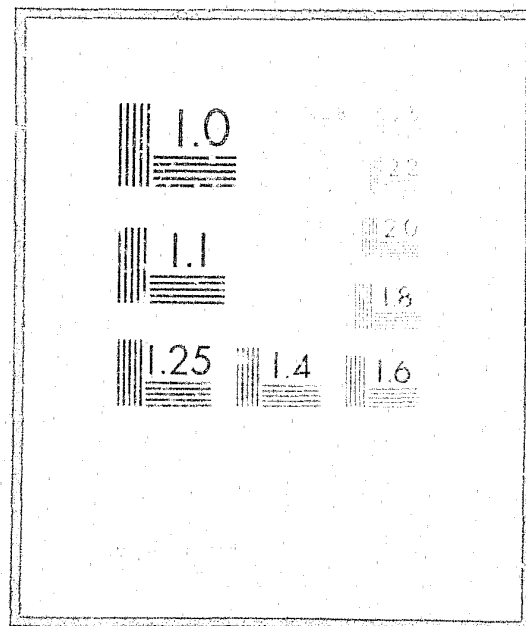


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

4/1/77

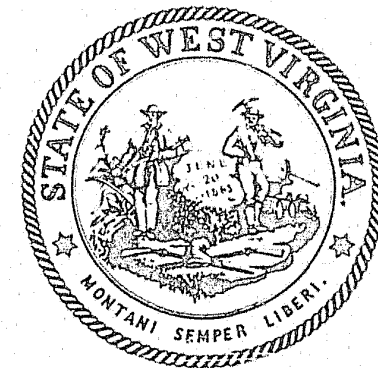
382152
J a n 1 1 m e d

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

J. DONALD CLARK

Commissioner



ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1971 — June 30, 1972

I N D E X

	Page
Letter of Compliance.....	1
Commissioners Staff.....	2
Index of Institutions.....	3
Superintendents and Business Managers.....	4
Foreword.....	5-6
Hopemont State Hospital.....	7-9
Denmar State Hospital.....	10-13
Andrew S. Rowan Memorial Home.....	14-16
Pinecrest Hospital.....	17-22
Welch Emergency Hospital.....	23-25
Fairmont Emergency Hospital.....	26-27
Children's Home.....	28-34
Recommendations.....	35
DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS	
Division of Correction Staff.....	36
Correctional Institutions.....	37
West Virginia Penitentiary.....	38-59
Huttonsville Correctional Center.....	60-83
Prison for Women.....	84-89
Industrial School for Boys.....	90-102
Industrial Home for Girls.....	103-109

I N D E X (Continued)

Forestry Camp for Boys (Davis).....	110-118
Forestry Camp for Boys (Leckie).....	119-129
Anthony Correctional Center.....	130-136
Probation and Parole.....	137-150
Outline Map of West Virginia.....	151
Interstate Compact.....	152
Adult Compact.....	153
Parole Violators returned from other States.....	154
Recommendations.....	155-156



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
CHARLESTON 25305

ARCH A. MOORE, JR.
GOVERNOR

J. DONALD CLARK
COMMISSIONER

Honorable Arch A. Moore, Jr.
Governor
State of West Virginia
State Capitol Building
Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Governor Moore:

In compliance with the provisions of West Virginia Code, Chapter 5, Article 1, Section 20, I submit herewith the Annual Report relating to the office of the Commissioner of Public Institutions.

Through this report we are given the opportunity to point out our accomplishments and our deficiencies.

Only through continued interest, effort and cooperation can necessary improvements be made in programs and facilities which will up-grade the services we render from our institutions to the people of the the State.

We are happy to report that most of our institutions are operating with more efficiency than ever before, and they are constantly striving to better serve West Virginia.

Sincerely yours,

J. Donald Clark
Commissioner

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1971 - JUNE 30, 1972

COMMISSIONER	J. DONALD CLARK
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER	P. G. HOYE
DIRECTOR OF CORRECTION	GORDON H. FAULKNER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CORRECTION	LUTHER L. COOK
SUPERVISOR OF JUVENILE SERVICES	EDWARD N. SUPAK
CHIEF OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	HAZEL G. KINDER
MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR	WM. FRANKLIN BYRER
FARM SUPERVISOR	I. BLEN LAW

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

I. DIVISION OF HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

1. Hopemont State Hospital - Chronically Ill
2. Denmar State Hospital - Chronically Ill
3. Andrew S. Rowan Memorial Home - Aged and Infirm
4. Pinecrest Hospital - Tubercular Hospital and Chronically Ill
5. Welch Emergency Hospital - General Hospital
6. Fairmont Emregency Hospital - General Hospital
7. West Virginia Children's Home - Neglected and Dependent
Children
8. Recommendations

II. DIVISION OF CORRECTION

1. West Virginia Penitentiary - Adult Male Felons
2. Medium Security Prison - Adult Male Felons
3. Prison for Women - Adult Female Felons
4. Industrial School for Boys - Male Delinquents
5. Industrial Home for Girls - Female Delinquents
6. Forestry Camp for Boys - Adult and Juvenile Males (16-21)
7. Adult and Juvenile Parole Services
8. Adult Probation Services
9. Recommendations

DIVISION OF HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Hopemont State Hospital | Hilton C. Rocha, M.D.
Clinical Director |
| | | William H. Lovett
Acting Superintendent |
| 2. | Denmar State Hospital | Harvey A. Martin, M.D.
Clinical Director |
| | | Roy S. Drake
Acting Superintendent |
| 3. | Andrew S. Rowan Memorial Home | Ralph Frazier, M.D.
Superintendent |
| | | O. B. Grimmett
Business Manager |
| 4. | Pinecrest Hospital | Hugh S. Edwards, M.D.
Clinical Director |
| | | C. O. Smith, Jr.
Acting Superintendent |
| 5. | Welch Emergency Hospital | Antonio Saavedra, M.D.
Acting Clinical Director |
| | | Doris E. Kitchen
Acting Superintendent |
| 6. | Fairmont Emergency Hospital | Paul S. Gotses, M.D.
Clinical Director |
| | | Larry N. Steele
Acting Superintendent |
| 7. | West Virginia Children's Home | Bruce Haddix
Superintendent |

FOREWORD

Working as a Department Head in State Government is a rare experience. You who are in the fields of business and profession can not possibly understand the challenges, frustrations, satisfactions, and rewards that come from operating in a high level position of State Government.

The excellent cooperation from the management and supervisory personnel of our fifteen institutions in rendering their services to these unfortunate people, for whom we are responsible, is to me a great source of satisfaction.

In the past four (4) years it has been a rewarding experience to be a part of a team devoted unselfishly to helping unfortunate young people to become useful productive citizens when they return to society.

Our management personnel ably assisted by chaplains, counselors, and interested citizens have done truly commendable work.

We can be justly proud of most of our hospitals even though they are handicapped by a shortage of professional personnel and lack of adequate living quarters.

We have at the present time 996 patients in our hospitals and charitable institutions. Our out-patient lists will average 2,300 per month.

Our prison population has been on the decrease for several years, but has shown a slight increase in the past few months. The morale of our prisoners is high, and every effort is being

made to make useful citizens out of these unfortunates through rehabilitation in the various crafts and trades that have been made available to them. With the assistance of local educators, the residents of our penal institutions have the opportunity to increase their education, regardless of the scholastic level.

We are very appreciative of the sincere cooperation and constructive advice we have received from the Legislative Committees who visit our institutions. We sincerely believe if more members of the Legislature would visit our institutions they would get more financial assistance for badly needed improvements.

We are deeply indebted to the Governor, Finance Committees of both Houses and others who have helped our State Institutions in many ways.

In conclusion, I am happy to be associated with this organization composed of so many people who are doing so much with so little.

We are looking forward to greater accomplishments in the future.

J. Donald Clark

J. Donald Clark
Commissioner of Public Institutions

HOPEMONT STATE HOSPITAL

HOPEMONT, WEST VIRGINIA

This has been a partially rewarding year at Hopemont State Hospital. We were able to open only one of our vacant wings which increased our patient population to 290. Our average patient census for Fiscal Year 1971-72 was 275; this was an increase of 19 over our average for Fiscal Year 1970-71.

We had hopes of being able to open both wings upon the arrival of five Phillipine Registered Nurses, but their inability to obtain West Virginia licenses by endorsement forestalled complete utilization of their services. This inability to obtain license by endorsement also cancelled our foreign recruiting program, the results of which would have enabled us to open our vacant wing in February, 1972. Three of these registered nurses have departed for greener fields (Connecticut, Washington, and California) where they can receive licenses. A change of our licensing requirements for foreign licensed registered nurses, which would parallel our current regulations pertaining to employment of foreign medical doctors, would greatly increase our staffing capabilities and enable us to fully utilize our hospital facilities. This would also aid other State Institutions.

The increase in our minimum rate of pay was most welcome. At this more equitable pay scale, we should be able to employ more responsible personnel and be able to retain their services after they receive their in-service training. Our high turnover in the lower pay classifications has been a definite deterrent in providing the best patient care.

Hopemont State Hospital (Cont'd.)

Our Therapy Department continues to provide encouragement to our patients in both the physical and mental aspects. We were able to send two lots of dolls, which our patients made in therapy, to the children at the Children's Home in Elkins. Our patients were deeply appreciative of the lovely thank you letters from the children.

Conversion of our laundry boiler to a gas/fuel oil system has been accomplished and will release two steam firemen for work on our maintenance crew. Replacement of windows in Gore Hospital Building has been completed. Extensive overhaul of our elevators has been delayed due to a strike of elevator company employees, but should be accomplished soon. Additional exterior dusk to dawn lights are being installed. Routine maintenance could be greatly accelerated, with considerable savings in funds, if a more competitive pay scale was available for the recruiting of journeymen electricians, plumbers and carpenters. The amount of money saved by a good preventative maintenance program would more than offset the increased salaries.

The Hopemont State Hospital Auxiliary membership has increased to 400 active and inactive members. Their help with the feeding of our patients and countless other tasks has been a great asset to the welfare of our patients. Parties and programs presented for the patients by church groups, Keyser VFW, Terra Alta Rotary Club, Junior Womans' Club and numerous other groups and individuals are warmly received by the patients and sincerely appreciated by the Staff.

An evidence of the excellent care afforded our patients and the cleanliness of our hospital is attested to by the numerous letters of commendation from friends and relatives of our patients.

Hopemont State Hospital (Cont'd.)

Our most urgent need is the expediting of the conversion of Conley building to housing, installation of additional fire alarm systems and the installation of an emergency electric power unit. Funds for these projects have already been allocated.

DENMAR STATE HOSPITAL

BEARD, WEST VIRGINIA

Denmar State Hospital, located in the beautiful mountains of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, is a hospital for the chronically ill. This institute was established to care for those unfortunate citizens who find themselves sick, disabled, or with no source of food, shelter, nursing and medical care, and who have exhausted their own financial resources and the resources of their families. Our present patient population is 169, consisting of 115 females and 54 males. Our monthly patient population average for the past year is 175. The average age of our patients is 78. Some of the improvements, procedural changes, etc., in the various areas are listed as follows:

PERSONNEL

Denmar State Hospital participated in the governments Neighborhood Youth Corps. We were allotted 24 high school students to work for about two months. Seventeen of these students employed were assigned to work as Nurse Aides and Orderlies. We feel that overall the N. Y. C. Program was beneficial to both this Institution and the students. We also participated in the Public Service Careers Program of the Department of Employment Security which provides training classes in various areas for our employees. We are placing nearly all of our emphasis on additional training for our Nurse Aides and Orderlies. We have provided a room for our training classes and the Pocahontas County Board of Education has donated 15 student desks for the class. We have purchased books, equipment, and other training aids necessary to successfully carry on our training program.

Denmar State Hospital (Cont'd.)

We have established a position of "Assistant Director of Nurses in Charge of Nursing Education" who teaches these classes. We believe that these training classes will result in more effective care for our patients and the morale among our employees. We have established an "open-door" policy with our employees to discuss with us problems effecting their jobs whether job related or personal. This policy is bearing fruit in much higher employee morale. It remains a problem at Denmar State Hospital, due mainly to its location, to attract nurses, especially young ones. It is our suggestion that the pay scale be upgraded, especially for L.P.N.'s, in order to alleviate this longstanding problem.

MAINTENANCE

The construction for the conversion of the heating plant from coal to fuel oil has begun and is expected to be in operation for the coming winter. The contract has been let for the reroofing of the Hospital, the Nurses Home, and the Superintendent's and Resident Physicians' houses. The contract has also been let for the construction of the 150,000-gallon water tank. Plans are being made for a new sewage system, and sprinkler and fire alarm systems for the Hospital and the Nurses Home. One of our greatest needs here is suitable housing for some of our employees. Plans are also being made for this. We are working at maintaining and improving the beauty of the buildings and grounds with painting and general upkeep. The elevators have been a problem and we have been able to obtain maintenance contracts for both of our elevators with one elevator company.

FARM

This area has shown marked improvement from previous years. Farm production has increased tremendously over previous years. We have

Denmar State Hospital (Cont'd.)

enjoyed more efficient dairy and hog operations. We have also obtained a long-term lease on an adjoining 184-acre farm which will enable us to produce beef at a savings to the hospital.

KITCHEN

Several changes have been made in the menus, mainly to reduce the fat consumption of the patients and other changes needed to help reduce the incidents of compaction. We have reduced the number of hogs by nearly half. We believe that producing our own beef will benefit us and reduce food costs.

NURSING

Our annual monthly patient population in the past year was 175, which is 36 short of capacity. We are unable to fill our hospital to capacity due mainly to the shortage of trained nurses. To fill the hospital to full capacity would probably require an additional eight L.P.N.'s, as we are short of L.P.N.'s now and to do this would require a more competitive salary scale.

HOUSEKEEPING AND LAUNDRY

These departments are important in maintaining cleanliness in the hospital and operate efficiently. The raise in the salary for laundry workers, effective July 1, is welcomed.

RECREATION

The barracks, which at one time was used for prison inmate employees, has been transformed into a recreation hall. A ping-pong table, bumper-pool table, and a shuffleboard set have been purchased for use in the recreation hall. Tentative plans are being made for the construction of an outside basketball court. A croquet set and color television were purchased for the Nurses Home. The most

Denmar State Hospital (Cont'd.)

notable advancement was the installation of a cable TV system increasing the channels received from one to five. This is the only recreation that many of our patients are able to enjoy and has been welcomed by all. In our remote location proper recreation is very important and we will continue to give it due consideration.

ANDREW S. ROWAN MEMORIAL HOME
SWEET SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA

Andrew S. Rowan Memorial Home, located at Sweet Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia is a Home for the aged and infirm.

The average Guest population for this fiscal year has been 189. This is a slight decrease over the previous year.

Looking back on this fiscal year of 1971-72, we see the fulfillment of quite a few of our visions and dreams of the past three years relating to the physical needs of this Institution. We feel deeply indebted to the Commissioner of Public Institutions, the Governor, the Senate, the House of Delegates, the Interim Committee on Public Institutions and various others who have listened with attentive ears to our earnest pleas for improvements.

Naturally, our greatest pride is in the appropriation of sufficient monies to construct a one hundred bed dormitory for the men. This new structure will parallel the newing of the present women's annex and join the present Jefferson Building in such a way as to preserve the continuity of Thomas Jefferson's original architectural design. It will add to, and enhance, the beauty of the present main building. One of the modern features of the new building will be a Hydro-Therapy unit which we know will be of great value in re-habilitating these elderly Guest, especially those recuperating from falls and broken bones.

A contract for the conversion of our five boilers from coal to fuel oil, and, or, gas, has been consumated. With the completion of this project, much dirt and grime will be eliminated along with a great source of pollution from the smoke stacks.

Andrew S. Rowan Memorial Home (Cont'd.)

A new seven stall garage has been constructed with very little extra labor being required. This has been needed for quite sometime.

The concrete slabs on the water reservoir have been replaced, eliminating a hazard for humans and stock in case of unauthorized persons entering the area, or stock breaking through the fence.

Due to the shortage of local mechanics, a contract has been let for the replacement and, or repairs, of the roofs of 13 buildings, all or, in part.

Our Farm Program continues to be a source of pride as well as a headache. We are constantly trying to improve our farm and dairy operations whereby, the State of West Virginia will be the benefactor in the long run.

This year we are selling all our milk produced as Grade A. We, in turn, purchase all milk needed at the Institution, paying for same out of the Farm Sales Account. Our receipts for this fiscal year was \$22,175.00.

We are constantly building new fence in our spare time and have replaced 220 rods this year. Fighting and eradicating multi-flora rose is an ever present task.

With the addition of another R.N., we have been able to make improvements in our medical department. Either an R.N. or L.P.N. is now on duty on the daylight shift at all times. We are in need of one more R.N. and one L.P.N. to give us further coverage on the two shifts.

The local service and civic organizations have been very helpful in providing entertainment, visiting, and helping in meeting the needs of our Guests. We are especially grateful to the W. Va. Commission

Andrew S. Rowan Memorial Home (Cont'd)

on Aging, the various Home Demonstration Clubs, and, the local Chapter of the American Red Cross. We also owe a vote of gratitude to our visiting ministers.

This Institution participated in the Governor's Neighborhood Youth Corps Program. For the last three years we have been allocated ten boys and ten girls through the program. Counseling and on the job training has been provided which will be beneficial to these young men and women of tomorrow.

PINECREST HOSPITAL
BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA

Pinecrest Hospital was formerly known as Pinecrest Sanitarium and at one time was called Rutherford Sanitarium. It is the only hospital in the State of West Virginia for the treatment of tuberculosis.

The average patient census of tubercular patients and chronically ill female patients combined for the fiscal 1972 year was 249. The average tubercular patient load was 184 during fiscal 1972 as compared to 212 in 1971, 248 in 1970, and 278 in 1969. The above illustrates the downward trend of tuberculosis and also follows the national trend. Staffing and treatment is becoming a greater problem due to the different types of patients which must be kept in separate areas. Ordinarily the patients are divided into the following categories:

1. Tubercular Children
2. Tubercular Adult Males
3. Tubercular Adult Females
4. Tubercular Male Mental Patients
5. Tubercular Female Mental Patients
6. Tubercular Male Court Order
Patients and Felons
7. Tubercular Female Court Order
Patients
8. Female Chronically Ill Patients
9. Patients requiring care in the
Intensive Care Unit

The average age of the tubercular patients is 55 years and their present numbers by age group is as follows:

Up to age twenty	6 Patients
Twenty to thirty	7 Patients
Thirty to forty	18 Patients
Forty to fifty	15 Patients
Fifty to sixty	37 Patients
Sixty to seventy	40 Patients
Seventy and over	32 Patients

Pinecrest Hospital (Cont'd.)

The average age of the chronically ill patients is 80 years and presently their numbers by age group is as follows:

Below age 50	0 Patients
Fifty to sixty	1 Patient
Sixty to seventy	11 Patients
Seventy to eighty	19 Patients
Eighty and over	45 Patients

The advanced ages as illustrated above readily points out the need for additional care that these patients require and consequently a high employee patient ratio.

A summary by individual departments follows:

ADMINISTRATION

Local purchases continue to be controlled by requisitions that require approval of the Superintendent or his assistant. All local purchases are made at wholesale or at the best discount possible. Weights are checked in and out on state approved scales.

The hospital again participated in the Governor's Neighborhood Youth Corps Program, offering both on the job training and counseling in drug abuse, mental health, safety, job responsibility, etc. During the same period the hospital also participated in the Work Incentive and Public Service Careers Program. We have continued our policy of hiring the handicapped when possible. Emphasis is placed on safety at work as well as safety and courtesy on the highway. We have had an accident free year with our automotive vehicles.

We continue to purchase foodstuffs, paints, and etc. from the other institutions so far as they are available.

MAINTENANCE

During the past year two painters have been kept busy full-time. A limited amount of plastering was finished. Roads have been repaired,

Pinecrest Hospital (Cont'd.)

principally by the farm crew. The heating plant is in the process of being converted from coal to gas at a cost of over \$56,000.00. Installation of a new furnace at a cost of \$3,900.00 in the men's barracks is authorized. Two of several hot water tanks are being insulated at a cost of \$1,900.00 expended from 1972 fiscal year funds.

FARM AND DAIRY

Farm receipts for fiscal 1972 amounted to \$30,655.56. Milk production was increased from 9,172 pounds per cow to 12,735 pounds per cow representing an increase of 33 1/3%. Our goal is to reach or exceed the national average of 13,551 pounds. Income per cow over feed value increased from \$306.00 to \$541.00 which is above the national average of \$523.00 per cow. While we did not show a profit we do wish to point out that our farm crew includes two parolees, four persons formerly on welfare, and two handicapped persons. Their combined annual salaries would now amount of \$33,600.00 and their employment makes them productive citizens rather than wards of the state.

The farm crew as mentioned earlier has made all road repairs on the grounds, has kept all snow removed, and in addition to that they dug approximately one thousand feet of ditch for the gas line to the heating plant. Work on the pipe line alone represents a savings of more than \$5,000.00. One major piece of equipment was purchased, this being a Ford built combination back hoe and end loader. Our 1959 model end loader was traded in and a net difference of \$8,581.14 was paid. Approximately 1,000 feet of board fencing was built and painted. Frank Turner, farm superintendent, and Roger Fisher, dairy supervisor, are to be commended for their accomplishment with the dairy herd.

DIETARY AND HOUSEKEEPING

These two areas will be discussed under the same heading. Turn-over of personnel continues to be high but higher salaries should eventually stabilize that problem. Both kitchens have been completely repainted, the butcher shop was repainted, and several pieces of equipment were repaired, replaced, or in some instances moved to comply with fire and health regulations. These areas continue to show improvement in cleanliness but there is still much to be accomplished. Efforts continue to reduce waste wherever possible.

NURSING AND X-RAY

There continues to be a shortage of registered nurses and licensed practical nurses in the Beckley area due largely to the number of hospitals, clinics, and nursing homes located in the area. Here again, better salaries for fiscal 1973 may help. Some improvement has been made in this department. The x-ray department has two full-time and one part-time employees. Charges for chest x-rays were increased from three to five dollars for former patients and from five to ten dollars for other persons to bring the charges more in line with actual costs. Collections in this department totalled \$3,875.00.

LAUNDRY

This department is one of the better departments and operates on an efficient basis with costs comparing favorably to commercial laundries. We have been complimented by visiting representatives of that industry as having the cleanest laundry in the State of West Virginia. Two new mushroom finishers were purchased at a cost of \$2,190.00. Admission of chronically ill patients at Pinecrest has greatly increased the work load in the laundry.

RECREATION, SOCIAL SERVICES, AND CHAPLAINCY

These departments are related inasmuch as are dedicated to serving the patients needs both physical and spiritual. Mrs. Aleda Kidwell is director of social services and Mrs. T. J. Wheeldin is the recreation director. Both are again to be commended for a job well done. Several items of recreational equipment such as television sets, irons, and ironing boards were purchased with profits from the hospital canteen. A stainless steel maintenance free slide was purchased for the children's playground at a cost of over three hundred dollars with this money being donated by the West Virginia 8 and 40.

Our part-time Protestant chaplain accepted full-time employment with the Department of Mental Health and subsequently resigned. He was replaced by Rev. Thomas E. Dunlap effective on July 1 of the new fiscal year. Reverend Dunlap is a college graduate who additionally has had special training for work in the field of Chaplaincy.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

A continuing effort is made to improve the public image of Pinecrest Hospital and to involve the community in our work. Veterans organizations, garden clubs, and church groups donate considerable time, and in some instances funds, for the benefit of the patients. Since our coming to Pinecrest approximately \$1,500.00 has been contributed for purchasing playground and other recreational equipment with the Medical Auxiliary and the 8 and 40 contributing approximately three hundred dollars each on one occasion alone.

The news media is advised of major improvements or undertakings and the newspapers in particular have been very cooperative. Hospital

Pinecrest Hospital (Cont'd.)

Employees contributed a four hundred dollar scholarship to the local scholarship foundation for the second consecutive year. The scholarship was given in memory of Dr. G. E. Gwinn, a former Pinecrest physician, and was awarded to Michael Ernest Paugh of Rt. 2, Beckley, West Virginia. Michael has been accepted as a pre-med student at West Virginia University.

WELCH EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

WELCH, WEST VIRGINIA

Welch Emergency Hospital, located in the City of Welch, McDowell County, West Virginia, was established in 1899 on a tract of land (3 acres more or less) given to the State by J. J. Sperry for this purpose. The Hospital accepts both medical and surgical patients. We adhere strictly to the State rules to care only for charity and for semi-charity patients except in extreme emergency cases.

Our budget for 1972-73 calls for 110 Employees. We have been able to stabilize our staff and cut down on the extremely high turnover in personnel, the rule at the hospital less than a year ago. This has been accomplished by several methods - namely; getting our staff to take tests and be certified under civil service - and by the executive and legislative branches of state government increasing the minimum salary of state workers to a liveable and certainly a competitive figure in this area.

The outstanding accomplishments of Welch Emergency Hospital are as follows:

(1) Remodeling of the old Health Building at the rear of the hospital grounds to a surprisingly modern "Out patient clinic". This building will be finished and ready for use in approximately six weeks - since our out-patients load usually runs from 85 to 100 persons per day, Monday through Friday, excluding emergencies, it is readily seen that the elimination of traffic through the hospital proper will be tremendous. This will allow for much needed space in the main building, which will allow us to better care for our patients and certainly allow us to gear all our house keeping chores in the main building toward the care and comfort of the people we serve.

Welch Emergency Hospital (Cont'd.)

(2) From November 1971, we have increased our maintenance staff from one janitor to thirteen qualified men. We have replaced thousand of feet of steam and water pipe. Repaired and installed necessary equipment found in inoperative or inefficient condition. Repaired, painted and generally cleaned up buildings that had become completely unusable by neglect, all buildings are now in use.

(3) Removal of junk, obsolete equipment, etc., which posed a fire, safety, and health hazard.

(4) With the help of the police we have eliminated football, baseball, gang fights, motorcycle races and general disorder and destruction of hospital grounds.

(5) With the help of the local garden clubs we have planted grass and flower beds and now have beautiful serene hospital grounds. And with the excellent co-operation of the superintendent of Camp Leckie, who has furnished us 10 boys from his camp, our grounds are kept beautiful and clean at all times.

(6) Re-organization of complete staff so that each individual can function at peak efficiency at all times. Elimination of several vacations a year for selected personnel.

(7) Purchasing procedures have been completely re-organized to keep tight control over all commodities; material and equipment and to eliminate as far as possible, leakage, waste, etc., and to insure better quality purchases at lower dollar costs.

(8) Started but not completed a complete physical inventory of all supplies and equipment, our goal; to implement a tight inventory control system.

We feel we would be remiss if we did not point out in this annual report the high morale of our staff. The co-operation of the entire

Welch Emergency Hospital (Cont'd.)

complement of 110 people these past months, has made possible a complete change in the overall hospital complexion. When we consider that hospitals produce no product but renders only service, concerned in one way or another, with the most precious possession of mankind -- Health, we feel our outstanding accomplishment this past year is reflected in the "team-work", dedication, and determination of a group of people to make Welch Emergency Hospital the best of its kind in the State, the Epitome of "TLC".

FAIRMONT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

FAIRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA

Fairmont Emergency Hospital was established in 1899 to treat persons injured in their occupations. It is the surgical and medical facility for the Department of Public Institutions and the Department of Mental Health. There is no charge for these services and also for the Department of Welfare patients.

We have a 70 bed capacity at our hospital and 14 beds are private rooms.

Our outpatient department averages 750 visits per month.

Fairmont Emergency Hospital has been completely repainted inside and the necessary changes made for an orderly operation.

We have added a doctor to our staff, bringing the total staff doctors to three plus our Superintendent.

During the past fiscal year the following improvements have been made and new equipment acquired:

New furnaces have been installed; two air-conditioners will be installed for the wards; surgical air-drill purchased for improved operative technique. Laboratory equipment purchased to bring the lab to higher effectiveness: Lab refrigerator, hematocrit, and clot-timer. We have purchased an EK-5 for electro-cardio graph readings and a respirator unit (IPPB) for limited inhalation therapy use.

The Pharmacy has been completed and is under the direction of a registered Pharmacist.

The X-Ray Department has been upgraded and is staffed by registered personnel.

We have opened 8 private rooms on our second floor and have maintained 60-85% occupancy.

Fairmont Emergency Hospital (Cont'd.)

We have made the necessary changes and additions to qualify for Medicare and will be evaluated for that approval in July, 1972.

The refacing of the wood exterior wing of the hospital will begin as soon as the contract for this work has been approved and awarded.

Collections at our unit have increased over the fiscal year and with Medicare approved it should increase greatly.

In the coming year we will continue to upgrade this unit for greater service to the people we serve.

WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME

ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA

STAFF: 17

POPULATION: 51*

CAPACITY: 60

The main purpose of the West Virginia Children's Home is to provide for orphan and neglected children between the ages of 6 to 14, a home away from home. At the present time we have many children who have committed minor legal offenses and this Institution serves as a half-way house for this type child.

It is the objective of the Home to provide a stable life without traumatic upheavals with a staff of persons dedicated to working with children who have come from where they were not wanted, uncared, and many times had no one to turn to with their parents unable to help with their problems.

Children are provided with the services of a full-time counselor as well as a social worker from the Department of Welfare and also a social worker with the Appalachian Mental Health Center. These services are of a great benefit in helping this type child with deep-seated problems.

The educational program at the Home offers the children the help by tutors who are senior students of Davis & Elkins College. The Home operates an ultra modern elementary school completed the summer of 1968 which provides the latest techniques of modern education, believed to greatly enhance the educational opportunities of the children of the Home. At the present time two children from the

*Over all average during July, 1971 to June, 1972.

West Virginia Children's Home (Cont'd.)

Home attend Elkins High School, with each participating in sports and various clubs which are offered by the school. The children are encouraged to take part in all school activities and attend all sport events.

The summer months at the Home offer a program of activities provided by Title I ESEA which provides field trips, outdoor activities, art and crafts, and classes in reading, writing, and arithmetic -- these classes are for the elementary students - If other students fail a course they attend regular summer school. This program is staffed by a supervisor employed from the Department of Public Institutions and counselors from various colleges are employed. During the eight week program this type child experiences something that few have never had and serves as a vacation from the Home. The Home campus is equipped with modern playground equipment and an open air swimming pool.

CURRENT EXPENSE

The approximate food cost per meal is 40¢ and this provides a well balanced diet for the children and a large variety of foods. All items purchased from Huttonsville Correctional Center are of good quality and serves as a saving on many items. With the operation of four acres the Home provides a variety of vegetables for table use during the summer and surplus amounts are sent to Huttonsville Correctional Center and canned for winter months.

The clothing of the children has been upgraded in that we try to buy in a fabric that will take the hard use of growing children and to furnish sufficient changes in order that the children have regular school clothes, dress clothes, and then passed down for

West Virginia Children's Home (Cont'd.)

play clothes. It is most important for these children to have proper clothes in order that they not be set aside from other children in the community.

The children are checked for eye problems and also for teeth problems when they first are admitted to the Home and then followed up with proper care. Many times the children have a lot of dental work during the first several months and after a period of time with a balance diet and being on a regular schedule they require very little dental work. Minor first aid items were purchased to furnish the Houseparents with necessary items for minor illnesses and accidents.

Other items purchased under this account such as small items classified in athletic supplies serves for the children to use during outside activities while not in school. Also various items for the boys were purchased in order that they take an active part in the community in both Little League and Babe Ruth baseball and also Little League football - both activities are of great benefit to our children.

During the past year all items purchased have been upgraded for the Home use and have furnished all necessary items used in the operation of the institution at a lower level per cost than in previous years. Population has increased and with the funds available the increase was taken care of at a lower cost than during the past with a lower population. The following figures show in the June Final Financial Reports:

	<u>ACTUAL EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
June, 1969:	\$37,696.20	29
June, 1970:	\$40,315.73	43
June, 1971:	\$40,015.52	42
June, 1972:	\$43,665.80	51

REPAIRS & ALTERATIONS

The main objective in this account is to take care of small repairs as they are needed, rather than wait until it runs into a major problem. Various small items have been purchased to have minor jobs taken care of by the maintenance men employed by the home. Many small hand tools were purchased to enable work to be done when needed and to try to keep all minor repairs done. All electrical work is now taken care of by a local reputable electrical business and minor work can be kept up. I feel in this account it is necessary to use local firms when at all possible as so many times other firms used will not do proper work and will not follow up due to distance from the institution and therefore improper jobs are left which at another time will cost much more than if the problem is followed up. Also, it is necessary to do your repairs during the months of good weather and not wait until near the end of the fiscal year to take care of many jobs that should have been done earlier and within the quarter the funds have been set-up to work with. I feel each institution should be responsible for this type work and for all repairs and alteration working within the rules and regulations of both Purchasing Department and of Finance and Administration Offices. Such repairs set at a set amount for three bids - bids which require advertising and minor repairs done by all local firms and whenever possible local firms on larger jobs, of course, this would also depend on the location of the institution.

Major repairs during the year:

1. Paneling has been installed on the children's sunporch. Fire rated Paneling light in shade has been used for safety and

for a better appearance. Color makes a great difference in the rehabilitation of our children as in the past the world has looked dark to them due to insecurity, brain-damage and also to the delinquent and we feel and find the response children show is much better to pastel shades. Also pastel colors aid the children who have visual impairment as light reflects much better. Pastel keeps down confusion and depression for this type child. Cost: \$673.50

2. Installed acoustical ceiling tile-girls sunporch - Cost: \$985.00
3. Retiled Kitchen floor, staff's dining room & childrens' dining room with 1/8" vinyl asbestos tile. Cost: \$2,234.81
4. Installed formica tops on toaster cabinet, milk cabinet, and three dining room tables. Edge bind installed on 14 dining room tables. Cost: \$175.10
5. Seven fire doors have been installed thus adding to the safety feature for our children. Cost: \$2,161.25
6. Installed Model 8720 Nutone Blower Ventilator on Range Hood with Model 879 filter & Model 864 Speed Control. Cost: \$360.00

EQUIPMENT:

Items purchased in this account again have been purchased when the need arises rather than wait until the close of the year and then rush to get items and many times not of top quality. All equipment should be of top quality and bought to last as long as possible. Also it has been a policy of this Institution to try to keep proper maintenance of all equipment not waiting until the over all cost is more. I feel it is necessary when possible to buy equipment from local firms, to insure proper maintenance and feel each Institution should be held responsible for all equipment

West Virginia Children's Home (Cont'd.)

as they need the various items. Many items purchased in the past were not of top quality and these items have cost more in the long run. Again I feel each Institution should purchase all equipment following the set rules of the Purchasing Department - requisitions prepared at the Institution and submitted for approval directly to the Commissioner of Public Institutions.

Major Equipment purchased during the past year:

1. Labor & materials to erect a garage 24' x 36. Cost: \$5,244.31
2. One Diving board 6 feet. Cost: \$77.40
3. Model 13P Water Cooler - Childrens' basement - Cost: \$174.50
4. 1972 Frigidaire Washer - Laundry - Cost: \$243.00
5. Manhattan Milk Dispenser - Kitchen - Cost: \$286.00
6. 1972 Plymouth Station Wagon - Cost: \$3,887.67
7. Three casco step stools - Kitchen - Cost \$35.00
8. One Percolator - Kitchen - Cost \$25.40
9. One Dominion Toaster - Supt.'s Qtrs. - Cost \$15.25
Three Steam Irons - 1-Supt. Qtrs., 1 Laundry, 1 2nd. floor:
Cost: \$25.20
10. Sears 21" Color Television - Girls Sunporch - Cost: \$398.00
11. M.T.D. Mower 18" - Garage - Cost: \$47.50
12. Fencing for grounds - Cost: \$94.42
13. Bradford Water Heater - Supt. Qtrs - Cost: \$83.60
14. 1/2" Socket Set, one Circular saw, one savor saw - Cost: \$76.92
15. One M-10 Tool'N'Tape Kit - Office #1 - Cost \$25.45
16. Carpet 12'x15' 100% Nylon - Office #1 - Cost: \$179.00
Carpet 12'x16'6 100% Nylon - Office #2 - Cost: \$196.90
Carpet 15'x13' 100% Nylon - Office #3 - Cost: \$193.91

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1971 to JULY 1, 1972

<u>Account Name</u>	<u>Budget for Year</u>	<u>ACTUAL EXPENDITURE</u>
Personal Service	77,137	71,425.00
Current Expense	44,130	43,665.80

West Virginia Children's Home (Cont'd.)

<u>Account Name</u>	<u>Budget for Year</u>	<u>ACTUAL EXPENDITURE</u>
Repairs & Alterations	11,150	10,536.69
Equipment	12,100	12,029.66

The following per Capita Cost as shown in comparison to the Fiscal year 1970-1971:

1970-1971	1971-1972
<u>Total Average Population</u>	<u>Total Average Population</u>
42	51
<u>TOTAL DAYS</u>	<u>TOTAL DAYS</u>
15372	18615
<u>Per Capita Cost (Day)</u>	<u>Per Capita Cost (Day)</u>
\$8.55	\$7.39½
<u>Per Capita Cost (Year)</u>	<u>Per Capita Cost (Year)</u>
\$3,127.64	\$2,699.16

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

1. That present hospital facilities within the department be fully utilized to meet the needs of the large numbers of the chronically ill on our waiting lists.
2. That funds be made available for the employment of qualified medical and administrative personnel at all of our hospitals.
3. It is imperative that funds be appropriated to enable us to eliminate many fire and safety hazards throughout our facilities.
4. That funds be made available for extensive renovation or complete replacement of the facility at Welch Emergency Hospital.
5. Establish a separate Department of Corrections.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

DIVISION

OF

CORRECTION

ANNUAL

REPORT

FOR

1971 - 1972

DIVISION MANAGEMENT

GORDON H. FAULKNER

DIRECTOR

LUTHER L. COOK

DEPUTY DIRECTOR-ADULT SERVICES

EDWARD N. SUPAK

DEPUTY DIRECTOR-JUVENILE SERVICES

KERVIN D. KNAPP

PROBATION/PAROLE-TRAINING

INSTITUTIONS

Ira M. Coiner, Warden
West Virginia Penitentiary

Lloyd E. Haynes
Huttonsville Correctional Center

Nelma L. Blankenship, Superintendent
West Virginia State Prison for Women

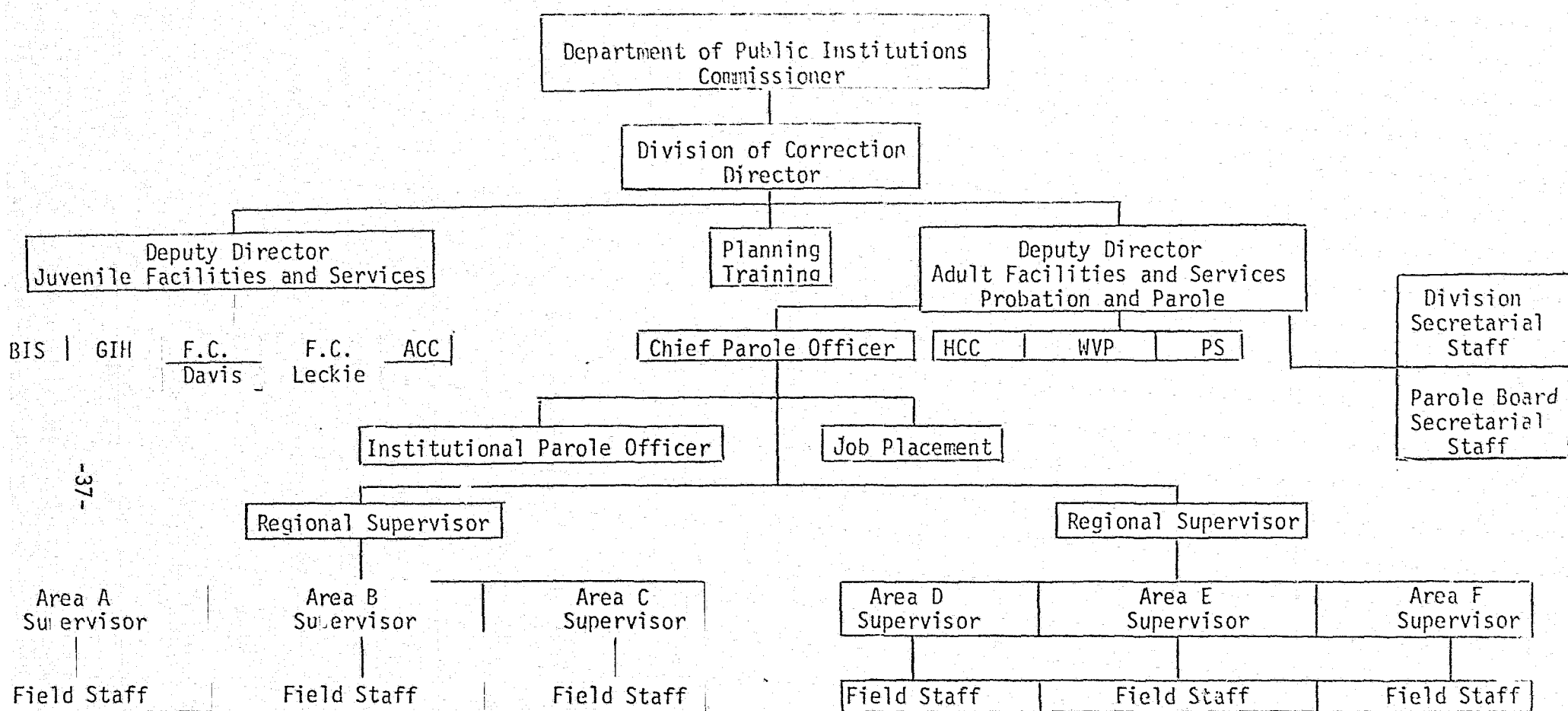
Betty Jo Bambrick, Superintendent
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls

James D. Kerns, Superintendent
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys

Kenneth Rubenstein, Superintendent
West Virginia Forestry Camp for Boys, Davis

Richard Mohn, Superintendent
West Virginia Forestry Camp for Boys, Leckie

Thomas Freeman, Superintendent
Anthony Correctional Center



WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY

Moundsville, West Virginia

West Virginia Penitentiary was created by an Act of Legislature in 1866. The penitentiary is located at 818 Jefferson Avenue, Moundsville, West Virginia, and is surrounded by a cut stone wall, 24 feet high, with an area of about ten acres inside.

During the past year, many improvements have been made at this institution. North Hall had a complete new roof installed including expansion joints and roof ventilators.

The next project undertaken was the installation of 25 General Electric luminaire lights along Jefferson Avenue from 8th Street to 11th Street. At the same time the cyclone fence in front of the institution was removed. These two items have greatly improved the appearance of the institution. The additional electrical load of the 25 lights, along with the completion of the new classrooms and educational department in the basement floor of the New Wall section, necessitated the installation of an additional primary electrical service, since the institution's electrical system was already carrying a maximum load. Architectural plans were drawn for the completion of the last section of the New Wall. Present plans call for an additional 38 cells for the inmate population on the first floor. The second floor will then become the institution's gymnasium and auditorium. The construction has been let and the contractor has completed preliminary work. New gymnasium equipment has been purchased for installation at the completion of this project.

In order to aid security at the institution, parking by employees has been banned on Jefferson Avenue in front of the institution. In connection with this, a parking lot has been constructed between Industries Warehouse and the institution's garage for employee use during their working hours.

Architectural plans have been completed for the conversion of South Hall into a new dining room and kitchen facilities to be located on the first floor. The second floor is to house a psychiatric ward and modern institutional hospital.

Another proposed project is the construction of a central receiving and supply area located in North Hall to allow receiving and storage of all supplies and equipment at one central location. Additional space in North Hall is to be converted to a maximum security section to house the institution's maximum security inmates.

Additional recreational facilities for outdoor use have been constructed this year. Members of the population enjoy sports such as softball, basketball, volleyball, football and shuffleboard.

A program initiated last year was the Classification Unit. This Unit screens and counsels the inmate population and assists the administration in determining security, vocational and educational assignments.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY

To provide the opportunity for every man to develop his natural abilities to their fullest through the educational opportunity offered.

To instill in each man the desire to be a responsible citizen, to be able to live in today's society, and to realize that he is an important part of society.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

To educate each man for whatever level of achievement attainable.

To plan a program of education flexible and basic to each individual.

To advance the dignity and pride of each man for a return to society as a useful and responsible citizen.

OBJECTIVES

To evaluate and determine the academic level of each resident and provide an opportunity to learn a skill or trade to improve his self concept and subsequent behavior.

To encourage each resident to raise his standards of basic education. By doing this, the individual will kindle a new confidence within himself and develop a positive attitude toward a constructive goal.

Success will not be based entirely upon what the individual learns, but instead in his having accepted the challenge to take advantage of the opportunities to better his own standards.

Upon entering this institution each resident is evaluated by the Classification Board. The residents' scores on the Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT), which he is required to complete while at the Huttonsville Diagnostic Center, are analyzed to determine which program will best prepare the new resident for his eventual re-entry into society.

No resident of this institution is forced to enroll in any course offered by the Education Department. However, all residents are encouraged to continue their education. The Educational Department can now offer every resident a wide selection of studies, from the equivalent of a high school education (in the form of our Adult Basic Education program - G.E.D.); to various Vocational Training programs (we now offer trade school courses in Auto Mechanics, Electronics, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, and Sheet Metal); plus a resident of this institution has the opportunity to earn college credit during his confinement here through the Bethany College program.

Under the Adult Basic Education program (A.B.E.) there are four areas of primary importance: language arts, arithmetic, everyday science and social studies. The goal of every man enrolled in the A.B.E. program is to earn his high school diploma, or the equivalent thereof, in the form of a passing grade on the General Education Development Test (G.E.D.). This year there were 44 men enrolled in the A.B.E. program, of which 17 made passing grades on

all five parts of their G.E.D. test given here at the institution in September and April of the 1971-1972 fiscal year.

In the Vocational Education area, there were four programs offered: Auto Mechanics, Electronics, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, and Sheet Metal. During the period covered by this report there were 107 men enrolled in the Vocational Training Program; 48 of that number received certificates of achievement in their fields of endeavor.

The Bethany College program was again offered to the residents of this institution. There were 52 residents participating in the 12 college courses that were offered. Of these 52 residents, 28 completed the courses in which they were enrolled and earned college credits.

The Penitentiary Library continues to be the center of activity for a large percentage of the resident population. Its new location makes it available to the residents for approximately 70 hours a week. We may also boast that the Library affords the resident all the privileges that a library would offer to society on the street. At the time of this report the Library services a third of the resident population each day.

Funding for the various educational programs that were offered this past year came primarily from appropriations from the West Virginia Legislature. However, during the months of February and March the daytime A.B.E. program and the Auto Mechanics classes began being funded by grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.) and the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction. Other funding is received from the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the West Virginia Library Commission.

Plans for the 1972-1973 fiscal year include relocating the physical surroundings of the Education Department from our present location to the more centrally located, newly renovated area of the New Wall Basement of the institution. Our present classroom space is in a building that is scheduled to be razed. Other plans include additions to the curriculum. We hope to maintain all of our current programs, plus add such courses as Welding, Computer Program and Drafting.

The Adult Basic Education Program consists of regular A.B.E. courses of study in language arts, mathematics, social studies and everyday sciences. Most of the workbooks, textbooks and other school supplies for the program were provided by the Marshall County Board of Education, Division of Adult Basic Education. The teaching staff are qualified to teach from the seventh grade level through high school. At present we are in need of an elementary instructor to teach those residents who need instruction below the seventh grade level. Our program remains flexible in order to adjust to the changing needs of the inmate body.

In the period of time covered by this report 31 students were enrolled in our nighttime A.B.E. program. Between the months of February and July 26 students were enrolled in our daytime program. The average attendance per month is listed below:

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
July	6
August	8
September	9

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
October	11
November	13
December	15
January	14
February	30
March	25
April	34
May	28
June	24

Attendance records are difficult to maintain in the Education Department because of the great number of men who are either paroled, transferred to other institutions or to courts, and men who are further confined for disciplinary reasons.

GENERAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT TEST
(G. E. D.)

The G.E.D. Test is given twice a year by Mr. Thomas Schell, Guidance Director for Marshall County Schools. The tests for the year covered in this report were given on September 2nd and 3rd, 1971 and on April 11, 1972.

The G.E.D. Test is divided into five parts:

1. Correctness and Effectiveness of Expression
2. Interpretation of Reading Materials - Social Studies
3. Interpretation of Reading Materials - Natural Science

4. Interpretation of Literary Materials

5. General Mathematics Ability

In order to pass the test, the student must receive a passing score of 35 on all five parts of his test. If he fails to make a passing grade on one or more parts he may take those parts over again the next time the test is given. When a resident completes all five parts of his G.E.D. test he is then eligible to receive a diploma at graduation exercises held here at the Institution.

The results of the test given here at the institution in September 1971 are listed below:

44 Men took the test

29 Failed to complete all five parts

15 Passed all five parts and received diplomas in
November 1971.

The results of the test given here at the institution in April 1972 are listed below:

52 Men took the test

40 Failed to complete all five parts

12 Passed all five parts and received diplomas in
June 1972.

COLLEGE PROGRAM

The purpose of the College Program is to demonstrate that prison residents can be motivated to attend institutions of higher learning upon their release. Bethany College, in conjunction with the West

Virginia Penitentiary and aided by various grants, has enabled residents at the penitentiary to participate in a college level program. The resident should be able to break the cycle of the disadvantaged and socially unacceptable and gain a more productive role in society.

In the period covered by this report the following courses were offered by Bethany College, in classes held at night from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

FALL SEMESTER 1971

1. Political Science 225
(29 men enrolled, 14 completed course)
2. English 411
(17 men enrolled, 11 completed course)
3. History 297
(8 men enrolled, 3 completed course)
4. Physical Education 487
(18 men enrolled, 11 completed course)
5. Introductory Math (Algebra)
(8 men enrolled, 2 completed course)

All residents completing the above courses earned three hours for each course completed, with the exception of the Introductory Math course.

SPRING SEMESTER 1972

1. Communications 440
(21 men enrolled, 13 completed course)
2. Political Science 488
(19 men enrolled, 13 completed course)
3. Biology 440
(7 men enrolled, 5 completed course)
4. English 342
(12 men enrolled, 8 completed course)

5. Political Science 487
(7 men enrolled, 3 completed course)
6. Biology 303
(7 men enrolled, 3 completed course)
7. Math 103, Algebra
(3 men enrolled, 1 completed course)

All residents completing the above courses earned three credit hours for each course completed.

Fifty-two residents participated in the College Program with twenty-eight students receiving credits for college level studies, an average of 54% completions. A total of 249 credit hours were earned by the 28 resident students who completed both semester curriculums, for an average of 8.1% credit hours earned per student.

The highlights of this 1971-1972 academic year was the introduction of a Public Relations course into the Bethany College - West Virginia Penitentiary program. The Communications 302 (Public Relations) course was the first such course ever offered in a penal institution in the United States, according to several publications that gave the Public Relations course national publicity.

PENITENTIARY LIBRARY

In November, 1971, the Library was moved from its old location on the first floor of the old Education Building to the newly renovated area of the New Wall. The new location is far more useful in that it is available to the inmate body at all times. All the equipment that existed in the old location, as reflected in the 1970-1971 report, was moved to the new location. It is air conditioned by

its own centrally located air conditioning unit which was provided by the State Library Commission.

The library is open six days each week and sometimes seven, serving one-third of the inmate body daily.

The State Library Commission furnishes a supervisor, who is stationed at the Huttonsville Correctional Center but makes periodic trips to the penitentiary to observe the activity of the Library and its inmate staff, supervised by the Educational Director.

The State Library Commission is still the prime donor for any materials that are needed in the library.

At present the materials available in the library are as follows:

- 1,800 Books
- 22 Newspaper subscriptions
- 27 Magazine subscriptions
- 1 Magnavox AM-FM stereo record player
- 107 Records
- 2 Magazine racks
- 20 Magazine celluloid covers
- 1 Three-M copier and paper
- 1 World Atlas with metal stand
- 6 Study booths
- 1 Paperback rack
- 1 Webster's International Dictionary and stand
- 2 Book carts

2 Sets of encyclopedias

4 Lounge arm chairs

4 Study tables with chairs

Consolidated with the library is the Law Library which serves a great number of the residents who are in need of legal aid. The residents are allowed to read the law books in the library but are not allowed to remove or check them out. The residents have access to approximately two hundred law books and additional pamphlets, paperbacks, and loose leaf material that pertain to law.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAM

AUTO MECHANICS

The Auto Mechanics Class consists of 17 areas of study. When all phases have been completed a student will have accumulated 771 class hours.

1. Introduction to Auto Supervising
2. Shop Practice
3. The Automotive Engine
4. Engine parts, Components and Service
5. Positive Crankcase Ventilation System
6. Automotive Fuel Systems
7. Automotive Electrical Systems (phase II)
8. Automotive Electrical Systems (phase III)
9. Diagnosis and Engine Tune Up
10. The Automotive Breaking System
11. The Automotive Steering and Suspension
12. Steering Systems and Suspension
13. Automotive Clutches
14. Automotive Power Converters
15. The Automotive Drive Lines Differentials and Final Drive
16. Advanced Automotive Servicing
17. The Automotive Service Job and Personal Relations

A total of 61 men were enrolled in class during the period of time covered in this report. Of those 61 men, 24 were awarded Certificates of

Merit during Graduation Exercises held here on November 22, 1971 and June 15, 1972. These Certificates were signed by the Commissioner of Public Institutions and the State Director of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and contained the number of accrued hours in class. A total of 4,677 hours have been accrued by the 24 men receiving certificates at the two graduation exercises.

Three classes are offered Monday through Friday; one in the morning from 8:00 to 11:00; one from 12:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. and one from 5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. An accurate record of each man's hours in class is maintained by the Auto Mechanics Instructors and by the Education Department. Progress reports are filled out monthly on each resident.

Our program has not been able to follow our prescribed program of advancement (through the various phases of study) due to a lack of space, equipment and expendable supplies. A system of expendable items should be established in order to expedite the needs of the class. More space is needed to accomodate American made cars. At present only small foreign makes can fit into the limited space available.

ELECTRONICS

The Electronics Class is under the direct supervision of an inmate instructor, who has completed his own course from National Radio Institute, Complete Communications. The Education Department is unable to offer them any financial assistance but has provided the class physical space for a workshop. A number of supplies and equipment have been provided by the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit, here at the institution.

MASSEY TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
148 East 7th Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Massey Tech provides courses in electronics through the Veterans Administration. Residents who were discharged from the Armed Services since January 1956 with anything other than a Dishonorable Discharge are eligible for educational rights under the V.A. A representative of Massey Tech interviews residents periodically to determine their eligibility. The course is then forwarded to the men, including necessary equipment, and by correspondence the course is completed.

NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE
3939 Wisconsin Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20016

N.R.I. is another correspondence course which supplies the materials and lessons for men enrolled in their program. If a resident is a client of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation he may be eligible to receive this course.

Of the 12 men participating in electronics studies this year, the following number of men were studying under the specified programs:

<u>No. MEN</u>	<u>Course Enrolled In</u>
3	N.R.I. - Complete Communications
9	Independent Studies
0	Massey Tech - Radio and TV (none of the men participating were eligible for this course)

In the graduation exercises held here on November 27, 1971, six men were awarded certificates for their achievements in their particular course of study.

In the graduation exercises held here on June 15, 1972, five men were awarded certificates for their achievements in their particular course of study.

AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION

On March 23, 1971, an Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Class was started in the basement of the renovated New Wall area. The first three months were devoted to textbook work; studying basis chemistry, mathematics and general principles of refrigeration and air conditioning.

In July of 1971 the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation supplied a complete set of refrigeration equipment including:

- Compressors
- Refrigerant Gasses
- Vacuum Pumps
- Training Machine
- Copper Tubing
- Cutters, Flarers and Fittings
- Soldering Guns, Paste and Solder
- Brazing Equipment
- Insulating Tapes and Materials
- Dollies
- Electrical Gauges
- Lead Wires
- Solvents
- Tool Chest and Cabinets
- Other Refrigeration Incidentals

In July of 1971 the class went into actual refrigeration work by repairing air conditioners and refrigerators belonging to officers and employees of the Institution. Besides actual repair work the class went into shop work consisting of the following:

1. Flaring Tubing
2. Measuring Tubing
3. Soldering
4. Electrical Motors
5. Service work
6. Tearing down and rebuilding of air conditioners and water coolers
7. Rebuilding refrigerators and freezers

At the graduation exercises held here on November 22, 1971, and June 15, 1972, ten men received certificates for their accomplishments in the study of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration.

In order to institute the desired program of advancement and to do actual jobs using the textbook "Modern Refrigeration and Air Conditioning" it is necessary that more equipment and materials be provided.

SHEET METAL

On September 1, eight residents were enrolled in the class. The class consisted of classroom and shop work, broken down into ten phases:

- I. Introductory Course
 - A. Mathematics
 - B. Blueprint reading
 - C. Drawing Equipments (identification of)

- II. Sheet Metal Equipments
 - A. Sheet Metal hand tools
 - B. Sheet Metal Machines
 - C. Soldering Equipment
- III. Parallel Line Development
 - A. Hems and Seams
 - B. Classroom activities
 - 1. Drawing or laying out of objects concerning parallel lines
 - 2. Developing out of sheet metal the above drawing
- IV. Triangulation Development
 - A. Understanding of triangulated objects
 - B. Layout and knowledge of true lengths
 - C. Development of triangulation objects
- V. Radial Line Development
 - A. Layout involved in radial line
 - B. Development of radial line objects
- VI. "Y" Branches - Developing and laying out a "Y" Branch
- VII. Dampers
 - A. Understanding their uses
 - B. Placement of Dampers
 - C. Developing Dampers
- VIII. Roof Jacks and Caps.
 - A. Understanding pitch
 - B. Layout of object by using pitch

- C. Learning use and layout of caps
- D. Developing caps
- IX. Louvers
 - A. Use of louvers
 - B. Layout
 - C. Developing various louvers
- X. Shop Maintenance - repairing and taking care of sheet metal equipment

Since the beginning of the Sheet Metal Class the resident students have been given credit for installing the air conditioning duct system in the Library now located in the newly renovated area of the New Wall. They have also installed a similar duct system in the offices of the West Virginia State Industries.

Each student enrolled in the Sheet Metal Class is issued a tool kit after 30 days attendance which he may keep as his own. Every six months each man is issued a certificate at graduation ceremonies held here signifying the number of hours he has acquired that period.

In the time covered by this report 32 residents have participated in the sheet metal course. In this time three residents received certificates denoting 200 hours or more per man at the graduation on June 15, 1972.

III FINANCE - BUDGET

A. Total budget allotment	1,934,500	1,934,500
B. Additional income		none
C. Expenditures:		
1. Personnel		1,216,716
2. Maintenance (repairs & alterations)		69,248
3. Capitol improvements		none
4. Operating costs:		
a. Medical	42,488	
b. Food	202,016	
per meal per inmate cost \$.3056		
c. Utilities	129,012	
d. Other		
(1) Equipment	60,486	
(2) Clothing	76,063	
(3) Telephone	14,802	
(4) Office expense	4,334	
(5) Postal expense	1,960	
(6) Travel	4,552	
(7) Civil Service	5,349	
(8) Farm	41,628	
(9) Professional	4,480	
(10) Workmen's Compensation	4,983	
(11) Insurance	869	
(12) Vehicle expense	8,415	

(13) Maintenance contracts	572
(14) Court costs	916
(15) Discharge	4,325
(16) Miscellaneous	1,724

D. Total Expenditures	1,894,938
E. Balance	39,562
F. Average annual cost per inmate	3,234

IV. POPULATION

A. Inmate	
1. Total at beginning of fiscal year	610
2. Intake during fiscal year by:	
a. New commitments	0
b. Transfer	294
c. Parole revocation	6
d. Return from medical respite	3
e. Return of those who escaped during fiscal year	23
f. Return of those who escaped during previous years.	7
g. Total intake	333
3. Outgo during fiscal year:	
a. Discharge by:	
(1) Expiration of sentence	42
(2) Death	6
b. Transfer	75
c. Parole	154

d. Conditional Pardon	4	
e. Medical Respite	2	
f. Writ	13	
g. Escape during fiscal year	25	
h. Total outgo	321	
4. Total at end of fiscal year	622	
B. Employees		
1. Number at beginning of fiscal year	204	
2. Number hired during fiscal year	86	
3. Number separated during fiscal year by:		
a. Discharge	22	
b. Resignation	39	
c. Death	3	
d. Retirement	7	
e. Transfer	2	
f. Total separated	73	
4. Number at end of fiscal year:		
a. Administration, Supervisory, Ministers		
Doctors, Teachers and Clerical		
Personnel	38	
b. Inmates on payroll	6	
c. Guards on payroll	173	
d. Total on payroll	217	
C. Ratio of inmates to guards (per shift)	16.3 to 1	

HUTTONSVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Huttonsville, West Virginia

The Huttonsville Correctional Center, formerly the West Virginia Medium Security Prison, was established by the 1937 Legislature. It was built to relieve the crowded condition which existed at that time in the West Virginia Penitentiary. The primary purpose was for the young, first offenders. The prison is located in Randolph County near Huttonsville along U.S. Routes 250 and 219, seventeen miles south of Elkins.

The prison property consists of approximately 5,500 acres. 2,000 acres are dedicated to general farming which leaves approximately 3,500 acres in woodland.

Farm Activities and Production

This past year we made an attempt to increase production on the farm by increasing the acreage in all our vegetable crops. Last year was a very poor farming year due to excessive rain, but this year was worse. Rain and cold weather delayed the planting of crops on the farm. The almost constant daily rains prevented proper tending of them after they were planted. For example, after planting four acres of beets and carrots our yield was zero. Out of seventy-five acres of rye, we harvested a few more bushels than we planted. Our oat crop was very good this year. Corn was late and was frosted but was mature enough that we should have a good yield. The early bean crop was poor but the late beans were real good. The cabbage was above average. Tomatoes were late and did not mature properly, consequently a poor crop. Our

hay crop was especially heavy this year and despite the rainy weather we harvested 12,000 to 14,000 more bales than last year. A part of the meadow land will be used for late fall pasture and this should serve as a savings on winter feed for the cattle.

Our experiment with the crossing of one of our Angus herds with Charlais by insemination was a fair success last year. The calves produced are much larger and are growing faster than the Angus. Again this year in cooperation with the West Virginia University, we selected another herd of brood cows and bred them by insemination under the direction of the University.

Last fall we purchased a four year old and a yearling Charlais bull. They replaced two of our Angus bulls, one of which died and one of which was disposed of due to age. The bulls are now being used in the regular beef herd.

The dairy herd of Holstein cows is being increased due to the increase in prison population.

Some work was done on clearing the brush and briars in the Beckeys Creek area farm last summer but again the weather was against us. It is planned to continue this work this fall and winter, weather permitting.

We plan again to increase the farm production next year. With a new farm manager and weather cooperating, the farm production should be increased a minimum of fifty percent.

FARM REPORT

Produced 69,614 gallons of milk

Produced 18,012 dozen eggs

Sold 7,746 gallons of vegetables to other institutions

Canned 39,541 gallons of vegetables

Produced 9,951 bushels of potatoes

Sold 170,350 lbs of potatoes to other institutions

Butchered 13,943 lbs pork

Butchered 61,802 lbs beef

Butchered 432 lbs chicken

Butchered 4400 lbs turkey

Baled 323 tones of hay

Produced 1069 tons grass silage

Produced 305 tons corn silage

Produced 1800 bushels of small grain

Produced 13 tons of straw

Produced 12,910 bushels of corn

As of June 30, 1972 had 483 head beef cattle, 128 head dairy cattle, 339 hogs and 989 chickens on hand.

DIAGNOSTIC & CLASSIFICATION UNIT

The Huttonsville Diagnostic and Classification Unit was established by an act of the 1969-1970 Legislature. Since its initiation on October 1, 1970, until June 30, 1972, six hundred twenty-three adult male offenders have been processed through the Unit; three hundred forty-three of which have remained at Huttonsville Correctional Center, two hundred thirty-two were transferred to West Virginia Penitentiary after classification, and forty-eight were transferred directly to West Virginia Penitentiary because of the nature of their offenses (Murder 1, Arson 1, and Rapists) without being classified. The Unit Staff consists of the following positions: Unit Supervisor, Acting Unit Supervisor, four Correctional Officer specialists (all of whom are college graduates), six Correctional Officers, one Secretary, and one Clerk. One Staff member is also the Institutional Parole Officer.

UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Unit Staff has extended its responsibilities during the past fiscal year.

1. It is responsible for processing and diagnosing all new inmates committed to the adult male penal institutions after October 1, 1970. The Staff has developed, under the guidance of a Consultant Psychologist from the Appalachian Mental Health Center in Elkins, West Virginia, the capability of evaluating, social history, information, psychological tests, and the inmate's behavior. A psychological evaluation, with specific recommendations concerning a suitable institutional treatment program, is submitted to the

Classification Board so that the Board can decide whether the committed inmate is to be transferred to a maximum security institution (West Virginia Penitentiary) or is to remain in a medium security institution (Huttonsville Correctional Center) to be incorporated in the general inmate population. More than half of the inmates at Huttonsville Correctional Center have been processed through the Diagnostic and Classification Unit.

2. The Unit Staff also serves as counselors to all the inmates at Huttonsville. Every inmate has been assigned a counselor; and the frequency of counseling contacts is determined by the individual counselor's case load and the desire and necessity of the individual inmate to participate in counseling.
3. The Unit Staff also conducts group counseling sessions. At present, approximately forty inmates were involved in group counseling situations where there is considerable inmate inter-reaction. The program is gradually being extended to include all those inmates who want to participate in group counseling.
4. The Unit Staff also serves as liaison to various inmate organizations and outside agencies such as Vocational Rehabilitation, Alcohol Anonymous, Jaycees, Social Security, Educational Awareness Program, Veterans Administration, etc.

5. The Unit Staff is also responsible for re-evaluating recommended programs of inmates classified to remain at Huttonsville Correctional Center. Due to many factors this task has not been fully implemented. Because many administrative and rehabilitative needs will be met by perfecting this program, plans are being made so that more time and effort can be given to this important function of the Unit.
6. Since the initiation of the new Work Release Program in the state, the Unit staff also participates in selecting eligible candidates who may eventually be chosen to become part of a Work Release House. The eligibility criteria requires that an inmate receive two months of orientation prior to being transferred to a Work Release House. Attempts are also made to weld such candidates into cohesive groups so that, as a group, they may be able to handle in a more mature way their eventual re-adjustment back into society. The Unit Staff conducts these orientation sessions.

PRE-SENTENCE EVALUATIONS

As the result of an act of the 1972 Legislature a program was initiated whereby the Diagnostic and Classification Unit would afford Pre-Sentence Evaluations should the county judges care to make use of its services. Since its enactment in March 1972, the new law has expanded the impact of the Diagnostic and Classification Unit. An adult

individual who has been convicted of a felony may be committed to the Unit for a period of sixty days prior to sentencing for evaluation. To date, June 30, 1972, ten individuals have been sent to the Unit, three of which have been returned to court. Only two have received sentences. These Pre-Sentence Evaluations are much more comprehensive and intensive than the regular type of evaluation. Much more testing and personal contact between inmate and evaluator is necessary. The Unit in no way attempts to decide the evaluated individual's fate; but rather, after making an in-depth evaluation of the inmate's personality, it tries to give the county judge some idea of how the inmate will react if he is committed to prison and how he will react on probation. Suggestions are made concerning the way the evaluated individual should be treated on probation.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

1. The Consultant Psychologist, in addition to reviewing and approving every evaluation that is prepared by the members of the staff, also conducts periodic learning-oriented sessions with the staff where in-depth analysis is made of the various diagnostic testing instruments and the follow-up counseling programs.
2. The staff is encouraged to attend seminar type presentations such as those sponsored by the West Virginia University School of Guidance and Counseling. Two members of the staff attended a seminar conducted by the Kennedy Youth Center in Morgantown,

West Virginia, and two are to attend a seminar in Marion, Illinois that will specialize in the techniques of transaction analysis as a tool in the prison setting.

PROJECTION

The following are our aspirations for the coming year:

1. Further specialized staff training opportunities.
2. Projection of our re-evaluative process in order to up-date the initial evaluation, to perfect and evaluate treatment recommendations, and evaluate those inmates who have not been evaluated because they were committed prior to the initiation of the Diagnostic and Classification Unit.
3. Perfection and extension of group counseling so as to reach the greatest number of inmates with the available staff.
4. Initiation of programs so that selected data can be gathered in order to commence some rudimentary research projects. This will eventually aid us to understand better our over-all adult male prison population, and it will also provide much needed information for future Work Release Centers.
5. Expansion of the orientation program for Work Release candidates as more Work Release Centers are opened in other parts of the state.
6. Initiation of a program in cooperation with the field officers so that a more accurate analysis can be made of the effect of the Unit as an instrument to prevent recidivism. The Unit will make available to the field officer diagnostic information that will aid the field

officer to understand better the parolee's personality, and the field officer will feedback to the Unit information that will help to determine the accuracy of the evaluation reports.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

I. HISTORY

The first education class began in June 1969 with nineteen men enrolled in G.E.D., which saw fifteen men earn their High School Equivalency Diplomas, some six months later. The following Educational Certificates were issued for the period July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972:

G.E.D. Certificates	112
Typing Certificates	19
Mechanical Drawing	12
Non-Readers	22
Business Classes	11

II. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

A. G.E.D. Classes prior to 1971

- B. 1. Basic Education - 1/2 day school - 1/2 day work program -
Grades 5 to 12 - 3 day classes, 4 hours per class.
2. Non-Reader Class - Grades 1 to 8.
 3. Art and Lettering Class.
 4. Special English Class.
 5. Business Arithmetic Class.

COLLEGE COURSES - Totaled 30 hours credit that could be earned through July 1971 - June 1972. In 1971-1972, there were 168 hours of college credits attempted. During this time there were 156 college credits earned. Withdrawals amounted to 14, 13 of which were passing when they withdrew.

Grade Scale: 7--A's
 16--B's
 23--C's
 5--D's
 4--F's

Grades earned for semester, June 1971 through July 1972, have not yet been announced.

VOCATIONAL CLASSES

1. Carpentry - 8 men received certificates, plus 23 certificates issued to July 1972.
2. Masonry - 16 men have worked in this class. 19 certificates have been issued to July 1972.
3. Welding - 12 men ready for testing, plus 7 certificates issued to July 1972.
4. Upholstery - 14 men have studied this course, plus 2 certificates issued to July 1972.
5. Air Cooled Engines - 8 men in class, plus 11 certificates issued to July 1972.
6. Typing - 2 classes - 24 men in class 1. 40 words per minute - 59 certificates issued to July 1972.

7. Heavy Equipment Operation - 15 certificates issued to July 1, 1972.
8. Typewriter Repair - 11 certificates issued to July 1, 1972.
9. Mechanical Drawing - 12 certificates issued to July 1, 1972.

C. PLANNED PROGRAMS

1. College Courses at H.C.C. - start with two and expand to four next semester. Total of 30 hours credit available in 1972.
(11 courses offered in 1972)
2. Mechanics course complete - a. Engines, b. Body, c. Transmission
3. Electronics and T.V. Repair - scheduled for September 1972.
4. Machine Shops - scheduled for September 1972.
5. Meat Cutting Class - scheduled for September 1972.

- D. 1. G.E.D. Night Classes - 1970 - average 18 men - 1971 average 24 men - 1972 - average 56 men.
2. 1970 - No 1/2 day classes - 1971 - 3 1/2 day classes - 1/2 day work basis - 1972 - evening classes in addition to 1/2 day classes.
 3. 1971 - 4 in class
1972 - 170 enrolled in G.E.D. classes
 4. 1970 - No Business Arithmetic class - 1971 - 12 men in class
1972 - 21 men in class

VOCATIONAL CLASSES-ENROLLED

1970 - Carpentry - 8 certificates - 1971 - 12 enrolled - 1972 - 69 enrolled
1970 - Masonry (none) - 1971 - 12 men enrolled - 1972 - 59 men enrolled
1970 - No Upholstery - 1971 - 4 men enrolled - 1972 - 48 men enrolled
1970 - No Air cooled motors - 1971 - 8 men enrolled - 1972 43 men enrolled

III. FINANCE - After initial cost of Program.

The Department needs a budget of \$60,000 to continue at present rate in the Educational Program to cover books, tests, instructors and supplies for the various classes.

THE FACTS ARE:

1. Of a total of 160 men in our Program who have been paroled, only five men have returned after 18 months parole probation. Approximately 155 men are citizens in their respective communities. Of these paroled, 10 to 12 are currently enrolled in college in their home towns.
2. Twenty-eight that were illiterate are no longer illiterates.
3. 173 men (ages 19-58) have received their High School Equivalency Diplomas.
4. Twenty-three men have received Carpentry certificates.
5. Nine men have received Art certificates.
6. Thirty-nine men have received Typing certificates.
7. Fifteen men have earned Welding certificates.
8. Five men have received Lettering certificates.
9. Eight men have received Upholstery certificates.

Instructors Pay:

- 3 - Part-time \$150. per month
- 4 - Inmate Instructors - \$25. per month

Proposed Instructors:

- Education Classes - 1 - full time \$650.00
- 8 - Inmate - full time \$50.00

CORRECTIONAL OFFICER TRAINING

PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

Correctional Officer's Manual - following last years training sessions, a Correctional Officer's Manual was compiled by the staff members responsible for Correctional Officer Training. Thereafter, the manual was expanded in areas such as: Riot Control, Major Causes of Riots and Disturbances and a Basic Riot Control Master Plan. Said manual is currently near completion.

Correctional Officer Training - A total of 32 new correctional officers received sixty hours academic training during the past year, along with prescribed amount of supervised, on-the-job training.

Testing - All officers were given psychological testing battery including I.Q. and personality tests and thereafter, are evaluated by a qualified psychologist. Each new officer's performance is evaluated by his immediate supervisor, shift captain and chief correctional officer.

Areas of Study - Security, Control of Keys, Contraband, Inmate and Public Relations, the Nature of Supervision, Handcuffing and Restraining, Prison Emergencies and Riots and Attitude, Appearance and Chain of Command.

Upgrading - In the area of special training (which was submitted as planned in last year's report), we have completed a Basic Riot Control School sponsored by the Department of Public Safety in conjunction with this institution. The schooling consists of 15 hours of instruction and applied training, which has been a definite asset in upgrading of our security. A total of 78 correctional officers completed this particular phase of training.

Equipment Purchased - Various amounts of Riot Equipment, including helmets, riot batons, sap gloves, shields, vests, portable tear gas units (cannister type) handcuffs, ammunition (12 gauge and 38 caliber), communications equipment, training films, etc., have been purchased.

PLANNED

Special Training - Continued specialized training in the areas of riot control along with riot control squads. Special security squads who receive specialized training in the areas of contraband control.

Defensive Driving School - Sponsored by the Department of Public Safety is planned for all staff members.

Firing Range - Material has been purchased and specific space allotted for the installation of a ten target firing range on the property of this institution. Said unit will be complete with portable communications system.

Equipment - Movie projector and training films are presently being ordered along with various other teaching aids and equipment.

ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT

The Athletic Department here at the Huttonsville Correctional Center has had a very successful season, especially our Traveling Softball team. We were fortunate to have one of the best teams in this part of the State. Our record was 44 wins and 7 loses.

In July, we competed in the F.O.P. Tournament held annually in Elkins; winning 2 out of 3 in single elimination. Also, on July 9, we traveled to Fellowsville, playing a double header; winning both by

lopsided scores. The same month, the team traveled to Marlinton to play one of the top teams in the entire state, defeating them in a double-header featured by the pitching of Buddy Howell.

Our Intra-mural softball teams also enjoyed a successful season. We had a ten team league with the exceptions of No. 10 and No. 7 dormitories. There were approximately 290 men participating in the intra-mural games. Number 3 and Number 8 dormitories wound up the season being tied for the Championship in the league.

Our Boxing program held every two weeks also proved to be an exciting event. Approximately 84 men participated in the bouts, held here at the Center.

Our Wrestlers and Weight Lifters did very well with the Equipment available to them. There are approximately 40 men in the Weight Lifting class.

Each man here at the Center was given the opportunity to participate in the Athletic programs which included boxing, softball, basketball, weight lifting, table tennis, horseshoes and volleyball. All in all, we had a very successful sports season.

It is with great anticipation that we await the completion of the gymnasium so as to get our program started for the winter season; especially our basketball and boxing programs which comprise some top talent. We feel that these will be our two featured sports events for the Winter months.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE

Presently serving as Institutional Chaplain at Huttonsville Correctional Center is Thomas C. Miller. Mr. Miller has worked as Chaplain at HCC for more than two years on a part-time basis.

The present schedule calls for the Chaplain to be in his office approximately twenty hours per week. This schedule is: Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.; Thursday evenings 6:00 p.m. and Sunday 7:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. More hours than these are spent in prison work as will be discussed later in this report.

The Chaplain's clerk spends several hours per week in the Chaplain's office taking interview slips to be passed on to the Chaplain, dispensing literature, etc.

DUTIES

The Chaplain's duties will be discussed, but not necessarily in order of importance or time spent in each area.

First, the Chaplain's duties involve the conducting of religious services. A Bible Study is held every Sunday morning at 8:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. This special class is attended by about a dozen inmates. Church services are held from 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. These services are attended by fifty to sixty inmates. All inmates are invited and encouraged to attend but attendance is strictly voluntary. Services consist of congregational singing, prayer and sermon. Occasionally an inmate quatered provides special singing prior to the services.

Second, the Chaplain's duties involve the interviewing of all new men in the Diagnostic and Classification Center at Huttonsville Correctional Center. Chaplain Miller set up the procedure, made the Religious

Interview Questionnaire and conducted the interviews for some time, but now it is being done by Father Frobas, Catholic Institutional Chaplain.

Third, the Chaplain's duties involve counseling with inmates from the inmate population at Huttonsville Correctional Center. These sessions are usually conducted during office hours, mentioned above. They cover such things as adjustment problems, personal and family problems. Also frequently involved is the writing of letters for inmates who cannot write at all, or who feel that they cannot do an adequate job under a particular set of circumstances.

Fourth, the Chaplain's duties involve the dispersion of Bibles, religious literature and correspondence courses. These materials are supplied by several interested organizations and individuals. Sufficient materials are kept on hand to supply the needs of the vast majority of inmates.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Two special projects have been undertaken by the Chaplain's office, with the cooperation of others.

First, a clothes closet has been started to supply clothing for inmates leaving the Institution on discharge or parole. This clothing is reserved only for those who cannot afford to purchase their own. The clothing is provided by many Administration and Staff members at HCC, and by interested outsiders.

Second, the Chaplain in cooperation with the Warden and the State Officials, sponsors a traveling Drug Group. This group, made up of three former drug users, has been traveling for two years, and has spoken statewide to more than one hundred groups. These include Civic Clubs, Schools (grade, junior high, senior high and college), PTA Groups, Churches and Camps. The group has also appeared on radio and TV. Huttonsville Correctional Center has furnished various drug displays, transportation and expenses for this program.

In respect to the traveling drug group, it is felt that State funding, under the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections would be advantageous to all concerned. A proposition and request will be filed at a later date.

CONCLUSION

Occasionally other projects are undertaken by the Chaplain's office for the benefit of the inmate population, such as Christmas parties, etc.

The Chaplain sees his duties as interesting, challenging, and very necessary to inmate well being.

LIBRARY

During the period of July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972, the West Virginia Library Commission had an input of \$2,000 and added 1,214 books and records to the library. However, this is offset by a loss of 602 books, according to a recent inventory, completed by the new librarian. The total collection is now 2,400 volumes. The library subscribes to 12 weekly and 17 daily newspaper, and 28 magazines. This is an increase of six newspapers and eight magazines over the previous year.

The library provides a stereo radio-phonograph console with headphones for quiet enjoyment of 60 LP albums and a cassette player with headphones and 27 tapes. A photocopier is available to the inmates and they may have fifteen free copies per month. The library also provides a typewriter for use by any inmate.

The library is open five days a week and two evenings a week. The library is being used by a low of 51 men to a high of 210 men per day. The average use is 120 men per day. Circulation has been: books 20, copy machine 60, record player 11, cassette player 5, magazines 7 and typewriter 4. The library has been receiving two special requests per week. Circulation of phono discs has been discontinued because the inmates did not give them proper care while in their possession. At the present time, the library does not have a cassette player to circulate but it is hoped that in the near future, one will be purchased.

The library budget for 72-73 has not been set at any exact figure as of this time. It has been assured that the amount will not be less than that of the past budget year, when that amount was \$2,000. It is possible that this amount will be increased for 72-73. As always, this amount does not include newspapers and periodicals.

In the future, the library hopes to build its collection so that it will have basic materials to support the permanent classes of the Educational Department. It has been found that the hard-back fiction collection does not circulate enough to justify a large collection, so this collection will be reduced and replaced with a larger paperback section. Non-fiction will still be continued to be purchased in hard-back form.

At a later date, the Library Commission hopes to purchase wall-to-wall carpet to place in the library. A disappointment to the Library Commission has been the failure of installation of the air conditioner. The air conditioner was furnished by the Commission and was to have been installed this summer. It is hoped that it will be installed by summer of 73.

THE KINO GROUP
ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

The AA group here at the Huttonsville Correctional Center is a fellowship of men who share their experience, strength and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism.

The only requirement for membership is a desire to stop drinking. There are no dues or fees for AA membership; the program is self-supporting by member contributions. AA is not allied with any sect, denomination, politics, organization or institution; does not wish to engage in any controversy; neither endorses nor opposes any causes. The primary purpose is to stay sober and help other alcoholics to achieve sobriety.

There is a constant effort to get all members active. It is believed that action is the key word and that 'faith without works is dead'. Further, that selfishness (self-centeredness) is indeed the root of trouble, and that one can only lose this selfishness through the grace of God by becoming active in constructive and unselfish service to our fellow man.

One of the most wonderful tools in AA is the concept of the 24 hour program. This tool enables members to build a life which is truly full of the "now."

PHILOSOPHY

"There are two days in every week about which we should be kept free from fear and apprehension. One of these days is YESTERDAY with its mistakes and cares, its faults and blunders, its aches and pains. YESTERDAY has passed forever beyond our control.

All the money in the world cannot bring back YESTERDAY. We cannot undo a single act we perform; we cannot erase a single word we said. YESTERDAY is gone...

The other day we should not worry about is TOMORROW with its possible adversities, its burdens, its large promise and poor performance. TOMORROW is also beyond our control.

TOMORROW'S sun will rise either in splendor or behind a mass of clouds - but it will rise. Until it does, we have no stake in TOMORROW, for it is yet unborn.

This leaves only one day - TODAY. Any man can fight the battles of just one day. It is only when you add the burdens of those two awful eternities --YESTERDAY and TOMORROW--that we break down.

It is not the experience of TODAY which drives men mad - it is the remorse or bitterness for something which happened YESTERDAY and the dread of what TOMORROW may bring - LET US THEREFORE, LIVE BUT ONE DAY AT A TIME."

FINANCE - BUDGET

A. Total Budget Allotment	\$ 831,950
B. Additional Income	
1. Deficiency appropriation	50,000
2. Capital improvement monies	150,000
3. Farm Sales	38,198
4. AFL-CIO Funds	11,535
5. L.E.A.A. Funds	183,381
6. Emergency Employment	87,600
C. Expenditures	1,352,664
1. Personnel	704,624
2. Maintenance & repairs	47,361
3. Capital improvements & equipment	207,314
4. Operating Costs	
a. Medical	27,387
b. Food	72,046
per resident per meal cost \$.38	
c. Utilities	37,860
d. Other	183,312
D. Total Expenditures	1,279,904
E. Balance	72,760
F. Average cost per resident per annum	3,413

POPULATION

A. Inmate	
1. Total at beginning of fiscal year	367
2. Intake during fiscal year by:	
a. New Commitments	347
b. Transfer	106
c. Parole Revocation	42
d. Return from Court	45
e. Return of those who escaped during fiscal year	71
f. Return of those who escaped during previous years	6
g. Total intake	617
3. Outgo during fiscal year by:	
a. Discharge by:	
(1) Expiration of Sentence	17
(2) Death	0
b. Transfer	298
c. Parole	154
d. Executive release	6
e. Out to Court	47
f. Writ	38
g. Escape during fiscal year	78
Total outgo	641
4. Total at end of fiscal year	343
B. Employees	
1. Number at beginning of fiscal year	116
2. Number separated during fiscal year by:	

a. discharge	1
b. resignation	34
c. death	0
3. Number at end of fiscal year	140
C. Ratio of inmates to guards	4.55 to 1

WEST VIRGINIA STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN

Pence Springs, West Virginia

The West Virginia State Prison for Women was established by an Act of the West Virginia Legislature in 1947. Prior to that time the women who were sentenced in West Virginia were housed in one wing of the West Virginia Penitentiary at Moundsville. The Prison is located at Pence Springs, Summers County, on Route 3, fifteen miles east of the City of Hinton, West Virginia.

The Prison is situated on 205.6 acres of land which consists of well-kept grounds, fifty acres of fertile farm land and several acres of woodland. This year the institution produced a garden of about ten acres to provide table vegetables. The excess vegetables were canned, frozen, and sold to other institutions. The unused farmland was planted to field corn by Andrew S. Rowen Home.

The main building is a large three story, red brick with full sized basement and attic: until the State purchased this property, it had been a resort hotel. The first floor has spacious living room, staff and dining rooms, kitchen, business offices, commissary, and classroom. The second and third floors consist of resident rooms, hospital unit, quarantine unit, and security unit. The basement has a large room which contains a movie projector and movies are shown at least once a month. Other sections in the basement are used for laundry, walk-in freezer, and photography room.

Near the Administration Building is a recreation building which contains a juke box, ping-pong tables, and shuffle board. The basement of this building houses the cannery for the production of canned and frozen foods. The institution has its own water purification plant with a 200,000 gallon tank.

Some garments are made by the residents of the institution for their use. Many of the drapes and curtains at the institution were made by residents. The art of cooking and serving food is taught, and the laundry assignments prepare many girls for work in home or commercial laundry.

A religious program is carried out with visiting ministers twice a month. Residents conduct Sunday School the remainder of the time. Twice during the summer months family picnics are held on the grounds with the the resident's families invited to attend.

An Adult Educational Program was instituted in 1968 with a fully qualified teacher from Summers County Schools conducting classes two evenings each week. This year nine women have received their GED diplomas.

January 1, 1972, this institution was granted federal funds through the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency, and Correction. With this money, there were three classes initiated: Typing and Bookkeeping, Nurse Aide Training, and Checker-Cashier training. Complete equipment was purchased, and qualified teachers are paid with this money. To date, nine women have completed the Typing-Bookkeeping class. Thirteen women have completed the Nurse Aide Class, and fourteen are presently enrolled. Five women have completed the Checker-Cashier training and five are presently enrolled in this class. We feel very fortunate in being able to offer these classes, as the women will be much better equipped to secure employment upon release.

Equipment for these three classes, includes a large blackboard, two electric typewriters, six manual typewriters, and electric check-out counter, and a cash register, amounted to \$4,782.93. Cost of purchases under current expense, includes text books, work books, and small supplies was \$248.02. Salaries for instructors, who conduct two three hour classes per week, were \$1,116.48.

BUDGET

A.	Total Budget Allotment	\$ 130,398.00
B.	Additional Income by Source	None
C.	Expenditures	
1.	Personal Services	
a.	Personnel	71,517.07
b.	Inmate Compensation	827.80
2.	Maintenance (Repairs and Alterations)	8,976.29
3.	Equipment (including new boiler)	7,327.95
4.	Capital Improvements	None
5.	Operating Costs:	
a.	Medical	2,458.40
b.	Food	13,631.49
	Per meal per resident: .39	
c.	Utilities	12,804.71
d.	Other:	
1.	Office expense	643.87
2.	Clothing, Household supplies	5,377.23
3.	Telephone	2,886.83
4.	Postage	600.00
5.	Travel Expense	452.98
6.	Association dues	30.00
7.	Civil Service fees	449.22
8.	Residents discharge allowance	137.25

9.	Recreation	346.60
10.	Farm Expense	572.40
11.	Workmen's Compensation	289.67
12.	Fire Insurance	359.66
13.	Vehicle Expense	513.31

D.	Total Expenditures	130,202.73
E.	Balance	195.27
F.	Average annual cost per resident (based on total expenditures divided by resident population)	4,071.15

POPULATION

A.	Inmate	
1.	Total at beginning of fiscal year	24
2.	Intake during fiscal year by:	
a.	New Commitments	18
b.	Transfers	0
c.	Parole Revocation	1
d.	Return from Court	0
e.	Return of those who escaped during fiscal year	0
f.	Return of those who escaped in previous years	2
g.	Total intake	21
3.	Outgo during fiscal year by:	
a.	Discharge by:	
1.	Expiration of sentence	1
2.	Death	0
b.	Transfer	0
c.	Parole	8

d. Executive release (one which is not included in the total because she was on escape at the time clemency was granted)	1
e. Out to Court	0
f. Writ	0
g. Escape during fiscal year	0
h. Total outgo	10
4. Total at end of fiscal year	35
B. Employees	
1. Number at beginning of fiscal year	17
2. Number separated during fiscal year by:	
a. Discharge	0
b. Resignation	2
c. Death	0
d. Retirement	0
3. Number at end of fiscal year	17
C. Ratio of inmates to matrons	3 to 1

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Grafton, West Virginia

The West Virginia Industrial School for Boys was created by an Act of the Legislature in 1889 and was formally opened July 21, 1891. It is located near the village of Pruntytown which is approximately three miles west of Grafton, West Virginia, in Taylor County. It consists of several buildings and approximately 2,000 acres of land. The buildings include those necessary for the operation of the school and for the operation of a farming program that is for the needs and benefit of the boys at the school. The purpose of the facility is to offer every opportunity to a boy committed to the institution a chance to become a well rounded individual who can meet life's problems satisfactorily, so his life may be a productive one for himself and society.

To meet these goals each boy is treated as an individual. The program is flexible in order to meet the requirements of each boy. The academic school can provide formal classes from first grade level through the tenth grade. On the day of arrival the boy is placed in the Reception Center or Cottage No. 5. During the time he is located in Cottage No. 5 he is evaluated and classified. These procedures have aided in the placement and programming of the individual resident as well as determining possible transfers to Anthony Correctional Center. Evaluation and classification is completed using information from the following:

Social History

Educational Background

Academic Testing

Medical Examination

Speech and Hearing Clinical Evaluation

Religious Evaluation

After evaluation and classification a decision is made as to where the boy can best function. If after a trial period the boy is not able to do his best in the first placement he may be moved. Experience has taught that the majority of the boys will attend the academic school one half day with classes in the basic four subjects, with the other half day in one of the Vocational Shops and/or the physical education program. The class size averages 10 to 15 boys which gives opportunity for individual instructions and personal attention. During the fiscal year 1970-71 a course in Algebra I and Algebra II was added to the curriculum for those boys on the secondary level.

Vocational Training consists of Auto Mechanics, Industrial Arts, Welding, Machine Shops and Masonry. These classes are rotated to give each boy an opportunity to try his preferred skill. In addition to these there is a closed circuit television studio and control room which was funded by ESEA Title I. The instructor has eight boys daily on a half day basis. These boys learn to tape and record programs from the West Virginia University Educational Station. In this way the program can be used anytime a teacher may want it. The boys operate the camera in the studio for productions developed at the school. This includes musical programs, news about the institution, athletics, etc.

There are productions on certain holidays, plays and educational movies are shown to the boys in their classrooms. The boys have found this an interesting area in which to work and they have learned a great deal from it. It is considered one of the chosen fields of training.

Drivers Education is another program very popular with the boys. Boys who can qualify by age and ability are receiving instructions from a (part-time) certified Drivers Education Instructor. Approximately forty-five boys receive their Junior Drivers License each year. This does not give them the privilege to drive while they are residents but it does give them the basic teaching of responsible driving.

All the work in our academic school program, as well as the vocational training, is certified credit work and can be transferred to the local school when a boy is released. A concentrated effort is made to get certain boys who are on necessary grade level back in their academic schools at home. Sometimes it necessitates a few days earlier release to enter him in public school at the semester or a longer stay with us in order to complete academic work. Through experience, we found it most important to get him back in school at the proper time.

The religious program is supervised by a clinically trained Chaplain, who conducts Sunday morning Chapel services, but this is only the beginning of his efforts. He conducts classes in religious thought and thinking with a great deal of individual counseling. The classes may deal with anything from Biblical material to getting along in life. The counseling may be

something strictly religious or it may deal with the boy's fears, worries and concerns. A Chapel Choir sings each Sunday morning and on special occasions makes personal appearances. There are two pageants each year, at Christmas and Easter. The one at Easter has become a tradition in this area and is presented as part of the cooperative services with the churches in Pruntytown in the community Sunrise Service. This is held in the gymnasium at the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys. The Chaplain is a part of every boy's life while he is a resident.

One of the very important needs of this institution was brought about in the last few years; the addition of counseling service for the boys. The generous assistance from ESEA Title I fund has made it possible to secure counselors for each cottage. In this particular program the boy is given a chance to be an individual, by having someone he can talk over his troubles with and perhaps, better understand himself and others. The Counselors are attached to the Diagnostic Center, but they deal in all phases of the boy's life while he is here and attempt to initiate a good release when he is ready to re-enter society.

In the social area we deal with the boys living together in cottages, and learning how to live harmoniously in a group situation. Perhaps, the most important of the social side of the boy's life is the advancement program at the school. As the boys advance, responsibilities are added and privileges granted accordingly. Each boy is evaluated once each month and as warrants he goes to the Honor Boys status. This type of procedure works well for the boys because they are able to foresee a goal as they

advance; that goal being the release from the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys.

At Christmas there is the annual Christmas dance for the boys at the Industrial School for Boys and the girls at the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls. This party is held in the gymnasium here sponsored by the local Jaycees Club. This is an outstanding time for both the girls and boys. Throughout the year the Honor Boys are taken to the Industrial Home for Girls at Salem for dances. These dances are strictly supervised.

The Drum and Bugle Corp from this institution brings the school much praise. Many requests are made for their appearance and they have received many trophies for their ability as a marching unit.

The athletic program is a good physical fitness adventure as well as a great diversion for the boys. Ten games are scheduled in Varsity football with AA Class High Schools or Jr. Varsity of the AAA High Schools in this area. There is a completely organized intramural basketball program with a tournament at the end of the season. Volley ball and track have become popular action play for the boys. The indoor swimming pool is appreciated and enjoyed by the boys, but it is felt that the boys would benefit more with a certified instructor as many of the boys are unable to swim. Swimming and lifeguard duty is supervised by the athletic staff.

With the cooperation of the Fairmont Emergency Hospital our health system is most complete. The infirmary is operated by one Registered Nurse and her aides. We, also, have a medical doctor who gives the boys a complete physical when they arrive and treats minor ailments. Any boy who has a

serious illness, fracture, needs X-ray or casts is taken to the Fairmont Emergency Hospital. All surgery is scheduled here. There are boys who go to the West Virginia University Medical Center for surgery and others who go to the West Virginia University Speech and Hearing Clinic under the sponsorship of Vocational Rehabilitation. A dentist visits our school weekly and a dental technician comes on a monthly basis. The salaries of these two professionals are paid by the West Virginia Dental Health Department. This Department, also, pays for dentures, caps, and material. The State's Mobile X-ray unit visits our school and serves the boys yearly.

The boys, particularly older residents, are assigned a work detail. This is not only to keep them well occupied but, it gives them a chance to learn to work and cooperate with others. In some instances they could learn a trade and bring about employment for them when they are released. In most cases, work is valuable to the boy in the sense that he has never had responsibilities nor supervision in the ordinary, everyday-work-a-day-world. The opportunity to feel that he is able to cope with a work detail is particularly important to the boy who has not been able to succeed in school or, perhaps, other phases of life. Some of the work details in which the boys are involved are: Farming - Spring and Summer is the largest assignment. This includes planting, cultivating and harvesting a large variety of vegetables and grain and hay. The corn, grain and hay are used on the farm to feed the cattle, swine and chickens the boys are also assigned to help care for. There is a complete modern dairy where

the boys help milk the cows and homogenize and pasteurize the milk. Although the Dairy Duty means an early call, many boys enjoy this detail. The Food Supervisor has boys assigned to him to help provide the regular nourishing meals necessary in this institution. There are many more work details in this institution as it is a small town within itself. The boys are paid a minimal wage for their work; each boy receives a small amount of pay each month whether he works or goes to school but, those who work are paid more. This money is deposited in the boy's account in the business office - half in his savings and half in his storeline money. Each boy is allowed a certain amount each week for storeline consisting of cigarettes, tobacco, cigars, candy, soft drink, etc.

The improvements and accomplishments of the school this year are gratifying. Under the Governor's Commission of Crime, Delinquency Fund, we have instituted the Speech and Hearing Clinic with two graduate students from the Speech and Hearing Department of the West Virginia University under the supervision of one of their instructors. Two hundred eighty-nine boys have been screened for speech and hearing. Forty seven boys were scheduled for speech therapy and have been, or are, in such therapy now; seventeen have completed the goals set for them. There have been an additional thirty boys re-tested for possible hearing loss; eight of these have been recommended for further evaluation.

In the Vision Screening there have been one hundred forty-four boys screened with a Titmus Screening Machine that gives us both near and far vision, muscle balance, vertical and horizontal alignment. Thirty-six boys were referred to the local optometrist; one to the West Virginia University

Clinic. Each boy is evaluated in speech and hearing and vision while in the Diagnostic Center.

A certified meat cutter has been employed to teach meat cutting in a Vocational Training class. New equipment and instructional materials have been purchased to help the boys in this class. Twenty-three boys completed this course this year.

Eighteen new typewriters were purchased along with typing stands. The program is basic typing to prepare the student for employment. Instructions in operating business calculating machines have also been given. This course is available to the tenth and eleventh grade students and twenty-two boys took advantage of it this year.

The Elementary Secondary Education Act - Title I has allotted the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys \$91,231.75 to use in the period between September 1, 1971 and August 31, 1972. With \$5,200 of this money we have contracted with Valley Counseling Service to provide us with the following services: Psychological, Consultant and In-Service Training for the Staff.

Pre-parole orientation group counseling is held bi-weekly. The participants of these sessions are the residents whose paroles have been requested. We plan for each boy to attend at least eight sessions before he is released.

The outdoor recreation program has been expanded with the purchase of all equipment and materials to complete two outside paved basketball courts which are now in use.

There has been a machine shop for vocational training in previous years. This year the program was greatly improved with the assistance of the ESEA Title I program. Through this fund we received \$1,029.49 for new equipment and materials. Fifteen boys enrolled in this course and completed it.

Another vocational training class updated was masonry. This has always been included in the construction and repair, however, through money allotted by the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency Funds we have been able to make the class much more important and useful. There are sixty-one boys in this class this year.

Within the budget of the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, two new teachers have been added to the academic school teaching staff. A qualified remedial reading teacher was obtained and new materials for individualized remedial reading was purchased. All students who have below a sixth grade reading level are required to take remedial reading. At the end of the first semester testing showed that the majority of the student's reading level had been significantly upgraded. The second teacher was placed in remedial math as well as Jr. High math. This teacher is also qualified in chemistry and the subject was added to the curriculum as a new subject this year. This class had seventeen students.

In the improvements to property within the state budget, we have been able to convert our heating system from coal to gas fired. This not only improved our heating system but, also corrected a pollution problem. The auditorium which is constantly used for movies and a variety of entertainment for the boys has been remodeled. It was believed that this merited top priority because the auditorium was used for Sunday morning Chapel Services after the Chapel was closed. The

dropped ceiling was installed by residents of the Huttonsville Correctional Center. This called for a new lighting system with concealed fixtures installed by our maintenance men. The walls were painted, draperies and floor covering ordered. All the offices in the Administration building have been painted. The dining hall received a new roof.

Through the help of the Goff Plaza Garden Club and the West Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs, landscaping has been done at the tri-angle, including the erection of a rebuilt signboard, near the entrance to the institution. The women of the Garden Club assisted with plants and in helping the boys plant the shrubs and flowers. They, also, furnished the school with a set of Teacher's guides to use in the academic school in teaching ecology and its relationship to the rest of life.

FINANCE - BUDGET

A.	Total budget allotment	\$ 1,041,508.00
B.	Additional income by source	none
C.	Expenditures	
	1. Personnel	505,409.00
	2. Maintenance (repairs and alteration)	43,483.00
	3. Capitol improvements	none
	4. Operating Costs:	
	a. Medical	4,142.00
	b. Food	24,821.00
	Per meal cost - \$0.40	
	c. Utilities	68,500.00
	d. Other	310,435.00
D.	Total Expenditures	956,790.00
E.	Balance	84,718.00
F.	Average annual cost per inmate	5,436.00

POPULATION

A. Inmate

1. Total at beginning of fiscal year	181
2. Intake during fiscal year by:	
a. New Commitments	198
b. Transfers	17
c. Parole Revocation	55
d. Returnee (parole program not satisfactory)	3
e. Return from Court	0
f. Return of those who escaped during fiscal year	40
g. Return of those who escaped in previous years	1
h. Total intake	314
3. Outgo during fiscal year by:	
a. Discharge by:	
(1) expiration of sentence	20
(2) death	0
b. Transfer	109
c. Parole	138
d. Executive release	5
e. Court Order rescinded	1
f. Out to Court and sentenced to other institutions	1
g. Writ	0

h. Escape during fiscal year	43
i. Total Outgo	317
TOTAL AT END OF FISCAL YEAR	177

B. Employees

1. Number at beginning of fiscal year	107
2. Number separated during fiscal year by:	
a. Discharge	1
b. Resignation	21
c. Death	0
d. Retirement	10
3. Number at end of fiscal year	104

C. Ratio of inmates to cottage supervisors 8.95 to 1

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS

Industrial, West Virginia

The West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls is located one mile west of Salem on old U. S. Route 50. It was established by an Act of the Legislature on February 18, 1897, and formally opened May 5, 1899. It was built on a 61-acre tract of which 11 acres have been returned to the City of Salem for a park.

From Jones Cottage, the first building, the plant has grown to include the following; Silver Hall Cottage in 1914, Sutton Cottage in 1928, Ava Standard Cottage in 1942, and Barron Hall in 1961. The Administration Building, also built in 1942, includes offices and visiting rooms on the first floor. Living quarters for the Superintendent with guest rooms comprise the second floor. Living quarters for the Assistant Superintendent and Business Manager are provided in Barron Hall. The plant also includes the school building erected in 1915, which is called the Johnston School, with a very modern gymnasium completed in 1951. A large four-temperature storage building was completed in 1953. The Home also has its own Medical Clinic, and in 1970 a new Dental Clinic was established with the assistance of the State Dental Health Department.

The purpose of the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls is to offer an opportunity for rehabilitation to the delinquent girls of West Virginia.

Most of our girls come from unstable environments having experienced a sense of not being wanted and not loved. Few have felt that they had someone to turn to with their problems; most have experienced traumatic situations and most of them are dropouts from the educational system.

The rehabilitation program of this institution is comprised of two parts: the first determinative, the second correctional.

A girl entering this institution is subjected to a battery of tests: sociological, psychological and educational to determine those areas of the girl's personality requiring immediate attention. Once the problem areas have been identified, efforts are made to correct them.

The services of three full-time counselors and those of a part-time chaplain are provided to ensure that the girls have a secure feeling and that they have someone with whom they can discuss their problems. The services made available through additional Federal funding of the West Virginia Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction provided two additional counselors, equipment for an office training program and the services of a psychologist and psychiatrist. The services of the psychologist enables a detailed evaluation for each girl in the institution. Diagnostic evaluations allow us to make psychiatric referrals and obtain necessary medication.

In line with the purpose of this institution, an attempt is made to motivate each girl to willfully want to live within the rules and regulations governing our society and to accept the responsibility of being held accountable for her over-all performances.

Each girl is evaluated on a monthly basis by her matrons and teachers. The girls exhibiting the highest grades for conduct and scholastic achievement are named Honor Girls for the month. In addition to being acknowledged for excellence, Honor Girls are permitted additional activities. For instance, they are given a social every two weeks by a group of local women who are dedicated to inspire the girls and help restore their confidence and respect as an individual. The girls are permitted to visit the homes of the volunteers for overnight periods.

This serves in showing the girls that the personal attention given in these homes can help them in restoring the self-confidence needed to adjust in the return to society. Delinquency is a community problem and the responsibility shown in the community often means the success or failure for the girls to return to society. Volunteers serve as a model with whom the girls identify, one who will encourage them and help guide them through stresses and give them a sense of real purpose in life.

The rehabilitation program was improved by the upgrading of vocational classes, such as: Office Training, Food Service and Cosmetology in our school program. In addition to being of perhaps more immediate interest to most of the girls than the conventional courses, vocational courses could provide additional insurance that our girls will be able to identify with the rest of society upon release.

In-service training programs for the year include a 10 week program for Correctional Officers in job approach, role fulfillment; development of "normal" psycho-sexual growth, parole programming and abnormal behavior patterns. Another 10 week in-service training program was conducted by our part-time nurse which included, General Procedures, Care of Equipment, Wounds, Isolation (preparation needed-termination), Medication (dispensing-records), Emergency Care (minor, major-supportive procedures-emotional needs) and also Special Emergencies, such as: serious body injuries, heart attacks, strokes and convulsions. The final class was directed to First Aid Skills, which included mouth to mouth resuscitation, bandaging, splints, compresses and transporting residents.

Girls attending Johnston High School receive standard Elementary and High School instructions.

Required courses offered are: English, History, Science, Social Studies,

Math and Physical Education. Elective courses offered are: Home Economics, Crafts, Typing, Office Practice, Sewing, Library Science and Advanced Home Economics.

The gymnasium is used for recreational activities as well as classes. The auditorium is used for religious services, movies and regular school programs.

For the past six years, summer programs have been made possible under ESEA Title I. This has made a year-round school program possible. Every girl in the institution is involved in some type of school program.

As in the past years, the ESEA Title I program was open to all girls in the institution. The program included arts and crafts, cosmetology, Library, recreation and a remedial reading class.

Cosmetology and Recreation were provided the year-round. All girls have greatly improved their personal appearance by attending cosmetology class. They have learned the proper way to apply make-up, the right hair style and care of their nails.

Recreation provided a variety of activities both summer and winter. The winter recreation being offered at night included various games and dances. Summer recreation included swimming in the new Salem pool--three times weekly through the cooperation of the Salem Park Board.

Arts and Crafts is always a most welcomed activity. From the equipment and supplies made available through Title I, the girls have made pretty and useful articles for themselves and their rooms.

The highlights of the summer program were the picnics at North Bend State Park, Shrine Circus at Clarksburg, Watter-Smith State Park and weekend picnics on the grounds.

BUDGET

A. Total Budget Allotment	\$ 427,587.
B. Additional Income by Source	3,725.
C. Expenditures	
1. Personnel	255,379.
2. Maintenance (Repairs and Alterations)	35,987.
3. Capital Improvements	---
4. Operating Costs:	
a. Medical	3,387.
b. Food	33,091.
Per Meal Per Inmate - \$.34	
c. Utilities	30,056.
d. Other:	
1. Educational	3,076.
2. Athletic & Recreational	89.
3. Office Expense	888.
4. Travel Expense	1,050.
5. Printing and Binding	---
6. Civil Service Fees	1,277.
7. Workmen's Compensation	1,117.
8. Fire Insurance	311.
9. Vehicle Expense	1,644.
10. Rental Expense (Machine)	450.
D. Total Expenditures	393,082.
E. Balance	29,359.
F. Average annual cost per inmate (based on total expenditure divided by inmate population)	4,516.

POPULATION

A. Inmate

1. Total at beginning of fiscal year	96
2. Total intake during fiscal year by:	
a. New commitments	69
b. Transfers	4
c. Parole revocation	9
d. Return from court	8
e. Return of those who escaped during fiscal year	36
f. Return of those who escaped in previous year	0
g. Total intake	126
3. Outgo during fiscal year by:	
a. Discharge by:	
(1) Expiration of sentence	28
(2) Death	1
b. Transfer	6
c. Parole	55
d. Executive release	4
e. Out to court	7
f. Writ	0
g. Escape during fiscal year	37
h. Total outgo	138
4. Total at end of fiscal year	84

B. Employees

1. Number at beginning of fiscal year	45
2. Number of teachers beginning of school term	9

B. Employees (continued)

3. Number separated during fiscal year by:	
a. Discharge	0
b. Resignation	7
c. Death	0
d. Retirement	4
4. Number at end of fiscal year	56
C. Ratio of inmates to matrons	4 to 1

WEST VIRGINIA FORESTRY CAMP FOR BOYS

Davis, West Virginia

West Virginia Forestry Camp for Boys is located at Davis, Tucker County, West Virginia, one mile West on Rt. 32. It was authorized by an Act of Legislature in 1955 and was established in 1956.

The Camp houses youthful male offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who have been convicted or or pleaded guilty to a criminal offense, other than a capital offense, and who in the opinion of the committing court, is amendable to discipline other than in close confinement. The period of confinement is one year, or longer if it is deemed advisable by the County Superintendent, but in any event it shall not exceed two years.

It is strictly an honor institution and if in the opinion of the Camp Superintendent any resident proves to be unfit to remain, he is returned to the court which committed him to be dealt with further according to law. In such event, the court may place him on probation or sentence him for the crime for which he has been convicted.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

The training program consists of four separate, yet well intergrated phases. These being: (1) Work Program, (2) Educational Program, (3) Recreational Program and (4) Individual and Group Counseling. All four of these are equal of value and importance. It is felt that none of these outweigh the need for the others.

The work program incorporated various aspects. Outdoor activities are conducted in cooperation with the West Virginia Conservation

Commission in the upkeep and general maintenance of the Blackwater Falls State Park.

The towns of Thomas and Davis use boys on a daily basis aiding them in maintenance of municipal projects. On several occasions the residents have also aided civic and charitable organizations with their various projects. Let it also be noted that the boys are compensated monetarily for all services rendered. This is placed in a trustee account and given to the boy upon his release.

Approximately ten per cent of the residents are utilized for various camp jobs such as: kitchen boys, laundry boys, barrack boys and general camp maintenance jobs. At the present time the construction of a new camp building is being completed and the majority of the building has been done by the residents of the camp, which includes the actual masonry, electrical, plumbing and carpentry work under the supervision of construction personnel.

The Educational Program consists of academic and vocational courses. The academic courses offered are: history, health, math, reading, English and typing. The vocational courses are: woodworking, masonry, welding, auto mechanics and crafts. The chief goal of the Educational Program is to keep these boys' minds refreshed who plan to go back to school upon their release and to develop in those who do not go back to school a trade that can be used on the outside. The school program is ungraded and as much individual tutoring as possible is administered to the residents in conjunction with their needs. At the present time the educational program is conducted by three full-time and one part-time instructor. The program is strictly voluntary and extended to only those who desire to participate.

A year round recreational program has been developed by a full time athletic director. This program consists of football, softball, basketball, volleyball, badminton, swimming, tennis and horse shoes. Every resident is encouraged to participate in these activities.

A counseling program consisting of both individual and group counseling is used very extensively. This is conducted mainly by the camp counselor and Superintendent. Other staff members such as instructors and supervisors also help with this aspect of the program.

Protestant church services are held every Sunday in the camp dining hall by a local minister who is also employed as camp Chaplain. Provisions are made for Catholic residents to attend church in the local community adjacent to the institution.

Medical provisions on the institutional level consist of a health nurse employed on a daily basis and a medical doctor who visits the institution once each week. Any major problems are referred to a state hospital in the immediate area. Dental work is conducted by a local dentist and again any major dental work is performed in conjunction with the state hospital.

The Camp is considered as one of our most progressive correctional institutions in the state. As was stated, it operates strictly on an honor system. No type of physical punishment is used. The residents are punished and rewarded by the revocation and awarding of privileges. One privilege that has been employed by the camp Superintendent is the awarding of weekend furloughs to the individuals deserving them. These have been very successful. The families of the residents provide transportation from and back to the Camp.

Parents, relatives and friends are free to visit the residents any weekend or holiday. The visits take place generally in Blackwater Falls State Park. If and when they attain the status of Honor Boy, they are permitted to visit in the local communities of Thomas and Davis.

A boy must be in camp for a minimum of three months before he is eligible for Honor Boy. This is awarded to those residents who qualify by attaining the necessary percentage of good grades during that period. The grading of the residents is done three times a day by his supervisor and work foreman. The grades consist of: O-(Outstanding), S (Satisfactory), U (Undesirable) and R(Refusing).

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED DURING THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

COUNSELING PROGRAM

The rehabilitation process necessary to render delinquent youths capable of dealing effectively with their environment requires a multiple disciplined staff. This grant enables us to employ a full-time counselor, one part-time basic education teacher-tutor, one part-time recreational aide and to purchase equipment for the basic education department.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The purpose of this project is to improve existing vocational programs in woodworking, auto mechanics, welding and masonry construction in order that such programs may be modernized so that inmates

can secure employment upon release. The total scope of this project is to purchase the needed equipment for up-to-date and comprehensive vocational training.

STAFF TRAINING PROGRAM

All correctional officers were given a ten week training program under the supervision of Dr. Bernstein, Head of Psychology Department, Davis and Elkins College.

UNDER ESEA TITLE I PROGRAM

1. Part time Remedial Teacher
2. Nine thousand dollars to purchase a 10-unit Singer/Graflex Vocational Evaluation System. The Graflex Vocational System helps to determine vocational aptitudes, interests and work tolerances prior to entering participants in comprehensive training programs. Such screening of skills and interests increase the participants chances of succeeding in later training and employment.
3. Five thousand dollars to be supplemented Dental Program. With this supplemental aid we have been able to develop a comprehensive type dental program which includes:
 - a. Fillings
 - b. Extractions
 - c. Partial plates
 - d. Full plates
 - e. Full mouth X-rays

4. Three thousand seven hundred dollars for Audio Visual Equipment to enlarge our Remedial Education and Recreational Programs.

PLANNED PROGRAMS

New shop building for vocational program. (\$30,000.00) Governor and Legislature approval.

All residents (80) participated in all established programs. To date 117 boys have passed the G.E.D. test and have received their High School Equivalent Diplomas. Eight boys participated in the ACT Program and have taken the college entrance examination at Alderson-Broaddus College.

Cost Per Program - Work Program	\$ 3,385.00
Educational Program	9,240.00
Recreational Program	6,840.00
Group Counseling Program	10,920.00

FINANCE - BUDGET

A. Total Budget Allotment	\$ 271,252.00
B. Additional Income (subgrant)	11,675.00
C. Expenditures	
1. Personnel	158,748.00
2. Maintenance (repairs and alterations)	6,947.00
3. Capital Improvements (equipment)	12,770.00
4. Operating costs	
a. Medical	5,393.00
b. Food (per meal per resident) - \$0.41	39,791.00
c. Utilities	12,783.00
d. Other	34,706.00
D. Total Expenditures	271,138.00
E. Balance	11,789.00
F. Annual cost per resident	3,628.00

POPULATION

A. Residents

1. Total at beginning of fiscal year	53
2. Intake during fiscal year by:	
a. New Commitments	112
b. Transfer	0
c. Parole revocation	0
d. Return from court	0
3. Outgo during fiscal year by:	
a. Discharged by:	
1. Expiration of sentence	81
2. Death	0
b. Transfer	1
c. Parole	0
d. Executive release	0
e. Out to Court	6
f. Escape during fiscal year	89

B. Employees

1. Number at beginning of fiscal year	31
2. Number separated during fiscal year by:	
a. Discharge	0
b. Resignation	6
c. Death	1
d. Retirement	0
3. Number at end of fiscal year	35
C. Ratio of inmates to guards	6.66 to 1

WEST VIRGINIA FORESTRY CAMP FOR BOYS

Leckie, West Virginia

The West Virginia Forestry Camp is located on county road 102 near the community of Leckie, McDowell County, West Virginia.. It was established in 1970 by the Commissioner of Public Institutions under the authority of a Legislative Act in 1956.

The institution was built on a six acre tract of land. It is of semi-rustic construction and completely modern throughout. It is a self-contained unit under one roof, furnishing facilities to house and maintain a maximum of 80 residents. The floor plan includes adequate space for two dormitories, kitchen and dining room facilities, gymnasium, two classrooms, administrative offices, laundry, and storage area.

The institution receives youthful male offenders committed directly by the court. Their period of confinement is for a minimum of one year and a maximum of two, depending on their adjustment to the programs provided by the institution. The institution is an honor institution, and any resident who proves to be unfit to remain is returned to the court which committed him to be dealt with further according to law.

The institution, by law, provides a training program which comprises four separate but well integrated phases: (1) Work Program, (2) Educational Program, (3) Recreational Program, (4) Counseling Program.

WORK PROGRAM:

The work program consists of a variety of work projects, some conducted on the premises and others in cooperation with Welch Emergency Hospital,

West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, and the McDowell County Board of Education. At the present time, our residents are actively engaged in a camp beautification and landscape program utilizing the labor of twenty-five young men. We employ the services of twenty residents in maintaining the institution. This would include fourteen in our foods department helping in food preparation and service and maintaining cleanliness in our kitchen and dining area. Six residents work under the direct supervision of our maintenance supervisor in helping to maintain institutional equipment. Two residents are also employed to maintain our state vehicles under the supervision of our maintenance supervisor. Three residents are employed in the institution laundry.

There is sufficient flexibility in our work program to accommodate new residents as they are received, incorporating their services in the above-mentioned work areas. All working residents are classified in one of three categories: Unskilled at 25¢ per day, semi-skilled at 40¢ per day, and skilled at 50¢ per day. This pay scale applies only to work assignments on the premises. The compensation for work performed off the premises is on an hourly basis ranging from 50¢ to \$1.65, depending on the governmental agency or employing agent. The institution also provides a work force free of charge to charitable and civic organizations. At the present time, we are in the planning stage of establishing a work program in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources, Panther State Park, Panther, West Virginia. We intend carrying out the same basic program as is outlined in the above-mentioned program.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM:

On November 1, 1971, a program of remedial education was initiated, with an enrollment of forty-seven residents.

The objective of this program is to upgrade the ability of the individual resident through the presentation of material structured to create interest in continuing his education or meeting the requirements to obtain a G.E.D. diploma.

This program is administered by four teachers, all of whom are certified by the West Virginia State Department of Education.

We do not maintain the usual classroom procedures that are employed in the normal public school situations experienced by our residents. We feel the formal classroom situations experienced by our residents has caused them to dislike school, hence we are attempting to present our program on an individual basis, with concentration on teaching something - not everything.

All courses are geared to the comprehension level of the individual. Placement is determined through the evaluation of tests administered upon entry into the program. By this procedure, we can determine a level at which he can begin. As the student gains confidence and begins to master the more easily learned material, he is eased into material that has a greater level of difficulty. The following courses are available to all residents:

1. Reading (Remedial) Course presented to increase both speed and comprehension.
2. English (Grammar, speaking, writing, spelling.)
3. Mathematics (Basic arithmetic, algebra, general mathematics.)
4. Social Studies (Citizenship, history.)

Classes are kept necessarily small, with no more than twelve residents per class.

An E.D.L. (100) Learning Lab will be installed in our school on or about September 1, 1972. This will enable our teachers to more effectively teach our slower learners and upgrade the learning of the normal student. This program is funded through E.S.E.A., Title I, in the amount of \$12,000.

We have also acquired the services of a teacher who teaches Adult Basic Education in McDowell County to help with our G.E.D. candidates. This program will begin September 1, 1972. The teacher is furnished by the State Department of Education at no cost to this institution.

The vocational program is ready to be established and will begin upon completion of a building for this purpose. The shop equipment has been ordered with funds provided by E.S.E.A., Title I.

A work-study program in Forestry will be initiated July 1, 1972. This program will provide training in forestry related skills for twenty-five residents, with the hope of finding employment in forestry related occupations upon release. This program is funded with E.S.E.A., Title I funds amounting to \$15,000, which includes the salary of the instructor.

COUNSELING & TESTING PROGRAM:

Our counseling program is administered by a counselor who is readily available for conferences with individuals and groups of residents.

In connection with our counseling program, we have a testing program through which we administer the following tests: (1) Bender Gestalt (Motor Perception Test), (2) Revised Beta Test (Non-Verbal I. Q. Test), (3), the

Differential Aptitude Test (Achievement Test), (4) Multi-Phasic Minnesota Personality Test (Personality Inventory), (5) Minnesota Vocational Interest Inventory (Vocational Interest). The purpose of this testing program is to help classify a resident by learning ability and, also, to help evaluate the resident's personality, so that we can better understand him and help him to meet his problems in adjustment to his own peculiar situation.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES:

We have employed a psychologist on a part-time basis to conduct psychological testing and counseling. This part of our counseling program has enabled more of our residents to receive psychological treatment. Sixty residents have been evaluated to date.

MENTAL HEALTH CENTER:

We have established a working relationship with the McDowell County Mental Health Center, through which our residents, needing psychological counseling, as determined by evaluation of MMPI Tests, can obtain professional psychological counseling services. Twenty of our residents presently attend group therapy sessions on a bi-monthly basis.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION:

The services of the West Virginia Vocational Rehabilitation Department are also readily available for those residents who qualify by meeting the eligibility requirements set forth by that department. During the fiscal year, three residents received benefits from this agency.

MEDICAL SERVICES:

In order to maintain the health of our residents, we include on our staff a doctor on a visiting basis three times per week. The services of the Welch

Emergency Hospital are available in case of an emergency.

DENTAL CARE:

A program of dental care is in effect wherein the institution has a series of standing appointments with the Dental Clinic at the Vocational Rehabilitation Center in Institute, West Virginia. Fifty-seven residents received dental care at the clinic.

SIGHT CARE:

The services of Dr. Elliott Blaydes, Ophthalmologist, have been used in the sight care of our residents. Thus far, five residents have been examined and fitted with eyeglasses.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:

The religious program is under the supervision of a local minister who conducts services on Sunday and is available part time for counseling.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

Our recreational program is administered by a recreational director who is charged with the responsibility of establishing and maintaining a planned program of recreational activities. These activities include competitive, intramural athletics, basketball, football, volleyball, boxing, weight lifting, horseshoes, and table tennis. The institution also has softball and basketball teams which participate in league competition. We endeavor to include enough diversity in our program to interest not only the athlete but the individual who is less athletically inclined.

STAFF TRAINING:

An in-service staff training program was conducted over a ten-week period to upgrade the ability of the staff in understanding and treatment of the

resident population. This training was conducted by Mr. Ralph Tish, Professor of Sociology, Concord College.

RESIDENT/STUDENT DISCUSSION PROGRAM:

A group discussion program was carried out over a ten-week period with students of Concord College and residents of this institution to promote a better understanding of treatment procedures in correctional institutions on the part of both student and resident.

HONOR RESIDENT PROGRAM:

Candidates will meet the following requirements to become eligible:

1. Ninety day residency
2. No serious disciplinary infractions
3. Score of twenty - twenty-five on resident evaluation sheet
4. No more than three minor infractions per week on graded categories
5. Job classification of skilled

Only residents in Honor Resident Program are eligible for a pass, checkout, or other privileges this institution may see fit to award.

An Honor Resident may be dropped from the Honor Roll for reason of major violation or continual minor violations of institutional regulations.

Once a resident has been dropped from the Honor Program for disciplinary reasons, he will not be eligible for reappointment for a period of sixty days. Honor residents must undergo evaluation every thirty days and score a minimum of twenty points to maintain an Honor Status.

A resident must have maintained an Honor Status for a period of four consecutive months prior to the expiration of his minimal sentence in order to be released.

FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM:

The groundwork has been laid for a Foster Grandparent Program through the West Virginia Commission on Aging. This program is due to start on or about September 1, 1972.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Lease a sufficient amount of land adjacent the institution to construct an outdoor recreation area.
2. Establish a study-release program with the McDowell County Board of Education and Bluefield State College, in order that residents who show ability may continue their formal education.

FINANCE - BUDGET

A.	Total budget allotment	\$ 287,334.00
B.	Additional income from source, if any	none
C.	Expenditures	
1.	Personnel	134,056.00
	Resident payroll	6,167.00
2.	Maintenance (repairs and alterations)	12,674.00
3.	Capital Improvements	1,799.00
4.	Operating Costs	
a.	Medical	1,335.00
b.	Food	39,423.00
	Per resident per meal cost	.46
c.	Utilities	20,481.00
d.	Other	
i.	Office Expense	1,336.00
ii.	Educational	1,210.00
iii.	Clothing & Household Supplies	14,706.00
iv.	Utilities (emoluments)	2,092.00
v.	Postal and Freight	1,219.00
vi.	Travel Expense	1,148.00
vii.	Rental Expense	2,760.00
viii.	Civil Service Fees	674.00
ix.	Food (Emoluments)	5,089.00
x.	Recreational Expense	1,791.00
xi.	Contractual & Professional Services	3,448.00

xii. Workmen's Compensation	594.00
xiii. Vehicle Expense	3,588.00
xiv. Maintenance Contract	248.00
xv. Equipment	19,199.00
D. Total Expenditures	275,037.00
E. Balance	12,297.00
F. Annual Cost per resident	3,929.00

POPULATION

A. Inmate	
1. Total at beginning of fiscal year	39
2. Total intake during fiscal year	105
a. New Commitments	100
b. Transfer	2
c. Parole Revocation	0
d. Return from Court	0
e. Return of those who escaped during fiscal year	77
f. Return of those who escaped in previous years	3
3. Total outgo during fiscal year by:	
a. Discharge by:	
(1) Expiration of Sentence	60
(2) Death	0
b. Transfer	1
c. Parole	0
d. Executive Release	0
e. Out to Court	0

f. Writ	0
g. Escape during fiscal year	83
h. Returned to Court	30
i. Discharge	1
B. Employees	
1. Number at beginning of fiscal year	28
2. Number separated during fiscal year by:	
a. Discharge	2
b. Resignation	11
c. Death	0
d. Retirement	0
e. Transfer	0
3. Number at end of fiscal year	28
C. Ratio of Inmates to Correctional Officers	5.4 to 1

ANTHONY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Neola, West Virginia

The Anthony Correctional Center for juveniles was leased equipped from the U. S. Forest Service in 1970. It is located at Neola, Greenbrier County, on Route 92, seventeen miles north of White Sulphur Springs. On the beautiful sixty-one acre site there are living quarters for 168 boys in three dorms, a well equipped kitchen and dining hall with educational facilities in the other half, a spacious gym, two all-purpose buildings which have been used for vocational training, a maintenance shop, an office building with an infirmary, a large storage building, three residences and a trailer. Also within the area is a football and baseball field and a lighted macadam basketball and volleyball court.

This year operational funds were received from a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Grant and legislative appropriations. However, the Legislature has fully funded the Center for the 1972-1973 fiscal year.

As in the past, no commitments are made directly to Anthony; but are transferred after being evaluated at the diagnostic center of the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys. On a selective basis only, the boys are then sent who will fit into the programs we offer. Since these are different from courses at West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, expensive duplication of equipment and personnel has been eliminated.

Since our Center's primary objective is to make the transition from institutional life back into society easier and more meaningful for the boys, we have endeavored to do this through work, educational, and recreational programs.

WORK PROGRAM

To encompass the needs of as many boys as possible, our work program takes place at the Center while other work efforts are utilized by other governmental agencies.

Approximately twenty boys are employed each day by the U. S. Forest Service. Since the Service trains them in fire fighting, they were a valuable help in two fires this year. Another group of four was enrolled in the NYC program this summer for which they received \$1.60 an hour. When various local agencies need assistance intermittently, boys are available to help. Each boy who works is paid fifty cents a day, half of which he may spend and the other is put in savings for him. When leaving a boy has at least thirty dollars in his account.

On the premises boys are assigned jobs according to their abilities and desires. All of these boys attend school half a day and are thus only paid twenty-five cents a day. Three boys assist in the food preparation service and kitchen maintenance. One boy takes care of the clothing room and another does the office custodial work and assists the administrative staff. For the maintenance department, we assign five boys to help and learn proper care of the institution. The remainder of the boys in camp do general work necessary to maintain the area.

The boys are assigned by using the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys Diagnostic Center's evaluation and recommendations, as well as the desire of the boys when feasible. We are also endeavoring to find other outside areas for work so that they may be in closer contact with society.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Academically we had an ungraded school for the boys under sixteen but to avoid duplication of facilities at the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, this was phased out in June. To replace this, we now have morning, afternoon, and evening classes in Adult Basic Education, primarily to prepare the boys to take the GED test, but also to aid those who are not at this level of achievement. Every boy we now receive goes to school at least half a day until he passes the GED test, or if not capable of this, until he is released.

Vocationally we offer numerous possibilities for this most essential portion of a boy's development. Through the cooperation of the State Department of Education and the Greenbrier County Board of Education, three programs are offered, all of which are 75% practical experience oriented. Boys in a custodial group paint, do small electrical and plumbing repairs, and general janitorial work. Those in the forestry class make trips to related businesses, learn proper use of tools, and other facets helpful to find jobs in this field. The most popular program is the "small motors one" at the completion of which a boy can assemble a motor from its components.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

For boys of our population's age, this is an essential activity, administered by a recreational director. Some activities and tournaments are held in basketball, football, softball, volleyball, weight lifting, horseshoes, pool and table tennis. Our spacious gym permits several activities at the same time. Almost every week a local church group

participates with them. We also play in various localities since the Center is a member of the Greenbrier Valley Basketball and Softball Leagues. Quite a number of the boys fish in the adjoining stream where others swim as well as at Lake Sherwood.

HEALTH PROGRAM

As in other areas, most boys receive better treatment than at home. A nurse visits twice each week, but anyone who becomes sick is taken immediately to a local doctor and if necessary, to a hospital.

A local optometrist has been furnishing glasses to the boys at the Center.

Dental care with local dentists has been minimal, but this will be expanded next year to the extent that practically all dental deficiencies will be corrected.

COUNSELING PROGRAM

Although we have no counselor as such, our parole officer, chaplain, and correctional officers have always been available to help with problems and decisions the boys have.

The West Virginia Vocational Rehabilitation Department sends a representative when needed for consultation or to aid after the boy returns to his community. Also the Greenbrier Mental Health Association has given some psychological and psychiatric assistance.

To augment their native abilities, the Center's correctional officers attended an in-service training seminar emphasizing counseling or juveniles.

FINANCE - BUDGET

A.	Total Budget Allotment	121,200.00
B.	Additional Income	
	1. Governor's Commission on Crime	131,489.14
	2. West Virginia Industrial School for Boys	4,027.04
C.	Expenditure	
	1. Personnel	137,388.03
	2. Maintenance (Repairs & Alterations)	11,177.71
	3. Capital Improvements	none
	4. Operating Costs	
	a. Medical	5,908.25
	b. Food	25,603.25
	per meal per inmate \$.48	
	c. Utilities	14,408.08
	d. Other (list)	
	i. Matching Social Security, Retirement and Insurance	10,337.97
	ii. Household equipment	2,504.27
	iii. Shop and custodial equipment	1,528.61
	iv. Food Emoluments	2,500.00
	v. Athletic equipment	435.50
	vi. Education equipment and texts	3,798.37
	vii. Office	1,027.75
	viii. Clothing	11,220.12
	ix. Athletic and recreation	644.33
	x. Printing	134.47

	xi. Travel	1,017.12
	xii. Civil Service Fees	574.58
	xiii. Vehicle	3,880.81
	xiv. Workmen's Compensation	328.32
	xv. Miscellaneous	137.06
D.	Total Expenditures	234,554.60
E.	Balance	22,161.58
F.	Average Annual Cost per Resident	4,484.00

POPULATION

A.	Inmates	
1.	Total at beginning of fiscal year	37
2.	Total intake during fiscal year by:	
	a. New Commitments	0
	b. Transfer (from WVSB)	107
	c. Parole Revocation	0
	d. Return from Court	0
	e. Return of those who escaped during fiscal year	22
	f. Return of those who escaped in previous years	1
3.	Total outgo during fiscal year by:	
	a. Discharge by:	
	(1) Expiration of sentence	3
	(2) Death	0
	b. Transfer to WVSB	17
	c. Parole	72
	d. Executive release	0

	e. Out to court	0
	f. Writ	0
	g. Escape during fiscal year	25
4.	Total at end of fiscal year	50
B.	Employees	
1.	Number at beginning of fiscal year	17
2.	Number separated during fiscal year by:	
	a. Discharge	2
	b. Resignations	2
	c. Death	0
	d. Retirement	0
3.	Number at end of fiscal year	25
C.	Ratio of Inmates to Guards	4.2 - 1

PROBATION AND PAROLE

STAFF-CENTRAL OFFICE AND FIELD

Gordon H. Faulkner
Director
Compact Administrator

Luther L. Cook
Deputy Director

Edward N. Supak
Deputy Director

Kervin D. Knapp
Probation & Parole

Lucile Perlman
Deputy Compact Administrator

Isabelle Austin, Record Clerk
Lucille Bachman, Secretary
Elaine Frazier, Receptionist
Mary Lou Henson, Secretary
Doris D. Isaac, Secretary

Tony Maxwell, Secretary
Ocie M. Parsons, Secretary
Juanita E. Pryor, Secretary
Estelle Seabolt, Secretary

PROBATION AND PAROLE

James E. Hemann, Regional Supervisor
Mildred Wheeler, Secretary

Huntington

AREA A	Bob E. Willis, Supervisor	412 Kanawha Blvd., E., Charleston
	Eloise Jarrett, Secretary	
District 1	William Hartling	412 Kanawha Blvd., E., Charleston
District 2	John Gunnoe	412 Kanawha Blvd., E., Charleston
District 15		412 Kanawha Blvd., E., Charleston
AREA B	Jack Carson, Supervisor	Box 607, Gauley Bridge
	Terry O'Dell, Secretary	
District 10	Marshall McNeer	Box 607, Gauley Bridge
District 16	Lowell Sampson	Chloe
District 22	Pauline Stuart	325 N. Jefferson St., Lewisburg
AREA C	George Slipkovich, Supervisor	Box 848, Beckley
	Mary Peterson, Secretary	
District 11	Ira Helton	Rt. 5, Box 547, Bluefield
District 12	Delores Stewart	Box 848, Beckley
District 13	Darwin Harper	Box 2008, Logan
District 14	J. Buckberry	Box 975, Welch
AREA G	James Phillips, Supervisor	Box 1719, Huntington
	Mildred Wheeler, Secretary	
District 3	Chauncey E. Ward	Box 1719, Huntington
District 17	William J. Rogers	Box 1719, Huntington
District 18	Don Willis	Box 1719, Huntington

James F. Ancell, Regional Supervisor
Sandy Harman, Secretary

Elkins

AREA D. John M. Tipi, Supervisor
Frances Wright, Secretary
District 6 Lawrence Smith
District 7 Carl Springer
District 9 Edward Slaughter
District 23 Vernon Murray

Box 264, Fairmont
Box 264, Fairmont
Box 288, Clarksburg
County Courthouse, Buckhannon
Box 816, Kingwood

AREA E Melvin R. Hott, Supervisor
Linda Ratliff, Secretary
District 8 Lawrence Pnakovich
District 19 David Shaulis
District 20 Frank Dunn
District 21 Samuel Knotts

Box 223, Romney
Box 964, Elkins
Box 223, Romney
County Courthouse, Martinsburg
Box 964, Elkins

AREA F Howard C.J. Bechtold, Supervisor Moundsville
Shirley Adkins, Secretary
District 4 Donald Hale
District 5 Saul Gitlin
District 24 Donald Lehew

Box 1414, Parkersburg
P.O.Box 578, Moundsville
P.O.Box 478, Moundsville

James M. Bragg, Special Employment Officer Box 64, Point Pleasant

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Introduction

All Correctional Personnel ascribe value to community supervision of offenders. Support for this philosophy is based on the belief that such practice:

1. Provides the offender with the opportunity to adjust to acceptable social standards with the assistance, support, and control provided by the community and supervising officer.
2. Provides protection for society by including the maintenance of supervision and authority over the offender during the crucial period of re-integration.

Through improved supervision it then becomes possible to gain increased public support and emphasis on rehabilitation as opposed to retribution. Further, corrections responsibility is to provide the offender with the highest quality supervision to assist him in a successful adjustment to society. His position evidences the fact that he can't do it himself. Change and improvement of correctional services and techniques must come from those who are knowledgeable of the field and its problems. Others cannot be expected to do it.

- A. The inequity between available professional time and offender's needs:
1. Increasing use of probation and parole supervision.
 2. Size of caseloads.
 3. Expanding investigative responsibilities of officers.
 4. Developing community relations role of officer.
 5. Increasing needs of client as society becomes more complex, depersonalized and less supportive.

B. Problems in affecting a therapeutic relationship between supervising parole officer and offender:

1. The authoritative surveillance role of the officer.
2. The barriers of differential socio-economic status.
3. Differential bases of experience.
4. Different levels of communication.
5. Differential restrictions and social expectations.
6. Self-imposed defenses on part of offenders.

In the absence of a therapeutic relationship, the result is lack of mutual commitment to the rehabilitative concept. Further, frustration and suspicion may restrict the offender's self-concept, resulting in a debilitating relationship with the supervising parole officer, and an avoidance of helping resources. Such reactions may conversely frustrate the supervising officer and negate the usefulness of his work on behalf of the offender. In this case the offender, as an important resource in his own right, is ineffectual.

The importance of an effective probation and parole system cannot be overemphasized in a state that provides both institutional care and community-based programs controlled by a single agency. Many changes were planned and implemented within the last fiscal year to improve supervision of the probation and parole staff and upgrade the quality and quantity of their production. The probation and parole organization now geographically consists of two regions, six areas, and twenty-four districts. Each region is assigned a supervisor responsible for three areas. Each area supervisor is responsible for all districts within that area.

DUTIES OF PROBATION AND PAROLE PERSONNEL

CHIEF PAROLE OFFICER

1. Responsible for the supervision and performance of all probation and parole personnel.
2. Coordinate Interstate Compact services, including transportation of parolees being returned from other states.
3. Responsible for inventory control and purchasing.
4. Determining release or hold of parole violators.

REGIONAL SUPERVISOR

1. Administration of the regional office.
2. Responsible for the quality and quantity of work within his region.
3. Coordinate and enforce policies and procedures of the Division.
4. Make recommendations concerning personnel within his region.
5. Establish and maintain good public relations.
6. The quarterly review and evaluation of all cases under his supervision.

AREA SUPERVISOR

1. Administration of the area office.
2. Responsible for the quality and quantity of case load supervision and investigative assignments of the district officers.
3. Establish and maintain good public relations.
4. Review and approve expense reports and travel and work sheets.
5. Make recommendations concerning personnel within his area.
6. Supervision of limited case load.
7. Conduct juvenile parole violation hearings.

DISTRICT OFFICER

1. Responsible for supervision of parolees and probationers assigned.
2. Conduct all types of investigations assigned.
3. Establish and maintain good public relations.
4. Make or cause the arrest of all violators under his supervision.
5. Submit all written reports and case load contacts as required.
6. Maintain an accurate written expense records.
7. Submit quarterly reports in all cases under his supervision.

INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE OFFICER

1. Responsible for effecting the release of paroled inmates.
2. Taking applications for parole.
3. Serving on the institutions classification committee.
4. Obtaining and reporting information from prison records relative to conduct, medical treatment, visits, etc., of the parole applicant.
5. Instruct the paroled inmate as to the conditions and responsibilities of parole.
6. Where necessary, interview the inmate to obtain a social history.
7. Interview inmates during the period of incarceration at their request.
8. Obtaining home and employment information from the paroled inmate.
9. Being directly responsible to the Chief Parole Officer for the performance of all duties and responsibilities assigned.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICER

1. Responsible for obtaining an acceptable employment plan for all paroled inmates not having such a plan.
2. Responsible for working closely with the parole officer in whose district he is establishing an employment and residence plan.
3. Being directly responsible to the Chief Parole Officer for the performance of these and other duties as assigned.

Each area office has been staffed with a secretary who is to do all clerical and typing work for the area supervisor and the officers under his jurisdiction. Typewriters in the districts have been phased out and dictaphone equipment (largely provided by Federal funds) have been issued to each man and to the area offices. The district officer now dictates his reports, mails the tape to the area office where it must be transcribed by the secretary, approved by the area supervisor and then forwarded to the central office. Time saved by not typing their own reports can thus be utilized in the vital areas of supervision and investigation.

Restructuring of the probation and parole system is designed to increase the awareness of each officer of the importance of his work and responsibilities and increase his own and the organization's efficiency. Accordingly, a daily travel and work sheet is now required of each officer carrying a case load. The work sheet requires that each officer show the time he begins work, each contact made during the day, with whom and for what purpose, the period of time spent making that contact, and the mileage incurred to provide this service. Further, it is now established procedure that a quarterly report will be filed in each case under supervision giving detailed information as to home,

employment, and adjustment to probation or parole. These reports enable the central office to keep abreast of the actual progress for each case under supervision and to have this information in the case file.

Probation is:

1. Granted by the Court in selected cases rather than committing a defendant to a State Penal Institution.
2. Completely controlled by the Judge of the Court as to revoking, discharging, or granting any special permits.

Field Officers in Probation:

1. Not all officers are active in Probation, as some counties have their own Probation Departments.
2. Twelve officers in West Virginia are active in Probation work as an added job. These twelve officers handle probation for fifteen different Judges in thirty counties.

Pre-sentence investigations:

1. After an individual has been found guilty by the Court, or has pled guilty to a crime, the Judge may defer sentencing the individual, if he feels the man may become a useful citizen under probation, and request an investigation to determine his eligibility.
2. This investigation is referred to as the pre-sentence investigation and is generally the only knowledge that the Judge has access to, showing the previous character of the individual and the feeling of the people in the community. This investigation contains the same information as the pre-parole investigation which has already been explained.

A Judge once stated that in his twenty-seven years he knew of eight innocent men who had gone to the penitentiary because he did not have access to a pre-sentence investigation to better evaluate the crime and character of the individual.

Role of the Judge in Probation:

After receiving the completed investigation along with the recommendation of the Probation and Parole Officer, the Judge must make the final decision.

1. If this happens, this ends the jurisdiction of the Court and the person is then processed by the Institutional Parole Officer for possible parole, after his arrival at the institution.
2. Place the individual on Probation and place any additional rules or regulations on the subject that he feels are needed in addition to those set forth in the Code of West Virginia.
 - a. Those placed under supervision of Field Officers are supervised by the same rules as parolees, plus any special rules stipulated by the Judge in his Probation order.
 - b. The Judge must make all major decisions regarding the care of the individual and his supervision.

Specific Eligibility - Requirements of Clients

1. The individual has to have sufficient internal controls - has to have ability to live in the community.
2. The individual has to have willingness to live under rules in society. Institutions are the last resort and should be used only when needed. For the person who needs the restraints of the institution, the institution is good.
3. School or Employment Potential - can the individual learn to adapt to formal schooling or employment training?
4. Motivation - how much interest does he have in making it in the community? How strong are his feelings in wanting to do the right thing?
5. Community Tolerance - will the community tolerate this individual? Can he be transferred to another state under terms of the Interstate Compact? Will a different location be beneficial?
6. Volume of offenses is secondary to pattern - what type of crime is his speciality? Long or short -erms should be considered.

UNIT CASE LOAD

The Unit Case Load of each officer is determined by the number of persons under supervision combined with the number of investigations completed on a monthly basis.

The NCCD has determined, for example, that essentially the same time is required to prepare a pre-sentence investigation as is required to supervise five individuals for one month. Each investigation is assigned a certain number of units based on this criteria thus establishing the Unit Case Load System. The Unit Case Load values thus derived are:

- (1) Pre-sentence investigation - 5 units
- (2) Post-sentence investigation - 5 units
- (3) Home and employment investigations - 3 units
- (4) Cooperative investigation - 3 units
- (5) Community sentiment - 1 unit
- (6) Violation report - 2 units
- (7) Clemency report - 3 units
- (8) Special investigation - 1 unit
- (9) Supervision - 1 unit

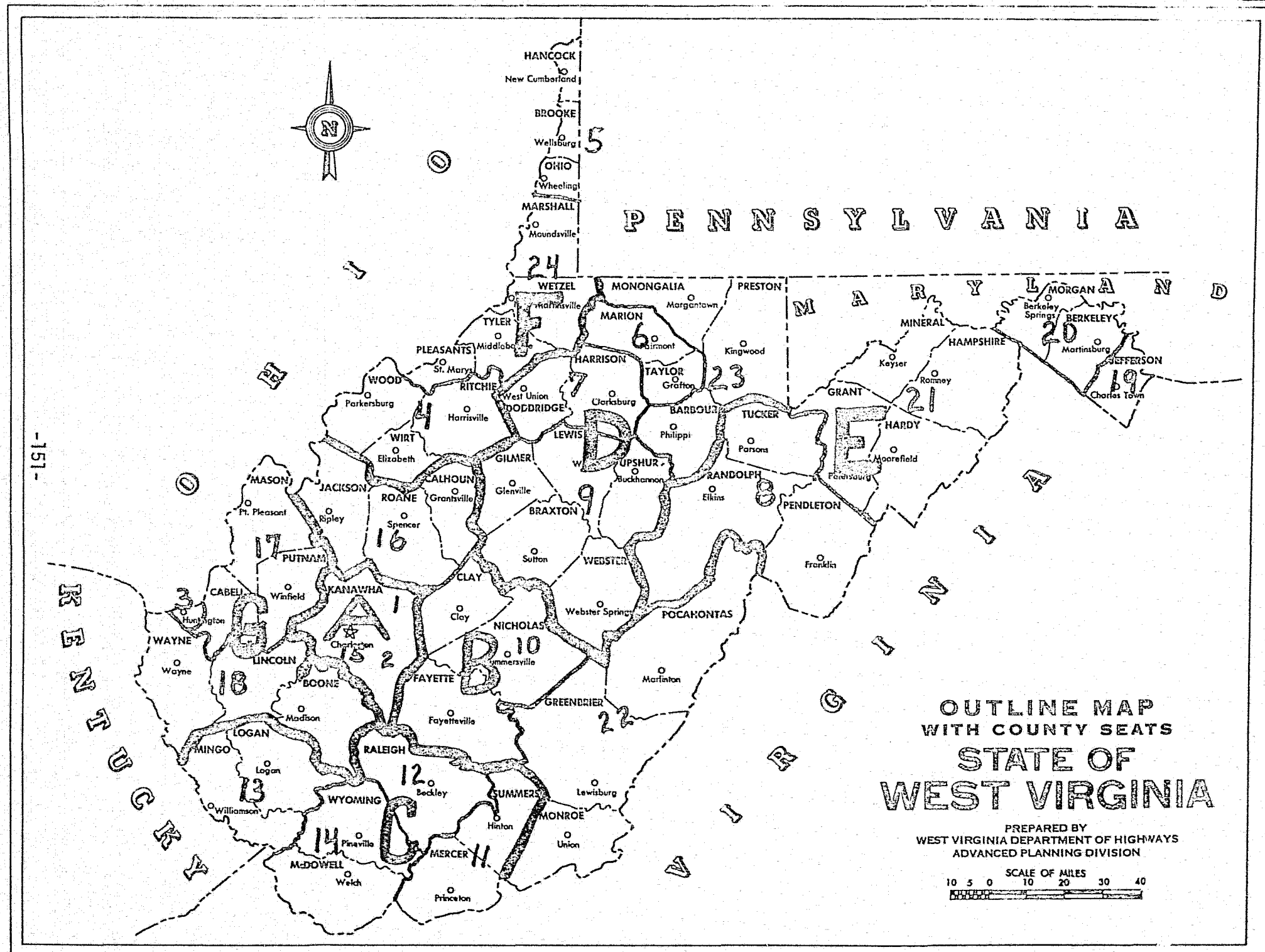
CASE UNIT TABULATION

DISTRICT

1	357
2	517
3	322
4	390
5	555
6	430
7	379
8	455
9	325
10	448
11	665
12	402
13	1559
14	748
15	423
16	275
17	480
18	642
19	324
20	505
21	199
22	371
23	577
24	221
TOTAL	11,569

Average case unit tabulation per district . . . 482

	CASES UNDER SUPERVISION JULY 1, 1971	CASE INCREASE JULY 1, 1971 to JUNE 30, 1972	CASE DECREASE JULY 1, 1971 to JUNE 30, 1972	CASES UNDER SUPERVISION JUNE 30, 1972
ADULT PROBATION	326	331	247	410
ADULT PAROLE	399	455	403	451
JUVENILES	170	390	228	332
TOTAL	895	1,176	878	1,193
CASE VARIABLES				
ADULT PROBATION Discharges			200	
Revocations			15	
Transfers			27	
Absconders			5	
ADULT PAROLE Discharges			238	
Revocations			82	
Transfers			83	
JUVENILES Discharges			139	
Revocations			64	
Transfers			25	



INTERSTATE COMPACT

Since 1934, when Congress first authorized agreement or compacts among the states "for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime," each of our 50 states, as well as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, has become a full-fledged partner in crime control through the adoption of the Interstate Compact for the supervision of probationers and parolees. West Virginia became a signatory to the Compact in 1939. West Virginia also became a signatory to the Compact on Juveniles March 26, 1963. All 50 states have adopted this Compact.

Prior to the formation of this Compact, so-called "sundown paroles" were the order of the day in many sections of the country and theoretic parolees literally roved the land with no supervision, formal or informal. Today, these men by the thousands are under full, legally binding supervision for the protection of our citizens. Cases constantly arise where, due to family relationships in another state, better opportunities for work and a more conducive atmosphere for rehabilitation, if the prospective probationer or parolee can be permitted to transfer to another jurisdiction. But the rehabilitative value of such a move would often be lost unless there is adequate supervision, advice and assistance to accompany the released person when he crosses the state line. The function, then, of the Compact is two-fold: (1) It serves as protection to the community through providing effective supervision and by ensuring a means of re-taking offenders who have violated the terms of their conditional freedom, and (2) it encourages the rehabilitation of parolees and probationers by permitting their transfer to a receptive environment where their chances of success may be greatest.

See statistics covering interstate movements of probationers and parolees, both adult and juvenile.

ADULT COMPACT
INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS

I. <u>Out of State cases supervised in West Virginia:</u>			
A. Cases under supervision at beginning of fiscal year	471		
1. Increase by transfer	222		
2. Total under supervision		693	
3. Decrease by:			
a. Discharge	113		
b. Violation	5		
c. Absconding	16		
d. Transfer	30		
e. Commitment to a West Virginia Institution	2		
f. Total case decrease		166	
D. Cases under supervision at end of fiscal year		527	
II. <u>West Virginia cases supervised in other states:</u>			
A. Cases under supervision at beginning of fiscal year	268		
1. Increase by transfer	113		
2. Total under supervision		381	
3. Decrease by:			
a. Discharge	101		
b. Violation	33		
c. Absconding	11		
d. Transfer	5		
e. Total case decrease		150	
B. Cases under supervision at end of fiscal year		231	

WEST VIRGINIA PAROLE VIOLATORS RETURNED FROM OTHER STATES
1971-1972

<u>ADULTS</u>		
STATE	NUMBER	COST
CALIFORNIA	1	\$ 332.25
DELAWARE	2	109.57
FLORIDA	3	670.63
ILLINOIS	2	400.60
INDIANA	1	49.57
KENTUCKY	1	9.70
LOUISIANA	1	355.36
MARYLAND	2	66.74
MICHIGAN	1	174.70
MISSISSIPPI	1	97.13
NEW MEXICO	1	474.61
NEW YORK	2	180.94
OHIO	9	285.76
PENNSYLVANIA	4	240.95
VIRGINIA	<u>4</u>	229.55
TOTAL	35	\$ 3,678.06
Average return cost per violator		\$ 105.09

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Legislation provided for the uniform sentencing of juveniles stipulating that all juveniles sentenced to state institutions be sentenced to the care and custody of the Commissioner of Public Institutions. Further, that they shall remain in the custody of the Commissioner of Public Institutions until the age of 21 or until released therefrom by the Commissioner or a duly authorized representative. Prior to this, juveniles sentenced to State Forestry Camps remained under the jurisdiction of the court, thus denying the State Department of Public Institutions the authority of lateral movement of inmates by the institutions. The uniform sentencing allowed the Department to establish specialized programs within the various institutions and move the proper cases into these programs instead of attempting to set up five separate but equal facilities as was the case.

Legislation extended the jurisdiction of the court in all felony cases to 30 days rather than the 10 days. Further, that the law provided that a pre-sentence investigation may be conducted in all felony cases in West Virginia by the officers of the Division of Correction prior to sentence by the court. Such a law allowed the court to commit defendants to the Huttonsville Correctional Center and return them after a period not exceeding 60 days for further disposition.

Legislation provided for the establishment of community work and educational release facilities.

Funds were appropriated to upgrade the existing facilities at Moundsville to provide additional vocational, educational and recreational programs.

Funds were appropriated for the construction of an indoor recreational facility at the Huttonsville Correctional Center.

It is recommended that legislation be introduced providing for the appointment of the Commissioner of Public Institutions and all wardens and superintendents of adult and juvenile institutions by the Governor for a fixed term of six years unless they be found guilty of incompetence, inefficiency, malfeasance or misfeasance in office. The law should further specifically stipulate professional qualifications for each position in the case of wardens and superintendents.

It is recommended that proper legislation be adopted that will place the responsibility for supervision of all probationers and parolees, both juvenile and adult, throughout the State of West Virginia with the Department of Public Institutions, Division of Correction. It is presently a "hodgepodge" of overlapping services creating a situation in which there is little continuity or uniformity of services.

It is recommended that proper legislation be adopted allowing for automatic annual cost of living increases for all departmental personnel to be determined by the Federal Cost of Living Index and that in addition all departmental personnel be eligible for a 5% pay increase annually as determined by their own merit.

END