

New Hampshire

State Prison

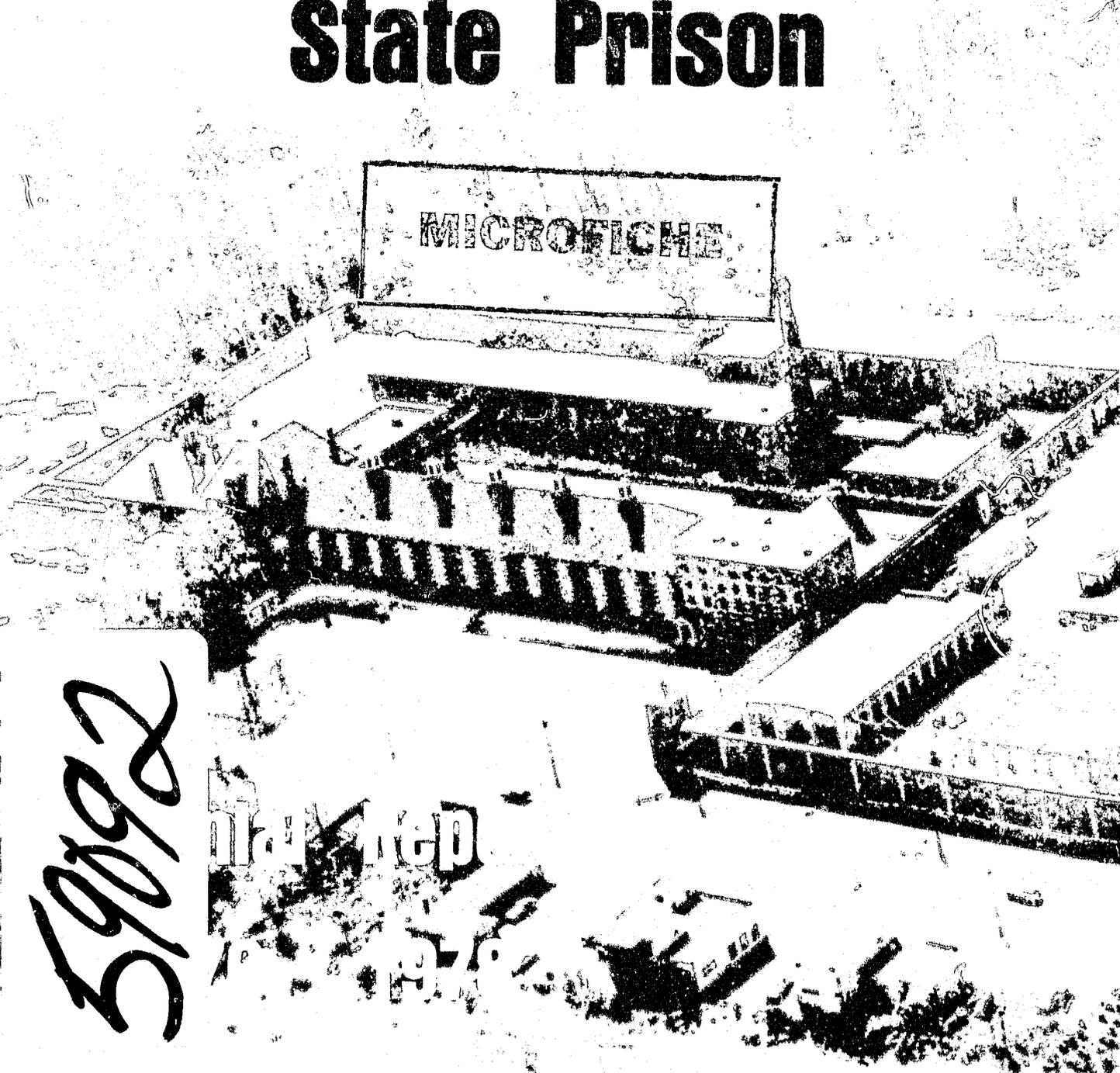
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REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1978



NCJRS

JUL 11 1979

ACQUISITIONS

CONCORD, N.H. — JANUARY 1, 1979

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Board of Trustees	iv
Prison Staff Roster	iv
Prison Organizational Chart	v
Historical Inclosure	vi
Dedication Page	vii
State Prison History	1
Warden's Report	3
Custody Directorate	7
Treatment Directorate	11
Prison Industries	24
Maintenance Department	29
Food Service Branch	31
Community Corrections Center	32
Business Office	34
Inmate's Attorney	37
Institutional Statistics	Appendix I
Distinguished Visitors	Appendix II
N.H. State Prison Site Plan	Appendix III

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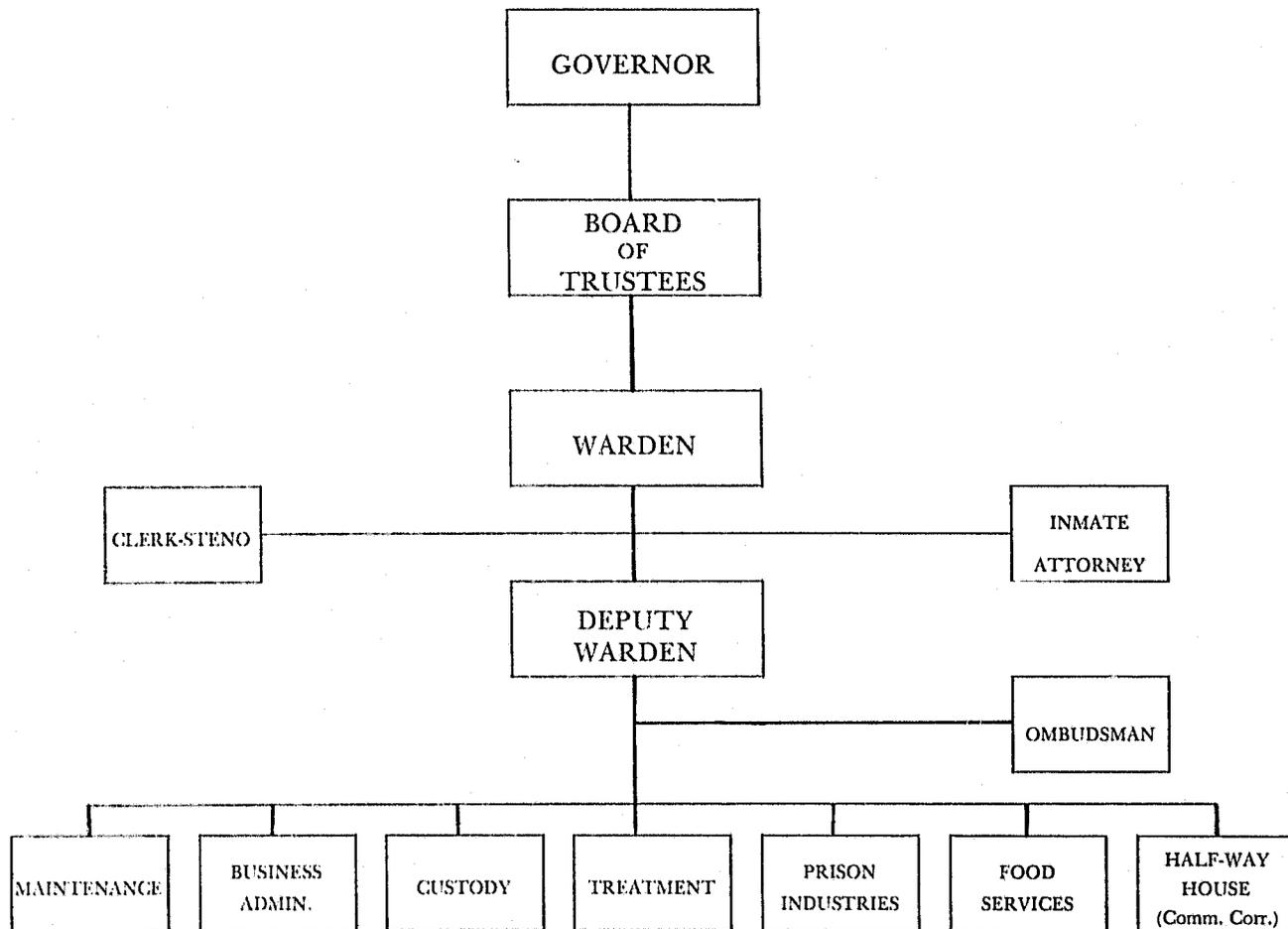
Administration

<i>Warden</i>	Everett I. Perrin, Jr.
<i>Deputy Warden</i>	John J. Sheridan
<i>Business Administrator</i>	James M. Strauss
<i>Custody Major</i>	Howard Thornton
<i>Director of Treatment</i>	Nicholas Pishon
<i>Prison Industries Superintendent</i>	William S. Jamieson
<i>Inmates Attorney</i>	Robert Laney
<i>Steward</i>	Robert Newsky
<i>Maintenance Engineer</i>	Richard Ashley
<i>Community Corrections</i>	Peter McDonald

ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

New Hampshire State Prison

1976-1978



Standing (left to right): W. Jamieson, Maj. Thornton, P. McDonald, Atty. Laney, Deputy Sheridan, N. E. Pishon, R. Ashley, J. Strauss. *Seated:* Warden Everett I. Perrin. *Missing:* R. Newsky.



WARDEN'S REPORT

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:—

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully submit the following report of the affairs of the state-prison for the year ending April 30, 1878.

Since the date of my last report, we have experienced no changes of a character that call for any particular allusion in this report. The daily routine of prison life becomes monotonous, and so exceptionally free from every disturbing element have we been that my report will necessarily be very brief.

As anticipated in my last report, the number of convicts has largely increased; and, at this time, we have a population of one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and eight-six males and eight females. During the winter, owing to our limited accommodations, we were obliged to double the number of men in the cells on one division, namely, confine forty men in cells intended for twenty. It was deemed unsafe from a sanitary point of view to continue this through the coming summer; and, under the direction of the governor and council, I have fitted the chapel into a sleeping-room, and there are now forty men occupying beds there. A temporary chapel has been fitted up under your direction in the second story of the building known as the wash-room. The many inconveniences we suffer on account of our limited accommodations you are thoroughly familiar with; and the attention with which you have listened to my suggestions, as well as the assistance you have given me, has served to lighten the load of my responsibility; and, knowing that soon we shall have better quarters for a new prison, I refrain from extended statements on this point.

J. C. PILSBURY, Warden.

CONCORD, N. H., May 1, 1878.

STATISTICS — 1878

A PAGE FROM HISTORY BIENNIAL REPORT - 1878

STATISTICS

Whole number of convicts in prison May 1, 1877	160
Received from courts from May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878	76
Whole number in prison during year	— 236

Whole number discharged during year, viz:—

Pardoned	9
Discharged	21
Executed	1
Died	11
	— 42

Whole number in prison April 30, 1878, viz:—

White males	183
Black "	3
Females	8
	— 191

AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years	31
Between 20 and 30 years	82
Between 30 and 40 years	49
Between 40 and 50 years	20
Over 50 years	12
	— 191

SOCIAL RELATIONS

Married	68
Single	126
	— 191

IN MEMORIUM



Lieutenant Armand "*Babe*" Menard
January 26, 1971 — September 19, 1977



Correctional Officer II Frank "*Joe*" Dusza
March 22, 1976 — August 4, 1978

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON

July 1, 1976 — June 30, 1978

The New Hampshire State Prison celebrates its Centennial Anniversary during the 1976-1978 biennium. Originally built in 1878, the current prison has evolved with multiple changes in the physical plant, inmate population, correctional philosophies, and public sentiment. Although constrained by old physical facilities, constant application of modern correctional techniques, incorporating recent legal guidelines, is allowing the State Prison to keep its facilities and programs in-line with national standards.

The New Hampshire State Prison seeks to achieve two goals. The first entails carrying out the sentences of the Courts, while insuring the rights and safety of the offender and the public. The second is to create and foster an on-going rehabilitative process designed to facilitate each inmates re-assimilation into society as a functioning, contributing adult. During the past biennium the staff of the New Hampshire State Prison has sought to offer effective programs in education, counseling, health care, vocational training, recreation, religion, and pre and post release services, while maintaining sound security and control, to all inmates willing to participate.

The New Hampshire State Prison is the only facility in the State for the incarceration of adult male felons. In addition, the prison also receives parolees returned for violations, federal inmates, pre-trial detainees, and inmates and offenders transferred from the County Houses of Corrections and jails. Under the provisions of the Inter-State Corrections Compact (RSA 622:A) New Hampshire incarcerates inmates from other New England States. The Compact operates on an exchange basis and does not involve the direct transfer of funds. Since New Hampshire does not have a facility for the incarceration of female felons, they are incarcerated in other New England State's having appropriate facilities, or county Houses of Correction for short periods.

Administration of the prison is directed by the Warden, under the supervision of the Prison Board of Trustees. RSA 10:2 establishes a board of seven trustees appointed and confirmed by the Governor and Executive Council. The Board is charged with a number of duties, including policy planning and nomination of the Warden. In June 1977, Everett I. Perrin, Jr. was nominated by the Board and confirmed by the Governor and Council to become 14th Warden in the prison's one hundred year history. The Warden's duties, outlined in RSA 622, include responsibility for all administrative, managerial, and custodial functions for the prison.

The State Prison is located on North State Street in Concord, New Hampshire. The prison's in-walled security area covers ten acres and is composed of administrative offices, cell block, the annex, industry buildings, the main yard, and the north yard. A hospital building was constructed on the rear of the central control building in 1937. The cell block annex was constructed in 1911, increasing the prison's capacity from 248 single cell units to 314.

Renovations to the structure occurring in the 1940's and 1950's included the front entrance and an adjoining security area which was constructed in the 1940's. In the early 1950's the incarceration of females at the prison was discontinued and the area formerly used for their confinement was converted into classroom space. Additionally in the 50's the Warden and Deputy Warden's residences, situated directly in front of the main building, were converted into administrative office space.

The 76-78 Biennium saw a series of major renovations and construction throughout the prison complex. These undertakings were instituted to benefit staff and inmates alike, resulting in improved, custody, rehabilitation services, living conditions, food services, safety and administrative functions. Capital work accomplished during the past biennium include:

1. Completion of the Auto Repair Shop located in the North Yard. The shop will provide maintenance services for State vehicles, while affording inmates an opportunity to learn and use saleable skills.



Monthly Board of Trustees Meeting

2. The building of a perimeter road around the rear of the complex. The road improves security and allows for better access to the prison in case of fire or other emergencies.
3. Completion of a modern, efficient Shipping/Receiving Building.
4. Major kitchen renovations designed to satisfy health guidelines.
5. Renovations to the Prison Farm complex.
6. Various renovations to the cell block and annex areas. Specific areas include security renovations, fire control, modernization of the heating systems, additional showers, and the start of reconstruction of the prison recreation building which was damaged by fire during November 1977.

Historically the New Hampshire State Prison has sought to protect the security of the State while offering its inmates rehabilitative programs designed to decrease recidivism. The 1976-78 biennium saw a determined and successful effort to institute changes both in the physical plant and in treatment objectives contrived to meet the needs of the inmate population within the boundaries dictated by law, as well as fulfilling the expectations of the New Hampshire public.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

At the beginning of the 1976-1978 Biennium there were 275 inmates incarcerated at the New Hampshire State Prison. During this reporting period 617 inmates were committed to the prison and 628 were released. The aforementioned resulted in a net decrease of 11. During the Biennium four female offenders were committed to the New Hampshire State Prison; two were transferred to Niantic, Connecticut, under terms of the New England Inter-State Corrections Compact, and two were placed at the Belknap County House of Corrections.

During the Biennium the New Hampshire State Prison underwent many dynamic changes in the physical plant and in inmate rehabilitative programming. The impetus for these changes came from four areas: the 1976 Berger Study, the 1977 Laaman vs. Hielgemoe Class Action Law Suit, the publication of National Standards for Corrections by the American Corrections Association, and a new prison administration that commenced in June of 1977. The major thrust of the past Biennium was to institute sound correctional procedures for treatment and classification of inmates, as well as renovations of the physical plant to improve security, safety, health and food services, and treatment programs.

Significant Changes

Although the list of significant changes is lengthy, I feel they should be recognized. These improvements were the result of a diligent cooperative effort between the prison staff, the Board of Trustees, the Legislature, and the Governor of the State of New Hampshire. We at the prison have made significant progress in fostering the rehabilitative ideal while insuring the safety of the inmate population and the security of the citizens of the State of New Hampshire. We must, however, continue to monitor our programs and services until the desired result of resocialization of the majority of our inmate population is achieved.

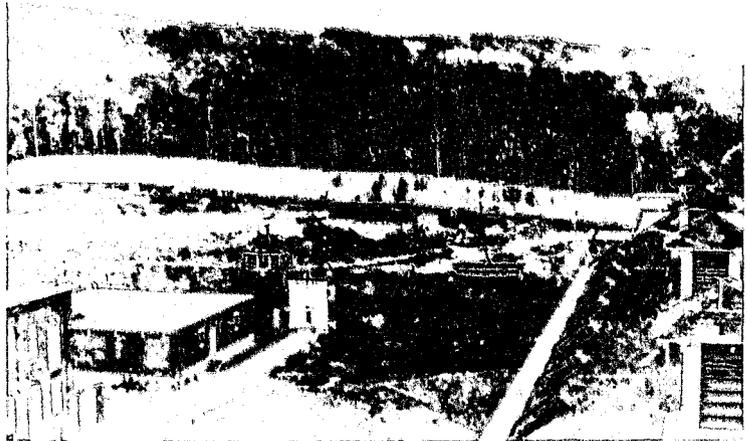
The following list of significant achievements provides an overview of our efforts. Each specific area will be expanded under its appropriate section of this report.

Physical Renovations

- A. Completion of auto repair shop for state vehicles.
- B. The construction of a perimeter fire and security road around the prison complex.
- C. Construction of a modern shipping/receiving building.
- D. Major renovations to the kitchen area.
- E. Renovations to the prison farm complex.
- F. Creation of a new minimum custody unit from former staff quarters.
- G. Modernization of the heating plant.
- H. New fire suppression and alarm systems.
- I. Security renovations, lighting, locks, and security screening.
- J. Construction of new inmate shower area.
- K. Repair of recreation building damaged by fire in November 1977.
- L. Purchase of modern equipment for the plate and printing industries.
- M. Installation of modern emergency electrical generator.
- N. Construction of 60 space staff parking area.
- O. Modernization of the infirmary area.
- P. Completion of four additional education classrooms.
- Q. Installation of gas-fired toilet facilities in the wall towers.
- R. Construction of central maintenance shop and warehouse outside the walls using the old garage.
- S. Construction of central expendable supply and clothing warehouse in the basement of the administration building (old Warden's house).
- T. Renovation of several rooms in the old Warden's house into more efficient office space.
- U. Installation of 22 high security stainless steel toilets in the maximum security unit, (on hand but never installed for a period of over three years).
- V. Approval for construction of a new gym in the north yard (50% Federal and 50% state funding) completion late summer 1979.

Many of the aforementioned projects would not have been accomplished except for the new leadership in the institution and the revitalization of the prison maintenance section. Much of the aforementioned was accomplished by our own personnel.

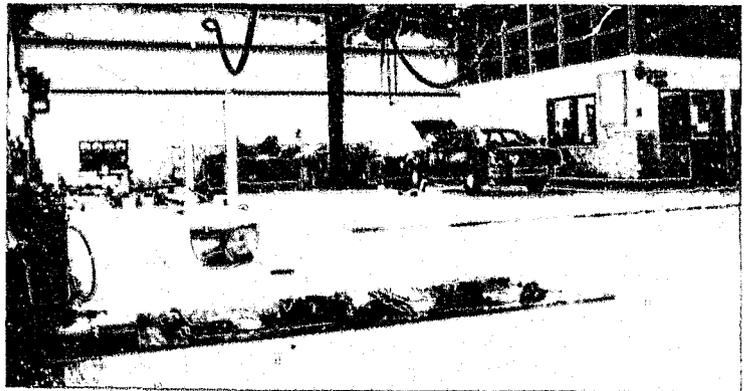
View of North Yard:
future site of gymnasium
and athletic fields.



Programming

- A. Appointment of fulltime inmate attorney.
- B. Increasing medical coverage to 24 hours a day by addition of two nurses.
- C. Appointment of fulltime dentist.
- D. Implementation of a pre-service and in-service staff training program in conjunction with the Police Standards and Training Council.
- E. Establishment of a graduated inmate custody program including the opening of maximum and minimum security housing units.
- F. Substantial expansion of the treatment directorate, in scope of services and manpower.
- G. Creation of a fulltime recreation department.
- H. Increase in the education staff.
- I. Purchase of an inmate law library.
- J. Addition of a substance abuse counselor to the Mental Health Unit.
- K. Establishment of a Pre-Release office.
- L. Completion of planning for a second Community Release Center in Manchester.
- M. Partial computerization of inmate records.

Interior of new auto shop
where inmate auto mechanics
will service state vehicles.



We have again been fortunate in receiving outstanding support from the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency. Many of our innovative programs are a result of the technical and financial support provided by the Crime Commission.

The New Hampshire State Prison has taken the first giant step towards full accreditation by implementing a systematic correctional program that benefits those inmates who are willing to participate and which will ultimately benefit the State of New Hampshire by releasing inmates who have the tools and knowledge to succeed in society. In an effort to continue our programs, the following topics are submitted for appropriate consideration for the following biennium:

Facilities

A decision must be reached concerning future prison construction in New Hampshire!

There are essentially two options: (1) building an altogether new prison adequate for the anticipated needs of the state for the foreseeable future as recommended by the Berger Report (approximate cost would be \$50,000 per inmate cell or 25-40 million dollars for a 500-900 population facility); or (2) renovation of the existing plant and adding new construction to the existing plant as needed.

Renovations now required include (costs are approximate):

- a. cell block rewiring: \$15,000 (own forces)
- b. replacement of cell toilets: \$150,000 (own forces and temporary employees)
- c. electric cell doors: \$800,000-\$1,000,000 (contract)
- d. replacement of ventilation system: \$15,000 (contract)
- e. general rehabilitation of cell block: \$250,000

Additional new construction needed now would include:

- a. a new 100 cell block cell house: \$5,000,000
- b. four new 25 man dormitories: \$2,000,000

Whichever option is chosen the prison staff recommends the use of existing grounds because of:

- a. public acceptance
- b. adequate access to utilities including sewage disposal
- c. adequate fire and police assistance
- d. adjacent to current prison farm and industrial complex
- e. adjacent to quick and adequate medical support
- f. adjacent to a good road network for ease of movement of inmates
- g. adjacent to major court systems
- h. the State owns the property, no acquisition costs

The disadvantages of building an altogether new prison include the very high initial cost and the time delay in construction. The advantages are considered below as disadvantages in retaining the existing prison and incrementally constructed components as required.

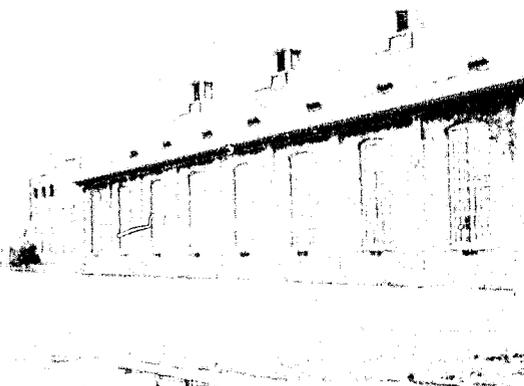
The disadvantages of retaining the present facility and adding new components as necessary are as follows:

a. the personnel costs associated with manning the towers will continue. The new facility can be designed without permanent towers. Costs presently run about \$350,000 a year in tower guards (more than 30 people are used to man the five towers around the clock and calendar).

b. The cells in the main cell house are inadequate (48 sq. ft.). In today's standards at least 60 sq. ft. are desirable. (If new construction permitted, the capacity could be halved from 248 to 124 and each cell converted into a double room thus providing additional square footage. This could be accomplished with the recommended new construction if the prisoner population did not rise. If this were done and the prisoner population approached 400 an additional new cell block building would be needed.)

c. Maintenance and utility costs would remain high because of the antiquity of the basic facility.

d. Security would remain only marginally adequate, both as relates to escape prevention and internal tranquility, and the cost of internal tranquility in guard expenditure (because of the multi-structure concept) would continue. The present guard force of 164 individuals would be adequate for a new facility, it inadequate for a high security operation in the present structure. For consideration it takes a little over five people to man a 24 hour post around the calendar. The existing force will permit only 16 posts, including the towers (5), cell block (3), annex (3), supervision (2), control room (2) and infirmary (1), as 24 hour posts. Additional personnel are used in posts requiring less than 24 hour coverage such as visiting room, yard, shops, recreation and church activities, school, administration, and off prison activities such as transportation and Concord Hospital guards for prisoners there.



Outside view of main cell block -
Maximum security annex in rear.

The advantages of retaining the existing facility and adding new construction as necessary include:

- a. Significantly smaller initial outlay of funds
- b. Using old facilities until a definite need for new ones appear
- c. The proposed new construction would permit better classification (the new dormitories will provide a graduation for inmates and the new cellhouse(s) will enable protective custody and female inmates to be properly housed).
- d. No matter what option is selected a new heating boiler facility will be required.

The prison staff recommends the second option as being in the best interests of the state!

It is further recommended that rehabilitation of the current 248 main cell block be authorized concomitantly with the construction of a new 100 inmate cell house which would include space for confinement of 25 women with work and recreational facilities. The remaining 75 cells would include 50 cells for protective custody inmates and 25 cells for a punitive segregation area. The old punishment cells or "hole" were lost to the institution as a result of federal court action. The punitive segregation area should include a secure outside recreation area. The new dormitories should be built at the same time.

B. Funding:

Adequate funding must be provided in the areas of guard overtime; medical treatment, food, clothing, compensation for inmates; and for their rehabilitative programs.

C. Training/Work:

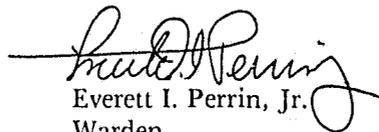
Prison industries should expand the employment opportunities available with a view towards post release employment and commercial companies should be considered as employers of inmates within the walls.

D. Inmate Management:

New Hampshire should become a signatory to the National Interstate Compact for the transfer of inmates. We have seen how the New England program works, as a member of the National Compact our one facility system would gain that much more flexibility.

The 1976-1978 Biennial Report is hereby submitted for your inspection and comment.

Respectfully,



Everett I. Perrin, Jr.
Warden
New Hampshire State Prison

REPORT OF THE CUSTODY DEPARTMENT

The Custody Department *has the responsibility of providing security for the institution* and is directly responsible to the warden. Custody handles all aspects of an inmate's physical incarceration, including intake, custody, transportation and supervision. The only exception is the Minimum Security Unit, which is placed under the jurisdiction of the Director of Treatment. The Custody Department is under the direction of Major Howard Thornton, with custody shift operations supervised by three captains.

The Custody force is comprised of uniformed personnel who are responsible for the twenty-four hour security of the prison facility. The custody officers are involved in the reception of new inmates, yard security, prison industries security, cell block supervision, prisoner transportation, visiting room supervision, mail distribution, wall security or security of the front entrance. This biennium saw the custody staff obtaining intensive training in all aspects of corrections under the direction of the Training Officer with the assistance of the N.H. Police Standards and Training Council. The training program is discussed in detail in a later section.

On December 5, 1976 a new shift schedule was adapted to establish rotating days off to enable correctional officers the opportunity for occasional week-ends off. In addition, training is now scheduled as a regular weekday in lieu of officers being required to train on their off time. This allows 128 hours of training annually per officer.

In July 1977, a maximum security unit was established in the annex to house inmates who are classified as security risks due to violent behavior, self-destructive personalities, or high escape risks. The annex also houses inmates in administrative and punitive segregation. The establishment of this unit has been instrumental in the reduction of tension within the institution. The tighter security in the annex is maintained by restrictions on



Weekly custody staff meeting —

movement, close custody supervision, and a smaller physical plant. The establishment of the maximum security unit resulted in the shift of protective custody inmates and new inmates to the seventh and eighth divisions (the top tier) of the main cell-block. Custody is charged with the protection of certain inmates who, for their own safety, cannot be mixed with the general population. New inmates are "quarantined" for 14 days from the main population in order to maximize the efforts of Treatment Services and allow for a smoother institutional adjustment.

Significant incidents during this biennium were as follows:

- May 14, 1977 The escape of two inmates over the wall at 0630 in the vicinity of unmanned Box #2, who were later apprehended in Concord and returned to the prison on May 25, 1977.
- May 18, 1977 The escape of three inmates at 2030 thru a hole cut in the roof of the kitchen storeroom while the kitchen was under renovation, who were later apprehended in New York State and returned to the prison on May 30, 1977.
- June 2, 1977 A general disturbance led by the Inmate Communications Council which threatened property damage resulted in a general lock-up. The Custody department identified three inmate instigators who were transferred to the Federal Prison System. The entire population was interviewed and reclassified by the Classification Board. The process took 90 days to complete.
- November 6, 1977 . . . The destruction of the roof of the recreation building by arson.
- January 12, 1978 . . . The "walk-away" of an inmate from the Halfway House. The inmate is still at large.
- February 4, 1978 . . . The "walk-away" of an inmate from the Minimum Security Unit who was apprehended by the Concord Police for attempted robbery and returned to the prison.
- February 22, 1978 . . . The "walk-away" of an inmate from the Minimum Security Unit. This inmate is still at large.

The Custody department instituted various measures to minimize security breeches. Four wall towers, whose manning had been discontinued for budgetary considerations, were remanned on a twenty-four hour basis. Security fencing and ribbon wire were installed in escape prone areas. The department had security lighting installed in the yard and on the walled perimeter to increase night-time security.

The Custody Department was increased by 12 new correctional officers, six of which were previously funded by a Federal Grant. These positions were required to increase general security, staff the maximum security unit, wall towers, and facilitate the increased inmate movements as dictated by Federal Court Orders.

Problems

The high turnover rate of correctional officers (30+ %) continued during this biennium. The primary causes have been identified as working hours and conditions, pay, and lack of recognition. Pay increases, the increased emphasis on training, access to educational programs, and exposure to the public should help increase the level of professionalism in the custody force and reduce employee turbulence.

Court mandated increases in the amount of outside medical and mental health services will create logistical and manpower strains on the custody force. Plans are underway to secure a new transportation vehicle to facilitate the projected increase in inmate transportation.

Planned renovations to the front entrance has required the use of hand-held metal detectors for the screening of persons admitted to the institution. Once repairs are finished, a larger walk-through detector will save custodial time and expedite the visiting process.

The increase in services available to inmates has contributed to the lessening of tensions, however each new program increases the demands on the supervision time available and adds to the custodial requirements.

In-Service and Pre-Service Training

The 76-78 Biennium saw a significant increase in the amount and type of training given to all employees of the New Hampshire State Prison. The improved Training Program addresses five important goals: (1) To foster professionalism and an *"esprit de corps"*; (2) To insure correct and uniform procedures throughout the institution; (3) To familiarize all employees, officers and civilian, with the functions of each department; (4) To communicate new developments in the field of Corrections to the staff; and (5) To insure compliance with Court decisions and adherence to the American Correctional Association's Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions.

Three Correctional Recruit Academies were conducted by the N.H. Police Academy during the second half of the biennium. A total of twenty-five correctional officers completed the two week, eighty hour course. Seventeen additional officers completed prison administration and pre-service training earlier in the biennium. In 1978 enrollment in both In-Service and Pre-Service Training was expanded to include civilian employees as well as uniformed personnel. Accreditation requires all personnel receive 80 hours of yearly training.

The in-service training is administered by the training officer, Lt. Ash, who is assisted in the training process by members of the Administration, Prison supervisory personnel, specialized outside instructors, and regional correctional officials. One of the goals for the next biennium will be an expansion of the instructional services available to the training program.

Another goal is a re-evaluation of course content and the possibility of block scheduling, which would entail a full two weeks commitment by a staff member to the training modules. Such a move would insure continuity and allow for a better evaluation of each participant.

The New Hampshire State Prison is committed to improving the efficiency and education of all prison employees. The next biennium will expand and refine the training programs in terms of scheduling, course content and meaningfulness. In today's world where there are constantly changing legal requirements and an increased awareness of the emerging rights of the confined, the corrections officer's role has taken on new complexity and a highly trained and educated officer is required to properly discharge the new responsibilities.

The following members of the Custody Department retired during this biennium.

Sergeant Theodore Bissonette
Corr. Off. John LaPlante
Sergeant Orade Allaire

Captain Donald Bonin
Sergeant James Mitcheli

Lieutenant Richard Leclair
Corr. Off. Leon Whiting
Captain David Lavalley

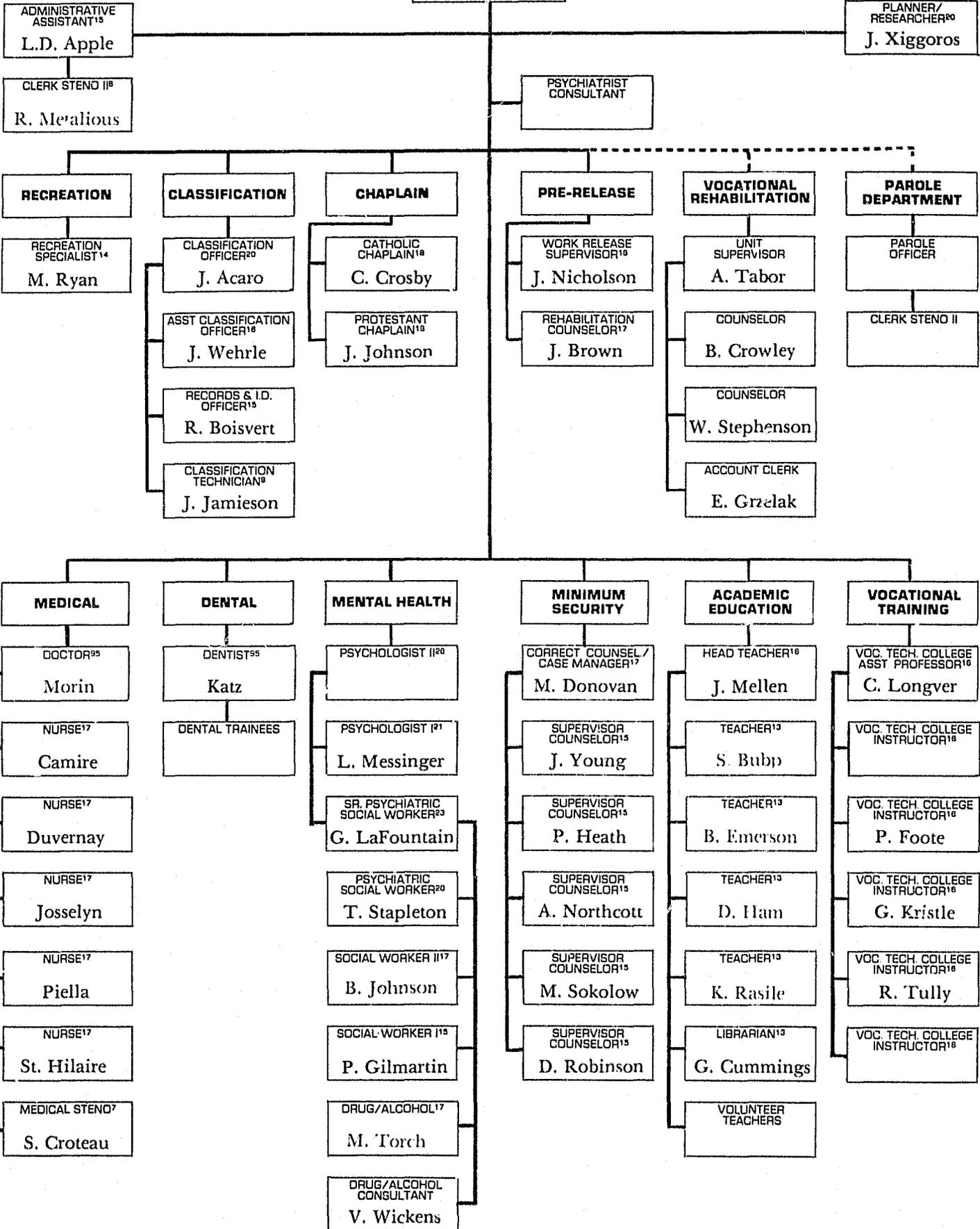
Training Modules

- 1 — Fire and Disaster Plan
- 2 — Implications of Recent Court Decisions.
Legal Framework for Corrections.
- 3 — Budget Planning, Implementation, and Responsibilities.
- 4 — New Employee Regulations.
- 5 — Prison Disciplinary Rules and Responsibilities.
- 6 — Riot Control, Use of Non-Lethal Weapons.
- 7 — Disciplinary Report Writing.
- 8 — Tear Gas Training.
- 9 — Weapons Safety and Regulations. Range Firing.
- 10 — Preparation of Shift, Incident, and Spot Reports.
- 11 — Interpersonal Communications.
- 12 — Leadership Skills for First Line Supervisors.
- 13 — Physical Fitness Testing and Training.
- 14 — The Inmate Pay System.
- 15 — The Minimum Security Unit and the Halfway House.
- 16 — The Stamford Prison Experiment: Insight Into Corrections.
- 17 — Security in Corrections: *No escapes. No contraband. No disturbances.*
- 18 — Supervision of Inmates.
- 19 — The Emotionally Disturbed Inmate.
- 20 — The Classification System.

Pre-Service: Twenty-five new correctional officers completed 80 hours of training.

In-Service: Approximately 200 employees completed 7856 hours of training since the program began in December of 1976. This averages 39.28 hours of training per person.

**DIRECTOR
OF TREATMENT**
N.E. Pishon



TREATMENT DIRECTORATE

This biennium saw a major revision of the Treatment Directorate at the New Hampshire State Prison involving *substantial expansion of the Treatment activities in compliance with sound correctional philosophy* and in consonance with the multiple litigations which mandated improved treatment programs.

During this period, the prior Director of Treatment, David C. Clarke, Jr., departed and was replaced by N. E. Pishon. The Administrative Assistant position together with the incumbent, Lowell D. Apple, was transferred from the Warden's office to the Director of Treatment's office to assist in the management of the directorate's programs.

The principal role of the Treatment Directorate was further defined during this period and the new Director of Treatment was tasked by the Warden with integrating all the activities shown in the Directorate's organizational chart (*on opposite page*) into a series of individualized comprehensive correctional treatment programs for each incarcerated individual. The Classification Office and the Minimum Security Unit were transferred to the Treatment Directorate for supervision and to enable improved integration of correctional treatment activities.

In its new configuration, the Treatment Directorate *organizes, designs and supervises programs* directed at individual inmates to enable them to make the time available in prison work to their advantage by providing them with the education, job, socialization and attitudinal skills which will serve to enhance their ability to live at liberty without violating the law following their release on parole. Integrating all of these activities so that they are mutually complimentary, both during the individual's confinement period and his post-release period under parole supervision, is another task of the Directorate. The Directorate makes as many programs as is practical and useful available to those inmates who elect to participate. Inmates who decline to engage in rehabilitative activities cannot usefully be reached by these programs although they are consistently encouraged to participate.

The Treatment Directorate looks forward to the next biennium period as a term in which programs presently in the inception stage will grow and improve and in which increased service of a beneficial nature will be delivered in an improved fashion to an increasing number of inmates. The following reports define the various tasks and functions of the units which comprise the Treatment Directorate.

Classification Office

The Classification Office has responsibility for the compilation and maintenance of an inmate's confinement records, scheduling and administering Classification Review Boards, chairing disciplinary boards, liaison with inmate, and other agencies, compiling of institutional statistics and providing photographic and fingerprint services.

The Classification Office now operates under the supervision of the Director of Treatment. Jerome Arcaro became the Classification Officer in March 1978, replacing John Farnum who retired after 17 years of state service. Mr. Arcaro is assisted in his duties by an Assistant Classification Officer and a Clerk/Steno II. A Correctional Research Specialist was added in March 1977 through a grant from the Governor's Crime Commission. A Custody Sergeant is assigned to the department to operate the photographic and fingerprint section.

The inmate's correctional folder provides a chronological record of an inmate's incarceration and records data in treatment, custody, parole and legal matters. A more efficient and logical case folder was created in this biennium to provide quicker, more precise access to data on individual inmates.

Each new inmate received at the prison undergoes a 14-day quarantine period designed to familiarize the inmate with the rules of the institution, explain services available to him, and to allow various departments, such as Mental Health and Education, an opportunity to assess various areas of need for each inmate. The "reception cycle" chart depicts the activities of the quarantine period. Some of the data generated by the various treatment units play an important part role in formalizing an inmate's initial institutional programing. The culmination of the reception cycle is the "initial" Classification Board where a constructive institutional program is developed for each new inmate.

The revised classification review board system subsequently monitors each inmate's program and status during his stay at the institution. The first Classification Board was held on April 14, 1978. After the initial Board, each inmate's program and status is reviewed on a 30-120 day schedule. The Classification Review Board is

comprised of members from classification, custody, mental health and others. The Board considers all relevant factors of an inmate's record as a basis for determining custody grades, job assignments, and resolving any mental, vocational, educational or social problems. The revised classification board system implements modern correctional procedures necessary to effectuate a judicially acceptable system of intake - programming - review, culminating in a release program intended to provide successful re-entry into society.

The Classification Officer conducts disciplinary boards and insures adherence to due process procedures designed to insure fundamental fairness while providing appropriate punishment for infractions committed while in confinement.

The Custody Sergeant completes initial inmates interviews, photographs, fingerprinting, and records statistics on newly received prisoners. Through the use of a new color-coded badge identification system, inmates, prison personnel, and visitors will be easily identifiable.

The Classification Office is the prison's information clearing house and serves as liaison between the prison and various local, county, state, out-of-state, and federal agencies.

The biennium saw two major equipment changes in the Classification Office. A Polaroid I.D. camera was acquired to institute the color coded identification card system. The office has also acquired a Digital CDI-1030 teleprinter that will be tied into the state's central data processing computer facilities. Once in operation, the computer data base will offer quick statistical references, create uniform individual records, reduce paper work, and increase the office's records capacity.

Perhaps the greatest accomplishment for the 76-78 biennium was the active involvement of the Classification Office in the planning and implementation of an inmate's institutional rehabilitative program. Classification Boards have resulted in a uniform system designed to meet or surpass national correctional standards.

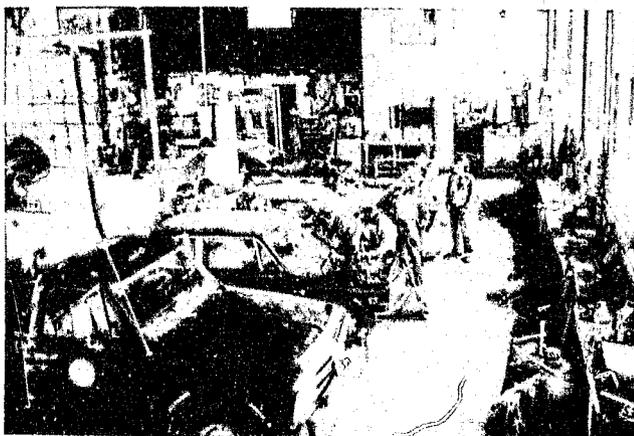
The past biennium saw many old problems resolved, and new ones surface. Increased growth has meant increased reliance on the office by institutional and other agencies. These increased administrative tasks warrant the addition of another clerical office worker for the next biennium. The records maintenance function is especially important considering the reliance on these records in the ongoing litigation involving prisoners.

Vocational Training

The Vocational Training section has responsibility for providing vocational education to the inmate population. This includes the administration and supervision of three vocational programs: Auto Body Repair, Auto Mechanics, and Small Engine Repair. The program includes a supervisor, three instructors and 24 students.

The administration of vocational education has become increasingly complex during the biennium. This is due to the Vocational Amendments of 1976 - P.L. 94-452; with special emphasis placed on disadvantaged and handicapped populations. This has placed increased demands on the time of the supervisor for administrative functions.

The increase in administrative requirements has been absorbed by the temporary assignment of Ronald Curtis, Auto Body instructor, to assist in the development and implementation of new programs and a Five-Year Plan for Vocational Education. The Auto Body Repair program is presently operated by Geoffrey Kristle, added to the staff in May of 1978. Mr. Kristle will teach related instruction components of new and existing programs after the temporary assignment period.



Automotive repair class —

The biennium has been very productive with respect to obtaining funding from the Legislature for the construction of two additional classrooms, equipping same, and hiring two instructors. During the biennium several significant accomplishments occurred. A cylinder boring machine was obtained for the Small Engine program as well as an auto lift for the Auto Mechanics program. The prison became part of the Concord Union School District's Five Year Plan for Vocational Education; and, working relationships were established with many local, state and federal education agencies.

RECEPTION CYCLE

TIME	0800 -1030		1030 -1130		1300 -1600	
DAY	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	ACTIVITY	LOCATION
1. TUESDAY	Custody	7th Division	Physicals	Hospital	Mental Health	Individual Offices
2. WEDNESDAY	Mental Health	3rd Floor	Physicals	Hospital	Mental Health	Individual Offices
3. THURSDAY	Group Psychological Testing	Classroom I	Physicals	Hospital	Mental Health	Individual Offices
4. FRIDAY	Social Worker/ Psychological Workup	Individual Offices	Physicals	Hospital	Social Worker/ Psychological Workup	Individual Offices
5. MONDAY	Mental Health	Individual Offices	Physicals	Hospital	Mental Health	Individual Offices
6. TUESDAY	Mental Health	Individual Offices	Physicals	Hospital	Business/Industries	Classroom I
7. WEDNESDAY	Education/ Vocational Training	Classroom I	Physicals	Hospital	Alcohol/Drug	Classroom I
8. THURSDAY	Vocational Rehabilitation	Visiting Room	Physicals	Hospital	INITIAL CLASSIFICATION BOARD	

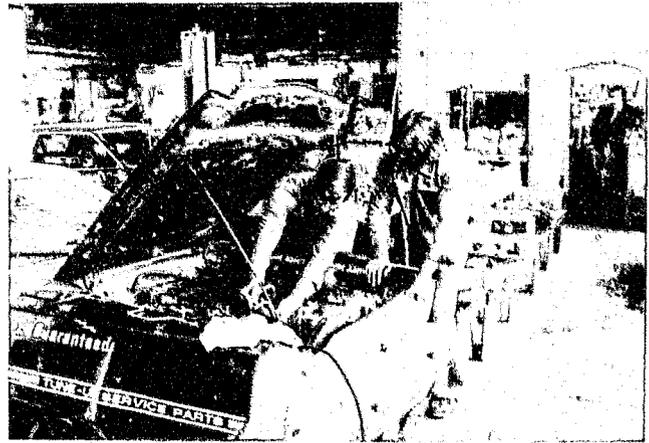
The next biennium will see the development of the prison's Five Year Plan for Vocational Education, the establishment of a Vocational Education Advisory Committee, and several new vocational programs. Three new programs will be implemented in late 1978, with four additional programs to follow in 1979. The new programs scheduled for 1978 are Food Service, Woodworking, and Graphic Arts.

Vocational Training - Student Statistics
July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1978

Program	Enrolled	Graduated	Dropped Out
Auto Body	23	20	2
Auto Mechanics	43	30	9
Small Engine	23	18	2
TOTAL	89	68	13

Note: Eight students enrolled during this time period were in training as of June 30, 1978.

The aim of Vocational Training is to afford each inmate an opportunity to better himself through the acquisition of a marketable skill. A skilled worker has a better chance of securing employment upon release and should have an easier transition into society.



Individualized vocational training —

Recreation Department

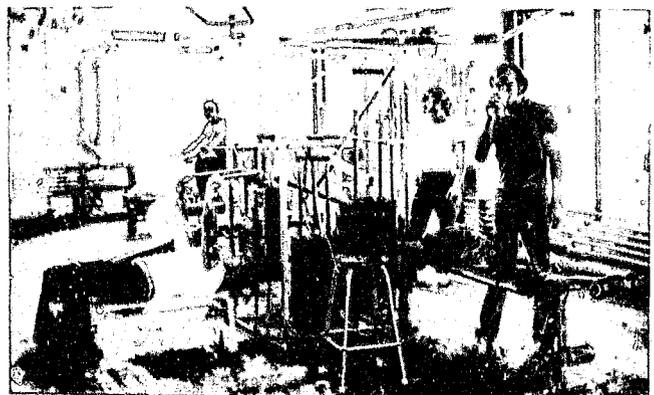
The recreation program at the New Hampshire State Prison was formalized in December of 1977. Michael J. Ryan was hired as the first Recreation Director on December 27, 1977. The recreation program functions within the Treatment Department and is intended to be another contributing part of the prison's rehabilitative efforts providing for constructive use of leisure time.

The recreation offerings have grown from a loosely structured volunteer effort into planned programs that encompass most of the inmates leisure time activities. These activities range from traditional sports such as softball, basketball, and weight-lifting, to more asthetic pursuits such as hobbycrafts and art projects. The recreation director is also advisor to the Granite Quarry Jaycees, an inmate group that provides some services for the general inmate population and teaches organization and management to its members.

Normally at least three-quarters of the inmate population are involved in recreational activities. These activities are pursued during an inmate's yard time (free time): 3-4 p.m. and 6-8:50 p.m. and on week-ends. The hobbycraft program has enjoyed increasing success and popularity. Normally 70-75 inmates are involved in hobbycraft activities. The crafts available include woodworking, woodcarving, painting, leather work, string arts, knitting, model-making and plants. Although the main emphasis is on recreation, crafts also underline the work ethic and aid in the building of a man's self-worth. Inmates pay for their own hobbycraft materials and may sell their finished products in the hobbycraft area at the main entrance to the prison.

Volunteers, whether inmate or civilian, play an important role in the recreation program. The inmate softball team is a member of the Concord Modified Fast Pitch League and plays games against outside teams on the prison's softball field inside the main yard. Outside volunteers have also come into the facility to teach chess and pottery crafts. Inmate volunteers help the sports program by acting as referees, score/time keepers, and equipment managers.

The Recreation Department sees the expansion of existing programs and the introduction of new recreational experiences as their challenge for future bienniums. The recreation building's renovation will be completed in 1978. The building is centrally located



Universal gym in use by inmates during recreation time.

within the walled facility and will allow for greater control by the recreation staff. The building will allow for craft instruction, ping-pong, pool, and table games. The next two years should see the creation of physical education classes, further crafts instruction, and a recreation card that will be a permanent part of an inmate's record. The Recreation Director is also assisting Custody in developing a physical fitness training program for staff members.

In an effort to expand services and meet National guidelines, the recreation director and the administration are attempting to secure federal funding for a gymnasium to be built in the North Yard. The gymnasium would allow year-round offering of such sports as basketball, gymnastics, badminton, and others. The development of the North Yard would also allow for a regulation softball field and track.

The recreation department hopes to continue to receive adequate funding for craft and sport equipment. A sound body and general fitness help to foster a healthier spirit and outlook, two necessary ingredients if rehabilitative efforts are to take root.

Education Department

Education at the New Hampshire State Prison is the process of teaching basic reading, writing and mathematical skills to an inmate population that, for the most part, is deficient in one or all of the areas recognized as comprising a basic education. Statistics for the biennium show that 11% of the 390 New Hampshire committed inmates did not graduate from the eighth grade and 75% of the 390 New Hampshire committed inmates did not receive a high school diploma. There is the need to offer each inmate access to a program that assesses his *current education level*, ascertains his strengths and weaknesses, formulates an educational experience that deals with his immediate needs and lays the foundation for his future. Under the auspices of Mrs. Janice Mellen, the new Head Teacher, the New Hampshire State Prison is instituting an educational program that is individualized, organized, and effective in providing educational opportunities to the prison's inmate population.

By learning basic skills that most of us take for granted, the inmate can better adapt to the pressures and demands of life outside the prison. Interpersonal communications, balancing a checkbook, applying for a job, reading skills, etc. are all dependent on basic educational tools. The education department has also been able to offer accelerated and college-level courses to inmates who have the ability to benefit from them. Programs offered during this biennium to address the above goals included:

Adult Basic Education: ABE is designed as a one-to-one tutoring situation for inmates with less than an eight grade education. The program focuses on remediation with particular attention being given to basic reading, writing and math skills. As an ABE student advances, he is placed in a classroom setting based on his level of education.

General Education Development Program: The majority of inmates in this program have received less than four years of high school, but have completed the eighth grade. The program is designed to prepare the student for the high school equivalency test (GED). Major emphasis is placed on math and reading skills. During the biennium 51 inmates earned their GED certificate. The GED program raises education levels and increases the likelihood of a smooth and meaningful transition into society.

College-Level Courses: In July 1977 Franklin Pierce College began offering college-level courses at New Hampshire State Prison. The school successfully offered six courses before withdrawing from the program due to lack of participation and a poor cash flow from agencies awarding educational grants.

Library: The library expanded both its hours of operation and its accessibility to the inmates. A new law library was also added.

The later part of the biennium saw expansion and improvement of services offered by the education department. Significant new programs include:

Orientation: New inmates are interviewed by the Head Teacher on the second Wednesday of the reception cycle. The inmate is administered the Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT) and the program offerings of the department are explained. The WRAT identifies an inmate's educational level and aids the teaching staff in developing an appropriate educational program. Eligible inmates are also exposed to the Basic Education Opportunity Grant that provides a method of payment of college-level courses.

Procedures: An inmate "pass" procedure was instituted in June of 1977. This improved system allows greater access to educational programs, places the responsibility of participation on the inmate, and maintains acceptable security for the institution.

Classroom Improvements: The education department expanded to four classrooms and two tutoring rooms during the biennium. All classrooms were refurbished and painted. New furnishings included blackboards, a slide projector and other audio-visual aids. Funding through federal grants has allowed the purchase of new textbooks and volumes for the educational library.

A past problem that carried into the beginning of this biennium was lack of consistency. Contributing to this problem was a lack of staff, space and materials. The importance of consistency and offering "graded" on-going educational programs is an important part of the whole rehabilitative process. Through the efforts of the Administration and the educational department the following improvements are anticipated in addition to those previously mentioned.

Four new teachers and two industrial arts instructors are slated to be hired at the end of the 76-78 biennium. This increased personnel will allow the implementation of more consistent and varied course offerings.

A goal for the up-coming biennium is the addition of a closed circuit educational television system for the institution. This system will offer continuous educational programming for each cell, provide future employment training in the audio visual field, and allow low-cost programming in fields such as arts, language, and drama.

An additional goal is the reinstatement of college-level courses and an increase in "life-skill" courses such as completing job applications, balancing a checkbook, locating an apartment, financing a car, etc.

The next biennium will see an expansion of educational programs and opportunities. The education staff recognizes the need for a basic education experience so a person will function and contribute to the society around him. Hopefully, the skills and sense of accomplishment we instill in our students will make their eventual re-socialization easier and lasting.

Library

The library is under the direction of the head librarian, who is assisted in his duties by two inmate library aides. The goal of the New Hampshire State Prison library is to *support, broaden and strengthen the institution's program to rehabilitate and integrate the offender into society*. The library endorses the inmate's right to read and thus improve himself through greater self-awareness, understanding of society and government, and vocational skills. To this end, the library program attempts to provide the inmates of New Hampshire State Prison with a full range of library services.

The Book Collection consists of over 6,000 volumes covering a full range of topics and subject matter. Books may be checked out at the circulation desk for a renewable period of two weeks. The Audio-Visual Unit consists of two record players, two cassette players, one slide tape viewer and one filmstrip/cassette viewer. The library currently owns 175 record albums and 25 filmstrip/cassette programs. Although audio-visual equipment and materials may not leave the library, inmates can make use of them whenever the library is open.

The Paperback Collection, which covers a wide variety of current literature, is shelved on a display rack in the center of the library.

The Reference Collection, located behind the librarian's desk and on the library tables, includes standard reference works in all fields as well as encyclopedias, atlases, and directories.

More than 40 Magazines and Newspapers are available in the General Library. Current issues cannot leave the library. Older issues may be checked out overnight.

In an effort to strengthen the general library collection, the library borrows 100-200 books from the State Library Bookmobile three time per year. Many of these books cover areas of sparse interest, which the library ordinarily cannot afford to purchase for itself.

- Interlibrary Loan makes the resources of libraries throughout the state available.
- Photocopying of legal material is provided through the library at a cost of 10¢ per page.

Catholic Chaplain's Report

For the past ten years, Father Francis A. Talbot served as Catholic Chaplain both at the Youth Development Center in Manchester and the State Prison in Concord. Since April 1978, Monsignor Charles E. Crosby has been assigned to the State Prison chaplaincy while Father Talbot continues to serve at the youth facility in Manchester. While personnel may change, the mission of the chaplain does not change. The emphasis still remains on pastoral visitations, on one to one contact giving witness to the words of Jesus in the Gospel, *"For I was in prison you came to visit me."* (MATTHEW 25:37)

Essentially this requires a ministry of presence, visibility and accessibility. The custodial nature of the institution dictates that the chaplain must reach out to the inmates where they are: i.e. in quarantine or protective custody, in the main population or in the annex. The chaplain must also be present, visible and accessible to those "outside the walls", so to speak: i.e. in the minimum security unit or the half-way house.

At present, the format of spending Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and evenings at the prison seems to meet the goals of a ministry of presence. Getting to know inmates during both working hours and leisure hours, in the shops and in the recreational areas, serves to build a relationship of trust and acceptance. This is the necessary foundation for our Liturgical Celebration on Sunday.

Coming together for Worship on the Lord's Day will eventually become, we hope, an opportunity to draw closer to God, no longer as separate individuals but as a caring community of believers. It is to this end that the various endeavors of our ministry of presence during the week is directed.

In conclusion, we recognize that of necessity this is less a report on what has happened during the biennium and more a statement of the philosophy and primary goals of the newly assigned chaplain. Happily, the cooperation of both the Administration and inmates has greatly facilitated our ministry to date and we look forward to serving the religious and spiritual needs of those at the prison in expanding ways in the future.

Protestant Chaplain's Report

During the past two years the Reverend John I. Johnson has continued to provide worship, study, and Special Services for the inmate population. Attendance at these services varied greatly: Sunday Chapel - low of 7, high of 33; Bible Study - low of 1, high of 18; Services for Protective Custody - low of 1, high of 26; Services for the Minimum Security Unit - low of 1, high of 6.

There have been Ecumenically led special services at Good Friday, Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas. These services were well attended and this past year included members of inmates' families. Mrs. June Wentzel was a prime mover in these services. Both Episcopal and Roman Catholic Bishops attended and participated in these services.

Of special note is the color TV set and TV cassette player given to us to aid our ministry by the Christian Broadcasting Network of Virginia Beach, Virginia. Future use will be expanded with the TV system under design by the education branch. Feature length films have been shown on several occasions through the generosity and effort of Charles Riley, Christopher Edmunds and Jeff Butler. These films presented an inspirational message and were enjoyed by those who chose to attend.

The following individuals and groups have assisted in our efforts to counsel and teach inmates and their families. We have been able to maintain the Tuesday and Friday Bible Study for the men by the dedicated and appreciated services of the following: The Reverends Alan Mumroe, William Goodwin, Paul Blackwood, Robert Phillips and laymen Gregory Reynolds, T. Nordstrom and James Blanchard. Others have attended with these men and shared in providing music at the sessions. Father Ted Storvos, the Greek Orthodox priest, maintained contact with inmates of this faith. Captain Fred Marshall, Salvation Army, has assisted with Bible Study and other worship services.

Special musical programs have been provided during the biennium by the Senior Choir of Surrey Baptist Church, the Trinity College Band at Deerfield, Ill., and the "Unity Band", a touring group from the South. Additionally distribution has been made of Bibles, New Testaments, study materials, devotional and inspirational materials, books, greeting cards and tracts. All these materials have been donated to the institution by various religious organizations and concerned citizens. It is encouraging that many of the inmates make use of these materials.

With the excellent cooperation of the administration, outside agencies, and others of good faith, we will

continue to provide an effective chaplaincy at the New Hampshire State Prison. During May of 1978 a religious awareness day was held at the prison attended by more than 75 clergy and lay personnel including both the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Bishops. The day was devoted to small group meetings involving inmates and to a general briefing, the purpose of which was to enlist additional church support for the prison.

Mental Health Unit

The Mental Health Section is composed of psychologists, social workers and a consulting psychiatrist, who provide intake social histories, psychological profiles and individual and group therapeutic sessions.

Service Modalities: The Mental Health Unit has always offered whatever clinical services have been deemed most feasible to meet a presenting inmate need. Modalities have included: crisis intervention at times of acute stress; short-term counseling; long-term counseling; marital/relationship therapy; group counseling; and case management.

Service function of choice has usually been individual counseling. At any given time during the biennium, 25-33% of the inmate population was involved in some form of regular therapeutic contact geared to the resolution of personal, social, emotional, marital, or prison-related problems.

During this period the Unit handled some 428 referrals for service. These included verbal and written requests from inmates, prison staff, and other agencies, particularly the State Parole Board. Most were self-referrals directly from the inmates in need. This does not include most internal referrals within the Unit or most consultations initiated by or for other prison staff. There were 77 specialized requests for psychological testing in addition to routine work-ups.

In addition to marital/relationship/family counseling sessions as needed, meetings have been held with two or more inmates to attempt to resolve peer problems or to enhance the understanding of particular inmates in on-going counseling. Two larger, structured group programs were conducted. One, a group for drug abusers, was only marginally successful in that it failed to inspire sufficient trust to achieve any but superficial objectives. The second, the weekly Alcoholics Anonymous group, now a function of our Unit, continues to meet the needs of some participants. Continuing efforts will be made during the new biennium to assess needs and to create groups that will be viable, responsive, timely and practical, and that can be structured so as to maximize the chances for stimulating the quality of inmate acceptance, participation and trust that will make them work. Given the living arrangements within the walls this will not be an easy task. Where and when feasible, groups will be designed to deal with emotional and social pathology.

Every inmate now has a case manager assigned to him. Staff counselors attend regular case reviews and are otherwise available to help out with matters involving individual progress within the system and day-to-day concerns. When appropriate, referrals are made to other prison services or inmates are advised as to the proper staff person to whom to address an inquiry.

A more deliberate undertaking is directly related to the Classification process for state-sentenced men. During the initial quarantine period, each of them is administered a battery of psychological tests and an evaluation is prepared by the staff Psychologist I, Lance Messinger. A social history, known as a profile, containing an assessment of dynamics and recommendations for prison services, is completed by a staff social worker. Staff then attend Classification Board hearings and forthcoming case review boards to provide professional input. Unit staff have continued to offer assistance in the on-going task of staff training.

Alcohol and Drug Program: A welcome addition to the Unit — thanks to funds from a Crime Commission grant — is a concerted program to deal with the debilitating effects of, and the emotional needs that induce, the variety of chemical dependencies. Due to mandatory retirement and agency re-organization, the prison lost the full-time services of Valance Wickens, who had provided for many years drug and alcohol related counseling under the auspices of the N.I.I. Program on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. However, we were pleased to secure Mr. Wickens as a part-time consultant under the grant. Working with Mr. Wickens will be a fulltime social worker, Michael Torch, hired just as the biennium closed. Specialized educational and counseling groups and individual



Administration of psychological tests by mental health staff.

counseling, for inmates in the various custodial locations of the prison, are being planned and will be offered when and if appropriate. This program will hopefully serve the needs of some estimated three-fourths of our inmate population with alcohol or drug related offense records.

Volunteers: Of invaluable assistance in carrying out our program have been our volunteer counselors. Five men and women from the community regularly donated their services in on-going individual therapy with from one to three men each. Besides relieving caseloads of our regular staff, and in so doing making their responsibilities more manageable, the volunteer program has enabled some volunteers to gain important experience as they pursue academic/practicum programs leading to advanced degrees. Additional volunteers with some background in counseling can always be accommodated in our Unit program. Initial preparations have already been made with the University of Connecticut School of Social Work to allow one of our volunteers to do her second year graduate social work field placement during the school year 1978-79 at the prison, where she will be supervised by a member of our fulltime staff. It is hoped that our undergraduate social work/psychology internship program — dormant during the current biennium — can be resurrected shortly.

Individual Unmet Needs: A search is underway to secure the fulltime services of a PH.D. Psychologist. Once hired, this individual will assume the psychological testing supervisory functions temporarily being supplied on a consultant basis by Ann Dell Duncan, PH.D. The senior psychologist will be primarily responsible for the daily operations of the Unit.

Pre-Release Program

In keeping with current correctional trends and recent court decisions, a Pre-Release office has been established at the prison. This new program was developed and is staffed by Jim Nicholson, Work Release supervisor, and John Brown, Rehabilitation Counselor, who was hired in January 1978 with new state funds. William Ritchotte, the Job Developer presently working out of the Halfway House, will be assigned to the Pre-Release office in the near future.

The Pre-Release office's main objective is to facilitate the reintegration of New Hampshire State Prison inmates back into their communities. The office ties together the resources of the prison and the community to familiarize their clients with the resources available to them in the community as well as the skills necessary for them to stay out of prison and become responsible citizens.

Clients are identified at either the inmate's initial Classification Board or subsequent review boards. Typically our clients are within eight months of their parole eligibility date. Every inmate is monitored from the date they are received until they are eligible for the Pre-Release Program.

Initial counseling includes exploring the options available to the client both in and out of the institution. At this time referrals to various program are made. For some this may mean immediate referral to a community-based program; for others, who may not be Halfway House material, this is the time to start preparing for parole directly from the prison or Minimum Security Unit.

The Pre—Release program consists of individual and group counseling as well as community awareness classes taught by the staff and representative from human service agencies and area employers. A major responsibility of the program is to prepare the client for employment. All Pre-Release participants complete a six week employment workshop where they not only learn how to effectively seek employment but how to keep a job once they have one. Many will also need intensive individual job counseling and eventual training in a realistic vocation. As part-time Vocational Rehabilitation employees both Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Brown have recently been trained and certified to do Vocational Diagnostic testing. They work very closely with the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit in developing suitable training plans for their clients. The training programs generally commence when a man is released on parole and are funded by Vocational Rehabilitation and CETA sponsors. All clients are helped individually to develop the most effective parole plan possible to optimize their chances for success in the community.

The Pre-Release program was in full operation in early June 1978 and we are looking forward to being of service to all inmates leaving the institution in the 1978-80 biennium. We expect to be moving to larger quarters as soon as security and communications needs can be met.

Vocational Rehabilitation

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the New Hampshire Department of Education has maintained a Vocational Rehabilitation Unit at the New Hampshire State Prison since 1968. The Unit operates under a formal cooperative agreement between the Prison and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation which is reviewed and renewed annually in September. The Prison furnishes staff time and logistical support to the Unit thereby earning federal matching funds to support V-R programs for the inmates and parolees.

Location of the unit within the Prison greatly facilitates access by the Vocational Rehabilitation counselors to inmate applicants and clients. Further, easy access to comprehensive information about each client in the vocational rehabilitation process is facilitated. It is the objective of the Unit to determine eligibility, develop an individual rehabilitation program, and be ready to put that program in operation at time of parole or release to the Halfway House. The ultimate goal of the program is securing viable employment for the inmates serviced.

Basic conditions for eligibility for V-R services require:

- (1) The presence of a physical or mental disability which, for the individual, constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment; and
- (2) A reasonable expectation that Vocational Rehabilitation services may benefit the individual in terms of employability.

Some of the Vocational Rehabilitation services provided inmates and parolees include: evaluation of rehabilitation potential; counseling and guidance; physical and mental restoration; vocational and other training; maintenance; job seeking skills training; placement; and occupational licenses, tools, and equipment necessary to gain employment.

A major operational change occurring during the reporting period was cessation of services to the County Houses of Correction and Probation Department (except for those N.H. State Prison inmates confined in the Houses of Correction). Approximately 40% of the Unit's clients originated from these sources, requiring a comparable percentage of the Unit's resources. Now 100% of the effort goes to the State Prison inmates and parolees.

Another significant innovation was the establishment of an in-house Vocational Evaluation Program for all Vocational Rehabilitation inmate-applicants. This capability was just being realized by the end of the report period. Comprehensive training in vocational assessment methods was provided two Prison staff members by the Division. In turn, the Prison assigned these two staff members half time to the V-R Unit in order to do vocational diagnostic evaluation. The V-R Counselor now has a better basis for selecting the vocational goal for the individual rehabilitation program, and the Prison gained by adding a new service which also qualifies for federal matching funds through the V-R Program.

In an effort to keep program costs as low as possible the Division has elected not to fill one of the two stenographic positions authorized the Unit. Unit strength now consists of two counselors, one account stenographer, one half-time supervisor, and two half-time vocational evaluators.

From July 1976 through June 1978 the Unit received 344 referrals, certified 176 applicants as eligible, developed and initiated 128 individual rehabilitation programs, and closed as rehabilitated 76 cases. The Unit's goals for the federal fiscal year 1979 are ambitious but attainable. They call for 60 rehabilitations which projects to approximately 120 for the 1978-80 biennium. The number of referrals is expected to be the same as in the past. It is felt that earlier inmate contact and linkage with V-R will establish stronger relationships. This, in turn, should result in fewer losses following release and hence a larger number of successful case closures.

Minimum Security Unit

The Minimum Security Unit was officially opened on May 4, 1977. The facility was designed as an interdependent part of a graded custody system which allows the New Hampshire State Prison to implement a systematic approach to the rehabilitative process. *The Unit serves three primary functions.*

- (1) It is designed to house inmates who have been classified as minimum security inmates.
- (2) It reduces the possibility of outside work crews introducing contraband into the walled facility.
- (3) Its policies and procedures are designed as an intermediate step to facilitate an inmate's eventual transfer to the Halfway House or direct re-entry into society.

The Minimum Security Unit is funded by a grant from the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The present grant was received in May of 1978 for a term of one year.

At the program's inception it was originally staffed by one case manager and four uniformed correctional officers. The correctional officers were responsible for security and supervised minimum security inmates assigned to the outside maintenance crew.

In April of 1978 the supervision of the Minimum Security Unit was placed under the Director of Treatment, with the case manager, Michael Donovan, assuming responsibility for both rehabilitative and custody functions. The shift of the Unit from Custody's supervision to Treatment's effectuated a strong liaison between the Unit and pre-release and post-release services offered by the Treatment Directorate.

Acceptance to the Minimum Security Unit is based on a man's prior history, present institutional adjustment, evaluation of the Classification Board, and the nature of the present offense. To become a part of the Minimum Security Unit program an inmate must demonstrate maturity and a real desire to become a contributing part of society. The Unit grants an inmate greater responsibilities, removal of the prison atmosphere, and increased visits.

The Minimum Security Unit has had the first floor totally renovated by the Unit's residents. Painting, carpentry, time and money were all contributed by the inmate members to create a more efficient and pleasant living area. Unit residents prepare their own food, do their own laundry, and maintain the surrounding grounds. The major goal for the 78-80 biennium is to continue our successful track record and to become fully state funded. Other goals are: (1) To operate at maximum capacity (32); (2) To have the Minimum Security Unit become a pre-requisite for the Halfway House; and (3) To increase utilization of community services.

Relevant Statistics

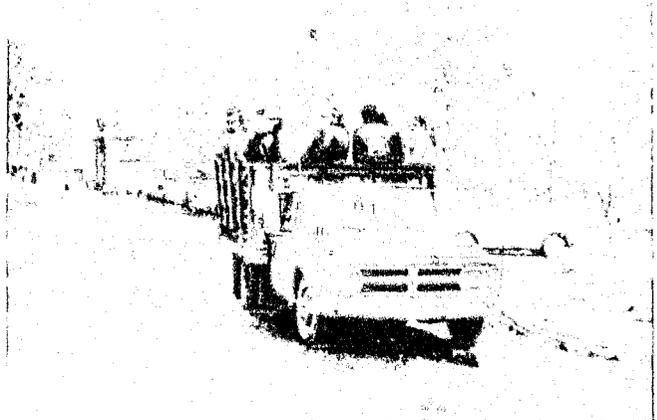
Total number admitted to Minimum Security Unit —	140
Paroled from MSU	52
Transferred to Halfway House	41
Returned to N.H. State Prison	14
Released by Court Order	1
Federal Inmates	3
Transferred to other institutions	2
Escaped	2*
IN-HOUSE at this time	27

Of the total number of inmates released from MSU, four have been returned to the N.H. State Prison for violation of parole or on new charges.

(* One man was apprehended within 4 hours, the other is still at large.



Minimum Security Unit



Minimum Security Inmates returning from Prison Farm

Dental Services

The 76-78 biennium was a time of transition and change for the Dental Department. The Dental Department was transformed from a part-time service with limited capacities into a fulltime Unit offering the complete spectrum of dental services.

The Dental Unit was staffed by local dentists who would offer treatment on a part-time basis. The treatment was often delayed due to the rotating schedule and outside commitments of the various dentists. The problem was aggravated by a lack of any dentist services during June, July and August of 1977. The lack of full service and continuity of treatment was resolved at the end of the biennium by the hiring of Dr. Robert Katz as a fulltime prison dentist.

The dentist is assisted in his duties by a student extern from the Tufts School of Dentistry. Further help is received from the New Hampshire Vocational Technical Institute in the form of student dental assistants and hygienists. The Dental Unit is now better equipped to deal with multiple dental problems as well as insuring on-going preventative dentistry and treatment. An inmate dental technician trainee is also part of the Dental Unit. His primary duties are the processing and fabrication of plates, maintaining stock levels, and janitorial services for the Dental Unit.

The Dental Unit is located in two adjoining rooms in the Prison's medical area. The smaller room serves as a dental lab and contains a borrowed x-ray unit that should be replaced in the near future due to its poor condition and obsolescence. The lab is used for construction of dental prosthetics and upkeep of dental tools.

The larger room is the examining room. It contains three dental operating units with three dental chairs. The condition of these units is fair, and parts have been ordered to initiate needed repairs.

The Dental Unit is now staffed for a wide range of services. The condition and age of some of the dental equipment is hindering certain areas, but overall services have been expanded and upgraded. The dental treatment available at the close of the Biennium includes: restorative services, operative dentistry, prosthetics, endodontics, periodontics, oral surgery, oral hygiene instruction, radiographic diagnosis and oral prophylaxis. Each new inmate now receives an oral exam and diagnosis as part of the reception cycle. Outside dental facilities are necessary for cases that require general anesthesia and some types of oral surgery.

Our prosthetic services were enhanced by receipt of a federal grant that provided for a new articulator. Drill replacements, new hand pieces, and other dental gear acquired during the biennium all contributed to the expanded services.

The Dental Unit's highest priority is a satisfactory x-ray machine. Further, a more advanced system for processing of x-rays is needed to produce prints of good diagnostic quality. Less pressing, but no less important, should be a concentrated effort to replace the existing dental operating units. New units would allow better service to the inmates since they would facilitate more efficient and faster dental care. The cost of repairs to the existing units would most likely exceed the cost of replacing them.

The dental services at the beginning of this Biennium were disjointed and insufficient for the needs of the institution. Through careful planning and effort, the dental situation has been reversed, resulting in a fulltime staff equipped to handle a larger inmate volume while offering increased and professional services. Hopefully this trend will continue. With the addition of more modern equipment, the Dental Unit at the New Hampshire State Prison should exceed the national standards.



Dr. Katz being assisted by a senior lab technician from the New Hampshire Technical Institute

Prison Infirmary

The infirmary at the New Hampshire State Prison has the responsibility of treating inmates confined at this institution on a daily basis, scheduling consultations, outside appointments, maintaining individual medical records, treating medical emergencies, annual physicals and medical dispensation.

The infirmary operates under the Treatment Directorate. During the past two years the infirmary office has been moved to more efficient quarters. There is a new medication card system that monitors dispensation of medications and improves security of prescribed drugs. The addition of a medical stenographer in May of 1978 aided the implementation of an improved filing system. New forms, such as doctor's order sheets and nurses' progress notes, have been added to the list of improvements.

There is an infirmary ward which houses six patients with a buzzer call system. The ward and nurses station are connected by a see-through pane of extra thick glass to allow the nurses to observe patients. There is also an isolation room located nearby. There is a total of five nurses to provide 24-hour coverage. A doctor is here four hours each weekday.

Since the last biennium, the quarters have been renovated and modernized. With the addition of office stools, needed medical tools, eye charts, and the overall condition of our relocated examining room, the doctor's office is a more efficient place to perform medical treatment. The nurses station has also improved with the addition of a new file cabinet, chair and typewriter.

Basic problems of the past reporting period were insufficient nurse coverage. There were no provisions for sick days and/or vacations. Worn or out-dated medical tools were causing problems for the doctor in the treatment of patients. Scheduling for sick call, the need for medical forms, and an accurate filing system are also included in this category.

We have seen 24-hour coverage by nurses (*as long as no nurse is sick when another is on annual leave*); the addition of a medical stenographer; the use of a pharmacy which delivers on a daily basis; new and revised filing system; better examining room; and overall cooperation of the Treatment Directorate.

There is still a need for a strong nurse supervisor. During the course of the year, the Prison infirmary sees every inmate. On a daily basis, 20-25 inmates have been seen. This brings the monthly total to approximately 500 inmates. This means that each inmate could be seen twice monthly. Every new inmate receives a physical exam in the reception cycle. In addition, every inmate receives an annual physical. Approximately 40% of the population receives medication, vitamins, insulin, etc. Approximately 15-20% of the inmates receive consultations and x-rays at outside offices.



Medical coverage has increased to 24 hours a day.

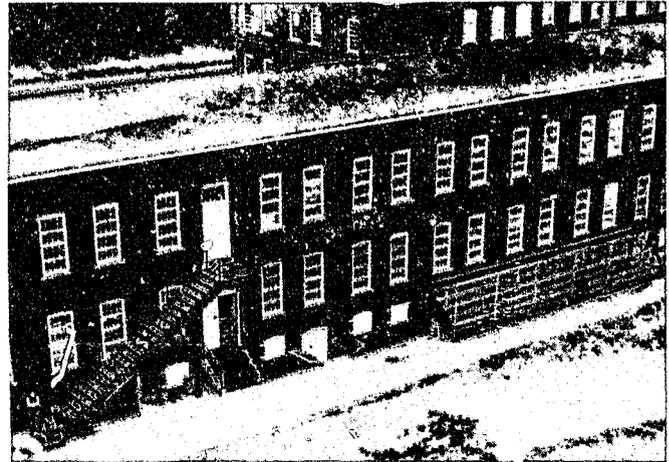
PRISON INDUSTRIES

Prison Industries was established in 1932, in response to the passage of the Hawes-Cooper Act by Congress in 1929, which prohibited inter-state sale of prison produced goods. Subsequent *state use laws* were passed by the N.H. Legislature in 1933 which limited the sales of prison made products only to state, county and municipal agencies. Prior to this legislation, N.H. State Prison did contract inmate labor and in 1932 the last such contractor, the Schoonmaker Chair Company, removed its equipment from the prison shops.

Initially Prison Industries was comprised of a print shop, the license plate shop, a stone crushing enterprise, a concrete products shop and a small farm of 14 acres. Through the 1940's and 1950's, after various ventures into shoe repair, broom making, and wood working, five basic functions proved stable and productive: license plates, printing, wood working, concrete products and an expanded farm of 200 acres.

Decreasing markets for concrete products brought about the closing of the concrete plant in 1969. Since that date all work areas of the Prison have had an over abundance of inmate workers, created by prisoner population increases without new industry activity. This resulted in inmate idleness and hampered good work ethics in the prison shops.

In 1973 planning was initiated for a new automotive repair shop and the 1975 Legislature approved \$200,000 for construction of this repair facility. Staff supervisors were authorized by the 1977 Legislature and funds for equipment were allocated by the Special Session 1977 Legislature in the spring of 1978. This much needed program of repairing state owned vehicles at N.H. State Prison will be fully operational in the fall of 1978.



Main Industries Building

Staffing

Prison Industries today is comprised of a staff of fourteen personnel concerned with five different production functions. Walter Marshall was promoted to the position of License Plate Shop Manager, replacing Charles Bresaw who retired in May 1978 after 20 years service with the N.H. State Prison. Merton Chase, Automotive Shop Foreman, Roland Carigan, Sub-foreman, and Steven Allen, Account Clerk II, were employed to fill the automotive shop positions as granted by the 1977 Legislature. William Jordan, Farm Manager, Baxter Holden, Farm Foreman, and Richard Halle, Industries Foreman, were hired to fill vacated positions.

			DATE EMPLOYED
Administration	Superintendent	William S. Jamieson	7/ 1/62
	Account Clerk III	Daphne Fitzgerald	2/25/74
	Account Clerk II	Steve Allen	12/30/77
Print Shop	Print Shop Manager	Donald Grant	2/27/67
	Print Shop Foreman	Chris Rogers	2/25/74
	Offset Pressman	John Andrchuk	7/21/69
Metal Shop	Plate Shop Manager	Walter Marshall	6/19/72
	Industries Foreman	Richard Halle	9/11/78
Wood Shop	Wood Shop Foreman	Wesley Dodge	2/24/64
Auto Shop	Auto Shop Foreman	Merton Chase	6/16/78
	Auto Shop Sub-foreman	Richard Callaghan	9/18/78
	Auto Shop Sub-foreman	Roland Carigan	9/ 8/78
Farm	Farm Manager	William Jordan	10/10/77
	Farm Foreman	Baxter Holden	12/15/76

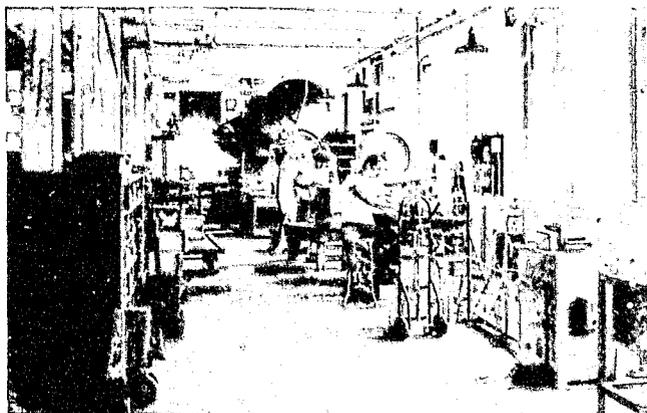
Metal Shop

For years the metal shop was the mainstay of fiscal solvency for Prison Industries. With the issuance of multi-year automotive license plates in 1975, the plate shop fast became a burden rather than an asset.

While less than 10% of the prisoner population is employed in the plate shop, it still carries the onus of little rehabilitative value. In reality the shop does reduce idleness and provides constructive activity while teaching work and equipment skills.

The plate shop currently is increasing its production by 100% of the past, to meet the deadlines of the 1979 reauthorized license plates. In the next 16 months it will process over \$1,000,000 worth of materials, employing 30 protective custody inmates with two civilian supervisors and one correctional officer.

Following this demanding work load, the shop's license plate production will drop to 10% of capacity for approximately three years as dictated by multi-year issue. Metal Shop Sales: Fiscal 1977 - \$62,885.88; Fiscal 1978 - \$94,764.83; Estimated Fiscal 1979 - \$95,000.



Metal Shop Assembly Line

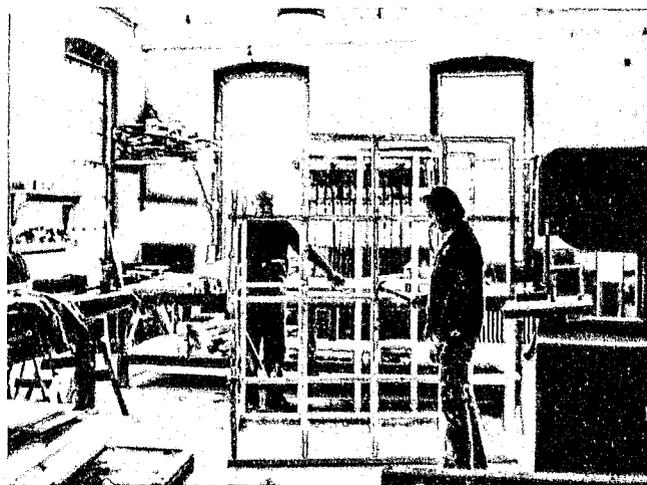
Print Shop

The print shop continues as a viable industrial unit, contributing both to the needs of state agencies and to realistic job skill training for prisoners. Recent years have seen offset printing methods expand to 80% of our production. The shop has modern equipment capable of quality production equal to most commercial shops. New equipment such as the photo-typesetter (\$10,000) and an automatic collator (\$11,000) have increased our production capabilities and greatly added to inmate training. The Division of Graphic Services, established by the 1977 Legislature, has the responsibility of coordinating all state printing requirements. This new agency has been supportive, and has channeled the much needed work to our shop. Print Shop Sales: Fiscal 1977 - \$101,357.50; Fiscal 1978 - \$128,094.14; Estimated Fiscal 1979 - \$135,000.

Wood Shop

The wood shop, organized in 1953, is still operating under the burden of dual roles, functioning as a maintenance and hobbycraft unit for in-house Prison needs, with little emphasis placed on production contracts for other state agencies. The occasional orders for tables, desks, footlockers, etc. received do not offer efficient production line methods for this shop.

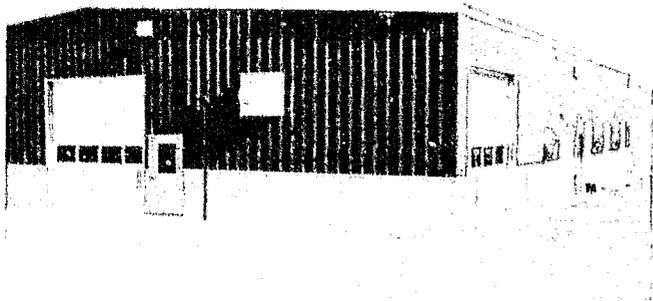
Recent improvements within the maintenance department of the Prison have decreased this past needed function of the wood shop and initiatives are being taken to resolve the low production status of this unit. The shop does continue to serve a valuable function in the inmate hobbycraft program. Current plans, involving transfer of this function to another area under the guidance of the recreation director, would greatly increase the production capability of this shop. Wood Shop Sales: Fiscal 1977 - \$7,076.39; Fiscal 1978 - \$9,918.58; Estimated Fiscal 1978 - \$15,000.



Framing instruction in Prison Industries Wood Shop

Automotive Repair Shop

A 5,250 square foot automotive repair shop was constructed in the north yard of the prison compound in 1977 with a \$200,000 appropriation by the 1975 Legislature. With the subsequent funding of supervisory staff positions and needed equipment, this innovative program will become operational in October 1978.



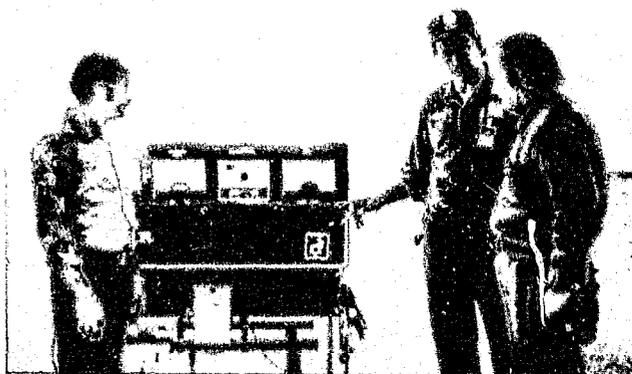
Exterior view of new auto repair shop.

The shop is equipped with a dynamometer for simulated road testing with test equipment available for accurate, fine tuning of electrical and combustion systems, and this unit also provides excellent testing of all drive train components.

This new program will offer ideal work alternatives for prisoners who have graduated from the excellent ongoing vocational training courses in automotive repair and auto body sponsored by the Treatment Directorate of the Prison. Long and short term prisoners can now benefit from meaningful job skill training, followed by supervised on-the-job production experience in the work place, thus enhancing vocational opportunities upon release.

Prison Industries will offer the following auto repair and service capabilities to state agencies:

- Lubrication
- Tire Service
- Front-end Alignment
- Full ignition and tune-up service
- Engine rebuilding
- Valve jobs
- Transmission and clutch work
- Drive train repair
- Full body and paint shop service
- Car washing and reconditioning



Advanced wheel alignment instruction being given to inmate mechanic.

Farm

The farm currently consists of a dairy operation with 128 head of registered Holstein cattle. Two hundred acres of pasture and cropland are tilled using modern equipment operated by inmate labor supervised by a farm manager, farm foreman and one correctional officer. Twelve acres of vegetables, including sweet corn and potatoes, are grown for the institution.

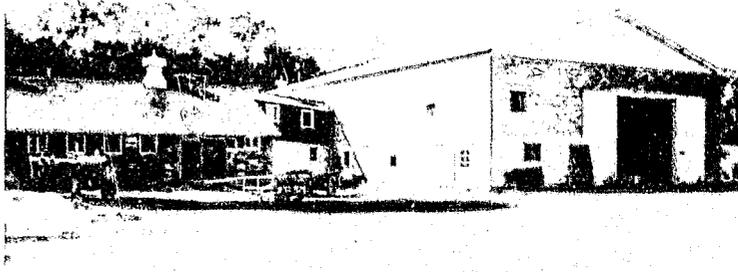
In 1977 renovations to the main dairy barn, vegetable storage cellar, and farmhouse were completed as funded by the 1975 Capital Budget. These renovations were undertaken along with many major repairs of the main prison at the recommendation of the N.H. State Prison Facility Study by Louis Berger Associates Inc.

The Prison Farm continues to serve several needs relating to the total prison program. It offers constructive work for the prisoners assigned there; it serves as a valuable screening unit for inmates being considered for community release programs and parole; it produces meat, milk, and vegetables for institutional use; but above all it benefits the incarcerated individual, offering him a variety of work under less supervision, where his own initiative and responsibility can develop. Assignment to the Prison Farm is a breath of fresh air after the close supervision of a maximum-security prison.

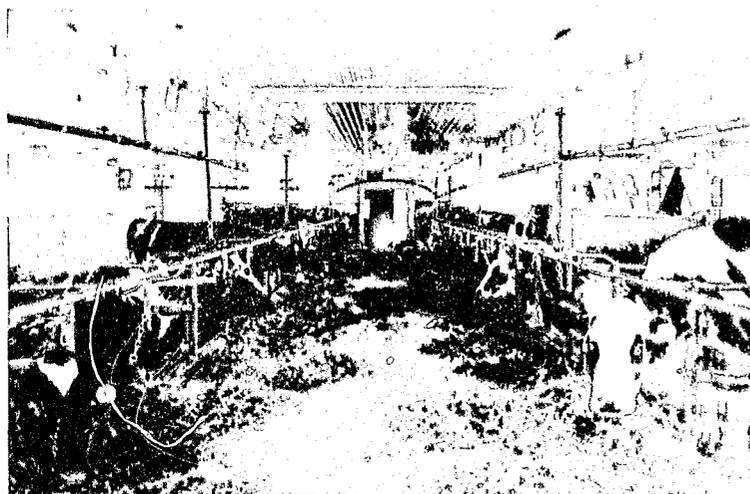
The Prison Farm encompasses work in trades such as mechanics, equipment operation, carpentry, welding, greenhouse work, animal husbandry and, of course, field work producing hay, silage and vegetables. The Prison Farm's therapeutic capability is as valued as its production in the total prison program and will continue so, consistent with its employees' dedication to emphasize this potential.

Farm Sales

	Fiscal 1977	
Milk		\$71,587
Meat		\$7,891
Vegetables		\$2,541
Total		\$82,019



Rear view of Prison Farm



Renovated main dairy barn.

	Fiscal 1978	
Milk		\$67,464
Meat		\$8,749
Vegetables		\$1,249
Total		\$78,462

Equipment Purchases, Fiscal 1977-78

	PRINT SHOP	
Photo-typesetter		\$ 9,530
Collator		11,000
2 Offset Presses		11,978
Humidity and Temperature Control		3,076
Developing Sink		1,695
	PLATE SHOP	
Reflectorized Plate Equipment		\$11,188
License Plate Numeral Coater		14,000
Renovations of Ovens		<i>Estimated</i> 15,000
	WOOD SHOP	
Scroll Saw		\$ 1,049
Radial Arm Saw		1,230
Band Saw		962
Vacuum - wet /dry		511
Drill Press		266
	OFFICE	
Truck - with hydraulic tailgate		\$ 7,116
Calculator		250

	FARM	
2½ Ton Truck		\$ 6,553
Hay Rake		1,287
Lawn Mower		212
Chain Saw		225
Hay Tedder		1,390
Diesel Tractor		8,585

Capital Budget Improvements

	AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP	
Construction		\$200,000
Related Equipment		20,000
	FARM RENOVATION	
Residence, Vegetable Storage, Cellar, Dairy Barn		\$ 58,900

Prison Industries is no longer the sole user of the incarcerated inmates' time at New Hampshire State Prison. Treatment functions, expanded visiting privileges, and increased medical and dental care have all contributed to the fact that the average inmate in 1978 is available to the shops less than four hours a day. This, in theory, should help reduce the surplus of inmate workers in the shops; but, in practice, has only created problems for shop managers *in scheduling work, maintaining job continuity and job accountability with inmates who flow in and out of the shops*. Serious attention needs to be administered to this problem by Prison managers in the immediate future as the competition for inmates' time will increase even more with the upcoming expanded programming in vocational education.

Expanded Work Programs

The 1979 Capital Budget of the New Hampshire State Prison includes requests for funding the following industrial activities: (1) Screen Process Printing and Sign Shop; (2) Furniture Stripping Shop; (3) Maximum Security Unit Cottage Industry; and (4) Medium Security Unit Cottage Industry.

Court ordered directives for meaningful work programs for all prisoners dictate the need for two small cottage industries for those segregated from the main population. The screen printing function could help fill the void created in the License Plate Shop by the multi-year issue of license plates which means two years of full production followed by three years of greatly reduced needs. The furniture stripping shop would increase the capability of our Wood Shop to offer services to State agencies and school districts in refinishing desks, chairs, tables and cabinets.

The merits of a revolving operating fund for Prison Industries should be seriously considered. Presently, Prison Industries is totally dependent upon the Legislature for funding. Sales income is returned to the General Fund and is not available for Prison Industry use. If inflation and increased production uses all available funds, production comes to a halt until the next fiscal year. Increased production only means a depletion of funds available for materials or repairs to equipment, and reduces the incentives to employees.

A revolving fund, permitting sales income to be recycled through Prison Industries for manufacturing materials, labor, equipment and other operating expenses, would greatly increase the viability of Prison Industries.

MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

The Maintenance Department has the responsibility for the repair and maintenance of the buildings and grounds that comprise the New Hampshire State Prison complex. New construction projects are planned and/or implemented by the Maintenance Department. Due to recent Court decisions and the aging of the physical plant, the department had a large effort in this area. Further, the unit is charged with the operation and upkeep of the boiler room that provides the heat and hot water for the physical plant.

The Maintenance Department is operating under the direction of Richard Ashley, who was appointed Maintenance Engineer in March of 1977. Mr. Ashley filled the spot vacated by Robert McLaren, who retired after twenty years of state service. Operating under the Maintenance Engineer, and directing their respective shops are four building maintenance supervisors:

Nelson Perron	Plumbing Shop Supervisor
Paul LaFond	Electrical Shop Supervisor
William Miller	Carpentry Shop Supervisor
Bud Duquette	Paint Shop Supervisor

Each supervisor has inmate work crews who, depending on their classification status, function both inside and outside of the walls. The Maintenance Department normally employs between 25 and 30 inmate work helpers. The benefits for an inmate assigned to the Maintenance Department include the fostering of good work habits, on-the-job training in a marketable skill, and the opportunity to seek further specialized training in an area through the vocational rehabilitation program.

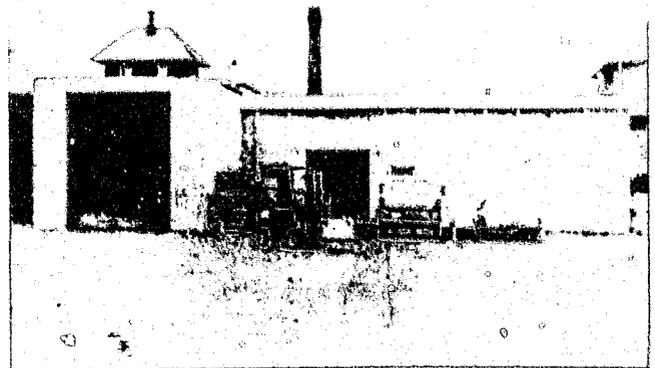
In an effort to centralize our services to the institution and increase efficiency, the Maintenance Department and the respective shops were moved to a new location in April of 1977. The Maintenance Department, shops, and the storage area are now located in the brick building directly outside the south wall. The new quarters have allowed the creation of an inventory control system and the institution of a written work order procedure.

A result of the major renovations undertaken during this biennium is the increased automation of the prison's boiler system. The modernization of our heating plant has freed the boiler fireman to perform much needed maintenance repairs while maintaining rigid standards of boiler fire watch.

The New Hampshire State Prison's physical facilities are basically sound, but the age of the facility, coupled with the increasing demand for inmate support services, is taking its toll on all aspects of the physical plant. With monies appropriated by the Legislature, plus some special Federal funding, the Maintenance Department undertook the tasks of implementing the much needed renovations during this biennium. Working closely with the Administration, and relying on a priority structure, the department is proud to report successful completion of nearly all the necessary repairs, while maintaining the day-to-day maintenance operations. Even with the implementation of these major renovations, the work load of the Maintenance Department continues to increase.

The major renovation projects are:

- Prison kitchen Cosmetic repairs to inmate dining area and installation of new food preparation equipment.
- Shipping/receiving Total construction of a new shipping/receiving building.
- Minimum Security Building ... Renovations and repairs to convert the building into a minimum security facility with a 32-inmate capacity.
- Fire/Life Safety Projects Installation of additional sprinkler capacity and new smoke and heat detectors throughout the institution.
- Auto Shop Construction of a 5000+ square foot auto repair shop.
- Emergency Generator Installation of a 250 kw generator, capable of carrying the entire electrical load of the institution.



New shipping/receiving area -

- Parking Lot Construction of a 58-vehicle parking lot, fully lighted, behind the Minimum Security Building.
- Shower Room Inmate shower facilities installed within the main cell block permits easier accessibility for the inmate population and increases Custody supervision.

These major renovations were completed with in-house maintenance staff, inmate helpers, and outside contractors who were selected through the State's bidding procedures. Overall coordination and inspection of these projects rests with the Maintenance Department staff. Despite the fact that this biennium saw the Maintenance Department operate under the largest budget in its history, a shortage of funds hampered its overall functioning. Inflationary increases in materials, utilities, and fuel all contributed to the financial strain. Funds for the upkeep and replacement of maintenance tools and supplies should be increased for the coming biennium.

The Maintenance Department and the Prison Administration both recognize a need to continue the effort to renovate and modernize the prison's physical plant. Projects gotten underway in this biennium or on the drawing board for the next biennium include:

PROJECTS BEGUN IN 76-78 BIENNIUM

- Construction and/or renovations of classrooms for vocational rehabilitation, training and education courses.
 - Reconstruction of the Inmate Recreation Hall.
 - Repainting of cell block and Annex.
 - General farm repairs: cattle barn, farmhouse, root cellar.

PROJECTS PLANNED FOR 78-80 BIENNIUM

- Staff dining area.
- Security screen on industries building and cell block.
 - Installation of security units in the Annex.
- Renovation of front entrance, officer's station and inmate store.
 - Renovate administrative offices.
 - Renovate medical area.
 - Further automation of boiler plant.
 - Repair of slate roofing.
 - Inmate recreation area in the north yard.
 - Installation of fire escapes in the south wing.

Every effort will be made to complete these projects, as well as new ones, during the upcoming biennium. The end result will continue to be an upgrading of security, sanitation, safety, rehabilitative facilities, and the general appearance of the institution.

The Maintenance Department also handles the less glamorous, but no less important, task of day-to-day upkeep of the institution. Statistics for work orders processed and completed during the biennium are:

Plumbing repairs	389
Lighting/wiring repairs	220
Electrical equipment repairs	200
Heating repairs	95
Carpentry repairs	160
Masonry repairs	43
Painting repairs	60
Window/glass repairs	58
Door/lock repairs	153
Machine shop/welding repairs	72
Fire extinguisher upkeep	32
TOTAL	1704 Work Orders

STEWARD'S REPORT

In July of '77 the Food Service Department moved into the newly renovated kitchen facilities. The kitchen operates daily from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. and prepares three balanced meals per day for the inmate population. In addition, the kitchen service supplies food to the Minimum Security Unit and the Halfway House.

Richard Newsky was appointed Steward in December 1977 after serving as assistant steward for several years. The civilian staff has been increased from three to five fulltime personnel. These additions resulted in the elimination of the assistant steward's position and the addition of three cooks. This change has resulted in full supervision of the food service area for all meals, seven days a week. In the spring of '78 a registered dietician was added to the staff on a consultant basis. The consultant assists the Steward with menu planning, special diets, costs control, and employee training.

The preparation involved in Food Service is done primarily by the inmates themselves, supervised and trained by civilian personnel. An inmate employed in the Food Service area is afforded the opportunity to learn a viable skill such as food preparation, cooking, or baking. Food Service normally employs 18-20 inmate workers.

During the kitchen renovation several pieces of necessary equipment were added. Major additions include: a convection oven, garbage disposal, improved ventilation system, and modern refrigeration units. A new rotary oven and rotary toaster replaced obsolete units. The old steam kettles were installed in the new kitchen and due to their condition will need replacement in the near future.

The butcher shop was not included in the renovation and remains in need of modernization to enable it to the standards established by the N.H. Health Department and the N.H. Sanitary Food Law.

Accomplishments of 76-78 Biennium:

- (1) Planning and implementing the new kitchen design.
- (2) Establishing work outlines for each inmate employee to maximize efficiency and monitor their training progress in the food preparation field.
- (3) Implementing a training program for civilian employees.
- (4) Participation in the development of the Food Service budget for 1980-81.
- (5) Attendance of the Steward at the American Correctional Food Service Association annual meeting in Chicago.

Problems of the 76-78 Biennium:

- (1) Maintaining the food service operation during the kitchen renovations.
- (2) An increase in the percentage of inmates on special diet.
- (3) The constant rise in the price of food.

The Food Service Department is already looking at the next Biennium as a time to increase efficiency and maintain a high standard of food preparation. The Steward will attend a Food Service Management Program at the Thompson School, University of New Hampshire. Training plans for both civilian and inmate employees have proved valuable and will be expanded in the next Biennium. By working with the Vocational Training Unit, Food Service hopes to become more involved with training an inmate in a job skill. A special diet line will be instituted to expedite the problems arising in this area.

Every effort will be made by the staff to insure that the Food Service Department maintains sound fiscal practice while providing the inmate population with a well-balanced diet.

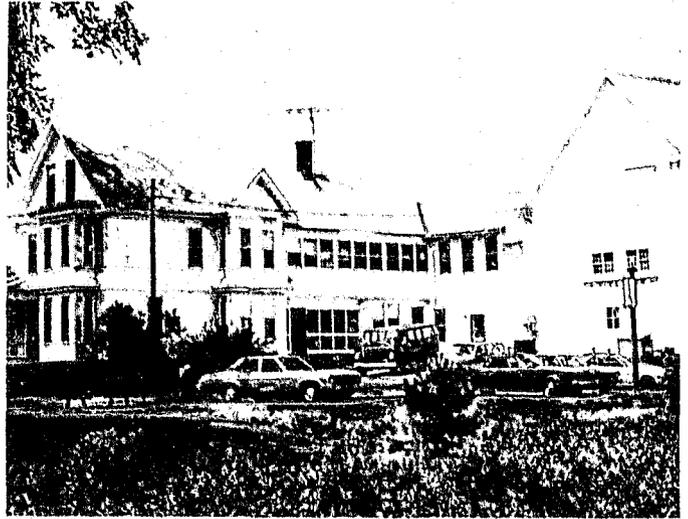


Renovated main kitchen area.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTER/HALFWAY HOUSE

The Community Corrections Center at Shea Farm is the State Prison's Pre-Release Center. The Center provides a gradual transition from prison to society through an intense work-release and counseling program. The goal of the program is to prepare residents for release on parole with a stable community setting and a job, thereby reducing recidivism. The Community Corrections Center operates as a department of the New Hampshire State Prison under the supervision of the Deputy Warden. Peter McDonald became the Executive Director in January of 1977, replacing Donald L. Parrish who took a new job with Probation. Mr. McDonald is assisted in his duties with three correctional counselors: Jay Collins, Page LeViner and William McGonagle. John Reardon is the House Manager and Martha Hammond is secretary. William Ritchotte was added as a job developer in May of 1977, through a grant from the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

Two members of the staff were able to obtain scholarships to attend the National Training Institute on Community Residential Treatment Centers. Peter McDonald attended in May of 1977 and Jay Collins in May of 1978. The program offered 80 hours of intense training by some of the foremost experts in halfway house management.



Shea Farm

Since opening in 1973, the Community Corrections Center has attempted to prove that it is an integral subsystem of New Hampshire's evolving corrections system. In December of 1976 an evaluation was done on the Community Corrections Center by the American Correctional Association. The evaluator gave the program an excellent rating and strongly recommended that an additional program be opened in the Manchester-Nashua area; and that plans be made for a third program in the seacoast area.

Since 1976 four attempts were made to obtain a site for a second Community Corrections Center. The first site was property belonging to New Hampshire College and, although the site was acceptable, the Crime Commission denied funds for the project due to a lack of an environmental impact study. The second attempt was at a piece of property on Orange Street in Manchester. After a lot of work, the City of Manchester denied a variance to use the former apartment house due to community opposition. The third attempt was for temporary use of a barracks building at Grenier Field. This too was denied due to lack of a variance.

In January of 1978 the Mayor of Manchester, at the urging of Martin Gross and the Prison Board of Trustees, appointed a blue-ribbon committee of Manchester citizens to study the problem of whether Manchester should have a halfway house; and, if it should, where. The committee elected Robert Raische chairman and Robert Hamel head of site selection. The committee, working closely with prison staff, came up with the former Calumet Club at 126 Lowell Street, Manchester. With a lot of assistance from the committee, an intense public relations campaign was launched: the result being approval from the Manchester Board of Adjustment. It was gratifying to see neighbors and staff from the Concord project support or efforts in Manchester. Negotiations are now being worked out for the lease of the property and grants are being prepared to the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency for funds. Opening is scheduled for March 1979.

The Biennial Budget allowed the Halfway House to replace a used van that is utilized for transportation of residents; and the capital budget contained funds for the replacement of an antiquated heating system at Shea Farm. *The most important item* in the upcoming biennium will be the purchase of the former Calumet Club so that the State will own the property; and sufficient funds to finish off fire safety renovations.

The Community Corrections Center has evolved from a trial project in November of 1973 into an important sub-system of New Hampshire's evolving corrections structure. The data on the following page contains statistics from the biennium as well as the total from the opening of the program.

July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1978

Number admitted to program	84
Number of parole referrals	10
Number who violated the rules - returned to prison	8
Number removed for federal detainer	2
Number completed the program and were paroled	52
Number in House as of June 30, 1978	12
Number who completed the program and either violated parole or new crime (7%)	4

A resident is working and paying his own way at the Community Corrections Center. Residents who leave do not get gate money. The average length of stay is 118 days.

Gross earnings	\$143,429.16
Payroll deductions	23,608.08
Savings	30,278.47
Support	8,282.16
Room & Board	21,436.50
Average earnings	1,707.49
Average savings	360.45



Individualized counseling session.

The Community Corrections Center at Shea Farm is the state's only pre-release center for the New Hampshire State Prison. It opened November 2, 1973 with a grant from the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The state assumed total funding for the program July 1, 1975. The program is considered to be successful in all aspects. The following data is from opening to July 1, 1978.

Number admitted to program	199
Number violating rules - returned to prison	27
Removed for federal detainer	2
Number paroled	139
Parole referrals	20
Number who completed program and are currently in jail or prison, on either parole violation or new sentence. *	15

Since opening, residents have had:

Gross earnings	\$275,749.05
Payroll deductions	54,003.12
Savings	68,967.59
Support ¹	13,736.46
Room & Board ²	41,736
Average earnings	1,575.70
Average savings	394.10

¹ Most voluntarily pay to help reduce cost of welfare to family. Some is court ordered.

² Money paid directly into General Fund. Men have to pay \$5.00 per day room and board to help offset costs.



Shea Farm staff

The recidivism rate (*) is ten percent for the men who completed this program. This figure compares with 20-30% return for the men who are released from the New Hampshire State Prison. Halfway houses nationwide have proven themselves successful in reducing the number of men returned to prison.

Currently it costs over \$12,000 per year to keep a man at the New Hampshire State Prison. At Shea Farm the cost is \$7,900 per bed. Also, since each program lasts between 90 and 120 days per man, the bed is used three or four times per year. A man at Shea Farm is working and helping pay his own way. Residents do not receive gate money; in fact, the average man leaves with \$390 in a savings account.

BUSINESS OFFICE

The New Hampshire State Prison Business Office is responsible for all of the institution's financial functions. These include budget planning and management, purchasing, accounts payable, accounts receivable, grants management, payroll, inmate trustee accounts, and inmate canteen operations. In fiscal year 1978 the responsibility for the prison laundry operation was shifted from Custody to the Business Office.

Personnel are under the direction of the Business Administrator, James Strauss, and includes two account clerks, a payroll clerk, an accountant II, a messenger/mail clerk, a laundry clerk, and a part-time clerk. These state personnel are augmented by two inmate account clerks, an inmate stock clerk, and two inmate janitors. Four of the State positions were new in fiscal year 1978.

The accountant II is funded by a grant from the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency, and is included in the budget request for the next biennium. Carol F. Tonkin is the accountant II with responsibilities for grant management and internal accounting procedures. She also acts as business administrator in his absence.

The messenger/mail clerk position was approved in the fiscal 1978 and 1979 budget. Tasks performed include errand functions, mail services for all divisions of the institution, and acting as mail officer in his absence.

The laundry manager position was also approved in the 78-79 fiscal year budget. This marks the first time that the prison laundry has been managed by a professional. Consequently, this biennium has witnessed an increase in laundry effectiveness and control. The part-time clerk assists the payroll clerk and works an average of twenty hours per week. The position was necessitated by an increased payroll and the complex provisions of the State Collective Bargaining Agreements.

The Business Office has made efforts to *maximize* the output of all the various areas under its control. Construction of a shipping and receiving building, funded in the fiscal 1975 Capital Budget, was completed and became operational during the biennium. The benefits have included extended delivery hours, increased control over delivered goods, and improved security through the reduction in the number of vehicles entering the actual walled prison facility.

At the end of fiscal 1978 we began operations of a central stock room for office and janitorial supplies. To date there is insufficient experience to determine its effectiveness, however we predict improved accountability for, and control of, all supplies.

A zero-based budgeting process has been implemented for the next biennium. *Zero-based budgeting requires input from lower decision levels and seeks realistic budget requests based on projected need — not on previous funding allotments.* This budgeting process should facilitate more realistic funding requests, maximize each unit's fiscal responsibility, and deal with the *real* needs of each department, since budget requests are begun on a clean, or zero-based, starting point. Input from each department of the prison has been requested and we expect a resulting increase in accountability for all funding and expenditures.

The goal of the Business Office, in inaugurating the aforementioned programs, has been to improve operational efficiency in an effort to offset inflation.



The Business Office operates the Inmate Canteen.

Fiscal Report

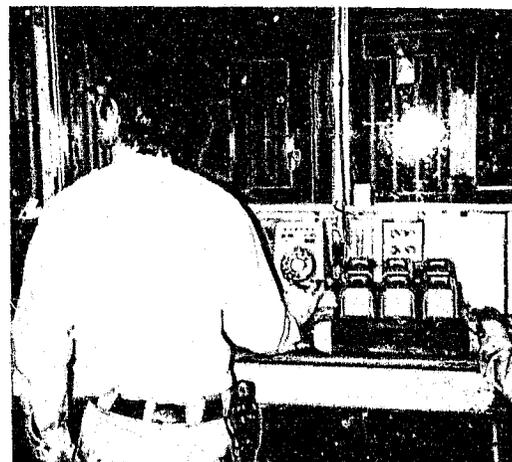
EXPENDITURES & OBLIGATIONS

	FY 77	FY 78
Administration		
Permanent Personnel Services	\$ 47,225	\$ 62,258
Salary of Warden	22,010	22,920
Current Expenses	14,586	19,800
Equipment	0	1,095
Other Personnel Services	2,814	2,537
Benefits	8,314	11,139
In-State Travel	617	500
Out-of-State Travel	473	958
Total Administration	\$ 95,989	\$ 121,207
Custodial Care:		
Permanent Personnel Services	\$1,092,139	\$1,261,777
Salary of Deputy Warden	8,019	17,936
Current Expenses	105,104	112,452
Food	283,764	268,500
Equipment	1,487	3,660
Other Personnel Services	64,981	136,714
Benefits	121,439	151,927
In-State Travel	77	300
Out-of-State Travel	45	1,747
Awards - Gate Money	9,321	10,340
Custody of Certain Inmates	10,475	16,425
Inmate Wages	56,398	54,979
Total Custodial Care	\$1,753,249	\$2,036,757
Operation and Maintenance of Plant		
Permanent Personnel Services	\$ 71,474	\$ 93,594
Current Expenses	18,987	35,000
Fuel and Utilities	140,256	150,307
Equipment	0	10,495
Other Personnel Services	2,023	3,127
Benefits	7,555	10,033
Maintenance Repairs	6,855	3,087
Laaman Suit Construction	0	6,654
Total Operation and Maintenance	\$ 247,150	\$ 312,297
Treatment		
Permanent Personnel Services	\$ 241,372	\$ 312,852
Current Expenses	34,560	47,098
Equipment	1	24,085
Other Personnel Services	17,764	20,962
Fulltime Temporary Personnel	0	936
Benefits	26,039	31,908
In-State Travel	109	125
Out-of-State Travel	492	25
Outside Medical Services	21,272	37,350
Total Treatment	\$ 341,609	\$ 475,341
Total Operating Budget	\$2,437,997	\$2,945,602
— State Funds —		

Federal Grants

Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency Grants

PROJECT	EXPENDITURES	
	FY 77	FY 78
Dental Prosthetic Laboratory	\$ 3,115	\$ 0
Additional Guards	25,095	7,327
Electronic Security Equipment	44,950	0
Inmate Legal Aid	38,519	3,168
Increased Medical Staff	11,558	3,827
Transportation Costs from GSA Warehouse	1,095	0
Business Office Accountant	0	15,608
Rail Car Inspection	298	0
Rail Car Transportation	1,937	1,938
Increase Therapeutic and Counseling Services	587	0
Locks to Secure Prison Cells	750	0
Criminal Justice Interns	1,877	1,389
Communications Equipment	18,747	965
Kitchen Equipment	193	4,193
Management Consultant	4,777	0
Prison Positions	13,502	12,348
Minimum Security Unit	16,931	77,149
Job Developer	359	4,591
Security Screening and Gates		9,450
Clerical Assistance		4,851
Medical Stenographer		1,021
Law Library		13,111
Transportation Custody Equipment		377
Transcription Equipment		405
Ombudsman/Executive Assistant		6,623
Picture Badge I.D. System		2,729
Duplicating Capabilities		5,498
Management Information System		1,275
PADA Counselor		107
Alcohol Training Seminar		171
Total Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency Grants	\$184,290	\$178,121
State Library Grants	13,215	9,417
Department of Education Grants	5,649	6,556
Total Grants	\$203,154	\$194,094



Centralized security control.

**Capital Projects
Completed During the Biennium**

	TOTAL COSTS
Chapter 38:1-13, Laws of 1974 Special Session	
Improvements and Repairs	\$257,507
Chapter 504:1, Laws of 1975	
Amended Chapter 37:1, Laws of 1976 Special Session	
New Shower Facilities	\$ 79,012
New Food Service Facilities	94,725
Receiving and Shipping Facility	74,115
Industrial Building	196,068
Equipment for Business Industry	29,519
Recreation Equipment	9,862
New 250 kw Generator	54,165
Study for Prison Complex	182,214
Rebuild Parking Area	14,634
Rehabilitation of Prisca and Farm	375,226
Prison Service Road	51,956
Fire Safety Improvements	94,593
Consultant Fees	60,650

INMATE'S ATTORNEY

The 1976-78 Biennium saw the New Hampshire State Prison receive funding from the legislature to establish the fulltime (temporary) position of inmate's attorney. The impetus for the position was to afford the inmates a readily available source of legal advice and to satisfy court-ordered guidelines for the institution. Previously the inmate's attorney position was a temporary position funded by a Federal grant. Once State funding was secured, the position, vacant since the spring of 1977 was filled by Robert B. Laney, who is a member of the State Bar of Iowa and was granted a limited license to practice law at New Hampshire State Prison on the condition that he apply for admission to the New Hampshire Bar.

The inmate's attorney has the responsibility for advising and assisting the inmate population on a wide range of legal matters. The inmate's attorney may be sought for counsel on sentencing matters, divorces, outstanding detainers and warrants, parole preparation, institutional grievances, disciplinary matters, personal property affairs, habeas corpus petitions, etc. He is specifically prohibited from providing legal advice which may generate contingency fees, from bringing lawsuits against the prison or other state officials, and from participating in court proceedings for which other publicly funded legal aid is available to the inmates.

The inmate's attorney is also charged with supervision of the inmate law library. He is responsible for the volumes therein and aid inmates in doing their own legal research. The prison received a Federal grant for \$15,000 this biennium for the purchase of law books for the law library..

Inmates gain access to the prison attorney through inmate request slips which are forwarded to the attorney's office. Requests are prioritized based on apparent urgency and need. The two most urgent matters were: (1) The resolution of outstanding detainers and warrants hindering parole or release; and (2) Aiding the courts in acquiring trial and appellate counsel for inmates.

Due to the large volume of matters requiring legal assistance among the inmates, the attorney has taken steps to organize the delivery of legal services. The setting of priorities has been an important step. Procedures have been instituted to insure proper outside legal representation for inmates with pending criminal actions and civil lawsuits. Legal assistance is being obtained through New Hampshire Legal Assistance Offices throughout the state, through the N.H. Pro Bono Referral System, and through direct contact with private attorneys on behalf of the inmates. Consideration is also being given to securing additional in-house legal assistance from third-year Franklin Pierce Law students under supervision of the inmate's attorney.

The back-log of legal requests encountered at the end of this biennium should be remedied during the next biennium. The appointment of fulltime counsel, re-establishing contacts with the courts and legal assistance agencies, updating of the law library statute volumes, and establishment of in-house procedures should serve to provide adequate legal services to inmates in the next biennium.

Statistical Report of Inmate Population

I	Daily count of Inmate Pop. as of July 1, 1976	275
	Daily count of Inmate Pop. as of June 30, 1978	266
	Number of inmates received during biennium	617
	Number of inmates released during biennium	628
	Population loss for biennium	11
II	Total number of inmates accountable in prison records as of July 1, 1976	346
	Total number of inmates accountable in prison records as of June 30, 1978	334
III	Status of Accountable Inmates (Not on daily count as of June 30, 1978)	
A.	In Maine Correctional System	4
B.	In Massachusetts Correctional System	10
C.	In Vermont Correctional System	2
D.	In Connecticut Correctional System (Men)	2
E.	In Connecticut Correctional System (Women)	2
F.	In Rhode Island Correctional System	1
G.	In Carroll County House of Correction	2
H.	In Cheshire County House of Correction	3
I.	In Rockingham County House of Correction	1
J.	In Hillsborough County House of Correction	2
K.	In Merrimack County House of Correction	4
L.	In Strafford County House of Correction	1
M.	In Sullivan County House of Correction	2
N.	In Federal Institutions	4
O.	In New Hampshire Hospital	9
P.	Out to Court	3
Q.	In escape status	4
IV	Inmates Received	617
A.	From New Hampshire Courts	330
B.	Parole violators	60
C.	From U.S. Marshall	117
D.	Houses of Correction inmates	81
E.	Massachusetts inmates	12
F.	Maine inmates	7
G.	Connecticut inmates	8
H.	Vermont inmates	2
V	Inmates Released	628
A.	Paroled or re-paroled	400
B.	Released on maximum sentence	7
C.	Released by court order	26
D.	Returned to federal authorities	105
E.	Returned to Houses of Correction	74
F.	Returned to Maine	3
G.	Returned to Massachusetts	5
H.	Returned to Connecticut	6
I.	In escape status	2

Vital Statistics of Inmates Committed

During Biennium July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1978

I	Number of inmates committed during biennium	617
II	Number of inmates included in survey (New Hampshire sentenced inmates only)	390

Educational Completion Level at Commitment

Years of Education	Number of Inmates	Percent of Inmates
0-4	5	
5	6	
6	12	
7	20	
8	66	
9	77	
10	62	
11	46	
12	81	
13-14	11	
15-16	2	
17+	2	
Total	390	

GED Certificates 23

The average educational completion level for 390 inmates is approximately 10.25 years.

Average Educational Achievement *

5th Grade, 5th Month

* Profile of 75 inmates tested (Tests of Adult Basic Education) over a two year period (January 1, 1975 to December 1976). Although a more recent systematic study is not available, the average achievement level of the inmate population is fifth to sixth grade.

Age at Commitment

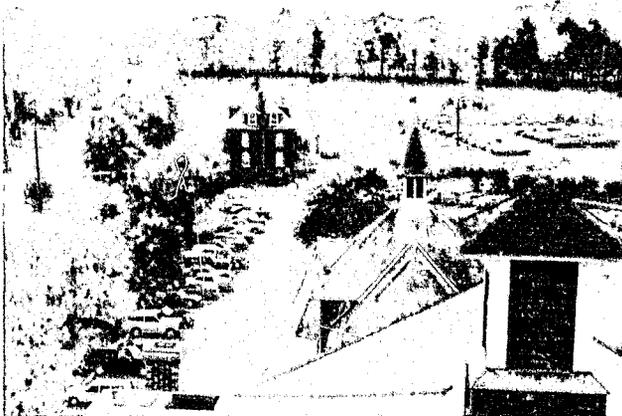
Range	Number of Inmates	Percent
Under 18	5	1.2
18-20	88	22.5
21-24	98	25.1
25-28	61	15.6
29-31	34	6.1
32-35	37	9.4
36-45	50	12.8
46-55	31	5.3
56-65	5	1.2
Over 65	0	0

Average age at commitment of 390 inmates was 28 years.

Inmate Residence By City/Town February 1978

Residence (NH)	Number
Manchester	47
Nashua	18
Concord	16
Keene	10
Claremont	10
Portsmouth	9
Laconia	5
Rochester	4
Dover	4
Lebanon	3
Northfield	3
Winchester	2
Jaffrey	2
Berlin	2
Enfield	2
Suncook	2
Londonderry	2
Franklin	2
Hudson	2
Exeter	2
Marlboro	2
Troy	2
Other towns (New Hampshire)	49
Other States	
Florida	2
Maine	12
Connecticut	5
Arkansas	1
Vermont	5
Wyoming	1
Massachusetts	41
North Carolina	2
New York	3

Total Population: 272



View of new parking facilities and the Minimum Security Unit.

Distribution of Inmate Population By County

(Population Figures (1977) from N.H. Office of Comprehensive Planning)

Table indicates the county in which crimes were committed or parole violated.

COUNTY	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT OF INMATES	POPULATION IN COUNTY	INMATES PER 100,000 POP.
Belknap	26	6.6	40,587	64
Carroll	23	5.8	25,032	92
Cheshire	38	9.7	57,849	67
Coos	14	3.5	35,547	39
Grafton	15	3.8	58,572	26
Hillsborough	124	31.5	264,695	47
Merrimack	38	9.7	90,964	42
Rockingham	53	13.5	173,220	31
Strafford	41	10.5	76,255	54
Sullivan	18	4.6	35,404	51

Marital Status of Inmates

STATUS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT
Married	103	26.4
Single	188	48.2
Divorced	94	24.1
Separated	0	
Widowed	2	

Previous Commitments

The following is a record of previous confinements of New Hampshire sentenced inmates during the biennium July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1978. This survey includes only sentences to State or Federal institutions. Commitments to houses of correction or jails are not included.

PREVIOUS CONFINEMENTS	INMATES CONFINED
One	98
Two	46
Three	20
Four	14
Five	7
Six or more	6
Total	191

51% if the inmates included in this survey have served previous prison sentences.

55%, or 214, of the inmates included in this survey have been confined in juvenile institutions.

Occupation Prior to Commitment

OCCUPATION	NO.	OCCUPATION	NO.
Accountant	1	Farmer	4
Auto Body	1	Fisherman	1
Auto Mechanics	21	Foreman	5
Baker	1	Forklift Operator	2
Cab Driver	1	Garage Owner	2
Cabinet Maker	2	Gating Maker	1
Carpenter	27	Grocery Clerk	1
Career Counselor	1	Grocery Store Owner	1
Cement Worker	1	Grinder	1
Child Therapist	1	Hairdresser	1
Clerical Worker	1	Heavy Equip. Operator	2
Clerk	1	Hotel Worker	1
Collections Manager	1	Housewife	1
Computer Programmer	2	Janitor	4
Computer Technician	2	Laborer (unskilled)	111
Contractor	2	Lab Technician	2
Cook	14	Landscaper	7
Demolition	1	Lineman	1
Dog Trainer	1	Livestock Dealer	1
Drill Operator	2	Machine Assembler	1
Drywall Applicator	1	Machine Mechanic	4
Electrician	5	Machine Operator	6
Factory Worker	6	Mason	3
Mason Tender	2	Shoe Shop Worker	6
Meat Cutter	1	Social Security Disability	2
Medical Consultant	1	Social Worker	2
Mental Health Counselor	2	Steam Fitter	1
Minister (unordained)	1	Steeple Jack	1
Mover	1	Student	8
Musician	1	Tannery Worker	1
No Occupation	17	Textile Worker	1
Painter	10	Tobacco Processor	1
Paper Tester	1	Tree Worker	4
Paver	2	Truck Driver	13
Plumber	1	Upholsterer	1
Printer	1	Waitress	1
Quality Control Inspector	1	Welder	5
Restaurant Manager	1	Woodsman	7
Restaurant Owner	1	Woodworker	1
Retired	1	Writer	1
Roofer	4	Salesman	9
Sand Molder	1	Security Guard	1
Self-employed	3	Military Service	4
Shopper	1		

Place of Birth

Alabama	1	Ohio	4
California	2	Pennsylvania	4
Connecticut	7	Rhode Island	1
Georgia	1	South Carolina	1
Hawaii	2	Tennessee	2
Idaho	1	Vermont	14
Illinois	1	Virginia	3
Kentucky	2	Washington	1
Maine	25	West Virginia	2
Maryland	1	Wisconsin	1
Massachusetts	73	Canada	4
Michigan	1	England	1
Missouri	1	Germany	2
N.H.	211	Italy	1
New Jersey	5	South Korea	1
New York	8		
North Carolina	6	Total	390

Religion

Agnostic	1	Mormon	1
Catholic	175	Moslem	1
Christian	2	None	32
Greek Orthodox	1	Protestant	169
Hebrew	4	Quaker	1
Jehovah Witness	3	Total	390

Military Service

One hundred twenty-four, or 32%, of the 390 inmates included in this survey have been in the military service.

TYPES OF DISCHARGE	NUMBER
Honorable	59
Medical, under honorable conditions	2
General, under honorable conditions	21
Other than honorable	3
General	2
Medical	8
Dishonorable	3
Undesirable	24
Bad Conduct	2
Total:	124

**Crimes Committed by Inmates
Received During Biennium**

1. Accomplice to Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault	1
2. Accomplice to Robbery	1
3. Accomplice to Burglary	4
4. Accomplice to Armed Robbery	1
5. Aggravated Assault	24
6. Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault	26
7. Arson	13
8. Arson by Conduct of Another	1
9. Armed Robbery	18
10. Assault with a Deadly Weapon	2
11. Attempted Aggravated Felonious Sexual Assault	1
12. Attempted Theft by Deception	1
13. Attempted Rape	1
14. Attempted Manslaughter	1
15. Attempted Murder	3
16. Attempted Robbery	1
17. Burglary	89
18. Carrying Pistol in Commission of a Crime	2
19. Criminal Liability for Conduct of Another	1
20. Criminal Restraint	3
21. Conspiracy to Violate Controlled Drug Act	2
22. Conspiracy to Commit Theft	1
23. Corruption of a Minor	1
24. Deviate Sexual Relations	1
25. Escape (Official Custody or House of Correction)	14
26. Escape from New Hampshire Hospital	1
27. Embezzlement	1
28. Felonious Sexual Assault	6
29. Felonious Use of Firearms	1
30. Forgery	14
31. Habitual Offender (MV)	5
32. Hindering Apprehension	1
33. Incest	1
34. Issuing Bad Checks	2
35. Introducing Contraband into State Prison	1
36. Kidnapping	7
37. Manslaughter	4
38. Murder 1st	2
39. Murder 2nd	8
40. Negligent Homicide	4
41. Obtaining Drugs by False Pretense	4
42. Operating Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury Resulting	1
43. Perjury	1
44. Possession of a Controlled Drug	10
45. Possession of Obscene Material for Sale	1
46. Possession of a Revolver by a Felon	7
47. Rape	4
48. Receiving Stolen Property	8
49. Robbery	22
50. Sale of a Controlled Drug	6
51. Simple Assault	2
52. Tampering with a Witness	1
53. Theft	10
54. Theft by Deception	4
55. Theft by Extortion	1
56. Theft by Unauthorized Taking	4
57. Violation of Probation	12
58. Violation of Parole	60

Forty-seven, or 14%, of the inmates received during the Biennium were convicted of more than one felony. (Does not include parole violators with additional sentences.)

Sentences Imposed

July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1978

50 years to Life	1
40 years to Life	1
35 years to Life	1
30 years to Life	1
25 years to Life	1
21½ years to Life	1
Life (18 yrs. minimum, minus good time earned)	3
15 to 40 years and 7½ to 15 years (cc)	1
7½ to 15 years and 4 to 15 years (cs)	1
10 to 30 years	3
10 to 20 years	1
8 to 20 years	1
4 to 8 years and 4 to 8 years (cs)	1
7½ to 15 years	9
7 to 15 years	4
7 to 14 years	1
6½ to 15 years	1
6 to 15 years	3
6 to 12 years	3
5½ to 15 years	1
1½ to 3 years and 4 to 8 years (cs)	1
5 to 15 years	1
5 to 10 years	5
4½ to 10 years	1
2½ to 5 years and 2½ to 5 years (cs)	1
4 to 15 years	1
4 to 13 years	1
2 to 6 years and 2 to 6 years (cs)	1
4 to 10 years	3
4 to 8 years	3
1 year 1 day to 7 years and 2½ to 7 years (cs)	1
3½ to 10 years	1
3½ to 7 years	18
3 to 15 years	4
3 to 12 years	1
3 to 10 years	3
3 to 7 years	4
3 to 6 years	17
3 to 5 years	4
2½ to 7 years	4
2½ to 5 years	10
2 to 10 years	1
2 to 7 years	8
2 to 6 years	2
2 to 5 years	25
2 to 4 years	34
1½ to 7 years	1
1½ to 5 years	5
1 year 1 day to 7 years	1
1 year 1 day to 6 years	2
1 year 1 day to 5 years	12
1 year, 1 day to 4 years	2
1 year 1 day to 3 years	64
1 year 1 day to 4 years	8
1 year - RSA 159:2	2
30 months to 7 years	1
20 months to 7 years	1
18 mos to 4 yrs and 1 year 1 day to 3 yrs (cs)	2
18 months to 7 years	3
18 months to 5 years	13
18 months to 4 years	3
18 months to 3 years	17
15 months to 5 years	8
15 months to 4 years	1
15 months to 3 years	1
14 months to 3 years	1

(cs) Consecutive

(cc) Concurrent

N.H. Sentenced Inmates

Sentences received prior to July 1, 1976
and still being served as of June 30, 1978.

1) Life, or until released by due process of law	1
2) Life, 1-3 (cs)	1
3) Life, 2-4 (cc)	1
4) Life	12
5) Until released by Court Order	1
6) 50 to Life	1
7) 45 to Life	1
8) 25 to 40	1
9) 18 to 25	1
10) 9 to 10, 9 to 10 (cs)	1
11) 15 to 45	1
12) 15 to 30	1
13) 14 to 30, 3½ to 7, (3) 7½ to 15 (all cc)	1
14) 7 to 10, 1½ to 4 (cs), 3 (cs)	1
15) 10 to 30	2
16) 10 to 25	1
17) 10 to 20, 7½ to 10 (cc)	1
18) 10 to 20, 10 to 20 (cc)	1
19) 7½ to 15, 10 to 30 (cc)	1
20) 7 to 15, 10 to 30 (cc)	1
21) 7½ to 15	2
22) 7 to 15	5
23) 1 year 10 months, 5 to 15 (cs)	1
24) 6 to 12	1
25) 5 to 10	1
26) 3½ to 7, 1½ to 3 (cs)	1
27) 4 to 10	1
28) 4 to 5	1
29) 3½ to 15, 3½ to 7 (cc)	1
30) 2 to 5	1
31) 1½ to 3 (Escaped, currently serving 20-25 in Colorado)	1
(cc) Concurrent (cs) Consecutive	



Inmate barber shop

Sentences Imposed with Portions of the Minimum Sentence Suspended

ORIGINAL SENTENCE	PORTION SUSPENDED	
1) 5 to 10 years	1 year	1
2) 4 to 8 years	18 months	1
3) 4 to 8 years	3 years	1
4) 3½ to 7 years	1 year	1
5) 3½ to 7 years	2 years	1
6) 3 to 7 years	1 year *	1
7) 3 to 7 years	All but 1 year 1 day *	1
8) 3 to 6 years	1 year	1
9) 3 to 6 years	2 years	1
10) 3 to 5 years	2½ years	1
11) 2 to 5 years	1 year	1
12) 2 to 4 years	1 year	2
13) 2 to 4 years	22 months	1
14) 1½ to 3 years and 4 to 8 years (cs)	1 year	1
15) 18 mos. to 7 yrs.	12 months	1
16) 18 mos. to 5 yrs.	12 months	1
17) 18 mos. to 3 yrs.	14 months	1
18) 1 yr. 1 day to 7 yrs.	7 months	1
19) 1 yr. 1 day to 5 yrs.	6 months	1
20) 1 yr. 1 day to 3 yrs.	2 months	1
21) 1 yr. 1 day to 3 yrs.	3 months	1
22) 1 yr. 1 day to 3 yrs.	6 months	4
23) 1 yr. 1 day to 2½ yrs.	6 months	1

* "During good behavior"

Remaining Sentences

Parole Violators Received During Biennium

	YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS
1)	18	6	2
2)	15	2	7*
3)	14	6	3
4)	8	2	22
5)	8	2	2
6)	7	3	1
7)	5	10	1
8)	5	5	26
9)	5	5	9*
10)	5	5	5
11)	4	11	
12)	4	10	18
13)	4	7	14
14)	4	6	2*
15)	4	3	13
16)	4	1	29
17)	4		24
18)	4		6
19)	3	11	11
20)	3	7	14
21)	3	7	4
22)	3	6	12*
23)	3	4	21
24)	3	2	28
25)	3	1	6
26)	2	11	30
27)	2	11	23*
28)	2	11	6
29)	2	10	10
30)	2	6	24
31)	2	6	4
32)	2	5	17
33)	2	4	
34)	2	3	18
35)	2	3	18
35)	2	3	7*
36)	2	3	6*
37)	2	2	15
38)	2		9
39)	1	10	22
40)	1	9	19*
41)	1	8	10
42)	1	8	5
43)	1	7	20
44)	1	6	21
45)	1	6	20*
46)	1	6	11*
47)	1	6	4*
48)	1	6	2*
49)	1	5	26*
50)	1	2	11
51)	1	2	5
52)	1	1	16
53)	1	1	9*
54)	1	1	5
55)	1		5
56)		11	29*
57)		10	20*
58)		8	5
59)		9	18*
60)		2	13

Drug/Alcohol Abuse

The following numbers indicate responses of 390 New Hampshire sentenced inmates pertaining to abuses of alcohol and/or drugs of sufficient degree to warrant counseling for the abuse while incarcerated.

Inmate population	390
Alcohol abuse (42%)	164
Drug abuse (46%)	187

60 violations of parole - 17 with additional sentences (28%); 12 violations of probation - 10 with additional sentences (83%); * with additional sentences.

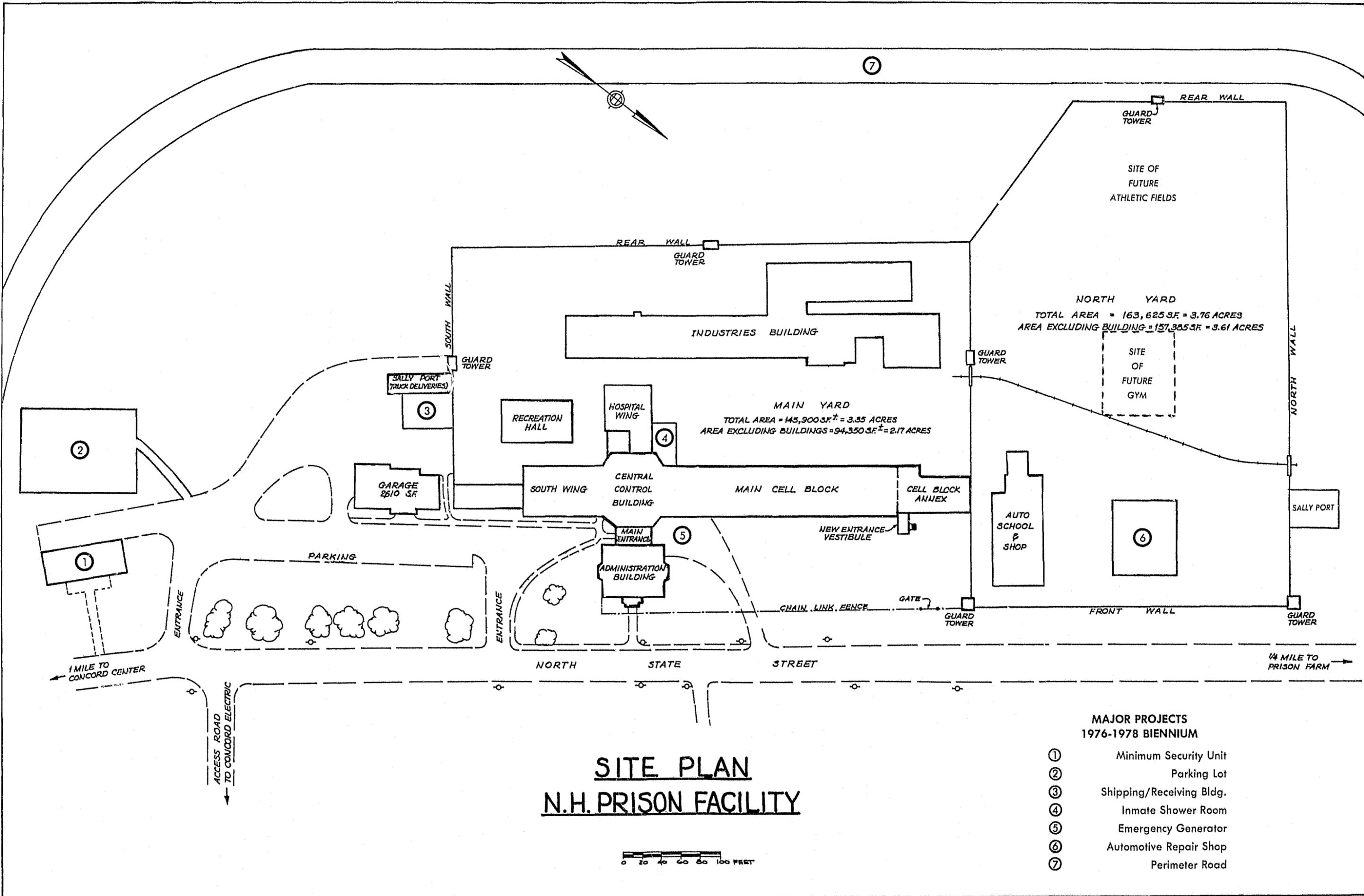
SPECIAL VISITORS — TOURS — GROUPS

Date & Name of Visitor	Title or Group	Reason for Visit
7/7/76 Up With People	Musical Group	Performance for Inmates
7/23/76 Arthur Kehas	Director, Police Standards	Trustee Meeting
7/23/76 Roger Crowley	Director, Governor's Crime Commission	Official Visit
7/28/76 F. Burke	Assistant Administrator	Warden
7/28/76 N. S. Sisha	National Director, Jaycees	Jaycee Meeting
7/16/76 County Correctional Officers	Police Standards and Training School	Tour
9/10/76 Meldrim Thomson, Jr.	Governor of New Hampshire	Address the Board of Trustees
10/31/76 Keene State Choir	Singers	Performance for Inmates
11/18/76 Cleon E. Heald	Legislature	Warden
11/19/76 St. Paul's School	Students	Tour
1/6/77 John Hoar, Jr.	Legislature	Warden
1/25/77 Milton A. Cate	State Representative	Tour
1/25/77 Wayne S. Rich	State Representative	Tour
1/25/77 Colyneta Thompson	State Representative	Tour
1/25/77 Howell F. Preston	State Representative	Tour
1/25/77 Dennis C. Ramsey	State Representative	Tour
1/25/77 Guy Granger, Jr.	State Representative	Tour
1/25/77 Howard S. Humphrey, Sr.	State Representative	Tour
1/25/77 Mark Connelly	State Representative	Tour
1/25/77 Edward J. Wojnowski	State Representative	Tour
1/25/77 Ralph L. Blake	State Representative	Tour
1/25/77 Stephen H. Krause	State Representative	Tour
1/25/77 Donald K. Howard	State Representative	Tour
1/27/77 W. E. Sanborn	State Senator	Warden
1/27/77 James A. Saggistes	State Senator	Warden
1/27/77 Paul E. Provost	State Senator	Warden
1/27/77 Stephen W. Smith	State Senator	Warden
1/27/77 C. R. Trowbridge	State Senator	Warden
1/27/77 Clesson J. Blaisdell	State Senator	Warden
1/27/77 John M. McLaughlin	State Senator	Warden
1/28/77 Jay McDuffee	Administrative Assistant Governor's Office	Warden
2/9/77 Gregory Smith	Deputy Attorney General	Warden
2/9/77 Dudley W. Dudley	Executive Councilor	Speaker, Jaycee Meeting
3/1/77 Manchester Police Explorers	Group	Tour
3/14/77 Margaret Ramsey	State Representative	Warden
3/14/77 Michael C. Hanson	State Representative	Warden
3/14/77 Richard A. Patenaude	State Representative	Warden
3/14/77 James Normand	State Representative	Warden
3/16/77 Kenneth Tarr	State Representative	Warden
3/30/77 Mary E. Cotton	State Representative	Warden
3/30/77 Lea H. Aeschliman	State Representative	Warden
3/30/77 Judith M. St. George	State Representative	Warden

4 21 77	Hugh H. Bownes	Federal Judge	Warden
4 22 77	Edward Cox	Superintendent, Merrimack County House of Correction	Major Thornton
5 1 77	Boston University	Softball Team	Game with inmates
5 12 77	Meldrim Thomson, Jr.	Governor of New Hampshire	On-Site Security Inspection
5 16 77	Copper Brothers & Connie	Gospel Group, Madison, N.C.	Performance for Inmates
5 19 77	Roger Crowley	Director, Governor's Crime Commission	Warden
5 19 77	Mark Hammond	Finance Specialist	Warden
5 24 77	Ronald D. Daniels	Merrimack County Sheriff	Meeting
5 29 77	"The Bible Speaks"	Gospel Singers, Laconia, N.H.	Performance for Inmates
6 21 77	Stephen Dunfey	State Representative	Tour
6 21 77	Mark Connelly	State Representative	Tour
6 21 77	Michael J. O'Keefe	State Representative	Tour
6 21 77	Richard Patenaude	State Representative	Tour
6 21 77	George Kelly	State Representative	Tour
6 21 77	Edward Willey	State Representative	Tour
6 21 77	James Splaine	State Representative	Tour
6 21 77	Stewart Trachy	State Representative	Tour
7 29 77	Jay McDuffee	Governor's Office	Warden
10 5 77	Chris Spirou	State Representative	Deputy Warden
	Richard M. Flynn	Commissioner	Investigatory
	Harold Knowlton	Colonel, N.H. State Police	Meeting
	Paul O'Leary	Lt. Col., N.H. State Police	Recreation Hall Fire
11 7 77	Jay McDuffee	Governor's Office	Warden
11 22 77	Thomas Rath	Attorney General	Investigations
11 24 77	"Sounds of Praise"	Christian Music Group	Performance for Inmates
1 30 78	Dixie Melody Boys	Music Group, Kingston, N.C.	Performance for Inmates
3 27 78	Roger Crowley	Director, Governor's Crime Commission	Warden
6 13 78	Unity Band	Music Group, Pascagoula, Miss.	Concert for Inmates
5 25 78	Clergy	Members of various denominations from several different States	Tour and Speakers to an Assembly of Inmates for "A Day of Awareness"

Board of Trustees — Last Thursday of the month

Board of Parole — Last Thursday of the Month



SITE PLAN N.H. PRISON FACILITY

MAJOR PROJECTS 1976-1978 BIENNIUM

- ① Minimum Security Unit
- ② Parking Lot
- ③ Shipping/Receiving Bldg.
- ④ Inmate Shower Room
- ⑤ Emergency Generator
- ⑥ Automotive Repair Shop
- ⑦ Perimeter Road

