. The remaining five cities and their respective facilities are listed in [Table II-2](#). The study group facilities of [Table II-2](#) show six facilities located in five cities in four counties.

Susanville is unique in that it has two facilities, an older one (the California Correction Center) and a newer one (the High Desert State Prison). Only the taxable sales impacts of the High Desert State Prison are analyzed in this study. However, for purposes of creating the charts of real per capita taxable sales, inmates from both facilities are subtracted from city populations.

Comparable Cities. Data were tabulated for five cities that appear to be reasonably comparable to host cities more than 100 miles from urban cities. The cities (in alphabetical order) are: Banning, Bishop, Brawley, Fortuna, Westmorland.

These cities were subjectively chosen based on the general geography of host cities, and having similar taxable sales and population figures. Since no two cities share all the exact same characteristics, not all characteristics are always comparable. These cities were chosen in an attempt to determine if factors other than prisons could have impacts on taxable sales. Little analysis was done for these cities, but since the data were tabulated, they are included in this study in Charts [III-1](#) through [III-5](#).

2. Startup Periods

Data were tabulated for fiscal years 1985-86 through 1998-99 to determine construction startup periods for each facility. The source of this data are annual issues of the *Governor's Budget*. Two pieces of information were tabulated for each facility: (1) construction expenditures and (2) wage and salary expenditures. These are shown for each facility in [Table III-4](#). The beginning point of the startup period was determined by the first fiscal year with substantial construction spending amounts. "Substantial" is subjectively determined to be amounts over approximately \$10 million per fiscal year. From the fiscal year information in the budgets, one cannot tell exactly which calendar year costs were first incurred. However, CDC provided information on facilities construction to us that included the month construction started. (See [Appendix E](#). This appendix includes total construction costs and related information in addition to the construction start dates.) If construction started prior to August, we assumed the entire calendar year was part of the construction period. Annual prison inmate populations as of December 31 determined the ending year of the startup periods. The source of these prison inmate populations is the California Department of Corrections. The shaded areas of [Table III-4](#) show the fiscal years of the startup periods using the more specific CDC information as the basis of determining them.

For North Kern State Prison there was a time gap when the prison was constructed (fiscal year 1990-91), yet inmates did not arrive until fiscal year 1993-94. We assume that such delays probably may have occurred for various reasons such as budget constraints. Such gaps were included as a part of the startup periods since no wages or salaries were being paid yet to large numbers of CDC employees.

Table III-1CDC Prison Facilities Less Than 100 Miles From a Metropolitan Area 1/

Number	Prison Facility	Abbreviation	Operating Budget (\$ Millions)	Total Staff	Fiscal Year2/	Date Opened	Month Opened	Host City	Host County	January 1, 2000 Dept. of Finance Population of Host City
1	Avenal State Prison	ASP	92.4	1,463	99-00	1987	Jan	Avenal	Kings	13,100
2	California Correctional Institution	CCI	107.0	1,678	00-01	19543/	n.a.	Tehachapi	Kern	12,600
3	Central California Women's Facility	CCWF	74.6	969	00-01	1990	Oct.	Chowchilla	Madera	13,650
4	California Institution for Men	CIM	111.0	1,771	99-00	1941	n.a.	Chino	San Bernardino	66,700
5	California Institution for Women	CIW	42.0	656	00-01	1952	n.a.	Corona	Riverside	123,000
6	California Medical Facility	CMF	109.3	1,374	00-01	1955	n.a.	Vacaville	Solano	91,500
7	California State Prison, Corcoran	COR	117.5	1,723	00-01	1988	Feb.	Corcoran	Kings	21,550
8	California Rehabilitation Center	CRC	78.1	1,257	00-01	1962	n.a.	Norco	Riverside	25,900
9	Correctional Training Facility	CTF	104.0	1,445	99-00	1946	n.a.	Soledad	Monterey	23,900
10	Deuel Vocational Institution	DVI	67.8	1,016	00-01	1953	n.a.	Tracy	San Joaquin	54,200
11	Folsom State Prison	FSP	61.9	795	00-01	1880	n.a.	Represa 4/	Sacramento	52,700
12	California State Prison, LA County	LAC	92.0	1,251	00-01	1993	Feb.	Lancaster	Los Angeles	132,400
13	Mule Creek State Prison	MCSP	72.5	906	00-01	1987	June	Ione	Amador	7,100
14	N. California Women's Facility	NCWF	20.2	308	00-01	1987	July	Stockton	San Joaquin	247,300
15	North Kern State Prison	NKSP	78.2	1,185	00-01	1993	April	Delano	Kern	35,550
16	Pleasant Valley State Prison	PVSP	88.0	1,080	00-01	1994	Nov.	Coalinga	Fresno	15,200
17	Richard J. Donovan Correctional I	RJD	78.0	1,053	00-01	1987	July	San Diego	San Diego	1,277,200
18	Calif. State Prison, Sacramento	SAC	80.3	1,158	99-00	1986	Oct.	Represa 4/	Sacramento	52,700
19	Calif. Substance Abuse Treat. Fac	SATF	101.0	1,550	99-00	1997	Aug.	Corcoran	Kings	21,550
20	Sierra Conservation Center	SCC	497.0	1,110	00-01	1965	n.a.	Jamestown 5/	Tuolumne	2,178
21	California State Prison, Solano	SOL	84.3	1,280	00-01	1984	Aug.	Vacaville	Solano	91,500
22	San Quentin State Prison	SQ	120.0	1,548	99-00	1852	n.a.	San Quentin 6/	Marin	11,950
23	Salinas Valley State Prison	SVSP	93.0	1,120	00-01	1996	May	Soledad	Monterey	23,900
24	Valley State Prison for Women	VSPW	63.0	937	99-00	1995	May	Chowchilla	Madera	13,650
25	Wasco State Prison	WSP	88.0	1,299	00-01	1991	Feb.	Wasco	Kern	20,100

1/ Metropolitan areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Generally, these include at least one city with a population of at least 50,000 people. Shaded rows are for facilities in cities with population greater than 50,000.

2/ Data for operating budgets and total staffs are for the fiscal years below.

3/ Originally opened in 1933. Reopened in 1954.

4/ Represa is not incorporated. The population estimate is for Folsom, the nearest city to Represa.

5/ Jamestown is not incorporated. The population estimate is from www.usacitiesonline.com. Sonora is the nearest city, population is 4,240.

6/ San Quentin is not a city. The population figure is for Larkspur, the nearest city to San Quentin.

Notes: 25 facilities, 20 cities, 15 counties. Kern County has 3 facilities, and 7 other counties have two facilities.

n.a. Not available.

Table III-2CDC Study Group Prison Facilities in Small Host Cities Less Than 100 Miles From a Metropolitan Area 1/, **Sorted by Year**

Number	Prison Facility	Abbreviation	Operating Budget (\$ Millions)	Total Staff	Fiscal Year2/	Date Opened	Month Opened	Host City	Host County	January 1, 2000
										Dept. of Finance Population of Host City 3/
1	Avenal State Prison	ASP	92.4	1,463	99-00	1987	Jan	Avenal	Kings	13,100
2	Mule Creek State Prison	MCSP	72.5	906	00-01	1987	June	Ione	Amador	7,100
3	California State Prison, Corcoran	COR	117.5	1,723	00-01	1988	Feb.	Corcoran	Kings	21,550
4	Central California Women's Facility	CCWF	74.6	969	00-01	1990	Oct.	Chowchilla	Madera	13,650
5	Wasco State Prison	WSP	88.0	1,299	00-01	1991	Feb.	Wasco	Kern	20,100
6	North Kern State Prison	NKSP	78.2	1,185	00-01	1993	April	Delano	Kern	35,550
7	Pleasant Valley State Prison	PVSP	88.0	1,080	00-01	1994	Nov.	Coalinga	Fresno	15,200
8	Valley State Prison for Women	VSPW	63.0	937	99-00	1995	May	Chowchilla	Madera	13,650
9	Salinas Valley State Prison	SVSP	93.0	1,120	00-01	1996	May	Soledad	Monterey	23,900
10	Calif. Substance Abuse Treat. Fac.	SATF	101.0	1,550	99-00	1997	Aug.	Corcoran	Kings	21,550

1/ Metropolitan areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Generally, these include at least one city with a population of at least 50,000 people.

2/ Data for operating budgets and total staffs are for the fiscal years below.

3/ These population figures include inmates.

Table III-3

Study Group Prison Facilities in Small Host Cities Less Than 100 Miles From a Metropolitan Area (MA)^{1/},
Sorted by Distance to the Closest MA

Prison Facility	Host City	Host County	Closest Large Metropolitan City	Miles From Host City to Metropolitan City 2/
Salinas Valley State Prison	Soledad	Monterey	Salinas	26
Wasco State Prison	Wasco	Kern	Bakersfield	28
North Kern State Prison	Delano	Kern	Bakersfield	32
Mule Creek State Prison	Ione	Amador	Sacramento	36 3/
Central California Women's Facility	Chowchilla	Madera	Fresno	39
Valley State Prison for Women	Chowchilla	Madera	Fresno	39
California State Prison, Corcoran	Corcoran	Kings	Fresno 4/	54
Calif. Substance Abuse Treat. Fac.	Corcoran	Kings	Fresno 4/	54
Avenal State Prison	Avenal	Kings	Fresno	58
Pleasant Valley State Prison	Coalinga	Fresno	Fresno	69

1/ Metropolitan areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Generally, these include at least one city with a population of at least 50,000 people.

2/ Source: <http://www.mapblast.com/myblast/index.mb>. Fastest route used.

3/ Shortest method used. Shortest distance method favors Sacramento, fastest method favors Stockton.

4/ Midway between Fresno and Bakersfield, but closest to Fresno by about 15 miles.

Table III-4

Prison Construction and Wages Expenditures - Study Facilities Only (Facilities in **boldface type** are in host cities **More Than 100 miles** from a large urban city)

Listed alphabetically, by city. Shading indicates startup periods.

Prison Facility	City	Type of Expenditure	Year 1/ Opened	Fiscal Year													
				85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
Avenal State Prison	Avenal	Construction	1987	67.9	69.1	23.8											
		Wages	1987	0.0	5.0	22.7	29.4	36.9	42.9	46.2	46.9	49.3	50.8	52.8	55.9	56.1	59.9
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	Blythe	Construction	1989		19.4	95.4											
		Wages	1989			0.5	8.4	19.9	27.8	30.5	30.1	30.9	32.5	33.6	34.0	35.5	37.6
Ironwood State Prison	Blythe	Construction	1994						17.7	141.8	24.7	19.0					
		Wages	1994									11.6	35.6	40.6	44.4	47.9	52.4
California State Prison, Calipatria	Calipatria	Construction	1992					12.2	150.9	21.8							
		Wages	1992					0.1	0.6	16.7	39.0	40.9	42.1	38.0	43.6	45.8	53.8
Central California Women's Facility	Chowchilla	Construction	1991			13.6	93.9	22.6									
		Wages	1991				0.4	18.4	26.7	27.2	33.9	37.7	36.9	35.9	39.8	42.9	
Valley State Prison for Women	Chowchilla	Construction	1996									79.0	59.1	11.8			
		Wages	1996										4.1	24.3	29.4	32.9	38.3
Pleasant Valley State Prison	Coalinga	Construction	1995							13.3	46.4	105.6	17.7				
		Wages	1995									0.2	20.5	40.6	44.9	47.5	52.3
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	Corcoran	Construction	1998											19.5	51.6		
		Wages	1998												0.9	36.4	62.3
California State Prison, Corcoran	Corcoran	Construction	1988			154.1	19.3			11.9	27.1		15.8	58.4	144.7	18.5	
		Wages	1988		0.0	7.7	34.1	52.8	56.9	61.0	60.6	67.9	67.1	72.2	68.4	74.6	80.8
Pelican Bay State Prison	Crescent City	Construction	1990			30.0	110.1	41.0		19.4		17.3					
		Wages	1990			0.0	0.1	21.3	47.0	51.3	53.0	55.7	57.8	60.6	59.7	64.2	69.6
North Kern State Prison	Delano	Construction	1994				10.0	122.6	20.9								
		Wages	1994								6.2	35.6	43.2	46.3	47.5	51.5	56.5
California State Prison, Centinela	Imperial	Construction	1994						10.9	81.4	78.8	15.2					
		Wages	1994								0.1	22.9	40.5	45.6	46.8	49.4	54.0
Mule Creek State Prison	Ione	Construction	1988				58.9										
		Wages	1988		1.7	21.4	24.5	31.5	36.3	36.8	35.9	36.8	38.8	40.0	40.7	41.6	44.6
Salinas Valley State Prison	Soledad	Construction	1997									15.8	122.9	75.4			
		Wages	1997										0.1	5.3	39.1	48.2	56.3
High Desert State Prison	Susanville	Construction	1996										140.5	34.2			
		Wages	1996										0.6	29.1	45.5	51.1	56.5
Wasco State Prison	Wasco	Construction	1991			15.3	138.9							9.5			
		Wages	1991						8.1	35.9	42.0	44.1	45.0	47.6	52.5	56.6	62.8

1/ First year opened more than 3/4 of a calendar year.

Chart III-1
Banning - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970



Chart III-2
Bishop - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

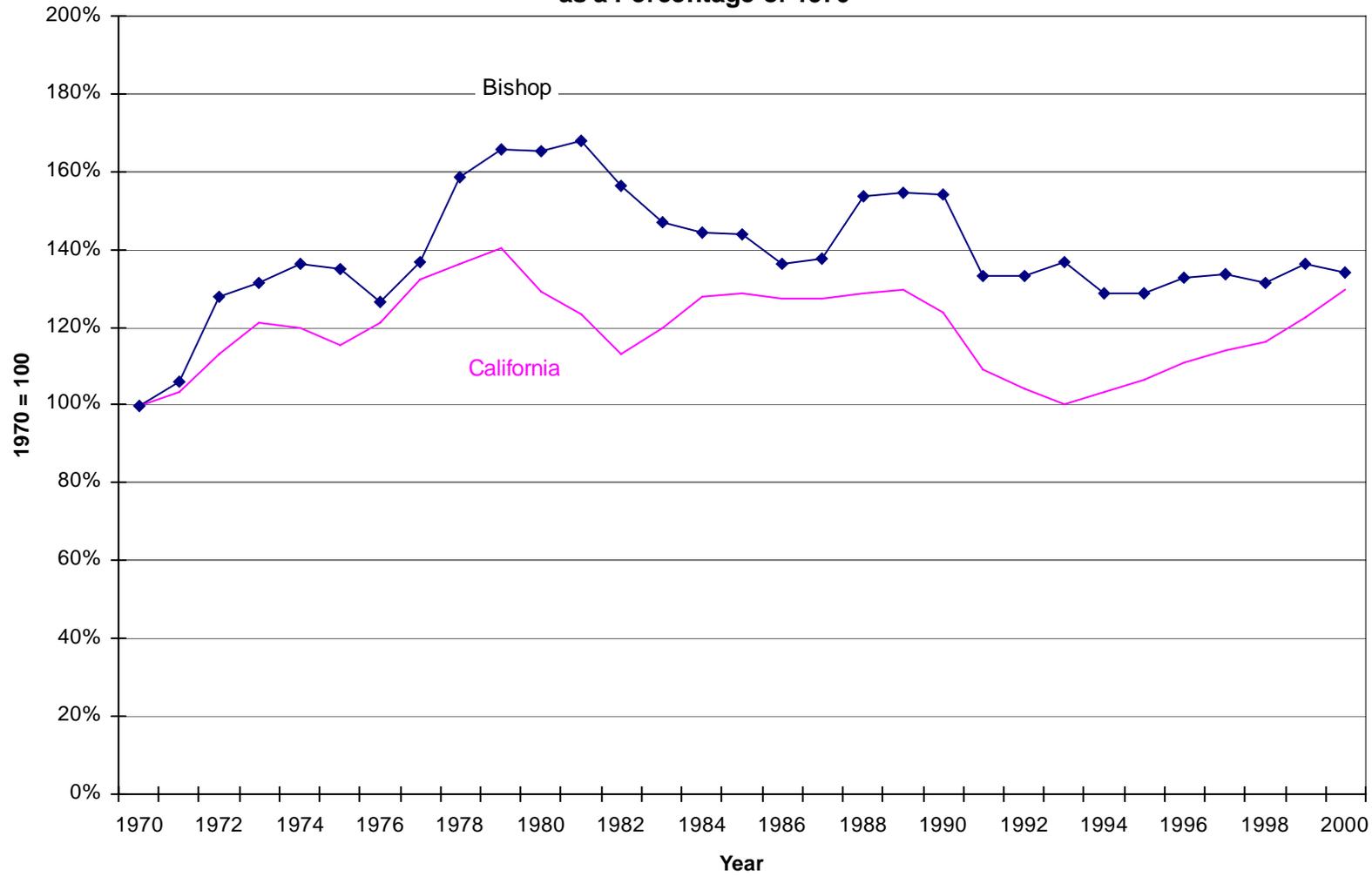


Chart III-3
Brawley - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

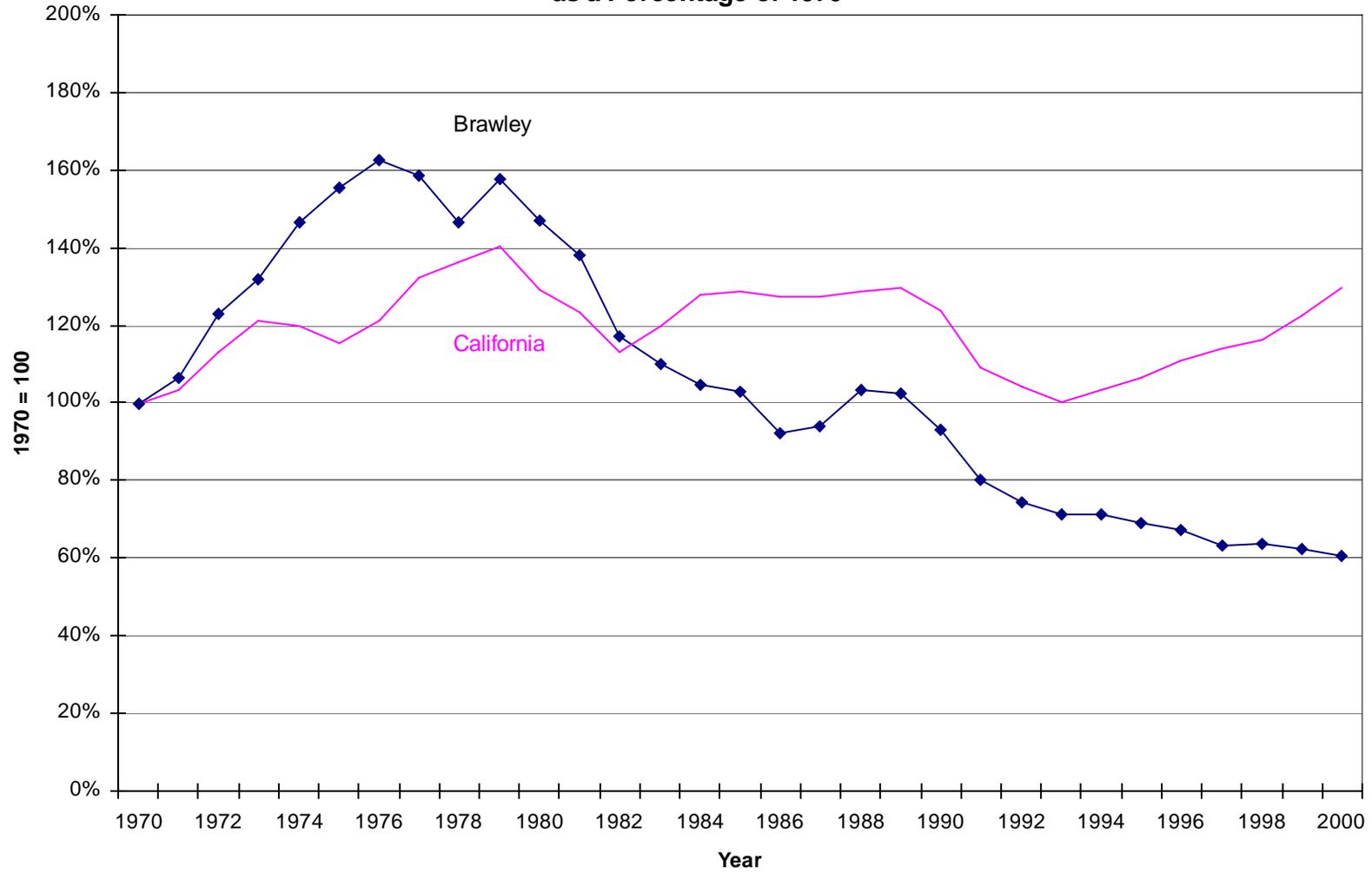


Chart III-4
Fortuna - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970

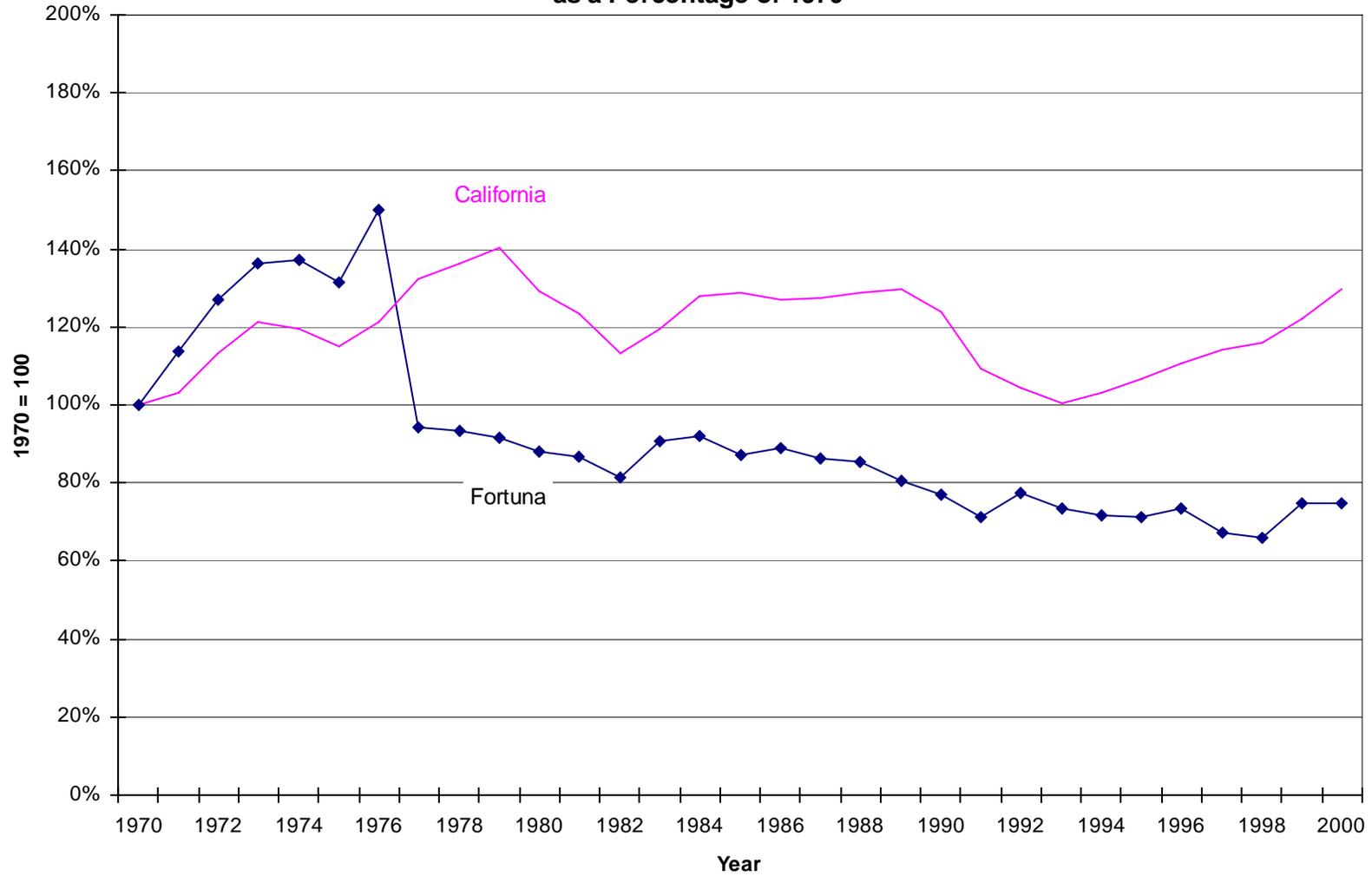
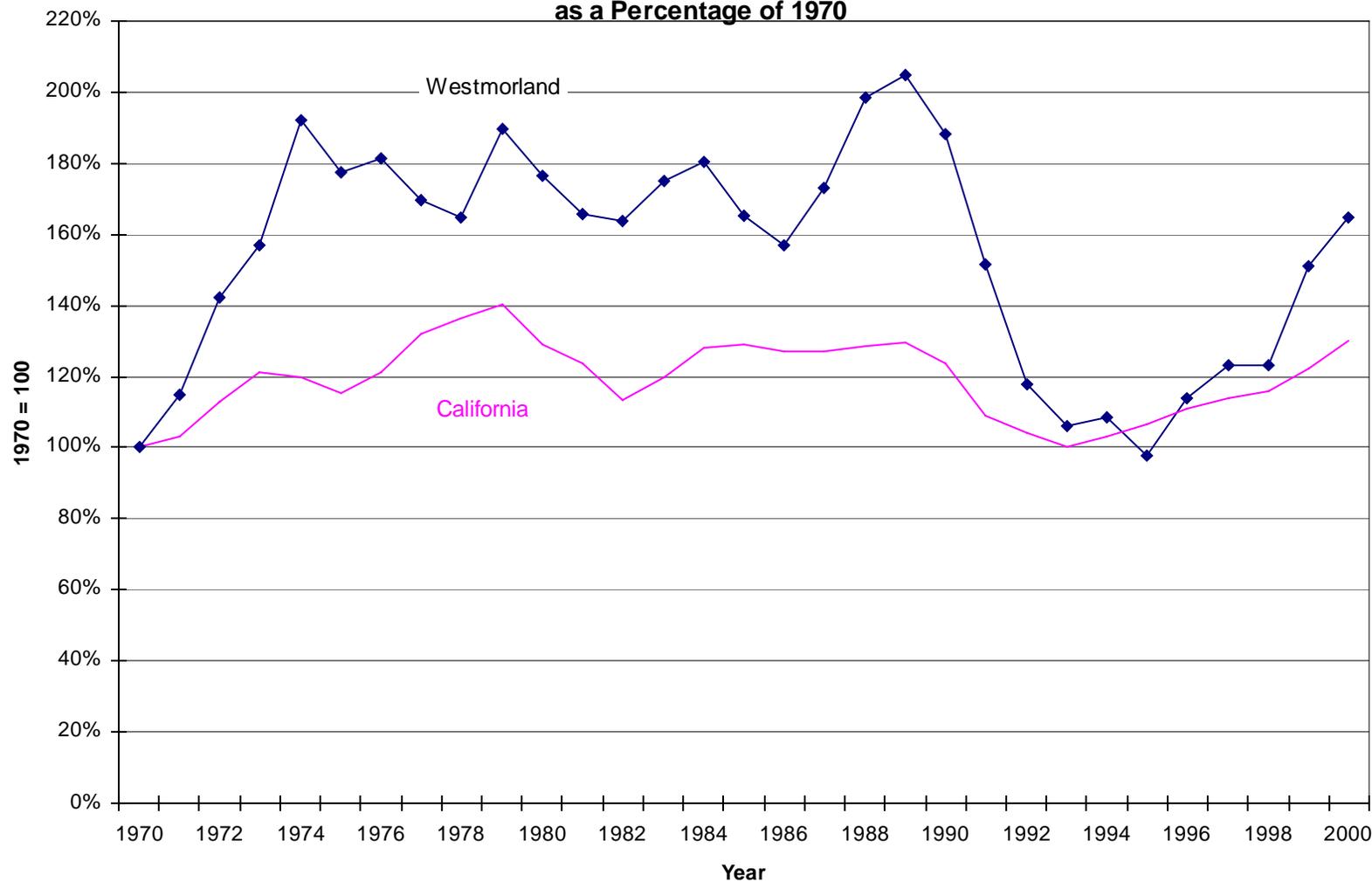


Chart III-5
Westmorland - Real Taxable Sales per Capita of the Civilian Population
as a Percentage of 1970



Chapter IV – Related Taxable Sales Information

Two additional disparate sets of information may provide some useful insights for further analyzing taxable sales developments in the small host prison cities we studied. One of these is a list of the top 25 taxpayers in each host city, listed in alphabetical order. We requested these lists from the Local Revenue Allocation Section of the Board of Equalization. The other set of information is a compilation of CDC purchase categories and figures for fiscal year 2000-01 that are likely to be *mostly* taxable, selected from an accounting report query made at our request by CDC staff.

Top 25 Accounts of Host Cities. The top 25 accounts data are shown in [Tables IV-1](#) (host cities less than 100 miles from urban cities) and [Table IV-2](#) (host cities more than 100 miles from urban cities). The data are for retailers with active accounts in 2000. Data for the two tables were queried and analyzed by BOE staff on October 3, 2001.

At least two pieces of information are evident in these tables. First, it is not unusual for the CDC facilities to be among the top 25 accounts in the host cities (these are highlighted in [Tables IV-1](#) and [IV-2](#)). Seven of 13 host cities (Avenal, Coalinga, Corcoran, Ione, Soledad, Calipatria, and Susanville) have CDC facilities among their top 25 sales and use tax accounts. Discussions with CDC staff indicate that these taxable sales result from two likely sources: (1) Some prisons have snack bars for staff and visitors, and (2) some prisons have canteens where certain inmates can make purchases.

The second point to be made from these tables is that they provide evidence as to why the taxable sales impacts of having CDC facilities tend to be relatively small for host cities. Judging by the names of the accounts, most of the top 25 retailers in the host cities appear to be gasoline stations, restaurants, markets, and drug stores. There are very few car dealers, furniture dealers, or department stores listed among the top 25 accounts. From this information, it would appear to that to purchase cars, furniture, various types of clothing, or many very specialized goods would typically require host city residents to shop elsewhere.

CDC Purchases. The second set of information presented here are selected categories of CDC purchases by facility for the host cities studied that are judged to be “likely to be *mostly* taxable.” Discussions with CDC staff indicate that they do *not* separate taxable from nontaxable purchases by facility. However, CDC staff was able to provide the results of a computer query that showed accounting categories of purchases made by CDC facilities in fiscal year 2000-01. Working in consultation with CDC staff, we selected those purchase categories we believe are likely to be comprised *mostly* of taxable goods. Many

categories have some taxable goods and some that are not taxable. Not knowing the specific purchases caused us to make judgment decisions as to whether or not to include the category. For example, the category called “pharmaceutical supplies” (prescription and nonprescription drugs for inmates) was excluded from our list because the CDC staff believed that most of these were probably prescription drugs, which are exempt from the sales and use tax.

While there is a good deal of judgment involved, we believe the figures in the lists provide a general idea of the magnitude of taxable CDC purchases by facility. [Table IV-3](#) summarizes the total “taxable” sales (mostly taxable sales, as discussed) from the lists for all host cities studied, in alphabetical order of the cities. “Taxable” expenditures in fiscal year 2000-01 ranged from a low of \$1.4 million (Pelican Bay State Prison) to a high of \$4.4 million (Avenal State Prison). The “taxable” expenditures ranged from 1.7 percent to 4.8 percent of each facility’s respective operating budgets. Detailed data for the facilities and the categories are shown in [Tables IV-4](#) and [IV-5](#).

Table IV-1

SMALL HOST PRISON CITIES LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM LARGE URBAN CITIES

State Board of Equalization Business Tax Return Processing Top 25 Sales and Use Tax Accounts by City
January 2000 through December 2000
(Accounts Listed in Alphabetical Order, Prison Facilities Highlighted)

City of Avenal

Amigo Market
 Anjel Clothing
 Avenal Lumber & Hardware
Avenal State Prison
 Beverage Hut
 Buford Oil Company
 Circle K Stores, Inc.
 Coyote Chevron
 Dills Auto Parts
 E & H Irrigation
 Ervins
 Garza's A/C & Heating, Inc.
 Granger Water Specialties
 Mercado Latino
 Peck's
 Pizza Factory
 Preferred Drug Company, Inc.
 Rices Liquor & Video
 Skyline Mini Mart
 State Market of Avenal, Inc.
 T & T Market
 Take Ten Food Services
 Texaco Star Mart #6
 The Bear's Den
 Westside Auto

City of Chowchilla

Anderson Pump Company
 Aquinos Texaco
 Beacon Service Station
 Bob Silva Ford
 Boyett Petroleum
 Carl's Jr. Chowchilla
 Central California Container
 Central Valley Concrete Inc.
 Chowchilla Chevron
 Cigarettes Cheaper
 Dubose Kopshever Chevrolet Olds
 Farnesi's Steakhouse
 Ford Credit Titling Trust
 Harmer Steel Products Company
 Home Lumber
 Jiffy Mart
 Mc-Donalds Restaurant
 Mexico Used Cars
 Quality Liquor/Video Images
 Rite Aid
 S & K Mini Mart
 S & W Parts Inc.
 Save Mart Supermarkets
 Schoettler Tire Inc.
 Tesei Petroleum Inc.

City of Coalinga

Associated Student Bdy. W. Hls.Clg.
 Autozone Inc.
 Basic Properties
 Buford Oil Company
 Burger King
 Coalingas Cambridge Rest & Lounge
 Coalinga Hardware Inc.
 David Billingsley Tire Serv.Inc.
 Ice Bucket I, II, III
 K-Mart Corporation
 Keller Motors Inc.
 Larry Mc-Leod Frd, Lincln.Merc.Inc.
 McDonalds Restaurant #10865
 Mt. Whitney Auto Supply
 Perko's
Pleasant Valley State Prison
 R-N Market
 Rite Aid
 Ron Lee Sales
 Round Table Pizza
 Save Mart Supermarkets
 Texaco Coalinga Star Mart #10
 Tripp Industrial
 Valley Gas Food Mart
 Zollie Knight Inc.

City of Corcoran

Autozone Inc.
 Best Deal Food Company
 Buford Oil Company
 C. L. Bryant Inc.
 Calarco Inc.
Calif Dept of Corr-CSATF/SP at Corcoran
 Corcoran Auto Sale
 Corcoran Sawtelle & Rosprim Inc.
 Farmer's Lumber Company
 Gary V. Burrows Inc.
 Homac Mfg. Company
 J. G. Boswell Company
 Jacobs Union Service
 Karl M. Smith Inc.
 Lawrence Tractor Co. Inc.
 Mid-Cal Food & Beverage
 Mid-State Precast, L. P.
 Quinn Company
 Radius Tire Company
 Richard's Chev-Pont-Buick-Olds
 Robinson's Sheet Metal Works
 S & R Specialty Equip.Co.Inc.
 Sawtelle & Rosprim Hardware Inc.
 South Valley Materials, Inc.
 Take Ten Deli Mart

Retailers listed represent ongoing business activities located within this jurisdiction and do not include temporary permits or one-time billings.

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Table IV-1

SMALL HOST PRISON CITIES LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM LARGE URBAN CITIES

State Board of Equalization Business Tax Return Processing Top 25 Sales and Use Tax Accounts by City

January 2000 through December 2000

(Accounts Listed in Alphabetical Order, Prison Facilities Highlighted)

City of Delano

American Transit Mix Company Inc.
 ARCO
 Autozone Inc.
 Basic Properties
 Berchtold Equipment Company
 Bill's Fast Lube and Smog
 County Line Chevron
 Daco Farm Supply Inc.
 Delano Building Materials, Inc.
 Delano Family Motors Used Cars
 Delano Ranch Market
 Delano Rock Company Inc.
 Factory 2-U & Family Bargain Ctr
 Fastrip Food Stores
 Fastrip Oil Company LP
 Garces Auto Sales
 Greg's Petroleum Service Inc.
 J.C. Penney Company Inc.
 K-Mart Corporation
 North Kern Motorsports
 Rite Aid
 Save Mart Supermarkets
 USA Gasoline Corporation
 Vic Ro Mc Donald's
 Western Farm Service Inc.

City of Ione

1st Propane of Amador, Inc.
 American Aerial Srvys. N. Ca
 Castle Oaks Golf Course
 Central Originating Lease Trust
 Eem & Associates, Inc.
 Finch Body Shop
 Four Seasons Dsgn/Remodeling Ctr.
 Frank A's Pizza
 Galt Video Headquarters
 General Motors Acceptance Corp.
 Hunan Restaurant
 Ione Ace Hardware
 Ione Hotel
 Ione Pharmacy
 Larry's Diner
 Mike's Mexican Food Restaurant
Mule Creek State Prison
 One Stop Super Market
 Pantle Chevron
 Phyllis G. Paquette
 Preston School of Industry
 Sierra Fuel Co.
 Sierra Trading Posts
 Stroh's Auto Elec. & Repair
 Tilly's Club

City of Soledad

A & D Quality Gloves
 A's Handyman & Hardware
 Bingo Market
 Carl's Jr.
 Cheezers Gourmet Pizza
CTF-Inmates Welfare Fund
 Dept of Corrections
 Employee's Association
 Joshua's Valley Harvest
 Lacey Automotive Parts
 Lassen Market
 Monterey Market
 Nuno Iron & Mfg Inc
 Pete's Shell
 Riojas Market
 Soledad Auto Parts
 Soledad Auto Sales & Repair
 Soledad Exxon
 Soledad Hardware & Lumber Co.
 Soledad Liquors/Chualar Market
 Soledad Mini Market
 Soledad Pharmacy
 Soledad Tire & Wheel Service Inc.
 Soledad Video
 Valley Foods

City of Wasco

A.C. Poettgen & Son Inc.
 Asphalt Coatings Engineering
 Burger King Restaurant #2568
 California Pizza, LLC
 Chief Auto Parts Area 7013
 Circle K Stores, Inc.
 El Pueblo Market
 Floyd's Stores, Inc.
 Garces Auto Sales
 Greenfield's One-Stop Market
 Hwy 46 Quick Stop
 Jaco-Hill Company
 Jeffries Bros., Inc.
 K-Mart Corporation
 Pacific Furniture
 Perko's
 Pioneer Farm Equipment Co
 Rite Aid
 San Joaquin Tractor Company
 Save Mart Supermarkets
 Taco Bell
 Tulare Firestone Inc.
 Vic Ro Mc Donald's
 Wasco Auto Sales
 Wasco Tire Center

Retailers listed represent ongoing business activities located within this jurisdiction and do not include temporary permits or one-time billings.

Wednesday, October 3, 2001

Table IV-2

SMALL HOST PRISON CITIES MORE THAN 100 MILES FROM LARGE URBAN CITIES

State Board of Equalization Business Tax Return Processing Top 25 Sales and Use Tax Accounts by City
January 2000 through December 2000
(Accounts Listed in Alphabetical Order, Prison Facilities Highlighted)

City of Blythe

Albertson's
ARCO
Blythe Ford Center
Blythe Freeway Chevron
Copa Inc.
Crawford Associates
Dekens Implement Company
Imperial Hardware Company
Inland Builders Supply Inc.
Inyo Crude Inc.
Jordan Implement Co.
K-Mart Corporation
L. Green Chrysler Plym,Dge,Jp,Egl
Larry Green Auto Center Blythe Inc.
Lovekin Self Serve/Lovekin Liquor
Mc-Donald's of Blythe
Passmore Gas and Oil, Inc.
Ramsey Truck/Trailer Repair
Randy Dupree Inc.
Rite Aid
Sears-Roebuck and Co.
Sizzler Family Steak house
Smart & Final
Standage Tire & Automotive
The Dune Company of Blythe

City of Calipatria

Associated Student Body
Banc One Acceptance Corporation
Calimart Express
Calipatria Queen Market
Calipatria State Prison I.W.F.
Calipatria Unified School Dist.
Circle K Stores, Inc.
Concha's Beauty Salon & Gifts
Double Eagle Scale & Fuel, Inc.
El Ranchito
Farm Credit Leasing Services Corp
Golden Eagle Hay Co.
Granite Construction Company
Jackie's Country Restaurant
Jamieson-Hill
M.Mann Company
Market Square
Mc-Neece Bros.Oil Company Inc.
Northend Auto Parts, Inc.
Palm Gardens Restaurant
Party 4 Less
Roger Nelson
The Fair Store
Video Plus
Zendejas Hardware, Inc.

City of Crescent City

Apple Peddler Restaurant #5
Burger King #5926
C. Renner Inc.
Coast to Coast Store
Colvin Oil Company Inc.
Crescent City Canned Foods Grocery Outlet
Del Norte Office Supply
Denny's
Discount Liquors
Humboldt Petroleum Inc.
Joe Duncan's Chevron Dealer
K-Mart Corporation
Kentucky Fried Chicken
Les Schwab Tire Centers
Mc-Donalds 5646
Northwoods
Opie's Fine Cars
Otten Distributing Inc.
Ray's Food Place
Redwood Oil Company Inc.
Rite Aid
Safeway Inc.
Suburban Propane L.P.
T. G. Manufacturing Inc.
Y Liquors

Retailers listed represent ongoing business activities located within this jurisdiction and do not include temporary permits or one-time billings.

Table IV-2

SMALL HOST PRISON CITIES MORE THAN 100 MILES FROM LARGE URBAN CITIES

State Board of Equalization Business Tax Return Processing Top 25 Sales and Use Tax Accounts by City
January 2000 through December 2000
(Accounts Listed in Alphabetical Order, Prison Facilities Highlighted)

City of Imperial

All-Valley Fence & Supply
ARCO
Avis Rent-A-Car Systems Inc.
Baker Oil Tools
Best Western Imperial Valley Inn
Budget Rent-A-Car Systems Inc.
Circle K Stores, Inc.
Fine Host Corp Imperial Valley College
George's Mini Mart
Gran-Garcia Theatres
Hertz Rent A Car
Imperial Flying Service Inc.
Imperial Irrigation District
Imperial Valley Lumber Company
Kisco Sales Inc.
Napa Auto Parts Imperial CA
Pacer-Valley Propane
RDO Agriculture Equipment Co.
Rogers & Rogers Nissan
Rogers & Rogers Toyota
Sellers Petroleum Products Inc.
Southwest Power, Inc.
The Dune Co. of Imperial Valley
The Soco Group
Valley Petroleum Equipment Inc.

City of Susanville

Amerigas Propane LP
Billington Ace Hardware
Burger King #4758
California Correctional Ctr-IWF
Country Kitchen
Deal & Davie Inc.
Doyle Motor Co. Inc.
Ed Staub & Sons Petroleum Inc.
J. C. Penney Company Inc.
Jerry's Restaurant
Kwik Mart
Larry's Beacon
Les Schwab Tire Centers
Rite Aid
Robbins House of Furn/Fl Cov. Inc.
Ron Porter Inc.
Safeway Inc.
Sears-Roebuck and Co.
Sierra Chevron
Susanville Supermarket
Time Oil Co.
Travis & Terry Jackson's Srv. Cnt.
USA Gasoline Corporation
Wal-Mart Stores
Willits Motors Susanville, Inc.

Retailers listed represent ongoing business activities located within this jurisdiction and do not include temporary permits or one-time billings.

Table IV-3**Comparison of Total Taxable Expenditures and the Operating Budget for Prison Facilities in Small Host Cities Less Than or More Than 100 Miles From a Large Urban Area, Fiscal Year 2000-2001**

City	Prison	Less Than 100 Miles	More Than 100 Miles	Taxable Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Operating Budget (\$ Millions)	Taxable Expenditures as % of Budget
Avenal	Avenal State Prison (ASP)	X		\$4.4	\$92.4	4.8%
Blythe	Chuckawalla Valley State Prison (CVSP)		X	2.4	60.0	4.0
	Ironwood State Prison (ISP)		X	2.9	86.4	3.4
Calipatria	California State Prison, Calipatria (CAL)		X	3.1	78.3	4.0
Chowchilla	Central California Women's Facility (CCWF)	X		2.4	74.6	3.2
	Valley State Prison for Women (VSPW)	X		2.4	63.0	3.8
Coalinga	Pleasant Valley State Prison (PVSP)	X		2.7	88.0	3.1
Corcoran	California State Prison, Corcoran (COR)	X		2.6	117.5	2.2
	California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF)	X		3.5	101.0	3.5
Crescent City	Pelican Bay State Prison (PBSP)		X	1.4	83.8	1.7
Delano	North Kern State Prison (NKSP)	X		2.6	78.2	3.3
Imperial	California State Prison, Centinela (CEN)		X	2.7	80.5	3.4
Ione	Mule Creek State Prison (NCSP)	X		1.8	72.5	2.5
Soledad	Salinas Valley State Prison (SVSP)	X		2.4	93.0	2.6
Susanville	California Correctional Center (CCC)		X	3.5	81.0	4.3
	High Desert State Prison (HDSP)		X	2.4	96.0	2.5
Wasco	Wasco State Prison (WSP)	X		2.7	88.0	3.1

Table IV-4
Selected "Mostly Taxable" Expenditure Categories and Dollars Spent by Prison Facilities
In Small Host Cities Less Than 100 Miles From Urban Cities
Fiscal Year 2000-01
(See Table II-1 for Full Names of Prison Facility Abbreviations Under Each City)

Expenditure Categories	Avenal (ASP)	Chowchilla (CCWF)	Chowchilla (VSPW)	Coalinga (PVSP)	Corcoran (COR)	Corcoran (SATF)	Delano (NKSP)	Ione (MCSP)	Soledad (SVSP)	Wasco (WSP)
Library Purchases/Subscriptions	\$34,432	\$54,265	\$41,523	\$91,214	\$25,207	\$57,624	\$59,318	\$45,937	\$94,551	\$59,533
Minor Equipment	444,548	259,215	151,208	251,629	113,927	272,551	125,825	72,816	149,261	101,669
NOC Goods, General Expenditures <u>a/</u>	61,048	58,872	48,549	46,611	28,626	78,062	128,636	7,765	21,126	12,067
Printing	50,736	77,558	53,346	134,711	122,593	140,831	370,029	85,709	63,044	279,379
Office Copier Supplies	7,829	3,153	4,453	38,880	7,091	14,464	3,702	20,203	2,438	12,148
Pamphlets, Leaflets, Brochures, etc.	10,680	497	0	18,830	1,668	0	0	0	6,700	15,476
Photocopy Paper	-168	33,240	-3,422	49,228	58,799	60,880	44,293	28,154	4,725	38,172
Printed Forms, Stationery	32,396	40,668	52,315	27,773	55,034	65,487	322,034	37,352	49,181	213,583
NOC Goods, Facility Operations <u>a/</u>	1,150,659	398,229	405,647	666,084	491,904	578,132	435,755	415,220	608,313	647,793
Chemical, Drug, Medical, Laboratory Supplies	212,315	256,476	242,575	195,275	379,033	329,708	205,701	110,124	250,243	362,147
Chemical and Laboratory Supplies	990	22,815	1,688	13,185	93,601	50,511	2,391	0	55,989	0
Prosthetic Supplies	76,072	33,758	25,136	50,727	119,821	124,962	17,916	29,102	-338	7,777
Medical Supplies, Non Drug	135,253	199,903	215,752	131,363	165,612	154,235	185,393	81,022	194,592	354,370
Clothing and Personal Supplies	934,355	600,429	630,903	279,982	449,537	587,681	309,095	589,376	404,479	400,276
Educational Supplies	367,276	145,388	171,108	242,470	54,758	358,770	64,087	129,086	184,346	37,041
Gasoline	150,682	79,155	33,447	97,360	145,166	139,846	174,835	96,443	43,186	115,743
Law Enforcement Materials	127,304	55,000	69,014	132,171	257,454	194,585	187,220	35,324	123,398	172,052
Recreation and Religion Supplies	23,440	3,863	6,904	20,934	3,658	38,671	14,114	9,231	7,180	15,056
Tires and Tubes	11,126	11,688	61	10,470	11,685	7,958	6,762	8,967	11,365	3,952
NOC Goods, Other Expenditures <u>a/</u>	786,427	414,908	586,663	538,152	512,305	711,927	486,768	243,468	395,177	464,862
Quartering and Housekeeping Supplies	786,427	414,908	586,663	538,152	512,305	711,927	486,768	243,468	395,177	464,862
TOTAL	\$4,354,346	\$2,415,047	\$2,440,949	\$2,707,061	\$2,595,853	\$3,496,345	\$2,568,145	\$1,849,464	\$2,355,668	\$2,671,570

a/ NOC stands for "Not Otherwise Classified."

Source: California Department of Corrections, Report PGM OP Query, Expenditures as of 06/30/01 (Run Date: 01/18/02), Database used: CDC1300.

Table IV-5
Selected "Mostly Taxable" Expenditure Categories and Dollars Spent by Prison Facilities
In Small Host Cities More Than 100 Miles From Urban Cities
Fiscal Year 2000-01
(See Table II-2 for Full Names of Prison Facility Abbreviations Under Each City)

Expenditure Categories	Blythe (CVSP)	Blythe (ISP)	Calipatria (CAL)	Crescent City (PBSP)	Imperial (CEN)	Susanville (CCC)	Susanville (HDSP)
Library Purchases/Subscriptions	\$70,110	\$53,445	\$57,626	\$83,635	\$71,359	\$56,598	\$30,383
Minor Equipment	149,947	235,596	190,984	69,637	67,477	399,565	104,307
NOC Goods, General Expenditures <u>a/</u>	46,139	47,331	176	5,422	10,278	196,116	16,072
Printing	64,343	51,711	110,004	117,020	103,950	129,454	112,463
Office Copier Supplies	18,688	4,032	8,659	32,440	50,160	33,213	40,129
Pamphlets, Leaflets, Brochures, etc.	0	0	0	0	699	7	0
Photocopy Paper	14,796	6,538	57,122	41,582	0	36,950	33,394
Printed Forms, Stationery	30,860	41,141	44,222	42,998	53,091	59,285	38,940
NOC Goods, Facility Operations <u>a/</u>	554,319	811,873	642,221	267,854	854,859	707,661	598,322
Chemical, Drug, Medical, Laboratory Supplies	102,072	72,024	97,855	164,236	126,235	115,683	302,228
Chemical and Laboratory Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosthetic Supplies	13,728	22,351	14,077	27,746	30,911	35,550	58,981
Medical Supplies, Non Drug	88,344	49,672	83,777	136,490	95,324	80,133	243,246
Clothing and Personal Supplies	449,584	475,049	1,098,636	238,960	296,507	734,381	272,554
Educational Supplies	206,784	359,186	124,930	18,857	300,975	231,126	113,825
Gasoline	193,072	32,800	89,034	99,627	93,617	177,959	67,473
Law Enforcement Materials	31,016	233,300	179,011	133,666	175,520	109,954	203,899
Recreation and Religion Supplies	32,692	68,470	11,811	11,981	24,462	41,451	12,594
Tires and Tubes	34,479	0	10,554	2,165	28,989	16,912	58
NOC Goods, Other Expenditures <u>a/</u>	486,402	466,504	532,080	184,619	514,893	547,124	540,017
Quarterming and Housekeeping Supplies	486,402	466,504	532,080	184,619	514,893	547,124	540,017
TOTAL	\$2,420,959	\$2,907,288	\$3,144,922	\$1,397,679	\$2,669,122	\$3,463,985	\$2,374,196

a/ NOC stands for "Not Otherwise Classified."

Source: California Department of Corrections, Report PGM OP Query, Expenditures as of 06/30/01 (Run Date: 01/18/02), Database used: CDC1300.

Appendix A - Table 1

Host City: Avenal 2000 Population: 13,100 Facility: Avenal State Prison Year, Month Opened: 1987, January Classification: <u>Less Than 100 Miles</u>												
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change		
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets
1970	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1971	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1972	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1973	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1974	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1975	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1976	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1977	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1978	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1979	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1980	6,596	2,088	8,684	m	m	m	45	41	86	m	m	m
1981	6,145	5,874	12,019	-6.8%	181.3%	38.4%	43	40	83	-4.4%	-2.4%	-3.5%
1982	5,832	5,616	11,448	-5.1%	-4.4%	-4.8%	43	42	85	0.0%	5.0%	2.4%
1983	6,058	4,357	10,415	3.9%	-22.4%	-9.0%	43	41	84	0.0%	-2.4%	-1.2%
1984	6,582	6,497	13,079	8.6%	49.1%	25.6%	43	48	91	0.0%	17.1%	8.3%
1985	6,191	6,398	12,589	-5.9%	-1.5%	-3.7%	41	39	80	0	-18.8%	-12.1%
1986	5,995	5,690	11,685	-3.2%	-11.1%	-7.2%	42	43	85	2.4%	10.3%	6.3%
1987	7,365	5,980	13,345	22.9%	5.1%	14.2%	43	40	83	2.4%	-7.0%	-2.4%
1988	7,747	2,099	9,846	5.2%	-64.9%	-26.2%	50	38	88	16.3%	-5.0%	6.0%
1989	m	m	9,543	m	m	-3.1%	48	40	88	m	m	0.0%
1990	7,609	2,907	10,516	m	m	10.2%	45	40	85	m	m	-3.4%
1991	7,665	2,663	10,328	0.7%	-8.4%	-1.8%	37	45	82	-17.8%	12.5%	-3.5%
1992	7,905	2,427	10,332	3.1%	-8.9%	0.0%	44	48	92	0	6.7%	12.2%
1993	7,579	2,243	9,822	-4.1%	-7.6%	-4.9%	45	38	83	2.3%	-20.8%	-9.8%
1994	8,076	2,092	10,168	6.6%	-6.7%	3.5%	40	33	73	-11.1%	-13.2%	-12.0%
1995	7,466	2,217	9,683	-7.6%	6.0%	-4.8%	45	26	71	12.5%	-21.2%	-2.7%
1996	8,333	2,160	10,493	11.6%	-2.6%	8.4%	46	24	70	2.2%	-7.7%	-1.4%
1997	7,781	2,304	10,085	-6.6%	6.7%	-3.9%	50	23	73	8.7%	-4.2%	4.3%
1998	7,531	2,207	9,738	-3.2%	-4.2%	-3.4%	46	28	74	-8.0%	21.7%	1.4%
1999	8,965	2,157	11,122	19.0%	-2.3%	14.2%	56	21	77	21.7%	-25.0%	4.1%
2000	9,475	2,187	11,662	5.7%	1.4%	4.9%	52	14	66	-7.1%	-33.3%	-14.3%

m - missing data (prior to incorporation of Avenal)

Appendix A - Table 2

Host City: Chowchilla 2000 Population: 13,650 Facility: Central California Women's Facility; Valley State Prison for Women Year, Month Opened: 1990, October; 1995, May Classification: <u>Less Than 100 Miles</u>												
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change		
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets
1970	6,483	1,117	7,600				76	67	143			
1971	7,453	1,042	8,495	15.0%	-6.7%	11.8%	72	66	138	-5.3%	-1.5%	-3.5%
1972	8,861	1,290	10,151	18.9%	23.8%	19.5%	76	67	143	5.6%	1.5%	3.6%
1973	11,251	1,961	13,212	27.0%	52.0%	30.2%	77	68	145	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%
1974	13,408	2,134	15,542	19.2%	8.8%	17.6%	71	68	139	-7.8%	0.0%	-4.1%
1975	13,818	2,143	15,961	3.1%	0.4%	2.7%	75	71	146	5.6%	4.4%	5.0%
1976	15,636	2,665	18,301	13.2%	24.4%	14.7%	75	71	146	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1977	17,680	1,830	19,510	13.1%	-31.3%	6.6%	74	71	145	-1.3%	0.0%	-0.7%
1978	18,880	1,951	20,831	6.8%	6.6%	6.8%	76	62	138	2.7%	-12.7%	-4.8%
1979	19,703	2,967	22,670	4.4%	52.1%	8.8%	71	63	134	-6.6%	1.6%	-2.9%
1980	19,742	4,603	24,345	0.2%	55.1%	7.4%	72	74	146	1.4%	17.5%	9.0%
1981	20,694	2,231	22,925	4.8%	-51.5%	-5.8%	75	71	146	4.2%	-4.1%	0.0%
1982	19,218	5,288	24,506	-7.1%	137.0%	6.9%	81	84	165	8.0%	18.3%	13.0%
1983	19,660	3,950	23,610	2.3%	-25.3%	-3.7%	84	82	166	3.7%	-2.4%	0.6%
1984	22,221	3,844	26,065	13.0%	-2.7%	10.4%	89	79	168	6.0%	-3.7%	1.2%
1985	23,407	3,771	27,178	5.3%	-1.9%	4.3%	85	77	162	-4.5%	-2.5%	-3.6%
1986	23,985	3,435	27,420	2.5%	-8.9%	0.9%	81	77	158	-4.7%	0.0%	-2.5%
1987	26,504	3,786	30,290	10.5%	10.2%	10.5%	77	84	161	-4.9%	9.1%	1.9%
1988	30,048	6,922	36,970	13.4%	82.8%	22.1%	74	83	157	-3.9%	-1.2%	-2.5%
1989	33,558	5,664	39,222	11.7%	-18.2%	6.1%	79	96	175	6.8%	15.7%	11.5%
1990	35,838	6,371	42,209	6.8%	12.5%	7.6%	77	97	174	-2.5%	1.0%	-0.6%
1991	36,115	5,796	41,911	0.8%	-9.0%	-0.7%	83	92	175	7.8%	-5.2%	0.6%
1992	40,778	5,751	46,529	12.9%	-0.8%	11.0%	96	92	188	15.7%	0.0%	7.4%
1993	40,431	6,111	46,542	-0.9%	6.3%	0.0%	94	93	187	-2.1%	1.1%	-0.5%
1994	44,402	7,372	51,774	9.8%	20.6%	11.2%	101	105	206	7.4%	12.9%	10.2%
1995	42,498	6,595	49,093	-4.3%	-10.5%	-5.2%	107	113	220	5.9%	7.6%	6.8%
1996	42,580	7,640	50,220	0.2%	15.8%	2.3%	110	110	220	2.8%	-2.7%	0.0%
1997	44,447	8,889	53,336	4.4%	16.3%	6.2%	102	110	212	-7.3%	0.0%	-3.6%
1998	43,087	10,893	53,980	-3.1%	22.5%	1.2%	94	103	197	-7.8%	-6.4%	-7.1%
1999	44,385	14,613	58,998	3.0%	34.2%	9.3%	83	91	174	-11.7%	-11.7%	-11.7%
2000	48,127	16,104	64,231	8.4%	10.2%	8.9%	91	92	183	9.6%	1.1%	5.2%

Appendix A - Table 3

Host City: Coalinga 2000 Population: 15,200 Facility: Pleasant Valley State Prison Year, Month Opened: 1994, November Classification: <u>Less Than 100 Miles</u>												
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change		
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets
1970	7,141	3,511	10,652				85	119	204			
1971	8,138	3,989	12,127	14.0%	13.6%	13.8%	80	120	200	-5.9%	0.8%	-2.0%
1972	9,479	3,622	13,101	16.5%	-9.2%	8.0%	81	121	202	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%
1973	11,321	4,091	15,412	19.4%	12.9%	17.6%	88	115	203	8.6%	-5.0%	0.5%
1974	12,713	4,387	17,100	12.3%	7.2%	11.0%	85	112	197	-3.4%	-2.6%	-3.0%
1975	14,288	5,812	20,100	12.4%	32.5%	17.5%	92	108	200	8.2%	-3.6%	1.5%
1976	14,586	6,873	21,459	2.1%	18.3%	6.8%	91	102	193	-1.1%	-5.6%	-3.5%
1977	16,907	6,645	23,552	15.9%	-3.3%	9.8%	90	102	192	-1.1%	0.0%	-0.5%
1978	19,672	4,141	23,813	16.4%	-37.7%	1.1%	96	100	196	6.7%	-2.0%	2.1%
1979	23,617	5,530	29,147	20.1%	33.5%	22.4%	96	105	201	0.0%	5.0%	2.6%
1980	27,007	6,980	33,987	14.4%	26.2%	16.6%	97	124	221	1.0%	18.1%	10.0%
1981	30,695	9,167	39,862	13.7%	31.3%	17.3%	95	129	224	-2.1%	4.0%	1.4%
1982	32,449	9,848	42,297	5.7%	7.4%	6.1%	92	136	228	-3.2%	5.4%	1.8%
1983	33,499	9,916	43,415	3.2%	0.7%	2.6%	89	133	222	-3.3%	-2.2%	-2.6%
1984	29,925	13,796	43,721	-10.7%	39.1%	0.7%	82	135	217	-7.9%	1.5%	-2.3%
1985	26,764	17,673	44,437	-10.6%	28.1%	1.6%	82	141	223	0.0%	4.4%	2.8%
1986	25,617	12,068	37,685	-4.3%	-31.7%	-15.2%	79	134	213	-3.7%	-5.0%	-4.5%
1987	26,578	11,896	38,474	3.8%	-1.4%	2.1%	73	127	200	-7.6%	-5.2%	-6.1%
1988	29,955	11,453	41,408	12.7%	-3.7%	7.6%	77	125	202	5.5%	-1.6%	1.0%
1989	32,818	12,713	45,531	9.6%	11.0%	10.0%	79	136	215	2.6%	8.8%	6.4%
1990	34,924	15,815	50,739	6.4%	24.4%	11.4%	74	129	203	-6.3%	-5.1%	-5.6%
1991	37,747	14,884	52,631	8.1%	-5.9%	3.7%	75	115	190	1.4%	-10.9%	-6.4%
1992	38,993	11,591	50,584	3.3%	-22.1%	-3.9%	80	119	199	6.7%	3.5%	4.7%
1993	43,112	13,539	56,651	10.6%	16.8%	12.0%	76	121	197	-5.0%	1.7%	-1.0%
1994	40,699	13,620	54,319	-5.6%	0.6%	-4.1%	76	115	191	0.0%	-5.0%	-3.0%
1995	44,844	12,943	57,787	10.2%	-5.0%	6.4%	82	125	207	7.9%	8.7%	8.4%
1996	45,455	13,176	58,631	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	84	127	211	2.4%	1.6%	1.9%
1997	48,297	14,078	62,375	6.3%	6.8%	6.4%	93	119	212	10.7%	-6.3%	0.5%
1998	48,565	11,629	60,194	0.6%	-17.4%	-3.5%	95	110	205	2.2%	-7.6%	-3.3%
1999	50,598	12,140	62,738	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	99	104	203	4.2%	-5.5%	-1.0%
2000	53,290	14,524	67,814	5.3%	19.6%	8.1%	104	99	203	5.1%	-4.8%	0.0%

Appendix A - Table 4

Host City: Corcoran 2000 Population: 21,550 Facility: California State Prison, Corcoran; California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Year, Month Opened: 1988, February; 1997, August Classification: Less Than 100 Miles												
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change		
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets
1970	8,415	1,806	10,221				81	64	145			
1971	10,280	2,845	13,125	22.2%	57.5%	28.4%	78	65	143	-3.7%	1.6%	-1.4%
1972	10,411	5,521	15,932	1.3%	94.1%	21.4%	77	74	151	-1.3%	13.8%	5.6%
1973	13,715	7,557	21,272	31.7%	36.9%	33.5%	78	76	154	1.3%	2.7%	2.0%
1974	16,331	9,431	25,762	19.1%	24.8%	21.1%	70	74	144	-10.3%	-2.6%	-6.5%
1975	18,804	9,771	28,575	15.1%	3.6%	10.9%	78	74	152	11.4%	0.0%	5.6%
1976	19,320	9,488	28,808	2.7%	-2.9%	0.8%	81	77	158	3.8%	4.1%	3.9%
1977	19,301	9,273	28,574	-0.1%	-2.3%	-0.8%	78	77	155	-3.7%	0.0%	-1.9%
1978	19,591	14,082	33,673	1.5%	51.9%	17.8%	78	75	153	0.0%	-2.6%	-1.3%
1979	23,265	13,227	36,492	18.8%	-6.1%	8.4%	71	79	150	-9.0%	5.3%	-2.0%
1980	26,819	19,044	45,863	15.3%	44.0%	25.7%	71	80	151	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%
1981	40,235	15,012	55,247	50.0%	-21.2%	20.5%	70	78	148	-1.4%	-2.5%	-2.0%
1982	29,764	15,277	45,041	-26.0%	1.8%	-18.5%	78	80	158	11.4%	2.6%	6.8%
1983	27,541	14,579	42,120	-7.5%	-4.6%	-6.5%	82	82	164	5.1%	2.5%	3.8%
1984	32,009	19,301	51,310	16.2%	32.4%	21.8%	77	78	155	-6.1%	-4.9%	-5.5%
1985	35,686	20,438	56,124	11.5%	5.9%	9.4%	85	80	165	10.4%	2.6%	6.5%
1986	24,752	15,850	40,602	-30.6%	-22.4%	-27.7%	89	79	168	4.7%	-1.3%	1.8%
1987	30,109	20,148	50,257	21.6%	27.1%	23.8%	83	82	165	-6.7%	3.8%	-1.8%
1988	38,671	24,949	63,620	28.4%	23.8%	26.6%	85	87	172	2.4%	6.1%	4.2%
1989	36,504	24,307	60,811	-5.6%	-2.6%	-4.4%	86	88	174	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
1990	37,253	28,604	65,857	2.1%	17.7%	8.3%	78	91	169	-9.3%	3.4%	-2.9%
1991	34,322	21,668	55,990	-7.9%	-24.2%	-15.0%	80	81	161	2.6%	-11.0%	-4.7%
1992	34,058	22,587	56,645	-0.8%	4.2%	1.2%	77	80	157	-3.8%	-1.2%	-2.5%
1993	31,624	23,905	55,529	-7.1%	5.8%	-2.0%	77	86	163	0.0%	7.5%	3.8%
1994	39,428	27,893	67,321	24.7%	16.7%	21.2%	79	84	163	2.6%	-2.3%	0.0%
1995	39,312	41,311	80,623	-0.3%	48.1%	19.8%	86	78	164	8.9%	-7.1%	0.6%
1996	36,442	40,511	76,953	-7.3%	-1.9%	-4.6%	85	80	165	-1.2%	2.6%	0.6%
1997	35,307	39,275	74,582	-3.1%	-3.1%	-3.1%	78	75	153	-8.2%	-6.3%	-7.3%
1998	32,929	23,335	56,264	-6.7%	-40.6%	-24.6%	77	76	153	-1.3%	1.3%	0.0%
1999	37,982	36,054	74,036	15.3%	54.5%	31.6%	80	78	158	3.9%	2.6%	3.3%
2000	40,227	37,463	77,690	5.9%	3.9%	4.9%	86	71	157	7.5%	-9.0%	-0.6%

Appendix A - Table 5

Host City: Delano 2000 Population: 35,550 Facility: North Kern State Prison Year, Month Opened: 1993, April Classification: <u>Less Than 100 Miles</u>												
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change		
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets
1970	23,073	2,744	25,817				212	125	337			
1971	24,744	3,058	27,802	7.2%	11.4%	7.7%	199	123	322	-6.1%	-1.6%	-4.5%
1972	29,293	4,865	34,158	18.4%	59.1%	22.9%	199	117	316	0.0%	-4.9%	-1.9%
1973	36,022	4,719	40,741	23.0%	-3.0%	19.3%	206	134	340	3.5%	14.5%	7.6%
1974	42,095	6,437	48,532	16.9%	36.4%	19.1%	202	140	342	-1.9%	4.5%	0.6%
1975	45,050	6,987	52,037	7.0%	8.5%	7.2%	205	147	352	1.5%	5.0%	2.9%
1976	50,588	8,244	58,832	12.3%	18.0%	13.1%	199	142	341	-2.9%	-3.4%	-3.1%
1977	54,892	10,394	65,286	8.5%	26.1%	11.0%	200	137	337	0.5%	-3.5%	-1.2%
1978	60,449	10,063	70,512	10.1%	-3.2%	8.0%	195	146	341	-2.5%	6.6%	1.2%
1979	70,211	12,530	82,741	16.1%	24.5%	17.3%	207	142	349	6.2%	-2.7%	2.3%
1980	77,214	19,340	96,554	10.0%	54.3%	16.7%	206	146	352	-0.5%	2.8%	0.9%
1981	85,003	24,213	109,216	10.1%	25.2%	13.1%	212	153	365	2.9%	4.8%	3.7%
1982	81,025	17,939	98,964	-4.7%	-25.9%	-9.4%	213	156	369	0.5%	2.0%	1.1%
1983	80,822	16,833	97,655	-0.3%	-6.2%	-1.3%	216	160	376	1.4%	2.6%	1.9%
1984	84,477	16,999	101,476	4.5%	1.0%	3.9%	224	155	379	3.7%	-3.1%	0.8%
1985	87,547	15,337	102,884	3.6%	-9.8%	1.4%	224	162	386	0.0%	4.5%	1.8%
1986	90,837	12,776	103,613	3.8%	-16.7%	0.7%	233	165	398	4.0%	1.9%	3.1%
1987	94,104	13,591	107,695	3.6%	6.4%	3.9%	232	177	409	-0.4%	7.3%	2.8%
1988	96,538	15,818	112,356	2.6%	16.4%	4.3%	226	198	424	-2.6%	11.9%	3.7%
1989	100,219	20,247	120,466	3.8%	28.0%	7.2%	249	173	422	10.2%	-12.6%	-0.5%
1990	106,411	25,708	132,119	6.2%	27.0%	9.7%	249	164	413	0.0%	-5.2%	-2.1%
1991	106,208	22,804	129,012	-0.2%	-11.3%	-2.4%	247	162	409	-0.8%	-1.2%	-1.0%
1992	111,417	23,449	134,866	4.9%	2.8%	4.5%	253	176	429	2.4%	8.6%	4.9%
1993	113,512	22,863	136,375	1.9%	-2.5%	1.1%	261	169	430	3.2%	-4.0%	0.2%
1994	119,520	22,916	142,436	5.3%	0.2%	4.4%	272	165	437	4.2%	-2.4%	1.6%
1995	119,969	23,310	143,279	0.4%	1.7%	0.6%	268	175	443	-1.5%	6.1%	1.4%
1996	122,961	26,175	149,136	2.5%	12.3%	4.1%	253	171	424	-5.6%	-2.3%	-4.3%
1997	126,601	29,219	155,820	3.0%	11.6%	4.5%	257	174	431	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%
1998	125,970	27,626	153,596	-0.5%	-5.5%	-1.4%	264	169	433	2.7%	-2.9%	0.5%
1999	128,618	26,340	154,958	2.1%	-4.7%	0.9%	273	164	437	3.4%	-3.0%	0.9%
2000	141,348	31,932	173,280	9.9%	21.2%	11.8%	271	162	433	-0.7%	-1.2%	-0.9%

Appendix A - Table 8

Host City: Wasco 2000 Population: 20,100 Facility: Wasco State Prison Year, Month Opened: 1991, February Classification: Less Than 100 Miles												
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change		
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets
1970	9,843	1,044	10,887				100	64	164			
1971	8,927	1,239	10,166	-9.3%	18.7%	-6.6%	98	61	159	-2.0%	-4.7%	-3.0%
1972	10,688	1,591	12,279	19.7%	28.4%	20.8%	96	64	160	-2.0%	4.9%	0.6%
1973	13,411	2,252	15,663	25.5%	41.5%	27.6%	100	63	163	4.2%	-1.6%	1.9%
1974	15,960	1,973	17,933	19.0%	-12.4%	14.5%	101	65	166	1.0%	3.2%	1.8%
1975	15,910	2,718	18,628	-0.3%	37.8%	3.9%	97	71	168	-4.0%	9.2%	1.2%
1976	17,879	2,780	20,659	12.4%	2.3%	10.9%	97	74	171	0.0%	4.2%	1.8%
1977	17,571	4,160	21,731	-1.7%	49.6%	5.2%	93	74	167	-4.1%	0.0%	-2.3%
1978	19,393	3,655	23,048	10.4%	-12.1%	6.1%	89	79	168	-4.3%	6.8%	0.6%
1979	21,997	2,992	24,989	13.4%	-18.1%	8.4%	90	80	170	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%
1980	22,955	4,241	27,196	4.4%	41.7%	8.8%	87	79	166	-3.3%	-1.3%	-2.4%
1981	25,517	6,466	31,983	11.2%	52.5%	17.6%	89	83	172	2.3%	5.1%	3.6%
1982	25,652	7,479	33,131	0.5%	15.7%	3.6%	98	91	189	10.1%	9.6%	9.9%
1983	26,367	7,880	34,247	2.8%	5.4%	3.4%	95	87	182	-3.1%	-4.4%	-3.7%
1984	27,266	10,606	37,872	3.4%	34.6%	10.6%	95	78	173	0.0%	-10.3%	-4.9%
1985	28,470	9,056	37,526	4.4%	-14.6%	-0.9%	110	79	189	15.8%	1.3%	9.2%
1986	28,435	7,775	36,210	-0.1%	-14.1%	-3.5%	118	85	203	7.3%	7.6%	7.4%
1987	29,787	9,341	39,128	4.8%	20.1%	8.1%	109	84	193	-7.6%	-1.2%	-4.9%
1988	33,081	10,468	43,549	11.1%	12.1%	11.3%	107	81	188	-1.8%	-3.6%	-2.6%
1989	33,372	10,921	44,293	0.9%	4.3%	1.7%	108	81	189	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%
1990	34,354	9,816	44,170	2.9%	-10.1%	-0.3%	104	79	183	-3.7%	-2.5%	-3.2%
1991	35,290	11,184	46,474	2.7%	13.9%	5.2%	110	72	182	5.8%	-8.9%	-0.5%
1992	43,106	12,633	55,739	22.1%	13.0%	19.9%	109	74	183	-0.9%	2.8%	0.5%
1993	41,376	9,413	50,789	-4.0%	-25.5%	-8.9%	120	81	201	10.1%	9.5%	9.8%
1994	41,306	10,579	51,885	-0.2%	12.4%	2.2%	121	82	203	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%
1995	40,979	9,995	50,974	-0.8%	-5.5%	-1.8%	127	80	207	5.0%	-2.4%	2.0%
1996	44,691	9,934	54,625	9.1%	-0.6%	7.2%	127	93	220	0.0%	16.3%	6.3%
1997	44,219	10,813	55,032	-1.1%	8.8%	0.7%	129	94	223	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%
1998	43,577	12,233	55,810	-1.5%	13.1%	1.4%	126	91	217	-2.3%	-3.2%	-2.7%
1999	43,980	12,402	56,382	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%	122	87	209	-3.2%	-4.4%	-3.7%
2000	45,761	13,251	59,012	4.0%	6.8%	4.7%	123	88	211	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%

Appendix A - Table 9

Host City: Blythe 2000 Population: 21,450 Facility: Chuckawalla Valley State Prison; Ironwood State Prison Year, Month Opened: 1988, December; 1994, February Classification: <u>Greater Than 100 Miles</u>												
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change		
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets
1970	16,638	1,736	18,374				121	104	225			
1971	19,479	2,058	21,537	17.1%	18.5%	17.2%	131	109	240	8.3%	4.8%	6.7%
1972	22,999	2,615	25,614	18.1%	27.1%	18.9%	129	117	246	-1.5%	7.3%	2.5%
1973	27,091	3,076	30,167	17.8%	17.6%	17.8%	132	115	247	2.3%	-1.7%	0.4%
1974	32,263	3,785	36,048	19.1%	23.0%	19.5%	127	114	241	-3.8%	-0.9%	-2.4%
1975	36,239	3,366	39,605	12.3%	-11.1%	9.9%	136	119	255	7.1%	4.4%	5.8%
1976	41,214	4,530	45,744	13.7%	34.6%	15.5%	140	114	254	2.9%	-4.2%	-0.4%
1977	44,919	5,407	50,326	9.0%	19.4%	10.0%	147	114	261	5.0%	0.0%	2.8%
1978	49,847	4,454	54,301	11.0%	-17.6%	7.9%	155	112	267	5.4%	-1.8%	2.3%
1979	58,273	4,849	63,122	16.9%	8.9%	16.2%	159	101	260	2.6%	-9.8%	-2.6%
1980	63,681	5,453	69,134	9.3%	12.5%	9.5%	147	110	257	-7.5%	8.9%	-1.2%
1981	68,433	6,752	75,185	7.5%	23.8%	8.8%	151	112	263	2.7%	1.8%	2.3%
1982	66,560	9,179	75,739	-2.7%	35.9%	0.7%	146	107	253	-3.3%	-4.5%	-3.8%
1983	65,282	10,148	75,430	-1.9%	10.6%	-0.4%	143	106	249	-2.1%	-0.9%	-1.6%
1984	72,616	9,101	81,717	11.2%	-10.3%	8.3%	145	118	263	1.4%	11.3%	5.6%
1985	72,241	10,506	82,747	-0.5%	15.4%	1.3%	140	117	257	-3.4%	-0.8%	-2.3%
1986	71,160	8,999	80,159	-1.5%	-14.3%	-3.1%	146	124	270	4.3%	6.0%	5.1%
1987	77,497	11,043	88,540	8.9%	22.7%	10.5%	134	123	257	-8.2%	-0.8%	-4.8%
1988	82,263	11,880	94,143	6.1%	7.6%	6.3%	141	121	262	5.2%	-1.6%	1.9%
1989	90,875	11,489	102,364	10.5%	-3.3%	8.7%	140	113	253	-0.7%	-6.6%	-3.4%
1990	88,981	12,499	101,480	-2.1%	8.8%	-0.9%	142	117	259	1.4%	3.5%	2.4%
1991	84,831	12,083	96,914	-4.7%	-3.3%	-4.5%	135	124	259	-4.9%	6.0%	0.0%
1992	83,979	13,199	97,178	-1.0%	9.2%	0.3%	135	116	251	0.0%	-6.5%	-3.1%
1993	83,868	12,045	95,913	-0.1%	-8.7%	-1.3%	143	115	258	5.9%	-0.9%	2.8%
1994	91,372	12,439	103,811	8.9%	3.3%	8.2%	140	120	260	-2.1%	4.3%	0.8%
1995	89,068	12,766	101,834	-2.5%	2.6%	-1.9%	133	130	263	-5.0%	8.3%	1.2%
1996	87,642	15,375	103,017	-1.6%	20.4%	1.2%	145	138	283	9.0%	6.2%	7.6%
1997	90,410	16,506	106,916	3.2%	7.4%	3.8%	137	136	273	-5.5%	-1.4%	-3.5%
1998	96,740	15,010	111,750	7.0%	-9.1%	4.5%	157	136	293	14.6%	0.0%	7.3%
1999	101,530	16,390	117,920	5.0%	9.2%	5.5%	154	142	296	-1.9%	4.4%	1.0%
2000	110,930	18,310	129,240	9.3%	11.7%	9.6%	156	131	287	1.3%	-7.7%	-3.0%

Appendix A - Table 10

Host City: Calipatria 2000 Population: 7,550 Facility: California State Prison, Calipatria Year, Month Opened: 1992, January Classification: Greater Than 100 Miles													
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change			
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	
1970	1,147	752	1,899				22	20	42				
1971	1,183	1,094	2,277	3.1%	45.5%	19.9%	21	21	42	-4.5%	5.0%	0.0%	
1972	1,812	1,244	3,056	53.2%	13.7%	34.2%	24	22	46	14.3%	4.8%	9.5%	
1973	2,401	1,324	3,725	32.5%	6.4%	21.9%	25	18	43	4.2%	-18.2%	-6.5%	
1974	3,230	2,343	5,573	34.5%	77.0%	49.6%	24	19	43	-4.0%	5.6%	0.0%	
1975	4,611	658	5,269	42.8%	-71.9%	-5.5%	24	22	46	0.0%	15.8%	7.0%	
1976	4,820	667	5,487	4.5%	1.4%	4.1%	24	24	48	0.0%	9.1%	4.3%	
1977	5,256	373	5,629	9.0%	-44.1%	2.6%	25	22	47	4.2%	-8.3%	-2.1%	
1978	5,275	365	5,640	0.4%	-2.1%	0.2%	24	25	49	-4.0%	13.6%	4.3%	
1979	6,070	457	6,527	15.1%	25.2%	15.7%	25	25	50	4.2%	0.0%	2.0%	
1980	6,537	1,375	7,912	7.7%	200.9%	21.2%	23	26	49	-8.0%	4.0%	-2.0%	
1981	6,814	3,287	10,101	4.2%	139.1%	27.7%	21	27	48	-8.7%	3.8%	-2.0%	
1982	6,990	3,177	10,167	2.6%	-3.3%	0.7%	22	23	45	4.8%	-14.8%	-6.3%	
1983	7,303	2,834	10,137	4.5%	-10.8%	-0.3%	21	23	44	-4.5%	0.0%	-2.2%	
1984	7,903	2,782	10,685	8.2%	-1.8%	5.4%	23	27	50	9.5%	17.4%	13.6%	
1985	6,520	2,599	9,119	-17.5%	-6.6%	-14.7%	21	24	45	-8.7%	-11.1%	-10.0%	
1986	3,211	1,593	4,804	-50.8%	-38.7%	-47.3%	19	28	47	-9.5%	16.7%	4.4%	
1987	3,313	1,816	5,129	3.2%	14.0%	6.8%	14	28	42	-26.3%	0.0%	-10.6%	
1988	3,519	2,724	6,243	6.2%	50.0%	21.7%	15	26	41	7.1%	-7.1%	-2.4%	
1989	3,156	3,719	6,875	-10.3%	36.5%	10.1%	16	26	42	6.7%	0.0%	2.4%	
1990	3,487	3,774	7,261	10.5%	1.5%	5.6%	18	24	42	12.5%	-7.7%	0.0%	
1991	3,592	3,480	7,072	3.0%	-7.8%	-2.6%	19	27	46	5.6%	12.5%	9.5%	
1992	3,935	2,846	6,781	9.5%	-18.2%	-4.1%	25	23	48	31.6%	-14.8%	4.3%	
1993	4,644	2,364	7,008	18.0%	-16.9%	3.3%	30	25	55	20.0%	8.7%	14.6%	
1994	4,957	2,004	6,961	6.7%	-15.2%	-0.7%	27	22	49	-10.0%	-12.0%	-10.9%	
1995	5,205	2,032	7,237	5.0%	1.4%	4.0%	24	21	45	-11.1%	-4.5%	-8.2%	
1996	5,339	2,660	7,999	2.6%	30.9%	10.5%	28	21	49	16.7%	0.0%	8.9%	
1997	5,426	2,448	7,874	1.6%	-8.0%	-1.6%	29	22	51	3.6%	4.8%	4.1%	
1998	5,315	1,922	7,237	-2.0%	-21.5%	-8.1%	26	18	44	-10.3%	-18.2%	-13.7%	
1999	6,609	1,847	8,456	24.3%	-3.9%	16.8%	22	18	40	-15.4%	0.0%	-9.1%	
2000	8,803	1,111	9,914	33.2%	-39.8%	17.2%	24	16	40	9.1%	-11.1%	0.0%	

Appendix A - Table 11

Host City: Crescent City 2000 Population: 8,200 Facility: Pelican Bay State Prison Year, Month Opened: 1989, December Classification: Greater Than 100 Miles												
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change		
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets
1970	13,116	1,375	14,491				113	101	214			
1971	16,524	1,510	18,034	26.0%	9.8%	24.4%	113	106	219	0.0%	5.0%	2.3%
1972	19,329	1,571	20,900	17.0%	4.0%	15.9%	119	110	229	5.3%	3.8%	4.6%
1973	21,806	1,883	23,689	12.8%	19.9%	13.3%	114	108	222	-4.2%	-1.8%	-3.1%
1974	23,738	2,503	26,241	8.9%	32.9%	10.8%	117	106	223	2.6%	-1.9%	0.5%
1975	24,655	2,721	27,376	3.9%	8.7%	4.3%	116	114	230	-0.9%	7.5%	3.1%
1976	29,971	3,529	33,500	21.6%	29.7%	22.4%	118	114	232	1.7%	0.0%	0.9%
1977	33,864	5,116	38,980	13.0%	45.0%	16.4%	111	124	235	-5.9%	8.8%	1.3%
1978	34,899	6,358	41,257	3.1%	24.3%	5.8%	117	125	242	5.4%	0.8%	3.0%
1979	38,759	7,009	45,768	11.1%	10.2%	10.9%	126	119	245	7.7%	-4.8%	1.2%
1980	40,792	7,188	47,980	5.2%	2.6%	4.8%	135	117	252	7.1%	-1.7%	2.9%
1981	43,001	7,747	50,748	5.4%	7.8%	5.8%	125	113	238	-7.4%	-3.4%	-5.6%
1982	38,203	7,069	45,272	-11.2%	-8.8%	-10.8%	129	114	243	3.2%	0.9%	2.1%
1983	38,628	6,597	45,225	1.1%	-6.7%	-0.1%	125	117	242	-3.1%	2.6%	-0.4%
1984	38,086	8,491	46,577	-1.4%	28.7%	3.0%	130	122	252	4.0%	4.3%	4.1%
1985	37,257	8,678	45,935	-2.2%	2.2%	-1.4%	121	113	234	-6.9%	-7.4%	-7.1%
1986	36,769	7,047	43,816	-1.3%	-18.8%	-4.6%	119	115	234	-1.7%	1.8%	0.0%
1987	42,997	8,878	51,875	16.9%	26.0%	18.4%	121	117	238	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
1988	45,016	12,433	57,449	4.7%	40.0%	10.7%	122	116	238	0.8%	-0.9%	0.0%
1989	52,755	12,207	64,962	17.2%	-1.8%	13.1%	122	122	244	0.0%	5.2%	2.5%
1990	58,437	13,007	71,444	10.8%	6.6%	10.0%	135	115	250	10.7%	-5.7%	2.5%
1991	62,185	12,129	74,314	6.4%	-6.8%	4.0%	138	119	257	2.2%	3.5%	2.8%
1992	63,218	13,188	76,406	1.7%	8.7%	2.8%	146	116	262	5.8%	-2.5%	1.9%
1993	65,463	14,320	79,783	3.6%	8.6%	4.4%	140	122	262	-4.1%	5.2%	0.0%
1994	56,888	11,660	68,548	-13.1%	-18.6%	-14.1%	139	120	259	-0.7%	-1.6%	-1.1%
1995	54,133	10,421	64,554	-4.8%	-10.6%	-5.8%	146	121	267	5.0%	0.8%	3.1%
1996	55,165	9,564	64,729	1.9%	-8.2%	0.3%	130	110	240	-11.0%	-9.1%	-10.1%
1997	55,681	11,842	67,523	0.9%	23.8%	4.3%	122	113	235	-6.2%	2.7%	-2.1%
1998	53,277	10,183	63,460	-4.3%	-14.0%	-6.0%	112	121	233	-8.2%	7.1%	-0.9%
1999	58,453	12,226	70,679	9.7%	20.1%	11.4%	113	119	232	0.9%	-1.7%	-0.4%
2000	56,954	13,431	70,385	-2.6%	9.9%	-0.4%	125	122	247	10.6%	2.5%	6.5%

Appendix A - Table 12

Host City: Imperial 2000 Population: 8,075 Facility: California State Prison, Centinela Year, Month Opened: 1993, October Classification: Greater Than 100 Miles												
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change		
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets
1970	2,044	643	2,687				32	39	71			
1971	2,066	997	3,063	1.1%	55.1%	14.0%	32	39	71	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1972	2,799	1,907	4,706	35.5%	91.3%	53.6%	32	46	78	0.0%	17.9%	9.9%
1973	3,330	5,459	8,789	19.0%	186.3%	86.8%	32	47	79	0.0%	2.2%	1.3%
1974	3,962	4,201	8,163	19.0%	-23.0%	-7.1%	29	50	79	-9.4%	6.4%	0.0%
1975	4,601	999	5,600	16.1%	-76.2%	-31.4%	33	53	86	13.8%	6.0%	8.9%
1976	5,711	4,611	10,322	24.1%	361.6%	84.3%	32	60	92	-3.0%	13.2%	7.0%
1977	6,874	3,253	10,127	20.4%	-29.5%	-1.9%	33	57	90	3.1%	-5.0%	-2.2%
1978	10,003	2,786	12,789	45.5%	-14.4%	26.3%	33	56	89	0.0%	-1.8%	-1.1%
1979	11,032	5,837	16,869	10.3%	109.5%	31.9%	34	64	98	3.0%	14.3%	10.1%
1980	13,133	7,331	20,464	19.0%	25.6%	21.3%	30	68	98	-11.8%	6.3%	0.0%
1981	12,391	9,699	22,090	-5.6%	32.3%	7.9%	28	67	95	-6.7%	-1.5%	-3.1%
1982	11,439	5,820	17,259	-7.7%	-40.0%	-21.9%	33	70	103	17.9%	4.5%	8.4%
1983	11,076	6,028	17,104	-3.2%	3.6%	-0.9%	30	74	104	-9.1%	5.7%	1.0%
1984	14,728	6,694	21,422	33.0%	11.0%	25.2%	29	75	104	-3.3%	1.4%	0.0%
1985	15,752	9,811	25,563	7.0%	46.6%	19.3%	31	76	107	6.9%	1.3%	2.9%
1986	16,488	9,359	25,847	4.7%	-4.6%	1.1%	30	70	100	-3.2%	-7.9%	-6.5%
1987	15,824	7,764	23,588	-4.0%	-17.0%	-8.7%	29	67	96	-3.3%	-4.3%	-4.0%
1988	18,750	10,386	29,136	18.5%	33.8%	23.5%	34	66	100	17.2%	-1.5%	4.2%
1989	21,418	10,919	32,337	14.2%	5.1%	11.0%	40	88	128	17.6%	33.3%	28.0%
1990	24,264	11,313	35,577	13.3%	3.6%	10.0%	41	82	123	2.5%	-6.8%	-3.9%
1991	30,912	10,755	41,667	27.4%	-4.9%	17.1%	53	81	134	29.3%	-1.2%	8.9%
1992	28,055	25,415	53,470	-9.2%	136.3%	28.3%	50	81	131	-5.7%	0.0%	-2.2%
1993	31,906	27,030	58,936	13.7%	6.4%	10.2%	52	80	132	4.0%	-1.2%	0.8%
1994	32,262	22,597	54,859	1.1%	-16.4%	-6.9%	65	66	131	25.0%	-17.5%	-0.8%
1995	33,624	29,209	62,833	4.2%	29.3%	14.5%	64	62	126	-1.5%	-6.1%	-3.8%
1996	33,593	30,483	64,076	-0.1%	4.4%	2.0%	68	60	128	6.3%	-3.2%	1.6%
1997	35,184	41,074	76,258	4.7%	34.7%	19.0%	72	61	133	5.9%	1.7%	3.9%
1998	35,694	32,629	68,323	1.4%	-20.6%	-10.4%	60	64	124	-16.7%	4.9%	-6.8%
1999	38,648	28,364	67,012	8.3%	-13.1%	-1.9%	54	73	127	-10.0%	14.1%	2.4%
2000	41,174	39,369	80,543	6.5%	38.8%	20.2%	53	77	130	-1.9%	5.5%	2.4%

Appendix A - Table 13

Host City: Susanville 2000 Population: 17,100 Facility: High Desert State Prison Year, Month Opened: 1995, August Classification: <u>Greater Than 100 Miles</u>												
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change		
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets
1970	12,542	2,298	14,840				103	135	238			
1971	13,767	2,587	16,354	9.8%	12.6%	10.2%	112	145	257	8.7%	7.4%	8.0%
1972	16,406	2,741	19,147	19.2%	6.0%	17.1%	113	144	257	0.9%	-0.7%	0.0%
1973	19,361	2,581	21,942	18.0%	-5.8%	14.6%	115	150	265	1.8%	4.2%	3.1%
1974	22,016	2,966	24,982	13.7%	14.9%	13.9%	113	144	257	-1.7%	-4.0%	-3.0%
1975	24,264	2,904	27,168	10.2%	-2.1%	8.8%	115	141	256	1.8%	-2.1%	-0.4%
1976	27,780	3,541	31,321	14.5%	21.9%	15.3%	118	154	272	2.6%	9.2%	6.3%
1977	31,461	3,915	35,376	13.3%	10.6%	12.9%	121	150	271	2.5%	-2.6%	-0.4%
1978	37,289	4,110	41,399	18.5%	5.0%	17.0%	140	158	298	15.7%	5.3%	10.0%
1979	40,496	6,654	47,150	8.6%	61.9%	13.9%	131	163	294	-6.4%	3.2%	-1.3%
1980	42,687	4,701	47,388	5.4%	-29.4%	0.5%	146	156	302	11.5%	-4.3%	2.7%
1981	42,148	4,143	46,291	-1.3%	-11.9%	-2.3%	146	182	328	0.0%	16.7%	8.6%
1982	40,484	4,246	44,730	-3.9%	2.5%	-3.4%	146	179	325	0.0%	-1.6%	-0.9%
1983	42,875	4,002	46,877	5.9%	-5.7%	4.8%	138	192	330	-5.5%	7.3%	1.5%
1984	45,445	4,300	49,745	6.0%	7.4%	6.1%	132	195	327	-4.3%	1.6%	-0.9%
1985	49,441	4,961	54,402	8.8%	15.4%	9.4%	135	187	322	2.3%	-4.1%	-1.5%
1986	54,796	4,253	59,049	10.8%	-14.3%	8.5%	131	185	316	-3.0%	-1.1%	-1.9%
1987	59,678	5,537	65,215	8.9%	30.2%	10.4%	129	183	312	-1.5%	-1.1%	-1.3%
1988	58,672	6,679	65,351	-1.7%	20.6%	0.2%	127	172	299	-1.6%	-6.0%	-4.2%
1989	62,023	7,755	69,778	5.7%	16.1%	6.8%	123	174	297	-3.1%	1.2%	-0.7%
1990	66,507	8,587	75,094	7.2%	10.7%	7.6%	123	184	307	0.0%	5.7%	3.4%
1991	72,735	9,849	82,584	9.4%	14.7%	10.0%	133	173	306	8.1%	-6.0%	-0.3%
1992	81,695	10,519	92,214	12.3%	6.8%	11.7%	137	174	311	3.0%	0.6%	1.6%
1993	80,305	10,820	91,125	-1.7%	2.9%	-1.2%	133	187	320	-2.9%	7.5%	2.9%
1994	89,030	9,964	98,994	10.9%	-7.9%	8.6%	133	194	327	0.0%	3.7%	2.2%
1995	91,630	10,617	102,247	2.9%	6.6%	3.3%	139	189	328	4.5%	-2.6%	0.3%
1996	96,418	9,356	105,774	5.2%	-11.9%	3.4%	133	179	312	-4.3%	-5.3%	-4.9%
1997	91,850	12,849	104,699	-4.7%	37.3%	-1.0%	133	167	300	0.0%	-6.7%	-3.8%
1998	88,332	14,605	102,937	-3.8%	13.7%	-1.7%	134	171	305	0.8%	2.4%	1.7%
1999	95,565	16,494	112,059	8.2%	12.9%	8.9%	135	167	302	0.7%	-2.3%	-1.0%
2000	104,926	18,049	122,975	9.8%	9.4%	9.7%	132	171	303	-2.2%	2.4%	0.3%

Appendix A - Table 14

CALIFORNIA												
Year	Taxable Sales (\$ Thousands)			Percent Change			Permits Outstanding			Percent Change		
	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets	Retail	Other	All Outlets
1970	28,698,722	14,524,578	43,223,300				171,094	255,672	426,766			
1971	31,496,174	15,319,263	46,815,437	9.7%	5.5%	8.3%	173,343	267,592	440,935	1.3%	4.7%	3.3%
1972	36,517,521	17,196,401	53,713,922	15.9%	12.3%	14.7%	177,261	282,355	459,616	2.3%	5.5%	4.2%
1973	42,119,303	19,618,633	61,737,936	15.3%	14.1%	14.9%	180,330	294,403	474,733	1.7%	4.3%	3.3%
1974	45,797,291	22,273,536	68,070,827	8.7%	13.5%	10.3%	182,570	310,367	492,937	1.2%	5.4%	3.8%
1975	49,799,947	23,675,756	73,475,703	8.7%	6.3%	7.9%	187,399	333,100	520,499	2.6%	7.3%	5.6%
1976	57,343,253	26,478,767	83,822,020	15.1%	11.8%	14.1%	193,925	358,237	552,162	3.5%	7.5%	6.1%
1977	67,491,272	31,990,697	99,481,969	17.7%	20.8%	18.7%	200,452	383,252	583,704	3.4%	7.0%	5.7%
1978	76,365,527	37,102,197	113,467,724	13.1%	16.0%	14.1%	206,951	404,446	611,397	3.2%	5.5%	4.7%
1979	87,270,460	44,407,797	131,678,257	14.3%	19.7%	16.0%	212,804	429,348	642,152	2.8%	6.2%	5.0%
1980	94,210,919	48,548,246	142,759,165	8.0%	9.3%	8.4%	218,965	454,714	673,679	2.9%	5.9%	4.9%
1981	101,665,786	53,460,825	155,126,611	7.9%	10.1%	8.7%	223,201	474,879	698,080	1.9%	4.4%	3.6%
1982	102,008,817	52,544,445	154,553,262	0.3%	-1.7%	-0.4%	230,023	510,554	740,577	3.1%	7.5%	6.1%
1983	113,349,875	56,063,219	169,413,094	11.1%	6.7%	9.6%	233,522	531,293	764,815	1.5%	4.1%	3.3%
1984	126,736,101	67,277,494	194,013,595	11.8%	20.0%	14.5%	240,108	543,610	783,718	2.8%	2.3%	2.5%
1985	135,901,495	72,672,624	208,574,119	7.2%	8.0%	7.5%	246,878	561,671	808,549	2.8%	3.3%	3.2%
1986	141,879,602	75,585,643	217,465,245	4.4%	4.0%	4.3%	258,248	583,382	841,630	4.6%	3.9%	4.1%
1987	150,252,036	81,617,695	231,869,731	5.9%	8.0%	6.6%	271,330	595,802	867,132	5.1%	2.1%	3.0%
1988	162,516,803	88,561,326	251,078,129	8.2%	8.5%	8.3%	281,218	598,998	880,216	3.6%	0.5%	1.5%
1989	175,766,403	96,322,188	272,088,591	8.2%	8.8%	8.4%	290,982	607,240	898,222	3.5%	1.4%	2.0%
1990	181,654,639	100,205,654	281,860,293	3.4%	4.0%	3.6%	302,356	626,597	928,953	3.9%	3.2%	3.4%
1991	176,573,184	94,271,645	270,844,829	-2.8%	-5.9%	-3.9%	306,870	621,894	928,764	1.5%	-0.8%	0.0%
1992	179,275,105	93,093,186	272,368,291	1.5%	-1.3%	0.6%	319,342	636,899	956,241	4.1%	2.4%	3.0%
1993	179,014,581	93,109,162	272,123,743	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	326,234	644,121	970,355	2.2%	1.1%	1.5%
1994	187,088,022	98,886,689	285,974,711	4.5%	6.2%	5.1%	332,958	646,383	979,341	2.1%	0.4%	0.9%
1995	194,378,106	106,578,343	300,956,449	3.9%	7.8%	5.2%	337,374	646,200	983,574	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%
1996	205,746,810	115,329,440	321,076,250	5.8%	8.2%	6.7%	339,587	635,169	974,756	0.7%	-1.7%	-0.9%
1997	217,248,677	123,842,957	341,091,634	5.6%	7.4%	6.2%	342,228	622,995	965,223	0.8%	-1.9%	-1.0%
1998	229,406,469	129,451,909	358,858,378	5.6%	4.5%	5.2%	345,609	608,479	954,088	1.0%	-2.3%	-1.2%
1999	255,589,386	139,146,859	394,736,245	11.4%	7.5%	10.0%	364,896	592,256	957,152	5.6%	-2.7%	0.3%
2000	287,067,697	154,786,715	441,854,412	12.3%	11.2%	11.9%	380,414	578,503	958,917	4.3%	-2.3%	0.2%

Appendix B - Table 1, Page 1 of 3

Total Population by Selected City/Town as of January 1

	Avenal ^{a/}		Banning		Bishop		Blythe		Brawley		Calipatria		Chowchilla		Coalinga		Corcoran	
	Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change	
Apr-70	(1)		12,034		3,498		7,047		13,746		1,824		4,349		6,161		5,249	
Jan-71	(1)		12,150	116	3,520	22	7,125	78	13,600	-146	1,830	6	4,400	51	6,175	14	5,275	26
Jan-72	(1)		11,850	-300	3,560	40	6,975	-150	13,600	0	1,850	20	4,470	70	6,225	50	5,325	50
Jan-73	(1)		11,600	-250	3,560	0	6,850	-125	13,650	50	1,880	30	4,520	50	6,250	25	5,475	150
Jan-74	(1)		11,900	300	3,440	-120	7,100	250	13,500	-150	1,920	40	4,540	20	6,175	-75	5,300	-175
Jan-75	(1)		11,950	50	3,520	80	7,225	125	13,850	350	2,040	120	4,600	60	6,225	50	5,750	450
Jan-76	(1)		12,100	150	3,670	150	7,225	0	14,150	300	2,090	50	4,620	20	6,300	75	5,900	150
Jan-77	(1)		12,300	200	3,500	-170	7,275	50	14,200	50	2,170	80	4,650	30	6,475	175	6,050	150
Jan-78	(1)		12,550	250	3,460	-40	7,300	25	14,450	250	2,390	220	4,760	110	6,550	75	6,125	75
Jan-79	(1)		13,400	850	3,440	-20	7,225	-75	14,750	300	2,590	200	4,950	190	6,525	-25	6,200	75
Jan-80	4,120		13,750	350	3,380	-60	6,850	-375	14,900	150	2,620	30	5,150	200	6,550	25	6,425	225
Jan-81	4,160	40	14,450	700	3,350	-30	6,875	25	15,200	300	2,630	10	5,125	-25	6,700	150	6,550	125
Jan-82	4,200	40	14,650	200	3,300	-50	7,000	125	15,450	250	2,610	-20	5,200	75	6,925	225	6,675	125
Jan-83	4,210	10	15,150	500	3,420	120	7,150	150	16,600	1,150	2,580	-30	5,250	50	7,125	200	6,800	125
Jan-84	4,420	210	15,500	350	3,360	-60	7,525	375	16,750	150	2,540	-40	5,650	400	6,975	-150	6,975	175
Jan-85	4,380	-40	16,050	550	3,280	-80	7,675	150	16,800	50	2,490	-50	5,725	75	7,200	225	6,925	-50
Jan-86	4,520	140	16,600	550	3,340	60	7,775	100	17,000	200	2,500	10	5,775	50	7,300	100	7,000	75
Jan-87	4,680	160	16,700	100	3,360	20	7,825	50	17,400	400	2,440	-60	5,775	0	7,450	150	7,100	100
Jan-88	8,250	3,570	17,350	650	3,430	70	8,100	275	17,650	250	2,500	60	5,725	-50	7,550	100	7,550	450
Jan-89	9,050	800	18,650	1,300	3,440	10	8,175	75	18,250	600	2,690	190	5,725	0	7,900	350	11,100	3,550
Jan-90	9,550	500	19,950	1,300	3,450	10	8,325	150	18,800	550	2,700	10	5,875	150	8,050	150	13,450	2,350
Jan-91	9,975	425	22,350	2,400	3,520	70	8,675	350	20,200	1,400	2,780	80	6,500	625	8,575	525	14,550	1,100
Jan-92	11,650	1,675	22,650	300	3,540	20	11,950	3,275	21,100	900	2,990	210	6,800	300	9,275	700	14,250	-300
Jan-93	12,250	600	22,800	150	3,560	20	12,650	700	21,450	350	6,775	3,785	6,925	125	9,750	475	14,800	550
Jan-94	12,900	650	22,900	100	3,610	50	12,600	-50	21,900	450	7,175	400	7,125	200	10,000	250	14,850	50
Jan-95	13,200	300	22,800	-100	3,640	30	16,050	3,450	21,750	-150	7,175	0	7,225	100	10,450	450	15,000	150
Jan-96	13,550	350	22,800	0	3,640	0	17,750	1,700	21,950	200	7,200	25	7,300	75	10,850	400	14,400	-600
Jan-97	13,800	250	23,050	250	3,660	20	20,150	2,400	22,100	150	7,375	175	13,450	6,150	11,200	350	14,250	-150
Jan-98	13,850	50	23,250	200	3,670	10	20,150	0	22,200	100	7,275	-100	14,150	700	11,400	200	17,150	2,900
Jan-99	14,100	250	23,500	250	3,660	-10	20,000	-150	22,300	100	7,350	75	15,000	850	11,650	250	20,600	3,450
Jan-00	15,050	950	23,800	300	3,630	-30	20,300	300	22,650	350	7,500	150	14,900	-100	16,450	4,800	21,250	650

^{a/} (1) = Unincorporated township.

Appendix B - Table 1, Page 2 of 3

Total Population by Selected City/Town as of January 1

	Crescent City		Delano		Fortuna		Imperial		Ione		Soledad		Susanville		Wasco		Westmorland	
	Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change	
Apr-70	2,586		14,559		4,203		3,094		2,369		4,222		6,608		8,269		1,175	
Jan-71	2,650	64	14,850	291	4,240	37	3,080	-14	2,400	31	4,280	58	6,600	-8	8,350	81	1,220	45
Jan-72	2,740	90	15,100	250	4,270	30	3,040	-40	2,340	-60	4,390	110	6,725	125	8,475	125	1,300	80
Jan-73	2,780	40	15,500	400	4,320	50	3,070	30	2,170	-170	4,510	120	6,825	100	8,475	0	1,380	80
Jan-74	2,840	60	15,750	250	4,360	40	3,110	40	2,170	0	4,690	180	6,825	0	8,575	100	1,380	0
Jan-75	2,790	-50	15,950	200	4,350	-10	3,130	20	2,170	0	4,910	220	6,675	-150	8,675	100	1,400	20
Jan-76	2,810	20	16,100	150	4,400	50	3,170	40	2,160	-10	5,050	140	6,575	-100	9,000	325	1,440	40
Jan-77	2,780	-30	15,950	-150	7,675	3,275	3,210	40	2,080	-80	5,525	475	6,425	-150	9,275	275	1,490	50
Jan-78	2,910	130	16,100	150	7,775	100	3,260	50	2,110	30	5,950	425	6,325	-100	9,425	150	1,530	40
Jan-79	3,010	100	15,850	-250	7,700	-75	3,360	100	2,120	10	5,925	-25	6,325	0	9,375	-50	1,540	10
Jan-80	3,010	0	16,450	600	7,600	-100	3,430	70	2,230	110	5,950	25	6,425	100	9,550	175	1,580	40
Jan-81	3,210	200	16,900	450	7,675	75	3,450	20	2,240	10	5,950	0	6,600	175	9,950	400	1,550	-30
Jan-82	3,290	80	17,700	800	7,825	150	3,430	-20	2,270	30	6,050	100	6,700	100	10,300	350	1,480	-70
Jan-83	3,440	150	18,600	900	7,750	-75	3,440	10	2,310	40	6,250	200	6,750	50	10,800	500	1,490	10
Jan-84	3,630	190	19,000	400	7,775	25	3,400	-40	2,310	0	6,275	25	6,825	75	11,100	300	1,470	-20
Jan-85	3,770	140	19,200	200	7,850	75	3,450	50	2,530	220	6,350	75	6,875	50	11,400	300	1,480	10
Jan-86	3,920	150	20,350	1,150	7,850	0	3,470	20	2,490	-40	6,525	175	7,050	175	11,650	250	1,380	-100
Jan-87	4,080	160	20,500	150	8,075	225	3,570	100	2,690	200	6,550	25	7,125	75	11,600	-50	1,320	-60
Jan-88	4,200	120	20,700	200	8,275	200	3,660	90	4,400	1,710	6,625	75	7,225	100	11,700	100	1,300	-20
Jan-89	4,180	-20	21,850	1,150	8,500	225	3,960	300	5,425	1,025	6,650	25	7,250	25	12,000	300	1,310	10
Jan-90	4,260	80	22,550	700	8,750	250	4,040	80	6,450	1,025	7,025	375	7,250	0	12,300	300	1,280	-30
Jan-91	4,450	190	24,150	1,600	9,050	300	4,410	370	7,175	725	14,050	7,025	7,575	325	13,100	800	1,540	260
Jan-92	8,100	3,650	25,800	1,650	9,225	175	4,560	150	7,175	0	13,900	-150	12,000	4,425	17,500	4,400	1,650	110
Jan-93	8,375	275	27,000	1,200	9,400	175	5,350	790	7,250	75	14,500	600	12,700	700	17,850	350	1,760	110
Jan-94	8,450	75	31,350	4,350	9,575	175	5,875	525	7,225	-25	15,000	500	12,750	50	18,150	300	1,800	40
Jan-95	7,975	-475	32,850	1,500	10,050	475	6,250	375	7,200	-25	14,900	-100	12,700	-50	18,450	300	1,870	70
Jan-96	7,825	-150	33,800	950	10,100	50	6,650	400	7,300	100	15,000	100	15,000	2,300	18,850	400	1,960	90
Jan-97	7,925	100	35,250	1,450	10,300	200	6,925	275	7,350	50	19,300	4,300	17,000	2,000	19,650	800	2,030	70
Jan-98	8,125	200	37,150	1,900	10,400	100	7,125	200	7,125	-225	21,200	1,900	17,650	650	20,900	1,250	2,060	30
Jan-99	7,575	-550	37,850	700	10,450	50	7,325	200	7,350	225	22,300	1,100	17,600	-50	21,150	250	2,090	30
Jan-00	7,450	-125	39,400	1,550	10,550	100	7,725	400	7,250	-100	22,750	450	18,100	500	21,050	-100	2,200	110

Appendix B - Table 1, Page 3 of 3		
Total Population as of January 1		
	CALIFORNIA	
		Change
Apr-70	19,971,068	
Jan-71	20,190,900	219,832
Jan-72	20,474,200	283,300
Jan-73	20,730,400	256,200
Jan-74	21,017,700	287,300
Jan-75	21,355,600	337,900
Jan-76	21,743,000	387,400
Jan-77	22,147,100	404,100
Jan-78	22,598,500	451,400
Jan-79	23,049,100	450,600
Jan-80	23,511,100	462,000
Jan-81	24,039,000	527,900
Jan-82	24,547,000	508,000
Jan-83	25,076,000	529,000
Jan-84	25,587,000	511,000
Jan-85	26,113,000	526,000
Jan-86	26,742,000	629,000
Jan-87	27,388,000	646,000
Jan-88	28,061,000	673,000
Jan-89	28,771,000	710,000
Jan-90	29,558,000	787,000
Jan-91	30,945,000	1,387,000
Jan-92	31,478,000	533,000
Jan-93	31,858,000	380,000
Jan-94	32,075,000	217,000
Jan-95	32,223,000	148,000
Jan-96	32,396,000	173,000
Jan-97	32,743,000	347,000
Jan-98	33,186,000	443,000
Jan-99	33,660,000	474,000
Jan-00	34,207,000	547,000
Jan-01	34,818,000	611,000

Appendix B - Table 2, Page 1 of 2

Prison Population by Selected City as of December 31 (See Tables II-1 and II-2 for full names of abbreviations of facilities.)

	Avenal <u>a/</u> (AVE) Change		Blythe (CVSP + ISP) Change		Calipatria (CAL) Change		Chowchilla (CCWF + VSPW) Change		Coalinga (PVSP) Change		Corcoran (COR + SATF) Change		Crescent City (PBSP) Change		Delano (NKSP) Change		Imperial (CEN) Change	
Dec-69	(1)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-70	(1)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-71	(1)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-72	(1)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-73	(1)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-74	(1)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-75	(1)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-76	(1)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-77	(1)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-78	(1)		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-79	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-80	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-81	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-82	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-83	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-84	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-85	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-86	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-87	3,114	3,114	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Dec-88	3,676	562	334	334	0		0		0		2,977	2,977	0		0		0	
Dec-89	4,055	379	1,291	957	0		0		0		4,984	2,007	645	645	0		0	
Dec-90	3,997	-58	3,121	1,830	0		1,404	1,404	0		5,553	569	3,377	2,732	0		0	
Dec-91	5,253	1,256	3,136	15	0		1,549	145	0		5,160	-393	3,480	103	0		0	
Dec-92	5,428	175	3,314	178	3,478	3,478	2,371	822	0		5,522	362	3,838	358	0		0	
Dec-93	5,706	278	3,326	12	3,881	403	2,908	537	0		5,399	-123	4,007	169	1,132	1,132	1,626	1,626
Dec-94	5,567	-139	6,623	3,297	3,879	-2	3,172	264	918	918	5,403	4	3,599	-408	1,176	44	3,922	2,296
Dec-95	5,778	211	7,665	1,042	3,896	17	4,210	1,038	4,005	3,087	4,896	-507	3,478	-121	1,218	42	4,279	357
Dec-96	5,787	9	8,180	515	4,145	249	4,820	610	4,581	576	4,633	-263	3,679	201	1,255	37	4,367	88
Dec-97	5,697	-90	8,160	-20	4,040	-105	5,494	674	4,663	82	7,641	3,008	3,764	85	1,178	-77	4,615	248
Dec-98	5,765	68	7,750	-410	4,112	72	6,023	529	4,527	-136	10,898	3,257	3,378	-386	1,268	90	4,252	-363
Dec-99	6,519	754	8,095	345	4,146	34	5,595	-428	4,630	103	11,538	640	3,382	4	1,295	27	4,553	301
Dec-00	6,897	378	8,194	99	4,078	-68	5,413	-182	4,604	-26	11,069	-469	3,324	-58	1,275	-20	4,476	-77

a/ (1) = Unincorporated township.

Appendix B - Table 2, Page 2 of 2
Prison Population by Selected City as of December 31

	Ione (MCSP) Change		Soledad (SVSP) Change		Susanville (CCC + HDSP) Change		Wasco (WSP) Change	
Dec-69	0		0		2,104		0	
Dec-70	0		0		1,832	-272	0	
Dec-71	0		0		1,625	-207	0	
Dec-72	0		0		869	-756	0	
Dec-73	0		0		721	-148	0	
Dec-74	0		0		1,275	554	0	
Dec-75	0		0		916	-359	0	
Dec-76	0		0		956	40	0	
Dec-77	0		0		727	-229	0	
Dec-78	0		0		968	241	0	
Dec-79	0		0		1,102	134	0	
Dec-80	0		0		1,242	140	0	
Dec-81	0		0		1,364	122	0	
Dec-82	0		0		2,443	1,079	0	
Dec-83	0		0		2,621	178	0	
Dec-84	0		0		2,888	267	0	
Dec-85	0		0		3,280	392	0	
Dec-86	0		0		4,002	722	0	
Dec-87	1,503	1,503	0		4,322	320	0	
Dec-88	2,415	912	0		5,112	790	0	
Dec-89	3,446	1,031	0		5,146	34	0	
Dec-90	3,831	385	0		5,659	513	0	
Dec-91	3,695	-136	0		5,700	41	1,168	1,168
Dec-92	3,703	8	0		5,798	98	1,318	150
Dec-93	3,574	-129	0		5,742	-56	1,217	-101
Dec-94	3,503	-71	0		5,627	-115	1,161	-56
Dec-95	3,551	48	0		7,838	2,211	1,259	98
Dec-96	3,638	87	3,694	3,694	9,496	1,658	1,361	102
Dec-97	3,466	-172	4,090	396	9,480	-16	1,180	-181
Dec-98	3,639	173	4,226	136	9,638	158	1,391	211
Dec-99	3,537	-102	4,130	-96	9,736	98	1,365	-26
Dec-00	3,502	-35	4,104	-26	9,740	4	1,327	-38

Appendix B - Table 3, Page 1 of 2

Total "Civilian" Population by Selected City/Town as of January 1 (Total Population January 1 minus prison population December 31)

	Avenal a/		Blythe		Calipatria		Chowchilla b/		Coalinga c/		Corcoran		Crescent City		Delano		Imperial	
	Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change	
Apr-70	(1)		7,047		1,824		4,349		6,161		5,249		2,586		14,559		3,094	
Jan-71	(1)		7,125	78	1,830	6	4,400	51	6,175	14	5,275	26	2,650	64	14,850	291	3,080	-14
Jan-72	(1)		6,975	-150	1,850	20	4,470	70	6,225	50	5,325	50	2,740	90	15,100	250	3,040	-40
Jan-73	(1)		6,850	-125	1,880	30	4,520	50	6,250	25	5,475	150	2,780	40	15,500	400	3,070	30
Jan-74	(1)		7,100	250	1,920	40	4,540	20	6,175	-75	5,300	-175	2,840	60	15,750	250	3,110	40
Jan-75	(1)		7,225	125	2,040	120	4,600	60	6,225	50	5,750	450	2,790	-50	15,950	200	3,130	20
Jan-76	(1)		7,225	0	2,090	50	4,620	20	6,300	75	5,900	150	2,810	20	16,100	150	3,170	40
Jan-77	(1)		7,275	50	2,170	80	4,650	30	6,475	175	6,050	150	2,780	-30	15,950	-150	3,210	40
Jan-78	(1)		7,300	25	2,390	220	4,760	110	6,550	75	6,125	75	2,910	130	16,100	150	3,260	50
Jan-79	(1)		7,225	-75	2,590	200	4,950	190	6,525	-25	6,200	75	3,010	100	15,850	-250	3,360	100
Jan-80	4,120		6,850	-375	2,620	30	5,150	200	6,550	25	6,425	225	3,010	0	16,450	600	3,430	70
Jan-81	4,160	40	6,875	25	2,630	10	5,125	-25	6,700	150	6,550	125	3,210	200	16,900	450	3,450	20
Jan-82	4,200	40	7,000	125	2,610	-20	5,200	75	6,925	225	6,675	125	3,290	80	17,700	800	3,430	-20
Jan-83	4,210	10	7,150	150	2,580	-30	5,250	50	7,125	200	6,800	125	3,440	150	18,600	900	3,440	10
Jan-84	4,420	210	7,525	375	2,540	-40	5,650	400	6,975	-150	6,975	175	3,630	190	19,000	400	3,400	-40
Jan-85	4,380	-40	7,675	150	2,490	-50	5,725	75	7,200	225	6,925	-50	3,770	140	19,200	200	3,450	50
Jan-86	4,520	140	7,775	100	2,500	10	5,775	50	7,300	100	7,000	75	3,920	150	20,350	1,150	3,470	20
Jan-87	4,680	160	7,825	50	2,440	-60	5,775	0	7,450	150	7,100	100	4,080	160	20,500	150	3,570	100
Jan-88	5,136	456	8,100	275	2,500	60	5,725	-50	7,550	100	7,550	450	4,200	120	20,700	200	3,660	90
Jan-89	5,374	238	8,175	75	2,690	190	5,725	0	7,900	350	8,123	573	4,180	-20	21,850	1,150	3,960	300
Jan-90	5,495	121	8,325	150	2,700	10	5,875	150	8,050	150	8,466	343	4,260	80	22,550	700	4,040	80
Jan-91	5,978	483	8,675	350	2,780	80	6,500	625	8,575	525	8,997	531	4,450	190	24,150	1,600	4,410	370
Jan-92	6,397	419	8,814	139	2,990	210	6,800	300	9,275	700	9,090	93	4,620	170	25,800	1,650	4,560	150
Jan-93	6,822	425	9,336	522	3,297	307	6,925	125	9,750	475	9,278	188	4,537	-83	27,000	1,200	5,350	790
Jan-94	7,194	372	9,274	-62	3,294	-3	7,125	200	10,000	250	9,451	173	4,443	-94	30,218	3,218	4,249	-1,101
Jan-95	7,633	439	9,427	153	3,296	2	7,225	100	10,450	450	9,597	146	4,376	-67	31,674	1,456	2,328	-1,921
Jan-96	7,772	139	10,085	658	3,304	8	7,300	75	10,850	400	9,504	-93	4,347	-29	32,582	908	2,371	43
Jan-97	8,013	241	11,970	1,885	3,230	-74	8,630	1,330	11,200	350	9,617	113	4,246	-101	33,995	1,413	2,558	187
Jan-98	8,153	140	11,990	20	3,235	5	8,656	26	11,400	200	9,509	-108	4,361	115	35,972	1,977	2,510	-48
Jan-99	8,335	182	12,250	260	3,238	3	8,977	321	11,650	250	9,702	193	4,197	-164	36,582	610	3,073	563
Jan-00	8,531	196	12,205	-45	3,354	116	9,305	328	11,820	170	9,712	10	4,068	-129	38,105	1,523	3,172	99

a/ (1) = Unincorporated township.

b/ The two prisons were not incorporated into the city of Chowchilla until 1996; the prison population was not removed from the total population until 1997.

c/ The Pleasant Valley SP was incorporated into the city of Coalinga during 1999; the prison population was not removed from the total population until 2000.

Appendix B - Table 3, Page 2 of 2
Total "Civilian" Population by Selected City/Town as of January 1

	Ione		Soledad		Susanville		Wasco	
	Change		Change		Change		Change	
Apr-70	2,369		4,222		6,608		8,269	
Jan-71	2,400	31	4,280	58	6,600	-8	8,350	81
Jan-72	2,340	-60	4,390	110	6,725	125	8,475	125
Jan-73	2,170	-170	4,510	120	6,825	100	8,475	0
Jan-74	2,170	0	4,690	180	6,825	0	8,575	100
Jan-75	2,170	0	4,910	220	6,675	-150	8,675	100
Jan-76	2,160	-10	5,050	140	6,575	-100	9,000	325
Jan-77	2,080	-80	5,525	475	6,425	-150	9,275	275
Jan-78	2,110	30	5,950	425	6,325	-100	9,425	150
Jan-79	2,120	10	5,925	-25	6,325	0	9,375	-50
Jan-80	2,230	110	5,950	25	6,425	100	9,550	175
Jan-81	2,240	10	5,950	0	6,600	175	9,950	400
Jan-82	2,270	30	6,050	100	6,700	100	10,300	350
Jan-83	2,310	40	6,250	200	6,750	50	10,800	500
Jan-84	2,310	0	6,275	25	6,825	75	11,100	300
Jan-85	2,530	220	6,350	75	6,875	50	11,400	300
Jan-86	2,490	-40	6,525	175	7,050	175	11,650	250
Jan-87	2,690	200	6,550	25	7,125	75	11,600	-50
Jan-88	2,897	207	6,625	75	7,225	100	11,700	100
Jan-89	3,010	113	6,650	25	7,250	25	12,000	300
Jan-90	3,004	-6	7,025	375	7,250	0	12,300	300
Jan-91	3,344	340	14,050	7,025	7,575	325	13,100	800
Jan-92	3,480	136	13,900	-150	6,300	-1,275	16,332	3,232
Jan-93	3,547	67	14,500	600	6,902	602	16,532	200
Jan-94	3,651	104	15,000	500	7,008	106	16,933	401
Jan-95	3,697	46	14,900	-100	7,073	65	17,289	356
Jan-96	3,749	52	15,000	100	7,162	89	17,591	302
Jan-97	3,712	-37	15,606	606	7,504	342	18,289	698
Jan-98	3,659	-53	17,110	1,504	8,170	666	19,720	1,431
Jan-99	3,711	52	18,074	964	7,962	-208	19,759	39
Jan-00	3,713	2	18,620	546	8,364	402	19,685	-74

Appendix C Comparison of Population Estimates and Prison Annexations

We adjusted host city population data, if necessary, by subtracting inmate populations to derive what we will call “civilian” city populations. We made these adjustments to city populations because it is likely that taxable consumption is quite a different for civilian residents than it is for prisoners.

Of the 13 small host cities in this study, six cities either annexed the prison properties prior to the completion of construction of the prison facility or to the receipt of inmates. For these cities we subtracted inmate populations (using zeros for years prior to the receiving inmates) from city populations for *each year* from 1970 through 2000. However, the remaining seven cities required additional scrutiny to determine what year to start making these subtractions or whether such adjustments even needed to be made at all. In two of the seven cities no adjustments were needed. In the first instance, the Mule Creek State Prison property was annexed by the City of Ione prior to 1970 (the first year of our study). In the second instance, the California State Prison, Centinela has not been annexed by the closest host city of Imperial.

In the five relevant cities we needed to determine when annexations took place and subtract inmate populations as prisons were annexed. The city population data are as of January 1st, while the prison inmate population data are for December 31. Civilian population data for all cities were derived by subtracting prison population figures as of December 31 from DOF’s population estimates for January 1 of the following year. To identify the relevant year to begin subtracting inmate populations, we examined yearly prison population data, by facility location, obtained from the California Department of Corrections (CDC), and population figures for incorporated cities nearest the prisons from the Demographic Research Unit at the Department of Finance (DOF). Also, where possible, data from the Board of Equalization (BOE) Local Revenue Allocation Section files were used to confirm the actual date the prison properties were annexed. Listed below are the five cities and our analyses. In all cases, the BOE, DOF, and CDC data confirm the specific years the annexations took place. Details of these data for each of the five cities are discussed below and in the following pages. (These are listed in alphabetical order, by city, regardless of their 100-mile proximity to large urban areas.)

City of Blythe

DOF’s total population estimate, which includes prison inmates, was 8,675 in January of 1991 and 11,950 in January of 1992. The first year prisoners were received at the two prisons in the area, Chuckawalla Valley and Ironwood, was 1989 (Chuckawalla Valley). The number of inmates were 334 in 1989, 1,291 in 1990, 3,121 in 1991, and 3,136 in 1992.

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>
Total population	8,100	8,175	8,325	8,675	11,950	12,650	12,600	16,050	17,750
Prison population	0	334	1,291	3,121	3,136	3,314	3,326	6,623	7,665
Civilian population	8,100	8,175	8,325	8,675	8,814	9,336	9,274	9,427	10,085

BOE’s data indicate no less than 15 annexations between 1987 and 2000; two of these annexations occurred in 1991 and two others in 1994. Both prisons are at the same address, 19025 Wiley’s Well Road. The area was annexed in October 1991. The increase in the City’s population in 1995 was due to the opening of the Ironwood State Prison, which currently has 4,624 inmates per the Corrections Dept. web page. The per capita taxable sales data calculations reflect assumptions consistent with DOF’s population estimates and with these two annexations.

City of Chowchilla

Two state prisons for women are located within the incorporated city of Chowchilla. The Central California Women's Facility began receiving inmates in 1991; the Valley State Prison for Women opened in 1996. DOF's population estimates suggest that these two prisons were both annexed into the city during the 1996 calendar year.

	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Total population	6,924	7,125	7,225	7,300	13,450	14,150	15,000
Prison population	2,371	2,908	3,172	4,210	4,820	5,494	6,023
Civilian population	6,925	7,125	7,225	7,300	8,630	8,656	8,977

BOE's annexation schedule shows that the State Women's Correctional Facility was annexed by Chowchilla during 1996; this agrees with fluctuations in DOF's population estimates. Therefore, the adjustment of the civilian population figures for the City of Chowchilla reflect this annexation beginning with the January 1997 estimate.

City of Coalinga

BOE's annexation data indicates that the City of Coalinga subsumed the Pleasant Valley State Prison in 1999. While the prison began accepting inmates in 1994, DOF's population data suggest that the prison cohort first appears in the total population figures in January 2000.

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Total population	10,000	10,450	10,850	11,200	11,400	11,650	16,450
Prison population	0	918	4,005	4,581	4,663	4,527	4,630
Civilian population	10,000	10,450	10,850	11,200	11,400	11,650	11,820

Since there is agreement between BOE and DOF, the prison population at the Pleasant Valley facility is first used to derive the civilian population in January 2000.

Crescent City

DOF's population figures first show the incorporation of the Pelican Bay State Prison population in the January 1992 estimate. BOE's annexation schedule indicates that the prison was annexed by Crescent City in the first quarter of the 1992 calendar year.

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
Total population	4,180	4,260	4,450	8,100	8,375	8,450	7,975
Prison population	0	645	3,377	3,480	3,838	4,007	3,599
Civilian population	4,180	4,260	4,450	4,620	4,537	4,443	4,376

With agreement between BOE and DOF on the approximate annexation date, the prison population was first removed from the total population (to derive the civilian population) at the Pelican Bay facility in January 1992.

City of Susanville

BOE's list of annexations indicates that the California Correctional Center (CCC) was annexed by the City of Susanville during the 1991 calendar year. DOF's total population estimates increased by about

4,500 persons in 1991 (from 7,575 in January 1991 to 12,000 in January 1992). DOF's population estimates also suggest that the High Desert State Prison, which began accepting inmates during the 1995 calendar year, was annexed in 1996. Both prisons are in the area annexed in 1991. The increase in the city's population was due to the opening of the High Desert State Prison in August 1995. According to Correction's web page there are 4,293 inmates there.

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Total population	7,250	7,575	12,000	12,700	12,750	12,700	15,000	17,000	17,650
Prison population	5,146	5,659	5,700	5,798	5,742	5,627	7,838	9,496	9,480
Civilian population	7,250	7,575	6,300	6,902	7,008	7,073	7,162	7,504	8,170

Based on a comparison of these two sources, the prison population was first removed from the total population (to derive the civilian population) for the City of Susanville in January 1992 for the CCC and for both the CCC and the High Desert facility in January 1996.

Appendix D (Page 1 of 2)
Annual Taxable Sales to Personal Income Ratios, 1983 Through 1999
(Host Counties and California Ratios Highlighted)

County	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alameda	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.43
Alpine	0.56	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.77	0.95	0.67	0.73	1.12	1.00	0.81	0.76	0.67	0.75	1.08	1.20	0.79
Amador	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.45
Butte	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.44
Calaveras	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.36	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26
Colusa	0.58	0.60	0.52	0.55	0.49	0.57	0.52	0.61	0.55	0.44	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.50
Contra Costa	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31
Del Norte	0.41	0.40	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.44	0.45	0.42	0.39	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.34
El Dorado	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.26
Fresno	0.55	0.55	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.48
Glenn	0.46	0.44	0.47	0.53	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.47	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.45
Humboldt	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.44
Imperial	0.44	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.51
Inyo	0.61	0.58	0.55	0.54	0.57	0.67	0.69	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.51	0.56	0.53	0.54	0.55
Kern	0.60	0.62	0.59	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.49
Kings	0.49	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.43	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.41
Lake	0.40	0.44	0.40	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.30
Lassen	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.34	0.34	0.36
Los Angeles	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.37
Madera	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.39	0.39
Marin	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27
Mariposa	0.45	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.36	0.36
Mendocino	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.45
Merced	0.47	0.45	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.43
Modoc	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.35	0.47	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.31
Mono	0.67	0.65	0.62	0.61	0.58	0.63	0.62	0.72	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.66
Monterey	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.39
Napa	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.40
Nevada	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.38
Orange	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.43
Placer	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.48
Plumas	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.33
Riverside	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.42
Sacramento	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.46
San Benito	0.34	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.37
San Bernardino	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.48

Appendix E
Expenditures and Construction Start Dates By Prison
(Thousands of Dollars)

PRISON FACILITY	Agency Retained	Mitigation for Cities and Counties	Mitigation for Schools	Long Lead	Group II Equipment	Construction Contingency	Construction	TOTAL	Construction Start
Avenal State Prison	3,748	-	-	1,358	7,062	12,382	124,539	149,089	Dec-85
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	4,401	-	-	942	5,312	11,036	88,407	110,098	Apr-87
Ironwood State Prison	13,028	-	-	1,110	9,013	16,693	140,632	180,476	Jan-92
California State Prison, Calipatria	12,486	-	-	1,412	8,438	10,166	147,354	179,856	Mar-90
Central California Women's Facility	5,357	-	-	-	7,481	5,343	100,589	118,770	Oct-88
Valley State Prison for Women	6,264	1,980	-	-	9,207	8,287	113,305	139,043	Jun-93
Pleasant Valley State Prison	16,994	-	-	1,164	10,827	15,706	125,295	169,986	Jul-92
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	20,202	3,000	3,000	918	6,425	13,524	240,074	287,143	May-95
California State Prison, Corcoran	10,817	-	-	9,543	7,774	24,062	180,886	233,082	Sep-86
Pelican Bay State Prison	11,845	-	-	1,430	4,944	23,300	159,387	200,906	Apr-87
North Kern State Prison	7,975	-	-	4,398	6,809	13,209	119,964	152,355	Feb-90
California State Prison, Centinela	8,837	-	-	1,068	10,208	12,124	132,989	165,226	Jul-91
Mule Creek State Prison	6,425	-	-	4,480	3,905	9,462	92,584	116,856	Jan-86
Salinas Valley State Prison	11,611	1,284	1,980	1,264	10,454	10,227	169,402	206,222	Apr-94
High Desert State Prison	10,456	1,980	1,980	1,282	11,348	18,495	178,321	223,862	Jul-92
Wasco State Prison	6,641	-	-	4,609	6,744	8,723	121,568	148,285	May-89
Totals	\$157,087	\$8,244	\$6,960	\$34,978	\$125,951	\$212,739	\$2,235,296	\$2,781,255	

Notes:

The Budget Category "Agency Retained reflects authorized levels approved by the Public Works Board. The remaining Budget Categories includes actual expenditures from Accounting Records.

Agency Retained typically include Prison Industry furnishings, telecommunications, data communications, landscaping, interior painting, permits & signage, guarding/escort services. Please note that these and other Agency Retained items (not listed here) will vary by institution.

The Budget Category " Long Lead" reflects cell combo units such as toilets and sinks.

Dates are based on Construction/Inmate Activation Schedule dated February 1997.

Mitigation payments are made to cities/counties and local school districts for impacts made on their infrastructure by the buliding of a nearby prison.

Source: California Department of Corrections, 2/8/02