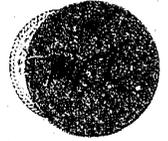


U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Corrections



135912

# The NIC Information Center

Quarterly Summary

135912

# Corrections Quarterly Summary

NCJRS

Vol. 10 No. 5

ACQUISITIONS

Volume 10, No. 5  
First Quarter 1991

135912

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain/NIC

U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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

## Contents

---

Capacity Changes .....	1
Litigation .....	2
Legislation .....	4
Quarterly Survey: Use of Technology .....	6
AIDS Information .....	9
Additional Highlights .....	10
Commissioner Changes .....	11
NIC Prisons Division Update .....	12
Recommended Reading .....	13

The *Corrections Quarterly Summary* is prepared by staff of L.I.S., Inc., for the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. To submit questions or comments, please write to the NIC Information Center, 1790 30th Street, Suite 130, Boulder, Colorado, 80301, or call (303) 939-8877.

# CAPACITY CHANGES

Twenty-five responding agencies reported increases in system capacity for the first quarter, 1991. Three agencies reported decreases in capacity.

<b>Systems with Change</b>		<b>Reason for Change</b>
Alabama	+ 154	Expansion and new construction.
Arizona	+ 194	Permanent double bunking.
Arkansas	+ 200	Expansion.
California	+ 1,866	New construction.
Colorado	+ 298	New construction.
Connecticut	+ 230	New dormitories.
Florida	+ 809	New construction.
Georgia	+ 190	No explanation.
Illinois	+ 739	New construction.
Kansas	+ 47	Reconfiguring at Reception & Diagnostic Unit.
Louisiana	+ 176	Expansion.
Maryland	+ 304	New construction.
Massachusetts	+ 16	Expansion.
Michigan	+ 521	New construction.
Mississippi	+ 62	Expansion.
Nebraska	+ 40	New construction for women inmates.
New Jersey	+ 484	Expansion at existing facilities; program slots added to electronic monitoring/home confinement program.
New York	- 855	New construction, expansion, removal of double bunks, and consolidation of infirmaries. (Net loss)
North Carolina	- 22	Space adjustments at existing sites.
Oklahoma	- 8	Decrease in work center capacity.
Oregon	+ 200	New construction.
Pennsylvania	+ 6	Expansion.
South Carolina	+ 216	Renovation of existing beds.
Tennessee	+ 950	New construction.
Texas	+ 8	Redesignation of existing beds.
Virginia	+ 240	Facility closed; Center mission changed; new construction. (Net gain)
Washington	+ 10	Work release beds added.
Canada	+ 40	New construction.

# LITIGATION

## Cases Filed

### Strip Searching

Plaintiffs in Canada claimed in *Robinson v. The Queen*, that their Charter rights were violated when they were subjected to numerous strip searches and that they suffered emotional distress due to these searches. They also challenged the section of the Penitentiary Service Regulations that authorizes searches of prisoners and visitors without reasonable or probable grounds.

### Conditions of Confinement

The American Civil Liberties Union filed a major conditions of confinement suit *Steve Austin, et al., v. Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, et al.*, citing thirteen of the Department's institutions.

## Cases Decided

### Suicide Screening for Incoming Inmates

After an attempted suicide was stopped by Idaho correctional officers, the plaintiff in *Jansen v. Vernon* alleged he should have had better mental health/suicide screening on intake. The U.S. district court jury found screening was adequate.

### Religious Rights: Muslim Names

In *Salaam aka Kevin Robinson v. Lockhart*, Muslim inmates in Arkansas filed suits to be identified by their legally changed muslim names on their clothing, in institutional functions, and on their incoming and outgoing mail. The court ruled for the plaintiff on the issues of clothing identification and mail. However, the state's record keeping need only be changed for services and information within the prison.

### Transfer to Minimum Security

The Canadian case, *Commeau v. The Assistant Deputy Commissioner of the Correctional Service (Ontario Region) and the Commissioner of Corrections*, raised the question of whether the criteria used in an experimental transfer program were reasonable or if they took irrelevant factors into account. Litigation occurred when an inmate was refused transfer to a minimum security institution, but his co-accused was granted such a transfer. The plaintiff was not considered to have adhered to the strict criteria for transfer candidates, and the court held that the criteria used were not unduly restrictive, nor did they fall outside the Penitentiary Service Regulations.

### Siting of a Correctional Facility

In *Foster v. Vernon*, an Idaho court granted a restraining order against the city and the Department of Correction, preventing the housing of inmates in a renovated hospital because of insufficient zoning and because the comprehensive plan did not cover the siting of a correctional facility.

## Litigation, continued

### Right to Information

---

In the Canadian case, *Gough v. The National Parole Board*, the court ruled that revoking parole on the basis of confidential information reports without disclosing the allegations contained in the reports to the inmate violated his rights.

In *Guerrier v. Hernandez-Cuebas*, New York inmate Guerrier requested statistical information on inmates in the Work Release Program who had been sentenced for murder. The Appellate Division and the Supreme Court agreed that since the DOC does not compile this information in any form, the agency's denial under the Freedom of Information Law was proper. That the agency could compile this information from data stored in its computerized records did not mean that it was required to do so under the Freedom of Information Law.

### Murder by Furloughee

---

The Ohio Supreme Court ruled in *Crawford v. State of Ohio Division of Community Service* that the Adult Parole Authority may be liable for damages for a murder committed by a furloughee who absconded. The furloughee had been allowed to arrange his own transportation back to the work release center following an AA meeting in the community.

### AIDS

---

A U.S. District Court judge in New York ruled in *Inmates of New York State with Human Immune Deficiency Virus, et. al., v. Cuomo, et al.*, that disclosure of names of inmates who are infected with the HIV virus would violate their confidentiality rights. However, the court directed that statistical information on the number of infected inmates at various facilities should be supplied to the plaintiffs.

### Immunity of DOC Officials

---

*Al-Jundi v. Mancusi* was filed in 1974 on behalf of about 1200 inmates who were injured or killed after the retaking of Attica Correctional Facility in 1971. The court recently denied immunity to former Department of Correctional Services officials for claims that inadequate medical care was provided to inmates and that the inmates were beaten in the aftermath. The court did say the former Commissioner could not be sued for deficiencies in the plan to recapture the prison. However, the court said he and the former Superintendent and the former Deputy Superintendent could be sued for reprisals taken against the inmates after the uprising.

### Racial Discrimination

---

In granting a motion for summary judgment in *Diane Maybin v. Nancy Oliver, Brenda Kimmons, and Warden John Hatfield*, the U.S. District Court in South Carolina ruled that the plaintiff's contention that she was a victim of discrimination in being denied promotion to head nurse was not supported by factual evidence.

### Unit Management

---

In *Jensen v. Powers*, the North Dakota Supreme Court upheld a district court decision that the warden of the penitentiary had not exceeded his jurisdiction in implementing a unit management plan that required each inmate to sign an "Individual Performance Plan" where the inmate agreed to: behave in an adult manner, attend school if needed, and to "comply with the treatment staff's recommendations, and...complete any and all treatment recommended or terminate all chances of placement in Preferred Housing."

# LEGISLATION

## State Prisoners in County Jails

New Arkansas legislation allows inmates to be sentenced to county jails for terms of up to eighteen months for felony convictions. Another bill allows the DOC to reimburse counties for expenses previously incurred as a result of inmates being backed up in county jails.

## Juvenile Detention

Funds were appropriated by the Minnesota legislature to remove juveniles held for detention from adult jail facilities. Supplemented with federal funds, the program will assist counties with juvenile detention services, including construction, rehabilitation, and development and maintenance of detention facilities and alternative programs. This will bring the state into compliance with federal mandates.

## Sex Offenders

As a result of new legislation in Mississippi, any person convicted of a sex offense and sentenced to a state correctional facility must be tested for AIDS by the state Department of Health. The results of any positive test will be reported to the victim of the offense.

North Dakota legislation now requires sex offenders and offenders confined for crimes against children to register within fourteen days of their release and to maintain registration for up to ten years.

## Parole

The New Hampshire legislature passed more stringent requirements for parole violators' eligibility for re-parole.

The Mississippi Department of Corrections must notify the parole office of the county where an offender is paroled or discharged to probation of any chronic mental disorder or any type of infectious disease for which the offender has been treated and any medications provided.

A New Jersey bill permits filing of criminal charges against parole absconders. Previously, parolees who absconded were processed administratively as technical parole violators. The resulting increase in length of stay will increase the state's inmate population.

## Victim Notification

In Kansas, a new law requires the DOC to notify victims of Class A felonies of public comment sessions prior to parole hearings. The DOC is developing a Victim Notification Coordinator position to consolidate this responsibility with other victim notification actions.

## Home Incarceration

Virginia added district probation and parole offices as potential supervisors of offenders sentenced to its home/electronic incarceration program. Under current law, supervision must be done by either the sheriff's office or the administrator of a local or regional jail.

## Supervision Fee

A new Mississippi law requires any offender under the field supervision of the DOC to pay a monthly probation or parole fee. Money assessed on felony crimes goes into the Crime Victims' Compensation Fund.

## DNA Testing

Recent **Tennessee** legislation requires the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) to develop uniform procedures for collecting, analyzing, and preserving human biological specimens for DNA testing in cases of aggravated rape, rape, aggravated sexual battery, sexual battery, and incest.

**Kansas** also passed legislation providing for DNA testing of individuals convicted of certain crimes. The results of the tests will be maintained as a base for future criminal investigations.

## Escape

The **West Virginia** legislature tightened the escape law to include work release centers and other institutions, increased penalties for escape, and closed loopholes in the previous law.

## Industries

The **Tennessee** legislature authorized the Commissioner of Correction to develop joint ventures with private sector businesses. The goods produced will be sold in the open market or to a private contractor if they are to be used by a public agency or non-profit organization. The bill also allows for more money to be deducted from wages earned by inmates to offset the cost of their incarceration.

## Medical Records

The Uniform Medical Records Act initiated by the **Washington** state legislature stipulates in statute many DOC practices previously driven only by custom or policy. It defines who may request medical records and to whom they may be sent. A fifteen-day time limit is placed upon the DOC to respond to a request for the release of information. Failure to comply could be the basis for legal action by the offender.

## Privatization

As a result of recent legislation, **Tennessee** now permits contracting for private correctional services at one medium or minimum security facility. No proposal will be accepted unless the cost of the private operation plus the state's cost for monitoring the operation are no greater than the state's cost for operating a facility of like design.

Legislation in **Virginia** established the Corrections Private Management Act to authorize and set guidelines for the private construction, financing, and operation of state correctional facilities.

The **Kansas** Legislature enacted an indefinite moratorium on construction or operation of private or municipally operated correctional facilities. This effectively ends the private prison concept in Kansas pending a shift in the legislature's position.

## Retirement System

**Virginia** state employees are now offered a program of early retirement when they reach the age of fifty and have earned at least twenty-five years of service. The plan also offers a bridge payment until the retiree is eligible for Social Security benefits and waives the early retirement penalty.

## Boot Camps

The **New Mexico** Corrections Department received funding for the first month and a half of its proposed Special Incarceration Alternative Program.

A new **Georgia** law provides for the establishment of probation boot camps and changes the Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) law by raising the age limit on probationers who can participate from twenty-five to thirty years.

# QUARTERLY SURVEY: Use of Technology

The survey this quarter addressed corrections agencies' use of technology in prisons. Information was requested on: how state DOCs make decisions about technologies, difficulties experienced in

working with technology, technologies used successfully, and specific technologies about which agencies would like additional information.

**Table 1. Technology Decisions**

State	Agency-wide	Facility-by-facility	In conjunction with other state agencies	Decisions are made by other state agencies	Technology Review Committee	Other
Alabama					✓	✓
California					✓	✓
Colorado		✓			✓	
Connecticut				✓		
Florida	✓			✓		
Georgia					✓	✓
Idaho	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Iowa	✓	✓				
Kentucky		✓		✓		
Louisiana	✓	✓				
Maine	✓					
Maryland				✓		
Massachusetts					✓	
Michigan		✓		✓	✓	
Minnesota					✓	
Mississippi					✓	
Missouri	✓	✓				
Montana		✓				
Nebraska	✓					
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
New Jersey			✓		✓	
New Mexico		✓		✓	✓	✓
New York					✓	
North Carolina						✓
North Dakota		✓				
Ohio		✓				✓
Oregon	✓	✓				
Pennsylvania		✓				
Rhode Island	✓		✓			
South Carolina				✓		
South Dakota		✓				
Tennessee			✓	✓		
Texas	✓					
Vermont	✓					
Virginia	✓					
Washington					✓	
West Virginia		✓				
Wisconsin		✓	✓			✓
Canada	✓	✓	✓	✓		

## Quarterly Survey, continued

### Problems Experienced with Specific Technologies

Survey respondents most often cited security perimeter systems as the specific technology with which their agency had experienced problems. Respondents

from Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Washington specifically pointed to problems with these systems. The other technologies mentioned by more than one respondent as causing problems were fire safety and smoke detection systems and locks and locking systems.

**Table 2. Difficulties in Working with Technology: Types of Problems**

State	Installation	Maintenance	Training	Equipment	Vendor/Manufacturer Support	Other Problems
Alabama	✓					
Arizona			✓			Keeping apprised of technological advances
Colorado				✓		Connecting existing wide area networks to LANs
Connecticut				✓		Incompatible software and proprietary equipment; connectivity is difficult
Georgia		✓		✓		
Idaho				✓	✓	Outgrown current MIS too quickly
Kansas		✓	✓			
Kentucky		✓				
Louisiana				✓		
Massachusetts		✓			✓	
Michigan		✓		✓	✓	
Minnesota		✓	✓			
Montana		✓			✓	
Nebraska			✓			
New Mexico				✓		
New York						Operational procedures
Ohio		✓	✓	✓		
Oregon	✓					
Pennsylvania	✓					
South Carolina					✓	
Tennessee	✓			✓	✓	
Virginia	✓		✓			
Washington		✓				Available technology
Wisconsin	✓					

## Quarterly Survey, continued

### Technologies Used Successfully

---

#### MIS

Alabama  
Arizona  
Arkansas  
Georgia  
Idaho  
Kansas  
Louisiana  
Nebraska  
New Hampshire  
New Jersey  
New York  
Oklahoma  
Rhode Island  
Virginia  
Canada

#### Audio Monitors

Colorado  
Nebraska  
Canada

#### Motion Detectors

Arizona  
Montana  
Canada

#### CCTV

Arizona  
California  
Colorado  
Illinois  
Kansas  
Louisiana  
Massachusetts  
New Hampshire  
New York  
North Dakota  
Canada

#### Door Alarm Systems

Arizona  
Colorado  
Kansas  
North Dakota  
Canada

#### Intrusion Detection

New Jersey  
New Mexico  
Canada

#### Microwave Sensor

Arizona  
California  
Colorado  
Kansas  
New York  
Ohio  
Canada

#### Taut Wire

California  
Kansas  
New York  
Canada

#### Infra-Red Sensor

Canada

#### Ported Coaxial

#### Cable

California  
Kansas  
New York  
Canada

#### Video Motion

#### Detectors

Ohio  
Oregon  
Canada

#### X-ray Machines

Arizona  
California  
Louisiana  
New Hampshire  
New York  
Tennessee  
Canada

#### Fire Safety Systems

Arizona  
Colorado  
Idaho  
Illinois

#### Communications

#### Devices

Arizona  
Connecticut  
Illinois  
Minnesota  
Mississippi  
Montana  
Nebraska  
New Hampshire  
New Jersey  
New Mexico  
New York  
Ohio  
Tennessee  
Texas

#### Perimeter Security System

Arizona  
California  
Michigan  
Missouri  
Nebraska  
New Jersey  
New Mexico  
Ohio  
Oklahoma  
Oregon  
Pennsylvania  
Canada

#### Metal Detector (Walk-Through)

Arizona  
California  
Idaho  
Kansas  
Maine  
New York  
North Dakota  
Ohio  
Tennessee  
Canada

#### Metal Detector (Hand Held)

Idaho  
Kansas

Louisiana  
Maine  
New York  
Tennessee  
Canada

#### Locks and Locking Equipment

Colorado  
Maine  
Massachusetts  
Montana  
Nebraska  
New Hampshire  
New Mexico  
New York  
North Dakota  
Texas  
Washington  
Canada

#### Other Successful Technologies

California  
inmate telephone recordings  
Illinois  
inmate cell monitoring  
Kansas  
nuclear roof moisture gauge  
Kentucky  
bar code readers and scanners, bar code printers  
Michigan  
limited card access systems  
Minnesota  
fourth generation language  
Mississippi  
fourth generation language  
Ohio  
body alarms

# AIDS

## Training and Education

In **North Dakota**, all new DOC staff members receive AIDS training from the nursing department.

The **Texas** Department of Criminal Justice Health Services Division developed a training video to be presented to inmates ninety days prior to their release from prison.

HIV counselors in **Connecticut's** DOC have been educated in the recognition and management of sexually transmitted diseases. Three community-based addiction services programs now offer full counseling and testing, including phlebotomy services.

The **Michigan** DOC, in conjunction with the Michigan Department of Public Health, has implemented a Prisoner Peer Education program. Trained prisoners now provide AIDS education information to incoming prisoners at the Jackson Prison Complex. This program will be expanded to the three other intake facilities in the near future. AIDS-related focus groups have also been developed with a local community-based agency and will be presented to women prisoners at the Huron Valley Women's Facility.

## Other

A seroprevalence study was recently completed at the **Washington State** Correction Center sponsored by the Department of Health and funded by the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. The DOC also initiated a program to study female offenders at the Washington Corrections Center for Women.

The **Colorado** Department of Corrections changed its former policy of housing HIV-seropositive inmates separately for sleeping purposes to mainstreaming them in selected facilities.

**Michigan's** guidelines for the management of prisoners with HIV infection continue to be updated in keeping with community standards. Physicians and physicians' assistants are attending a fellowship program at Wayne State University for clinical training.

As a result of the passage of confidentiality legislation in November, 1990, the **Pennsylvania** DOC's AIDS policy is being redrafted.

In **South Carolina**, the DOC's Infection Control Committee is gathering available documentation to demonstrate compliance with OSHA guidelines for occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

As of July 9, 1991, **Missouri** had tested 58,513 inmates and found 282 HIV positive inmates, ninety-eight of whom are presently in the system. Counted in the 282 figure are twelve full-blown AIDS cases.

In **South Carolina**, a majority of HIV positive inmates have now been evaluated using a new monitoring flowsheet.

The Center for Disease Control and the **North Carolina** Division of Prisons are conducting a study entitled "The Cost-Effectiveness of TB Screening in the North Carolina Department of Corrections." Because co-infection with tuberculosis and HIV accelerates development of active tuberculosis, the study will evaluate the effectiveness and costs of tuberculosis screening.

The **Georgia** DOC continues to expand its HIV risk reduction program in collaboration with the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health. The program is being provided at fourteen correctional institutions.

In January of 1991 the **Florida** Department of Corrections implemented voluntary testing for AIDS in all of the institutions.

## **ADDITIONAL HIGHLIGHTS**

The training section of the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections developed a curriculum for a Corrections Management School. The eight-week course is designed to prepare supervisors and mid-managers for upper management positions.

The Mississippi DOC has implemented Magnolia State Enterprises, a private prison industry initiative.

The Florida DOC opened new drug treatment centers. After being processed at a reception center, certain inmates can now be sent directly to a drug treatment center instead of a prison.

In Pennsylvania, cost savings initiatives being implemented include: a 10% pay reduction for management personnel (rescinded by the court in the second quarter of 1991), furloughing of approximately 2000 state workers, restrictions on out-of-state travel and training, and banning of inter-institutional athletic activities for the offender population.

### **Prison Population Size**

The Connecticut DOC reports the number of men in institutions and community facilities showed no change in the past three to four months as compared with previous time periods. The number of women, however, has steadily increased. It is believed the decrease in the number of men is the result of the development and utilization of intermediate sanctions at both the pre-trial and sentenced levels.

Since July 1, 1990, Missouri has maintained the size of its prison population at 15,000–15,300 through a variety of means, including a new parole policy, public education, community corrections, and dissemination of information to judges.

### **Canada's Executive Information System**

The Executive Information System (EIS) is a new automated system designed to provide senior managers of the Correctional Service of Canada with

information on key performance indicators and relevant trends. The NIC *Corrections Quarterly Summary* will be included in the Executive Information System beginning this quarter as a result of a positive response to a survey of *Quarterly Summary* recipients.

The types of information in the system include:

- information to allow managers to assess performance against the CSC corporate objectives.
- information to keep managers constantly aware of distributions and other demographic shifts.
- information to enable managers to monitor progress of major projects or initiatives.
- information to facilitate management of financial and human resources.
- information to keep managers informed on the government's policy agenda and priorities; on the advice being provided to the Minister and the Commissioner; and on the issues being debated in Parliament and under examination between House standing committees.
- Information to keep managers informed of the Commissioner's agenda and that of the criminal justice system more generally, and to help managers understand the issues being discussed at senior levels of federal government central agencies.
- information to inform managers of news on a variety of subjects ("window on the world").

### **Montana Reorganized**

The corrections agency in Montana has reorganized and is now known as the Department of Corrections and Human Services.

### **Prototype Prison Design**

Pennsylvania's DOC continues to develop prototypical standards for the design and operation of seven new correctional facilities to be constructed in the next four years.

## **Corrections Planning**

The Arkansas Corrections Resource Commission was established to study sentencing patterns, expand community corrections, and to recommend statute revisions.

A 1991 Minnesota law requires the Commissioner of Corrections to establish a twelve-member task force on corrections crowding to examine short- and long-range demands for correctional services and to prepare a ten-year corrections system plan for the 1990s.

The Mississippi DOC has participated in the establishment of a Criminal Justice Task Force.

Under an NIC technical assistance grant, Dr. James Austin, Executive Director of NCCD, is serving as consultant to the Department to review and rework Pennsylvania's Inmate Classification System.

Selden Hale was appointed chairman of the Texas Board of Criminal Justice. Other members appointed at this time were Joshua Allen and Ellen J. Halbert.

## **Inmate Boot Camps**

Georgia developed a new program as a component of its Comprehensive Correctional Boot Camp Program. Offenders sentenced to prison will be evaluated in the correctional diagnostic centers to determine if they meet certain basic criteria. Those who meet the criteria will be considered by the Parole Board for participation in the Inmate Boot Camps. Those selected will be assigned to an Inmate Boot Camp for ninety days. Those who complete the program will be paroled. The offender who completes the Inmate Boot Camp Program will have a period of specialized parole supervision followed, as appropriate, by less intensive parole supervision in the community.

## **COMMISSIONER CHANGES**

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

**Kenneth L. McGinnis**, Director, Michigan Department of Corrections. Formerly Director, Illinois Department of Corrections.

# **NIC PRISONS DIVISION UPDATE**

by Anna Thompson, NIC Prisons Division  
Corrections Program Specialist

## **Personnel Changes**

Alethea T. Camp joined the Prisons Division in August as an IPA from the Illinois Department of Corrections. Her sixteen-year history in Illinois includes serving as the warden of Graham Correctional Center, a 1,250 bed medium security facility for men. She was involved with the development and opening of the facility in 1980 as the Assistant Warden of Programs. Alethea began her career in corrections as a parole officer and has also worked in community corrections. Prior to entering corrections, she worked in community mental health and secondary education.

In September, Dan Russell, an IPA from Montana, joined the Prisons Division. Dan had been the Director of the Montana Corrections Division, Department of Institutions, for thirteen years. During his tenure as director, Dan focused on developing community corrections options that would safely move offenders into the community, such as electronic monitoring and halfway house programs. Dan also successfully planned a new institution for women offenders, which will have a major focus on community programs. At NIC, Dan will be managing the communications audit project and other policy issues.

## **Program Year 1993**

Planning has begun for program activities in FY 1993. Focus areas include strategic approaches to affecting correctional policy, preparedness, cultural diversity issues, and industries projects for the developmentally disabled.

## **Boot Camp Initiative**

NIC has recently entered into an interagency agreement with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to support the design and delivery of training and technical assistance to states and local jurisdictions that wish to implement or improve boot camp programs as intermediate sanctions for non-violent offenders.

The Agreement, through which \$350,000 was transferred to NIC, will provide for the development of an Implementation Guide, a Program Brief and a Training Curriculum. (The training component also includes the development of supplemental training materials and a manual for program participants). Targeted technical assistance will also be made available to jurisdictions involved in the training program.

A program announcement soliciting proposals for all components of the effort except for the targeted technical assistance was distributed in September. Activities funded through this agreement are to be completed nine months after the project award. Funding for this project has been sent at \$120,000. The applications are due in December and it is expected that the award will be made three to four months later. Any questions concerning the project should be directed to Anna Z. Thompson.

## **RECOMMENDED READING**

*The following materials were selected from among DOC-produced documents cataloged into the NIC Information Center's Robert J. Kutak Library between June 1, 1991 and August 31, 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.*

### ***Affirmative Action Plan: Fiscal Year 1991.***

Nevada Dept. of Prisons (Carson City, NV), 1990. 96 p.

The purpose of this document is to assist and management to the policy of the State of Nevada, Department of Prisons, on equal and fair employment. It is designed to increase understanding of all legal and technical requirements as well as the responsibilities involved.

### ***Boot Camp Programs: Guidelines for Operations.***

Texas Dept. of Criminal Justice. Community Justice Assistance Division (Austin, TX), 1990. 6 p.

Boot camp operation guidelines are presented for the following areas: purpose, offender eligibility, program goals and objectives, program structure, case management, discipline, staff selection/training, and evaluation.

### ***California Department of Corrections Drug and Alcohol Services Survey.***

Lowe, Lois. California Dept. of Corrections. Office of Substance Abuse Programs (Sacramento, CA), 1991. 21 p.

Twenty-one institutions participated in the state's Corrections Drug and Alcohol Services Survey. These institutions identified a total of 198 separate substance abuse programs or services, of which 189 were for inmates and nine were for CDC staff. The number of inmates participating in any type of service (which was subdivided into the categories of treatment, education, Civil Addict Program, intervention, self-help, prevention, and enforcement) was estimated to be 10,176 at the time of the survey.

### ***Classification Handbook (for Planning and Directing the Classification System Within the Indiana Department of Correction)***

Indiana Dept. of Correction. Classification Division (Indianapolis, IN), 1990. 151 p.

### ***Current and Proposed Evaluation Reports on Inmates Entering the Kansas Department of Corrections.***

Kansas Dept. of Corrections. State Reception and Diagnostic Center (Topeka, KS), 1991. 42 p.

### ***Drug Crime and Florida's Criminal Justice System.***

Rasmussen, David W.; Benson, Bruce L. Florida State University. Policy Sciences Program (Tallahassee, FL), 1990. 18 p.

The implications of viewing the war on drugs from the economic perspective that resources used for one purpose can not be used for another are reviewed. Implications for criminal justice policy include recognizing that drug policy must take explicit account of the differences between the drug using and drug selling populations, and cost effective alternatives to incarceration of some drug offenders must be utilized.

### ***Drug Testing Guidelines and Practices for Adult Probation and Parole Agencies.***

American Probation and Parole Association (Lexington, KY); Council of State Governments (Lexington, KY), 1991. 165 p.

"The Drug Testing Guidelines and Practices for Adult Probation and Parole Agencies identify the major components that should comprise every probation and parole drug testing policy and procedure operations manual."

—From the Executive Summary

### ***Employability-The Fifth Basic Skill.***

Lankard, Bettina A. ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education (Columbus, OH); Ohio State University. Center on Education

## Recommended Reading, continued

and Training for Employment (Columbus, OH), 1990. 2 p.

Employability components described include individual competence, personal reliability skills, economic adaptability skills, and group and organizational effectiveness skills. Strategies for incorporating employability skills into the classroom are discussed.

### *Facility Escape Incidents: 1985-1989. New York State Dept. of Correctional Services.*

Division of Program Planning, Research and Evaluation (Albany, NY), 1990. 35 p.

Incidents of escape are analyzed by a series of variables, including facility security level, commitment offense, sentence, time served, prior adult criminal history, and demographic characteristics.

### *From the Bottom Up: The High Risk Offender Intensive Supervision Program.*

Dickey, Walter J.; Wagner, Dennis. University of Wisconsin-Madison, Law School (Madison, WI); Wisconsin Dept. of Corrections (Madison, WI), 1990. 62 p.

It was learned from studying the High Risk Program that when given the freedom to develop their own methods for regulating behavior, first rate parole agents develop first rate methods for supervising high risk clients.

### *Impact Incarceration Program, and Community Supervision Following Impact Incarceration: Administrative Directives.*

Illinois Dept. of Corrections (Springfield, IL), 1991. 18 p.

The Impact Incarceration Program reduces sentences of inmates who have successfully completed the program requirements to time served, and they then serve a term of mandatory supervised release. Screening and program requirements are outlined.

### *Incentive Plan Pre-Natal Course. Texas Dept. of Criminal Justice.*

Institutional Division. Gatesville Unit (Gatesville, TX), 1990. 12 p.

Following the objectives, components of the Plan are outlined. They are medication compliance, exercise participation, class attendance, and terminal objective. Topics covered in the Pre-Natal Course include: A New Life Begins; Do Not Give Your Baby Your Habits; Taking Care of Yourself and Your Baby; Childbirth; Lamaze; and After Your Baby Is Born.

### *Oregon Department of Corrections Drug Control Program.*

Oregon Dept. of Corrections (Salem, OR), 1990. 29 p.

Various documents are assembled in this volume. They include a status report of the Drug Control Program, a report of the seizures made by the K-9 Narcotic Detection Teams, and policies and procedures on inmate visiting.

### *Oregon Women's Correctional Center And the Oregon Department of Corrections.*

Oregon Women's Correctional Center (Salem, OR); Oregon Dept. of Corrections (Salem, OR), 1990. 51 p.

Historical information on the Oregon Women's Correctional Center (OWCC) is provided along with a brief description of the OWCC facility and security. Various programs offered at OWCC, such as vocational training programs, Beauty School Program, inmate work programs, ABE/GED Program, OWCC College Program, and correctional treatment programs, are discussed.

### *Prison and Jail Overcrowding: A Report to the Governor and Legislature.*

Connecticut Prison and Jail Overcrowding Commission (Hartford, CT); Connecticut Office of Policy and Management. Management and Justice Planning Division (Hartford, CT), 1991. 85 p.

## Recommended Reading, continued

The Commission offers ten recommendations. They include: increasing inmate capacity by 1,500 beds through selective double-celling of new facilities under construction; saving 1,200 male beds by 1993 through the development of court-referred, community-based sanctions; creating 900 residential drug treatment beds by 1993 at existing state-owned facilities; and establishing pilot programs for day incarceration and intensive incarceration.

### ***Prison Crowding and Court-Ordered Population Caps: Report to the President.***

U.S. Dept. of Justice. Office of the Attorney General (Washington, DC), 1990. 58 p.

The role of court orders and consent decrees in prison; the scope of judicial authority in formulating and issuing court orders and the impact of court orders on the operation of prison systems and public security are examined.

### ***Screening Material for Inclusion in Institutional Libraries.***

Ohio Dept. of Rehabilitation and Correction (Columbus, OH), 1989. 19 p.

Various memos and newspaper articles on the availability and permissibility of certain books and journals for inmate use are assembled. Policy and procedures are provided.

### ***Special Needs Inmates: A Survey of State Correctional Systems.***

Hall, Marie. Illinois Dept. of Corrections (Springfield, IL), 1990. 34 p.

The Illinois Department of Corrections conducted a survey of all 50 states to determine the prevalence of inmates who have special medical or mental health needs. Within the 31 states responding, .08 percent to 8.2 percent of prison inmates fell into various special housing categories. These categories included chronic illness, terminally ill, advancing age, ambulation difficulties, and mental health problems.

### ***State of Wisconsin Correctional System Development Plan.***

Zimmerman Design Group (Milwaukee, WI); Wisconsin Dept. of Corrections (Madison, WI); Wisconsin Dept. of Administration (Madison, WI), 1990. 125 p.

An overview of the Wisconsin correctional system is provided. Inmate population projections and profile are presented. Operating capacity and capacity shortfalls 1990-2001 are determined.

### ***States With Court Ordered Prison Population Caps.***

California Dept. of Corrections (Sacramento, CA), 1991. 2 p.

Twenty-seven states operating with court-ordered prison caps are listed, with their estimated prison populations as of January 1, 1991.

### ***Substance Abuse Program Drug Testing Manual.***

Texas Dept. of Criminal Justice. Pardons and Paroles Division (Austin, TX), 1991. 22 p.

Procedures for drug testing of releasees meeting any of five criteria are outlined. The document includes recordkeeping forms and instructions.

### ***Substance Abuse Programming Provided by the Connecticut Department of Correction, Addiction Services Unit.***

Connecticut Dept. of Correction. Alcohol and Drug Division (Hartford, CT), 1991. ca. 134 p.

A variety of written materials are enclosed. They include an organizational chart, capsule summary of alcohol and drug programs, behavioral studies program, and overview of the client tracking system.

### ***Transition Manual for the Special Needs Facility.***

Tennessee Dept. of Correction. Adult Services Division. Institutional Resources Section (Nashville, TN), 1991. 183 p.

This manual was prepared by the Tennessee Department of Correction to facilitate the opening of the Special Needs Facility.