



47073

NEW YORK  
STATE  
**Commission  
of Correction**  
**Annual Report**  
1976



**Stephen Chinlund, Chairman**



**Dorothy Wadsworth, Commissioner**



**Joseph Wasser, Commissioner**

# NCJRS

APR 28 1978

## MESSAGE

To the people of the State of New York **ACQUAINTANCE**

The work of the correctional systems is a tremendous challenge. It is dangerous and difficult; it requires sensitivity and courage.

It also requires great power. Correction authorities must be able to act swiftly and decisively in the midst of complex and perilous circumstances.

This leads almost inevitably to abuses unless there is an agency to watch and guard against those abuses.

The Commission of Correction is established to perform that task. We do so by:

- recommending policy to the Governor
- monitoring the prisons and jails
- training the correctional staff
- reviewing prison construction plans
- promulgating and enforcing minimum standards
- investigating inmate deaths
- recommending improvements in medical care
- reviewing inmate complaints

We do this with the support of the Citizens' Policy and Complaint Review Council, the Medical Review Board, and our staff.

We are committed to a road that will avert such a tragedy as took place in Attica in 1971; we intend to work with community groups and correction authorities so that inmates will leave our prisons less likely to commit new crimes than when they were first confined.

Stephen Chinlund, Chairman  
Dorothy Wadsworth, Commissioner  
Joseph Wasser, Commissioner

## INTRODUCTION

### NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION OF CORRECTION

Stephen Chinlund, Chairman  
Dorothy Wadsworth, Commissioner  
Joseph Wasser, Commissioner

The Commission of Correction was restructured in 1975 to consist of three members each of whom are appointed by the Governor for a specific term of office.

The Commission employs a staff of approximately 65 persons and has an annual State Purposes operating budget of less than \$900,000. Approximately \$400,000 of federal funds are used annually to support special projects of the Commission.

As clearly delineated within the legislative mandate, the Commission has broad responsibilities and authority. Based upon the legislation the goals of the agency are divided into three major categories.

- to assume the humane treatment of prisoners and detainees
- to facilitate the operations and programs in correctional facilities
- to review the operations and programs within the criminal justice system as other segments of that system affect corrections.

To carry out these goals the Commission monitors and evaluates all correctional facilities in New York State including:

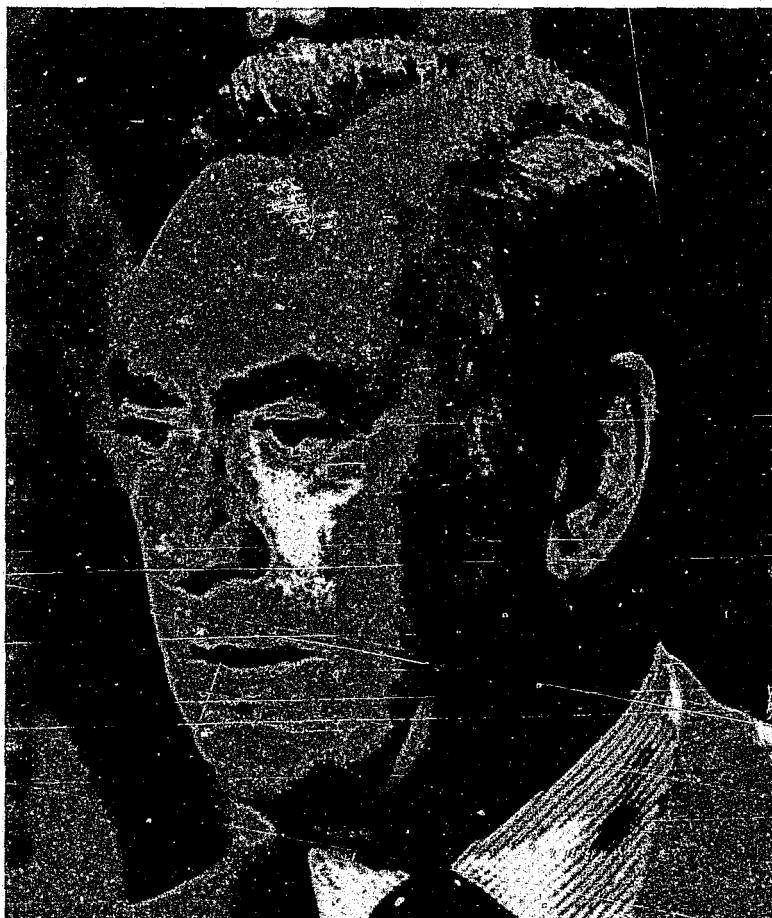
County jails and penitentiaries

Village and town lockups

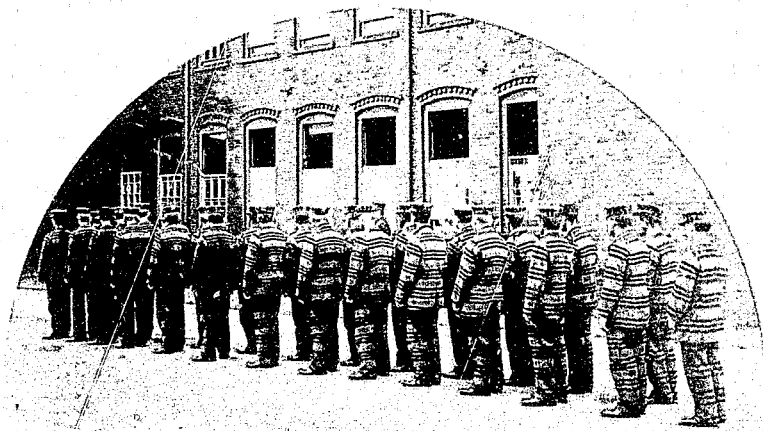
Facilities operated by the New York State Department of Correctional Services

Facilities operated by the New York City Department of Correctional Services including: detention institutions, institutions for sentenced inmates, hospital prison wards, court detention pens, police department holding facilities.

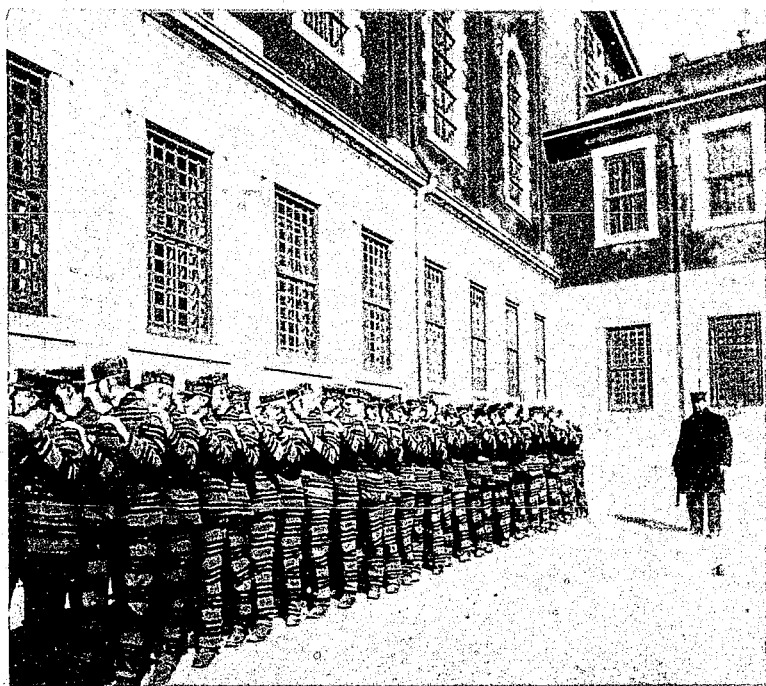
This represents over 350 correctional facilities with an inmate population of about 45,000 in New York State and a total annual operating budget of over \$400,000,000.00. The total annual Commission budget is \$890,000 plus approximately \$400,000 of federal funds.



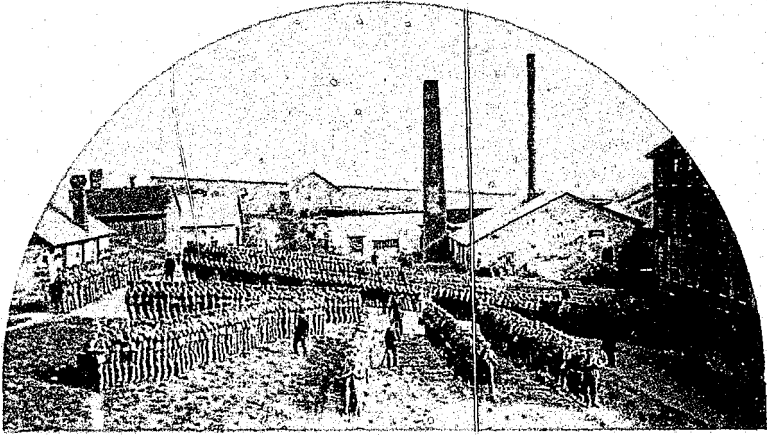
HUGH L. CAREY  
GOVERNOR



Men in Stripes, Sing Sing Prison



Men in Stripes, Lock Step, Sing Sing Prison



Old Clinton Prison Yard

## HISTORY

The State Commission of Correction is unique for it is the only State agency in the nation established for the sole purpose of independently monitoring all detention/correctional facilities within a state.

In 1895, the New York State Commission of Correction was known as the New York State Commission of Prisons and held its first meeting on July 17, 1895. Early (1845-46) reports of the Inspectors of State Prisons indicate that there was provision for visitation and inspection of prisoner facilities throughout New York State. Some modest review activity was provided by the Prison Association of New York which, at its own expense, inspected jails throughout the State.

The Commission of Prisons was the first public organization in the State to advocate the abolition of striped prison clothing, lockstep, close cropped hair, ball and chain, and other degrading practices which, unfortunately, had often been a part of the institutional routine. Records in the mid 1800's indicate the Commission urged the abolition of the use of cat-o-nine tails to maintain discipline. The Commission of Prisons was an early advocate of indeterminate sentences, parole, probation, and other rehabilitative methods and accordingly developed legislation to provide separate confinement and treatment for mentally defective individuals. It was also vested with the authority to recommend suitable systems for employing sentenced prisoners and assigning them to appropriate industrial programs within the prison system.

When New York State Government was reorganized by a 1925 constitutional amendment, the name of the Commission of Prisons was

changed to the New York State Commission of Correction, and the Commissioner of the Department of Correction was made its chairman, ex-officio. The New York State Constitution provided that the Commission would visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with, or convicted of a crime.

While the New York State Commission of Correction remained essentially the same for many years, in 1973, it experienced a series of administrative and legal changes which have significantly affected its mission in the correctional field.

In 1973, the New York State Commission of Correction was removed from the Department of Correctional Services jurisdiction and became an independent State agency within the Executive Department.

Generally, the Commission retained most of its former functions. A 1973 constitutional amendment removed the Commissioner of the Department of Correctional Services as the Chairman of the State Commission of Correction, effective January 1, 1974. This was deemed necessary to assure the autonomy of the Commission as it evaluated State correctional facilities administered by the Department of Correctional Services.

In 1975, increasing public and private concern was voiced over the ability of a part-time Commission to effectively accomplish its Legislative mandate. Therefore, as a result of State Investigation Commission inquiry, State Committee on Crime and Correction public hearings, and media commentary, the Governor and the Legislature decided to restructure the State Commission of Correction. Thus, in September of 1975, Governor Carey signed new Legislation significantly strengthening the State Commission of Correction by:

Abolishing the part-time Commission and establishing a full-time three-member Commission appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate;

Establishing a Citizens' Policy and Complaint Review Council (CPCRC) to consist of seven citizens appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate;

Reorganizing the Correctional Medical Review Board.

The powers of the Commission were strengthened, but because of public debate over Agency objectives and organization, and because of an arduous search for qualified Commissioners, it was not until late in



1975 that all three new members of the Commission had finally been appointed.

In that year Dorothy Wadsworth, former member of the Moreland and McKay Commissions and Eugene LeFevre, [Deputy Superintendent of Clinton Correctional Facility] were appointed Commissioners. Joseph Wasser, former Sheriff and Magistrate of Sullivan County was appointed Commissioner in 1976. Mr. LeFevre resigned in 1976 to accept the position of Clinton Correctional Facility Superintendent, near his family home. Professor Herman Schwartz, Professor of Law at the University of Buffalo was appointed Commissioner and Chairman, an appointment which did not receive Senate confirmation. In May 1976, Commissioner Wadsworth and Commissioner Wasser were confirmed by the full Senate.

A renewed gubernatorial search for a qualified Commission Chairman was undertaken and in August of 1976, the Governor appointed Mr. Stephen Chinlund to be Commissioner and the Chairman of the Commission. Mr. Chinlund was confirmed by the full Senate in February, 1977.

## **THE CITIZENS' POLICY AND COMPLAINT REVIEW COUNCIL (CPCRC)**

**Commissioner Dorothy Wadsworth,  
Chairperson**

### **COUNCIL MEMBERS**

**Ms. Shanara Ayana, Syracuse  
Mr. Robert Geiger, Elmira  
Ms. Lillian Mateo, New York City  
Mr. J. Kenneth Jackson, New York City  
Mr. Nicholas Troisi, Plattsburgh  
Mrs. Janet Welch, Rochester**

Recognizing the need for increased public participation in correctional facility review and evaluation, the Legislature established the Council in 1975 as a seven-member body to be appointed by the Governor with Senate consent. The legislation specifically stipulates that at least one citizen member was to be a licensed attorney and that one was to be an ex-offender. Members have full investigatory and access authority with respect to locally operated facilities. The members of the Council are obligated by law to develop and promote research and study in areas of correctional policy and program development. The Chairman of the Council is one of the Commissioners of the State Commission of Correction.

Council meetings are held once a month on a formal basis. However, members are free to travel to, and to have access to, all local correctional facilities at will. They advise and assist the Commission in developing policies, plans, and programs for improving local correctional facility management. Council members have completed a Grievance Mechanism Training Program sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through the cooperation of Division of Criminal Justice Services and procedures are being developed for Council participation in the grievance process.

Through each Council members close association with appropriately assigned counties, balance is achieved and attention drawn continuously to the wide variety of needs and resources in both urban and rural New York State correctional institutional settings.

## **CORRECTION MEDICAL REVIEW BOARD**

**Commissioner Joseph Wasser**  
**Chairman**

### **BOARD MEMBERS**

**Dr. Michael Baden**  
**Dr. Phyllis Harrison-Ross**  
**Ms. Catherine Finch-Collins, R.N.**  
**Ms. Betty Friedlander (Resigned 5/5/77)**

The Board is charged by law with investigating all deaths in detention and correctional facilities within the state and with making recommendations for improving the delivery of health care to confined pretrial detainees and sentenced offenders. Additionally, the new legislation specified that one member was to be an attorney, one was to be a certified forensic psychiatrist, and one was to be a certified forensic pathologist.

During 1976, the Board has been particularly concerned about:

- Guidelines for the use of tear gas and other chemical and physical agents;
- Minimum Standards for health care delivery;
- New approaches to medical psychiatric care, particularly as it relates to the use of para-medics, nurse-practitioners, skilled inmates, and increased recruitment of medical personnel for correctional facilities;
- Naltrexone, a narcotic antagonist

The Medical Review Board has reviewed in detail 95 cases involving the deaths of prisoners during confinement.

In 1976, the Medical Review Board handled 27 grievances and 226 complaints from prisoners concerning health care matters.

## FACILITY REVIEW

In mandating the facility review responsibilities of the Commission the enabling legislation states that the Commission shall:

"Visit, inspect and appraise the management of correctional facilities with specific attention to matters such as safety, security, health of inmates, sanitary conditions, rehabilitative programs, disturbance and fire prevention and control preparedness, and adherence to laws and regulations governing the rights of inmates."

To fulfill this obligation the Commission has established three correctional facility review bureaus: Local, State and New York City.

*Local Correctional Facilities Review:* responsible for all correctional facilities administered by sheriffs or correctional administrators and facilities in counties, cities, towns and villages under the jurisdiction of police departments.

*State Correctional Facilities Review:* responsible for all correctional facilities operated by the New York State Department of Correctional Services.

*New York City Correctional Facility Review:* responsible for all correctional facilities operated by the City of New York.

## LOCAL FACILITIES REVIEW BUREAU

The Local Facilities Review Bureau is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the operations of 60 county correctional facilities under the jurisdiction of a Sheriff and 230 facilities in cities, towns and villages under police jurisdiction.

The daily population in the county jails and penitentiaries averaged 3,872 during 1976. These facilities processed approximately 95,428 admissions during the year. Both pre-trial detainees and inmates sentenced for a period not to exceed one year are incarcerated in county jails.

Facility evaluations are conducted by Review Specialists as a means of identifying strengths and weaknesses within the facility operations and developing plans for improved facility functioning. An evaluation includes a review of facility policies, procedures and practices, com-

pliance with minimum standards, the physical structure, an analysis of staffing as it relates to security and programs, and the administrative organization.

In addition to facility evaluations, staff conducts special investigations relative to complaints and unusual incidents. A total of 675 complaints were received during 1976 from inmates, correction officers, concerned citizens and legislators identifying issues such as inadequate medical treatment; alleged physical brutality; insufficient recreation, programs and problems with visitation. Review Specialists work with both Facility Staff and the Commission's Citizens' Policy and Complaint Review Council to resolve these issues. Staff also conducted special investigations of unusual incidents defined by the Commission's Minimum Standards and Regulations for the operation of county jails to include attempted suicides or inmate deaths, hospitalizations, escapes, insurrections and other incidents of a serious nature.

Through the collection of data and dissemination of information, the Local Review Unit develops an overview of the local correctional system.

## **STATE FACILITIES REVIEW BUREAU**

### **Bureau of State Correctional Facilities Review:**

The Bureau of State Correctional Facilities Review was formed this year to meet the increasing demand for closer monitoring of the operations of the New York State Department of Correctional Services.

In the first half year of operation, the Bureau has had to develop basic procedures and train staff to concentrate on problem identification and resolution.

The New York State Department of Correctional Services administers thirty-two correctional facilities, community residential facilities and camps in New York State. The Commission is empowered to inspect, investigate, review and evaluate all aspects of the Department's administration of State correctional facilities. While the Commission, per se, is not responsible for operating a grievance mechanism within State facilities, it does act as a monitor and final recipient of grievances emanating from the appeal apparatus of the Department of Correctional Services.

There are approximately 18,000 offenders incarcerated in State facilities on any given day, and during 1976, 1,970 complaints were received. All of the complaints were reviewed, resulting in field investigations primarily in the area of harassment, brutality, and inadequate medical services. Moreover, considerable staff time was expended in an attempt to resolve the inmates' concerns that their requests for transfers to other facilities, furloughs, and other matters affecting their everyday existence in a correctional facility were not being given fair or expeditious handling by facility or departmental staff.

Additionally, the Bureau has been asked to conduct investigations in the deaths of inmates in State correctional facilities and report its findings and recommendations to the Correction Medical Review Board.

Based upon the interpretation of the data the Commission has gathered during this period, it appears that the State correctional facilities are experiencing considerable stress due to: accelerating population; archaic physical plants that require major renovations; tension resulting from variation in rules & procedures from one institution to another combined with frequent shifting of prisoners.

## NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

Events during 1975 and 1976, particularly the riot at the New York City House of Detention for Men in November 1975 indicated the necessity of establishing a NYS Commission of Correction New York City Office to deal with the special problems of the City's vast detention/correction system.

The New York City Office was established in October 1976 to provide more prompt and efficient responses to emergencies as well as to focus on the nature and implications of the administrative and programmatic problems posed by an annual offender population flow in excess of 52,000.

The New York City Office, in addition to its responsibilities for Facility Review, and response to unusual incidents, must establish effective working relationships with the New York City Department of Correction and the City Board of Correction. The Board's responsibilities established by Charter are similar in important respects to those of the Commission. Among problems undertaken in a cooperative effort has been the development of a grievance process by the Board and

coordination with the Commission staff and Citizens' policy and Complaint Review Council members to assure that both agencies can discharge their responsibilities with a minimum of overlap.

## MINIMUM STANDARDS

The New York State Commission of Correction is responsible to review and update the minimum standards, rules and regulations for the operation of all local and State detention and correctional facilities. Such standards form the framework for Commission regulation of correctional facilities, as well as extend to prisons in New York basic constitutional rights and increased services. This is a substantial undertaking in view of the fact that there are distinct social, economic, administrative, and environmental differences among local, State and New York City facilities.

During 1976, significant progress was made toward revising the previous standards. Accordingly, using guidelines from the American Correctional Association, the American Bar Association, other State correctional authorities who have already revised their standards, recent court decisions, input from the academic community, the Legislature, New York State Law enforcement authorities, informed citizens' groups, correctional administrators, and other criminal justice experts, the Commission has promulgated new standards in the areas of correspondence, visitation, access to media, religion, packages, printed material and publications. In early 1977, it is anticipated that the draft standards for fire and safety, security, recreation, telephone calls, equal protection, commissary, and health services will also be approved for promulgation. Personal hygiene and variance standards have been approved by the Commission for promulgation. Minimum standards for legal services, staff requirements, maximum facility capacity, medical isolation, and numerous other issues have been sent to advisory groups for review.

There are a number of steps in the process of developing and promulgating standards. As required by law, the development of standards follows a step by step process assuring thorough in-house and public review prior to promulgation.

The minimum standards project, funded until May of 1978, is committed to the research, drafting and promulgation of a comprehensive set of rules and regulations for the operation and management of correctional facilities in New York.

## TRAINING ACADEMY

The complexities of our correctional system demand well-trained professionals with a variety of skills. The Commission training program, operated for Administrators, Correction Officers, and Deputy Sheriffs employed by local correctional facilities, addresses the needs and program goals of the 57 county jails and 4 penitentiaries within the state.

The training program includes a two-phase Basic Training Program at the Correctional Services Training Academy for newly appointed county correction officers, a management program, also operated at the Academy, designed for administrators of local and state facilities and the Division of Probation, and a regional program operated on-site at local facilities.

Sessions include courses in Correctional Policy and Law, Decision Making, First Aid, Human Relations and Mental Health Awareness Skills, Minimum Standards for the Operation of County Jails and Penitentiaries, Problems of Drug Abuse, and Writing Skills. The following chart reflects the number of sessions operated during 1976 for a total of 1067 graduates from all levels of personnel. Trainees are evaluated relative to classroom performance, attitude, and through pre- and post-testing for content knowledge.

PROGRAM	SESSIONS OPERATED	NUMBER OF GRADUATES	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS
Basic Training			
Phase I	10	220	800
Phase II	11	228	440
Management	10	198	400
Regional	21	341	804
Seminars	7	80	50

Trainees and Commission staff evaluate each program for quality of course content and instructor presentation. A survey of administrators is conducted each year, to solicit recommendations for program and evaluations of staff performance as a result of training. Commission staff continuously evaluates training effectiveness through on-site review of facility operations.



## GRIEVANCE UNIT

In accordance to its mandate the Correction Law, the Commission has developed a final appeal level for the grievance mechanism within correctional facilities.

During the first year of its operation the Grievance Unit received and acted upon 500 appeals of Department of Correctional Services decisions.

The Commission has developed a panel of over 40 volunteer arbitrators who are all members in good standing of the American Arbitration Association. This group has accepted and performed independent arbitrations for the Commission in 26 cases received on appeal. The arbitrations took place in every major correctional facility and have had a salutary effect toward dispute resolution in systemic problem areas within the Department of Correctional Services.

The program addresses these areas:

1. To improve the quality of everyday justice in the administration of facilities;
2. To improve the quality of policy-making and enforcement of rules within facilities;
3. To reduce significantly the civil case load of state and federal courts in regard to prisoner litigation; and
4. To reduce tensions within State facilities and concomitantly reduce the incidence of major and minor disruptions and the potential for them.

## CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

### **Bureau of Construction Review:**

The State Commission of Correction is responsible for approving or rejecting plans and specifications for the construction or improvement of all county, state and New York City correctional facilities. The scope of this responsibility is from minor improvements to major new construction.

To fulfill the functions and duties of this mandate, the Bureau provides two types of necessary technical service: (1) project review

and technical assistance for new construction (including selection and evaluation of proposed sites for new local facilities); (2) development of design principles and facility component data relating to renovations of existing facilities.

The chart below illustrates the various steps involved in project review.

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*Commission Involvement in Construction/Renovation Projects*

**A. PLANNING & PROGRAM STUDY PHASE:**

- Assessment of Needs
- Survey Study of C.J.S.
- Capacity Analysis & Space Programming

Technical Assistance and Consultation with Commission staff.

**B. SCHEMATIC DESIGN PHASE:**

- Site Selection
- Architectural Schematics

Commission approval of site selection; County Law-Sec. 216. Consultation with Commission staff.

**C. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PHASE:**

- Preliminary Plans, Outline
- Specifications and Estimates

Submission of drawings to Commission for review & comment. Consultation with commission staff.

**D. CONTRACT DOCUMENT PHASE:**

- Final Plans and Specifications

Submission of complete set of contract documents for review & approval; Sec. subd. 10, Corr. Law.

**E. CONSTRUCTION PHASE:**

- Bid Period
- Contract Awards
- Construction

Commission review of Equipment Drawings, as required. Inspection of construction progress & completed construction.

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The Bureau provided assistance for 69 planning and design programs. The latter included 50 county detention/correctional facilities, 13 city, town and village detention facilities, 4 State Department of Correctional Services facilities, and 2 facilities of the NYC Department of Corrections. This Bureau coordinates its work with all Commission facility review bureaus.

## FUTURE PRIORITIES

Complete the basic work of revising Minimum Standards for the operation of local correctional facilities and apply standards to state Correctional Facilities.

Increase effort to improve the health services delivery systems to inmates.

Develop a program to create and maintain total communities within selected correctional facilities with each program member voluntarily participating in all the following parts of the program: living/coping, counselling, education, vocational training and recreation.

- To gain maximum advantage from the human resources and experience of officers and inmates.
- To create a network of community resources and people who would help the offender, before and after release, to resolve personal problems and to re-enter society according to his own carefully considered choices.
- To achieve this program at minimum expense, within the reach of any State budget nationwide.

Expand the Construction Review Unit so that the Commission can be responsive to inquiries from local and state facilities, architects, legislators and others, concerning the renovation and construction of correctional facilities within the state.

Establish an Office of Counsel which will be responsible for all legal matters including legislation concerning the Commission.

Provide technical assistance to local facilities to make communities more aware of needs of the correctional systems on the local level, and the ways in which local citizens can help.

Develop grievance processes in all local correctional facilities.

Formalize policy formulation process.

Develop effective responses to rising prison population figures at both state & local levels.

Develop plans for halfway house network.

Develop proposals for further integration of State, County and City Correctional Systems.

## 1976 - 77 BUDGET

### Administration — including Policy Formulation and Support Services

Personal Services	\$ 311,900	
Non-Personal Services	41,900	
		353,800

### Improvement of Correctional Facilities

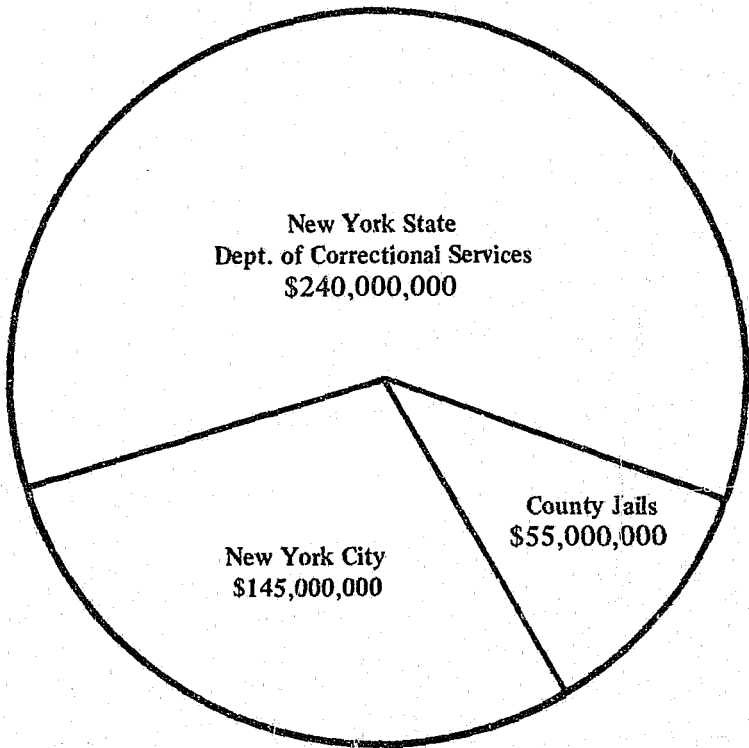
Personal Services	472,900	
Non-Personal Services	62,000	
		534,900
TOTAL		\$ 888,700

## GRANTS

### Division of Criminal Justice Services

YWCA Female Offender Project	30,000	
Minimum Standards II	170,518	
Training	172,097	
OBTS (Offender Based Transaction Statistics)	27,276	
Medical Review Project (Improvement of medical services to prisoners)	38,548	
Technical Assistance Grant to Selected Counties	88,091	
Monitoring Juvenile Placements in County Jails	50,000	
TOTAL		\$ 576,530

**ANNUAL COSTS  
OPERATION OF  
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES  
IN  
NEW YORK STATE  
\$440,000,000.00**



**New York State  
Commission of Corrections  
\$888.000**

## Appendix I

### LOCAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

8-49 Cells	Sheriff	Cells
Allegany County Jail	Richard C. Burdick	25
Chenango County Jail	Joseph J. Bennenati, Jr.	19
Columbia County Jail	Paul J. Proper, Sr.	46
Cortland County Jail	Kenneth J. McEvoy	32
Delaware County Jail	Levon A. Tellian	32
Essex County Jail	Kenneth E. Goodspeed	25
Fulton County Jail	Robert M. Wandel	27
Genesee County Jail	Roy Wullich	37
Greene County Jail	Joseph M. Pavlak	32
Hamilton County Jail	Arthur E. Parker	8
Herkimer County Jail	Richard W. Folts	27
Lewis County Jail	Clarence E. Woodard	24
Livingston County Jail	Richard Kane	38
Otsego County Jail	Jack R. Nevil	21
Putnam County Jail	Raynor Weizenecker	18
Schoharie County Jail	Harvey E. Stoddard	19
Schuyler County Jail	Michael J. Maloney	22
Seneca County Jail	Matthew J. McKeon	42
Tioga County Jail	James R. Ayers	36
Tompkins County Jail	Robert L. Howard	35
Washington County Jail	Clyde M. Cook	33
Wayne County Jail	Paul D. Byork	46
Wyoming County Jail	Allen L. Capwell	14
Yates County Jail	George F. Spike	14
50-249 Cells		
Albany County Pen	John J. McNulty, Jr.	165
Broome County Jail	John J. Andrews	111
Cattaraugus County Jail	Charles B. Hill	81
Cayuga County Jail	Robert C. Sponable	64
Chautauqua County Jail	John R. Bentley	100

Chemung County Jail	Carl Draxler	83
Clinton County Jail	George Brown	52
Dutchess County Jail	Lawrence M. Quinlan	138
Franklin County Jail	Percival C. Lyons	54
Jefferson County Jail	Alfred O'Neill	70
Madison County Jail	William E. Timmons	50
Montgomery County Jail	Ronald R. Emery	77
Nassau County Work Release Unit	Michael P. Seniuk	150
Niagara County Jail	Anthony J. Villella	172
Oneida County Jail	William A. Hasenauer	165
Onondaga County Jail	Patrick J. Corbett	207
Ontario County Jail	Edward M. Guinan	68
Orange County Jail	Wilbur K. Sherwood	190
Orleans County Jail	Donald White	76
Oswego County Jail	Ray T. Chesbro	92
Rensselaer County Jail	Gene Eaton	100
Rockland County Jail	Raymond A. Lindermann	77
Saratoga County Jail	James D. Bowen	56
Schenectady County Jail	Bernard T. Waldron	88
Steuben County Jail	Jack Lisi	67
St. Lawrence County Jail	Ceylon E. Allen	73
Sullivan County Jail	Robert J. Flynn	142
Ulster County Jail	Thomas Mayone	156
Warren County Jail	William T. Carboy	66

#### 250-800 Cells

Albany County Jail	John J. McNulty, Jr.	429
Erie County Jail	Kenneth Braun	315
Erie County Pen	Kenneth Braun	799
Monroe County Jail	William M. Lombard 361	361
Nassau County Jail	Michael P. Seniuk	673
Onondaga County Pen	Patrick J. Corbett	277
Suffolk County Jail	John Finnerty	551
Westchester County Jail	Thomas J. Delaney	322
Westchester County Pen	Thomas J. Delaney	377

## **Appendix II**

### **NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BENJAMIN MALCOLM, COMMISSIONER**

#### **NYC HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR MEN**

14-14 Hazen Street  
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

#### **NYC CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR MEN (C-76)**

10-10 Hazen Street  
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

#### **R.I. ADULT MENTAL HEALTH UNIT (C-71)**

12-12 Hazen Street  
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

#### **NYC CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN (C-73)**

15-15 Hazen Street  
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

#### **NYC ADOLESCENT RECEPTION & DETENTION CTR. (C-74)**

11-11 Hazen Street  
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

#### **BRONX HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR MEN**

653 River Avenue  
Bronx, New York 10451

#### **BROOKLYN HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR MEN**

275 Atlantic Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York 11201

#### **QUEENS HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR MEN**

126-02 82nd Avenue  
Kew Gardens, New York 11415

#### **R.I. HOSPITAL**

14-14 Hazen Street  
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

#### **\*MANHATTAN HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR MEN**

125 White Street  
New York, New York 10013

\*Deactivated



## **HOSPITAL PRISON WARDS**

### **BELLEVUE HOSPITAL**

39th Street & 1st Avenue  
New York, New York 10016

### **ELMHURST HOSPITAL**

79-01 Broadway  
New York, New York 11373

### **KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL**

451 Clarkson Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York 11201

## **DETENTION PENS**

### **BRONX COURT DETENTION PENS**

851 Grand Concourse  
Bronx, New York 10451

### **BROOKLYN COURT DETENTION PENS**

120 Schermerhorn Street  
Brooklyn, New York 11201

### **MANHATTAN COURT DETENTION PENS**

100 Centre Street  
New York, New York 10013

### **QUEENS COURT DETENTION PENS**

125-01 Queens Blvd.  
Kew Gardens, New York 11510

## **WORK RELEASE FACILITIES**

### **MANHATTAN & BRONX RESIDENTIAL FACILITY**

151 W. 118th Street  
New York, New York

### **BROOKLYN RESIDENTIAL FACILITY**

Granada Hotel  
268 Ashland Place (7th Floor)  
Brooklyn, New York 11217

### **Appendix III**

#### **NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BENJAMIN WARD, COMMISSIONER**

##### **ALBION CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Albion, New York 14411

##### **ARTHUR KILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

2911 Arthur Kill Road  
Staten Island, New York 10309

##### **ATTICA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Attica, New York 14011

##### **AUBURN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Box 618  
Auburn, New York 13021

##### **BAYVIEW CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

550 West 20th Street  
New York, New York 10011

##### **BEDFORD HILLS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

247 Harris Road  
Bedford Hills, New York 10507

##### **BUSHWICK CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

41 Howard Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York

##### **CLINTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Box B  
Dannemora, New York 12929

##### **COXSACKIE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

West Cocksackie, New York 12192

##### **EASTERN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Box 338  
Napanoch, New York 12458

##### **EDGEComb CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

611 Edgecomb Avenue  
New York, New York 10032

**ELMIRA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Box 500  
Elmira, New York 14902

**FISHKILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Box 307  
Beacon, New York 12508

**FULTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

1511 Fulton Avenue  
Bronx, New York 10457

**GREAT MEADOW CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Box 51  
Comstock, New York 12821

**GREEN HAVEN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Stormville, New York 12582

**HUDSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Route 9W  
Hudson, New York 12534

**LINCOLN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

31-33 West 110th Street  
New York, New York

**MID-ORANGE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Warwick, New York

**MOUNT MCGREGOR CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Wilton, New York 12866

**OSSINING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

354 Hunter Street  
Ossining, New York 10562

**OTISVILLE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Otisville, New York

**PARKSIDE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

10 Mount Morris Park West  
New York, New York 10027

**QUEENSBORO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

47-04 Van Dam Street  
Long Island City, New York 11101

**ROCHESTER CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

55 Greig Street  
Rochester, New York 14608

**TACONIC CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

250 Harris Road  
Bedford Hills, New York 10507

**WALLKILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Box G  
Wallkill, New York 12589

**WOODBOURNE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Woodbourne, New York 12788

**CAMP ADIRONDACK**

Raybrook, New York 12977

**CAMP GEORGETOWN**

Georgetown, New York 13072

**CAMP MONTEREY**

R.D. #1  
Beaver Dams, New York 14812

**CAMP PHARSALIA**

South Plymouth, New York 13844

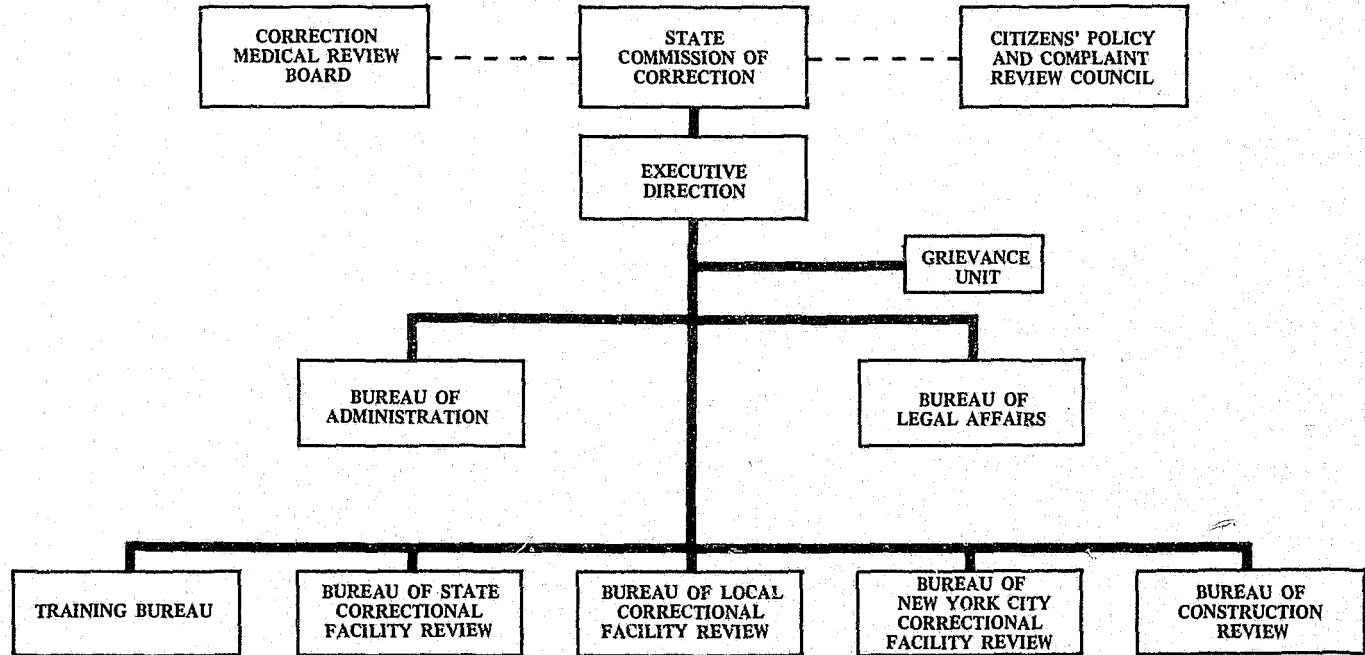
**CAMP SUMMIT**

Summit, New York 12175

**TRAINING ACADEMY**

1134 New Scotland Road  
Albany, New York 12208

Executive Department  
COMMISSION OF CORRECTION



## MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- *Preparation of critical report as foundation for legal action to correct the overcrowded and unsanitary conditions in the House of Detention for Men on Rikers Island operated by the New York City Department of Correction.*
- *Opening of New York City Office.*
- *Initial planning and development of the Network Program.*
- *Review of all county jails in New York State to assure there were no jails which could be considered a serious fire hazard.*
- *Promulgation by the Commission of approximately fifteen new or revised minimum standards.*
- *Further development of the Commission's Training Program for county correctional staff.*
- *Establishment of the Medical Evaluation Bureau to assist the Correctional Medical Review Board in the investigation of health services and deaths in correctional facilities*
- *Implementation of the Technical Assistance Program by which county jails receive assistance in identifying and using community resources.*
- *Development and refinement of the Grievance Mechanism to the point where the processing of state grievances is up-to-date.*
- *Citizens' Policy and Complaint Review Council, as created by legislation, gubernatorial appointment and Senate confirmation of the majority of its members.*



**END**