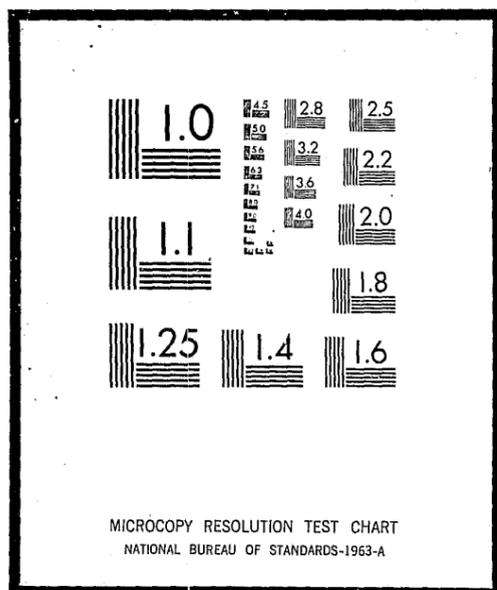


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FINAL REPORT

Project No. 2-0847
Grant No. OEG-C-72-2531

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SURVEY OF LIBRARY
AND INFORMATION PROBLEMS
IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
VOLUME III: CURRENT PRACTICES
IN LIBRARY SERVICES:
STATE PROFILES

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

Final Report
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Survey of Library and Information Problems in Correctional Institutions

VOLUME III

Current Practices in Correctional Library Services: State Profiles

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January 1974

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

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ABSTRACT

This volume describes the library programs and services available to inmates of adult and juvenile correctional institutions under state administration in each of the 50 states. Descriptions include information on library collections, staffing, funding, legal library services, and state library assistance programs. Data was compiled from available documents and was verified by the Institute of Library Research staff through telephone follow-up and correspondence with State Library Institutional Consultants in each state.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACA	American Correctional Association
AHIL	Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries
A-V	Audio-Visual
ESEA	Elementary and Secondary Education Act
LEAA	Law Enforcement Assistance Act
LSCA	Library Services and Construction Act

I. INTRODUCTION

This handbook of current practice and statistical data for library services provided in adult and juvenile institutions under state administration has been compiled as part of a study of correctional libraries, conducted by the Institute of Library Research of the University of California at Berkeley, under a grant from the Office of Education, Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources.

The ILR Study has been composed of several distinct efforts: an in-depth exploration of the problems involved in providing library service in a correctional institution, a study of the impact of Federal court decisions on the provision of legal reference materials in correctional libraries, the compilation of a bibliography on correctional library services, and the gathering on a nationwide scale of information on present library programs and services in state-administered correctional institutions. Because the results of these projects will have varying degrees of usefulness to different groups of professionals and students, the report has been prepared in separate volumes. These are as follows: Volume I., Findings and Recommendations; Volume II., Access to Legal Reference Materials in Correctional Institutions; Volume III., Current Practices in Correctional Library Services: State Profiles; and Volume IV., Bibliography.

In 1965 a national survey of library needs and resources in correctional institutions was made by a Joint Library Committee of the American Correctional Association (ACA) and the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries (AHIL).¹ The survey covered adult institutions under Federal and State jurisdictions. No nationwide study of library services in juvenile correctional institutions has been made. Findings of the 1965 study revealed that libraries in adult correctional institutions fell way below standards set by ACA.² Of the 294 institutions polled, only 3 federal and 9 state administered institutions employed professionally trained librarians. Thirty-two others had full time acting librarians (teachers, clerks, custodial officers). The remainder were operated by inmate clerks, with nominal supervision by educational directors or wardens. Collections were insufficient in size and poor in quality.³

A more recent survey done by Dr. Lesta Norris Burt revealed little change.⁴ The greatest improvement was in the number of professionally qualified librarians employed; there were 58 in the 29 states responding. Collections remained poor. Where ACA Standards would require a minimum of 1,422,580 books of quality to serve the prison population from the states reporting, only 955,154 volumes were reported. These were described as old, outdated, or unsuitable.

Since the 1965 survey, many new influences have been exerted upon the development of libraries in correctional institutions; the expanding concept of libraries to include a complete range of audio-visual materials, the development of cooperative library systems and

inter-library loan networks, the emerging consciousness of minority group cultures and traditions, the expansion of first amendment rights through court decisions resulting in a mandate to provide access to legal reference materials, and the provision of new sources of federal funds through Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), Law Enforcement Assistance Act (LEAA) and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).

Because our techniques of information gathering relied upon the accumulation and compilation of data from available sources, rather than from original research using uniform instruments and criteria, we cannot measure the impact these forces have had in comparison with earlier studies, or as they vary from state to state. The overview provided, however, gives evidence of their influence. The current information provided should be of value to those who must plan correctional library programs and services.

II. NOTES ON PROCEDURES

The information in this state-by-state report was gathered in the following manner:

1. Previously unpublished reports, such as those by Dr. Lesta Norris Burt, Director of the Department of Library Science at Sam Houston University in Huntsville, Texas; and by Bob Wang, Institutional Library Consultant of the Indiana State Library, were examined to provide manageable criteria by which to view correctional library service in each state.

2. Current literature in the field was checked as an information source to complement the above mentioned reports. (See bibliography, Volume IV).

3. Data in the form of a rough draft narrative about the nature of library service to state correctional facilities were sent to each state's Institutional Library Consultant (or equivalent) for revisions and up-dated commentary.

4. Follow-up telephone calls were made to each of these persons to clarify our requests for current information.

5. The following reports were written on the basis of the replies received from the person supervising correctional library service in each state.

Significant to note is the uneven extent of information from each of the states, despite continual efforts to seek uniform coverage of the different aspects of correctional library service which we deemed to be significant. In several states, namely, Pennsylvania, New York, South Carolina, and Florida, the institutional consultants provided detailed and extensive replies to our information requests. As a result, these reports are more complete than those of most states.

Finally, in the process of compiling these reports, we recognized that we would not be able to achieve our original goal: compilation of exhaustive comparative data for each state's respective method of implementing correctional library service. The following data are cursory at best, and potentially misleading, at worst, in terms of state-to-state comparison. The following report is useful in providing a rudimentary idea of how library service to correctional institutions is approached by each state, and is less use in providing a definitive and exhaustive survey of the current situation in each state.

III. STATE PROFILES

ALABAMA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	5
Number with libraries or book collections.....	5
Total number of volumes.....	Unavailable
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	5
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	0
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	1
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	1
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	1
Number of juvenile institutions.....	3
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	0
Annual budget for library programs.....	0
Sources of funding.....	0

Additional comments: The professional librarian is part-time and supervises 1 library; the other 4 libraries are supervised by inmate librarians. State agency loans books to prisons; there is no specific money allocation to buy books exclusively for correctional facilities. While there are no legal reference collections, one facility has a law consultant for inmates.

ALASKA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	4
Number with libraries or book collections.....	4
Total number of volumes.....	5,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	Unavailable
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	4
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	0
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	3
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	3
Annual budget for library programs.....	\$31,000
Sources of funding.....	State LSCA

Additional comments: There are also 2 minor adult correctional institutions which share in the total number of 5,000 volumes.

Through an LEAA grant, the state division of corrections purchased a law collection centralized at Juneau; this is available to all facilities through inter-library loan. A new institution at Anchorage will have its own law collection.

The \$31,000 figure breaks down to \$5,000 for materials and \$26,000 for staff salaries. A cutback in federal funding means a loss of opportunity to purchase new materials.

Library service to correctional institutions in Alaska began in 1968, through LSCA. The state library currently provides monthly book service to all correctional facilities.

Future program plans include a system which would enable inmates at each institution to order paperbacks by mail. Each inmate will have a catalog from which to order books from one centralized depository in one of the institutions. Funding for this program is being sought through private foundations.

Supervision of library service to correctional institutions in Alaska is provided by the Institutional Library Consultant, who is also responsible for 2 hospital libraries, 6 rest homes, 3 childrens' homes, and the 3 juvenile institutions.

ARIZONA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	2
Number with libraries or book collections.....	2
Total number of volumes.....	Unavailable
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	Unavailable
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	2
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	See Below
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	See Below
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	See Below
Number of juvenile institutions.....	3
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	3
Annual budget for library programs.....	Unavailable
Sources of funding.....	Unavailable

Additional comments: Arizona has 14 correctional facilities, including 3 youth, 1 industrial school, and 8 community correctional centers. These 14 facilities house 19 libraries in all. In the State Prison there are 4 libraries, including a law library. Supervision is provided by 1 correctional officer and 3 inmate librarians. In the other major adult correctional institutions there is 1 library with law books supervised by an inmate and a teacher.

Each youth facility has its own library; 1 is supervised by a full time professional librarian, and the other 2 are supervised by educational personnel. The youth facility with the professional librarian offers reference assistance, special services, book truck distribution, and book discussions.

The State Prison Library originated as a result of gifts and federal funding in 1971. Local support is expected to cover cutbacks in federal funding. Applications have been made to LEAA for funds for legal materials and an educational media center for the State Prison.

The Department of Corrections is seeking to have 1 educational school district created for all correctional institutions, as has been done in Texas, Illinois, and New Jersey.

The Institutional Library Consultant, who supervises library service to correctional facilities, is also responsible for hospital libraries, and libraries in institutions operated by the Department of Mental Retardation, the Arizona Pioneers (rest)home, the State Hospital (emotionally disturbed), and the State School for Deaf and Blind.

ARKANSAS

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	2
Number with libraries or book collections.....	2
Total number of volumes.....	2
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves.....	7,700
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	2
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	2
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	0
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	3
Annual budget for library programs.....	3
Sources of funding.....	See Below

State Institution Budget
LSCA, Title I

Additional comments: There is also one minor adult correctional institution which shares in the total number of volumes cited above.

Two law libraries (separate from the general libraries) serve the 3 facilities; one law consultant serves all 3 facilities.

Financial allocations for adult correctional institutional libraries are non-existent. The total of \$1296 spent from the State Institutional Budget on the 3 adult facilities during the 1972-73 fiscal year came solely from LSCA, Title I funds. In the state's 3 juvenile facilities, the State Institutional Budget set aside a total of \$30,058 for the 1973-74 fiscal year to fund books and A-V materials and the salaries of 2 certified school librarians and 1 teacher/librarian. This total is supplemented by a total of \$632 of LSCA. Jane M. Cazort is presently supervising library service to Arkansas' correctional facilities as the Consultant, Library Services to State Institutions. She is also responsible for 6 state hospitals, a mental health center and the juvenile facilities. Her salary has been taken up by the state after federal funding ceased.

CALIFORNIA

Number of major adult correctional institutions..... 12
 Number with libraries or book collections..... 12
 Total number of volumes..... Unavailable
 Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves... 12
 Number of libraries with legal reference collections..... 12
 Number of libraries offering reference aid..... 11
 Number of libraries offering reading guidance service..... 9
 Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.)..... 6
 Number of juvenile institutions..... See Below
 Number of juvenile institutions with library service..... See Below
 Annual budget for library programs..... See Below
 Sources of funding..... State Library,

Inmate Welfare Fund,
 LSCA, and ESEA.

Additional comments: Libraries have developed independently within each adult institution. Unifying factors have been the installation of uniform basic legal collections in each institution, a work shop for librarians on the use of legal materials conducted by the State Law Library, and a manual for institutional librarians which is updated regularly to include administrative changes, but not to include advances in library technique.

Funding varies; most libraries use inmate welfare funds for fiction and periodical subscriptions, and budgeted funds for nonfiction. Several libraries have established ties with community libraries which include the use of rotating collections and inter-library loans. All libraries make inter-library loan requests for nonfiction materials from the State Library. Back-up services for legal collections are provided under contractual arrangements with the State Law Library.

All juvenile institutions have libraries which are supervised by a full or part-time teacher. These libraries have varied budgetary support and rely heavily upon ESEA funds. A recent contractual arrangement with a community library proved so successful that policy has been rewritten to encourage similar programs at other institutions.

A trend toward community based care for juveniles is reducing the number of institutions that are in operation.

A recent survey of adult correctional library needs and resources with recommendations for improving services was made by a Blue Ribbon Committee of California librarians. The report is available from the California Library Association, 717 K Street, Sacramento (\$3.50).

COLORADO

Number of major adult correctional institutions..... 2
 Number with libraries or book collections..... 2
 Total number of volumes..... 2
 Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves... See Below
 Number of libraries with legal reference collections..... 2
 Number of libraries offering reference aid..... 2
 Number of libraries offering reading guidance service..... 1
 Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.)..... 0
 Number of juvenile institutions..... See Below
 Number of juvenile institutions with library service..... 5
 Annual budget for library programs..... 5
 Sources of funding..... See Below
 State Library

Additional comments: There were nearly 23,950 volumes for prisoners, and 1,080 volumes for correctional staffs, according to 1972 statistics. These figures included holdings of minor adult correctional facilities. The entire set of the U.S. Law Code was purchased last year for the State Penitentiary.

Inmate librarians supervise each of the libraries, although currently a position is available for a full-time librarian to cover the library at the State Penitentiary.

LSCA Title IV funds had been available since 1967; with their cessation, the state picked up the library programs via revenue sharing. According to current state law, the State Library (which is part of the State Educational Department) is responsible for furnishing or contracting for library service to all state supported institutions, including juvenile institutions. In 1972-73 fiscal year, \$15,000 was allocated for library materials; proposed budget for 1973-74 is \$35,000.

One special program instituted at the State Penitentiary is designed to motivate the staff and inmates for increased and improved use of the libraries. During the first stage, video tape reproduction will be developed and produced cooperatively by the prison and State Library.

The Institutional Library Services Coordinator is responsible for library service to hospitals, state homes and training schools for the retarded, mental health hospitals, schools for the deaf and blind, schools for adjudicated youth, and state homes for the aging, as well as correctional facilities.

CONNECTICUT

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....3
Number with libraries or book collections.....3
Total number of volumes.....See Below
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...See Below
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....See Below
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....See Below
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....See Below
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....2
Number of juvenile institutions.....1
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....See Below
Annual budget for library programs.....See Below
Sources of funding.....

LSCA, LEAA, ESEA, Department of Corrections and
State Library.

Additional comments:

In addition to the 3 major facilities noted above, there are also 8 other facilities of a smaller size, including 1 institution for women and 1 camp.

In the 11 institutions there are 11 book collections, including 3 full-fledged libraries serving the 3 major prisons. Approximately 25,000 volumes, plus 2,500 for staff, comprise the collections. Inmates have access to the shelves and may read or study in the libraries at 5 of the institutions. Five libraries offer reading guidance service, while 1 library offers reference aid.

Inmate requests for legal information are supplied free of charge by the State Library. LEAA funds, amounting to \$15,000 for the 1972-73 fiscal year, have gone towards building the legal collection, including microfilm and microfilm readers, at Somers, one of the 3 major prisons. One major goal is that by the end of 1973-74 fiscal year, to have Somers' legal collection serve all inmate requests for legal information, via an inter-library loan system. This would supplant a function now performed directly by the State Library..

One Library is supervised by a full-time professional librarian on detached service from the State Library Staff, one by a part-time professional librarian, one by a teacher serving part-time, one by an educational director, and the others by inmate librarians.

With the one major state institution for juveniles, library service is comparatively inadequate due to the fact that the State Library does not have a contract with the Department of Children and Youth Services.

In the 1972-73 fiscal year the State Library, together with the State Department of Corrections, supplied \$16,550 for the 11 adult correctional institutions. That year, in addition to LEAA and LSCA, some ESEA funds were used for developmental school programs

CONNECTICUT (CONTINUED)

within the 11 institutions. LSCA funding, which amounted to \$40,000 for institutions and physically handicapped during the 1972-73 fiscal year, has been made available again to Connecticut for the 1973-74 fiscal year at the same amount, as a result of a joint law suit, filed by Connecticut and several other states against the federal government. Termed "phase-out" funds, this money could nonetheless possibly be available beyond the 1973-74 fiscal year, according to Dominick Persempere, Head of Services to State Agencies and Institutions. Working through the State Library, he has also attempted to secure further funding through the state Legislature. No matter what becomes of further federal funding, the position of "State Library Supervisor - Correction Libraries," will continue; this position is responsible for library service to 11 adult correctional institutions, the correctional infirmary, prison hospital, and professionals serving on correctional staffs.

One notable characteristic of the correctional library program in Connecticut is the high degree of communication and cooperation between the State Library and the Department of Corrections. The program is based upon a written contract between the two agencies which clearly defines objectives, lines of authority and communication, sources of funding, and the responsibilities of each agency. Furthermore, the two agencies have jointly developed a materials selection policy, endorsed by the State Library Committee, for the state's inmate population.. Another significant aspect of Connecticut's library program to correctional facilities has been the development of a library awareness program to enlarge the concept of library services in the minds of inmates and staff, and to encourage increased use of the library facilities.

DELAWARE

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	3
Number with libraries or book collections.....	3
Total number of volumes.....	See Below
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	3
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	0
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	1
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	1
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	1
Number of juvenile institutions.....	5
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	Unavailable
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: There is also 1 minor adult correctional institution in Delaware, which shares a total of 6000-8000 volumes with the 3 major facilities.

One library is supervised by a full-time professional librarian, 1 by an inmate librarian; the other 2 are unsupervised. One library has some law books, but no specific legal collection or law library as such.

All aspects of the correctional libraries are currently paid by the State Library. During the 1972-73 fiscal year the total correctional library budget for both adult and juvenile facilities came to \$33,293; \$12,000 of this total was allocated by the State Library Budget, and the remaining \$21,293 was Federal money in the form of LSCA.

The cut-back in federal funding caused the continuance of the library program on a smaller scale and elimination of the position of State Institutional Library Consultant. An application for future LSCA funds is being prepared at the present time.

FLORIDA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	11
Number with libraries or book collections.....	11
Total number of volumes.....	122,553
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	11
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	11
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	11
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	11
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	3
Number of juvenile institutions.....	4
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	4
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	State Funds, Correctional Institutions Budget, LSCA, and ESEA

Additional comments: The above collections are supplemented through inter-library loan with the Florida State Library. According to Mrs. Andree F. Bailey, the Institution Consultant, "All 11 institutions have professional librarian positions responsible for the library program; however, at this time there are only 3 M.L.S. librarians filling these positions. It has been difficult to find enough qualified professional librarians, so in some institutions competent professionals in other fields are serving as librarians.

"The libraries subscribe to 582 magazines and a typical month's circulation figure is 17,213. All of the libraries are open during the day; most are open at night and on weekends... Specialized materials and services offered by some of the libraries include... sculpture and art prints, model kits for use in the library, and games for check out.

"In 1972, the institutions spent approximately \$145,000 from their budgets for library services... Cut-backs in Federal funds will have no effect on the Florida situation because the bulk of funding has always been provided by the institutions. Those programs previously funded with federal monies have now been assumed by State funds."

In 1972, an additional \$66,089 was expended for library service to juvenile institutions; these monies were a combination of state revenue, ESEA funds and LSCA funds.

Mrs. Bailey further reports, "Future plans for the provision of legal reference materials and services include a professional law librarian to coordinate the program on a system-wide basis, a minimum law collection according to the American Association of Law Librarians recommendations in each institution with expanded collections in 2, and xerox equipment in all libraries. The librarians in the Division of

FLORIDA (CONTINUED)

Corrections are organized as the Library Services Committee. This committee meets on a planned basis to discuss the plans, problems, successes, and directions of the individual libraries as well as the system-wide philosophy of service. Examples of the products of the committee are the Prison Library Handbook, the presentation of the prison libraries for loan purposes, and an intra-library loan system for the circulation of pertinent information and materials among the institution libraries."

Public libraries in many areas provide bookmobile services for road prisons and the prison farms. Residents of community correctional centers may use the local public library.

Mrs. Bailey is also responsible for retardation, school for the deaf and blind, hospital and youthful offender libraries.

GEORGIA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	18
Number with libraries or book collections.....	18
Total number of volumes.....	6,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves... 4	
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	0
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	See Below
Number of juvenile institutions.....	4
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	4
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	

State Agency, Correctional Institutions Budget, and LSCA

Additional comments: After visiting Georgia, Mrs. LeDonne made the following comments: "The state library had not made a strong commitment to serving correctional institutions. Within the organization of the state government, the state librarian is not a department head in his own right, but is subordinated to the state superintendent of schools. His position makes it difficult for him to seek directly any increased support from the legislature or to negotiate agreements for library service with the Director of the Department of Corrections. "There is no institutional consultant; consulting responsibilities to institutions are divided among several state library staff members - the consultant for young adult services, the consultant for school libraries, and the state librarian....

"At the state prison for men, a minimal legal reference collection had been assembled, largely from donations. Some funds had been made available for updating. A para-professional civilian librarian with a keen interest in law was in charge. Here the library location in the cell block area increased accessibility, (compared to other correctional libraries), but the collection held little of value or interest to the men." LSCA funds had been used to purchase new materials, but the men were critical of the selection. Regarding the other correctional facilities in Georgia, loans of law books to inmates requesting them are made through the Mercer University Law Collection.

Each of the 18 libraries has an inmate librarian, and also an "outside" librarian, but it was unknown whether he is a professional M.S.L. librarian. The 4 juvenile centers have very good programs directed by librarians that meet Georgia certification requirements.

Funding during the 1972-73 fiscal year consisted of \$34,000 from the Correctional Institutional Library Budget and \$18,000 from LSCA for adult facilities. The juvenile facilities had \$29,000 allocated from their own specific Institutional Budget, plus a total of \$16,000 from combined State/LSCA funds.

HAWAII

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	2
Number with libraries or book collections.....	2
Total number of volumes.....	See Below
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves... 2	
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	See Below
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	See Below
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	See Below
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	1
Number of juvenile institutions.....	1
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	See Below
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	

Department of Corrections Budget and LSCA, Title I

Additional comments: Nearly 5000 volumes are shared among these 2 libraries and 4 other minor institutions. One adult facility does not have a library.

Mrs. Lydia Ranger, in a report from the Department of Education, wrote in late November 1973, "The State Law Librarian has been helpful in channelling duplicate materials from the Supreme Court Library to the Hawaii State Prison Library. There have been two basic legal research classes taught by attorneys at the prison. Xeroxing of materials for residents of the prison from the Supreme Court Library is done by the corrections librarian. "The main problem remaining is the lack of good legal reference collection at any of the facilities. The Hawaii Chapter of the ACLU is currently planning a lawsuit against the Department of Corrections to require them to provide the basic collection as outlined in a recent Supreme Court decision in California. The institutional library program under LSCA Title I continues to purchase basic layman's level law materials."

The coordinator of Correctional Libraries is a Cooperative ACTION volunteer with an M.L.S. degree. She will begin working with the institutions to provide reference help and stimulate reading as well as assist in arranging other library activities. Three libraries have inmate librarians. The annual financial allotment for adult correctional library facilities is \$10,230; the allotment for juvenile institutions is \$1,139. Teachers are providing library services to the juvenile residents. Enrichment materials (books and non-books) are provided to the libraries through LSCA funds. Consultant Services are provided through the Office of Library Services.

IDAHO

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	1
Number with libraries or book collections.....	1
Total number of volumes.....	10,500
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves... 1	
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	See Below
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	Unavailable
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	Unavailable
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	1
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	Unavailable
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: According to Helen M. Miller, State Librarian, (written in late December 1973):

" Due to the big prison move to a new site, and several changes in administrative personnel, the library program is also undergoing many changes. In 1968 the Idaho State Library, by utilizing LSCA Title IVA funds, assisted in opening as the library a newly painted and carpeted room, about 1500 sq. ft., in a former laundry building strategically located in the main prison yard. Shelving and furniture were all built at the prison. In the new 1973 site the library will be in an excellent spot at the heart of the education building. Commercially-produced equipment had been ordered.

"The Warden, his deputies, and the Education staff have all been very cooperative in maintaining the library. It is kept open from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. seven days a week. A small stipend is paid to the inmate librarians, based on the wage rate for other inmate work, with the maximum \$35 per month. The Education Director helps screen applicants, so that the most reliable inmates become library helpers. The State Library maintains liaison by phone, by letter, and by weekly visits by a paraprofessional staff member to the prison, and irregular visits from the Education Director to talk to the State Librarian or Assistant State Librarian.

" 85 magazines and newspapers are received on subscription, and either delivered directly by the State Library to the Prison or sent via the State's courier services.

"In 1972 a sound booth was added to the library, and about 600 recordings. One inmate librarian mans the sound booth at all times, and users listen through sets of earphones.

IDAHO (CONTINUED)

"Total circulation for FY1973: books 24,224; magazines 10,345; records 16,034. (This is more than 100 per man per year.) There is a collection of about 2,500 hardback and 8,000 paperback books for the prison recreation library, and new books are purchased regularly. Many books are borrowed on inter-library loan from the State Library's own bookstock.

"For two years the State Library did contract with the Boise Public Library for bookmobile service, and other liaison services at the prison library and the two institutions for troubled children in Boise. This contract was then cancelled, when it appeared that the State Library could more nearly absorb the high cost of the personalized services required as one of Statewide obligation.

"In 1971 the State Library staff selected, ordered and processed \$2,500 worth of educational books for the prison education program, from a federal grant which the prison had received. In 1972, under a Law Enforcement Assistance Act grant, the prison provided \$6,000 for materials and partial salary for a professional librarian to work at and with the prison. When more money was not available, and the prison administrative staff did not have time to work with the librarian in developing the program, the position was discontinued.

"In 1973 additional LEAA funds are being used to purchase a larger collection of legal reference materials. Although a minimum collection had been available in the library previously, it was lost in the Chapel fire in early 1973. (The legal books had been moved to the Chapel by the administration, for safekeeping.)

"A 16mm film projector is available at the prison, and the librarians borrow extensively from the State Library film collection for regular inmate showings.

"The future outlook for library service to prison populations in Idaho is for a continuation of service with inmate staff, professional advice and para-professional direct liaison from the State Library. cooperation but little funding from the prison's own budget. materials largely furnished by the State Library. However, having the library in the education building, where there is regularly scheduled activity, should bring even greater use by prisoners and staff.

"There is not now, and probably will not be again, a professional librarian at the Idaho prison. There is one such at the Youth Training Center. The FY73 expenditures by the State Library for the prison were \$4,616 plus staff time and overhead costs like travel on weekly visits to three sites. The State Library provided \$1600 to the Youth Training Center, and their local cost was about \$20,000."

ILLINOIS

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	9
Number with libraries or book collections.....	9
Total number of volumes.....	See Below
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves... 3	
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	8
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	9
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	9
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	See Below
Number of juvenile institutions.....	12
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	12
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: A total of 96,092 volumes and A-V materials is shared among the 9 adult facilities and 12 juvenile correctional institution libraries. All libraries are supervised by professional librarians although the direct service personnel at 15 libraries are para-professionals, and 1 library is operated mostly by an inmate clerk. All libraries have inmate clerical help paid from library program funds. All told, there are 8 professionals: 4 full-time employed by library systems, 3 part-time employed by library systems, and 1 full-time employed by the Department of Corrections. Their work is aided by 12 para-professionals; 5 full-time employed by library systems 2 part-time employed by library systems, 4 full-time employed by the Department of Corrections, and 1 part-time volunteer.

According to Robert F. Ensley, replying to our request in an updating of information about Illinois, "In January, 1972, the Illinois State Library, the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDUC), and 10 public library systems began implementation of a library service program for all facilities. The program was begun with monies from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) (\$150,000), Illinois Department of Corrections (\$50,000), and the Illinois State Library from and LSCA grant (\$69,928). Funds were distributed to the library systems, which in turn, provided the service and personnel. In addition to materials, 2 major services were implemented for the prisoners: inter-library loan through the Illinois Library Network and reference service."

ILLINOIS (CONTINUED)

Sources of funding breakdown to:

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
IDOC General Budget	50,000	50,000
IDOC Institutions Budget	60,000 Est.	65,000 Est.
ILEC	150,000	100,000
LSCA	69,928	28,626
ESEA	unknown	50,000
IDOC School District		26,100
Total	<u>\$329,928</u>	<u>\$319,726</u>

The Illinois Department of Corrections and State Library co-sponsored a proposal for legal library service for residents of the adult facilities. It has been sent to the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission for approval and funding at its January meeting.

The cut-back of Federal LSCA funding will not affect the actual programs, but will cause the loss of demonstration or seed money. Incentive grants were and still could be important to stimulate innovation and expansion of service. Supervising library service to correctional facilities is the State Library Institutional Library Consultant, a State funded position also responsible for liason with library systems and service to the handicapped.

INDIANA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	4
Number with libraries or book collections.....	4
Total number of volumes.....	28,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves... 4	
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	2
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	1
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	See Below
Number of juvenile institutions.....	7
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	7
Annual budget for library programs.....	\$38,400
Sources of funding.....	State Institutions Budget, LSCA, and LEAA

Additional comments: The M.L.S. librarian supervises the library at the Indiana Girls' School. Personnel at the 4 major adult correctional institutions include the following: 1 full-time librarian with a Master's Degree (but not in Library Science) who is a certified librarian; a part-time librarian whose official title is recreation director; and 4 full-time inmate librarians. A full-time certified librarian with a Specialist's Degree in A-V heads the library at the Indiana Boys' School. Two part-time and 1 full-time certified librarians also supervise libraries at juvenile institutions.

Budget allocations for the 7 juvenile institutional libraries for 1974 include \$66,291 in State Institutions Budget funds and \$5,000 in LSCA funds. Information on ESEA funds are unavailable. An additional \$39,000 in LEAA money is being made available in 1974 for the Indiana Boys' School. The total number of volumes in the 7 juvenile institutional libraries is 22,831.

Nothing has been done in the area of legal reference materials development because of lack of funds and supervising personnel. However, this area will be treated with top priority for fiscal year 1975 operations. Some large correctional institutions have been advised to start thinking about space, personnel, funds, and minimum needed materials for this highly demanded service. Bob Wang, Institutional Library Consultant, supervises library service to correctional facilities, as well as to state hospitals and staff institutional libraries.

IOWA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	5
Number with libraries or book collections.....	5
Total number of volumes.....	9,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	5
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	4
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	Unavailable
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	2
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	1
Annual budget for library programs.....	\$39,000
Sources of funding.....	State Institutions Budget and LSCA

Additional comments: In addition to the 5 major facilities cited above, 1 camp institution in a National Park shares in the total number of volumes. Two of the 5 major correctional libraries are supervised by non-professional staff personnel who are quite active and interested in the development of their institutional libraries. The other 3, plus the camp, are supervised by inmates.

As a result of a court case dealing with the issue of legal materials to inmates, a law collection has been established in the State Penitentiary. In 2 other adult facilities students from Iowa Law School and community lawyers hold consultations with inmates.

The Boys' Training School has a highly developed A-V operations with a full-time staff person in charge. The comparable Girls' institution presently has no library; however, the new administration is "library-minded" and has money to build a library and school library with A-V materials.

Correctional institutions receive proportionately more of LSCA money than other institutions. LSCA funds are applied toward materials and State Institution Budget funds toward salaries.

The Institutional Library Consultant is responsible for library service to all State institutions.

Kansas

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	4
Number with libraries or book collections.....	4
Total number of volumes.....	31,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	4
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	2
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	2
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	2
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	

Each Correctional Institution's Operating Budget

Additional comments: Two libraries are supervised by para-professional full-time personnel and 2 by inmate librarians. One library has law books, but no consultants or law library as such; only those law materials discarded by the Kansas State Law Library make their way to the State Penitentiary. The University of Kansas provides legal reference service for inmates by mail.

The budgets for the 4 major adult correctional facilities are as follows:

State Penitentiary (pop. 9000)	\$900 (\$1 per inmate per yr)
	1000 book budget
	350 periodicals budget
	\$2250 total
State Reformatory (pop. 900)	\$1000 book budget
	745 periodicals budget
	\$1745 total
Other	\$200 periodicals budget
Women's	Unavailable
Boys' Industrial School (pop 120)	\$513 all materials
Girls' Industrial School (pop.90)	\$550 all materials

Income for these 2 juvenile institutions probably comes as a result of ESEA funding; definite documentation was unavailable. The position of Institutional Library Consultant, without federal funding, will probably be cut. Like many in other states, this position is responsible for library service to all state institutions.

KENTUCKY

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	3
Number with libraries or book collections.....	3
Total number of volumes.....	Unavailable
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	3
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	2
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	3
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	3
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	12
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	See Below
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	State Institutional Budget, Department of Corrections and LSCA

Additional comments: Two good law libraries, begun with LSCA funds, are now funded by the Department of Corrections. These libraries are separate from the regular libraries, and through inter-library loan are open to the women's prison. Law consultants from the University of Kentucky also aid in filling inmate requests for legal information.

There are 2 B.S. certified librarians (full-time) and one inmate librarian who supervise the libraries.

Before the advent of LSCA, there was no budget for materials at all; collections developed as a result of donations. Currently the State institutional Budget matches LSCA funds at a ration of about \$2300 to between \$8000 and \$9000. Part of the State Institutional Budget comes directly from the Department of Corrections.

Library service to juvenile institutions is in the domain of the Child Welfare Department and is not associated with the Department of Corrections; budget figures were unavailable.

The Institutional Library Consultant is responsible for library service to schools for the deaf and blind, for the retarded, and to hospitals, as well as to correctional facilities.

LOUISIANA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	3
Number with libraries or book collections.....	3
Total number of volumes.....	14,801
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	3
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	3
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	3
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	1
Number of juvenile institutions.....	3
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	See Below
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: Law books and legal materials are in a room connected to the main library at the State Penitentiary, but no law library or complete collection exists as such.

In addition to the 1 M.L.S. professional librarian, who serves part-time, 2 full-time college graduates with library science minors supervise 2 of the correctional libraries. All 3 libraries participate in inter-library loan and have access to films, recordings, centralized processing and consultation services from the State Library. There is also bookmobile service.

Exact financial budgets for library service to the correctional institutions are not available. Current funding is provided by each correctional facility, including the use of inmate welfare funds. LSCA funding beginning in 1968-69 provided the bases for a 2-year pilot program to buy materials to equip the correctional libraries. The correctional institutions, meanwhile, were supplying personnel, space and renovation of space. At the end of the 2-year program in 1970-71, the institutions themselves took over complete responsibility for financing and supervising maintenance of the libraries. Budgets for each library vary, but apparently approach the amounts originally allocated by LSCA. In the juvenile institutions, libraries are part of the schools, and service is provided through the general education program.

The State Institutional Library Consultant is responsible for library service to hospitals and State Schools for the mentally handicapped, as well as to correctional facilities. The position will continue despite the cut-back in Federal funding.

MAINE

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	3
Number with libraries or book collections.....	3
Total number of volumes.....	16,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	3
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	0
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	See Below
Number of juvenile institutions.....	3
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	2
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: A tradition of good cooperation between the Maine State Prison and the Maine State Law Library in inter-library loan services, legal reference collections have been wanting in the correctional facilities themselves. In recent years, though, the Maine State Prison has strengthened its legal reference collection with the result that the inter-library loan service has declined significantly.

Two professionally trained librarians, one full-time at the State Prison, and another full-time at the Boys' Training School, currently supervise library service within Maine's correctional system. Both the Girls' and Boys' Training Schools appear to have highly developed library programs which include considerable A-V equipment and materials. The Girls' School has well over 7000 volumes and the Boys' above 6500. The 3rd state juvenile institution, the Military and Naval Childrens Home, has neither a library nor staff; its residents attend the local public schools.

State funds are presently the sole source of funding for adult correctional libraries which were established in 1968 with the aid of LSCA, Title IV funds. At the State Prison, where the hiring of a full-time professional librarian occurred only recently, the budget for the current fiscal year is \$7,276. At the Men's Correctional Center, where the librarian has teaching responsibilities as well and can only devote 25% of his time to the library, there are no current budget figures. In the 1972 fiscal year, when this particular library last participated in the LSCA Title IV program, the budget was \$3,672.92. The library at the Women's Correctional Center is supervised by a part-time librarian who divides her time between this institution and the Girls' School. The future of the entire Women's Center is uncertain, and it is possible that it may soon merge with the Girls' facility; each, however, would maintain their separate libraries and educational programs. The 1974 fiscal year budget for the Women's facility calls for \$8,692.34. The budgets for fiscal year 1974 for the Girls' and Boys' Training Schools are respectively \$8,655.00 and \$8,750.00.

MAINE (CONTINUED)

According to Karen Berg, Institutional Library Consultant, as correctional institution populations continue to decline and community centers and half-way houses increase, cooperative efforts between institutional libraries and local public libraries could and should take greater precedence for providing library service to the institutionalized

MARYLAND

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	8
Number with libraries or book collections.....	8
Total number of volumes.....	Unavailable
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves.....	8
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	0
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	5
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	5
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	4
Number of juvenile institutions.....	7
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	7
Annual budget for library programs adult-\$110,000 est. juvenile-\$90,000 est.	
Sources of funding.....	State Department of Corrections, ESEA, Title II, LSCA, Title I

Additional comments: Legal reference service currently depends on an informal mechanism whereby individual inmate requests are forwarded to law schools. In the coming year it is hoped that through LEAA and LSCA funding, a law program for the inmates can be set up, first in the largest facility and then in the smaller ones.

In addition to the 4 professional librarians, several teachers share responsibility for library service, several non-professional employees, and several inmate librarians.

Special programs at 4 of the libraries include film programs, book discussion groups, writing programs, and art exhibits. A-V equipment with listening and viewing space is available at 7 of the libraries. Public libraries provide bookmobile services to all agencies that request it. Library service at the juvenile institutions is not separable from the educational programs in general.

The Institutional Library Consultant is also responsible for library service to hospitals and juvenile services, mental hygiene and retardation.

MASSACHUSETTS

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	5
Number with libraries or book collections.....	5
Total number of volumes.....	Unavailable
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves.....	4
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	4
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	3
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	None
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	
Annual budget for library programs.....	
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: Since the LSCA Institutional Library Program was initiated, over \$80,000 has been expended for materials and equipment in Massachusetts' correctional facilities. Much weeding of old, out-of-date collections was undertaken with the result that there are presently less volumes, overall, than in 1967. The one institution with reasonably reliable figures went from 50,000 discards to 5,000 new volumes at present. Four of the libraries are supervised by full-time teachers, while the fifth is supervised by a college graduate who has taken some library science courses.

One correctional institution, Norfolk, has an excellent legal collection, funded by the State Library Agency (\$6500). Another, Concord, received \$3500 from the Department of Corrections to purchase legal reference materials. LEAA has been providing lawyers for legal consultation for inmates. Tentative plans include providing legal reference collections for the 3 remaining adult facilities.

Budgets vary from prison to prison - each having its own allocation as determined by respective directors of the institutions. The Bridgewater facility had the highest budget of the 1972-73 fiscal year: \$8800 from the Department of Corrections and \$4000 from LSCA. Funding primarily comes via Department of Correction budgets, inmate welfare funds, State Library aid, LSCA, and LEAA. No money has come from either social security or ESEA, though applications have been made in the past and will continue to be made. Massachusetts no longer has traditional juvenile institutions; instead, there are now half-way houses and community centers.

One of the casualties of the cut-back in federal spending has been the termination of the position of State Institutional Library Consultant, initially vacated by its holder in November, 1972. The Institutional Library Program, since the resignation of its Consultant, has been handled by the LSCA Project Director.

MICHIGAN

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	5
Number with libraries or book collections.....	5
Total number of volumes.....	50,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	4
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	5
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	4
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	4
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	1
Number of juvenile institutions.....	7
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	See Below
Annual budget for library programs.....	Unavailable
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: In addition to 1 library supervised by a professional full-time librarian, 1 library has a certified, bachelor of science librarian serving full-time. The other 3 libraries are supervised respectively by a teacher employed part-time, an educational director, and a library technician.

Michigan's state law requires correctional institutions to have legal reference collections. All 5 facilities have law collections purchased by the State Department of Corrections. Further material is also obtainable from the State Law Library.

The Michigan State Library currently funds all facets of library service to correctional institutions. The cut in federal funding has meant loss of ESEA funds for 2 facilities which used this income for materials. The curtailment of LSCA funds resulted in the loss of bookmobile service which had been provided by the State Library. Juvenile institutions in the state receive library service directly from the State and regional libraries.

The Institutional Library Consultant, in addition to supervising library service to correctional institutions, is responsible for library service to the State Hospital and the School for Mental Retardation.

MINNESOTA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	3
Number with libraries or book collections.....	3
Total number of volumes.....	31,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	3
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	3
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	3
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	2
Number of juvenile institutions.....	5
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	Unavailable
Annual budget for library programs (combined adult & juvenile)	13,500
Sources of funding.....	LSCA, Adult Basic Education, Vocational Education

Additional comments: The total of volumes cited above includes juvenile institutions. There are also 1000 volumes in staff libraries.

The 3 adult institutions have very different library programs. Two are excellent, and include all types of A-V programs. This is possible due to a full-time staff, a supportive institutional budget and perhaps the young (18-25) age of the residents. The remaining adult institution is for older residents, has no staff and very poor institutional support.

The cut-back in federal funding could result in the loss of such services from public libraries as the bookmobile and inter-library loan. A-V will have limited chance to expand. Upgrading of library collections will be poor in the majority of institutions. Federal funding is necessary for any progress to be made in the institutional library programs, and, according to Ron Schuster, Media Consultant for library service to correctional facilities in Minnesota, "and is the service-oriented program of library services."

As of July 1, 1973, the position of State Institutional Library Consultant will be terminated. The Department of Public Welfare will assume the duties of the position. The position had been initially funded within the Department of Corrections as "Supervisor of Library Services." The individual holding the position was also responsible for the Central Office Professional Library.

MISSISSIPPI

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	1
Number with libraries or book collections.....	1
Total number of volumes.....	7200
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves... See Below	
Number of libraries with legal reference collections..... See Below	
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	0
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	2
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	2
Annual budget for library programs..... See Below	
Sources of funding..... See Below	

Additional comments: Inmates at the main institution have little, if any, direct access to the library. The collection housed here is also available, via a revolving collection system, to the smaller satellite facilities.

Law books are housed in a Pre-Release camp and are not under the librarian's care. There are no law consultants, and no plans have been set to establish a law library for general inmate use. If an inmate request for legal information is approved by the State Penitentiary Librarian, materials may be sent on long-term loan from the State Agency or photocopies of materials from the Mississippi Law Library may be provided.

A high school graduate, serving part-time, supervises the adult facility. The 2 juvenile facilities employ a full-time librarian who has a B.S. in library science. Inmates serve as custodians or library assistants in the various satellites.

Currently, the State Library Commission is responsible for providing funds and services for the adult correctional library; this includes a station-wagon which carries materials to outlying satellite work-farms where most prisoners are situated.

The 2 juvenile institutions, with money from ESEA Titles I and II, were able to increase A-V materials and equipment in addition to books. Both appear to have highly developed programs for their residents.

The position of State Institutional Library Consultant, also responsible for the mentally retarded, will continue despite federal cut-backs.

MISSOURI

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	4
Number with libraries or book collections.....	4
Total number of volumes.....	40,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves... 4	
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	0
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	2
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	1
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	1
Number of juvenile institutions.....	5
Number of juvenile institutions with library service..... See Below	
Annual budget for library programs..... See Below	
Sources of funding..... See Below	

Additional comments: Three minor adult correctional facilities also share in the total number of volumes cited above. Altogether, then, there are 7 libraries; inmates have direct access to shelves in all of them.

While none of the libraries has an adequate legal reference collection, 2 do have law books. Mrs. Susanna Alexander, Associate State Librarian, wrote in late November, 1973, "The Missouri Department of Corrections, with assistance from the State Library Institutional Librarian and the Supreme Court Librarian, prepared a program for a law library network. At the present time the Department of Corrections is seeking to implement parts of this program. The Supreme Court Library collection is accessible through photoduplication to inmates requesting legal information."

Five of the inmate libraries are under the supervision of one M.L.S. librarian. Two part-time teachers, and an educational director, and 4 inmate librarians supervise the 7 libraries in the absence of the M.L.S. librarian who serves the facilities on a travelling rotational basis.

Mrs. Alexander further reports that "The institutional libraries are supported from funds included in the institutional budgets. This is dependent each year on the state appropriations and has shown gradual increases in recent years. The State Library's participation is advisory, with grants for books and materials from federal LSCA funds since 1969. These grants have encouraged the further development of the collections and have served as an incentive for the commitment and support from the state. In addition to the federal and state support, at least three local public libraries are providing some supplementary services to state correctional facilities located in their service areas."

Due to an error on the part of those gathering information for these reports, we are unable to supply current, accurate information on juvenile institutions in Missouri.

MISSOURI (CONTINUED)

The State Institutional Library Consultant position, also responsible for mental health and retardation facilities, will continue even if federal funding is not forthcoming. However, due to lack of money, this position will be virtually powerless to implement needed programs.

MONTANA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	1
Number with libraries or book collections.....	1
Total number of volumes.....	5500
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	1
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	1
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	1
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	1
Number of juvenile institutions.....	3
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	Unavailable
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: The one library used to operate as a full branch of the State Library which provided all materials, equipment, services, and personnel in the form of a professional librarian. The State Library was able to provide this function by means of LSCA funds. With the cut-back in federal funding, the correctional institution itself, not the State Library, made up the difference to bring the program back up to its level when LSCA funds were being used.

In addition to the standard library services cited above, there are special programs sponsored by the library, such as poetry therapy, book discussion groups and writers' groups. The library contains law books in its collection, and a law consultant is available, as well as opportunity for photocopying. Inmates also have access to materials in the State Law Library.

In short, the inmates have close to total public library service equivalent to the best public library in the state.

NEBRASKA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	3
Number with libraries or book collections.....	3
Total number of volumes.....	22,100
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	3
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	2
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	2
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	2
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: Reference aid to 2 of the adult facilities comes in the form of telephone reference and inter-library loan through the State Library Commission. The Commission draws upon the combined resources of a network system which includes community, regional and university libraries culminating in the Bib-Center at Denver, Colorado. Institutional libraries may also draw upon a state-wide film collection, funded by LSCA and Lincoln City Library money.

In November, 1973, with an LEAA grant for \$16,500 (matched by state funds totalling \$5,500), Nebraska initiated a bookmobile service to 6 adult and juvenile correctional institutions in or near Lincoln and Omaha. The grant did not provide, however, for books, which will be supplied through donations and possibly more state aid.

There are no set budgets for the adult facilities; currently, materials are available only via inter-library loan from the State Library Commission. Juvenile institutions, through their educational departments, do have budgets, and have received LSCA funds for materials.

NEVADA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	1
Number with libraries or book collections.....	1
Total number of volumes.....	1
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves.....	Unavailable
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	1
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	0
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	2
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: The library service offered to the 700 inmates of this institution is minimal, with nothing much beyond check-out service. The legal reference collection has been developed for 6 years and is not separate from the general collection. An inmate librarian, working with an educational supervisor, operates the library.

Money for library service comes from the State Library allocations for institutions, LSCA and inmate welfare funds.

There is essentially no specific library service program for juvenile institutions. Each facility ties in with local public libraries for inter-library loans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE *

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	1
Number with libraries or book collections.....	1
Total number of volumes.....	6,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	1
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	1
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	1
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	1
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	Unavailable
Annual budget for library programs.....	Unavailable
Sources of funding... State Library (through federal funding)	

Additional comments: Cut-back in federal funding, will result in loss of the following services: in-service training, 90% of the book budget, acquisition service, bookmobile visits, support for a circulating art print collection, and a proposed slide and tape presentation on how to use law books effectively. The position of State Institutional Library Consultant has already been cut.

*We received no official reply to our request for an up-dating of our initial information. It is possible that the above data is no longer applicable.

NEW JERSEY

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	7
Number with libraries or book collections.....	7
Total number of volumes.....	37,000 Approx.
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	7
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	7
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	7
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	7
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	6
Number of juvenile institutions.....	3
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	3
Annual budget for library programs.....	\$136,868.64
Sources of funding... Institutional funds, budgeted by state; ESEA Title II; LSCA; LEAA	

Additional comments: The above total for volumes is cited from a December 1972 report and includes the holdings of the 3 juvenile institutions, as well as those of the 7 adult institutions. The libraries at each adult facility are under the jurisdiction of the respective educational departments. All of New Jersey's institutions are grouped to form a school district, comparable to the districts which comprise the state's public school system. According to William Foreman, the state's Institutional Library Consultant, initiation of this district plan has enabled correctional institutions to increase significantly their procurement of library services. Under this school district system, LEAA funds were sought and approved, and 6 professional librarians were hired.

The LEAA money (\$69,000) has gone toward providing law collections for all adult facilities, as well as for a training program for social workers, teachers, and inmates. The librarians at each facility supervise the legal collections.

The budget figure cited above is from the 1972-73 fiscal year. At the 3 juvenile facilities plans are being made for a program which includes development of a curriculum skills guide and the teaching of library skills to residents and staff. The program's philosophy is that the library is an institution responsible for teaching skills and serving needs, and which provides a resource center and platform for all learning experiences for residents and staff. In short, the library is viewed as an integral aspect of re-education and rehabilitation programs, rather than as an ancillary and wholly recreational facility.

Plans are being considered for organizing regular staff meeting of institutional librarians to discuss problems and progress of programs and to improve coordination among all units. Improved inter-communications will hopefully enable institutional librarians to develop their own policies, without being dependent on the State Library.

NEW MEXICO

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	1
Number with libraries or book collections.....	1
Total number of volumes.....	10,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves... 1	
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	See Below
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	0
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	2
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	2
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: Two minor adult correctional facilities, each with libraries, also share in the total number of volumes cited above. Additional service is provided by two bookmobiles, one which belongs to the State Library and one to a local public library.

Only the Men's Division of the State Penitentiary has law books, and these are codes only. The books are shelved in the office of the Acting Assistant Warden, clinical services. This office is separated from the library proper by a partition, with the door between the office and library kept locked. Any inmate, in theory, may consult the law books, but considerable maneuvering must take place. A class action suit has been filed against the Corrections Department to make available to all inmates a full law library; the suit is still pending.

Budgetary figures are extremely incomplete except for the following: A 1971-72 annual report lists a total of \$6900 being spent for library staff and materials at the State Penitentiary. LSCA funds for this facility in 1972-73 totaled \$658.

At the Girls' School, where there is one library for staff as well as one for residents, ESEA funds totalled \$925, while the institution itself supplied \$4443, according to a 1972-73 annual report. A part-time M.L.S. librarian works at the Girls' School. At the Boys' School, during 1972-73, LSCA funds amounted to \$2049; ESEA funds were \$7053; and the institution itself contributed \$1630. The position of State Institutional Library Consultant, responsible for library service to 7 hospitals and the 2 juvenile facilities as well as to the 3 adult facilities, will continue only if a new source of funding is found.

NEW YORK

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	See Below
Number with libraries or book collections.....	20
Total number of volumes.....	124,341
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves... 1	
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	See Below
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	20
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	See Below
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	See Below
Number of juvenile institutions.....	14
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	38
Annual budget for library programs.....	38
Sources of funding.....	See Below
	See Below

Additional comments: Roland Dickson, assistant in Public Library Services, replying to our request for information about New York, wrote in late December, 1973:

"State correctional institutions in New York State are organized under 2 departments. The Department of Correctional Services is responsible for adult offenders and The Division for Youth is responsible for Juvenile offenders.

"The Department of Correctional Services maintains 7 maximum security facilities, 7 medium security facilities, 5 minimum security camps, and 1 facility for medical services, mentally handicapped and criminally insane. At the end of 1972 there were 12,444 inmates in these facilities.

"The Division for Youth maintains 2 types of facilities. The first type is composed of 17 schools, camps and centers, with a resident population of 1,371 at the end of 1972. The second type of facilities conforms to the Division's rapidly developing pattern of small homes and centers in the community. At the end of 1972 there were twenty-one such facilities with a population of 341.

"(As a side note it should be mentioned that in 1972 there were as average daily census 4,708 persons in 67 county jails and penitentiaries outside of New York City, and as average daily census 11,289 persons in facilities maintained by the New York City Department of Correction.)

"Each year the individual facilities of the state departments are asked to submit statistics to the Division of Library Development. These statistics are not mandated and not all facilities report, however, the summary of these statistics does provide us with the best current information we have on state institutional library service. It should be noted that not all information reported is complete and accurate. For

NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

example, since most libraries in institutions do not have separate budgets, reported expenditure figures sometimes lack inclusion of salary figures.

" There is a department mandated figure of \$8.00 per capita for library materials, and 14 out of 20 facilities now have M.L.S. librarian positions filled. In Youth, at the moment, only 4 or 5 M.L.S. librarian positions are filled in their 12 schools. In some facilities the librarian position is filled by a teacher-librarian or a teacher.

"All funding in these institutions is through the individual departmental budget. Outside funding has been for projects: about \$40,000 from LSCA, \$1000,000 (1973-74) through the Division of Library Development as a result of State Legislative appropriation, and the money from LEAA to establish the law collections.

"We have no available information on the exact scope of individual facility library programs and services. Taking budget limitations into account you might assume a wider range of programs and services where there are trained librarians. Of course, not all programs and services originate in the libraries. Larger facilities with schools have and use audio visual materials, and carry cultural programs, which in the general community would often be part of public library service. Again, you can assume less freedom and access in a maximum security facility than would be found in a medium or minimum security facility.... It's very difficult to quantify types of programs and services for 20 adult State facilities and 38 youth State facilities.

"As a result of court mandate law libraries have been established in all State Department of Correctional Services facilities. Funding by LEAA grants. Either \$10,000 or \$12,000 was allotted for the establishment of the law library in each facility; \$1,000 each being allotted to the camps. Each library has a full time staff person with trained inmate assistance. The collections will be kept up-to-date. State fund will pick up at the end of LEAA.

"(Each of the New York City correctional facilities also has had a \$12,000 law library established, staffed and up dated in the same manner as these in the State facilities. The Nassau County Jail has just received an LEAA grant to establish a law library.)

" The Division of Library Development, maintains a position of Institutional Library Consultant, which is presently funded by LSCA. A second assistant consultant position is unfilled, however, assistance is on loan from the public library section on a 2/5 basis. The Institution Library Section is responsible for consultant work with the state departments maintaining and supervising institutions: Correctional Services, Drug Abuse, Education (blind and deaf schools), Health, Mental Hygiene and Youth.

NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

"The Section is also responsible for handling LSCA grants for institutional library service, and for the \$1000,000 voted by the State Legislature for 1973-74 to 'foster the development of the State of New York inter-library loan program so as to better meet the need for library services in residential institutions administered by the state department of correctional services, the state division for youth and the New York city department of correction and in residential correctional institutions administered by the counties of the state.' \$750,000 is being requested in the 1974 Legislative Session to expand this program ' to improve State level services such as the Inter-library Loan Network, to expand existing pilot projects such as the Books by Mail Program, and to make grants to library systems for extension of their services to institutional facilities within their area.' In sum this means extending beyond correctional facilities into the areas of health and mental hygiene."

PENNSYLVANIA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	8
Number with libraries or book collections.....	8
Total number of volumes.....	35,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	7
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	5
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	5
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	See Below
Number of juvenile institutions.....	9
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	9
Annual budget for library programs Adult:\$21,896.60 Juvenile:\$40,469.03	
Sources of funding. Institution budget, Inmate welfare fund, ESEA, LSCA (State Library funding)	

Additional comments: There are 500 phonograph records in addition to the number of volumes cited above in the adult correctional facilities. Margaret Cheeseman, Division Supervisor of Special Library Service, reported in mid-December, 1973;

"At one of the 2 institutions with populations of less than 150 residents, a half - time position for professional librarian exists but is unfilled as of December, 1973. Two libraries are supervised by correctional officers; one by a part - time teacher; one by a library assistant. Three institutions have no paid personnel of any level in the library."

In addition to the 5 institutions that house legal materials in their libraries, 3 facilities have legal materials outside the library. Two institutions have law clinics staffed by residents. At least 4 institutions receive some legal consultant service on a regular basis.

None of the libraries presently has a budget for any item other than salary. The salary item where it exists is not a "library" line item. Five institutions have line item requests for funds in the 1973-74 budgets which have not yet been funded. The budget figures cited above refer to the 1971-72 fiscal year.

Two of the juvenile institutions have full-time library aides; one is a part-time para-professional with undergraduate library science training; the other has an MLS degree with advanced certification. Of the 5 institutions without paid staff, 3 have populations of 55 or less. Two of the 5 facilities have occasional library service with rotating collections from the State Library. Four of the libraries are open 32 hours per week with students able to use them whenever they wish during those hours. One is open 20 hours per week. The juvenile libraries report total collections of 20,000 books, 500 records and 500 filmstrips. Only one of the youth facilities has an identified library budget. Requests for library budgets have been reported as

PENNSYLVANIA (CONTINUED)

appearing in budget requests from 3 institutions since 1971, but at present the funds are not allocated this way.

According to Ms. Cheeseman,

"Progress with the institution library programs will be slowed by federal aid cutbacks which have affected the overall budget of the State Library and resulted in the reassignment of one consultant to public library service.

"An agreement with the Department of Justice and the Department of Education concerning the responsibility for the provision of education programs in the institutions has resulted in a slowdown in development since the Bureau of Correction has viewed the agreement as a release of their responsibility to provide this service. The Department of Education has also failed to formally adopt the library in either the narrow terminology of 'school library' or the broader definition of 'library' as an identified priority in its program for the institutions. As of December 1973, no funds are available for implementation of the agreement. Progress in library development is slowed also by the responsibility of the State Library for development of library programs in all institutions and development of service to blind and physically handicapped Commonwealth residents. Very slow progress is being made in some of the institutions. More rapid development will occur if the Department of Education's 1974-5 budget for the cooperative agreement with the Department of Justice is funded."

NORTH CAROLINA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	8
Number with libraries or book collections.....	8
Total number of volumes.....	40,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	6
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	2
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	2
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	1
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	0
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	See Below
Annual budget for library programs.....	Unavailable
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: Also, 69 minor adult institutions with 100 or less inmates share in the total of 40,000 volumes. Some of these small units have book-mobile service, some receive service from the larger prison libraries, and some have library service established by local civic organizations. All of the state's juvenile institutions have school libraries and librarians.

Mrs. Marian Leith, replying to our request for updated information about North Carolina, wrote in late November, 1973, "Loss of federal funding is a major problem, but the greatest is the state's refusal to extend aid to prison libraries...LSCA funds have done much to build up library collections in North Carolina institutions, and have given impetus to interest in the appreciation of libraries in institutions. It is hoped that further steps, such as the employment of trained personnel to implement library programs, and state funds for institutional library budgets, will be forthcoming."

The Special Services Section of the North Carolina State Library works with libraries in hospitals, mental hospitals, alcoholic centers, mental retardation centers, and juvenile facilities, as well as adult correctional institutions.

NORTH DAKOTA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	2
Number with libraries or book collections.....	2
Total number of volumes.....	4000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	1
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	0
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	0
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	1
Number of juvenile institutions.....	1
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	1
Annual budget for library programs.....	0
Sources of funding.....	0

Additional comments: Library service to correctional institutions in North Dakota appears to be extremely rudimentary.

The state's juvenile institution, an Industrial School, does have the services of a part-time professional librarian and also has a budget.

LSCA funds for the adult facility are being sought for the next fiscal year.

There is no position of State Institutions Library Consultant.

OHIO

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	7
Number with libraries or book collections.....	7
Total number of volumes.....	69,355
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	7
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	7
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	7
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	7
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	3
Number of juvenile institutions.....	10
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	10
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: There is no bookmobile service, but all 7 institutions make use of an inter-library loan service from the State Library. One correctional library has a formal arrangement for information services with a local public library, which includes access to a multi-county cooperative system. All correctional libraries provide services to isolation areas-either via bookcart service, deposit collections, or both. Five libraries sponsor book discussion groups and one offers a writers' group.

Ohio Corrections has hired 3 graduate librarians on state positions for resident libraries and have 1 for the Corrections Academy who serves as a staff librarian. One position is currently vacant. Librarians were recently made responsible to the directors of education.

Lack of federal funding will, hopefully, be filled by state agencies and the institutions. The abrupt elimination of federal funds will cause less money to be available for library development in the correctional facilities. The recent provision of a budget item for educational services includes a line for libraries and should insure continued support for library services. The picture is somewhat encouraging for increased Correctional Department support, too.

At the 10 juvenile institutions, library service is considered a part of the overall education program.

The State Institutional Library Consultant position, since supported by General Revenue funds (state), will continue. The position covers adult corrections, mental health, mental retardation, juvenile corrections, and 4 other libraries (deaf, blind, orphanage, home) - making a total of 54 institutions.

OKLAHOMA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	2
Number with libraries or book collections.....	2
Total number of volumes.....	30,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	2
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	2
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	1
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	1
Annual budget for library programs.....	Unavailable
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: The 7 minor adult correctional institutions, each with a library, share in the total number of volumes cited above.

One library contains law books, but no law library as such; plans are underway to establish a program with the University of Oklahoma Law School to answer prisoners' legal questions. One library is supervised by a teacher who serves part-time, one by a correctional officer, and the other 7 by inmate librarians. Bookmobile service, provided by the public library, reaches 5 of the smaller facilities.

Funds for correctional library service have been granted by LSCA in the past, but cut-backs in federal funding will end services now established. Hopefully, individual correctional institutions will contribute funds for library service.

Information on the one juvenile institution is sketchy as to funding and extent of services; it is known, however, that the library has been recently remodeled and is supervised by a full-time non-librarian.

Due to federal cut-backs in funds, there is no longer a separate position of State Institutional Library Consultant.

OREGON

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	3
Number with libraries or book collections.....	3
Total number of volumes.....	Unavailable
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	3
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	2
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	Unavailable
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	Unavailable
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	2
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	2
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: Without LSCA funds the future of library service to correctional facilities in Oregon is uncertain. Correctional libraries were allotted the following funds for the October-December 1973 quarter:

Oregon State Penitentiary	\$650
State Correctional Institution	300
Women's Correctional Center	60
MacLaren School for Boys	150
Hillcrest School of Oregon (girls)	

Funding is now coming through the State Library, as approved by the legislature. The MacLaren and Hillcrest Schools are being combined on MacLaren Campus. They are no longer a part of the Corrections Division but are now in the Children's Services Division. Little has been done to provide legal reference materials. The Penitentiary and Correctional Institution each have copies of Oregon Revised Statutes.

The loss of LSCA funds resulted in a curtailment of library services to all institutions (not just the correctional ones) from July to September, 1973. Appeals to the Oregon State Legislature, made by the Corrections Division and the State Library, resulted in funds to restore the Institutional Library program in October.

RHODE ISLAND

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	1
Number with libraries or book collections.....	1
Total number of volumes.....	Unavailable
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	1
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	See Below
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	0
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	2
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	2
Annual budget for library programs.....	\$3500
Sources of funding.....	LSCA, state funding, and ESEA for juvenile.

Additional comments: There are also 3 minor adult correctional institutions with libraries where inmates have access to shelves.

None of the libraries contain law books; services of a law consultant are unavailable, but residents do have access to a law collection and may make use of the Inmate Legal Assistance Program (initiated in the fall of 1971) which are not part of the library. A report on legal materials in maximum security institutions discusses the program underway in Rhode Island, and explains that some legal materials are available. The federally funded project enables one lawyer and several senior law students from Boston College and a legal secretary to meet some of the post-trial and civil matters of the inmates. After filling out an appointment form, inmates may have access to lawyers if they wish to discuss legal matters. The medium-minimum security facility maintains a small collection of legal materials in the visiting room. The following two services came to an end as a result of prison riots: 1) a program whereby 4 Providence College students visited Maximum Security twice weekly to hold "rap" sessions with inmates and provide reading materials purchased with LSCA funds, and 2) a regular bookmobile service provided by State Library Services.

Cut-backs in federal funding will reduce funds to purchase new materials, prevent expansion of services and lessen the possibility of obtaining a professional librarian. Presently, the Director of Education for the Department of Corrections is in charge of hiring a librarian, buying library materials, and setting up a law library if funds are available.

The most recent development in the provision of legal aid for inmates centers around a plan for law students to conduct law libraries in all 4 of the adult state correctional facilities.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	9
Number with libraries or book collections.....	9
Total number of volumes.....	10,205
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	9
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	9
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	1
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	9
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	1
Number of juvenile institutions.....	3
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	3
Annual budget for library programs.....	\$37,627

Sources of funding.....
 Adult: Department of Corrections, State Library (LSCA funds),
 and Higher Education Act Funds.

Juvenile: LSCA, ESEA, and state funds.

Additional comments: James B. Johnson, Consultant-Special Services,
 in reply to our request for updated information about South Carolina,
 wrote in mid-December 1973,

"The volume count cited above for adult facilities involves
 only books that have been fully processed. The Department of
 Corrections has a few thousand paperbacks that are not processed.
 Several hundred paperbacks are added weekly from book store
 donations, as well as paperbacks that are purchased with library
 funds. There are also 68 newspaper subscriptions and 254
 periodical subscriptions."

The one professional librarian, supervises services to all 9
 units. He has an assistant who has an undergraduate degree. The
 assistant conducts book talks, searches bibliographic tools and
 other duties as they arise. Inmate assistants are assigned to each
 library. Inter-library loan service from the State Library is available,
 and film showings are conducted weekly.

The budget figure cited above was for the 1972-73 fiscal
 year and breaks down to \$15,726 from the Department of Corrections,
 \$5,736 from the State Library through LSCA, and \$16,165, in Higher
 Education Act funds.

Mr. Johnson also reported that:

"The Department of Youth Services operates three schools for
 Juvenile offenders. Each institution has its own library budget.

"The librarian in each school is a pre-professional with
 an undergraduate degree. All have 24 hours in library science
 and meet certification requirements of the State Department of
 Education."

SOUTH CAROLINA (CONTINUED)

The Willow Lane School is the school for girls. Recently it
 also began admitting on an experimental basis some boys (no
 more than 25). The budget for library is \$12,304. Of this
 figure \$11,749 was appropriated by the state, \$360 was Library
 Service Construction Act funds administered by the South Caro-
 lina State Library and \$195 was Title II, Elementary and Sec-
 ondary Education Act funds. Their library has 4956 volumes,
 5 newspapers, 45 periodicals for an average population of 119
 students.

The South Carolina School for Boys has a library budget of
 \$7,248. Of this \$6,345 was from state funds, \$672 was Library
 Service Construction Act funds and \$321 was Title II, Elementary
 and Secondary Education Act. This library has 3,752 volumes,
 3 newspapers, 20 periodicals. Average population is 179 boys.

The John G. Richards School for Boys has a budget of \$13,161.
 Of this \$11,749 was from state funds, \$900 from Library Service
 Construction Act funds and \$512 from Title II, Elementary and
 Secondary Education Act. They have 3,318 volumes, 3 newspapers
 and 33 periodicals. Average population is 200 boys.

As a department, the three libraries of the Department of
 Youth Services have a total budget of \$32,713. Local funds
 equal \$29,843. Library Service Construction Act funds total
 \$1,932. Elementary and Secondary Education Act funds are
 \$938. Total volumes amount to 12,026 books, eleven newspapers and
 98 periodicals. This is for 498 residents.

The figures for all of these institutions are for 1972-73.
 All LSCA funds for institutions are administered by the South
 Carolina State Library under an approved plan for the development
 of institutional library service. In the General Appropriations
 Bill for 1973-74 the South Carolina General Assembly included
 funds for the South Carolina State Library to continue service to
 state institutions should federal funds be lost. Thus we are
 reasonably sure of continuing service.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	1
Number with libraries or book collections.....	1
Total number of volumes.....	7,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	1
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	1
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	1
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	See Below
Number of juvenile institutions.....	2
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	2
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	Each institu-
tion's budget couple with LSCA funds from the State Library	

Additional comments: Each of the 3 institutional libraries in South Dakota is supervised by a member of the internal staff. The State Library Institutional Consultant visits each institution on a regular basis and assists in selecting print and non-print materials, searching reference questions, and performing the technical duties of a librarian.

In the one adult correctional institution a teacher serves as library-director and has several inmate librarians who help during each year. There is no bookmobile service. Only those prisoners enrolled in a "school" situation actually have direct access to the shelves; most of the inmates request books and other materials, which then are delivered to them. There are some law books, but no law library as such. The South Dakota Code can be available by request, but, at the present time there are no plans to establish a law library.

Full budgetary information was unavailable, but it is reported that the "matching funds" (provided by each institution to match LSCA funds received through the State Library) for each facility are as follows:

\$4,436 for the penitentiary, \$3,836 for the training school, and \$4,262 for the forestry camp.

According to Betty Siedschlaw, Consultant to State Institutions in South Dakota:

"The state training school for juveniles has a library of approximately 1500 books and a good collection of audio-visual materials to supplement the school's curriculum. Most of the print and non-print material in this library was made possible through LSCA funds from the State Library. Some funds were made available from the department of charities and corrections and ESEA.

"This library is located in the school lobby and is "open" to the residents. It is used primarily as a resource center for the

SOUTH DAKOTA (CONTINUED)

Individualized Program of study. At the present time consideration is being given toward moving this correctional institution and combining it with another state institution. Thus, the future of this library is uncertain.

"The second juvenile correctional institution is a "work-camp" situation and has an open library of only about 300 books, mostly paper-back fiction. There is no librarian. The collection is under the supervision of the camp director and made possible by LSCA funds through the State Library."

TENNESSEE

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	4
Number with libraries or book collections.....	4
Total number of volumes.....	39,576
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	4
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	3
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	4
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	4
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	2
Number of juvenile institutions.....	6
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	6
Annual budget for library programs.....	Unavailable
Sources of funding.....	Each institution's budget coupled with LSCA

Additional comments: Two libraries are supervised by full-time professional librarians and two by persons with bachelor degrees. One library houses the main law collection of some 1,284 law books; 2 other libraries have smaller collections. Vanderbilt University Law School students serve as legal consultants for inmates requesting help. Special library programs include book appreciation reports, slide show, film showings, exhibits, and displays. One of the juvenile facilities has a professional librarian, while the others are staffed with college graduates.

The State Library Agency, under contract with the Department of Corrections uses LSCA funds matched by the Department of Corrections and supplies library service to the adult correctional institutions.

The librarian who supervises service at the main prison also acts as library consultant to all other correctional facilities.

TEXAS

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	16
Number with libraries or book collections.....	16
Total number of volumes.....	100,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	See Below
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	13
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	Unavailable
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	See Below
Number of juvenile institutions.....	15
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	Unavailable
Annual budget for library programs.....	Unavailable
Sources of funding.....	Each institution's budget

Additional comments: According to Mrs. Aline House, Director of Library Services for the Texas Department of Corrections, "Prisoners have access to shelves and may read or study in some of the libraries. Lack of space prevents this in most of the units."

She further states that the "sixteen libraries are supervised by five professional librarians. These five librarians are cataloging and classifying the collections in the various units and are establishing orientation sessions on the use of the card catalog, and the library. It will be some time before each unit has it's own librarian. All librarians have a master's degree, with 24 hours in library science. The Director of Library Services has 39 hours in library science and 7 years experience as full-time librarian in the public schools."

A reader guidance program will be initiated in September, 1974.

UTAH*

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	1
Number with libraries or book collections(3 libraries at the 1 institution)	
Total number of volumes.....	5,500
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	2
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	3
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	2
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	2
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	1
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	Unavailable
Annual budget for library programs.....	Unavailable
Sources of funding.....	LSCA

Additional comments: Beyond basic library service little is available in these 3 libraries. One library is supervised full time by someone with a B.S. degree, but no library education. Inmate librarians also help.

Since LSCA has purchased all of the prison books, with no money being budgeted by the prison in the past for such items, the cut-back in federal funding could have great impact on the institutional library situation. The position of State Institutional Library Consultant, also responsible for state hospital, training school for retarded, reformatory (juvenile), deaf and blind school libraries, is expected to continue unofficially - if at all. Up to this time, the salary has been paid with federal funds and will be absorbed into another area of the State Library. The Consultant will only serve in an unofficial capacity if this program is dropped.

*We received no official reply to our request for an updating of our initial gathering of information. It is possible that the above data is no longer applicable.

VERMONT

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	1
Number with libraries or book collections.....	1
Total number of volumes.....	10,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	See Below
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	See Below
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	1
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	1
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	1
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	1
Annual budget for library programs.....	1973/4 FYyr. \$4,020
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: Six minor adult correctional facilities also share in the total number of volumes cited above.

According to Mrs. Dorothy Allen, Supervisor of Government and Special Services Unit of the Department of Libraries: "Normally all residents have access to the shelves. However, Windsor has had a series of very serious problems, and the new library has not been opened. The shelves arrived recently but have not been erected. The last 3 times the Consultant had a date to visit, it has been cancelled by the warden because of turmoil. Quite honestly, not much is happening now. We anticipate that the library will be open by January 1, 1974. A remodeled room, new furniture and equipment is being provided by the facility."

Major funding for materials is supplied by the State Library, while hardware and furniture are generally provided by the institutions themselves.

In reply to our request for more information about Vermont, Mrs. Allen further reports on the development of legal reference service, "A grant to hire a full-time lawyer to work with the residents (prisoners) at the correctional facilities has been requested. The lawyer would be attached to the Defender General's office and would use the State Legal Library. It was felt that our institutions are too small to have individual legal libraries and a knowledgeable person to explain their use."

The only juvenile institution in Vermont, Weeks School, is also the only facility with over 100 residents. It has a full time librarian, with an A.B. degree, some library science courses, and several years of library experience. The collection at Weeks contains 3,050 hardback books, 500 paperbacks, 24 magazine subscriptions, 2 newspapers, 50 records, 300 filmstrips and vertical file material, including information on career planning. Reluctant readers are offered the help of the librarian on a one-to-one basis. Special programs include puppet and drama shows, a film program, and music appreciation.

VIRGINIA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	6
Number with libraries or book collections.....	6
Total number of volumes.....	34,639
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	6
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	6
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	5
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	4
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	6
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	6
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	State Library
(LSCA Title I) Inmate Welfare Funds, LEAA.....	

Additional comments:

According to Reed Coats , Institutional Library

Consultant for Virginia:

There are no persons with MLS degrees or certificates employed in any state correctional institution, either adult or juvenile. The six major adult institutions each have a teacher in the position of librarian who may be called upon to fill that teaching role occasionally. Five of the 6 juvenile institutions have teachers serving as librarians, the 6th has a part-time person for a population of 50. The Correctional Units (30) have a Treatment Program Supervisor with whom I work, and we are now organizing a proposal for LEAA grant to offer at least complete bookmobile services to these scattered units. All libraries have at least one inmate assistant.

The budget from the State Library to correctional institutions for 1973-74 is \$22,006.00 to adults and \$7,523.00 to youth services with approximately \$29,000.00 additional available for special projects not covered by the initial allocations. The majority of the youth services money is being spent to initiate our participation in their programs. The population served is 5,722 adults and 210 juveniles.

Besides the State Library, a small portion of inmate welfare funds are used for library services and all of the youth services libraries have some ESEA funding. The State Penitentiary had a LEAA grant of \$11,450 last year to establish and maintain an extensive listening room with players, recorders, tuners, records and cassettes.

At present, all six juvenile institutions are working with the State Library for additional funding and consultation. Each has an established library which plays the dual role of public and school library and each has paperback racks in the living units.

VIRGINIA (CONTINUED)

Established and expanding legal collections are at the two largest institutions (both for men) and the correctional units have access to a special group of lawyers. Less organized and sporadic law books buying takes place at the other institutions.

The most recent development has been the writing of a set of minimum standards for library services in adult correctional institutions in Virginia. (The entire Division of Corrections is involved in writing standards for each segment of its program.)

WASHINGTON

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	4
Number with libraries or book collections.....	4
Total number of volumes.....	See Below
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves.....	4
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	4
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	4
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	4
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	4
Number of juvenile institutions.....	8
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	8
Annual budget for library programs.....	See Below
Sources of funding.....	See Below

Additional comments: There are also 2 minor adult correctional facilities with libraries where inmates have direct access to shelves and their own legal collections. The 6 libraries share approximately 25,000 volumes and, through a State Library system designed for total institutional library service, have access to the collections and services of the staffs at one another's facilities as well as the State Library and some public libraries.

Three of the professional librarians serve full time, and the fourth, part-time. A B.S. certified librarian serving full time supervises another library.

Financial allocations for the adult facilities are based on actual need, rather than on predetermined budgets; Money is made available for the whole institutional program and then divided as needed. Institutional Library Services, a part of the State Library, provides all materials and services and contracts public libraries to serve residents in each institution. For instance, bookmobile service is provided in this manner for one institution. The State Library also pays the salaries of inmate helpers working in the libraries and helps them to find jobs in libraries after being paroled.

Of the 8 juvenile institutions 4 are considered major facilities and 4 youth camps (primarily schools). All 8 have libraries, but the 4 major ones have professional librarians. The juvenile facilities share in the same system of library service and budgetary allotments that the adult facilities use.

One new aspect of the adult correctional system in Washington involves the placement of some 225 offenders in Western State Hospital (a mental institute) where psychiatric treatment is offered. There is also a large legal library here with 2 full time lawyers helping inmates with research. Thirty-five offenders, previously incarcerated in correctional facilities, have also been transferred here and enrolled in a drug abuse program.

WEST VIRGINIA

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	2
Number with libraries or book collections.....	2
Total number of volumes.....	7,215
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves.....	2
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	2
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	2
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	2
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	See Below
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	See Below
Annual budget for library programs.....	approx. \$12,785 (1972-73fy)
Sources of funding.....	State Library Commission

Additional comments: A minor adult correctional facility for women also shares in the total number of volumes. Both of the major adult facilities' libraries are supervised by the same part-time B.S. certified librarian. Educational directors in these institutions also serve as liason for what is needed at the libraries. Only the 2 major adult facilities have specific budget allocations; the women's prison has an average population of 30 women, which does not allow for a definite amount to be budgeted.

There is one major juvenile institution plus 3 forestry camps. The major facility will be receiving some federal money from which a media center separate from the library will hopefully be built. As yet, there is no librarian. Requests for reading material are usually filled by persons from the school program.

WISCONSIN

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	5
Number with libraries or book collections.....	5
Total number of volumes.....	37,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	5
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	5
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	5
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	4
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	See Below
Number of juvenile institutions.....	5
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	5
Annual budget for library programs adult:\$63,500 Juvenile:\$13,500	
Sources of funding.....	State funded through institutional budgets

Additional comments: Seven minor adult correctional facilities also share in the total number of volumes cited above. Inmates also have open access to the shelves, as well as access to legal reference materials.

One library is supervised by a full-time professional librarian; 3 libraries are maintained by a B.S. certified librarian serving full-time; one library has a librarian now earning certification, and one library is served by a certified librarian with a B.S. degree.. An educational director and inmate librarians also help in supervising library service.

The following remarks, gleaned from a recent letter to the Governor of Wisconsin from James C. Grogan, Library Consultant-Special Services, provides a good summary of the development of library service to Wisconsin's correctional facilities:

"The institutions of the Wisconsin Division of Corrections-- a total of 17 separate facilities with which this agency has worked in varying degree--have improved library/media/information services beyond the level of 1968. The following summary hopefully will not minimize the hard work and cooperation of personnel in the division central offices and institutions to bring about needed improvements. If a Library Coordinator/Consultant position is established within the Department of Health and Social Services to work more intensively with correctional institutions, as well as mental health facilities, these are problem areas, as measured against prevailing standards of adequacy, which will need attention.

Generally:

" A. Professional library service to inmates, while much improved since 1968, is still generally inadequate. Librarians work with inadequate and arbitrary budgets, enjoy insufficient support,

WISCONSIN (CONTINUED)

and while they are generally cooperative and receptive to ideas and suggested improvements, are neither vigorous nor enthusiastic.

" B. Professional library/information services to staff of the institutions are not, for the most part, as effective as they should be.

" C. Legal Reference and Research Services do not effectively exist. Inmate access to legal materials is much improved with the acquisition of new materials through the State Public Defender's Office, utilizing LEAA (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) funds. But effective use of the materials depends on trained guidance, and some coordination with a major law library. This is a complex and difficult question, which will require the service of a skilled law librarian to address.

" D. The State Reference and Loan Library has provided improved back up library service during the past two years, as a result of the Library Director John Kipischke's interest and the aggressive work of the Institutional Reader Services Librarian, Ms. Frances de Usabel. However, the effectiveness of the Reference and Loan Library's support depends in some measure on the degree of skillful utilization provided through the institutional librarian. This is a matter which needs attention and effort.

"There are a number of other important aspects of developing service with which the Coordinator/Consultant will need to be concerned. Under the new Chapter 43 of Wisconsin Statutes, the major state library law which received your signature in 1971, the state will soon have eight public library systems, supported by state-aid funds, in operation. Eventually, under this and future developments, all libraries of all kinds in the state will be to some extent interconnected. This interconnection (linkages) of libraries, with respect to the state's correctional and mental health facilities, has been anticipated in the important work done by Ms. Geraldine Matthews, Librarian, Central Wisconsin Colony, and Ms. Retsy Merrian, Librarian, Mendota Mental Health Institute, and Ms. Js. Joann Zamacona, Librarian, Madison Public Library. These three (and others) have been influential in establishing a statewide organization of hospital and institution librarians, which in 1970, became an official unit of the Wisconsin Library and Information Network, still very much in a pipedream stage (although basic groundwork of immense importance is being done quietly), must be a part in the thinking of every library consultant and planner.

"The development of library/media/information service, in its outward manifestations, is a slow, steady, undramatic effort to reach individual persons, wherever their location, and whatever their station or condition in life. My feeling, as I read reports of developments in Illinois, Florida, Washington,

WISCONSIN (CONTINUED)

Connecticut, and some other states, is that Wisconsin is falling behind in this "invisible" but very important area of service. We do not need dramatic, highly-publicized projects involving great quantities of money. We need adequate budgets, appropriate to the abilities of those in charge of making the spending decisions; we need individuals in the positions of relating to our troubled client-population who see them as unique individuals, and who can demonstrate their human concern without ostentation or condescension; and, very importantly, we need a leadership person in the position proposed by Mr. Francis Powers, to work steadily and effectively in a complex, future-oriented program of development--the seeds of which are already sown and sprouting all about. Very important--perhaps the most important point of this letter--is the need to get the position established, and employ the appropriate person, as soon as it is possible to do so. From six years' experience in my position, I can attest to the overwhelming need to become more and more a "learning community" if the needs--not only of those who must live in institutions--but of many others of us are to be met!"

WYOMING*

Number of major adult correctional institutions.....	1
Number with libraries or book collections.....	1
Total number of volumes.....	6,000
Number of libraries where inmates have access to shelves...	1
Number of libraries with legal reference collections.....	0
Number of libraries offering reference aid.....	0
Number of libraries offering reading guidance service.....	0
Number of professional librarians (M.L.S.).....	0
Number of juvenile institutions.....	2
Number of juvenile institutions with library service.....	2
Annual budget for library programs.....	Unavailable
Sources of funding.....	State Library

Additional comments: There are a few law books, but no collection or law library as such exists; nor are there any plans. Requests for law books by inmates are usually filled by the State Library through inter-library loans.

Cut-backs in federal spending will have a drastic effect on the already-limited library service.

The position of State Institutional Library Consultant, also responsible for State hospital, retirement institutions, two sanatorium, the State Training School, Children's Home and School for the Deaf libraries, will not continue as such. There is a plan to generalize the position to a more broadly responsible function. Hopefully, this approach will help integrate this specialized type of library service activity with other existing library services now available. For example, closer liason between public libraries and the institutions in their service jurisdiction areas, better service thrusts aimed to help this type of patron on the local level, yet not necessarily confined to an institution. Also, local jail service may be helped with the work of more generalized consultant activity.

*The above information dates back to January, 1972; more current data was not available.

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- R-73-001 Todd, Judy, Summary Report of Student Studies of the Subject Headings Used in the University of California, Berkeley Subject Catalog (July 1973) 8 pp.
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- LR-73-004 Weeks, Kenneth, Proposal for a University of California/California State University and Colleges Inter-Segmental Machine Readable Library Patron Card (August 1973) 21 pp.
- LR-73-005 LeDonne, Marjorie, "Summary of Court Decisions Relating to the Provision of Library Services in Correctional Institutions," Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries Quarterly (Winter/Spring 1973) 9 pp.
- LR-73-006 Thelin, John, and Bonnie F. Shaw (editors), Institute of Library Research Annual Report: July 1972 to June 1973 (September 1973) 30 pp.
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- LR-73-011 LeDonne, Marjorie, David Christiano, and Joan Stout, Bibliography, Volume IV., Survey of Library and Information Problems in Correctional Institutions (January 1974)

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