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Annual Report
1978
Department of Corrections



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Executive Staff, 1977-78:

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Director

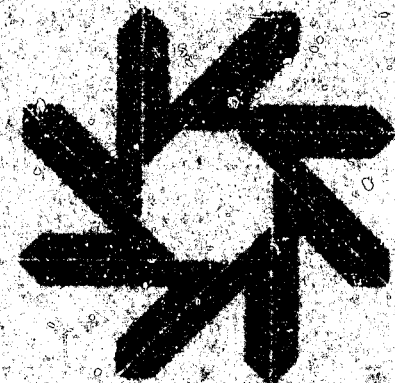
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Annual Report

July 1, 1977-June 30, 1978

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ACQUISITIONS

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Director's Message

It is my pleasure to report to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the citizens of Virginia on the activities of the Department of Corrections. Elsewhere, you will find summaries of services offered by this agency and progress made in the year just ended. Here, I will attempt to highlight some of the year's major events and then, briefly, to look ahead at what the future may hold.

A most gratifying occurrence during the year was the November, 1977, ratification by the Virginia voters of a \$21.5 million capital outlay bond issue for Corrections, one of five propositions on the referendum ballot totaling \$125 million.

These funds will permit this department to realize several long unmet construction needs: the first of five planned medium-security institutions for adult offenders; an intensive treatment learning center for aggressive delinquents; the completion of the maximum security Mecklenburg Correctional Center; facilities for prison industries at several installations where meaningful work programs are much needed; a youthful offender correctional

center, permitting the long-delayed implementation of a law providing special treatment for designated young adult, first offenders; and a central medical facility to serve several of the larger institutions.

The department began a systematic search for suitable sites for the five medium security institutions. These facilities will be required if Virginia is to cope with the continually rising felon population, projected to reach 10,800 by 1982, and if the state is to phase out a number of outmoded or makeshift facilities in which the kind of corrections services citizens expect cannot be conducted.

Other developments included the implementation of major changes in the state's Juvenile Code, with the removal of non-delinquent youngsters from state-operated institutions; continuation of the massive bedspace expansion program begun in previous years; and a record low rate of escape by adult prisoners, despite a record-high inmate population exceeding 8,100 at year's end.

One of our major undertakings was the development of a long-range plan for

the future of Corrections in Virginia. Titled *Options for the Eighties*, the plan attempts to point the department in the direction I feel it must go if it is to meet the challenges of the years ahead. Among other things, the plan places a renewed emphasis on community-based correctional programs and a regional structure for the administration of facilities and services.

As the development of the plan proceeded, it became apparent that the department had reached the point where it needed to reorganize itself in order to carry out its goals and responsibilities more effectively.

I felt there had been a fragmentation of our efforts to administer the Virginia correctional system because of the "separateness" of the many divisions and subdivisions under the corrections umbrella.

Consequently, we drew plans to institute the most important reorganization since the department was established in 1974 at the time of the dissolution of the former Department of Welfare and Institutions.

Indeed, it might be said that we have not yet become a *corrections system*, with each segment of our operations directed toward the common goal of conducting a unified effort administered as a single entity.

To that end, we announced at the end of June a new departmental organization whereby all our community-based programs for adult as well as juvenile offenders will be administered through a new Division of Community & Prevention Services, while our state institutions for adults and juveniles will be operated by a Division of Institutional Services. In addition, certain administrative services will be reorganized into Divisions of Program Development & Evaluation and Capital Outlay & Maintenance and into the Office of the Director.

Further, the chain of command will be shortened through establishment of administrative regions for both Community & Prevention Services and Institutional Services. These changes should eliminate the fragmentation and duplication that have existed in our field operations.

As we go about the implementation of the long-range plan and reorganization, we must keep in mind our basic goals:

- To protect the public through the restraint or isolation of offenders, through deterrence, and through prevention of recidivism.
- To rehabilitate receptive offenders by providing program opportunities for those motivated to participate.
- To reintegrate the offender into the community through coordinated programs at the community level.

I believe much progress has been made in the recent past but much remains to be done. With confidence and determination, all of us in the Department of Corrections accept the challenges of the future.

J. D. Autto





Services to Juveniles

In recent years, Virginia's juvenile justice system has seen many substantial program changes.

Where once the programs for delinquent and other juvenile offenders emphasized institutionalization, today's approach focuses on the importance of keeping the largest possible number of children in their home localities to be served by community-based treatment programs.

Of the tens of thousands of children each year who become involved with the juvenile justice system, more than 95 per cent receive services in their communities or are diverted from official court involvement.

This trend became embedded in state law in fiscal 1978 when a thorough rewriting of Virginia's juvenile code took effect. Declaring its intent to be "that in all proceedings the welfare of the child and the family is the paramount concern of the State," the legislation sets forth four purposes:

- To divert from the juvenile justice system, to the extent possible, consistent with the protection of the public safety, those children who can be cared for or treated through alternative programs.
- To provide judicial procedures through which the provisions of the law are executed and enforced and in which the parties are assured of a fair hearing and their constitutional and other rights are recognized and enforced.
- To separate a child from his or her parents, guardian, or legal custodian only when the child's welfare is endangered or it is in the interest of the public safety.
- To protect the community against those acts

of its citizens which are harmful to others and to reduce the incidence of delinquent behavior.

A notable change in the law prohibits the commitment of "status offenders" (children whose acts would not be offenses if they were adults) to direct state care. Nor can they any longer be held in an adult jail. Now called Children in Need of Services, these nondelinquent youngsters must receive treatment in a community-based program.

In addition, all complaints to a juvenile and domestic relations court are required to begin with the court services intake unit; placing delinquents in adult jails is limited to three specific conditions; the age of delinquents who can be committed to state care is limited; and the detention in local detention centers of Children in Need of Services is limited to 72 hours.

A study of the first six-month period after the new law took effect disclosed that the total number of commitments decreased but not to the anticipated level. This is believed to reflect the fact that some children who previously would have been committed as status offenders but who also were involved in more serious offenses now are being committed by the courts as delinquents.

Other results from the study show that the number of court service intakes increased; the number of diversions from court during intake increased; the incidence of juveniles in adult jails decreased but not to the degree expected; the incidence of juveniles in detention centers increased; and the number of Children in Need of Services received at intake decreased, as did their



average length of stay in detention, through this was still in excess of the statutory limit.

Community Activities

Regional Staff. Through the regional offices the department provides a staff of specialists in probation and related services, residential care, prevention services, and staff training in order to coordinate state and local programs in the communities. Whether state or locally operated, court service and residential programs meet standards adopted by the State Board of Corrections.

Court Services. Each of the state's juvenile and domestic relations district courts is served by a court service unit of probation counselors, intake officers, and other professionals. Twenty-four of the units are state-administered while 12 are locally-administered.

Basic court services to children and families include "Intake" or screening to determine the initial action needed, diversion from the juvenile justice system, investigation to assist the court in

arriving at a proper disposition, supervision of probationers and aftercare clients, and the use of special resources and programs where appropriate.

The intake process is the first step toward a solution of the problem which has caused a complaint about a juvenile to be filed. The situation may be resolved at intake with the parties concerned reaching agreement, or by referral to another agency better equipped to deal with the problem. Increased emphasis is being placed on 24-hour intake screening and diversion efforts.

If it is found that the problem requires further court involvement, a hearing date is set at which time the court determines whether the child's or family's actions have caused the matter to be within the court's authority to act.

In the typical case, an adjudication of guilt results in an order for a predispositional report by a probation counselor. Based on this report, the judge will decide on an appropriate service plan to be implemented by the court service unit staff.

The most frequently used service is probation supervision and counseling. The probation process involves the establishment of treatment goals to be

worked toward by the counselor, child, and family. Effort is directed at working with both the child and the family rather than the child alone.

Residential Care. With the growing trend away from centralized institutionalization of juvenile offenders, community residential care plays an increasingly important part in Virginia's juvenile justice system.

Through the regional office structure, supervision is provided to five state-operated group homes which are primarily for delinquents returning from one of the state learning centers or the Reception & Diagnostic Center; 14 group homes operated by localities mainly for juveniles referred directly from the courts; 14 detention homes which localities maintain for temporary care of youths requiring secure custody while awaiting court disposition; and two "less secure" detention homes for those not requiring such security.

Also, four localities provide outreach detention programs for youngsters able to remain at home with a high degree of supervision pending court action, and four operate crisis-runaway homes providing emergency counseling and residential care of adolescents who have run away from home or are experiencing a life crisis.

A comparatively recent development is the family group home; small, homelike facilities managed by houseparents. These facilities also receive state-level supervision from Community Services personnel.

Learning Centers

Some children cannot adjust in the community and must be committed by the courts to the direct care of the Department of Corrections. After initial screening at the Reception & Diagnostic Center, the child is placed in a program that best meets his or her needs. Although some are placed in specialized treatment facilities, most are assigned to one of the six learning center operated by the department.

There they learn skills needed to live successfully in their communities, in harmony with the expectations of society.

Though the population of the learning centers declined for a time, due in part to legislation barring the commitment of status offenders, now called Children in Need of Services, the drop was not as great as anticipated.

The decline in the number of younger girls



brought under direct care was large enough, however, to permit the phasing out of the program for girls at Barrett Learning Center and the relocation during the year of the Pinecrest Learning Center program for boys to the Barrett facilities.

The present Barrett program is aimed at providing individualized attention to boys 12 and younger in a setting removed from the influence of older, more sophisticated adolescents. Virtually all of these very young boys whom the courts have found necessary to commit have at least moderate signs of emotional disturbance and more than half have difficulties severe enough to interfere with the normal educational process.

The largest of the learning center is *Beaumont*.



with a budgeted population of 265 boys 15 to 18. *Bon Air* now is the state's only learning center for delinquent girls. *Hanover Learning Center* serves younger adolescents, 12 to 15, with programs designed for their particular age group.

Appalachian Learning Center offers a specialized program for the more aggressive delinquent boys, most of whom are emotionally disturbed, prone to violent "acting-out" behavior and resistant to usual treatment programs. Through a long-term behaviorally-based program involving interpersonal relationship with an intensively trained, low turnover staff, many of these youths are being deterred from a life of adult crime. A decision was made during fiscal 1978 to construct only one new intensive treatment learning center, rather than two as originally planned, and to continue the operation of *Appalachian* at its present site.

Unique in the system is *Natural Bridge Learning Center*, a forestry camp located in Jefferson National Forest. Here, students have the opportunity for intensive learning experiences relating to self image, problem solving and sociability. The adjoining *Camp New Hope* provides a wilderness experience for students from all the learning centers, many of whom are inner-city residents and strangers to the rewards and challenges of outdoor living.

Diagnostic, Clinical & Prevention Services

Reception & Diagnostic Center. Children committed by the courts to direct state care are received at the Reception and Diagnostic Center. Within several days of arrival, each child is given medical and dental examinations and any needed treatment is begun. He or she participates in a group psychological screening test and interview; if a need is indicated, individual testing is given to provide a more specific diagnosis of the young offender's problems.

A case manager is assigned to every child. Through personal interviews and group observations, a social evaluation and needs assessment is compiled.

Most children remain at the center about three weeks, after which a diagnostic team reviews their cases and recommends placements which will best meet their needs. Options include assignment to a learning center, group home or foster home, private

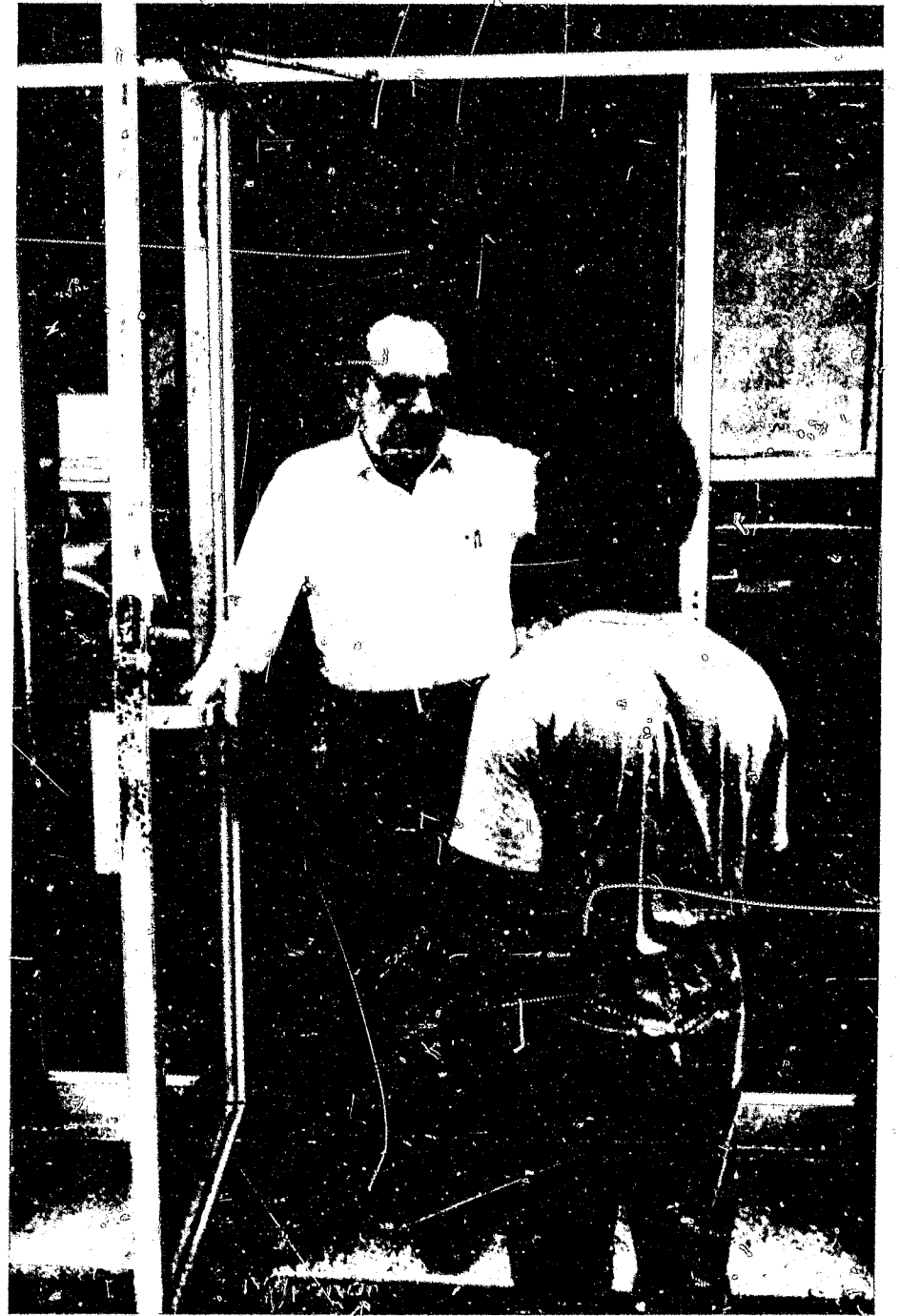


treatment facilities and boarding schools, mental hospitals, vocational schools, and return to the community.

Mobile Psychiatric Clinic. The clinic provides mental health services to children under state care. It complements the efforts of other staff members by providing expertise in disciplines not otherwise represented—psychology, speech pathology, occupational therapy, and psychiatry. By concentrating these specialities in the clinic, professionals can be assigned selectively to facilities as needed, thus assuring optimal use of their skills.

Delinquency Prevention. It has long been apparent that the best hope for controlling delinquency lies in its prevention. Delinquency Prevention Service staff members assist communities in developing programs that promote healthy social growth and to reach youths as early as possible after maladaptive or predelinquent behavior is seen. They also aid localities in program planning and in the coordination of services by human resources agencies.

Services offered include public education, research and information dissemination, consultation in community organization, program development and evaluation, and training workshops for professional and volunteer workers.



Parole & Adult Probation

The work of the department's probation and parole staff uniquely cuts across organizational lines in the criminal justice system, providing a wide spectrum of public service.

Probation-parole officers assist the courts in the sentencing process by conducting background investigations of convicted adult offenders and by supervising those placed on probation by the courts. As the community investigative arm of the Department of Corrections, they gather information used in the treatment of offenders serving terms of imprisonment. They also assist the Virginia Parole Board by developing parole plans for offenders granted parole and by supervising these offenders following their release. In addition, they provide investigatory and case supervision services for other states who are members of the Interstate Compact on Probation and Paroles.

The department recognizes a dual responsibility—to aid probationers and parolees in becoming positive, constructive members of society through encouragement, guidance, and counseling; and to protect society by identifying offenders whose behavior, attitude, or regard for the rights of others has deteriorated to the point that they are threats to themselves or the community, and by taking steps to bring such persons under confinement.

More than 80 per cent of all offenders placed on probation or parole successfully complete their period of supervision.

Field Services

When the corrections department was established in July, 1974, it was supervising some 18,000 parolees and adult probationers annually through 21 district offices. Four years later, it is responsible for about 24,000 probationers and parolees each year. This growth in the number of clients has prompted the creation of 16 new districts to better serve the clients, the Parole Board, the courts, and the Department of Corrections.

Despite the rapid increase in the number of clients—nearly 2,000 per year—the average caseload of probation-parole officers in the field has declined from 58 to 53. But to keep the supervision workloads manageable, the number of field officers has increased from 162 to 252 over the same four-year period.





Seven of the new districts were established in fiscal 1978. They are located in Chesapeake, Henrico County, Warsaw, Williamsburg, Manassas, Alexandria, and Franklin County.

The primary reason for their creation was to make the supervision of offenders more manageable by cutting down the geographic area served by several larger districts.

In addition, some judges have requested new district offices to correlate more closely with the judicial circuits. Local governments have cooperated in many cases in providing rent-free office space.

Community Rehabilitation Centers

In fiscal 1978, the department operated community rehabilitation centers (halfway houses") in Richmond and Roanoke. Seven North Second in Richmond housed up to 24 offenders, while Watimka House in Roanoke served up to 20 persons.

These centers were designed to work with three categories of clients—those being released from prison on parole, those being placed on probation by the courts, and those who have been under probation or parole supervision for a time but who are in need of some restructuring in their lives.

The program is tailored so that each offender receives maximum attention to his individual needs. The client lives in the center for 60 to 90 days, during which he undergoes counseling and reorientation to work and financial responsibility.

While in the program, each resident must be fully occupied with employment, education, or both. His counselor helps him develop a suitable budget, including a savings program. Constructive use of leisure time and development of social skills are also part of the counseling.



Parole Board



The Virginia Parole Board, five full-time members appointed by the Governor and subject to General Assembly confirmation, is empowered to adopt rules governing the granting of parole; to release on parole persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment, once they have become eligible and found suitable by the board; to revoke and order the reconfinement of parolees who have violated the conditions set by the board or otherwise are found unfit to be at liberty; and to discharge from supervision those parolees who have reliably demonstrated the capacity to remain in society. The board is also charged with the responsibility to investigate cases under consideration for executive clemency, to make reports and recommendations to the Governor, and to supervise those granted conditional pardon by the Governor.

Parole Board Role

Board Goal. The goal of the Parole Board is to release on parole, at the earliest possible time, those eligible offenders deemed suitable for release and whose release will be compatible with the welfare of the offender and society. The Parole Board, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections, strives to restore within the offender a sense of self-esteem and personal responsibility and, at the same time, to secure adequate safeguards on behalf of the community.

Under the law, a convicted felon sentenced to prison by the courts generally becomes eligible for parole consideration after serving one-fourth of the sentence, but not exceeding 12 years. A person serving multiple misdemeanor sentences becomes eligible for parole after serving one-fourth of the sentence. Those serving life terms become eligible after 15 years, or, if serving multiple life terms, after 20 years.

Parole Review. Written criteria for parole consideration are provided the offender upon his entry into the adult prison system. Board members regularly visit a minimum of 32 sites around the state for personal interviews with eligible offenders. The prospective parolee's social history, physical and emotional condition, criminal and institutional records are reviewed before a decision is made. In addition, the board welcomes the views of judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials and other citizens by mail, and will meet at its office with attorneys, family members and others regarding an offender's case.

Parole interviews are conducted by teams of two board members on a rotating basis, and parole revocation hearings are conducted by at least three board members. Parole decisions require action by a majority vote of the board, and all decisions are conveyed to prisoners, in writing, following the parole interview. If parole is denied, reasons for the denial are included in the letter to the prisoner. The offender may appeal the parole decision to the Chairman of the Board.

At the beginning of fiscal 1978, those persons who had served sufficient time in local jails to be eligible for parole consideration immediately upon reception by the state system were being transported, after initial classification, to a correctional unit for interviews by the board. With the reception centers at Powhatan Correctional Center and Southampton Correctional Center becoming operational during fiscal 1978, the board has been able to conduct more prompt interviews of such persons at the reception centers.

In cooperation with the Department, the board altered its schedule several times during the year to conduct additional interviews of those newly received eligible offenders. While not in any way relaxing the criteria for parole or resulting in parole for unsuitable offenders, this procedure did help to expedite interviews and the ultimate release to parole of those who received favorable consideration.

Franklin v. Shields

Of major importance during the year was the outcome of litigation of national significance in the parole field. In the case of *Franklin v. Shields*, the United States Supreme Court rejected an appeal by inmates of the Virginia correctional system, who had sued the Parole Board claiming certain rights in the parole consideration process.

The plaintiffs asserted that the constitutional requirement for due process of law applied to parole release procedures and that they had a right: to have a hearing before the board, to present witnesses and documents, cross-examine adverse witnesses, to review their files, to have an attorney present, to have an attorney appointed for them if they were indigent, and to receive written criteria for parole and written reasons for denial of parole.

Prior to initiation of the suit, the board had for many years given hearings to prospective parolees. In addition, it met with persons who favored the

offender's parole, and provided written criteria and reasons for denial. Further, it allowed the offender to have a retained attorney meet with the board but it did not appoint counsel for the indigent, allow cross examination of adverse witnesses, or allow inmates to see their files.

In the trial of the suit in U.S. District Court, the plaintiffs were largely successful in a ruling which gave them all the rights sought except the right to cross examine witnesses and the right to appointed counsel.

Both sides appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and a three-judge panel generally affirmed the decision of the District Court.

The board then asked for and was granted a rehearing before the full Appeals Court. Essentially reversing its panel, the court held that due process of law applies to parole release proceedings but that

parole authorities should be allowed "a wide range for experimentation and the exercise of discretion."

"In our opinion," wrote the Circuit Court of Appeals, "the Constitution imposes upon the parole authorities the requirement that within the bounds of reasonableness they should deal openly and fairly with each prisoner who is being considered for parole, but with full discretion to maintain an appropriate balance between the rights of the prisoner and the legitimate concern of the state."

Virginia parole authorities had "discharged their constitutional obligation," the court continued. "In adopting written guidelines for the granting of parole the board has exhibited commendable concern for the rights of the prisoners and we find it unnecessary to presently consider whether its efforts along this line are constitutionally required. Similarly, we discern no constitutional requirement that each



prisoner receive a personal hearing, have access to his files, or be entitled to call witnesses in his behalf to appear before the board. These are all matters which are better left to the discretion of the parole authorities."

The plaintiffs then appealed to the Supreme Court, which by refusing to hear the case, upheld the Circuit Court of Appeals decision.

Work Summary

Following is a profile of the parole cases considered by the board during the fiscal year just ended. The figures show that the majority of the case work centered on parole hearings; and of those cases heard more than twice as many inmates had their parole denied than approved.

Paroles Granted:

1st hearing	506
2nd hearing	488
3rd hearing	106
4th hearing	33
Other	15
Total	1,148

Paroles Denied:

1st hearing	1,768
2nd hearing	655
3rd hearing	241
4th hearing	92
Other	111
Total	2,867

Source: Virginia Parole Board



VIRGINIA PAROLE BOARD Actions Taken Year Ending June 30, 1978

Cases Heard and Reviewed:

	Heard	Reviewed	Total
Parole Granted	1,148	545	1,693
Parole Denied	2,867	492	3,359
Pending	995	79	1,074
Parole Revoked	345	0	345
Parole Continued	13	1	14
Discharged from Parole	3	0	3
No Action	455	125	580
Totals	5,826	1,242	7,068



Confinement of Adult Offenders

Of overriding concern in recent years has been the sharp increase in the number of inmates sentenced to imprisonment in Virginia's state institutions.

For the first time, fiscal 1978 saw the inmate population surpass 8,100, compared to 5,886 when the present Department of Corrections was created in 1974. To cope with the problem, the department has added — through permanent and temporary construction and the conversion of existing facilities—nearly 2,500 additional beds to its capacity since that time. As the fiscal year closed, another 1,200 beds were under construction or on the drawing boards.

In spite of the population explosion, adult institutions have made great strides in reversing an unacceptable escape rate that existed four years ago. From a high of 578 escapes or 106.1 per thousand inmates in fiscal 1974, the rate declined to 392 in 1975, 303 in 1976, 136 in 1977 and 78 or 9.6 per thousand in 1978.

The month of February, 1978, marked the first time in at least 18 years that an entire calendar month elapsed without an escape somewhere in the system. While the month was exceptionally ineluctable and perhaps therefore, not conducive to escape, the phenomenon still was viewed as symbolically significant, occurring as it did in the same month when the system's population swelled for the first time to more than 8,000.

Correctional Facilities

Major Institutions. Eleven of the adult installations, housing about 60 per cent of the system's inmates are classified as major institutions.

These are the State Penitentiary in Richmond; Bland, James River, Mecklenburg, Powhatan, St. Brides, Southampton, and Staunton Correctional Centers; the Virginia Correctional Center for Women; and Fine Creek (formerly Powhatan annex) and Deerfield, (formerly Southampton annex) Correctional Centers.

Mecklenburg, Virginia's newest facility expressly designed as a correctional institution is programmed for the maximum security, disruptive inmate. The second and third phases of construction are in progress.

Staunton, a converted state mental hospital, is devoted to treatment programs for offenders with drug and alcohol-related problems and geriatrics.

Bland, James River, Powhatan, and Southampton are institutions where farming is a major phase of the operation. Southampton specializes in young, mostly first-offense inmates.

St. Brides is assigned low security offenders considered most amenable to educational programs.

Field Units. In addition to the major institutions, the Department of Corrections administers 27 correctional field units. They are successors to the old "road camps," originally established to provide inmate labor when the state's highway system was under construction. Today, the bureau provides 1,057 workers each day for maintenance to state

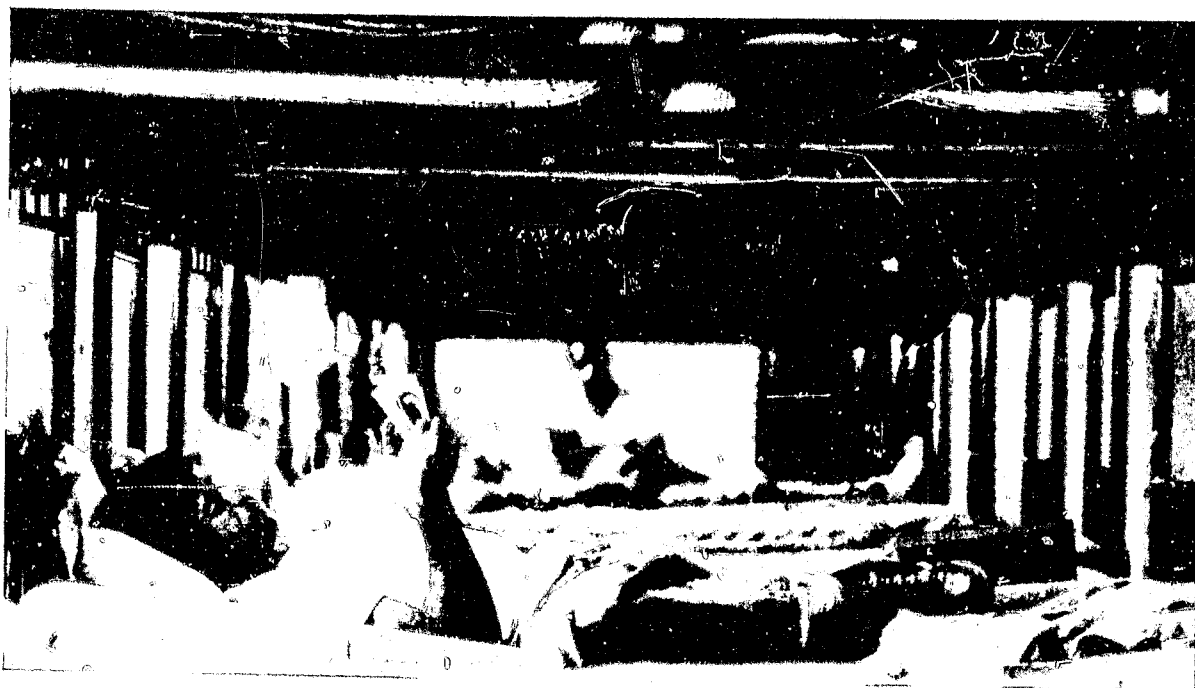


roads. But the field units also serve as general housing units for inmates not requiring high security.

Work/Study Release. Also administered through field facilities is the Work/Study Release program, with its three units in Chesterfield, Woodbridge, and Pulaski and a halfway house for women inmates on work release in Richmond.

Inmates nearing parole eligibility and meeting other strict requirements are gainfully employed in the community by day, returning to the unit at night. They are thus able to earn money, help defray the cost of the program, support their families, and pay taxes. Most important, the program provides a link to the community and to employment opportunity for offenders who soon will reenter free society.

A few inmates, under the same guidelines, can leave the unit to attend classes on nearby college campuses.



Classification & Records

Proper inmate classification and records management are keys to the sound operation of a modern correctional system.

A major breakthrough occurred in fiscal 1978 when the department opened two long-awaited receiving-classification centers, a 240-bed facility at Powhatan and a 116-bed unit at Southampton. For the first time, Virginia has facilities especially designed and equipped for the reception and classification of newly committed adult offenders. Here, trained specialists interview and test offenders for permanent assignment.

All classification decisions are under the control of a permanent Central Classification Board, composed of Classification and Records staff members. This strengthening in the process of custody classification and program placement has been a major factor in the reduced escape rate.

The inmate furlough program now enjoys a near-perfect success rate; there were no reported violations during the fiscal year. Similarly, the Work/Study Release program was 95 per cent free of

violations, and no acts of violence were committed by participants in that program during the year.

Innovations in inmate population management have permitted greater control over security, separation of violent and nonviolent offenders, population distribution, relief of crowding, and utilization of skilled inmate labor resources.

A new field support service program provides daily on-site assistance to major institutions, field units and designated local jails. In addition, program audit and field training activities are conducted by Classification and Records specialists.

Steps were taken during the year toward automating the offender center records system. All central records are fully accounted for and have been converted to a more efficient file system. All record handling is documented and controlled. More than 6,500 inmates were transported within the system during the year without incident. Streamlining was evident in such areas as extradition, detainer and recidivist operations, and commitment and release processing.

The State Crime Commission, in its Annual Report for calendar year 1977, reported that "improvement in Classification and Records is perhaps the most important single area of improvement in Corrections in a three-year period."



Industries & Agriculture

Industrial Enterprises. Industrial Enterprises is the manufacturing arm of the Department of Corrections. Sales of products and services are limited by law to state agencies, and in some cases, other tax-supported agencies. The operation receives no appropriation from the state's general fund, thus it must generate its own operating funds

much in the manner of a profit-making organization. Industries at the State Penitentiary include data services, furniture making, metal products, machine shop, printing, furniture repair, and auto license manufacturing.

Powhatan Correctional Center is the site of clothing manufacturing, book repair, a signs and cartons factory, and a laundry.

At Virginia Correctional Center for Women, laundry, sewing, and data services industries are operated. Southampton Correctional Center has a shoe factory and dental prosthetics laboratory.

At St. Brides Correctional Center, there are data

services, cement block and tire recapping industries. And at Staunton Correctional Center, a sewing operation was opened in fiscal 1978.

Future industries under consideration include optical grinding, microfilming, coffee roasting and grinding, school bus refurbishing, soap and detergent manufacture, and paint manufacture.

The principal goal of Industrial Enterprises is to develop in inmates who work in industries attitudes favorable to constructive work, skills and habits which will enable them to hold jobs following their release, and attitudes which contribute toward a law-abiding life.





Agricultural Program. Farming long has been part of the corrections system. Much of the food needed by the institutions is produced within the department at a significant savings to the state. A wholesome work environment for assigned inmates also is provided.

At Bland Correctional Center, 593 acres are in cultivation (corn for silage, barley, wheat, hay and truck crops), nearly 600 acres are in woodland, and 1,000 acres in pasture. The beef herd numbers more than 700 head and a small dairy milks an average of 30 cows per day. A cross-breeding program is carried out in conjunction with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Fresh

and canned garden vegetables are provided to nearby correctional units.

Southampton Correctional Center has 1,200 acres under cultivation and operates dairy, sawmill, and cannery facilities.

Inmates of James River Correctional Center are assigned to acreage at that institution as well as at nearby Powhatan Correctional Center and Virginia Correctional Center for Women. Operations include beef cattle, dairying, swine husbandry, and field and garden crops.

Skills learned include those of tractor, combine, truck, and heavy equipment operators.



Administrative Services

Providing support and technical services to the Department are a number of special personnel. A variety of professional skills are represented by staff members who offer department-wide coordination and centralization to services best administered in that manner.

Personnel & Training

Personnel. Administration of personnel policies and procedures affecting more than 6,500 jobs throughout the Department of Corrections is the responsibility of the Bureau of Personnel. Recruiting and screening of applicants; processing all hirings, promotions, transfers and the like; maintaining employee records; administering the Department's Affirmative Action Plan for Equal Employment Opportunity; and advising employees on their benefits and responsibilities are among the services provided.

Training. Coordination of employee training programs is carried out by the Bureau of Staff Organization & Development. Each new employee in the department, whatever his or her job, receives a two-day orientation program, followed by specialized training for most of those involved in direct service to clients. Correctional officers from the adult institutions, for example, receive a basic 252-hour course plus additional on-the-job training. Advanced training also is available for those aspiring to managerial positions. Similar training is given Youth Services and adult probation and parole workers. Management seminars also are arranged for ad-

ministrative personnel.

Much of the training activity is conducted at the Academy for Staff Development at Waynesboro, a residential training center where both new and experienced personnel spend days or weeks learning the skills they need to give high quality service to Virginia's citizens and the department's clients and to develop their potential for advancement.

Local jail personnel receive instruction also, from the division's Bureau of Jails Staff Training. Basic correctional officer courses are conducted regionally, and specialized courses are offered on a variety of subjects important to jail operation.

Other Services

Engineering and Facilities. This group of trained specialists directs the department's capital outlay program, including Architectural Services and supervision of contract construction as well as construction by State Forces, which utilizes inmate workers from the adult institutions in projects often numbering more than one hundred.

Environmental Services also are provided, including sanitation and pest control and administration of water treatment and sewage treatment programs.

In addition Real Estate and Property Records are managed and Buildings and Grounds maintenance is provided at institutions and office buildings.

Management Services. Electronic Data Processing of employee and offender data, payroll, and information of assistance to management is



one of the services of Administration.

The Planning & Program Development staff brings expertise to the department's long-range planning effort, also assisting the operating divisions in developing programs for new institutions, processing grant applications, adapting to program budgeting, and coordinating legislative liaison activities. Among its principal activities have been development of a reliable inmate population projection and assisting in the development of the *Options for the Eighties* master plan.

The Research, Reporting & Evaluation staff collects, analyzes, and publishes statistical information on offenders needed by Corrections officials and other elements of the criminal justice system; applies professional research methods to reports requested by top management; and evaluates programs as requested by management to help assure the most effective use of appropriated tax funds.

Support Services. Investigation services are available to institutional administrators who need expertise in investigating internal matters. Dietetic planning and advice are provided food service operations in both state and local institutions.

Through its Facilitative Services bureau, the

division provides mail, supply, messenger, and duplicating services to the department's many locations. Some 15,000 pieces of mail and more than \$10,000 in office supplies are handled each month.

Also, Inventory Records management is provided, and a central correspondence center and a central filing center serve the needs of executive and administrative offices.

Public Information. The department acknowledges the public's right to know about the aspect of government for which it is responsible. The Public Information office represents the Director of Corrections in responding to a high level of inquiries from the mass media about the department's programs, clients, and personnel; makes public announcements of major actions; prepares and maintains materials which are supplied to students and other citizens with an interest in the department; publishes newsletters, reports, and certain other publications for the information of employees and the general public; coordinates public appearances, publications, exhibits and other forms of communications; and reports to management on statewide news coverage of the department.



Finance



Central financial management of the department's activities is provided by the Division of Finance.

The Bureau of Accounts offers consolidated payroll services to the entire department, purchasing services for all central activities, and accounting records for central activities, district offices and many institutions.

The Bureau of Budgeting coordinates budget preparation prior to each biennium, monitors expenditures and regulates allotment requests, prepares expenditure projections and offers technical assistance to the operating divisions.

The Bureau of Financial Systems & Control designs uniform accounting systems, maintains a Department Accounting Manual, and offers financial consulting services to department facilities.

No less than one fourth of the department's operating budget is paid out to local governments in the form of reimbursement for the operation of jails, juvenile detention homes, juvenile probation and court services, and the board and transportation of juveniles. Supervising and carrying out this work is the Bureau of Local Reimbursement, which receives and analyzes budget requests from local facilities, makes reimbursements, and performs the accounting function for state-operated court service units.

The Internal Auditing staff aids institutional and program managers in assuring proper conduct of financial transactions. Complete and accurately kept records are a keystone in maintaining credibility for the department and its programs.

Board of Corrections

The Virginia Board of Corrections, composed of nine citizens appointed by the Governor, advises the Director in carrying out his duties. When requested by the Governor or the Director, or on its own initiative, it investigates problems and submits findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The Director consults with the board on budget preparation and reports periodically on departmental expenditures.

The board also sets standards for the operation of various local facilities and programs. During fiscal 1978, new or revised standards were adopted in such areas as the planning, design and construction of local jails; family group home operation; outreach detention; and conditions under which juveniles can be held in jail.

The board is empowered to order the removal of prisoners from a jail when it fails to meet minimum standards, a power it rarely invokes, preferring to work with local officials to find solutions to the problem of inadequate facilities. When other efforts do not succeed, however, the board is prepared to exercise its responsibility, as it did during the latest fiscal year when it ordered closed a county jail which did not meet fire, health, and safety standards.

The board's citizen members also provide an important link between the department and the public, serving as a resource in the community both in helping to disseminate an understanding of Virginia's correctional system and in receiving requests for assistance.



Education

Academic and vocational education is offered all juveniles and many adults under direct care of the Department of Corrections through programs of the Rehabilitative School Authority (RSA), an independent state agency.

At each learning center for youth and each major adult correctional center, an RSA school is a large part of institutional life. Some correctional field units also have RSA programs, but due to lack of space and other resources, other field units are limited to individual tutoring, self-study courses, and volunteer activities.

Academic courses available can prepare a student for his or her General Educational Development diploma, the equivalent of high school graduation. Optional community college courses are available at some institutions.

More than a score of vocational courses are offered, including auto mechanics, electronics, masonry, office skills, plumbing, and woodworking. A high degree of individualization is stressed.

Special education instructors, learning disability specialists, educational evaluators, vocational specialists and other specially trained personnel play an important role in RSA programs.



Volunteer Activities

Complementing the work of the department's employees is the service given by thousands of dedicated citizens who donate their time and talent. The department recognized the importance of volunteer activities by the employment of a full-time coordinator of volunteers at the department level and another for youth services.

In the area of youth services, approximately 2,065 volunteers each year donate 55,000 hours of service. Volunteer programs are active in 24 court service units, all six learning centers, the Reception & Diagnostic Center, 14 community youth homes and detention homes and the youth services central office.

Programs in the court service units include Volunteers in Probation, tutoring, foster placements, the Big Brother-Big Sister program, and special events. Learning centers utilize volunteers in tutoring, social skills, recreation, transportation, off-campus trips, and other programs. Community youth detention homes feature tutoring, recreation, social skills, special projects, and religious programs among their volunteer activities.

For adult offenders, a variety of programs exist at numerous institutions. At the State Penitentiary, for example, volunteers conduct such activities as a veteran's club, Alcoholics Anonymous, the Creative Workshop, a Jaycee chapter, a drama group, drug therapy, an art club, a Civil War Roundtable, and a chess club.



At Powhatan Correctional Center, volunteers donate their time to an art club, drama club, transportation of visitors to the institution, and a contact program whereby inmates assist free persons in such projects as providing recreational materials for hospital patients.

Floyd Correctional Unit has volunteers active in a senior citizens group, psychological counseling, a singing group, a bookmobile program and an employment counseling service. At Botetourt Correctional Unit, volunteers conduct a consultant service dealing with family problems and a Jaycee chapter. And at Chatham Correctional Unit, volunteer psychologists offer their skills to inmates. Southampton Correctional Center has volunteer programs in developing good work habits, religious counseling, Alcoholics Anonymous and a literary club.



It is the policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia that employees of the Commonwealth and applicants for employment shall be afforded equal opportunity in all aspects of personnel management without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, political affiliation, handicap, sex or age. All department and agency heads are requested to communicate their support for this policy to their subordinates.

—Gov. John N. Dalton
Executive Order Number One



Equal Employment Opportunity

Like all Virginia state agencies, the Department of Corrections is an equal opportunity employer. Not only is the department covered by the Governor's executive order on the subject, but it has had an Equal Employment Opportunity Affirmative Action Plan since 1975.

The Plan's statement of policy reads:

The Department of Corrections shall provide equal employment opportunity to its employees and applicants for employment on the basis of merit and fitness without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, political affiliations, sex, or age, except where sex or age is a bona fide occupational qualification. This policy shall be followed in recruiting, hiring, and promotion into all position classifications, compensation benefits, overtime, transfers, layoffs, return from layoffs, demotions, terminations, state-sponsored training programs, educational leave, social and recreational programs, and use of state facilities. Any person employed by the Department of Corrections who fails to comply with this policy is subject to disciplinary action.

The department employs a full-time equal employment opportunity coordinator who investigates complaints of employment discrimination and seeks to assure compliance with the Plan. Persons who feel discriminated against may also contact the state coordinator.

The goals of the original Affirmative Action Plan largely have been realized, and as fiscal 1978 drew to a close, a new plan was being developed, setting new goals and including a procedure for monitoring compliance throughout the department.



Appendix

STATISTICAL PROFILE
Virginia Department of Corrections
June 30, 1978

Children and Families Receiving Services (Source: Division of Youth Services)		
Probation, Aftercare and Counseling	8,560	
Families in Counseling	1,349	
Community Youth Homes	175	
Community Detention Homes	333	
State Learning Centers and Reception & Diagnostic Center	889	
State Group Homes	34	
Special Placements	156	
TOTAL		11,496
Adults Under Probation-Parole Supervision (Source: Division of Probation & Parole Services)		
Probation	10,665	
Parole	3,008	
Pardon	13	
TOTAL		13,686
Adult Inmates Assigned to State Custody (Source: Daily Inmate Population and Movement Report, Classification & Records)		
Felons	7,662	
Misdemeanants	485	
TOTAL		8,147
Persons in Custody of Local Jails (Source: Jail Population Survey, Community Facilities Section)		
Sentenced felons with more than six months to serve	861	
Sentenced misdemeanants with more than six months to serve	147	
Sentenced felons with less than six months to serve	302	
Sentenced misdemeanants with less than six months to serve	703	
Awaiting trial	2,224	
Non-support cases	74	
TOTAL		4,311
GRAND TOTAL		37,640

SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES
 by Major Activity, Source of Funds Expended and Sources of Earnings
 Year Ended June 30, 1978
 (Cash Basis)

Description	Total Expenditures	State General Fund	Federal and Other Special Funds
CENTRAL ACTIVITIES:			
Administration of the Department	\$ 3,898,991	\$ 3,898,991	\$ -----
Adult Services Administration	2,128,697	2,128,697	-----
Youth Services Administration	1,233,637	1,233,637	-----
Probation and Parole	7,052,628	7,052,628	-----
Board and Transportation of Delinquent Children	1,195,955	1,195,955	-----
Dependents Court-Ordered Payments	-----	-----	-----
In-Service Training and Scholarships	187,287	187,287	-----
Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Program	1,201,349	11,232	1,190,117
Other Federal Grants	727,563	-----	727,563
Other	68,289	58,992	9,297
Academy for Staff Development	732,995	73,593	659,402
Less Revenue	(1,204,612)	(24,513)	(1,180,099)
STATE AID TO COUNTIES/CITIES:			
Detention Homes	6,519,775	6,519,775	-----
Operation of Jails	8,224,551	8,224,551	-----
Juvenile Probation and Juvenile Court Social Service Units	9,909,531	9,909,531	-----
Less Revenue	-----	-----	-----
Net Cost of Operations	\$ 41,876,636	\$ 40,470,356	\$ 1,406,280
STATE ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS:			
Less Institutional Earnings	(3,617,931)	(985,803)	(2,632,128)
Net Cost of Operations	\$ 58,040,657	\$ 57,909,771	\$ 130,886
CORRECTIONAL ENTERPRISES:			
Revenues	\$ 5,410,900	\$ -----	\$ 5,410,900
Less Expenditures	(5,497,327)	-----	(5,497,327)
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	\$ (86,427)	\$ -----	\$ (86,427)
STATE JUVENILE LEARNING CENTERS:			
Less Institutional Earnings	(116,568)	(82,026)	(34,542)
Net Cost of Operations	\$ 10,996,746	\$ 10,947,840	\$ 48,906
GRAND TOTALS:			
Expenses of Operation	\$ 121,350,477	\$ 110,420,309	\$ 10,930,168
Less Earnings	(10,350,011)	(1,092,342)	(9,257,669)
Net Cost of Operations	\$ 111,000,466	\$ 109,327,967	\$ 1,672,499
SOURCES OF EARNINGS:			
Inmate Highway and Municipal Services	\$ 2,162,665	\$ -----	\$ 2,162,665
Correctional Enterprises' Sales	5,410,900	-----	5,410,900
Sale of Farm and Dairy Products	783,548	783,548	-----
Sale of Meals to Employees & Others	126,733	93,185	33,548
Rental of Quarters	88,308	70,973	17,335
Revenue from Work Release Program	378,837	-----	378,837
Revenue from Forestry Service	988	988	-----
Surplus Property Revenue	22,875	-----	22,875
Court-Ordered Child Support Payments	39,059	39,059	-----
All Other Earnings	1,336,098	104,589	1,231,509
Total	\$ 10,350,011	\$ 1,092,342	\$ 9,257,669
CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURES:			
Department Central Activities	\$ 449,993	\$ 449,993	\$ -----
State Adult Correctional Institutions	6,501,214	5,858,709	642,505
State Juvenile Learning Centers	615,880	615,880	-----
Total	\$ 7,567,087	\$ 6,924,582	\$ 642,505

PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS
Year Ended June 30, 1978
(Cash Basis)

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES	BON AIR LEARNING CENTER		BEAUMONT LEARNING CENTER		BARRETT LEARNING CENTER		HANOVER LEARNING CENTER	
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	129		255		67		144	
ADJUSTED OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS	\$1,711,885		\$2,257,205		\$1,103,965		\$1,616,630	
TYPE OF EXPENDITURES:	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita
Personal Services	\$1,220,983	\$ 9,465	\$1,593,028	\$6,250	\$ 734,248	\$10,959	\$1,156,186	\$ 8,029
Contractual Services	174,281	1,351	211,028	828	104,333	1,557	146,432	1,031
Supplies & Materials:								
Food	86,667	672	160,133	707	68,913	1,029	97,602	678
Fuel	46,007	357	87,490	343	36,976	582	59,818	415
Wearing Apparel	21,548	167	11,459	45	9,999	149	15,313	134
All Other Supplies & Materials	90,804	704	90,359	354	36,465	544	64,720	449
Grants—Shared Revenue	—	—	360	1	—	—	—	—
Equipment	55,501	430	52,797	207	95,223	1,421	46,466	323
Current Charges & Obligations	15,033	116	28,654	112	12,202	183	19,517	136
Employee Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total State Operating Expenditures	\$1,710,824	\$13,262	\$2,255,913	\$8,847	\$1,100,419	\$16,424	\$1,612,054	\$11,195
Less Institutional Earnings	10,674	83	61,957	243	4,523	67	14,065	98
Net State Cost	\$1,700,150	\$13,179	\$2,193,956	\$8,604	\$1,095,896	\$16,357	\$1,597,989	\$11,097
Federal Grant Expenditures	—	—	—	—	41,810	624	—	—
Net State & Federal Costs	\$1,700,150	\$13,179	\$2,193,956	\$8,604	\$1,137,706	\$16,981	\$1,597,989	\$11,097
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL EARNINGS:								
Surplus Property Revenue	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 33,469	\$ 132	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Food Service	1,025	13	339	7	98	1	213	2
Rental of Quarters	3,502	27	10,796	42	402	6	4,727	33
Sale of Meals to Employees & Others	302	3	2,527	10	396	6	1,447	10
Court Ordered Child Support Payments	4,294	33	14,061	55	3,107	46	7,678	53
Revenue—Forestry Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue—Miscellaneous	951	7	763	3	520	8	—	—
Total Earnings	\$ 10,874	\$ 83	\$ 61,957	\$ 243	\$ 4,523	\$ 67	\$ 14,065	\$ 98
Capital Outlay Expenditures	\$ 32,138	\$ 249	\$ 231,520	\$ 908	\$ 149,986	\$ 2,239	\$ 127,585	\$ 886

PINECREST LEARNING CENTER		NATURAL BRIDGE LEARNING CENTER		RECEPTION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTER		HALFWAY HOUSES		APPALACHIAN LEARNING CENTER		TOTAL COSTS	
		80		113		42		45		875	
\$312,990		\$881,340		\$1,982,975		\$487,475		\$716,105		\$11,070,573	
Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita
\$222,166		\$625,430	\$ 7,818	\$1,587,885	\$14,052	\$315,378	\$ 7,609	\$510,110	\$11,338	\$7,988,015	\$ 9,104
15,817		57,919	724	200,837	1,777	57,091	1,381	55,015	1,223	1,025,653	1,172
7,536		60,870	761	82,902	734	37,626	898	47,289	1,050	669,525	765
2,721		38,011	476	24,798	218	4,624	110	13,851	297	315,798	361
5,607		15,302	191	10,079	89	1,375	33	3,247	72	97,929	112
9,030		40,325	504	33,084	293	25,074	616	34,246	761	424,939	486
--		--	--	--	--	--	--	28	1	388	--
44,912		29,459	369	20,086	178	10,384	247	42,743	950	337,571	454
4,096		11,131	139	17,795	157	14,596	347	8,358	185	131,442	150
--		--	--	--	--	537	13	73	1	610	1
\$311,937		\$878,447	\$10,981	\$1,977,446	\$17,499	\$489,386	\$11,152	\$714,440	\$15,878	\$11,029,866	\$12,605
1,037		10,140	127	6,289	73	805	21	5,018	111	116,569	133
\$310,900		\$868,397	\$10,554	\$1,969,157	\$17,426	\$487,521	\$11,131	\$709,422	\$15,765	\$10,913,298	\$12,472
--		(1,102)	(14)	27,368	242	20,669	492	(5,297)	(118)	83,448	55
\$310,900		\$867,295	\$10,840	\$1,996,525	\$17,668	\$488,190	\$11,023	\$704,125	\$15,847	\$10,996,746	\$12,568
\$ --		\$ 1,073	\$ 13	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 34,542	\$ 39
35		--	--	405	3	--	--	--	--	2,716	3
275		2,210	28	--	--	99	2	1,080	24	23,093	26
620		2,524	32	3,732	33	--	--	2,082	46	13,630	16
--		3,295	41	4,152	37	610	15	1,856	41	39,059	45
--		988	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	998	1
107		50	1	--	--	150	4	--	--	2,541	3
\$ 1,037		\$ 10,140	\$ 127	\$ 6,289	\$ 73	\$ 805	\$ 21	\$ 5,018	\$ 111	\$ 116,569	\$ 133
\$ 1,071		\$ 60,544	\$ 757	10,534	\$ 93	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,802	\$ 42	\$ 615,810	\$ 704

PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
(Cash Basis)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1978

DIVISION OF ADULT SERVICES	BUREAU OF CORRECTIONAL FIELD UNITS		JAMES RIVER/POWHATAN		POWHATAN RECEPTION & CLASSIFICATION CTR.		THE PENITENTIARY		VA. CORRECTIONAL CENTER FOR WOMEN		SOUTHAMPTON CORRECTIONAL CTR.	
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION	2,022		1,547		152		916		274		706	
ADJ. OPERATING APPROP.	16,648,350		15,390,879		887,450		8,081,209		2,435,750		5,152,927	
TYPE OF EXPENDITURES:	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita
Personal Services	\$10,275,496	\$3,919	\$10,224,200	\$6,609	\$655,168	\$4,310	\$5,349,911	\$5,841	\$1,073,159	\$6,100	\$3,205,551	\$4,625
Contractual Services	1,300,692	496	1,073,326	694	40,547	267	651,569	602	240,220	910	278,874	395
Supplies and Materials												
Food	1,093,891	760	1,208,972	781	--	--	899,364	971	201,201	734	483,743	685
Fuel	328,121	125	428,707	277	126	1	324,302	354	87,692	320	204,553	290
Wearing Apparel	478,969	183	266,550	172	76,903	506	149,759	163	10,172	37	76,876	109
All Other Supplies & Materials	1,370,746	526	1,567,578	1,013	60,822	400	622,138	570	127,941	467	611,312	724
Grants--Shared Revenue	--	--	129	--	--	--	266	--	276	1	--	--
Equipment	704,390	292	433,340	280	29,304	197	148,105	162	45,533	166	187,208	266
Current Charges & Obligations	194,943	51	159,287	103	2,503	17	116,479	127	32,662	119	72,044	103
Pensions--Retirement & Insurance	--	--	481	--	--	--	--	--	4,728	17	--	--
Total State Operating Exp.	\$16,655,158	\$6,352	\$15,362,570	\$9,929	\$805,978	\$5,697	\$8,051,972	\$8,790	\$2,432,584	\$8,877	\$5,091,021	\$7,198
Less Institutional Earnings	2,331,607	891	602,559	390	894	6	19,232	21	15,150	55	202,039	371
Net State Costs	\$14,323,551	\$5,461	\$14,760,011	\$9,539	\$805,084	\$5,691	\$8,032,740	\$8,769	\$2,417,434	\$8,822	\$4,818,982	\$6,825
Federal Grant Expenditures	--	--	48,787	32	--	--	--	--	50,007	182	--	--
Net State & Federal Costs	\$14,323,551	\$5,461	\$14,808,798	\$9,571	\$805,084	\$5,691	\$8,032,740	\$8,769	\$2,467,441	\$9,004	\$4,818,982	\$6,825
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL EARNINGS:												
Inmate Highway & Municipal Service	\$ 2,162,665	\$ 625	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Sale of Farm & Dairy Products	--	--	526,405	340	--	--	--	--	--	--	255,931	362
Rental of Quarters	17,355	7	8,720	6	--	--	--	--	4,430	16	5,855	8
Sale of Meals to Employees & Others	33,548	13	9,938	7	894	6	14,789	16	6,290	23	15,993	23
Surplus Property Revenue	(4,890)	(2)	--	--	--	--	4,443	5	188	1	(17,433)	(25)
Revenue from Work Release Program	60,804	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food Service	33,282	13	57,496	37	--	--	--	--	1,742	6	553	1
Miscellaneous Revenue	19,871	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	9	1,200	2
Total Earnings	\$ 2,331,607	\$ 891	\$ 602,559	\$ 390	\$894	\$ 6	\$ 19,232	\$ 21	\$15,150	\$ 55	\$ 202,039	\$ 371
Capital Outlay Expenditures--State	\$ 477,720	\$ 182	\$ 526,011	\$ 340	\$807,756	\$3,998	\$ 31,585	\$ 34	\$ 177,748	\$ 649	\$ 667,400	\$ 904
Capital Outlay Expenditures--Fed Grants	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --

SOUTHAMPTON RECEPTION CLASSIF. CENTER		BLAND CORRECTIONAL CENTER		STAUNTON CORRECTIONAL CENTER		PRE-RELEASE AND WORK RELEASE CTR.		ST. BRIDES CORRECTIONAL CENTER		MECKLENBURG CORRECTIONAL CTR.		TOTALS	
104		442		307		238		239		126		7,673	
696,822		3,907,806		2,852,167		1,696,090		1,929,120		2,104,435		61,783,005	
Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita	Expenditures	Per Capita
\$392,171	\$3,771	\$2,482,650	\$5,617	\$1,900,581	\$6,191	\$1,065,563	\$4,477	\$1,286,554	\$5,333	\$1,542,867	\$12,245	\$40,113,871	\$5,228
24,180	233	231,731	524	419,892	1,368	162,457	683	104,164	436	133,250	1,058	4,569,811	596
—	—	416,232	942	240,727	784	167,544	704	184,574	772	123,435	980	5,909,683	770
13,825	133	86,613	196	—	—	25,830	109	98,844	414	39,696	315	1,638,309	214
72,752	700	83,942	190	36,386	119	10,633	45	35,514	149	14,766	117	1,313,222	171
120,186	1,156	372,621	843	170,986	557	80,999	340	94,152	394	121,219	982	5,128,700	668
—	—	66	—	1,234	4	22	—	—	—	119	1	2,114	—
23,493	226	163,452	381	62,774	204	117,235	493	103,122	431	103,043	810	2,185,739	285
4,471	43	55,213	148	16,734	55	25,690	108	17,375	73	21,350	169	669,556	87
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,209	1
\$651,078	\$6,262	\$3,907,522	\$8,841	\$2,849,314	\$9,282	\$1,655,973	\$6,959	\$1,924,299	\$8,052	\$2,098,745	\$16,857	\$61,536,214	\$8,020
—	—	21,005	48	28,062	91	239,033	1,298	19,275	80	9,025	72	3,617,831	471
\$651,078	\$6,262	\$3,886,517	\$8,793	\$2,821,252	\$9,191	\$1,346,940	\$5,661	\$1,905,024	\$7,972	\$2,087,720	\$16,585	\$57,918,283	\$7,549
—	—	—	—	23,580	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	122,374	16
\$651,078	\$6,262	\$3,886,517	\$8,793	\$2,844,832	\$9,268	\$1,346,940	\$5,661	\$1,905,024	\$7,972	\$2,089,720	\$16,585	\$58,040,657	\$7,565
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$2,162,665	\$ 282
\$ —	—	1,212	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	783,548	102
\$ —	—	1,675	4	3,793	12	—	—	1,540	6	—	—	43,348	6
\$ —	—	11,890	27	5,584	18	—	—	5,194	22	8,993	71	113,103	15
\$ —	—	4,290	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,410)	(2)
\$ —	—	—	—	—	—	309,033	1,298	—	—	—	—	378,837	49
\$ —	—	1,938	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95,011	12
\$ —	—	—	—	18,685	61	—	—	12,541	52	32	1	54,829	7
\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21,005	\$ 48	\$ 28,062	\$ 91	\$ 309,033	\$ 1,298	\$ 19,275	\$ 80	\$ 9,025	\$ 72	\$3,617,831	\$ 471
\$653,525	\$6,284	\$ 97,344	\$ 220	\$ 47,378	\$ 154	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 324,135	\$1,356	\$2,348,021	\$18,635	\$5,858,709	\$ 764
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 642,505	\$ 5,099	\$ 642,505	\$ 84

CHILDREN UNDER DIRECT STATE CARE
Average Daily Population
Year Ending June 30, 1978

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Learning Centers	787	791	733	680	689	707	720	744	733	723	728	760
Community Youth Homes	37	44	43	42	42	42	42	40	40	44	45	44
Reception & Diagnostic	100	76	97	125	107	117	100	110	113	130	143	133
Boarding and Foster Care	162	163	169	163	164	132	139	150	146	164	124	156
TOTAL	1086	1074	1042	1010	1002	998	1001	1044	1032	1061	1040	1093

Source: Bureau of Research & Reporting

FELON AND MISDEMEANANT ESCAPES
Summary
Years Ending June 30

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Major Institutions	42	46	29	32	39	65	87	56	36	23
Field Units	168	161	191	250	373	513	305	247	100	55
Inmate Population June 30	4244	4568	4912	5137	5078	5447	5385	5701	7161	8147
Total Escapes	210	211	220	282	421	578	392	303	136	78
Escapes Per 1000	49.5	46.2	44.8	54.9	82.9	106.1	72.8	53.1	19.0	9.6

Source: Division of Adult Services

CASES UNDER SUPERVISION
Parole and Adult Probation
June 30, 1978

District	PROBATION		Parole & Pardon ††	Total
	COR**	CNOR†		
1	744	16	567	1,327
2	869	2	239	1,110
3	302	2	130	434
4	77	14	35	126
5	38	1	25	64
6	250	24	92	366
7	313	15	148	476
8	67	9	32	108
9	212	20	58	290
10	302	53	59	414
11	270	3	48	321
12	459	29	79	567
13	379	21	67	467
14	282	67	95	444
15	858	24	152	1,034
16	401	134	87	622
17	224	79	43	346
18	151	30	36	217
19	218	140	73	431
20	180	6	33	219
21	112	16	73	200
22	276	35	117	428
23	211	29	76	316
24	95	10	11	116
25	141	10	15	166
26	126	4	29	159
27	94	34	46	174
28	170	14	25	209
29	586	143	109	836
30	108	0	61	169
31	123	3	61	187
32	340	8	97	445
33	72	2	24	98
34	113	5	35	153
35	192	14	46	252
36	270	24	98	292
TOTALS	9,625	1,040	3,021	13,686
	10,665			

** Courts of Record

† Courts Not of Record

†† Included in parole count are 13 pardon cases.

Source: Division of Probation and Pardon Services.

OFFENSE REPORT SUMMARY
 Felons and Misdemeanants Confined
 June 30, 1978

OFFENSE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Homicide.....	1,173	14.6
Kidnap.....	115	1.4
Sex Assault.....	526	6.5
Robbery.....	1,846	23.0
Assault.....	214	2.7
Arson.....	51	.6
Extort.....	7	.1
Burglary.....	1,435	17.8
Larceny.....	667	8.3
Stolen Vehicle.....	59	.7
Forgery.....	270	3.4
Fraud.....	20	.2
Embezzle.....	9	.1
Stolen Property.....	43	.5
Damage Property.....	19	.2
Dangerous Drugs.....	589	7.3
Sex Offense—not Assault or Commercial.....	18	.2
Family Offense.....	8	.1
Commercial Sex.....	4	—
Liquor—Not Tax, Revenue, Driving.....	1	—
Flight-Escape.....	6	.1
Obstruct Judiciary, Congress, Legislature, Commission.....	7	.1
Bribery.....	1	—
Weapon Offense.....	59	.7
Public Peace.....	1	—
Traffic Offense.....	77	1.0
Invalidate Privacy.....	10	.1
Crimes Against Person.....	215	2.7
Property Crimes.....	1	—
Morals-Decency Crimes.....	1	—
*** Not on Computer Due to Time Lag for New Commitments.....	588	7.3
GRAND TOTAL.....	8,040	100%

SOURCE: BUREAU OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING

END