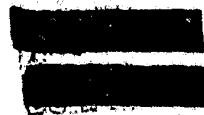


HAYES WILLIAMS, et al  
VERSUS  
JOHN J. MCKEITHEN, et al

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA  
CIVIL ACTION NO. 71-98

COMPLIANCE REPORT



STATE OF LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

58897

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VERSUS

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## FOREWORD

This document responds to the requirement of the United States District Court, Middle District of Louisiana in Hayes Williams, et al. versus John J. McKeithen, et al., Civil Action Number 71-98 (June 10, 1975), that the defendants report on their efforts during the last 180 days to amend approximately fifty-six (56) conditions existing at Louisiana State Penitentiary.

No attempt has been made to correlate the responses contained in this report with a number of on-going activities that preceded the court order. Those non-court ordered activities are occurring simultaneous with, and parallel to, the court ordered actions. Therefore, the total activities of the Louisiana Department of Corrections are not reflected herein.

The millions of dollars of requisite funding and the thousand of manhours of staff performance put forth as a result of the court order are not detailed herein. The format of this document is designed solely as a response to the specifics of the court order. Furthermore, this report does not delineate the assistance of many state and federal agencies who provided personnel and technical services to the department in this endeavor.

Although it is not possible to list all who made contributions, the degree of compliance achieved to date would not have been possible without assistance from:

1. Governor Edward's staff
2. Division of Administration
3. Louisiana National Guard
4. Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
5. Facilities Planning & Control
6. Louisiana Information Processing Authority
7. Louisiana Health & Human Resources Administration
8. Department of Public Safety
9. Attorney General's Office
10. Department of Highways
11. State Fire Marshal
12. Louisiana State Civil Service
13. The Louisiana Congressional Delegation
14. The Federal Bureau of Prisons
15. The General Services Administration
16. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
17. The families of the employees of the Department of Corrections.

Improvements in correctional facilities, programs, personnel and procedures will be a long-term process in this and every state in the nation. The cost of accelerating correctional plans can only be measured for the six-month period covered in this report. The long-range cost to the citizens of Louisiana can be determined only after the clarifications and modifications requested in this report are provided by the federal court.

In complying with the court order, department priorities were set aside and compliance with the order given the highest priority. The defendants will continue their efforts to meet all requirements of the court order while, at the same time, ensuring the safety of the public and the employees of the Department of Corrections. In sum "...to accomplish the aims of the order can only be accomplished by procedures and methods not ordinarily used in government---nonetheless,

the public's paramount right to security and safety will be maintained during these procedures." (News Release of July 18, 1975, by Edwin W. Edwards, Governor of Louisiana.)

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

December 16, 1975

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## PERSPECTIVE

### INTRODUCTION

Immediately upon receipt of the order of June 10, 1975, in the case of Williams, et al v. McKeithen, et al, No. 71-98, efforts were begun to achieve compliance. These efforts were intensified after the state legislature adjourned in July, freeing Department of Corrections employees from the responsibilities of testifying before legislative committees, responsibilities which involved considerable staff time.

To supervise the implementation of the order, department employees were appointed to coordinate each section of the order. Overseeing the coordinators were two steering committees, one at Louisiana State Penitentiary and one at department headquarters in Baton Rouge. Additionally, a committee appointed prior to the court order to develop plans for the decentralization of Louisiana State Penitentiary was directed to accelerate its work in order to comply with those aspects of the order bearing on decentralization.

### DOCUMENTATION

Early in the planning process, it became apparent that every effort had to be made to provide documentation of the defendants' efforts to implement the court order.

A weekly reporting process was initiated to ensure that compliance was not only reached, but also fully documented. Weekly status reports were prepared to indicate the progress made on each area of the order. Copies were made available to keep the Court informed of the progress being made and the problems being encountered. Unfortunately, through haste and inexperience, these reports were not as complete as they should have been. This resulted in unintentional confusion. For example, in the area of the number of correctional officers employed, it was not always clear how many employees were being transferred to other units such as Greenwell Springs Hospital, or how many were absent on a given day. These omissions were never intentional and defendants stand ready to explain any seeming discrepancies between this report, past reports, or information furnished to the Court through other sources.

#### FUNDING

As the Court noted at page 19 of the order, the method of funding to achieve compliance was a matter which required the direct attention of the defendants and other state officials. At the Court's suggestion, the defendants sought financial assistance from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the United States Department of Justice. Although some funds were received through the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, the bulk of funding necessary to implement the order was provided by the state.



## PROBLEMS

The most acute problem faced during the implementation of the court order was a lack of qualified, management-level personnel. Each person employed by the Department of Corrections in this capacity was working full time handling the day-to-day operation of a department which includes approximately 4400 adult offenders, 835 juveniles, 13,000 probationers and parolees, 2000 employees, eight (8) major institutions, and numerous satellite facilities. Consultants were utilized to provide the department with unbiased opinions and the broadest base of supplemental information and expertise. The hiring of additional management-level personnel, however, involves a period of training before they can be effective. There simply was not time to do this and comply with the court order, too.

Other problems caused the defendants to lose many valuable hours of time during the period of implementation. Most of these problems, particularly those involving the numerous court appearances which the defendants were required to make, have been chronicled in the press.

## COMPLIANCE

Since the beginning of the defendants' administration in 1972, efforts have been made to improve the conditions at Louisiana State Penitentiary through a systematic and cost-effective program of implementation. By the time

the order in the Williams case was released in June, 1975, more than a third of the conditions addressed by the Court in that order had already been corrected.

The status of compliance is an ever-changing process; therefore, even as this report is written, additional areas may be brought into compliance or some problem could be discovered which results in an area once in compliance becoming an area of non-compliance. Nevertheless, at this time the defendants are in compliance with at least three-fourths of the Court's mandates, and in partial compliance with the remaining directives. In no case is there an area in which no effort toward compliance has been made. Exhibit 1-1, Status of Court Order Compliance, presents a breakdown by major court order section indicating which areas are in full compliance, which are in partial compliance, and which are in need of some type of clarification or modification.

#### CONCLUSION

The defendants have exerted extraordinary efforts to comply with the requirements set forth by the Court. These efforts will continue unabated until such time as complete compliance is achieved and maintained. Nevertheless, defendants urge that clarification and modification is needed, and reserve all legal rights pursued on pending appeals.

**EXHIBIT 1-1**

<u>Section</u>	<u>Full Compliance</u>	<u>Partial Compliance</u>	<u>Request for Modification</u>
I.1(a)		X	X
I.1(b)(1)		X	X
I.1(b)(2)	X		
I.1(c)		X	X
I.1(d)		X	X
I.1(e)	X		
I.1(f)	X		
I.1(g)	X		
I.1(h)		X	
I.1(i)		X	X
I.1(j)	X		X
I.1(k)	X		
I.2(a)(1)		X	X
I.2(a)(2)	X		
I.2(a)(3)		X	X
I.2(a)(4)	X		
I.2(a)(5)	X		
I.2(a)(6)	X		
I.2(a)(7)	X		
I.2(a)(8)	X		
I.2(a)(9)		X	
I.2(a)(10)		X	X
I.3(a)		X	X
I.3(b)	X		
I.3(c)	X		
I.4(a)		X	X
I.5(a)	X		
I.6(a)	X		X
I.7(a)	X		
I.7(b)	X		
I.8(a)	X		
I.9(a)	X		
I.10(a)(1)	X		
I.10(a)(2)	X		X
I.10(a)(3)	X		
I.10(a)(4)	X		
I.10(a)(5)	X		
I.10(a)(6)	X		
I.10(a)(7)	X		

# LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT of CORRECTIONS

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ELAYN HUNT, DIRECTOR • EDWIN EDWARDS, GOVERNOR

P. O. BOX 44304 • CAPITOL STATION • BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804

## CERTIFICATION

I certify that this report on the steps taken to comply with the Immediate and Intermediate Relief required by the order of July 10, 1975, in Williams et al v. McKeithen, et al, No. 71-98, is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Elayn Hunt  
Director of Louisiana  
Department of Corrections

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned  
Notary Public, this 14th day of December, 1975.

Richard L. Hane  
NOTARY PUBLIC

SECTION I.1(a)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (a) Bringing correctional officer staff up to  
a minimum of 950 within six months from date  
of this order.

## SECTION I.1(a)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order was interpreted to apply specifically to the hiring of correctional officers only, until a minimum of 950 correctional officers were employed at the Louisiana State Penitentiary. Six (6) months from the date of the order was calculated to be December 16, 1975.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Department initiated the following actions to hire a minimum of 950 correctional officers by December 16, 1975. These actions are summarized below:

. A revised comprehensive basic training program was developed and implemented to train new correctional officers at Louisiana State Penitentiary. This program focused on the various elements of security at Louisiana State Penitentiary and was designed to emphasize, promote and insure inmate and officer safety, and to provide general knowledge concerning proper inmate supervision by a new officer.

. A formal request was made to the Department of Civil Service to assign priority to the personnel problems of the Department relative to the low

salaries and increased risks and responsibilities. Services requested included a total review of personnel needs, qualifications and salaries to attract competent personnel under the order. Additional funding was requested and provided for workmen's compensation insurance and for uniforms for the additional personnel to be hired under the order.

Attempts were made to secure bachelor's officer quarters to house the additional employees and make employment more attractive.

Request was made for additional administrative personnel to adequately manage and supervise the addition of new employees.

Recruitment posters were professionally prepared and distributed statewide to notify potential applicants of the availability of employment as correctional officers at the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

Weekly status reports were maintained reflecting current status on the progress of hiring the required additional employees.

Two Department employees, one from Headquarters and one from Louisiana State Penitentiary, were assigned as coordinators to manage the compliance of the Department to this section.

## SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Department successfully hired a net of 202 new officers at the Louisiana State Penitentiary to bring the total correctional officer compliment to 808 on December 11, 1975.

## AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

The Department has not acquired 950 correctional officers at the Penitentiary within the required time frame.

## DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

The reasons for non-compliance with this section of the order can be attributed to the following:

- . Placement of officers on duty with no training would have resulted in extremely ineffective work and corresponding danger to both inmates and personnel. Hiring rates were slowed to prevent serious adverse problems with new employees.
- . Personnel and payroll staffing were inadequate to process the large number of new employees, and adversely affected acquisition of new personnel.
- . Addition of new officers at Angola initially necessitated utilization of Headquarters staff personnel almost to the exclusion of all other units of the Department.
- . The lack of housing for correctional officers



on the grounds of the Louisiana State Penitentiary continues to have an adverse effect upon acquisition of staff.

The Department analyzed the problems of acquisition of correctional officers, considering past problems of recruitment and retention of officers, and in view of the Court Order requirements.

It was determined that 334 additional officers would be needed to implement the Court Order and that a successful recruiting campaign would necessitate an entrance salary of \$625 per month, (compared to the then existing salary of \$519).

It was also thought necessary to continue the policy of promotion of Correctional Officers I to Correctional Officers II upon successful completion of the basic six month training program.

It was also necessary to adjust salaries of previously employed officers to eliminate any gross inequities in pay.

Special entrance rates were requested and secured from Civil Service to recruit new personnel and to retain existing personnel.

The total cost to the Department for the addi-

tional employees is estimated at \$3,000,000 for Fiscal Year 75-76.

A request for a stay of this section, pending appeal, was filed and a stay was granted the Department, stating as the reason for a stay the lack of necessary funds, and the practical and physical impossibility of complying within the required period.

Local available personnel resources in the Angola area were exhausted and difficulties continue to be experienced in attracting employees willing to commute any great distances to the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

Gains made to the total Louisiana State Penitentiary employee compliment were offset due to loss experienced from employee turnover.

(From June 30, 1975, to November 24, 1975, two hundred thirty-two (232) correctional officers were lost through retirement, separation for cause, resignation, etc.)

It was necessary to transfer some of the more experienced officers to other units opened by the Department to alleviate overcrowded conditions at Louisiana State Penitentiary; this further depleted the staff of experienced supervisors available to supervise new employees.

REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION

It is requested that the defendants be granted an extension until JUL 01 1976 to comply with this section of the order. As indicated above, it has been practically and physically impossible to comply with the Court's order. Therefore, an extension would be in keeping with the Fifth Circuit's order of July 23, 1975, in Williams v. McKeithen, No. 75-2792.

SECTION I.1(b)(1)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (b)(1) Instituting procedures immediately for the shakedown and inspection of all inmates, cellblocks, dormitories, work, educational, recreational and eating areas on at least a daily basis, and more often if deemed necessary, with a view to locating and confiscating any and all weapons, instruments or materials that might be used by inmates to attack, assault or threaten other inmates or civilian personnel at the prison.

## SECTION I.1(b)(1)

### INTERPRETATION

This section was interpreted to require that each inmate be shaken down every day and that every cellblock, dormitory, work, educational and eating area be shaken down and inspected at least once a day. The shakedown and inspections were to be for the purpose of locating and confiscating all weapons and other instruments or materials which could be used to attack or threaten other inmates or civilian personnel.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . Most, but not all, inmates are searched each day. However, it is not possible to shake down each inmate and his possessions every day at this time. Some part of each cellblock and dormitory and the inmates residing therein are shaken down each day.
- . By written directions, each correctional officer has been ordered to perform a daily shakedown of his immediate area of responsibility, and in addition to shakedown as many inmates and their possessions as possible. This has resulted in the shakedown of approximately 2911 inmates daily. (This figure includes inmates shaken down more than once, and includes shakedowns ranging in thoroughness from pat-downs to strip-searches).
- . A staff development course was initiated to train correctional officers in the proper methods of conducting shakedowns and locating contraband.

- . Twenty-six (26) hand-held metal detectors were purchased and officers were instructed in their use. These are used mainly in the following locations: one (1) at each gate, one (1) for every four (4) dormitories in the main prison area, and one (1) for each outcamp.
- . Officers assigned to control gates are instructed to shakedown every inmate who passes through the gate, except when the inmates are going to the dining room and leaving in large groups for work. All inmates returning from work are searched.
- . Procedures were developed requiring each officer to prepare a daily report showing the number of inmates searched, the areas searched and the contraband confiscated.
- . Every inmate who receives a visitor is searched before the visit and is strip-searched after the visit.
- . Every inmate who leaves the institution on court order, hospital trip, etc., is searched before leaving and upon return to the institution.
- . Officers assigned to work, educational, recreational and eating areas are instructed to search as much of their area of responsibility as possible on a daily basis.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Shakedowns and inspections are occurring daily in every living unit, work area, recreational area, educational area and eating area and a large number of inmates are searched each day. There has been an overall improvement in the location and removal

of weapons and other instruments that can be used to attack or threaten other inmates or civilian personnel. A decrease in the number of assaults reported by inmates as those involving weapons is of record.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Some inmates and some areas are not shaken down every day.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

##### Time:

During a large percentage of each day, an inmate cannot be searched: when he is eating, sleeping, taking care of his bodily needs, etc. There are also many other times during which activities important to the security of the institution and the well-being of the inmates are in progress: noon, afternoon and evening counts; sick call; disciplinary and classification hearings; academic and vocational classes; work, visiting, counseling, religious services; outside court appearances; recreational activities; etc. Inmates can be shaken down going to and from these activities, as they usually are, and each of these activities can be (and are) suspended in an emergency and a search conducted. However, to completely halt all these activities would not be legal, desirable or practical. Therefore, there is very little remaining time when inmates are available for shakedowns. Nonetheless, if this time is utilized to the maximum, most (but not all) inmates can be searched each day.

##### Manpower:

It is estimated that a thorough search of one (1) inmate and his immediate living area (bed and locker) takes a minimum

of three (3) minutes. It would take 175 man hours daily to do nothing but shakedown an inmate population of 3500. This would not include shakedowns of the other areas of the prison specified in the order.

While additional officers have been added to the work force, each officer has many other duties which must be performed to ensure the security of the institution. Also, officers must spend time making out reports for proper documentation of their actions. Additional time is also required for the training of new officers and refresher or advanced training for all other officers.

#### REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION

It is requested that this section of the order be modified to require that shakedowns be conducted daily, and that in no event will an inmate, dormitory, work, educational or eating area be shaken down less than once a week.



SECTION I.1(b)(2)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (b)(2) Insisting upon strict and adequate punishment of all offenders who, after hearing, have been found to have breached penitentiary rules relating thereto.

## SECTION I.1(b)(2)

### INTERPRETATION

This section was interpreted as requiring strict and adequate punishment for all inmates who, after a procedurally correct hearing, are found guilty of violating Penitentiary rules relating to the possession of weapons, instruments or materials that might be used to attack, assault or threaten other inmates or civilian personnel.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . The Louisiana State Penitentiary Rule Book was reviewed to verify that the penalties for possession or attempted possession of contraband were appropriate to meet the court's direction for "strict and adequate punishment."
- . The Louisiana State Penitentiary Disciplinary Board was ordered to impose strict and adequate punishment whenever an inmate, after a procedurally correct hearing, was found to have violated a rule pertaining to possession of contraband.
- . Penalties imposed on inmates found guilty of possession or attempted possession of contraband were reviewed to insure that inmates are receiving strict and adequate punishment.

### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Inmates who are found guilty of possession or attempted possession of contraband are receiving strict and adequate punishment.

AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable

DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

SECTION I.1(c)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (c) Providing for and furnishing to each correctional officer adequate communication equipment, such as walkie-talkies, in addition to telephones located in each dormitory, cellblock, work, recreational, educational and eating area, so that correctional officers may at all times and at all places have an immediate way to communicate with and seek assistance from other correctional officers in the event of a disturbance or other emergency.

## SECTION I.1(c)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the court order was interpreted to require telephones and other communications equipment for all correctional officers on duty during any shift, based on a minimum staff of 950. It was determined that the order did not require that telephones be installed in every area of the prison, as long as each correctional officer had some means, at all times, of immediately communicating with, and seeking assistance from, other officers.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Department initiated the following actions to provide the necessary communication capability:

- Louisiana State Penitentiary's radio communications assets, at the time of the court's order, consisted of 17 mobile units, 11 portable units and 2 base stations of low band frequency. In addition to these units, it was determined by Louisiana State Penitentiary, the Department of Corrections and the State Telecommunications Coordinator that the telephone system needed to be upgraded and expanded, and, that a security alert system and a high band frequency radio were required.
- A new communications building was purchased and Bell Telephone installed an entirely new system providing telephone service for all areas of Louisiana State

Penitentiary. This included 3 digit phones in the recreation department, library, dining hall, educational department and every dormitory.

Cancellation of low priority equipment was made in order to purchase needed communications equipment from Angola's budget. A formal approval was obtained from the Division of Administration to retain \$36,500 prior year (74-75) funds to cover part of the purchase.

A written request was made for a maintenance contract to properly service and maintain all Louisiana State Penitentiary communications equipment.

The following communications equipment has been purchased: 48 walkie-talkies(portable); 111 security alert systems (beepers--a small compact, transistorized, one-way FM radio transmitter to a console for alarm by audio and visual means.); 6 consoles to be used in conjunction with beepers; 1 base station; 30 mobile units for vehicles; 4 desk sets for key personnel; 2 base stations for mobiles; and, 2 towers.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

An entirely new phone system has been installed at Louisiana State Penitentiary and adequate communications equipment has been purchased to provide an immediate communications network to correctional officers on duty.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

All communications equipment is not yet physically provided for and furnished to each correctional officer.

#### REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

All the communications equipment necessary to comply with this area of the order has not yet arrived. The transmitters (beepers), consoles, and portable units (walkie-talkies) were not readily available and required manufacturing. Delivery of the ordered equipment is scheduled for January 5, 1976.

#### REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION

In view of the fact that the equipment could not be obtained immediately, an extension until January 15, 1976 is requested.

SECTION I.1(d)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (d) Assign at least two (2) correctional officers to each dormitory 24 hours each day, seven days a week, and assign additional correctional officers to those areas where prisoners have access to tools, equipment and supplies which may be used as or made into weapons.



## SECTION I.1(d)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order was interpreted to require the assignment of a minimum of two (2) correctional officers per each dormitory unit twenty-four(24) hours per day, seven (7) days per week, each dormitory in the new prison having four (4) units. It also requires that at least one (1) correctional officer be assigned to each area where the prisoners have access to items which may be used as or made into weapons; this latter requirement was a dynamic one, changing with the hour of the day and the various activities in progress.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The following actions were initiated by the Department to comply with this section:

- . Additional officers were assigned on each shift to work areas and to dormitories at the new prison, the four outcamps, and the reception center.
- . Additional officers were assigned to guard towers and cellblocks.
- . Each additional officer assigned was given forty (40) hours of intensive training including shakedown training and on-the-job training.
- . Numerous meetings were held between Louisiana State Penitentiary and Headquarters personnel to determine the best utilization of new employees and to determine the total number of employees needed to carry out the requirements of the court's order.

It was determined that insofar as assigning officers to dormitories a priority would be assignment of two officers to each dormitory during the night shift (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.), since this was the time when most problems occurred. As more officers were hired and trained, they would be assigned to the dormitories during the other two shifts.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Additional officers have been assigned to dormitories and cellblocks and to those areas where prisoners have access to tools, equipment and supplies which may be made into weapons.

Additional officers have been assigned to the guard towers to keep contraband and weapons from being thrown over the fences into inmate living and yard areas.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

The defendants have not been able to assign at least two (2) correctional officers to each dormitory, twenty-four (24) hours each day, seven (7) days a week.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

A sufficient number of correctional officers have not yet been hired to supply two (2) officers to each dormitory as required. In determining post assignments for each correctional officer many other aspects of the court order had to be considered:

Section i.1(b) - institution of shakedown and inspection procedures,

Section i.1(e) - institution of training programs, (On December 11, fifty-two (52) officers were in training and not available for regular duty assignments.)

Section I.1(g) - prohibition of gambling, fights, and homosexual activities.

Section I.1(k) - replacement of inmates in custodial positions.

To implement these sections, it was found necessary to increase the number of officers assigned to posts other than dormitories such as the hospital, the cell-blocks, reception center (to replace inmate turnkeys), gates, control center, and court and hospital trips.

Although there were 808 correctional officers employed as of December 11, 1975, Exhibit 1-2 illustrates that on this same day, 269 officers were on their regular day off or on some other type of leave.

#### REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION

It is requested that this section of the order be modified to provide that two (2) officers be assigned to each dormitory during night hours and that adequate security be maintained in the dormitories at all other times.

## ABSENCES

JUNE 30

DECEMBER 11

NEW PRISON  
6-2

D-Regular Day Off	40	36
A-Annual	0	0
K-Compensatory	3	5
B-Sick	4	5
W-Leave without puthori- zation or pay	6	4
M-Military	2	0

## 2-10

D	30	24
A	0	0
K	1	7
B	4	4
W	1	5

## 10-6

D	22	27
A	0	0
K	0	6
B	2	3
W	0	0

CAMP A  
6-2

D	6	4
A		0
K	1	1
B		0
W		0

CAMP A  
2-10

D	5	4
A		0
K		0
B		0
W		0

10-6

D	3	4
A		0
K		1
B	1	1
W		0

CAMP H  
6-2

D	4	4
A	0	0
K	0	4
B	0	0
W	0	0

2-10

D	5	5
A	0	0
K	1	0
B	0	0
W	1	0
J	1	0

# CAMP H 10-6

D	3	3
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	1	0

## RECEPTION CENTER 6-2

D	6	8
A	0	0
K	0	2
B	0	1
W	1	0

2-10

D	6	9
A	0	0
K	0	1
B	0	2
W	1	0

## 10-6

D	9	10
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	2	1
W	1	1

## CAMP F 6-2

D	1	2
A	1	0
K	0	0
B	1	0
W	0	0

CAMP F  
2-10

D	1	2
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

CAMP I  
6-2

D	1	1
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

2-10

D	1	0
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

10-6

D	1	2
A	0	1
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

# EARL K. LONG

D	2	1
A	0	0
K	0	1
B	0	0
W	0	0
M	1	0

# NEW ORLEANS CHARITY

D	0	2
A	1	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

# FARM LINES

D	0	0
A	0	0
K	5	0
B	0	3
W	0	0
M	3	0

# JACKSON BARRACKS

D	3	5
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0



# CAMP F 10-6

D	2	0
A	0	1
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

## PARISH ROAD CREW

D	0	0
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	1
W	0	0

## MAINTENANCE

D	0	0
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

## LIBRARY

D	1	0
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

## INMATE CANTEENS

D	0	0
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

# CONTROL CENTER

D	1	1
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

# MAJORS

D	2	0
A	0	0
K	0	1
B	0	0
W	0	0

# FERRY

D	2	0
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

# SECURITY-ADMIN

D	0	0
A	0	0
K	0	0
B	0	0
W	0	0

DELIVERY UNIT

K

1

WAREHOUSE

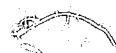
B

1

GREENWELL SPRINGS

D

4



**CAMP BEAUREGARD**

D	4	2
A	0	0
K	1	0
B	1	0
W	0	0

**TRAINEES**

D	25	32
A	0	0
K	0	2
B	3	3
W	8	8
M	1	0
J.	1	0

**TOTAL****247****269**

SECTION I.1(e)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (e) Immediately institute appropriate supervisory training programs for all correctional officers with a view to training such officers to detect and prevent the acquisition, retention and use of weapons by inmates.

## SECTION I.1(e)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the court order was interpreted to apply specifically to immediate institution of appropriate supervisory formalized classroom training programs for all correctional officers at Louisiana State Penitentiary (both supervisory and non-supervisory) with a view towards preventing the acquisition, retention and use of weapons by inmates. The word "supervisory" as used in this section was interpreted to mean training for all officers who exercise supervision over inmates and not limited to those officers who exercise supervision over other officers.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The initial planning session for implementing a training program for correctional officers as mandated by this section of the court order was held with the Louisiana State Penitentiary training supervisor on June 11, 1975:

- A basic orientation training program for all new correctional officers was designed and implemented with a view towards indoctrinating such officers in methods of detecting and preventing the acquisition, retention and use of weapons by inmates. The one-week course focuses on prison security. In addition to providing each new officer with eight hours

of essential training in shakedown procedures and methods, this course provides insight into the control and discipline of inmates, inmate supervision, narcotics and addicts, the legal rights of inmates, multi-media first aid and other information germane to a correctional officer's job. In general, the subject matter contributes to general prison security and to the safety of both inmates and officers.

In addition to shakedown training provided to new correctional officers in orientation classes, a crash program in shakedown for all officers, both old and new, was implemented on an institution-wide basis. The curriculum and dates of classes held for this 6-hour course especially designed to prevent the acquisition, retention and use of contraband (weapons) by inmates is shown below:

Court Order Shakedown Curriculum

- I. Discussion of Federal Court Order No. 71-98
- II. Sources and Types of Contraband
- III. Movement of Contraband
- IV. Concealment and Detection of Contraband
- V. Methods of Shakedown
- VI. Use of Detection and Communication Equipment and Electronic Devices
  - A. Walkie-talkies
  - B. Frisking Devices

Dates of Classes Held

7/28/75 to 8/4/75  
8/6/75 to 8/13/75  
9/15/75 to 9/22/75  
9/27/75 to 10/1/75  
10/27/75 to 11/2/75

Below is an hourly breakdown of the present correctional officers who have attended court order

shakedown classes:	<u>No. of Officers</u>	<u>Training Hours</u>
Current correctional officers who have graduated from court order shakedown classes	491	2946
Current correctional officers who have attended shakedown classes but who have not yet graduated	277	1027
New correctional officers who have not yet participated in shakedown classes	79	_____
Total Class Hours (Present Officers)		3973
Total class hours of security personnel no longer with our department		724

Future quarterly institution-wide shakedown classes will be scheduled on a continuing basis for all correctional officers at Louisiana State Penitentiary. The specific purpose of these classes is to provide a review of shakedown techniques; to introduce new ideas and concepts on shakedown; and, to keep all officers abreast of changing patterns of contraband movement and concealment.

Weekly status reports were maintained reflecting current status on training.



Two departmental employees, one from Headquarters, and one from the Louisiana State Penitentiary were appointed to manage the compliance of the department to this section.

A series of meetings were held between the Headquarters Training Coordinator and higher level Louisiana State Penitentiary security and training personnel to facilitate planning and implementation of training.

A videotape was developed on contraband concealment, movement, and shakedown methods. This tape is used in the orientation training of all new officers at Louisiana State Penitentiary.

Total training class hours stand at 4697.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The department has instituted appropriate supervisory training programs for all correctional officers to detect and prevent the acquisition, use, and retention of weapons by inmates.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

SECTION I.1(f)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (f) Immediately separate, to the extent possible now, all known overt and aggressive homosexuals from the general prison population for such time as the Warden may deem appropriate.

## SECTION I.1(f)

### INTERPRETATION

This section was interpreted to require that the defendants separate from the general prison population, to the extent they are able to do so, all prisoners known to the defendants to openly exhibit sexual attraction toward other males and who attempt to force others to participate in homosexual acts. The section was not interpreted as requiring the defendants to have all inmates examined to attempt to determine if they had homosexual tendencies, nor was it interpreted as requiring all homosexuals to be removed from the general population. Rather it was interpreted to require separation of only those homosexuals who are overt and aggressive and then only for such time as the Warden deems appropriate and only to the extent the defendants are able to do so.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . It was determined that Louisiana State Penitentiary was already complying with this directive by housing overt and aggressive homosexuals away from the general prison population.

### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- . As many overt and aggressive homosexuals as present facilities will accomodate are being housed separately from the general population.

### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

SECTION I.1(g)

COURT ORDER

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (g) Strictly, and forceably if necessary, prohibit all gambling, fights, and homosexual activities between inmates, and insist upon strict and suitable punishment of offenders who breach penitentiary rules relating thereto. Adequate hearings shall be accorded before punishment is inflicted.

## SECTION I.1(g)

### INTERPRETATION

This section was interpreted to require that correctional officers take appropriate steps, including the use of force when necessary, to prevent gambling, fights and homosexual activities between inmates. Those inmates who violate Penitentiary rules regarding these activities should, after a procedurally correct hearing, be given strict and suitable punishment.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . The Associate Warden for Custody at LSP was charged with the responsibility of prohibiting all gambling, fights and homosexual activity.
- . The LSP Disciplinary Board was charged with the responsibility of imposing strict and suitable punishment on those inmates who violated institutional rules pertaining to fights, gambling and homosexual activity.
- . Penalties available for imposition for violation of these rules were reviewed to ensure that suitable punishments are available.
- . The disciplinary process is monitored daily to ensure that penalties for violation of all rules are properly applied.

### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Appropriate steps are being taken to prevent gambling, fights, and homosexual activities, and those inmates found guilty

of violating rules pertaining to these activities are given strict and suitable punishment.

AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable

DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable

SECTION I.1(h)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (h) Separate by placing in cells or such other places as the Warden may direct, and for such length of time as the Warden may deem appropriate, those inmates who, after a hearing is held, are deemed to present a threat of assault and violence on other inmates or civilian personnel.



## SECTION I,1(h)

### INTERPRETATION

The Department interpreted this section to mean that any inmate who presents a threat of assault or violence on other inmates or civilian personnel should be separated from the normal prison population after an appropriate hearing is held. Separation may be in cells or in other places and for such lengths of time as the Warden may direct and deem appropriate.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . A review of penitentiary procedures verified that inmates who, after hearing, were found to present a threat of assault or violence were separated by being placed in a cell or other appropriate location.
- . A review of penitentiary disciplinary rules was made to verify that inmates charged with conduct of a violent nature could be penalized by transfer to maximum security.
- . It was determined that some assaultive inmates were released from cells sooner than appropriate in order to house other inmates considered more dangerous.

### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Inmates who present a threat of assault or violence are separated by placement in cells or other appropriate areas.

### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Inmates are sometimes released from cells sooner than is appropriate.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

There is inadequate cell space at Angola because of the overcrowded conditions and because of the large number of inmates being housed in cells for their own protection. As the overcrowding is alleviated and as inmates needing protection are moved to other institutions, more cell space will be available.

SECTION I.1(i)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (i) Immediately provide and install such temporary housing, walls and/or fencing as may be necessary to reduce and eliminate as far as possible the overcrowding of inmates in the dormitories and cells, and to separate inmates where necessary, in work, recreational, educational and eating areas.

## SECTION I.1(i)

### INTERPRETATION

This section was initially interpreted to require installation of temporary housing deemed necessary to alleviate, as far as possible, overcrowded conditions as found by the State Fire Marshal. However, on September 5, 1975, the Court measured overcrowded conditions based on figures presented by Warden C. Murray Henderson.

This section was further interpreted to require the installation of walls and/or fencing to separate inmates where necessary in work, recreational, education and eating areas.

This section was not interpreted as requiring the erection of walls and/or fencing inside living areas, as this would obviously decrease the living space and would thus increase overcrowding, where it existed.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

A study was made to determine the cost and feasibility of erecting walls and fencing to separate inmates, where necessary. It was decided to erect chain link fencing along walkways, in cellblock areas, behind the plasma unit, and around dormitories in the main prison and at Camps A and H.

Fencing was installed in the cellblock areas, along walkways, behind the plasma unit and around dormitories at Camps A and H.

Fencing was placed at the ends of the tiers in the cellblock area of the Reception Center (CCR), except that space was left to have inmates pass items through the bars for inspection before they are taken off tier.

Fencing was ordered for use outside the dormitory areas of the main prison.

The Fire Marshal's report was reviewed to determine areas of overcrowding. These areas, according to the report, were the Reception Center and the area of the cellblocks used for isolation.

Admissions were halted to alleviate overcrowding in the Reception Center. Procedures were then developed to expedite the classification process and to provide for staggered admissions to ensure that overcrowding did not reoccur.

Additional cells were utilized for inmates assigned to isolation.

Possible sites for housing inmates were located and visited to determine their feasibility.

Inmates were transferred to Greenwell Springs Hospital, Jackson Barracks, Camp Beauregard and Louisiana Correctional and Industrial School to alleviate overcrowding.

Contracts were negotiated for renovations to buildings in New Orleans and Jackson, Louisiana. These buildings will be used to house approximately 650 inmates from Angola.

Architects were appointed to begin preparing plans for new buildings and/or renovations at other sites.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Fencing has been installed in many areas to separate inmates. Overcrowding has been eliminated in the Reception Center and to some extent in the isolation area. Overcrowding has been reduced in other areas of the prison. Overcrowding has been eliminated as far as possible at this time.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Fencing has not been installed in all areas. Temporary housing has not been provided at Louisiana State Penitentiary for inmates.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Necessary fencing to complete the job has been ordered and will be installed when it is received.

Construction of temporary housing was not feasible for the following reasons:

- 1) New construction at Louisiana State Penitentiary would not solve the personnel requirements of the court order. As pointed out in Section I.1(a), I.1(d), I.2(a)(1), and I.2(a)(10), the defendants cannot recruit sufficient professional and/or medical staff at the Angola location. It is also difficult to retain employees for any length of time.

- 2) The remote location requires that much time be spent in travel, this increases the time required to construct new facilities.
- 3) Trying to build with inmates living in the area to be remodeled creates security problems. This also slows down the construction.
- 4) The location of Angola and the condition of levees create a threat of flooding. New construction, if any, should be in a location where this is not a problem.
- 5) Renovations to existing facilities would be cheaper and quicker.
- 6) Increasing the capacity of Angola would be contrary to modern theories of penology which suggest that confinement should be close to urban centers where community resources are available (e.g. volunteers, professionals).
- 7) Increasing the capacity of Angola would be contrary to the recommendations made by such groups as the American Correctional Association and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
- 8) It appears that future court decisions will focus more and more on the "treatment" aspects of prisons. Vocational training, psychiatric counseling, etc. can better be supplied in urban areas.
- 9) The Agri-business Division of the Department has an extensive farming operation at Angola with an investment of five million dollars. The land is needed to

continue this operation.

- . Efforts to locate and renovate facilities away from Angola have been met with time-consuming opposition. (e.g. Defendants were enjoined by a State District Judge from performing any work at Jackson, Louisiana for seventy-five days.)
- . Practical considerations such as preparation of plans, consultation with architects, meetings with local citizens, securing of funding, preparation for related court hearings, etc. have stretched defendants capabilities to their limits. Only so much can be done with finite staff and resources, and this has been done.

#### REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION

It is requested that the State Fire Marshal's standard of adequate living space (50 sq. ft. per inmate) be reinstated by the court. If this modification is not acceptable, then it is requested that the court grant defendants an additional year to alleviate the overcrowded conditions and, that during this time, defendants be permitted to accept inmates on a controlled basis. This request is based on the ruling by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in Williams v. McKeithen, No. 75-2792 granting defendant's request for a stay provided that it was practically and physically impossible to fully comply with this court's order.



SECTION 1.1(j)

COURT ORDER

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (j) Promptly report, in writing, to the District Attorney for the Parish of West Feliciana, any and all cases of inmate assaults and other acts of violence committed by inmates, including acts of rape.

## SECTION I.1(j)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order was interpreted to mean that whenever there was evidence that an inmate had engaged in any act of violence, the name of the suspected inmate(s) and a report of the incident would be forwarded to the District Attorney with a request that he take legal action. It was felt that reports submitted to the District Attorney within thirty (30) days of the incident would comply with the court's requirement of prompt reporting. It was also felt that no report needed to be made if an internal investigation produced no suspects.

### SUMMARY OF ACTION

- The Associate Warden for Custody was given the responsibility of making reports of all incidents of violence where suspects are identified to the West Feliciana District Attorney.
- The Department regulations were revised to provide that all acts of violence were to be investigated and those involving known suspects reported to the District Attorney.

### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The defendants are promptly reporting, in writing, to the District Attorney of West Feliciana all cases of inmate assault and other acts of violence including acts of rape.

AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable

DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable

REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION

It is requested that this section be modified to require that all acts of violence which are felonies be reported whenever there are identified suspects.

SECTION I.1(k)

C O U R T   O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

1. Increase protection of inmates by:

- (k) Continue the present policy of not assigning or using inmates as guards over other inmates and of not giving any inmate custodial responsibility of other inmates.

## SECTION I.1(k)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order was interpreted to apply specifically to the removal of all inmates acting as guards or in any other custodial capacity over other inmates. This section was specifically interpreted to require the replacement of inmate "turnkeys."

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- The Department of Corrections began phasing out the use of armed inmate guard in 1972 and they have not been used since July, 1973. "Turnkeys" were used until the issuance of this order.
- All "turnkeys" were replaced by civilian personnel.
- A review of the entire prison reveals there are no inmates exercising custodial responsibility over other inmates.

### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable.

### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable.

SECTION I.2(a)(1)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

2. Medical Care:

- (a) Provide immediately for the upgrading of medical services available to inmates at the Louisiana State Penitentiary and in connection therewith:
- (1) Immediately employ and continue to employ such additional medical personnel as is required to make the full time medical staff at the Penitentiary consist of at least four (4) physicians; one (1) psychiatrist; two (2) dentists; one (1) psychologist; eleven (11) trained physician assistants; one (1) dental assistant; ~~three~~ (3) nurses certified as RN; one (1) pharmacist; one (1) laboratory technician; and two (2) medical records technicians. Each professional medical employee shall meet the requirements for licensure in the State of Louisiana. Persons who fill the positions of physician assistants, which are not subject to licensure in the State of Louisiana, shall be qualified by their education and training to perform the type of medical services which are assigned to physician assistants

by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons or shall meet the standards required of licensed practical nurses in the State of Louisiana. All medical treatment furnished to inmates shall be administered by licensed physicians or by the trained personnel here provided for, and no medical treatment shall be administered by untrained inmates. This does not prevent the supervised use of inmate personnel to supplement the civilian medical staff where such is necessary for adequate health care.

## SECTION I.2(a)(1)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order was interpreted to apply to the immediate and continued employment of additional medical personnel to constitute a full-time medical staff at Louisiana State Penitentiary in the number specified. Each of these professional medical employees must meet Louisiana licensure requirements, except for physician assistants who shall be qualified by their education and training comparable to physician assistants in the U.S. Bureau of Prisons or to Louisiana Standards for licensed practical nurses. Only licensed physicians or trained personnel or trained inmates shall administer medical treatment to inmates. Untrained inmates shall not administer any medical treatment, however, they may be used to supplement the medical staff under proper supervision to assure adequate health care.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Department initiated the following actions to obtain the specified number of qualified medical personnel as follows:

- . Analysis of the Department recruitment program revealed that low salaries and lack of housing were hindering efforts to hire health care personnel.
- . The Department requested that salary rates be increased. This was granted by the Civil Service Department.
- . Advertisements were prepared and distributed for additional medical personnel.
- . Additional housing was set aside for medical personnel, including one house for single female personnel.



- . Two Department employees, one from Headquarters and one from the Louisiana State Penitentiary, were appointed to oversee the compliance with this section.
- . Periodic reviews were made to ensure compliance.
- . Long range recruitment campaigns were inaugurated to secure the required health care personnel, and to overcome the constant turnover which impacts continued compliance.
- . A number of medical personnel were interviewed and employed.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- . The defendants have successfully employed the following:
  1. Physicians: at least four full-time
  2. Psychiatrists: two part-time for total of twenty-four hours per week and additional special assignments.
  3. Psychologists: one full time.
  4. Dentists: two full-time; one dental surgeon eight days per month; one part-time dentist two days per week; two part-time dentists two days per month.
  5. Trained physicians assistants: five practical nurses; seven medical specialists (see request for modification).
  6. Pharmacist: one full-time pharmacist; one part-time pharmacist (six hours per week).
  7. Laboratory Technician: one full-time laboratory technician.
  8. Medical Records Technician: one full-time medical records technician.

- . Each of the professional medical employees hired meets the requirements for licensure in the State of Louisiana.
- . The seven medical specialists are qualified by their education and training to perform the type of medical services performed as required by the Louisiana Civil Service Regulations and each has received the required training to qualify as an Emergency Medical Technician and to be licensed by the State of Louisiana.
- . Only trained inmates are permitted to administer medical treatment.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

The defendants were unable to employ, on a full-time basis, the following medical staff:

- . One psychiatrist
- . One dental assistant
- . Six physicians assistants
- . Three nurses certified as RN's
- . One x-ray and radiotherapy technician
- . One medical records technician.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

- . Every effort has been made to recruit a full-time psychiatrist. None are interested in the position, although the part-time psychiatrists account for more than half the full-time requirements.
- . Every person on the list of eligibles for the position of dental assistant was contacted. None was interested in the job.

- . There is no program on licensure for physician assistants in Louisiana. Practical nurses are licensed, but the license cannot be secured until the candidate has completed one year of residency in a licensed hospital. Since Louisiana State Penitentiary does not have a licensed hospital, those medical specialists already employed who otherwise meet the qualifications for licensure cannot be licensed without quitting their jobs at Louisiana State Penitentiary and seeking employment at a licensed hospital.
- . Although special entrance rates have been approved and contact made with every registered nurse on the Civil Service Register who resides within 100 miles of Angola, none have been interested in the position.
- . Special entrance rates have been approved for x-ray technicians, but none have been available for the job. However, a radiologist is employed half-time and he supervises the taking of x-rays.
- . Although one Medical Records Technician has been employed, no other has been located willing to accept work at Angola. Current consideration is being given to placement of qualified clerical personnel under supervision of the Records Technician in order to eliminate inmate records clerks. This could serve until another Records Technician has been located.
- . Lack of housing has impeded recruitment of professional personnel. All personnel available for work who reside in nearby areas have been employed. Those persons from

distant points who can secure employment nearer home do so. Commuting of more than 100 miles daily is a serious handicap to the Department in its effort to acquire and keep professionals.

#### REQUESTS FOR MODIFICATIONS

- . Modify the requirement that eleven trained physician assistants be employed to allow for the employment of persons licensed as Emergency Medical Technicians who also meet the Civil Service qualifications for medical specialists.
- . Modify the order to permit the hiring of one or more part-time psychiatrists for a total of twenty four (24) hours a week inasmuch as many psychiatric patients are being moved. See Section 1.2(a)(10).
- . Delete the requirement for an x-ray technician, in view of the fact that Dr. Harold Janney, during his recent evaluation of Louisiana State Penitentiary medical services, found the present situation acceptable.
- . Delete the requirement of three registered nurses in view of the fact that they cannot be obtained.

SECTION I. 2(a)(2)

C O U R T   O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

2. Medical Care:

- (a) Provide immediately for the upgrading of medical services available to inmates at the Louisiana State Penitentiary and in connection therewith:
  - (2) Take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that every inmate in need of medical attention, either for diagnostic or treatment purposes, is seen by a qualified medical attendant when required, and by a physician when necessary.

## SECTION I.2(a)(2)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the court order was interpreted by the Louisiana Department of Corrections to apply specifically to the establishment and institution of necessary procedures to ensure that every inmate at Louisiana State Penitentiary in need of medical attention, either for diagnostic or treatment purposes, is seen by a qualified medical attendant when required, and by a physician when necessary.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Louisiana Department of Corrections has verification that the following actions were taken to establish and institute procedures necessary to comply with the medical care mandated by this section of the court order.

- . A study was done to determine the cost and feasibility of insuring compliance with this section of the court order.
- . The personnel needs inherent in this section of the order were addressed by the Department.
- . Departmental Regulation No. 30-6 was reviewed. The purpose of this regulation is to establish the Director's policy regarding medical treatment for all inmates and/or students at all operational units under the jurisdiction of the Department, including Louisiana State Penitentiary. Section 3(c) of this regulation specifies:

"Every inmate and/or student of all units in need of diagnosis or treatment shall be seen by a physician or qualified medical technician."

Procedures have been established and verified to ensure compliance with Section I.2(a)(2) of the court order and Section 3(c) of Louisiana Department of Corrections Regulation No. 30-6. Additional present procedures, which are adequate but which will be adjusted and improved after additional staff is hired, delineate the following:

1. Medical staff is scheduled by Louisiana State Penitentiary for week-day sick call, night duty and weekend duty.
2. Procedures and schedules for inmates to make sick call on week days and to obtain medical attention after sick call at night and during weekends. The inmates are aware of the procedures.
3. Provision for the announcement of daily sick call to all inmates over a loud speaker system where such equipment is available or verbally by a staff member.
4. Procedures for Louisiana State Penitentiary security personnel to follow as regards sick call, sickness or injuries which occur after sick call had been held, and night and weekend treatment.

Two departmental employees, one from Headquarters and one from Louisiana State Penitentiary, were assigned to manage the compliance of the Department to this section.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Department has established and instituted appropriate procedures determined to be necessary to ensure that every inmate

in need of medical attention, either for diagnostic or treatment purposes is seen by a qualified medical attendant when required, and by a physician when necessary.

AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.



SECTION 1.2(a)(3)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

2. Medical Care:

(a) Provide immediately for the upgrading of medical services available to inmates at the Louisiana State Penitentiary and in connection therewith:

(3) Maintain at all times an adequate supply of drugs and medical supplies. No prescriptions for medication shall be made except on a case by case basis and then only upon authorization of a physician. No prescription shall be filled, prepared or dispensed except under the authority of and under the personal supervision of a qualified pharmacist, and no inmate shall be used or permitted to deliver drugs of any type to any person at the penitentiary. A complete record of all drugs administered to each inmate shall be kept and a copy thereof placed in the inmate-patient's medical record. No inmate shall have access to another's medical records.

## SECTION I.2 (a)(3)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order was interpreted to require: procedures to ensure an adequate supply of drugs and medical supplies at all times ("adequate" was interpreted to mean an amount sufficient to fill any prescription written by a staff physician); regulations requiring that prescriptions for medication be authorized only by a physician and then only on a case-by-case basis; provide a qualified pharmacist to personally supervise and be responsible for the preparation and dispensing of prescriptions ("qualified" was interpreted to mean licensed); regulations requiring that no inmate be used or permitted to deliver drugs of any type to any person; procedures to ensure that a complete record of all drugs administered to each inmate be kept and a copy thereof placed in the inmate's medical file; and, regulations requiring that no inmate be allowed access to another inmate's medical record.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . Department regulations were reviewed to verify that they comply with this section of the order.
- . Procedures for maintenance of an adequate supply of drugs and medical supplies were reviewed. Inventory and restocking procedures were found to be in effect. It was determined that any drug prescribed by a physician which is not in stock can be ordered and received within two (2) hours.

- . It was verified that prescriptions for medication are made on a case-by-case basis and that only physicians are authorized to prescribe medications.
- . A full time licensed pharmacist was hired and one (1) part-time pharmacist is employed for six (6) hours a week.
- . Efforts were made to recruit and hire additional personnel for the medical records office and to replace other inmate clerks having access to medical records.
- . Monitoring by Headquarters and Louisiana State Penitentiary staff was begun to ensure that Department regulations and procedures were being followed.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- . An adequate supply of drugs and medical supplies is being maintained.
- . Prescriptions are made on a case-by-case basis only.
- . Only physicians are authorized to prescribe medications.
- . No inmate is allowed to deliver drugs of any type to anyone at the penitentiary.
- . A record of all prescriptions ordered and administered is kept as part of each inmate-patient's medical record.
- . All prescription drugs ordered by a physician that require compounding or mixing of various ingredients are being filled by a licensed pharmacist.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Supervision of the dispensing of drugs is not being done at all times by a licensed pharmacist and it is still possible for inmates to view medical records of other inmates.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

- . The Department has been unable to hire the other full time medical records technicians, however, one medical records technician has been hired to oversee the inmates working in the record room. (See Section 1.2 (a) (1) detailing efforts to hire an additional medical records technician.)
- . Efforts have begun to replace all inmate clerks having access to medical records with civilian personnel, but due to efforts to implement other areas of the order, this was inadvertently neglected until recently.

#### REQUEST FOR MODIFICATIONS

- . Even though a full time licensed pharmacist has been hired, he will only be available 40 hours per week.
- . It is requested that the requirement that all drugs be administered under the supervision of a qualified pharmacist be modified to read as follows:

"All prescription drugs ordered by a physician that require compounding or mixing or various ingredients shall be filled by a licensed pharmacist. The dispensing and administration of medications will be under the supervision of a physician, nurse, medical technician, or other authorized personnel. At no time will an inmate be allowed to handle or dispense drugs of any kind."

This procedure was recommended to the Department of Corrections by Dr. Harold Janney, M.D., former medical director for the Federal Bureau of Prisons. During a

recent evaluation conducted by Dr. Janney, and other persons supplied by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, including Dr. Harry W. Weller, who appeared at the trial of this matter as an expert witness called by the United States, no recommendation was made to require that a licensed pharmacist be used, although the dispensing of drugs was reviewed and other recommendations were made which were similar to those ordered by the Court.

Section 1.2 (a) (1) indicates that the supervised use of inmates to supplement civilian medical staff is permissible. Inmates used in this capacity will, in many cases, need to have access to some portion of the medical records, if for no other reasons than to make entries regarding temperature, blood pressure, etc. Therefore, it is requested that this part of the order be modified to permit inmates working with the medical staff to have access to other inmates' medical records as needed.

SECTION I. 2(a)(4)

COURT ORDER

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

2. Medical Care:

- (a) Provide immediately for the upgrading of medical services available to inmates at the Louisiana State Penitentiary and in connection therewith:
  - (4) Take all steps necessary to ensure that the Louisiana Penitentiary complies in every respect with all applicable regulations of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

## SECTION I.2(a)(4)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the court order was interpreted to require that the Louisiana State Penitentiary, specifically the New General Hospital, comply with all applicable regulations of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Department initiated the following actions to comply with all applicable regulations of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs:

An attempt was made at familiarization with the regulations of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The regulations were determined to be so complex as to require assistance.

Contact was initiated with the Drug Enforcement Administration, formerly the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. A formal request was made of that agency, that the Louisiana State Penitentiary (specifically the New General Hospital) be evaluated or inspected for compliance with applicable regulations. The Federal Court Order was discussed with agents of the Federal Agency.

An on-site inspection was conducted by agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Agents of that federal agency indicated that violations and discrepancies of previous inspections had been corrected.

Documentation from the DEA was submitted to the Federal Court confirming these findings.

It has been suggested that the DEA conduct investigations on a yearly basis.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Department of Corrections was successful in obtaining the assistance of the Drug Enforcement Administration, which conducted an on-site inspection at the Louisiana State Penitentiary. The Drug Enforcement Administration has indicated that violations and discrepancies have been corrected.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.



SECTION I. 2(a)(5)

C O U R T   O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

2. Medical Care:

(a) Provide immediately for the upgrading of medical services  
available to inmates at the Louisiana State Penitentiary  
and in connection therewith:

(5) No inmate shall be harassed, punished or in any  
way discriminated against because he seeks medical  
diagnosis or treatment.

## SECTION I.2(a)(5)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order was interpreted to apply specifically to institutional policy at the Louisiana State Penitentiary regarding harrassment or discrimination against inmates seeking medical aid. However, it was not felt that this section prohibited disciplinary action against inmates who are certified by a physician to be malingering.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- Two (2) Department employees, one from Headquarters, and one from Louisiana State Penitentiary, were designated as coordinators to manage the compliance of the Department to this section.
- Departmental Regulation No. 30-6 was reviewed to verify that it was in compliance with this section of the court order.
- The Warden directed all employees to conform to this section.

### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Departmental and institutional regulations require that no inmate shall be harrassed, punished, or discriminated against because he seeks medical diagnosis or treatment. Disciplinary action is taken against any employee violating these regulations.

AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

SECTION I. 2(a)(6)

C O U R T   O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

2. Medical Care:

(a) Provide immediately for the upgrading of medical services available to inmates at the Louisiana State Penitentiary and in connection therewith:

(6) Provide, within a reasonable time, to those inmates found to require them, eye glasses, dentures, and other prosthetics prescribed by a physician.

## SECTION I.2(a)(6)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order was interpreted to mean that the Department of Corrections is to provide, within a reasonable time, physician-prescribed prosthetics to those inmates with such needs. The phrase "within a reasonable time" was interpreted to depend on the nature of the prosthetic needed (i.e. full dentures being needed more quickly than partial dentures).

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . Two Department employees, one from Headquarters and one from the Louisiana State Penitentiary, were assigned as coordinators to manage the compliance of the Department with this section.
- . Departmental Regulation No. 30-6 was issued for the purpose of establishing the Director's policy regarding medical treatment and procedures for operational units. Section 3-K of that regulation reads as follows:

"Every inmate and/or student requiring prosthetics (eye glasses, dentures, etc.) as prescribed by a physician shall receive same without undue delay."

- . Inmates needing eyeglasses, artificial limbs, leg braces, special shoes, etc, are provided the appropriate prosthetic as soon as possible after the need is recognized and prescription received.

- . The number of sets of dentures being prepared was increased from approximately twenty (20) sets to approximately thirty-five (35) sets per month.
- . Because of the large number of inmates needing dentures, and the limitation on the number which can be made by the Agri-business Division of the Department of Corrections, priority is given to those inmates needing full dentures and to those who are preparing to discharge from the institution.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Prosthetics are being provided all inmates within a reasonable time.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

SECTION I. 2(a)(7)

C O U R T   O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

2. Medical Care:

(a) Provide immediately for the upgrading of medical services available to inmates at the Louisiana State Penitentiary and in connection therewith:

(7) Provide to each inmate such medication or other medical treatment as has been prescribed by, or approved by a staff physician until such time a staff physician prescribes otherwise.

## SECTION I.2(a)(7)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order was interpreted to apply specifically to the establishment of procedures to provide to each inmate such medication or other medical treatment as has been prescribed by, or approved by, a staff physician until such time as a staff physician prescribes otherwise.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Department initiated the following actions to develop a plan for comprehensive compliance with this section of the court order:

- . An investigation was begun immediately to determine present procedures.
- . Present procedures were found to be in compliance.

These procedures are:

1. Any prescription ordered by a staff physician is entered in the inmate-patient's medical chart and made a permanent part thereof.
  2. Each inmate-patient signs, upon receipt of a prescription with correctional staff co-signing.
  3. Duration of the prescription is entered on the medical chart and administered to the inmate-patient until expiration of said prescription.
- . All routine procedures have been documented by the Department.



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 3**

Section 3(i) of Departmental Regulation 30-6 provides for continued compliance to this section. This regulation reads as follows:

"Every inmate and/or student shall receive medical treatment and medication prescribed by or approved by a staff physician until such time as a staff physician prescribes otherwise."

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Department has successfully established procedures to provide to each inmate such medication or other medical treatment as has been prescribed, or approved by, a staff physician until such time as a staff physician prescribes otherwise.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

SECTION I. 2(a)(8)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

2. Medical Care:

(a) Provide immediately for the upgrading of medical services available to inmates at the Louisiana State Penitentiary and in connection therewith:

(8) Immediately implement a plan whereby each newly arrived inmate shall be examined by a physician within seven (7) days after arrival at the Penitentiary.

Promulgate the necessary regulation to ensure that no inmate is required at any time to sign a document entitled "Consent to Operation and Other Medical Treatment" whereon the surgical procedure and the name of the person to perform the procedure is left blank.

## SECTION I.2 (a) (8)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order was interpreted to require that each new inmate be examined by a physician within seven (7) days of his arrival at the penitentiary. A "new inmate" was determined to be any inmate arriving at the penitentiary who would be assigned a penitentiary number. (This may exclude those inmates who have been removed from Angola, convicted of a new offense and thus assigned a new identification number. Part of this section of the Court Order was interpreted to order that inmates not be required to sign "blank" medical forms, consenting to medical treatment and surgical procedures. It was interpreted that inmates must have the right to know the "who", "what", and "why" of medical treatment and surgical procedures which are to be employed in treating the inmate.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Department of Corrections initiated the following actions to ensure that within seven (7) days of arrival at the penitentiary each new inmate is examined by a physician and to ensure that no inmate is required to sign a "consent to operation and other medical treatment" if the surgical procedure and the person to perform that procedure is not defined and identified in writing.

. A staff doctor from the New General Hospital has been assigned to the Reception Center and Controlled Cells Receiving Complex as an area of responsibility.

- The doctor's clerk in the Admission Unit is given a copy of the Sheriff's receipts at the close of each day. The clerk immediately schedules new arrivals for an examination by the Doctor. (Sheriff's receipts are given to verify Louisiana State Penitentiary authorities have accepted possession of the inmate.)
- Classification officers at the Reception Center are required to interview each new inmate and develop an admission summary. Classification officers are instructed to ask each new inmate if he has been examined by a doctor. Interviews with classification officers (usually oral) occur within three (3) or four (4) days of the new inmate's arrival at the Louisiana State Penitentiary. Classification officers will continue to monitor medical examinations.
- The practice of requiring inmates to sign "blank" forms which consented to surgical and medical techniques was discontinued.
- Inmates are presently given the opportunity to sign surgical consent and medical treatment forms only after they have been given the necessary information concerning that medical treatment. The forms are completed prior to obtaining the inmate's signature.

- . Classification officers at the Reception Center have been instructed to advise each new arrival that he is not required to sign a "consent to operation and other medical treatment" if that surgical procedure and the person to perform that procedure is left blank.
- . A form has been initiated for inmates to sign, stating that they have been informed about not signing a blank "consent to operation and other medical treatment" and confirming that they have seen a doctor.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Each new inmate is examined by a physician within seven days of arrival at Angola. No inmate is required to sign a consent to operation form that has not been completed.

#### AREAS ON NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable.

SECTION 1.2(a)(9)

COURT ORDER

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

2. Medical Care:

(a) Provide immediately for the upgrading of medical services available to inmates at the Louisiana State Penitentiary and in connection therewith:

(9) Within sixty (60) days from date hereof, acquire by lease or purchase, or acquire the use on a contract basis, of a sufficient number of adequately equipped ambulances to provide transportation for inmate patients within the prison area and to other institutions when necessary.

SECTION I.2(a)(9)

INTERPRETATION

This section of the court order was interpreted to mean that corrections would determine the number of ambulances required, the adequacy of equipment necessary and acquire the ambulances by August 9, 1975.

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Department initiated the following actions to provide a sufficient number of ambulances:

At the time of the court order, Louisiana State Penitentiary had one (1) ambulance capable of carrying two (2) lay-down patients. Based on past experience with the number of inmate patients requiring ambulance and the round trip travel time of three (3) hours to the most distant hospital (Earl K. Long), it was determined that Louisiana State Penitentiary needed two (2) ambulances on the ready line, with one (1) additional back-up unit for maintenance, down-time emergencies and other unforeseen situations.

It was determined that Louisiana State Penitentiary needed to purchase three (3) additional ambulances, each capable of carrying six (6) lay-down patients, giving a total transport capability of twenty (20) patients. To meet state and federal requirements,



the units were to be equipped with all Standard Production Equipment to include; for example, heat and air conditioning, oxygen equipment, emergency warning equipment, fire extinguisher, medical cabinets and attendant's seat.

Emergency purchase action was initiated on July 22nd and the three (3) ambulances were delivered to Louisiana State Penitentiary on September 8th, at a total cost of \$58,068.00.

Radios have been installed in the ambulances for tie-in with the Louisiana State Penitentiary communications network.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Three (3) ambulances, adequately equipped, were purchased and delivered to Louisiana State Penitentiary on September 8, 1975.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

According to the court order; the ambulances were to be obtained by August 9th; however, they were not delivered until September 8th.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

The thirty (30) day period of non-compliance was due to administrative processing time of the purchase and the final outfitting and preparation of the units by the contractor.

SECTION I.2(a)(10)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

2. Medical Care:

(a) Provide immediately for the upgrading of medical services available to inmates at the Louisiana State Penitentiary and in connection therewith:

(10) Take whatever steps may be necessary to remove, within one hundred and twenty (120) days from date hereof, all persons confined to the psychiatric unit or units at the prison and replace them in a therapeutic environment under the direct care and supervision of a qualified physician. These inmates shall, subject to the doctor's orders, be accorded all rights given other inmates at the prison.

## SECTION I.2(a)(10)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the court order was interpreted to require that the Department take the necessary steps to remove all inmates confined in the Louisiana State Penitentiary psychiatric unit and transfer them to a therapeutic environment. A "therapeutic environment" was defined as an environment where psychiatric inmate-patients would not be confined in prison cells and where they can be provided with the direct care and supervision of a qualified physician. Any inmate-patient receiving psychiatric care shall also be accorded all rights given to other inmates at Louisiana State Penitentiary, subject to doctor's orders. The Department was to take these necessary steps within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date of the order. This was calculated to be October 8, 1975.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Department initiated the following steps to comply with this section of the order:

- . The detailed plan was developed, reviewed by Louisiana State Penitentiary medical staff and costs were estimated to establish a therapeutic psychiatric unit in the Louisiana State Penitentiary, New General Hospital for all psychiatric cases. This plan was prepared and submitted prior to the issuance of the order.

- . The Department initiated a comprehensive medical study to determine the cost and feasibility of removing all persons confined to the psychiatric unit within 120 days as directed by the order.
- . A complete list of all inmates receiving psychiatric treatment at Louisiana State Penitentiary was prepared specifying which inmates were housed in the psychiatric unit in the cellblock for transfer consideration.
- . Psychiatric inmate-patients were thoroughly reviewed and selected for transfer to the Greenwell Springs Hospital with security measures specified for handling.
- . The Department initiated action to establish a therapeutic environment at the Jackson Barracks facility where psychiatric inmate-patients could receive appropriate care. Inmate selection was thoroughly reviewed for Jackson Barracks.
- . Fourteen (14) inmates in need of psychiatric care were transferred from Louisiana State Penitentiary to the New Orleans Charity Hospital to await renovation of Jackson Barracks. Three (3) inmates were transferred from the Louisiana State Penitentiary Infirmary. Action was initiated to remove seven (7) inmates from the psychiatric unit and treat them as out-patients. Security risks with the remaining inmates prevented their transfer to either Charity Hospital or the Angola Hospital. (These twenty-four (24) inmates were the only ones housed in the psychiatric unit at Louisiana State Penitentiary.

- . The Louisiana legislature approved by mail the utilization of funds for the renovation of Jackson Barracks. Detailed plans were developed and action initiated to complete the renovations, staffing and transfer of all psychiatric cases to a special unit at that facility.
- . Direct action was taken by Departmental legal, administrative and medical staff to verify that, subject to doctor's orders, all inmates under psychiatric care are being accorded all rights given the inmates at the prison.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Department accomplished full compliance in according all rights to psychiatric inmates as given other inmates at the prison, subject to doctor's orders. This was achieved within the specified time frame.

The Department was able to remove seventeen (17) inmates confined to the psychiatric unit at the prison and place them in a therapeutic environment under the direct care and supervision of a qualified physician.

The Department took necessary steps to create therapeutic environments for psychiatric inmates by taking action to establish psychiatric facilities at the Louisiana State Penitentiary New General Hospital and at Jackson Barracks.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

The Department was unable to remove all persons confined to a psychiatric unit or units at the prison and place them in a therapeutic environment under the direct care of a qualified physician within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date of the order.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

The reasons for non-compliance with this section of the court order can be attributed to the following:

- . Objections by local residents and officials prevented the Department from utilizing the Greenwell Springs Hospital facility for housing of all psychiatric inmate-patients.
- . Funding was not provided in sufficient time by the Legislature to establish a psychiatric facility at Jackson Barracks within the required time frame.
- . Funding has not yet been requested to establish a maximum security psychiatric facility at the Louisiana State Penitentiary New General Hospital, although planning is under way.
- . The time frame required to accomplish total compliance with this section of the order was not feasible, given capabilities of the Department.
- . Some psychiatric inmate-patients are considered to be extremely dangerous by other medical and security personnel and were not suitable for transfer to a therapeutic environment until adequate security could be provided..

#### REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION

It is requested that defendants be given an extension until July 1, 1976 to comply with this section.

SECTION I.3(a)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

3. Maintenance, Repair, Construction and Safety:

- (a) Within ten (10) days from the date of this order, the Governor of the State of Louisiana, made a defendant herein, shall direct the Louisiana State Fire Marshal to immediately make a thorough inspection of all buildings and appurtenances at the Louisiana State Penitentiary to ascertain the existence, if any, of any electrical and fire hazards at the prison, together with an inspection to ascertain whether or not there exists at the Penitentiary over-population of inmates in any area or areas which violate the laws, rules, regulations, and standards of the State of Louisiana, the Louisiana State Fire Marshal's Office, or the National Electrical Code. A copy of the Fire Marshal's report shall be filed with this Court within twenty (20) days from date of this order, with copies to counsel of record herein. The report shall set forth in detail those fire, electrical, and/or overcrowding hazards, or any other hazards found to exist, which constitute an immediate threat to the health, life or safety of the inmates or prison personnel, and shall state specifically what steps

must be taken to eliminate the hazard. The same standards of safety shall be applied to the Penitentiary as are required by law to be applied by the Fire Marshall to other public buildings and facilities in Louisiana. The defendants shall, immediately upon receipt of the Fire Marshal's report, and in no event more than twenty (20) days thereafter, take the necessary steps to eliminate completely the hazards found by the Fire Marshal to exist, whether the hazard results from electrical defects, fire hazards, or overcrowded conditions in any particular building or location.



## SECTION I.3.(a)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the court order was interpreted to mean within twenty (20) days from receipt of report, July 16th, that all hazards be eliminated. The completion date of August 5th was established.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Department initiated the following actions to eliminate the hazards:

- . LSP personnel immediately commenced general cleanup of closets, storage areas and dormitories to eliminate fire hazards. Maintenance personnel commenced repairs and renovations of re-wiring, new conduits, receptacles and panel box covers, and the removal of exposed wiring and extension cords. LSP used \$2,802 and 600 direct man hours.
- . An extension of time to completely eliminate the hazards was made to Judge West, August 4, 1975, by Assistant Attorney General, Stan Bardwell.
- . A contract was entered into with the engineering firm of Forte and Tablada to determine work areas and to prepare plans and specifications to meet Fire, Safety and Health Standards. A meeting was held July 28th, with Forte and Tablada, Fire Marshal, Facility Planning and Control, and Corrections personnel to plan for corrective action and determine areas that Angola could repair within their capability.

- . The design phase of dormitories is 90% complete, dining hall and other areas are 85% - 90% complete by Forte and Tablada. No actual work has commenced yet.
- . LSP maintenance personnel have repaired electrical and fire hazards which were determined by Forte and Tablada to be within LSP's capabilities.
- . Overcrowded conditions were alleviated somewhat with the moving of inmates to Greenwell Springs Hospital, Jackson Barracks, Camp Beauregard and DeQuincy. Following prolonged litigation, renovations were begun at Dixon Correctional Institute. This unit will house 500 inmates. Renovations were also begun at Jackson Barracks for the housing of psychiatric and geriatric inmates.
- . The Department of Corrections and State Fire Marshal met to develop a plan for regular and periodic inspection of all facilities at LSP. An inter-agency agreement was drafted, reviewed and executed between Department of Corrections and State Fire Marshal which would delineate the services required of the State Fire Marshal to meet this requirement of the court order. (See Long Range Plans, Section 10.a(5)).

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

LSP has conducted general clean up of trash and rubbish to eliminate fire hazards, and repairs have been made to wiring, fuse boxes, receptacles and the general electrical system. The firm of Forte and Tablada was contracted to take corrective actions on major areas of the Fire Marshal's report. Inmates were

moved to other locations to reduce the overcrowding conditions.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

All hazards have not been completely eliminated within time frame established by the court.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

The scope of work required could not to be done by LSP and Forte and Tablada in twenty (20) days. Although LSP accomplished tasks assigned to them, the necessary materials were not immediately available to comply within the time frame. Forte and Tablada continues to work on designs, specifications, and scope of work.

Major renovation work could not begin on the dormitories until they were empty, as soon as some have been emptied by the removal of inmates to other units, work will begin.

#### REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION

An extension of one (1) year is needed to comply with this section.

SECTION 1.3(b)

C O U R T   O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

3. Maintenance, Repair, Construction and Safety:

- (b) The defendants shall, within sixty (60) days from the date of this order, prepare and implement a plan approved by the Louisiana State Fire Marshal for the evacuation, care and treatment of inmates and prison personnel in the event of a fire, explosion, or natural disaster which might occur at the Penitentiary. A copy of the plan, approved by the Fire Marshal, shall be filed with the Court within said sixty (60) day period.

## SECTION I.3(b).

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order directed the Department to prepare and implement a plan which specifically addressed the "procedures" which would become effective in the event of a fire, explosion, or a natural disaster at the Louisiana State Penitentiary. Preparation of the plan was defined as the development of a written plan which documented the procedures to be used for the evacuation, care and treatment of inmates and prison personnel in the aforementioned events. Implementation of the plan was defined as the incorporation of the procedures into the routine training and practices of employees designated to handle such emergencies. A copy of the plan was to be approved by the Louisiana State Fire Marshal prior to filing with the Court. Sixty (60) days from the date of the order was calculated to be August 8, 1975.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Department initiated the following actions to comply with this section of the order:

- The Department coordinated the development of the plan with the Louisiana State Police emergency unit. Information was supplied which included conflict management planning, request procedures for emergency assistance, evacuation plans of the Louisiana State Penitentiary and civil disturbance plans.

- A task force was organized to develop the plan. Contributors included the Angola Volunteer Fire Department, Louisiana State Fire Marshal, Penitentiary staff and Headquarters staff.
- A detailed task plan was developed as a guideline to prepare and implement this section. Its purpose was to organize the task force to conduct the research necessary to create a viable plan for the penitentiary and assure thorough review, submission and approval prior to implementation.
- The Emergency Disaster Plan was expanded to include procedures for fire, explosion, natural disaster, national guard assistance, State Police assistance, riot and disorder, and communications.
- Copies of the approved plan were distributed to the Attorney General's Office, State Fire Marshal, Louisiana State Penitentiary, United State District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana, Angola Volunteer Fire Department, Louisiana State Police, Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women and Louisiana Correctional and Industrial School.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Department successfully prepared and implemented a plan approved by the Louisiana State Fire Marshal. A copy of the approved plan was filed with the court within said sixty (60) day period.

AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

SECTION 1.3(c)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

3. Maintenance, Repair, Construction and Safety:

- (c) The defendants shall cause to be strictly enforced all laws and prison regulations prohibiting the damaging or destruction of public property and shall see that adequate punishment is inflicted upon any inmate who, after hearing, is found to be guilty of willfully damaging or destroying any of the buildings, appurtenances thereto, or any other property belonging to or under the control of the Louisiana State Penitentiary.



## SECTION I.3(c)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the order was interpreted to mean that those inmates suspected of willfully damaging or destroying public property were to be charged with a violation of prison regulations and also referred to the proper authorities for possible criminal prosecution. It was felt that the present administrative and criminal sanctions available for imposition were sufficient to meet the mandate that "adequate punishment" be inflicted.

### SUMMARY OF ACTION

- The Louisiana State Penitentiary Disciplinary Board was advised to impose adequate punishment upon any inmate who, after hearing, is found to be guilty of willfully damaging or destroying public property.
- The Associate Warden for Custody was given the responsibility of making reports to the District Attorney and/or the Fire Marshal's office of all incidents of damage or destruction to public property. The disciplinary board and security personnel were advised to notify him of all such incidents.
- Department regulations were revised to provide that all acts of damage or destruction to public property were to be investigated and reported to the appropriate office for possible prosecution.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

All cases of damage or destruction of public property are investigated and those inmates involved are referred to the disciplinary board and district attorney for adequate punishment.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable.

SECTION I. 4(a)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

4. Food and Sanitation:

- (a) Within ten (10) days from the date of this order, the Governor of the State of Louisiana shall direct the Louisiana Department of Health to immediately conduct a comprehensive inspection of all buildings and areas of the Louisiana State Penitentiary to ascertain whether or not there exists any health, safety and sanitation hazards which violate the laws, rules or regulations of the State of Louisiana, the Louisiana Department of Health, or the Louisiana Occupational Safety and Health Act. The Department of Health shall, within twenty (20) days thereafter, file with this Court with copies to counsel of record herein, a detailed report setting forth with particularity any and all conditions found by it to exist at the Penitentiary which constitute or may constitute a threat to the health, life or safety of the inmates or prison personnel. The Department of Health shall apply the same standards to its inspection of the Penitentiary as is required by the laws of the State of Louisiana to be applied to other public buildings and food dispensing facilities in Louisiana. This inspection shall cover buildings, shops, recreational areas,

work areas, kitchens, food preparation and serving, food storage areas, dining areas, toilet and bathing facilities, sewage facilities, and all other aspects of the entire penitentiary facility that have or may have effect on the life, health and safety of the inmates and prison personnel. Immediately upon receipt of the report from the Louisiana Department of Health, the defendants shall take whatever steps may be necessary to completely correct any and all hazardous conditions found by the Department of Health to exist. In no event shall the defendants permit such conditions to continue to exist for a period in excess of sixty (60) days following receipt of the report of the Louisiana Department of Health.

## SECTION I.4(a)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the court order was interpreted to mean that the defendants completely correct all health hazards by September 16, 1975, as outlined in State Health Officer's report dated July 16, 1975.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . Angola personnel immediately commenced general cleanup of kitchen, dining halls, hospital and dormitories.
- . Maintenance and food service personnel made repairs to floor, sewer connections, plastered walls and ceilings, repaired and replaced lights and overall interior painting.
- . Windows were replaced to keep birds out of the dining room.
- . All screens on doors and windows were repaired or replaced.
- . Fly screens have been received for all entrances to dining areas and will be installed in December.
- . Milk is now delivered in 1/2 pint approved containers.
- . All deficiencies pertaining to the Cannery Plant have been corrected except the repairs to the roof which are 95% complete.

Approximately \$12,000 and 19,000 man hours man hours (not including work and expenses of the Agri-business Division have been used to correct the hazards.

The engineering firm of Forte and Tablada was hired to conduct a survey of specific repairs needed to correct the reported hazards and to take appropriate steps to engineer, design and determine work projects. Forte and Tablada is designing a new kitchen and mess hall and renovations for existing ones.

A request for an extension was filed in this Court by Stan Bardwell, Assistant Attorney General.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

All deficiencies at the cannery have been completed and approximately 90% of the areas of the health report within the capabilities of Louisiana State Penitentiary personnel have been corrected. The major areas are in the hands of Forte and Tablada with designs and specifications in various stages.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

The time frame of sixty (60) days for completion of all health hazards was not met and not all hazards have been corrected to date.

#### REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

The scope of work required could not be done by Angola and Forte and Tablada in sixty (60) days. The materials were not immediately available and even with emergency purchases, it took time for Angola to make the necessary repairs. Forte

Tablada continues to work on designs and scope of work. Work will commence as soon as these are ready.

REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION

An extension of 120 days is requested to complete the repairs within the Louisiana State Penitentiary's capabilities. An extension of one year is requested for construction of a new kitchen and dining hall to replace the present facilities.

/See Section 10(a)(4)./

SECTION I.5(a)

COURT ORDER

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

5. Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Segregation:

(a) The defendants, their employees, agents and representatives, and all persons acting in concert with them are hereby enjoined from engaging in racial discrimination of any nature, in the operation or administration of the Louisiana State Penitentiary. This prohibition applies to all phases and aspects of the prison operation and includes specifically, but not by way of limitation or exclusion:

- (1) Housing, dining, recreational, work shops, yards, and all other prison facilities.
- (2) Job and work assignments and promotions or demotions made in connection therewith.
- (3) Classification of inmates.
- (4) All prison organizations.
- (5) Vocational and educational training.
- (6) Hiring, firing, selecting, recruiting, training, promoting prison staff, guards, and other civilian personnel at the prison.



The defendants shall immediately take whatever steps may be necessary to correct, overcome and erase any effects of past racial discrimination, and in the future, to maintain and operate the Louisiana State Penitentiary as a completely integrated facility.

## SECTION I.5 (a)

### INTERPRETATION

This section was interpreted to require, first, that defendants continue their policy of no racial discrimination in all areas of prison life and, second, that defendants correct any effects of past racial discrimination which still existed at Louisiana State Penitentiary. It was felt that housing ratios which had previously been worked out with, and concurred in by, the United States Department of Justice, met the requirements of the section. It was also determined that it was permissible to have areas of racial imbalance so long as they were brought about by considerations other than race (e.g. security, protective custody, education). Finally, insofar as elimination of past effects of discrimination, the order was interpreted as requiring that where racial imbalances existed in job assignments, efforts should be made to alleviate the imbalance, but only by filling positions as they became open and not by removing persons of one race from a job and replacing them with someone of another race.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . All persons at Louisiana State Penitentiary responsible for assignment and classification of inmates were directed to make every effort to maintain a racial balance in all areas of the prison.
- . A person was appointed to monitor work rosters and daily count sheets for racial balance.

- . Selection processes for academic and vocational training were reviewed to insure that inmates were selected on a non-racial basis.
- . It was determined that recreational activities and prison organizations are voluntary and are open to inmates without regard to race.
- . It was determined that the hiring, firing, selecting, recruiting, training and promoting of all civilian personnel at the prison was and will continue to be without regard to race.

#### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Department is not engaging in racial discrimination of any nature and is correcting the effects of past racial discrimination.

#### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

#### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

SECTION I.6(a)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

6. Religious Freedom:

- (a) The defendants, their employees, agents, representatives, and anyone acting in concert with them are hereby enjoined and prohibited from in any manner discriminating against any inmate because of his religion or religious beliefs. No restrictions shall be placed on the free exercise of religious freedom by the inmates unless it is specifically determined by the Warden that the religious practice in question presents a threat to the security, discipline, and good order of the institution.

## SECTION I.6 (a)

### INTERPRETATION

This section was interpreted to require no positive action by the defendants, other than to continue the present policies of not discriminating against any inmate because of his religion and not restricting the free exercise of religion unless the warden determined that a particular practice presented a threat to the security, discipline and good order of the institution. This section was not interpreted to require the defendants to furnish meals conforming to various religious dietary demands or to require that inmates in maximum security be allowed to attend religious services.

### SUMMARY OF ACTION

- . The policies of the Department of Corrections regarding religious freedom were reaffirmed.
- . A coordinator was appointed to insure that inmates were neither discriminated against because of their religious beliefs or restricted in the exercise of these beliefs.

### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The defendants are insuring that no inmate is discriminated against because of his religious beliefs and that no restrictions are placed on the exercise of religious freedom unless it is specifically determined that the practice in question presents a threat to the security, discipline and good order of the institution.

AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION OF ORDER

A modification is needed to permit the Warden to restrict practices which present a threat to the security, discipline or good order of the institution.

SECTION I.7(a)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

7. Censorship of Mail

- (a) The defendants, and any and all persons in privity with them, shall not open or otherwise interfere with any outgoing special correspondence of inmates.

Special correspondence is defined herein as any mail to:

- (1) any attorney licensed to practice law in any state or in the District of Columbia;
- (2) all state and federal courts;
- (3) the President and Vice President of the United States; all Senators and Representatives of the United States Congress; the United States Attorney General's Office, including the local United States Attorney's Office;
- (4) the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana; all State legislators; the State Attorney General's Office; the Department of Corrections; the Parole Board; Public Defender's Office; and the Parish District Attorneys.

## SECTION 1.7 (a)

### INTERPRETATION

This section was interpreted to mean that outgoing mail which can be identified as "special correspondence" may not be opened or delayed.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . Department policies were reviewed to ascertain that they complied with this section of the order.
- . Inmates were advised to seal all outgoing mail.
- . All employees were advised not to open or otherwise interfere with mail which the court identified as "special correspondence."

### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mail from inmates to any attorney, state or federal court, the President and Vice-President of the United States, state and federal senators and representatives, the United States Attorney General's office, including local U.S. Attorney's office, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Department of Corrections, the Parole Board, the Public Defender's office, the Parish District Attorney and the State Attorney General's office is not opened or otherwise interfered with.

### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.



SECTION I.7(b)

C O U R T   O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

7. Censorship of Mail

(b) The defendants, and all persons in privity with them shall be, and they are hereby prohibited from reading or otherwise interfering with any incoming mail from judges of the federal and state courts and any attorney, including the United States Attorneys and District Attorneys, except to open and inspect such mail, in the presence of the inmate addressee, whenever the prison officials have reasonable grounds to suspect escape attempts or to discover drugs, weapons, contraband, or other material expressly prohibited by state or federal laws or by prison rules.

## SECTION 1.7 (b)

### INTERPRETATION

This section was interpreted to mean that incoming mail to an inmate which was clearly identified as being from any federal or state court judge or any attorney, including United States Attorneys or District Attorneys, could not be opened except in the presence of the inmate addressee and then only to inspect for drugs, weapons, contraband, or other material expressly prohibited by state or federal laws or by prison rules. It was also interpreted to allow the reading of the mail when there are reasonable grounds to suspect an escape attempt.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . Mail handling procedures were revised to provide that incoming mail from judges and attorneys could be opened and inspected for contraband only in the presence of the inmate addressee.
- . It was verified that mail was never read, except when necessary to insure the security of the institution and then only if based on reasonable grounds.

### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

No incoming mail from any judge or attorney is inspected, except in the presence of the inmate addressee and is read only where there are reasonable grounds to suspect an escape attempt.

AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

SECTION I.8(a)

C O U R T   O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

8. Conditions of Punitive or Administrative Confinement and Procedural Due Process:

- (a) The defendants shall continue to apply the procedures and standards for punitive or administrative confinement that were approved and ordered by this Court in the case of Ralph v. Dees, Civil Action No. 71-94, Middle District of Louisiana, decided by this Court on March 13, 1975, which procedures and standards the Court there found to meet Procedural Due Process requirements.

## SECTION I.8 (a)

### INTERPRETATION

This section was interpreted to require no positive action on the part of the defendants, other than to continue to apply the procedures and standards for punitive or administrative confinement ordered by this court in Ralph v. Dees.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

- . A review was made to determine compliance with this section of the order.
- . It was determined that there was complete compliance except for the supplying of certain items (e.g. toothbrushes, toothpaste, mattress covers) to inmates in isolation. Steps were immediately undertaken to correct these deficiencies.

### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Procedures and standards for confinement in punitive or administrative lockdown as set forth in Ralph v. Dees are being complied with.

### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not applicable.

SECTION I.9.(a)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

9. Report on Immediate and Intermediate Relief:

- (a) Within one hundred and eighty (180) days from date hereof, the defendants shall file with this Court, with copies to counsel of record herein, a detailed report, certified by the Director of the Department of Corrections, setting forth the steps taken to comply with this order for Immediate and Intermediate Relief. This report shall specifically set forth any areas of non-compliance, giving detailed reasons therefor. If the report shows areas of non-compliance, a hearing will be held in connection therewith, after which the Court will impose such sanctions on the defendants as it deems necessary and proper.

## SECTION I.9(a)

### INTERPRETATION

This section of the court order was interpreted to mean that the defendants develop and file a detailed report of the steps taken to comply with the order of Immediate and Intermediate Relief. This report is to be certified by the Director and copies filed by December 16, 1975.

### SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

The Department initiates the following actions to comply with this section:

- . Organized a steering committee to develop a plan of action and compile this report.
- . Initiated a status reporting mechanism.
- . Initiated a certification process.
- . Assigned responsible section coordinators to report compliance and to provide certification.
- . Provided quality assurance review mechanisms for the report.

### SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This document satisfies the requirement of this section to report on the Immediate and Intermediate Relief within the time required.

### AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable

### DETAILED REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

Not Applicable

SECTION I.10.(a)(1)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

10. Long Range Planning and Relief:

(a) Within one hundred and eighty (180) days from date here-  
of, the defendants shall file with the Court, with copies  
to counsel of record herein, a comprehensive report per-  
taining to the proposed long range operation of the prison  
system in Louisiana, said report to cover:

- (1) Detailed plans for the long range improvement in the  
security and protection of inmates and civilian personnel  
at the Louisiana State Penitentiary.



## SECTION I.10 (a)(1)

### LONG RANGE PLAN

#### FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SECURITY

##### PHASE ONE: INTERNAL SECURITY

Regular shakedowns and searches have been conducted at Louisiana State Penitentiary for the past 20 years. These searches and seizures of weapons have not altered the fact that attacks, assaults, and/or threats continue and that often they involve the use of some type of weapon. It is evident that the traditional shakedown and frisking methods have not eliminated the problem. It is also evident that unless revised methods are implemented, this problem will continue to persist.

The majority of the weapons at the Louisiana State Penitentiary are actually made on-site. It is felt that stringent shakedown procedures, coupled with proposed metal detection security units, would help reduce the problem of weapons at the Louisiana State Penitentiary. (See Attached Key-0.)

##### Reception and Diagnostic Center (Diagram 1)

Upon entrance to the Reception Center, incoming inmates are routinely shaken down. As an added precaution, a hand-held metal detection unit should be passed over each inmate before his entrance to the Reception Center. Hand-held metal detection units should also be passed over each person delivering and/or entering those sections of the Reception Center where deliveries are made. Security personnel should also check items

which are brought into the Reception Center to verify their legitimacy. There should be a stationary metal detection unit at the entrance to the Reception Center where the "daily line" enters and exits the building. This will ensure that no inmate could find a potential weapon to utilize against other inmates.

A permanent metal detection unit should also be stationed at the visitor's check-in point at the front gate to ensure that no visitor smuggles weapons or other contraband to inmates. (See Phase Two: Isolation of the Town of Angola.)

Camp I (Diagram 2)

Due to the size of this facility, it is recommended that only one stationary metal detection unit be placed at the main entrance and one hand-held unit be placed at the delivery point. As indicated above, these units would screen each and every person entering this camp. The officer utilizing the metal detection unit at the delivery entrance would also be required to inspect incoming goods for their legitimacy.

Camp F (Diagram 3)

This camp was recently heavily damaged by fire. At this point in time there are no plans to fully reactivate this camp. There are now approximately 100 inmates living at this facility. Each inmate should pass through one stationary metal detection unit while a hand-held unit should be utilized for deliveries, personnel and staff.

Camp A (Diagram 4)

Camp A is unique, in that, minimum, medium and maximum

security inmates are incarcerated there. As evidenced by the diagram, Camp A would require two stationary metal detection units and at least two hand-held units in order to ensure that no weapons were brought into this facility. (See Phase Three: Possible Redesign of Camp A or Camp H.)

Camp H (Diagram 5)

Camp H, like Camp A, houses minimum, medium and maximum security inmates. At least two walk-through metal detection units and two hand-held units should be placed at this camp to decrease the number of weapons flowing in and out. (See Phase Three: Possible Redesign of Camp A or Camp H.)

Camp C and Camp G (Diagram 6)

These are small camps where no inmates are housed. They serve as storage areas for the Agri-Business industry at Louisiana State Penitentiary and are not addressed in this security system.

Main Prison Complex (Diagram 7)

This facility has the most complex physical layout at Louisiana State Penitentiary. Beginning with the visiting room, two hand-held metal detection devices should be utilized to screen entering visitors in order to ensure that no weapons are smuggled into the prison area.

The hospital area should utilize two hand-held metal detection units to screen visitors and incoming personnel entering this area. A stationary metal detection unit should be placed on the walk leading to the cellblocks.

This would ensure that prisoners returning from the hospital, visiting room, and the cellblock farm lines

would be searched before they return to the main prison complex. Proceeding down the walk immediately past the control center, another stationary metal detection unit should be provided to ensure that those inmates coming from the dining room and other areas of the main complex are searched before entering the cellblock area. The minimum security area should also provide one stationary unit at its main entrance and exit point. Moving down the walk to the opposite side of the main prison complex (medium yard), another stationary unit should be provided to ensure that no weapons enter or exit this area.

Towards the back of the compound is the industrial shop and tag plant where the majority of the weapons at Louisiana State Penitentiary are made. One stationary unit should be placed at this entrance and exit point in order to ensure that no potential weapons are brought out of the industrial complex to the main prison yards. Moving from this area towards the warehouse and the cannery, hand-held metal detection units should be utilized to ensure that delivery personnel do not smuggle in weapons. Moving to the back gate, another stationary unit should be placed where all inmates must pass to enter the main compound. This would ensure that those inmates working out of the main prison compound would not be able to smuggle in potential weapons.

Once this security system is initiated, three (3) massive shakedowns should occur over the entire prison facility within a minimum time frame of 30 days in order to purge

these areas of potential weapons. Therefore, monthly shakedowns of the entire farm should be conducted to continue confiscating potential weapons.

At each major checkpoint of the metal detection system, a minimum of one hand-held back-up unit should be available in case of a malfunction. These units should have magnetic qualities and not radioactive qualities. This will allow prolonged usage without causing physical harm to inmates.

### Training

To have a modern and professional security force at the State Penitentiary, steps should be taken to provide classroom training of each new employee within a 90-day period. Should the metal detection system be implemented, each employee should be thoroughly familiar with these devices and their operation. They should also be familiar with traditional search and seizure procedures.

## PHASE TWO: ISOLATION OF THE TOWN OF ANGOLA

Access to and from the Penitentiary by personnel living at Angola is not closely monitored. There is documented evidence of people smuggling contraband and/or weapons to inmates.

The main gate of the prison is also the main entrance to the employee residences. Men, women, children, relatives, dogs, horses, cattle, etc., all pass through this checkpoint. This presents additional problems for security personnel.

This problem can, however, be corrected. As evidenced by Diagram 8, a road should be constructed around the Reception Center to allow access for those people entering and leaving the town. The main street should be sealed off from Hwy. 66. It should also be sealed off at the back of the town. A guard station should be placed at this point with only on-duty personnel allowed to enter the prison grounds at this point. A fence should be placed around the town to prevent individuals and animals from wandering onto the prison grounds.

Personnel should not be allowed to drive their personal cars within the prison complex. They should enter where visitors do, i.e., through the metal detection area, and be transported to and from their respective duty stations.

All quarters housing families or bachelors within the

prison grounds should be moved to within the fenced off area shown in Diagram 8.

Security officers crossing the ferry should also have to report to the front gate (visitors) and follow normal security procedures.

### PHASE THREE: POSSIBLE REDESIGN OF CAMP A AND H

As was previously mentioned, these camps house minimum, medium, and maximum security inmates. These three security classes have varying security requirements to ensure the physical protection of the inmates and the personnel. The security measures for the minimum security prisoners at these facilities are actually much greater than those normally required due to the co-mingling of security classes at these camps. This requires extra security personnel otherwise not needed to supervise minimum security inmates.

These two camps are a prime example of a security inefficiency at the State Penitentiary. Camp A should be converted to a totally medium-maximum single cell facility due to its close proximity to the main prison complex. Camp H should be converted to a totally minimum security facility. This would reduce the number of personnel required to supervise these two out camps and allow for greater efficiencies. In addition to reduction of security personnel, the number of stationary metal detection units would be reduced.



#### PHASE FOUR: SECURITY RISK ON THE MEDIUM YARD

In Diagram 9, the band room and hobby shop are behind the area designated for a stationary metal detection unit. Due to the close proximity of the buildings to the Oak dormitories, this area is too congested to move this metal detection unit closer. Therefore, fencing should be utilized to separate those two facilities from the medium yard and require each inmate exiting this area to be checked through the metal detection unit. This will, however, only partially reduce an existing security problem as long as these three buildings remain in close proximity.

Ideally, all three buildings should be removed; however, if the band room and the hobby shop could be relocated the plasma unit could be sufficiently fenced off and guarded on a twenty-four hour basis to prevent unauthorized access. The band room and the hobby shop should be relocated in an area that would require inmates to pass through a stationary metal detection checkpoint.

## PHASE FIVE: OUTER RING OF TOWERS

The land area of the prison is approximately 18,000 acres. Much of this land is under cultivation; however, a large majority is not fenced. It is bordered on the West and Northwest by the Mississippi River and on the Northeast, East and South by the Tunica Hills. As a result, hunters, sightseers, fishermen, etc. currently have easy access to the prison grounds without being detected. To keep intruders out, an outer ring of towers should be constructed approximately 1500-2000 yards apart on the outer perimeters of the prison grounds. Some type of lighting should be provided between the towers for security at night. These towers should be interfaced with the prison's communication system in case of an escape and/or invasion by unauthorized intruders.

Four towers should be erected which are vital to the protection of the main prison complex, personnel and inmates. Two of these towers would be critical in the prevention of sabotage activities that could directly affect the total operation of the prison. The first tower should be located at the Pumping Station. This would ensure proper safeguards against sabotage of the auxiliary electrical station. In the event a sabotage attack is carried out against the prison, this security tower would help ensure the safety of this facility in the event of a power failure.

The second tower should be located at the landing field in order to notify the control center of planes landing on and taking off from the prison. Prior to exiting the airplane, they should taxi to the tower, state their business and wait for clearance.

The other two towers should be located North and Northwest of the minimum security yard to keep a close watch on the recreation area(s). These towers should be located at sufficient distances to avoid stifling the inmates' recreational activities.

The remaining towers should be placed as shown on Diagram 10. Security personnel in these towers should be equipped with high powered rifles, binoculars and communication equipment necessary for their effective operation. These towers do not have to be of the same quality as those presently constructed at the prison. Some type of modified fire tower could be utilized in order to reduce costs. (See attached Diagram 11.)

## PHASE SIX: OUTHER PERIMETER PATROL

The land area of the prison is vast, but there is some semblance of an outer road surrounding the facility. As a last line to detect escapes and a first line to detect intruders, this system of roads should be improved, maintained and a continuous patrol established.

The necessity of this patrol will become paramount, if the Highway Department takes over the road from Highway 66 to the ferry landing. The amount of traffic bordering the penitentiary grounds will increase tremendously as will the dangers of curious sightseers and intruders wishing to smuggle goods into the Penitentiary.

It takes approximately one hour at 20 m.p.h. to presently travel the outer perimeter of the prison. If two security personnel were placed in jeeps traveling in the same direction at 20 m.p.h., one leaving 30 minutes ahead of the other, then each point along the outer perimeter could be checked every thirty minutes.

Each security guard should be equipped with a sentry dog, a weapon and equipment to immediately communicate with security personnel stationed in the proposed outer ring of towers and other check points such as the control center and the front gate.

If these roads and the proposed road behind "B line" were brought up to standards, it would be possible for each point along this patrol to be covered every fifteen minutes.

The importance of this outer patrol would be extremely worthwhile in the event of an escape and/or the detection of intruders. It is highly recommended that this phase be instituted. The merits of such a patrol far outweigh the cost factors involved.

(See Diagram 10.)

## PHASE SEVEN: ROAD CONSTRUCTION

After traveling the major roads on the penitentiary grounds, and viewing their present conditions, it is highly recommended that all the roads leading to the camps and/or basic storage facilities and industrial complexes be paved and maintained according to highway standards. This will ensure fast and easy access by security personnel to all areas on the prison grounds. This is vital in case trouble or an emergency situation erupts.

The outer perimeter road should also be paved. All other roads not mentioned previously should also be brought up to gravel road standards.

Portions of roads that wash out due to flooding and soft soil conditions should be corrected. Security personnel should be able to travel from one point to another in all types of weather and be able to get to any prison facility on any prison road with a minimum of time and difficulty.

## DIAGRAMS

# KEY FOR METAL DETECTION SYSTEM

Walk Through Units

Hand Held Units



- Reception Center -  
Medium/Maximum Security

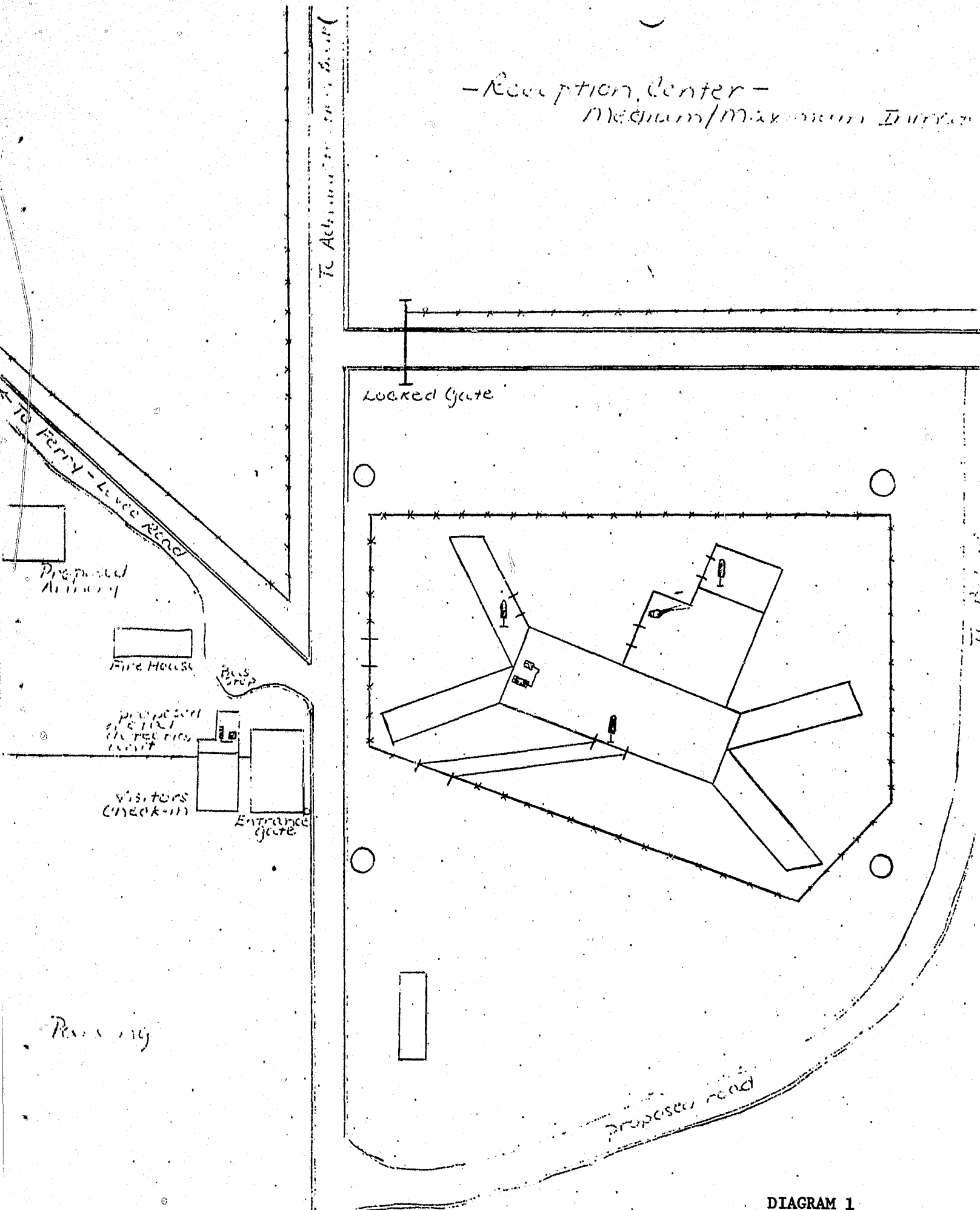


DIAGRAM 1



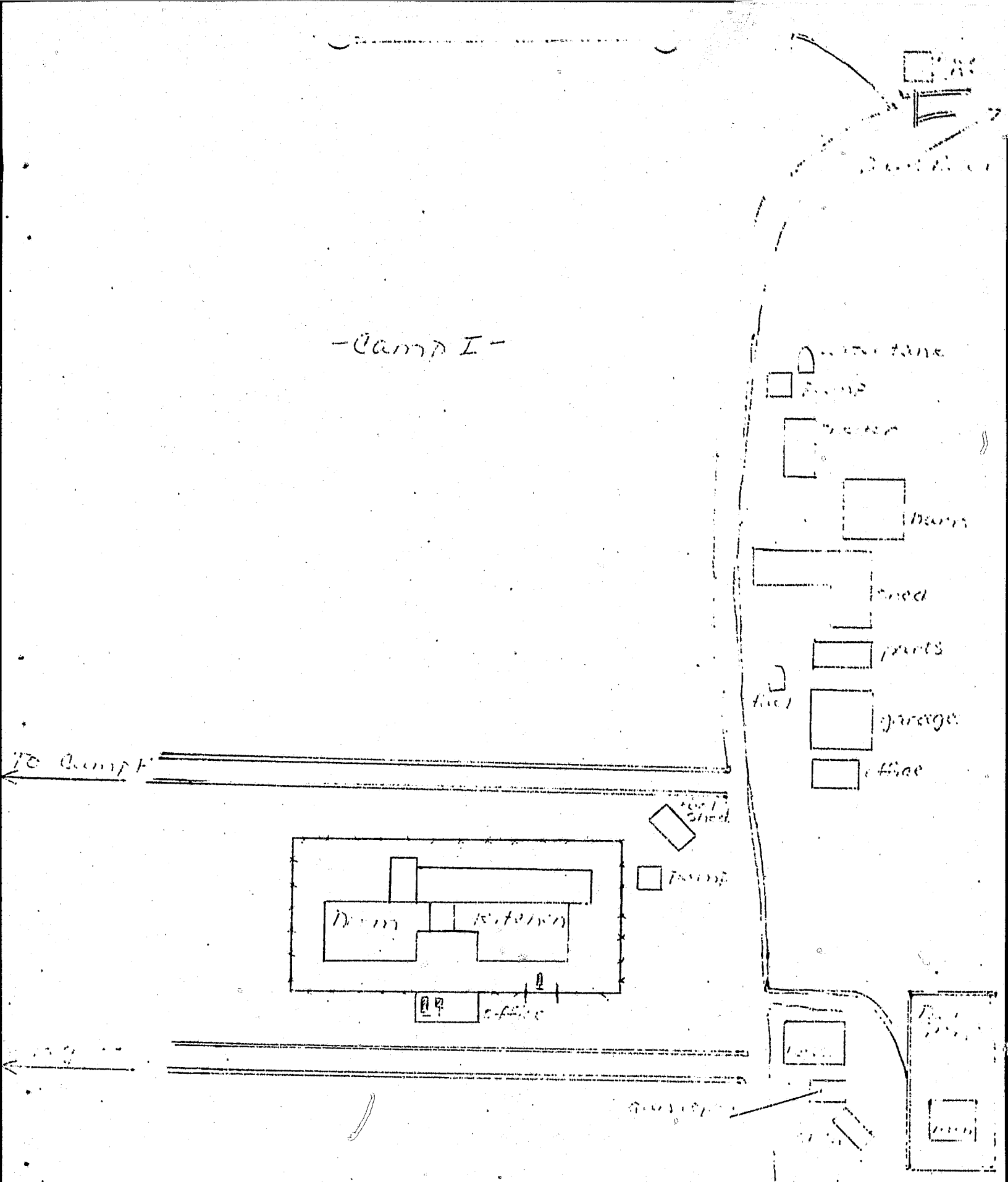


DIAGRAM 2

- Camp F -

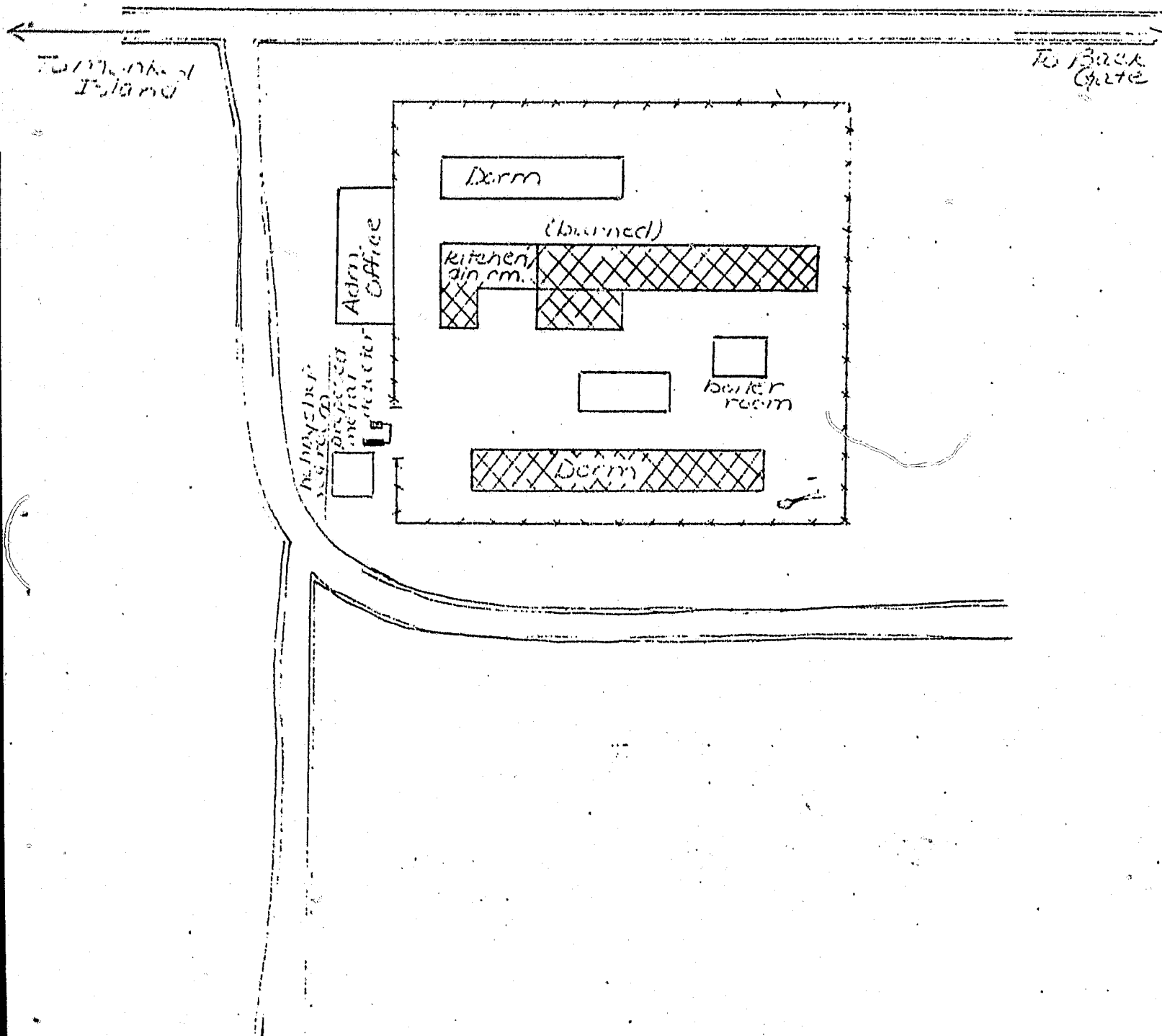


DIAGRAM 3

2. Symptoms



# - Camp H -

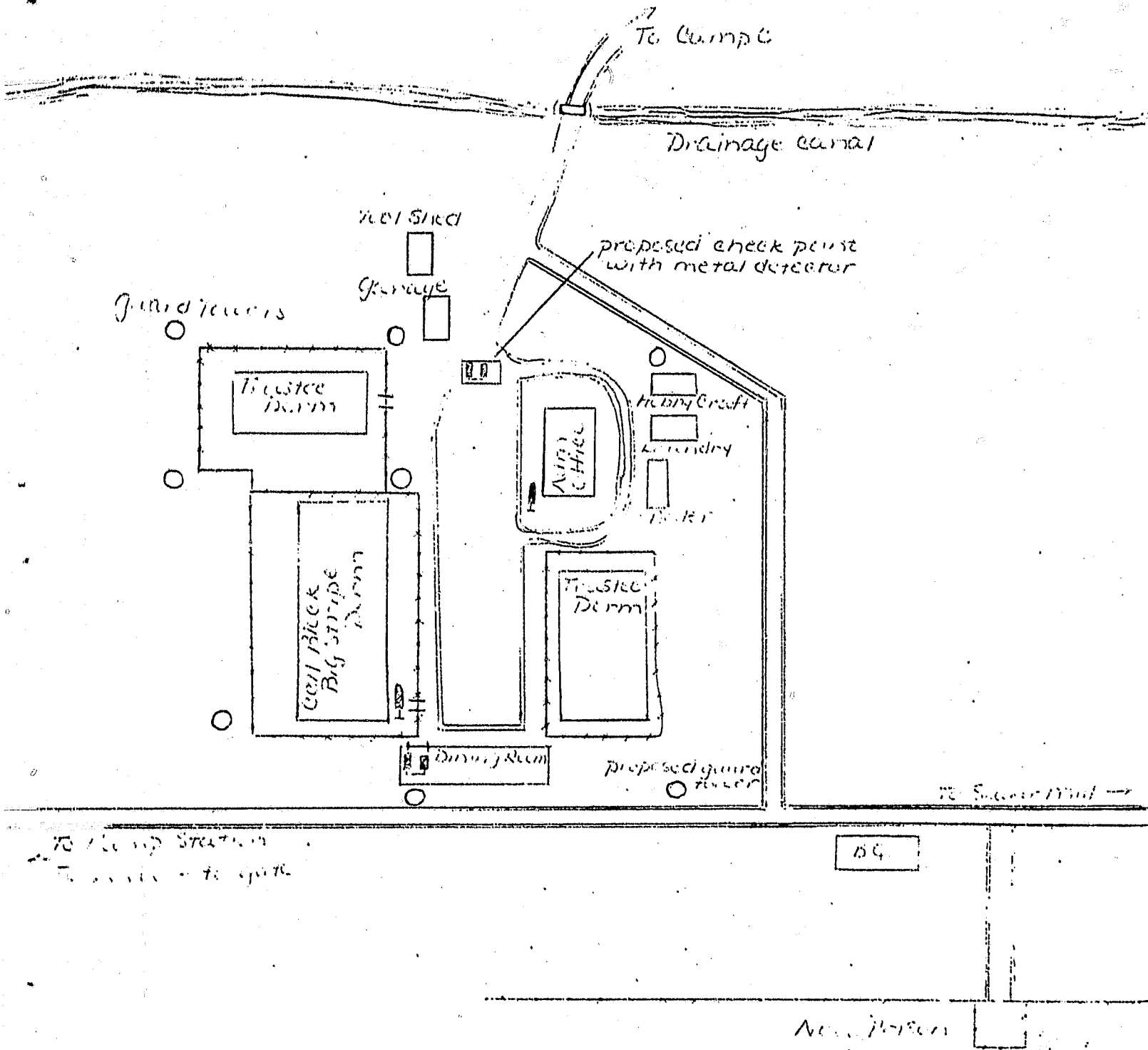


DIAGRAM 5

- Camp 2 - Camp 4 -

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

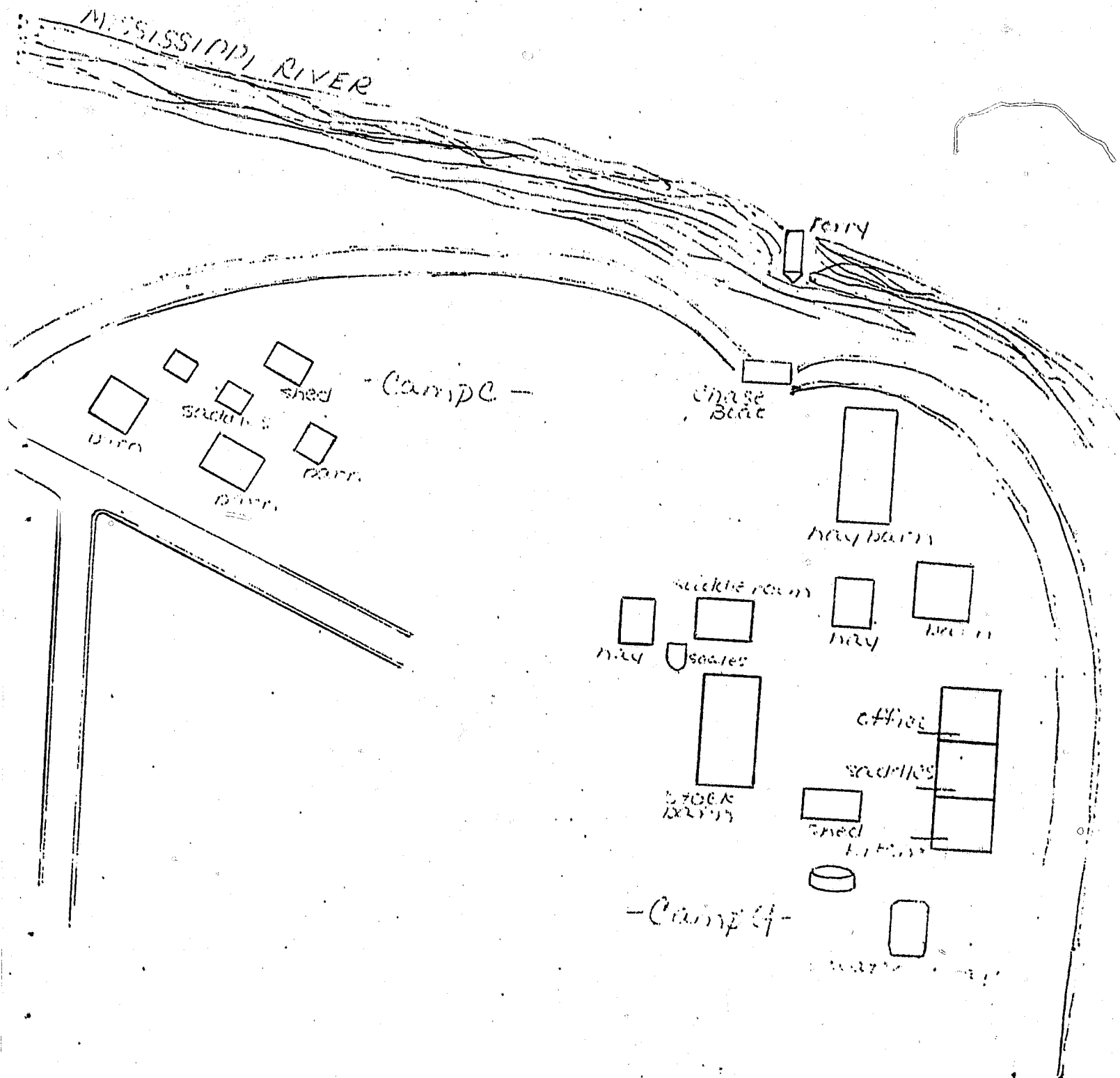


DIAGRAM 6

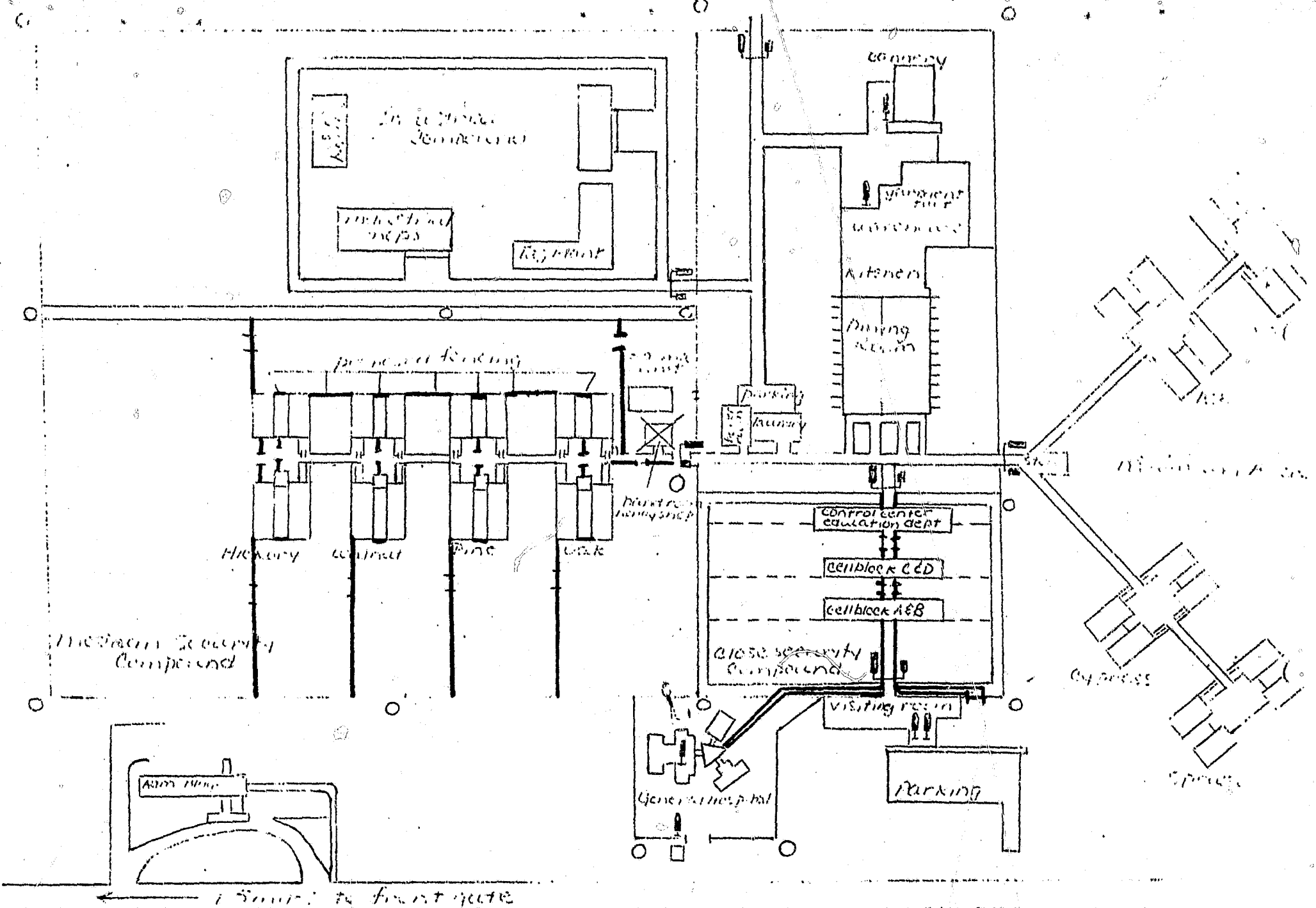
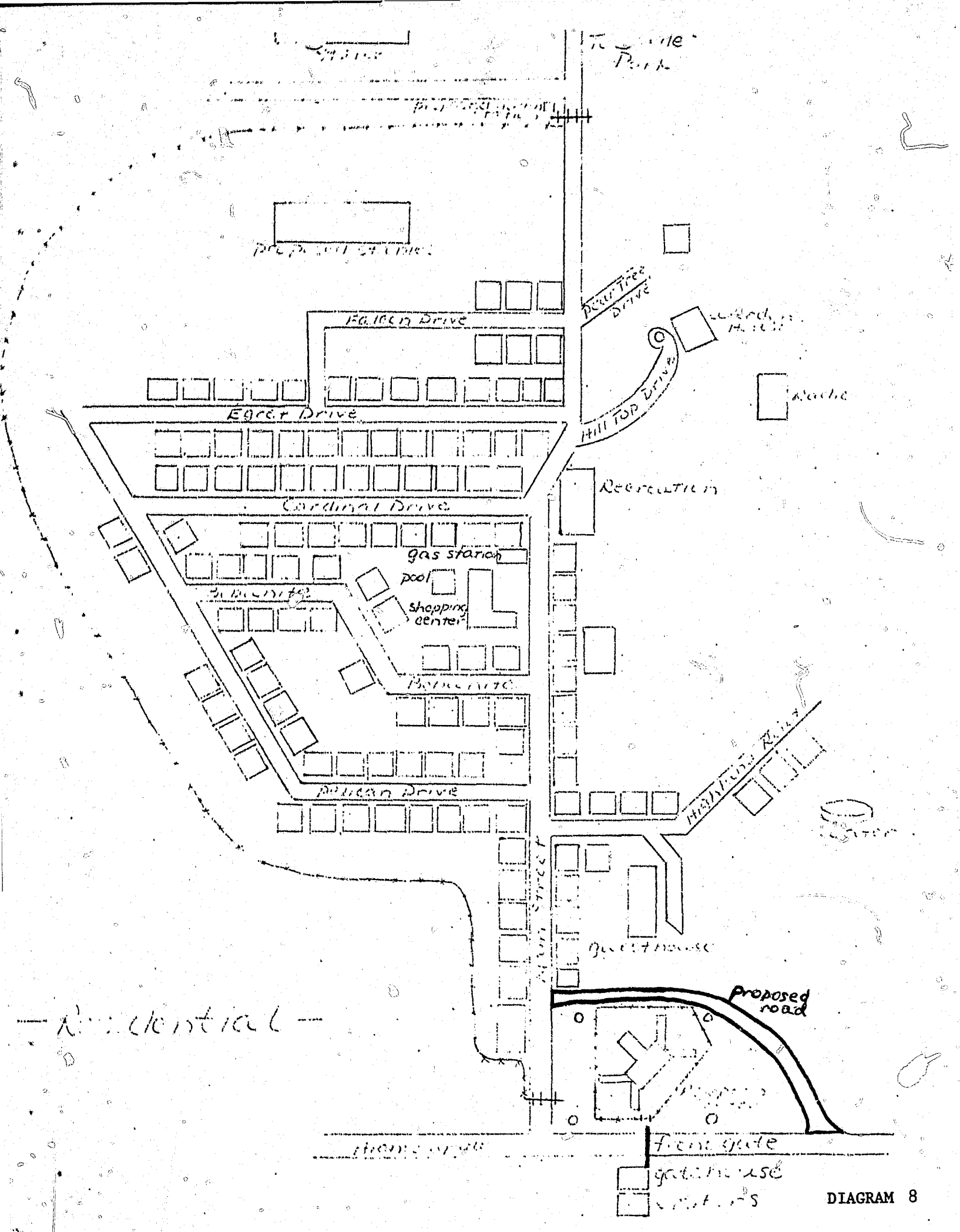
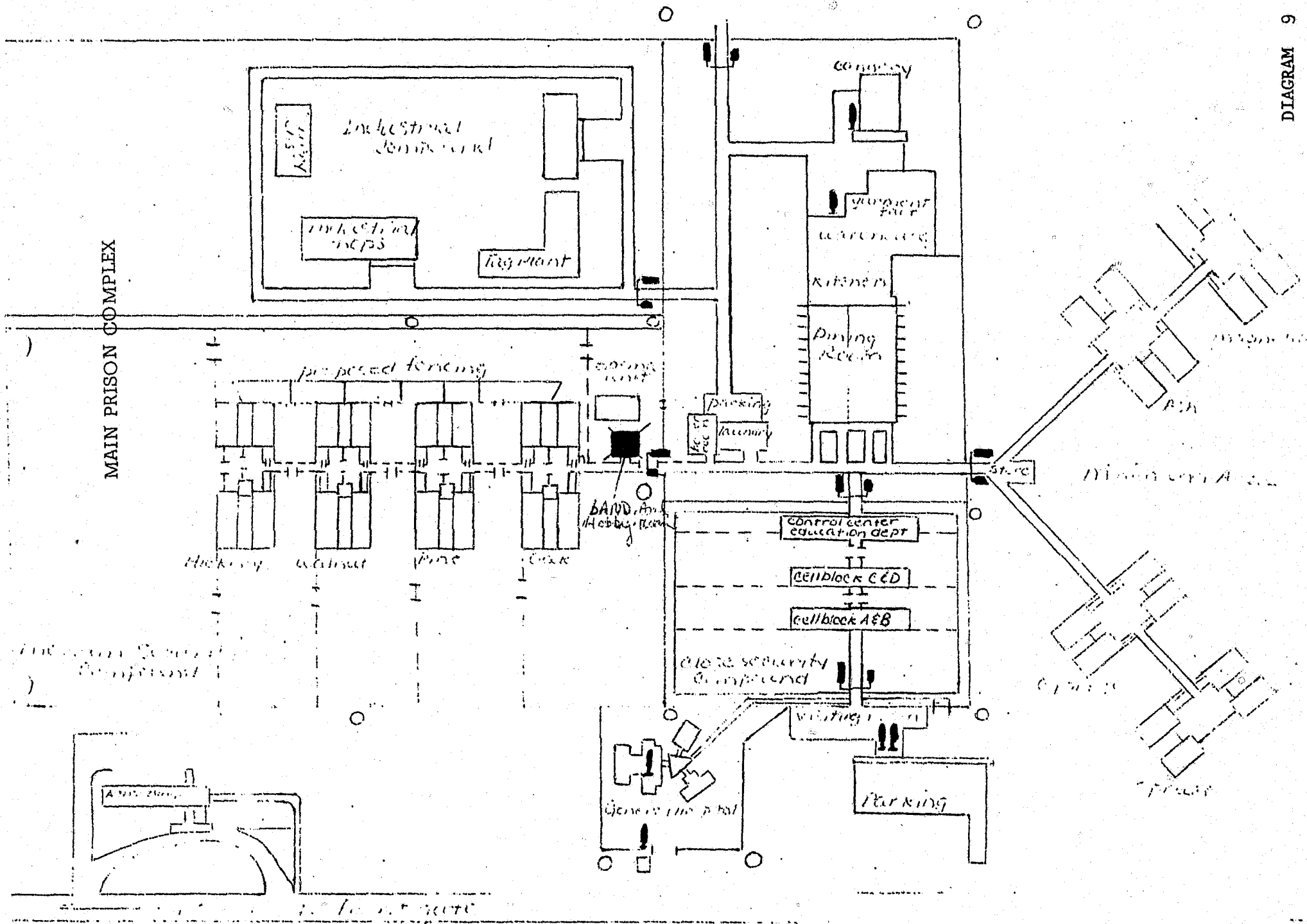


DIAGRAM 7









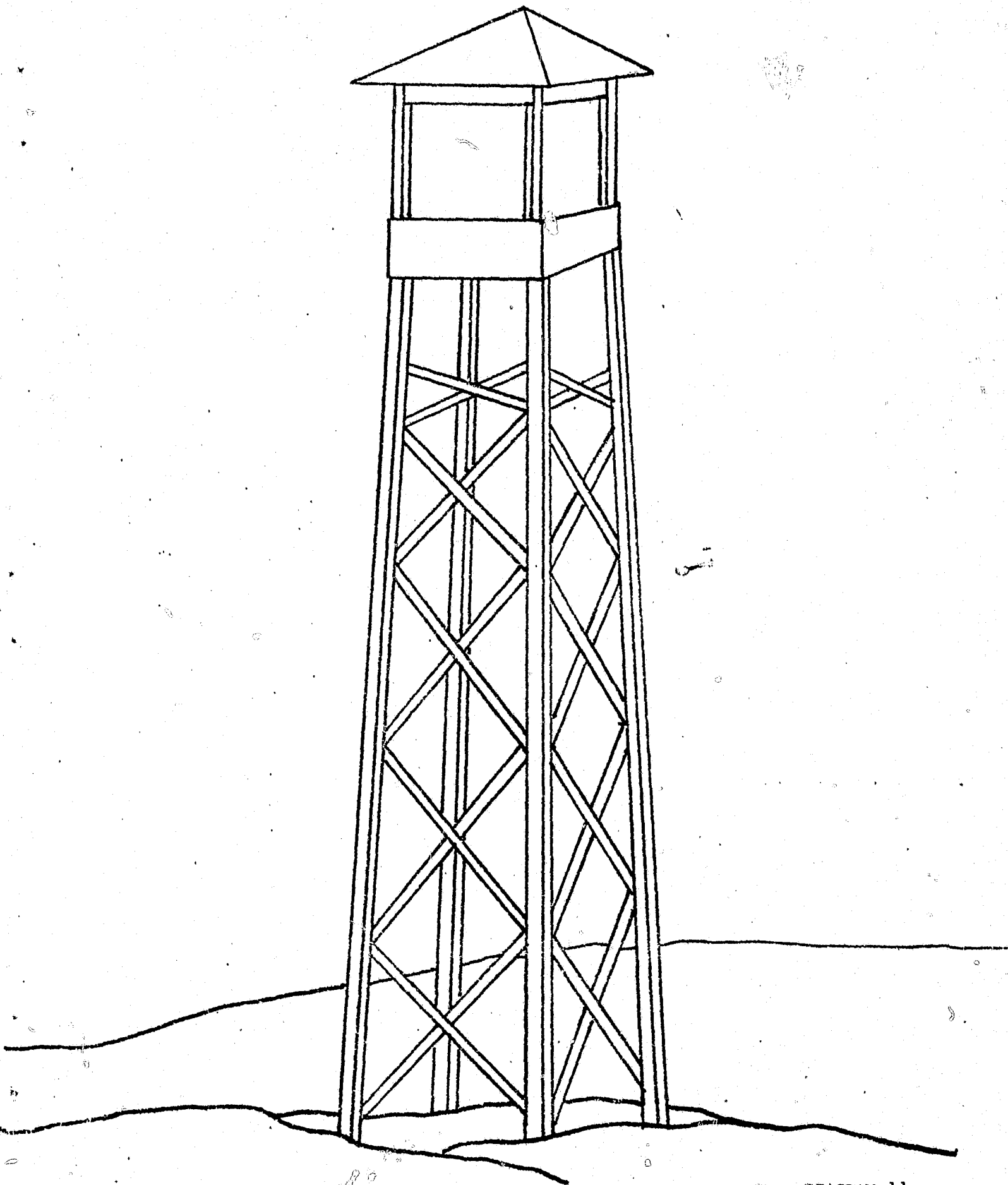


DIAGRAM 11

SECTION I. 10(a)(2)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

10. Long Range Planning and Relief:

(a) Within one hundred and eighty (180) days from date hereof, the defendants shall file with the Court, with copies to counsel of record herein, a comprehensive report pertaining to the proposed long range operation of the prison system in Louisiana, said report to cover:

(2) Detailed plans for the decentralization of the Louisiana State Penitentiary and for the establishment of several smaller facilities throughout the state, together with specific timetables and funding plans for such decentralization. In the event a complete decentralization is not absolutely assured within two years from date hereof, and in the event the actual decentralization is not to commence within one year from date hereof, then the report shall contain specific plans, with specific timetables, for:

- (a) Construction of additional cells at Angola.
- (b) Construction of additional dormitories at Angola.

- (c) Proposed changes in inmate classifications, housing, and work assignments.
- (d) Estimate of additional security personnel and equipment needed in the future to ensure the continued safety of inmates and prison personnel.

SECTION I.10(a)(2)  
DECENTRALIZATION PLAN

OVERVIEW

Through the efforts of the Director, supported by the Governor, the Department of Corrections initiated steps to decentralize the Louisiana State Penitentiary before the Court Order was handed down.

A task force of citizens throughout the state was commissioned to study the feasibility of decentralization and to make recommendations. The time frame for completing this task was one (1) year. The Federal Court Order negated this schedule in section 10.a.2 by requiring the total decentralization plan to be completed within 180 days. Efforts to comply with the accelerated schedule have caused a re-direction of the original intent of the decentralization committee. This was brought about by the inability to separate other sections of the court order which were considered to be a part of the decentralization process.

ORGANIZATION

The Decentralization Committee was organized around four (4) sub-committees and an Executive Committee comprised of the chairmen of each sub-committee.

These sub-committees were defined as follows:

- Planning
- Site
- Finance
- Public Relations

## OBJECTIVES

Specific objectives of the Planning Sub-committee were to first, analyze characteristics of the inmate population and make recommendations regarding inmate profiles that should be considered for relocation. This analysis included but was not limited to length of sentence, offense, age, medical needs, psychological needs, and education and training needs.

Second, the Planning Sub-committee was to define and make recommendations as to the kinds of facilities which would best serve these populations of different characteristics.

Third, the Planning Sub-committee working with the Finance Sub-committee was charged with making estimates of personnel requirements and costs and acquisition and/or construction costs.

The Site Sub-committee objectives were to locate and evaluate potential sites based on immediate and long range needs, availability of personnel, treatment resources, and overall impact on reducing the population at the Louisiana State Penitentiary in terms of cost-effectiveness.

In its efforts to assist the Site Sub-committee, the Public Relations Sub-committee objectives were to participate in discussions with community leaders, public officials, and other involved and interested groups at the local level in an attempt to explain the problem the state faces in the area of corrections, objectively answer the concerns at the local level, and to point out the positive aspects of an

institution in a community. To broaden their base of expertise, the Public Relations Sub-committee was provided information concerning current trends in the area of corrections and was encouraged to seek first hand knowledge by visiting established institutions within the state.

The Finance Sub-committee was charged with the responsibility of estimating the immediate and long range cost of the decentralization of the Louisiana State Penitentiary based on information provided to it by the Planning and Site Sub-committees. Second, it was to recommend possible sources of revenue or means of providing additional revenue. Third, the Finance Sub-committee was to review the legal aspects that related to funding.

#### PROGRESS

The first meeting of the Decentralization Committee was in April, 1975. The meeting was devoted to defining the tasks which were to be addressed and informing the members of the Committee about the problems facing the Department of Corrections.

Subsequent events pertaining to the Court Order delayed the second meeting until July, 1975, at which time the Committee organized itself as previously mentioned and set tasks to be addressed in the preceding months.

Because of concerns of the Department of Corrections in terms of demonstrating to the Court that a good faith effort was underway, and because of the Court's concern over the

continued build-up of the population at the Louisiana State Penitentiary, many of the tasks which were to be addressed by the Decentralization Committee had to be pushed forward.

A request by the Governor for an interim report on sites by September, 1975, required the Decentralization Committee to forego some of the objectives in order to comply with this request. The report submitted to the Governor at that time contained eight (8) sites that could be considered in the decentralization process. (See attachment.)

This report reflected a consensus of the persons on the Decentralization Committee and was predicated on available information gathered in a compressed time period.

#### PROPOSED CONFIGURATION

The utilization of the sites recommended by the Decentralization Committee requires that the inmate population selected for these sites be screened in terms of medical and psychiatric needs, length of time left to serve, security and availability of suitable treatment programs.

Based on these criteria, the immediate needs of the Department of Corrections are:

- A reception and diagnostic center with a capacity of 300 inmates.
- A medical and psychiatric unit with a capacity of 300 inmates.
- A maximum security and long term unit with a capacity of 2100 optional to 2600 maximum.



- . Four (4) short term (5 years or less) minimum security units with a maximum capacity of 500 inmates each.
- . Eight (8), pre-release/work release facilities with a maximum population of 100 inmates each.

The above configuration will accommodate 5500 inmates.

In June of 1975, the total adult male population of the Department of Corrections approximated 5000 inmates. It is anticipated that the growth rate in terms of inmates under the Department of Corrections' care will increase by 700 to 800 inmates annually. Based on this projection, at least one (1) 500 man unit and two (2) pre-release/work release units will be needed annually to avert overcrowding.

#### CONCLUSION

To date, the Department of Corrections has initiated action to construct a diagnostic center; provide a medical and psychiatric component at Jackson Barracks; establish a 500 man institution at Jackson, Louisiana (Dixon Correctional Institute); expand work release at Camp Beauregard; and temporarily expand capacity at the Louisiana Correctional and Industrial School.

These efforts plus existing capability will still leave the Department of Corrections short two (2) 500-man units needed to meet the immediate needs as previously defined. Several sites have been proposed for additional units. These are now under study.

It is requested that an additional one (1) year be granted to the defendants during which time a more comprehensive decentralization plan can be developed.

REPORT OF PROPOSED SITES

SITE: Acadia Baptist Academy  
LOCATION: Off La. 370, near Eunice, Louisiana  
SIZE: 150 - 200 population  
TYPE OF INSTITUTION:

- Pre-Release Center
- Work Release Center
- Non-Violent, Short Term
- Specialized Treatment

ESTIMATE OF RENOVATIONS NECESSARY: Moderate

SITE: Camp Beauregard  
LOCATION: La. 165, Pineville, Louisiana  
SIZE: 250 population. (Note: 125 work releasees and maintenance men presently housed at this site.)

TYPE OF INSTITUTION:

- Work Release Center
- Short Term Facility

ESTIMATE OF RENOVATIONS NECESSARY:

- Initially - Minimum
- Long Range - New construction necessary

SITE: Carver School

LOCATION: La. Hwy. 1, 20 miles south of Shreveport,  
Louisiana

SIZE: 500 population

TYPE OF INSTITUTION:

- Short Term First Offender
- Medium Term First Offender
- Short Term Non-Violent Offender Classification
- Medium Term Non-Violent Offender Classification
- Academic and Vocational Center

ESTIMATE OF RENOVATIONS NECESSARY: Minimum to moderate  
depending on utilization.

SITE: Chennault Air Force Base

LOCATION: I-10 east of Lake Charles, Louisiana

SIZE: 500 population

TYPE OF INSTITUTION:

- Pre-Release/Work Release Center
- Academic and Vocation Center
- Short Term First Offender
- Medium Term First Offender
- Short Term Non-Violent
- Medium Term Non-Violent
- Specialized Treatment Unit

ESTIMATE OF RENOVATIONS NECESSARY: Minimum to moderate depending  
on utilization.

SITE: Jackson Barracks

LOCATION: New Orleans, Louisiana

SIZE: 350 - 400 population. (Note: 240 men presently at this facility.)

TYPE OF INSTITUTION:

- Pre-Release Center
- Work Release Center
- Medical and Psychiatric
- Vocational on-the-job Training

ESTIMATE OF RENOVATIONS NECESSARY: Minimum to moderate depending on utilization.

SITE: Jackson (East Louisiana State Hospital)

LOCATION: La. Hwy. 68, south of Jackson, Louisiana

SIZE: 500 population

TYPE OF INSTITUTION:

- Medium Term First Offender
- Long Term First Offender

ESTIMATE OF RENOVATIONS NECESSARY: Minimum initially; moderate to extensive for completion.

SITE: Louisiana Correctional and Industrial School

LOCATION: La. Hwy. 27, north of DeQuincy, Louisiana

SIZE: 200 Additional Population. (Note: Presently, 500 men are assigned to this institution.)

TYPE OF INSTITUTION:

- Medium Term First Offender
- Long Term First Offender

ESTIMATE OF RENOVATIONS NECESSARY: New Construction Necessary

SITE: Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women

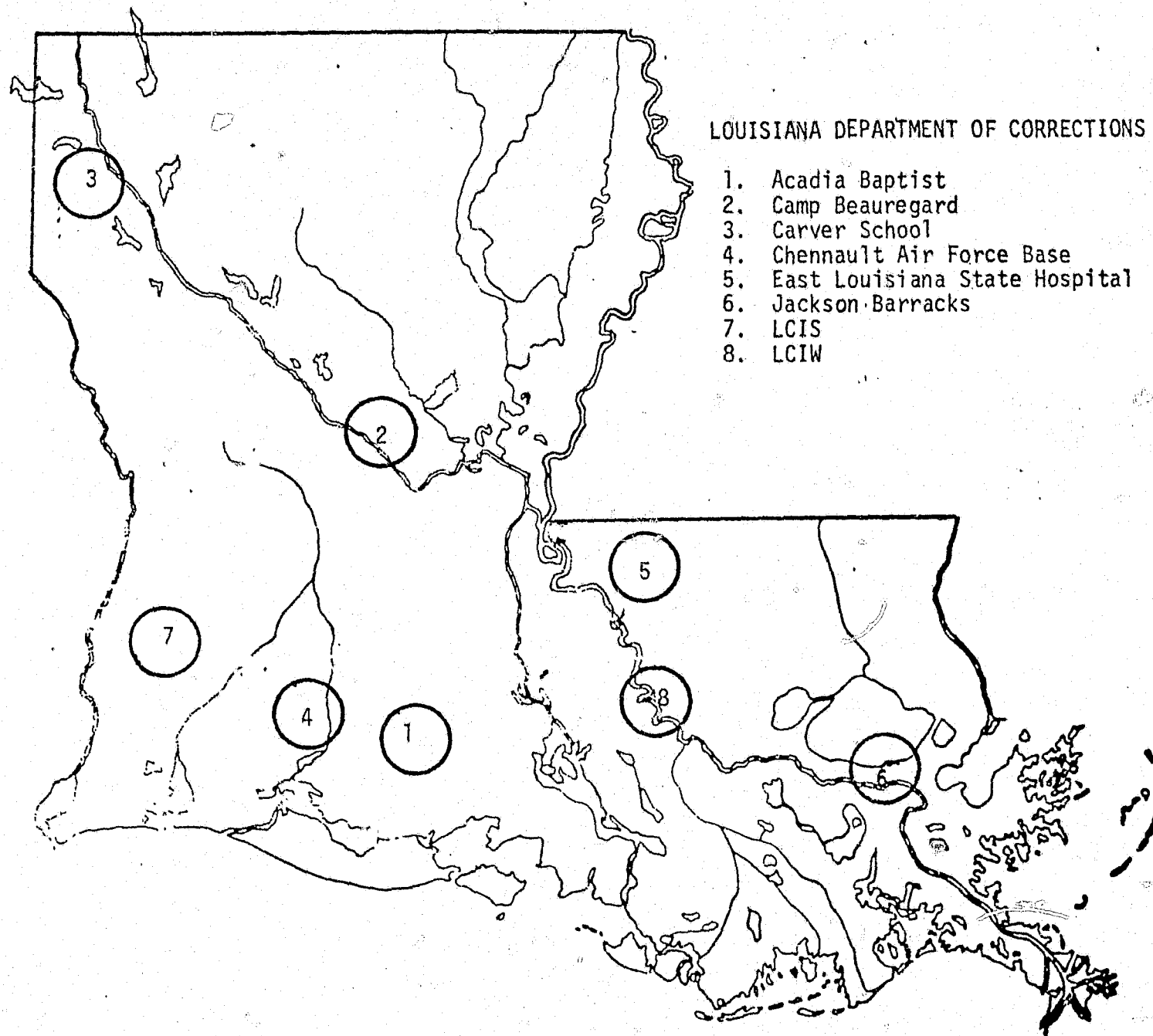
LOCATION: La. Hwy. 74, east of St. Gabriel, Louisiana

SIZE: 500 population

TYPE OF INSTITUTION:

- Reception and Diagnostic Unit
- Specialized Treatment Unit
- Medical and Psychiatric

ESTIMATE OF RENOVATIONS NECESSARY: No facilities presently available. Selection of this site requires new construction.



# LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS SITES

1. Acadia Baptist
2. Camp Beauregard
3. Carver School
4. Chennault Air Force Base
5. East Louisiana State Hospital
6. Jackson Barracks
7. LCIS
8. LCIW

SECTION I.10.(a)(3)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

10. Long Range Planning and Relief:

- (a) Within one hundred and eighty (180) days from date here-  
of, the defendants shall file with the Court, with copies to  
counsel of record herein, a comprehensive report pertaining to  
the proposed long range operation of the prison system in  
Louisiana, said report to cover:
- (3) Whether or not the personnel and equipment ordered as  
immediate relief by this order in the area of medical care  
has proven satisfactory, and if not, specific plans for  
the long range furnishing of adequate health care to the  
inmates at the Penitentiary.

SECTION I.10(a)(3)

The personnel and equipment which the court ordered has proven satisfactory, to the extent the defendants have been able to furnish it. [See Section I.2(a)(1) and Section I.2(a)(6).] 7

In addition to the three adequately equipped ambulances, attached is a list of the proposed additional medical equipment needed at the hospital.

The hospital administrator will be responsible for ensuring that these supplies are repaired or replaced as needed.

The Department of Corrections Personnel office will be responsible for filling vacant positions in the medical area as they occur.



## ADEQUATE MEDICAL SUPPLIES

### DETAILED LIST

8 each	Suture Sets
2 each	Tracheostomy Tray Supplies
2 each	Thoracotomy Tray Supplies
2 each	Heavy Duty Shears
12 each	Physicians Bags with Diagnostic Equipment
1 each	12" Bag
1	Stethoscope
1	Tuning Fork
1	Percussion Hammer
1	Welch Allyn Diagnostic Kit
1	Sphygmomanometers Tycos
1	Flashlight
4	Cut Down Tray with Equipment
	Assorted Braces
	Assorted Splints
10	Medium Bandage Scissors
	Assorted Braces (Fracture Room)
	Minor Surgery Tray Supplies
5	Stretchers
6	Wheel Chairs
3	Suction Machines
3	Vaporizers
6	Oxygen Tanks
3	Portable Resuscitators
10	Emergency Lights
1	Cardioscope
2	Resuscitator Bags
1	Bennett Type Reopirator
2	Autoclaves
1	CPR Life Board
1	X-ray Viewer
1	Spot Illuminator
2	Stryker Cast Cutters
5	Examining Tables
5	View Box, X-ray Developing Unit
1	Whirlpool
	Ultrasound Unit with Muscle Stimulators Probe
	Hydrocolator with Multiple Packs
	Exercise Bars
	Quadriceps Table
	Spine Board
	Protoscope Table
	Protoscope Units
	Cast Spreaders
	Burn Sheet
60	Infirmery Beds - Replacement units (beds, mattress, urinal, table)
1	Motor Chair (Dental)
	Assorted Air Splints
1	6-inch Image Amplifier for X-ray Unit

SECTION I.10.(a)(4)

C O U R T   O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

10. Long Range Planning and Relief:

- (a) Within one hundred and eighty (180) days from date here-  
of, the defendants shall file with the Court, with copies to  
counsel of record herein, a comprehensive report pertaining to  
the proposed long range operation of the prison system in Louisiana,  
said report to cover:
- (4) A statement as to whether or not the steps taken pursuant  
to this order for the immediate elimination of electrical and  
fire hazards have been adequate, and whether or not the  
steps taken pursuant thereto to compel immediate compliance  
with the Fire, Health and Sanitation laws of the State of  
Louisiana have been adequate to protect the life, safety and  
health of the inmates and prison personnel at Angola. If it  
is determined that the immediate and intermediate steps  
have not been adequate for long range operations, the report  
shall contain a detailed plan for the long range accomplish-  
ment of these objectives.

## SECTION 10.a(4)

### ELIMINATION OF ELECTRICAL AND FIRE HAZARDS

#### GENERAL

As detailed in earlier sections of this report (1.1(3) (a) and 1.1(4)(a)), many of the electrical, fire and health hazards have been corrected by maintenance personnel employed by the Department of Corrections. However, correction of the major problems required manpower and expertise beyond the capabilities of the state as well as considerable time. Therefore, the engineering firm of Forte and Tablada, Inc. was engaged to prepare all plans and specifications needed to negotiate a "fixed price contract". ("Cost plus contracts" require less extensive plans and specifications, but are prohibited by state law.)

After six months of intensive work and after many hours of meetings between officials of the Department of Corrections, State Office of Facilities Planning and Forte and Tablada, the following long range plans, together with timetables for their completion, have been formulated:

#### KITCHEN AND DINING HALL -- MAIN PRISON

It was determined that the renovations needed to bring the kitchen and dining hall into compliance with the State Fire and Health Codes were so extensive that they

could not be done while the building was being used. It was decided that an entirely new kitchen and dining facility would be built adjacent to the present facility. The present facility will be repaired to the extent possible and will continue to be used during the construction of the new facility. The timetable for completion of the new facility is as follows:

Plans and Specifications: 90% complete

Contract: By February 1, 1976

Construction to Begin: February 15, 1976

Completion: February 15, 1977

#### DORMITORIES -- MAIN PRISON

Again it was determined that the renovations needed were too extensive to attempt as long as the buildings were occupied. Therefore, it was decided that work would be done on dormitories vacated by moving prisoners to other locations and then by shifting inmates from dorms which have not been renovated into ones already renovated. The timetable for completion is as follows:

Plans and Specifications: 90% complete

Contract: January 15, 1976

Completion: Dependent on number of inmates  
moved to other locations.

Every effort will be made to vacate twelve (12) dormitories initially. Renovation time on each group of dorms will take six (6) months.

### EDUCATION BUILDING

Plans and Specifications: 85% complete

Contract: February 1, 1976

Completion: November 1, 1976

### HOSPITAL

Renovations to the hospital will include, in addition to bringing the building up to fire and health standards, the construction of an entirely new kitchen and the construction of a maximum security psychiatric ward.

Plans and Specifications: February 15, 1976.

Contract: March 15, 1976

Completion: October 1, 1976

### OUT CAMPS

Plans and Specifications: 65% complete

Contract: March 1, 1976

Completion: Eight months per camp

### RECEPTION CENTER

Plans and Specifications: March 1, 1976

Contract: April 1, 1976

Completion: October 1, 1977 (The lengthy completion time is due to the fact that 136 additional two-man cells will be built at the Reception Center to aid in implementation of the security aspects of the court order and also to provide

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

space in which to house inmates presently held in the cellblocks at the main prison, so that those buildings can be renovated.)

CELLBLOCKS -- MAIN PRISON

It was determined that these buildings could not be renovated while occupied; only temporary work has been done. As soon as space is available elsewhere, work will begin on these buildings.

Plans and Specifications: 85% complete

Contract: (Dependent on ability to move inmates to other locations.)

Completion: Two years (six months per building)

SECTION I.10.(a)(5)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF:

10. Long Range Planning and Relief:

(a) Within one hundred and eighty (180) days from date here-  
of, the defendants shall file with the Court, with copies to  
counsel of record herein, a comprehensive report pertaining to  
the proposed long range operation of the prison system in  
Louisiana, said report to cover:

(5) A specific plan for the regular and periodic inspection of  
all facilities at Angola by the State Fire Marshal and  
the State Department of Health and for the furnishing of  
reports by those agencies to this Court at periodic  
intervals.



SECTION I.10(a)(5)

FIRE AND HEALTH INSPECTION

The agencies involved in the development and coordination of this plan have agreed that the form of the plan will consist of a letter of agreement between the agencies which specifies the time frame for inspections and reporting responsibilities to the Federal Court. The attached letters of agreement have been approved, executed and are now in force between the agencies.

The agreement(s) call for inspection to be performed once every six (6) months beginning January 1976. Within thirty (30) days after completion of each inspection, a report of findings will be submitted by the inspecting agencies to the Middle District Court and the Department of Corrections. Should either inspecting agency be unable to fulfill its obligations, written notice(s) shall be submitted for the Court and the Department, stating such cause(s).

LETTER OF AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
AND

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

This Letter of Agreement is entered into by and between the Louisiana Department of Corrections and the Louisiana Department of State Fire Marshal, both represented herein by their undersigned and duly authorized officers on this the 5<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1975.

The Louisiana Department of State Fire Marshal will perform a complete and thorough inspection of all facilities at the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola once every six (6) months. The first inspection shall be performed during the month of January, 1976.

Upon completion of each inspection, the State Fire Marshal shall prepare and furnish a complete report of findings to the Federal District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana and to the Department of Corrections. This report must be furnished to these parties within thirty (30) days after completion of each inspection.

All inspections provided by the Department of State Fire Marshal shall be performed at no cost to the Louisiana Department of Corrections.

If the Louisiana Department of State Fire Marshal is unable to fulfill its obligation under this Agreement in good faith, in a timely manner, a written notice shall be prepared and submitted to the Federal District Court and to the Department of Corrections stating the reason(s) for such cause.

This Agreement may be modified at any time by the parties, with a copy submitted to the Federal District Court for its approval.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized parties having read the Agreement, have set their hands the day and year first written above.

WITNESSES:

[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]  
[Signature]

[Signature]  
Elayn Hunt, Director  
Louisiana Department of Corrections  
[Signature]  
Raymond B. Oliver  
State Fire Marshal

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

AND

LOUISIANA HEALTH AND HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

This Letter of Agreement is entered into by and between the Louisiana Department of Corrections and the Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration (LHHRA) both represented herein by their undersigned and duly authorized officers on this the 6<sup>th</sup> day of November, 19 75.

The Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration will perform a complete and thorough inspection of all facilities at the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola once every six (6) months. The first inspection shall be performed during the month of January, 1976.

Upon completion of each inspection, the Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration shall prepare and furnish a complete report of findings to the Federal District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana and to the Department of Corrections. This report must be furnished to these parties within thirty (30) days after completion of each inspection.

All inspections provided by the Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration shall be performed at no cost to the Louisiana Department of Corrections.

If the Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration is unable to fulfill its obligation under this Agreement in good faith, in a timely manner, a written notice shall be prepared and submitted to the Federal District Court and to the Department of Corrections stating the reason(s) for such cause.

This Agreement may be modified at any time by the parties, with a copy submitted to the Federal District Court for its approval.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized parties having read the Agreement, have set their hands the day and year first written above.

WITNESSES:

James I. Bennett  
Virginia E. D'Abadie

Elayne Hunt  
Elayne Hunt, Director  
Louisiana Department of Corrections  
William H. Stewart  
William Stewart, Commissioner  
Louisiana Health and Human Resources  
Administration

SECTION I.10.(a)(6)

C O U R T O R D E R

I. IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF:

10. Long Range Planning and Relief:

(a) Within one hundred and eighty (180) days from date here-  
of, the defendants shall file with the Court, with copies to  
counsel of record herein, a comprehensive report pertaining to  
the proposed long range operation of the prison system in  
Louisiana, said report to cover:

(6) The feasibility of reducing inmate population at Angola  
by housing certain classes of inmates, (i.e., first  
offenders, inmates convicted of non-violent crimes,  
inmates in need of mental health care) at locations other  
than Angola, including the possibility of arrangements  
with other state or federal penitentiaries; instituting  
a system of half-way houses for those convicted of minor  
offenses; utilization of work-release, parole, and  
probation programs.

## SECTION I.10(a)(6)

### REDUCTION OF INMATE POPULATION

The following efforts were undertaken in an attempt to reduce the population at Louisiana State Penitentiary, by housing certain classes of inmates at other locations.

. Geriatric and handicapped patients were transferred to Greenwell Springs Tuberculosis Hospital on a temporary basis (six months).

. Inmates with psychiatric problems were transferred to Charity Hospital in New Orleans in cooperation with Sheriff Charles Foti of New Orleans.

. The ten states nearest to Louisiana were contacted and asked if they were in a position to house some of Louisiana's offenders. None were able to do so.

. The Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons was contacted about the possibility of housing some of Louisiana's prisoners. He replied that they did not have space for large numbers, but could accept a few transfers on a case-by-case basis.

. Mr. Tom Grace, U.S. Marshall, was contacted

concerning possibility of transferring inmates with concurrent federal sentences. Mr. Grace supplied a list of all those with concurrent sentences. This list was reviewed to ascertain which inmates had longer federal sentences than state sentences. The state sentencing judge was then contacted to determine if he objected to sentences being served in a federal prison. Requests will be made to then transfer these inmates.

. In its FY 76/77 budget request, the Department of Corrections will ask for additional probation and parole officer positions.

. Efforts are underway to increase the capacity of the work release units in New Orleans and Pineville, Louisiana.

SECTION I.10.(a)(7)

C O U R T   O R D E R

IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE RELIEF

10. Long Range Planning and Relief:

(a) Within one hundred and eighty (180) days from date hereof, the defendants shall file with the Court, with copies to counsel of record herein, a comprehensive report pertaining to the proposed long range operation of the prison system in Louisiana, said report to cover:

(7) In general, and in addition to the above specified items, the report shall set forth in detail specific plans for the long range operation of the Louisiana State Penitentiary in such a fashion as to eliminate completely the unconstitutional and illegal practices and conditions heretofore found to exist.

SECTION 1.10(a)(7)  
DETAILED PLANS FOR LONG RANGE OPERATION  
OF THE LOUISIANA STATE PENITENTIARY

I. PROTECTION OF INMATES

A. General

All employees of the Department of Corrections are expected to see that the rights of inmates are not violated. One employee ( an attorney) is charged with the responsibility of advising all staff members of their obligations in this regard. Employees who violate the rights of inmates or who do not abide by the procedures set forth by the Department to ensure compliance with this court's order will receive suitable disciplinary action.

Inmates are advised at the time they enter Louisiana State Penitentiary that they have the right to appeal any grievance to the Director of the Department of Corrections. A staff of trained penologists is assigned the task of investigating every grievance received and preparing a report for the Director's review and action. This procedure was approved by this Court in Michelli v. Henderson, No. 74-296.



#### B. Security Personnel

The number of security personnel will be monitored daily by personnel technicians at the Louisiana State Penitentiary and at Department Headquarters. Efforts to hire new officers will be made each time the total number of correctional officers drops below 950.

Documentation of compliance will be maintained through the use of payroll records.

#### C. Shakedowns

The Warden will be responsible for ensuring that inmates and buildings are searched daily.

Each officer will fill out a daily shakedown report listing areas searched, number of inmates searched and contraband confiscated.

Disciplinary reports will be reviewed by Headquarters' personnel to verify that inmates are being charged and punished when found to be in possession of contraband.

#### D. Communications Equipment

Regular repair and replacement of all communications equipment will be made. A yearly review by the Materiel Division of the Department will be made to determine whether improvements can be made in the communications system.

Documentation will be provided by the yearly report submitted by the Materiel Division, budget requests and purchase orders.

E. Assignment of Officers

The Warden will be responsible for the assignment of officers to dormitories and other areas. Daily roster sheets will be maintained and will be reviewed monthly by the Department of Corrections Personnel Division to ensure compliance and to provide for documentation.

F. Training Programs

The Chief Training Officer will be responsible for structuring and conducting training courses designed to train officers in the control of contraband.

Documentation will be provided by maintaining a record of each officer participating in the training course. A yearly report will be submitted to the Director.

G. Separation of Inmates

The Warden will be responsible for separating overt and aggressive homosexuals and inmates deemed to present a threat of assault or violence. Records of all reclassifications and the reasons

therefore will be made by Louisiana State Penitentiary.

H. Punishment of Inmates

The Louisiana State Penitentiary Disciplinary Board will be responsible for imposing strict and suitable punishment on all inmates found to have violated institutional rules.

Records will be kept of all disciplinary hearings. The penalties imposed will be reviewed by the Warden or his designee. Copies of all disciplinary actions will be forwarded to Headquarters. A summary of all rule infractions and the penalties imposed will be prepared quarterly.

The rules and regulations will be reviewed and amended periodically.

I. Criminal Charges

The Warden will be responsible for advising the District Attorney of all cases of inmate assaults and other acts of violence.

A copy of each report to the District Attorney will be forwarded to the Director. Periodically, these reports will be cross-checked with reports of assaults contained in disciplinary reports.

## II. RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The Warden will be responsible for ensuring that there is no racial discrimination. Daily count sheets will be used to reflect the number of each race assigned to each area.

Monthly reports will be made to Headquarters by the Director of Classification detailing the racial breakdown in areas of work, vocational and academic training, and inmate organization.

Quarterly reports will be submitted to the Director by the Chief Personnel Officer detailing the number of employees of each race who have been hired, fired or promoted during the preceding quarter.

## III. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The Warden will be responsible for ensuring that inmates are permitted to practice their religion and that no inmate is discriminated against because of his religion. Inmates will be permitted to appeal any adverse decision of the Warden to the Director.

## IV. CENSORSHIP OF MAIL

The Warden will ensure that all mail is handled

in accordance with the court order.

Random checks of mail room will be made by the Warden or his designee to ensure compliance.

All reports of non-compliance with the mail regulations will be investigated immediately by the Warden and a copy of the findings sent to the Director.

V. CONDITIONS OF PUNITIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION  
AND PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS

The Warden will designate someone outside of the security force to inspect punitive and administrative segregation areas monthly to ensure compliance with Ralph v. Dees. Any area of non-compliance will be reported immediately.

The Disciplinary Board will be responsible for ensuring that all inmates are given procedurally correct hearings. All hearings will be taped and reviewed by Headquarters' personnel in the event of an appeal. All inmates will be advised of their right to appeal any decision of the Disciplinary Board to the Director.

**END**