

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Corrections



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Corrections Quarterly Summary

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CAPACITY CHANGES

Twenty-five responding corrections departments (DOCs) reported increases in system capacity for the third quarter, 1990. One state experienced a decrease in bedspace.

Systems with Change			Reason for Change
Alabama	+	837	Opened new institution and work center; added beds at a third facility.
Arizona	+	350	New construction and double bunking.
Connecticut	-	338	Fire destroyed portion of the Bridgeport Correctional Center.
Florida	+	890	New construction and expansion.
Georgia	+	424	(No explanation provided.)
Illinois	+	17	Expansion.
Indiana	+	214	Renovated two former mental facilities and renewed lease on prior work release center.
Kentucky	+	775	Two new private contract prisons; renovation at state penitentiary, expansion at Eastern and Western Kentucky Correctional Complexes.
Louisiana	+	942	Opened new facility; added beds at institutions and halfway houses.
Maryland	+	420	Opened new Jessup Pre-Release Unit.
Mississippi	+	1,000	Expansion at Parchman facility.
Missouri	+	30	Eliminated death row; inmates sentenced to death housed with other maximum security.
New Hampshire	+	300	New construction.
New Jersey	+	462	Expansion.
New Mexico	+	204	Opened a new 204-bed minimum security facility in Santa Fe.
North Carolina	+	646	New construction and expansion at existing sites.
New York	+	493	New construction and expansion.
Oklahoma	+	261	Opened three inmate work centers.
Oregon	+	580	Opened Columbia River Correctional Institution and converted dormitory to inmate housing.
Pennsylvania	+	336	Added beds in renovation of Camp Hill facility; ongoing conversion of former state mental hospital.
Rhode Island	+	150	Split female population into maximum/medium security and minimum/work release facilities; opened new facility for minimum security/work release.
South Carolina	+	92	Added beds to work center housing male offenders.
South Dakota	+	40	Opened new trusty camp.
Virginia	+	33	Expansion at four units.
Canada	+	34	New construction and expansion at two facilities..

LITIGATION

Cases Filed

Conditions

In *Clemons v. Bohannon, et al.*, a three-judge panel in Kansas concluded that an inmate's involuntary exposure to secondary tobacco smoke raised a triable issue of fact as to whether such exposure constituted deliberate indifference to long-term health and physical well-being. The case will be reviewed by the full panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals. The results of this case could affect cell assignments and could eventually lead to non-smoking cellhouses, program areas, and eating areas.

Two Virginia cases filed in federal court involve health and safety conditions, including alleged excessive lockdown, excessive combustible materials, electrical system deficiencies, and ventilation, sanitation, and plumbing problems. The potential impact of *Congdon, et al. v. Murray and Muncy* and *ACLU v. Murray* is that prisoners might be removed from affected areas before new facilities are opened, which could increase crowding.

A New Jersey federal court will hear *Monroe v. Hundley, et al.*, which states that the Riverfront Correctional Facility's double cell policy is subjecting the inmate plaintiff to communicable diseases, inadequate outside recreation, and insufficient ventilation.

Access to Condoms

In *Benson v. Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Correctional Service of Canada (CSC)*, inmate Benson alleges that his constitutional rights are being violated because he has been refused access to condoms. If Benson is successful, the CSC may have to supply all inmates with condoms.

Public Protection

Two pending cases, *Cornelius v. Town of Highland Lake* and *Lukas v. Town of Highland Lake*, involve employees of the town of Highland Lake, Alabama. Cornelius and Lukas were kidnapped by two minimum custody inmates who were assigned to a community work squad performing work in the town of Highland Lake. The inmates were being supervised by Lukas, an employee of the town, not of the corrections facility. One of the inmates had no history of violent behavior; the other had been convicted of armed robbery but met DOC classification criteria for minimum custody when placed on the work squad. Issues in these cases are: 1) what duty is owed civilians by the DOC in the placement of inmates on non-DOC supervised work squads; and 2) whether the DOC is obligated to train civilian supervisors of inmates.

Employee Urine Testing

In Indiana, the Marion County Superior Court will conduct a judicial review of an administrative agency's ruling that upheld the dismissal of an employee whose urine sample indicated marijuana use. In *Jones v. SEAC*, the defendant challenges the DOC's right to request a urine test and the procedures used afterwards.

Handicapped Inmates' Rights

The issue in the Alabama case, *Ferguson, et al. v. Thigpen, et al.* is whether handicapped inmates are eligible for placement in work release, the supervised restitution program, and/or honor camp. A settlement now before the court will require that the DOC modify its classification procedures to eliminate the "reasonably good health/Class I medical status" criteria. Instead, candidates will be evaluated

Litigation, continued

by Vocational Rehabilitation Services to determine whether they can perform jobs. The settlement also requires renovation of six DOC community-based facilities to provide a barrier-free environment for handicapped inmates. The initial impact on the DOC will be the expenditure for renovations; however, the settlement will enable the DOC to place handicapped inmates in community-based facilities instead of in prison.

In *Michael Jordan v. State of Maine* the issue is whether a handicapped prisoner is entitled to good time and to the programs by which good time is earned, even though he is medically unqualified for the programs and unable to do work of any substance.

Cases Settled

Inmate Publishing

Martin and the Chronicle Publishing Company v. Rison, et al., involved the constitutionality of U. S. Bureau of Prisons regulations prohibiting inmates from reporting or publishing under bylines, and restrictions against inmates conducting business. It was found the regulations were reasonably related to bona fide penological interests.

Strip Searches

In *Warriner v. The Disciplinary Board of Kingston Penitentiary*, the Trial Division of the Canadian Federal Court found that the order to "bend over" as part of a strip search, required following a contact visit in the visiting area of the institution, was authorized by law. The court noted that the reasonable expectation of privacy that an inmate in a maximum security institution has is different from that of a person outside prison. The decision is under appeal.

Visitation

"Hillside Strangler" Kenneth Bianchi sought the right to participate in an extended/conjugal family visiting program. A Washington court denied the request.

Conditions

In re Becker and Jackson and *In re Fendt* addressed toilet and shower facilities, lack of hot water, and handicapped access at the California Institution for Women (CIW). The CIW was ordered to correct conditions.

Sex Discrimination in Hiring

A sex-discrimination lawsuit filed in 1988 against the Arizona DOC by the Department of Justice was dismissed by the U.S. district court. The court held that the intent of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act was to stop present practices of discrimination. Because Arizona stopped use of sex-segregated hiring in 1985, it was ruled that "discontinued discriminatory practices, under current wholly neutral policies, do not constitute a continuing violation." The state will petition for recovery of legal fees and costs.

Protective Custody

Protective custody inmates at Clinton Correctional Facility in New York brought a class action suit alleging various inadequacies in treatment and environment including law and religious access. In settling *Griffin, et al., v. Coughlin, et al.*, the court found that a limit of two law books per day, coupled with the inability of protective custody inmates to meet directly with inmate law clerks, denied inmates adequate access to the courts. The court also held that individual inmates should be permitted private religious consultation. The court identified an existing room on the unit that could be used to ensure the confidentiality of such consultations.

Litigation, continued

Credit for Jail Time

In view of an adverse decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, the U.S. Bureau of Prisons (BOP) has changed its position on awarding jail time credit. In *Brown v. Rison*, the court ordered that jail credit must be given to an inmate who resides in a halfway house as a condition of bond. The BOP directed institutions to grant such credit to appropriate inmates who were sentenced by a court in the Ninth Circuit, regardless of their current location.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia decided for the government in the case *Marlene Jackson, et al., v. Richard L. Thornburgh, Attorney General of the United States, et al.* The court held that there was no equal protection violation in the denial of the District's good time credits to female offenders housed in federal facilities.

Artificial Insemination

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in the case *Goodwin v. Turner, Warden, United States Medical Center for Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, et al.*, that prison officials do not have an obligation to allow an inmate to father a child by artificial insemination. In the first case of its kind, the Eighth Circuit in Missouri held that the BOP's restriction on inmate procreation is reasonable. The court stated that accommodating the appellant's request would force the BOP to grant its female inmates some similar benefit, which would require expanded medical services and take resources away from security and other legitimate penological interests.

Parole Board Liability

After a paroled Mississippi prisoner shot and paralyzed a bank employee during a robbery, the shooting victim sued the parole board. The settlement of *Figgs v. Grantham* affirms the qualified immunity of members of the parole board and reverses a \$3 million jury verdict.

Medical Issues

A monetary settlement resolved the wrongful death suit of a Virginia case, *Milier v. Beorn, et al.*, where medical malpractice was alleged because the defendant failed to respond appropriately to an inmate's heart condition.

In the Connecticut case, *Cliff v. Warden*, the petitioner claimed that his confinement was illegal because he was subject to involuntary psychiatric treatment without due process protection or judicial determination of the necessity for treatment. The respondent was given sixty days to amend its involuntary medication regulations so that if medication is deemed necessary after the ninety-six hours allowed, a panel must be convened. The inmate will have the right to be present at the full panel hearing, present evidence, witnesses, and testimony, and to cross-examine witnesses.

Frivolous Lawsuits

In the Washington case, *Cello-Whitney v. McCracken*, the court granted the defendant's motion for sanctions. The plaintiff, a *pro se* inmate, had been granted *in forma pauperis* status in a federal civil rights action and abused his status by filing innumerable frivolous and malicious pleadings. The court, recognizing the need to control abusive inmate litigation, imposed the sanction of dismissal of the action with prejudice.

Indeterminate Sentences

In *Steele v. The Warden of Mountain Institution*, the Supreme Court of Canada dealt with the validity of an indeterminate sentence imposed in 1953 to a person judged to be a dangerous sexual offender. The court found that it was cruel and unusual punishment for Steele to continue to be incarcerated after thirty-seven years, holding that he had "derived the maximum benefit from imprisonment and should have been released."

LEGISLATION

Boot Camps

The Illinois legislature authorized the DOC to establish a boot camp program for youthful offenders. Included in related bills are provisions for selected technical parole and work release violators. Approximately 1,400 sentenced inmates will be affected by the program, freeing 750 prison beds a year.

The Pennsylvania legislature passed a bill enabling operation of a 200-bed "motivational" boot camp for first-time, non-violent offenders under age thirty-five.

Education/Vocation Program Credits

Illinois legislation provides that inmates involved in educational or vocational programs may accumulate good conduct credits. Time granted will depend on academic achievement and improved literacy.

Intermediate Sanctions

The Pennsylvania legislature has passed a law adding to the range of sentencing sanctions in the state. Judges will have the opportunity to sentence non-violent offenders to county alternative programs including intensive supervision, victim restitution, drug and/or alcohol outpatient treatment, house arrest, and electronic monitoring. Among the criteria for counties to qualify for funding is a requirement for the county prison board to develop and submit an intermediate punishment plan.

Parole for the Terminally Ill

The Louisiana legislature passed a bill broadening medical parole provisions for terminally ill and permanently incapacitated offenders, excepting those with a death sentence or suffering from a contagious disease.

Inmate Mothers

An amendment to the Illinois Code of Corrections provides that the DOC may permit a child to stay in the custody of an incarcerated mother until the child is six years old, instead of one year old. The bill also establishes work- and day-release programs for non-violent pregnant female offenders and their children under age six. According to the DOC, start-up costs for the program would be approximately \$2 million, and the program would increase operating costs by more than \$550,000.

Infectious Disease Reporting

Recent Massachusetts legislation added "deceased persons" to those capable of transmitting infectious disease as a result of unprotected exposure. A correctional officer who attends, assists, or transports a person or "deceased person" to a health care facility and sustains an unprotected exposure to infection must provide the facility with a form documenting all persons believed to have had unprotected exposure.

Private Sector Contracting

Illinois' new Private Correctional Facility Moratorium Act prohibits state or local government agencies from contracting with private vendors for most services relating to the operation of a correctional facility. The act will have no effect on current or planned operations.

Citizens Committees

New Michigan legislation allows a board of commissioners to appoint a local citizens' committee to meet with the supervisor of a corrections center regarding the center's operation.

QUARTERLY SURVEY: The Prison Gang Problem

The survey this quarter addressed the issue of prison gangs. Specifically, information was requested on the extent of prison gangs, the level of disruption gangs cause, regulations and policies governing gang membership, agency responses to gang problems, and gang intelligence systems.

Extent of Prison Gangs

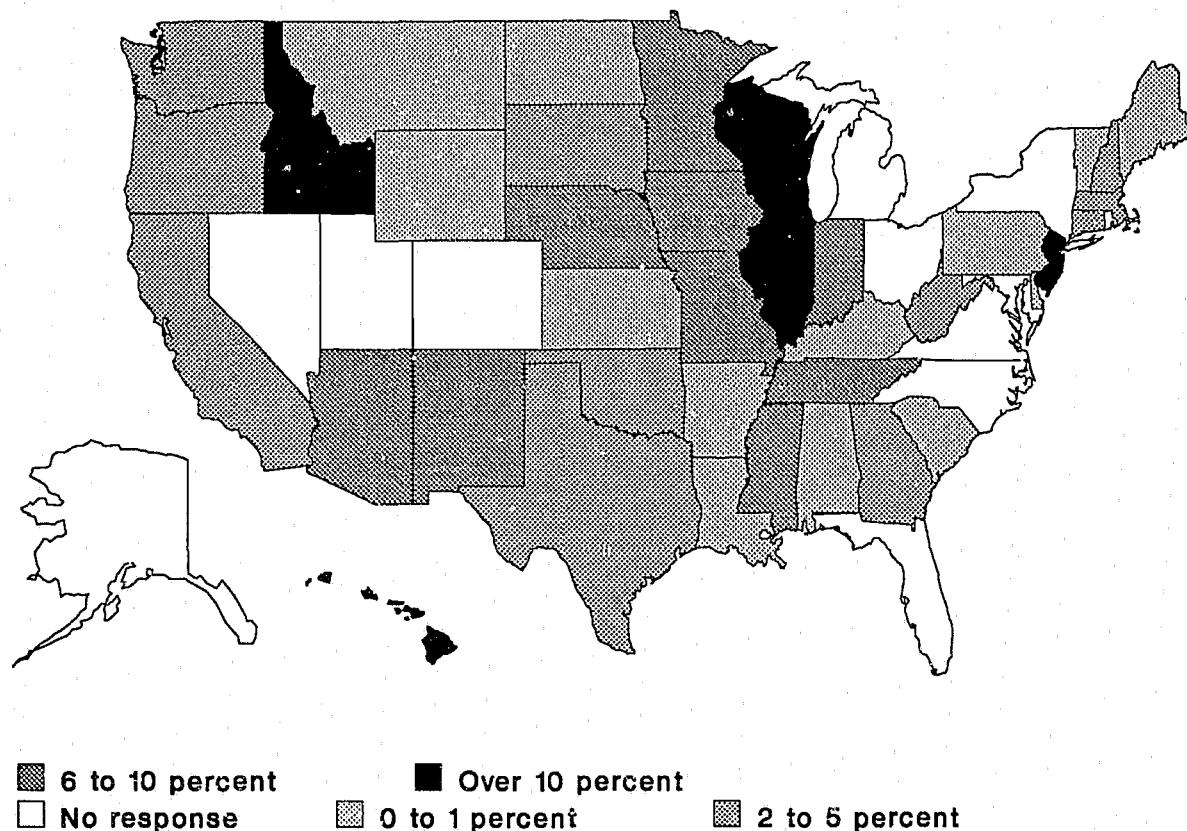
Agency responses on the estimated percentage of gang membership in their facilities were grouped into the following four categories (see Fig. 1).

- **Fewer than 1 percent.** Respondents from fifteen agencies estimated that fewer than 1 percent of inmates in their prison systems are gang members: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky,

Louisiana, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

- **1 to 5 percent.** Twelve agency respondents estimated that 1 to 5 percent of their inmates are gang members: California, Connecticut, Georgia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Canada.
- **6 to 10 percent.** Nine agencies were in this category: Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Tennessee. New Mexico reported that 7 percent of inmates are gang members; 3 percent are identified as "hard-core" members or gang leaders.

Figure 1. Reported Percentage of DOC Populations Involved with Gangs



Quarterly Survey, continued

- **Over 10 percent.** Five agencies (Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, New Jersey, and Wisconsin) estimated inmate membership in gangs as within this range. Only in Illinois are more than 20 percent of inmates members of gangs; the state's estimate is 80 to 90 percent.

The diversity of these responses is due in part to the varying definitions of "gang member" used by responding agencies. While some states, particularly those that have experienced serious problems with gangs, have complex systems in place for identifying and verifying prison gang members, other agencies use less specific definitions and may include members of street or motorcycle gangs.

California and the BOP base their definitions of gang membership on specific criteria, including validation. These agencies indicated that only a small percentage of inmates in their systems are gang members. The BOP has verified gang membership among 0.2 percent of its inmates and identified an additional 1 percent as suspected gang members. Although two or more inmates can be considered a gang by the BOP, they must "have demonstrated a history of acting in concert to promote violence, escape, drug activities, or seditious conspiracy." These actions must be "clearly documented" by either the court, disciplinary action, staff or reliable informant information, self admission, or reliable inter-agency intelligence.

Gangs as a Disruptive Force

Prison systems experience varying degrees of difficulty with gangs. Fourteen respondents indicated that gangs are perceived as a "minor problem" by their agencies, one respondent termed gangs a "medium" problem, and an additional sixteen agency respondents indicated that gangs are not considered to be a problem.

However, respondents from nine agencies perceive gangs as a "major problem": Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming, and the BOP. These agencies represent

each of the percentage categories described in Figure 1, demonstrating that there is little correlation between the estimated percentage of gang membership in the inmate population and the degree to which gangs pose a problem. Even a small percentage of gang membership can pose a major threat to staff and inmates and to the orderly operation of an institution.

Gang Incidents in Prison

Fifteen agencies reported that there had been a major gang-related incident in their prison system within the past year: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, the BOP, and the Correctional Service of Canada.

Prison Gangs' Illegitimate Activities

Agency responses indicate that gangs engage in a number of illegitimate activities while in prison. Those most often cited, in descending order of the frequency of their mention, are:

- drug dealing
- contraband trafficking
- strong arming/protection
- extortion
- assault/battery
- gang-on-gang confrontation
- criminal conspiracy
- control of areas of the prison
- murder

Regulations Prohibiting Gang Activities

Many agencies have implemented policies and regulations governing gang membership, recruitment, and displays. Figure 2(A), page 9, summarizes agency regulations in these areas. As the table makes clear, it is more usual for a DOC to prohibit gang members from displaying colors or signs than to specifically prohibit gang membership.

Quarterly Survey, continued

Responses to Gangs

Figure 2(B) identifies four main responses to gang problems and the agencies that use them. These responses include:

- **Screening.** Agencies may use a screening device or formal validation process to identify gang members. Systems for validating gang membership are usually part of the agency's overall gang intelligence system.
- **Monitoring groups.** Some agencies take steps to ensure that legitimate groups do not become gangs. The degree to which agencies take such precautions depends on the level of gang activity in the prisons. Agencies with few problems use informal means, while others take a systematic approach.
- **Staff training.** Twenty-eight agencies provide training for staff in dealing with gangs. Respondents from six agencies that do not provide such training indicated that training is needed.
- **Special management.** Twenty agencies have special management policies for gangs, most often involving housing of gang members. Some, especially those in which gangs pose a serious problem, routinely separate gang members from the general population. Gang members are housed in administrative segregation units in California, Indiana, New Jersey, and Texas, at minimum. Other agencies separate incompatible inmates—including gang members or known leaders of gangs—from each other though not from other inmates, by housing them in different units or institutions.

The New York respondent commented that the amount of inmate movement due to routine or disciplinary separations, as well as size of that state's prison system help the DOC prevent gangs from developing or organizing. Florida noted that that state's only gang problem—inmates from the same locality "bonding together"—is handled by separating the inmates. California noted that gangs once were a major problem, but their effects have been lessened through DOC investigation, identification, validation, monitoring, and interdiction efforts.

Gang Intelligence Systems

DOCs use a variety of means to monitor gang behavior. Most states without severe gang problems use informal systems to track and communicate gang activity; thirteen respondents described their agencies' systems as "informal." More structured systems may track unauthorized gang activities as part of an overall climate monitoring system. Smaller agencies often assign gang intelligence activities in addition to other staff duties rather than as a full-time job. Some agencies, typically those that have chronic gang problems, have developed highly structured systems that involve a central office gang or intelligence coordinator and an intelligence officer at each institution:

- New York can designate high profile inmates, including group/gang leaders, and those involved in disruptive behavior, as Central Office Monitoring cases. Any movement of these inmates requires executive review by the central office. Such a designation also flags an inmate for facility staff to monitor internal activities, such as program assignments, associations, and locking location.
- In Arizona, Texas, Washington, and the BOP, a Central Office staff member manages the DOC's intelligence system, and there are intelligence units in each major facility.
- In California, each prison and parole region has an assigned gang investigator. Special Service Unit field investigators are assigned to an intelligence operations section, which also coordinates and supervises institution and parole gang investigators.
- Each Minnesota facility has designated gang coordinators who meet regularly to address overall gang activity. Meetings are also attended by law enforcement officers working with gangs in the community.
- Oklahoma has a gang intelligence officer, who disseminates monthly updates on gang members' street and legal names, identification numbers, and gang set; provides training; and exchanges information with local enforcement agencies.

Further information on individual agency responses to gang problems may be obtained by contacting the NIC Information Center.

Quarterly Survey, continued

Figure 2.

	A Prohibited Activities			B Agency Responses to Gangs			
	Membership	Recruitment	Displays	Screening	Monitor Groups	Staff Training	Special Management
Alabama			✓		✓		
Alaska			✓		✓		
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Arkansas			✓		✓		
California			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado (N/A)							
Connecticut	✓					✓	
Delaware						✓	
Florida (Response could not be tabulated)							
Georgia	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Hawaii		✓	✓				
Idaho	✓		✓				✓
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indiana		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kansas				✓		✓	✓
Kentucky			✓		✓		
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maine		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Maryland			✓			✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan (N/A)							
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Mississippi				varies		✓	✓
Missouri	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana						✓	
Nebraska			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nevada	✓	✓	✓			✓	
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New York (Response could not be tabulated)							
North Carolina							
North Dakota							
Ohio (N/A)							
Oklahoma			varies	✓		✓	varies
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania				✓			
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓			
South Carolina							
South Dakota			✓			✓	
Tennessee	✓	✓			✓		
Texas	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Utah (N/A)							
Vermont							
Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
West Virginia				✓			
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Wyoming		✓	✓	✓			
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
U.S. Bureau of Prisons		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Canada							
TOTALS	21	25	33	23	24	28	20

COMMISSIONER CHANGES

George Sumner, Director, Hawaii Department of Public Safety. Formerly Director, Nevada Department of Prisons.

Patrick J. Fiedler, Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Corrections. Formerly U.S. Attorney, Western District of Wisconsin.

George A. Vose, Director, Rhode Island Department of Corrections. Formerly Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Correction.

AIDS INFORMATION

Educational Efforts

In Canada, a National Committee on Infectious Diseases has been convened to identify and explore issues surrounding infection control in institutions and parole offices, to provide policy direction on infection control, and to direct the development of communication, training, and educational programs. A sub-committee has been charged with examining issues of concern to staff and developing a core training package on AIDS for staff.

In a continuing effort to address the AIDS issue in correctional settings, the Arizona DOC is reviewing proposals for an HIV education program for both staff and inmates and for clinical care of HIV-positive inmates.

Massachusetts expanded the DOC's Peer Education Program and instituted an AIDS Library Project, which has given extensive collections of materials on AIDS to all institutional libraries. Most materials, which are updated regularly, have been supplied by community-based AIDS organizations across the country.

The Correctional Service of Canada has produced educational videos on AIDS and hepatitis-B in consultation with inmates, who also acted as participants in them. The videos will be made available to all federal institutions and parole offices and included in the inmate orientation program.

South Carolina has developed a form to be used for HIV counseling/education. The DOC is also piloting a monitoring flow sheet in two major institutions.

HIV Testing

The Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections participated with the state Health Department in a study to determine the percentage of inmates infected with the HIV virus. Results showed that 2.2 to 2.4 percent of the inmate population are infected.

The Correctional Service of Canada and Health and Welfare, Canada will conduct a feasibility study on HIV seroprevalence testing among Canada's inmate population.

ADDITIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Bureau of Prisons and the Correctional Service of Canada have signed a Memorandum of Understanding expressing intentions to share expertise, technology, and information.

The Massachusetts DOC has increased its cooperation with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in identifying and processing deportable detainees.

The board of directors of UNICOR (Federal Prison Industries) has authorized the corporation to increase by 5 percent the standard rate paid to inmate workers.

On September 10, 1990, Oklahoma executed its first inmate since 1966.

The Hawaii Department of Corrections has been incorporated into the newly-formed Hawaii Department of Public Safety. In addition to corrections, the new department includes agencies that guard state property, enforce laws for crime prevention and control, and act as process servers in civil and criminal proceedings.

New Facilities

A Bureau of Prisons project will result in a prison facility being financed and built by the private sector and leased on an annual basis by the Bureau. The facility will be located at the Will Rogers World Airport in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Maryland opened the Herman L. Toulson Correctional Boot Camp, a six-month program for inmates who meet standard criteria.

Pennsylvania has awarded \$23.9 million in contracts for the construction of modular prison housing blocks at three state correctional institutions. The projects will add 760 cells to the system. At present, more than \$624 million in improvement and expansion projects are being designed or are underway in the state; they will add over 9,000 more cells in the next five years.

The Bureau of Prisons opened the newest Federal Correctional Institution in Jessup, Georgia, a 500-bed medium security Federal Prison Camp.

In Massachusetts, the Boston Correction Center opened on the site of the former Suffolk County Jail.

Corrections Budgeting

Massachusetts reports consolidation and reorganization of the DOC involving substantial layoffs of education, program, and administrative staff.

The Mississippi DOC experienced a 5 percent cut due to a revenue shortfall. The hiring freeze is expected to increase the staff vacancy rate to over 10 percent.

The Washington DOC undertook a budget reduction exercise in preparation for the 1991-93 budget. Washington also reported completion of a workload study by the Division of Community Corrections that will facilitate workload system updating.

Grievance Program Resource

The Washington DOC first implemented an inmate grievance procedure at the state penitentiary as a one-year pilot project in 1980 and had a standardized procedure in all DOC institutions by January 1982. In July 1990, it published *Assessment of the Offender Grievance Program*, reporting on the period January 1982 through December 1989. Providing both commentary and statistics, the thirty-eight-page document serves three purposes: 1) it relates the history of the program; 2) it indicates its strengths and possible areas of concern; and 3) it serves as the base on which a blueprint will be determined for program operations in the 1990s. Copies are available free of charge from the NIC Information Center or Larry J. Uribe, Grievance Program Manager, Department of Corrections, P.O. Box 9699, MS FN-61, Olympia, Washington, 98504; phone (206) 753-3619.

RECOMMENDED READING

The following materials were selected from among DOC-produced documents cataloged into the NIC Information Center's Robert J. Kutak Library between December 1, 1990 and February 28, 1991. Individual copies of these titles may be obtained by calling the NIC Information Center at (303) 939-8877 or sending your request to 1790 30th Street, Suite 130, Boulder, Colorado, 80301.

A Brief History of McCain Correctional Hospital, McCain, North Carolina.

Rosenfield, H.A. North Carolina Dept. of Correction. Division of Prisons (Raleigh, NC), 1990. 4 p.

Programs and services for geriatric inmates are described in this report provided by the North Carolina Dept. of Correction Prisons Division. The mission of the McCain Correctional Hospital is identified as the provision of medical and convalescent care for sick, disabled and elderly minimum custody inmates within the North Carolina Prison System.

Containing Pennsylvania Offenders: The Final Report of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency Corrections Overcrowding Committee.

Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. Corrections Overcrowding Committee (Harrisburg, PA), 1990. 21 p.

A discussion of correctional population growth, including sentencing and parole violation frequency, is included in the report. Overcrowding in Pennsylvania correctional facilities is examined, and projections from recent trends are presented. In addition to a summary of findings by the PCCD Corrections Overcrowding Committee, the report provides recommendations for alleviating correctional system overcrowding.

Department of Correctional Education Mandatory Education Research.

Lawyer, Heidi L. Virginia Dept. of Correctional Education (Richmond, VA), 1991. 11 p.

States that have correctional education systems with mandatory education components are examined. States that are considering a mandatory program, have considered, or are without mandatory programs are discussed. The article, "Literacy Survey," from a special edition of the *ASFDCE National Agenda Newsletter* is also included.

Drug Abuse Offender Demonstration Project, California Department of Corrections.

Amity, Inc. (Tucson, AZ); California Dept. of Corrections (Sacramento, CA), 1990. 138 p.

The proposal submitted by Amity, Inc., to the California Department of Corrections describes an offender drug treatment program for the R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility in San Diego. As part of a unified correctional and treatment staff approach, program components include group and individual counseling, vocational training, twelve-step approach, interchanges, video playback, workshops, expressive therapy and recreation. Selection criteria are presented for program participants, as well as recommendations for project evaluation. This program is now known as "Right Turn."

An Evaluation of the California Department of Corrections Female Offender Substance Abuse Project: Evaluation Research Protocol.

Lowe, Lois. California Dept. of Corrections. Office of Substance Abuse Programs (Sacramento, CA), 1990. 22 p.

Selection criteria are provided for women offenders participating in California's "Right Turn" substance abuse treatment program. A program evaluation scheme is presented, along with a description of confidentiality, risks, informed consent, benefits, and budget issues. Surveys addressing program services are included for participants and parole agents. The Curriculum Vitae of the program evaluator is attached.

Recommended Reading, continued

Drug Testing in Virginia: Likely Impacts Upon Projections of Future Correctional Populations.

Jarvis, John P. Virginia Dept. of Corrections (Richmond, VA), 1990. 45 p.

Presented at the Annual Conference of the Criminal Justice Statistics Association, September 26-28, 1990, in Denver, Colorado. Since the implementation of drug use detection methods, an estimated thirty percent of Virginia's FY 1990 prison admissions consist of drug offenders. Charts and tables provide information on Virginia's drug testing efforts and an attached paper discusses implications for managing future correctional populations.

Facility Staff Mentor Training.

Adams, Larrie; Cummings, Bruce. Oklahoma State Penitentiary (McAlester, OK); Oklahoma Dept. of Corrections (Oklahoma City, OK), 1990. 40 p.

A program definition and description of responsibilities are provided for the Facility Staff Mentor program at Oklahoma State Penitentiary. The mentor is selected to assist new employees in job assimilation, and to provide emotional and professional feedback, guidance, and support. Topics reviewed in this report include: affirmative action, cultural awareness, communication and motivation, evaluation forms and graduation.

IMPACT: A Program of Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections.

Louisiana Dept. of Public Safety and Correction (Baton Rouge, LA), 1990. 49 p.

"IMPACT (Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment) is a two-part program, consisting of a period of 90 to 180 days of highly regimented, tightly structured incarceration followed by at least six months of intensive parole supervision." [p. 1] Admission standards, process of recommendation, and dynamics of Institutional IMPACT are topics discussed.

Overview of Department Follow-Up Research on Return Rates of Participants in Major Programs.

New York State Dept. of Correctional Services (Albany, NY), 1989. 8 p.

An overview is presented on the findings of the various follow-up research reports that the New York State DOCS conducted on recidivism rates of ex-offenders who participated in major programs while in custody. Programs include: Family Reunion; Work Release; GED; Inmate College; Drug and Alcohol Services; Pre-Release; Network; and Shock Incarceration.

Risk Assessment Instrument: Arizona Assessment of Offender Risk.

Arizona Dept. of Corrections (Phoenix, AZ), 1990. 2 p.

This is a form for determining whether an inmate should be placed in a maximum, medium, or minimum security institution.

Transition Assistance Program Manual.

Florida Dept. of Corrections. Adult Program Office (Tallahassee, FL), 1990. 34 p.

An outline of the Florida Transition Assistance Program is provided, including policies and procedures, staff requirements, and report formats. Eligible inmates are assisted in obtaining employment, finding a residence, and locating any necessary support services upon release.

Women and Children Residential Program Feasibility Study.

Illinois Dept. of Corrections. Community Services Division (Springfield, IL), 1990. 16 p.

The feasibility of implementing a residential program for pregnant or caregiver female inmates convicted of non-violent crimes is addressed. The study reviews cost, site, program design, and legal implications.

NIC PRISONS DIVISION UPDATE

by Anna Thompson, NIC Prisons Division
Corrections Program Specialist

Division Initiatives

Grant Opportunities

Currently under review in the NIC Prisons Division are applications for grant awards on three major projects.

- The first project will involve the development of a guide to assist administrators in implementing effective internal management and operations systems. The guide will be based on research involving the Federal Bureau of Prisons and approximately three state DOCs and will be completed approximately eighteen months from the award date.
- The second award will fund a demonstration project to a state DOC for development of productive work experiences for inmates with mental retardation. This project also will be completed approximately eighteen months from the award date.
- A third project will fund the development of a bulletin which will alert correctional administrators, planners, and practitioners to the nature and needs of the older inmate population. The bulletin will provide an overview of the current thinking and collective experience of researchers and practitioners who have been active in working with this population and will draw on relevant literature, as appropriate. This project should be completed by mid-March, 1992.

John Moore is the Correctional Program Specialist to contact for further information on any of these projects.

Correctional Health Care Guide

A comprehensive guide to correctional health care will be completed on or before July 1, 1991. The guide, which is being developed under a grant from NIC to the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, is designed to assist correctional administrators in the development and management of health care delivery systems. Contact John Moore for additional information.

Personnel Changes

Personnel changes in the Prison Division have been many since the last update. Dick Franklin, who has been with NIC since October 1988, left February 1 to become the Director of Institutions for the Alaska Department of Corrections. He came to NIC from the Wisconsin Department of Correction, where he worked for twenty-two years. He left with anticipation and excitement for the challenges to come, but also with regret as he deeply enjoyed working with field professionals while at NIC.

New support staff have joined the Prisons Division. When you call you will probably first speak with either Wanda Dorsey, secretary, or Michelle Hickmon, technical assistance secretary.

Ahead . . .

To come in the next update: more new staff; Special Issue Seminar on Executive Training for Deputy Directors; and the possibility of increased funding for boot camp programming.