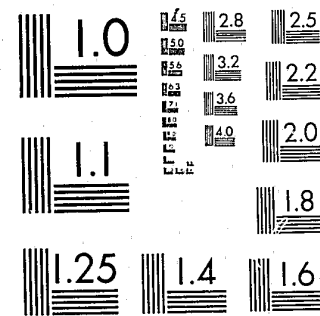


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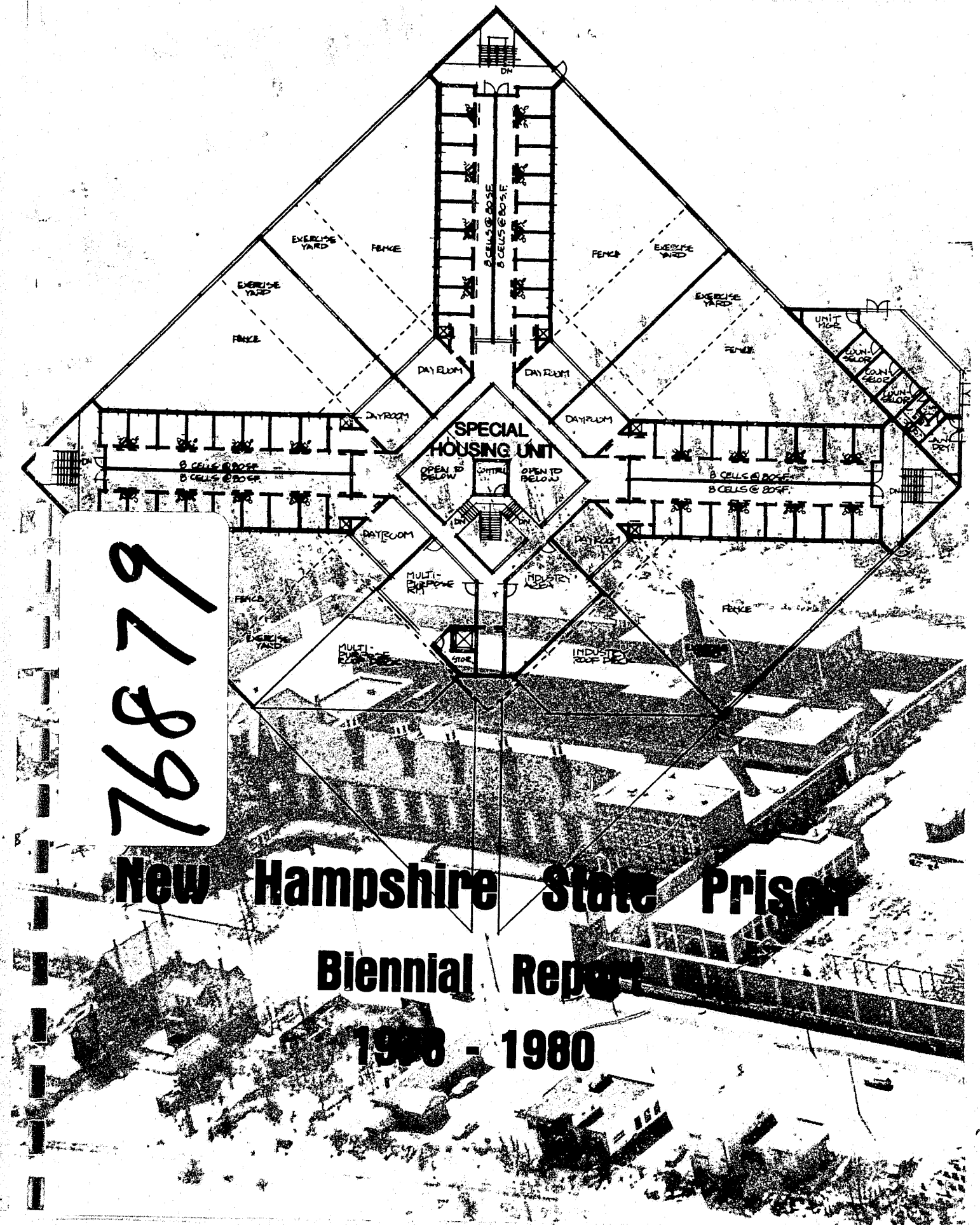
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# REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1980



CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

NCJRS

APR 8 1981

ACQUISITIONS

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Honorable Hugh J. Gallen, *Governor*  
*Executive Council* - Louis D'Allesandro  
 Dudley W. Dudley  
 Malcolm McLane  
 Paul Mayette  
 Judd Gregg

### Members of the N.H. State Prison Board of Trustees

*Chairman* - Robert F. Hamel  
*Secretary* George Lovejoy  
*Members* Homer Beecher  
 Camille Cote  
 Marjorie Field  
 Milo Pike  
 Councilor Paul Mayette

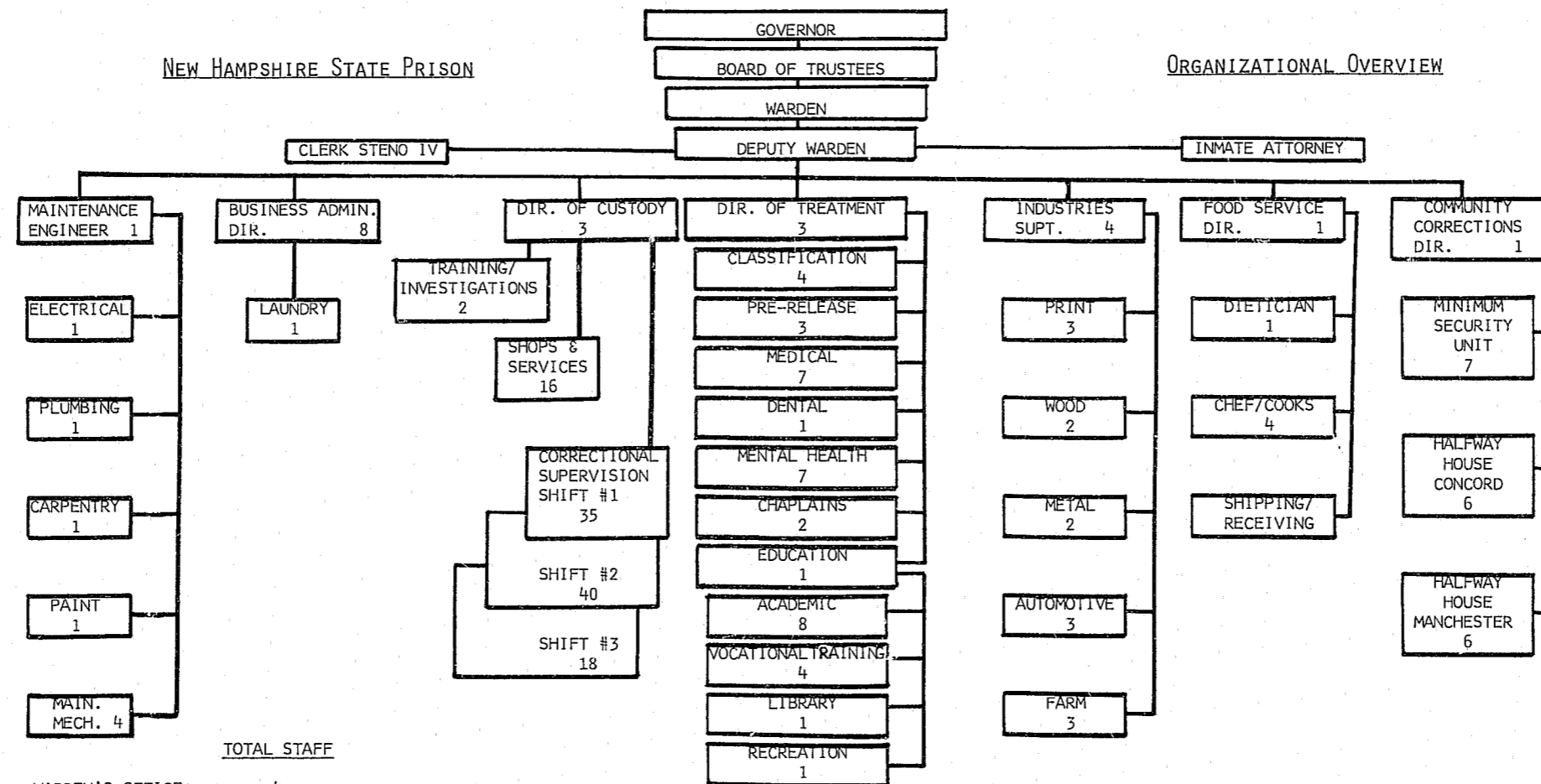
State Representative Guy R. Granger, Member of the  
 State Institutions Committee, regularly attends  
 Board of Trustees meetings.

### Administration

Warden	Everett I. Perrin, Jr.
Deputy Warden	N.E. Pishon
Business Administrator	James M. Strauss
Director of Custody	Howard E. Thornton
Director of Treatment	Walter Burdge
Superintendent of Correctional Industries	William Jamieson
Inmate Attorney	Karl Durand
Chief Steward	Richard Newsky
Maintenance Engineer	Richard Ashley
Director, Community Corrections	Peter McDonald

# NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON

# ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW



TOTAL STAFF

WARDEN'S OFFICE:	4
CUSTODY:	114
TREATMENT:	42
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS:	20
INDUSTRIES:	17
ADMINISTRATION:	9
MAINTENANCE:	9
FOOD SERVICES:	6
	221

EXCERPT FROM  
"REPORT OF PRISON COMMITTEE TO GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,  
BIENNIAL REPORT,  
NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON, 1910 - 1912":

"... In our recommendations for future improvements, there is one that would demand legislative action, to which we wish to call attention. This relates to insane criminals. Under the present conditions they are transferred to the State Hospital as there is now no proper place for their care at the Prison. Neither is the State Hospital a suitable place for their detention, as it is in no sense intended as a prison. The escape of these cases from the Hospital has been, and of necessity will be, not infrequent, in several cases these escapes have been immediate and serious menace to the safety of the public. We therefore recommend that the next legislature provide a suitable building at the Prison for this class of cases . . . "

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. GILE, Chairman  
GEORGE H. TURNER,  
THOMAS ENTWISTLE,

Prison Committee.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON

JULY 1, 1978 - JUNE 30, 1980

The New Hampshire State Prison was originally built in 1878 and was the third such facility constructed by the State. The current prison has evolved through multiple changes in the physical plant, inmate population, correctional philosophies, and public sentiment.

The New Hampshire State Prison seeks to achieve three goals. The first entails carrying out the sentences of the Courts, by insuring the security of the facility to prevent escapes. The second is to operate the facility in such a way to maximize safety within the institution so that both the inmates and the staff can go about their daily activities without fear. The third is to create and foster an on-going rehabilitative process designed to facilitate each participating inmate's reassimilation into society as a functioning, contributing adult. During the past biennium the staff of the New Hampshire State Prison has sought to offer to all inmates willing to participate effective programs in education, counseling, health care, vocational training, recreation, religion and pre-release services, while maintaining sound security and control.

The New Hampshire State Prison is the only facility in the State for the incarceration of adult male felons. In addition, the Prison also confines parole and probation violators, federal inmates, and offenders and pre-trial detainees transferred from the County houses of correction and jails. Under the provisions of Inter-State Corrections Compacts (RSA 622:A and 622:B), New Hampshire incarcerates inmates from other states. The Compacts operate on an exchange basis and do not involve the direct transfer of funds. Since New Hampshire does not have a state facility for the incarceration of female felons, they are incarcerated in other states, or county houses of correction having proper facilities.

The 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 six trustees who serve for a term of six years, appointed and confirmed by the Governor and Executive Council. The Board is charged with a number of duties, including policy planning and the nomination of the Warden. In June 1977, Everett I. Perrin, Jr., was nominated by the Board and confirmed by the Governor and Executive Council to become the 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 of 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, medium custody cell block, the maximum custody Annex, Industries buildings, the main yard, and the north yard. A medical wing was constructed on the rear of the central control building in 1937. The cell block Annex was constructed in 1941, 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, also the Warden and Deputy Warden's residences, situated directly in front of the main building, were converted into administrative office space.

The 78-80 Biennium saw a series of major renovations and new program development 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 and program improvements accomplished during the past Biennium are included in the reports following.

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 1978-1980 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.

## IN MEMORIAM

Lieutenant Walter "Walt" Mullaney  
July 3, 1972 - September 22, 1978

Cook James "Jim" Hume  
February 6, 1978 - January 14, 1980

## -RETIREES-

Deputy Warden Paul Dow  
August 14, 1939 - November 15, 1973  
Retired December 1, 1973  
Deceased 1980

Officer Walter Holmquist  
September 24, 1945 - October 1968  
Deceased September 1978

Officer Howard Ingerson  
November 3, 1962 - May 1, 1977  
Deceased 1980

Lieutenant Harry Long  
April 18, 1950 - June 27, 1968  
Deceased 1980

### SPECIAL RECOGNITION

The New Hampshire State Prison would like to recognize the following staff members who have received national recognition in the correctional field through awards or service.

#### -AWARDS-

Grant, Donald - Print Shop Foreman  
1980 - Correctional Industries Achievement Award for Supervisory Excellence

Spead, Helena - Corrections Sergeant  
1980 - Voted New Hampshire's Female Custody Officer of the Year by the American Correctional Association

Williams, Richard - Corrections Lieutenant  
1979 - Achieved National (NRA) certification: Weapons Instructor and Officer Safety Course

#### -NATIONAL OFFICE-

Jamieson, William - Superintendent of Prison Industries  
Re-elected to the Correctional Industries Association's Board of Directors

McDonald, Peter - Director of Community Corrections  
State Director, International Halfway House Association

Ashley, Richard - Maintenance Engineer  
Member, Board of Directors, Correctional Facilities Association

Burdge, Walter - Director of Treatment  
Consulting Editor, American Correctional Association's "Corrections Today" magazine

Mellen, Janice - Administrator of Educational Programs  
Associate Director, Region I, Correctional Education Association

Newsky, Richard - Chief Steward, Food Services Director  
Director, Region I, Correctional Food Services Association

#### -STATE OFFICE-

Perrin, Everett I., Jr. - Warden  
Member, Governor's Crime Commission

McDonald, Peter - Director of Community Corrections  
Chairman, State of New Hampshire Governor's Advisory Board on Halfway Houses

Torch, Michael - Drug and Alcohol Counselor  
N.H.'s Alcohol Counselor's Association, Certified Committee Member

### NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ROBERT F. HAMEL  
CHAIRMAN  
1976 TO 1982

GEORGE A. LOVEJOY  
SECRETARY  
1976 TO 1980

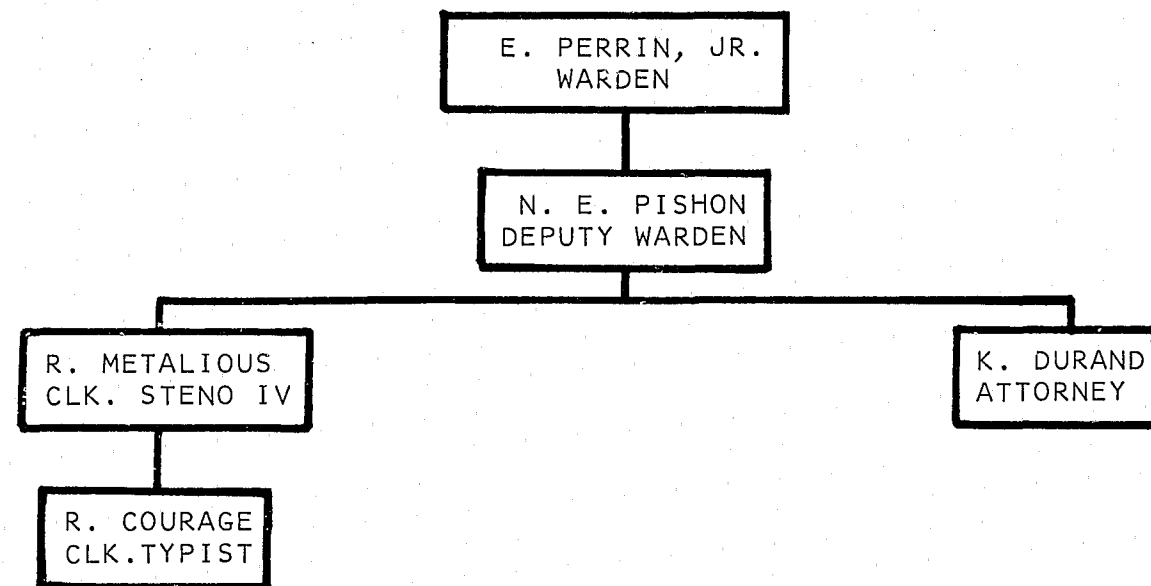
MARJORIE M. FIELD  
1975 TO 1981

HOMER A. BEECHER  
1976 TO 1986

CAMILLE A. COTE  
1978 TO 1984

MILO L. PIKE  
1979 TO 1985

# WARDEN'S OFFICE ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW



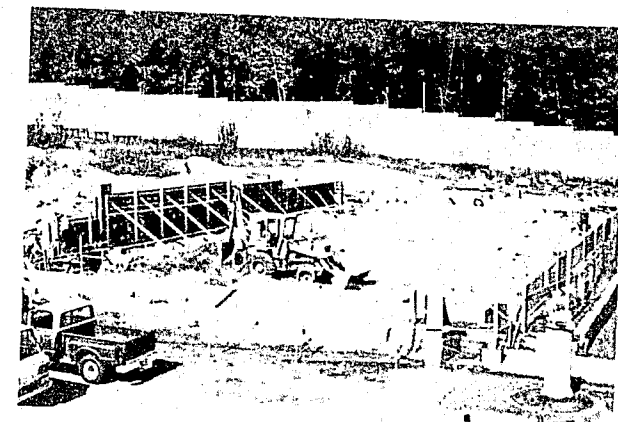
Senior Staff: Standing (L to R) W. Jamieson, J. Strauss, R. Newsky, R. Ashley, N. Pishon  
W. Burdge, P. McDonald, Maj. Thornton, K. Durand, Seated, Warden Perrin.

## REPORT OF THE WARDEN

The 1978 - 1980 Biennium was a busy one for the Prison staff.

The Consent Decree in the Laaman v. Helgemoe suit which was negotiated at the end of the previous Biennium, was approved by the Federal Court at the beginning of this Biennium. This Consent Decree touched on virtually every aspect of Prison operations and provided parameters for all future actions and planning. Consequently, emphasis over this Biennium was directed at making the required improvements in the Prison physical facilities and in inmate programming which were detailed in the Consent Decree.

Substantial improvements were made in the physical facilities particularly as they related to inmate programming. These changes are described in greater detail in the Maintenance Department portion of this report. New routines were established for the management of problem individuals insuring that fundamental fairness and required legal protections were provided to the inmate.



Initial Construction of the New Gymnasium

Food Service was substantially improved by the addition of a part-time dietician and some modernization of the food preparation and delivery systems. Considerable effort was expended in providing the most nutritious and well-balanced meals possible within the funds provided with emphasis on serving well prepared food in pleasant and pleasing manner. Under the joint supervision of the Prison physician and dietician, a special diet program was established so that those inmates who had a medical need for special diets could be properly nourished.

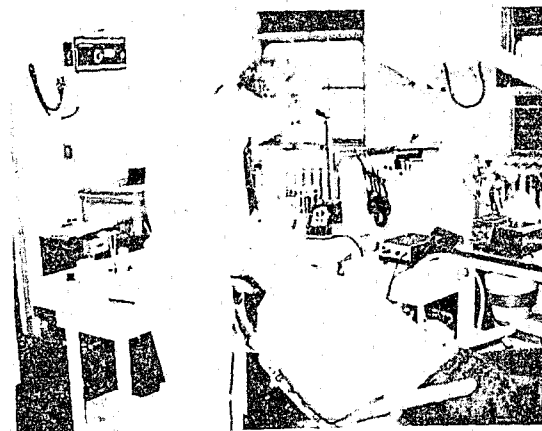
Efforts continued toward making the Prison as fire-safe as possible within the physical constraints of the 100 year old facility. On-going improvements in the smoke and heat detection system continue as well as the installation of additional fire suppression equipment. Additional emphasis has been placed on the training necessary to maximize the effectiveness of this equipment. Another hearing was held before the Federal

Court on the unresolved issue of whether a master locking system was necessary for the main cellhouse. At the end of the Biennium, this matter was still under advisement by the Federal Court. It is my belief that if the new prison currently in the design phase is not started in 1981, the Court will order the installation of the locking system, the cost of which will greatly exceed one million dollars.

Staff training was significantly improved during this period. In-Service and Pre-Service training is discussed in the Custody report. All staff now attend formal training sessions conducted in cooperation with the Police Standards and Training Council twelve days per year. Through funds made available by the Crime Commission and the National Institute of Corrections, senior staff personnel were also able to attend special training sessions outside of the institution enhancing their ability to understand and discharge their roles and duties more effectively.

Medical care continues to improve for the inmates. But, an additional item still under advisement by the Federal Court is the issue of how much actual physician time is required at the Prison. An on-going problem is our inability to hire a full-time institution physician with an adequate medical background within the funds provided by the State system for compensation. We have lost one very competent physician who just could not justify continuing his employment for \$30,000 per year. Physicians are in short supply in correctional institutions throughout the country, many institutions hire physicians who come from foreign lands and who have serious language and sociological problems interacting with the inmate population. We have been fortunate to hire a retired physician who has none of these problems but whose retention is problematic under the fund constraints. Delivery of medical services is further complicated by the rapidly rising costs for outside consultations which are determined to be necessary by the institutional physician. There is absolutely no doubt that providing the legally mandated level of medical care will continue over the next biennium to be an extremely expensive proposition unless some other resolution is possible such as transferring the responsibility for the medical care for institutionalized persons to the Division of Public Health or some other agency which can maximize the talents of the available state physicians.

Mental health services continued to be expanded during this Biennium without an increase in staff. A case management system was initiated which increased delivery of consultations and assistance in problem resolution to each inmate. The basic principle that an individual has to want to change before any change can be affected on a permanent basis still remains. However, the new operational design of the mental health unit encourages

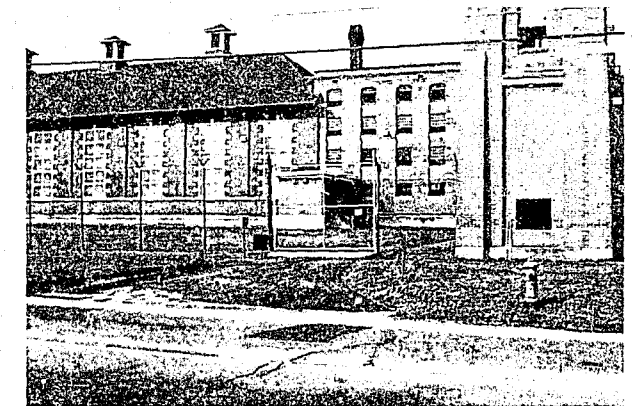


Dental Services

the individual inmates to identify their problems and to seek help.

The Classification system continued its refinement process by concentrating its efforts on early identification of the strengths and weaknesses of the prisoners so as to identify institutional programming for each individual to prepare him for release from prison as a more productive citizen. The Classification process is not as effective as it should be because of the institution's residential arrangement which presently makes it impossible to segregate inmates by type from each other. The housing configuration of only one large cell block results in young first offenders being commingled with older, more experienced prisoners, with sex offenders being mixed with young inmates and with those with substantial criminal experience being housed together with the occasional offender.

With the improvement in the professionalism of the correctional guard force and with increased emphasis on the insistence that inmates behave in a socially acceptable way, the level of violence within the institution has been reduced and continues to be relatively low. As prisons go, the New Hampshire State Prison is a relatively safe prison in which to be a prisoner. However, violent incidents still do occur and the threat of imminent violence remains as a part of the daily life of the inmates and staff alike. Many of the inmates are beginning to understand that they individually and collectively have a substantial interest in trying to keep the institution as violence-free as possible, but it is the patrol and control activities of the correctional guard force that is largely responsible for the low level of violence and this effort accounts for the majority of correctional guard force's time.

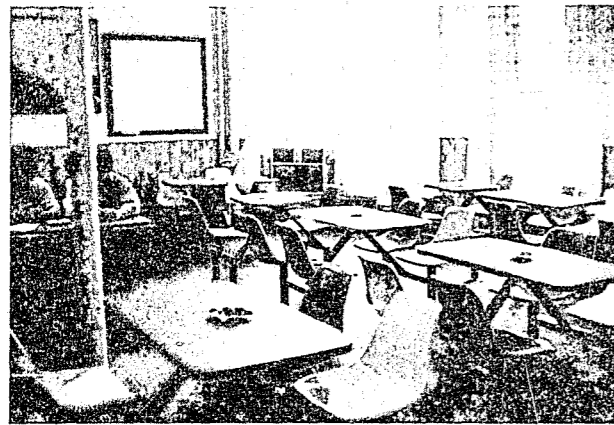


Improved Security Area For Prisoner Transfers

The opportunities for the inmates to be gainfully employed and to participate in vocational training enterprises continues to expand. Considerable effort has been spent during this Biennium to increase the number and quality of useful work opportunities and to enhance the vocational training value of existing work experiences as well as to appropriately recognize the activities of individual inmates who achieve established goals within the work and training environment. The Vocational Advisory Committee, which is comprised of leaders from the community in business and industry with experience with the type of work and vocational training conducted at the Prison continued to assist us in trying to insure that the work and training experiences at the institution have relevance to the civilian marketplace. The Prison population continues to rise, and additional work and training opportunities need to be made available not only for their rehabilitative value but because an institution where the inmates have large amounts of idle time is much more inclined to encounter violence and anti-institutional activities.

The recreation complex in the North Yard was under construction during most of this period and will be completed shortly after the end of the Biennium so that it will be useable by the Spring of 1981. These recreation facilities will provide the inmates an area designed specifically for baseball, basketball, handball and jogging. There will be room to move around, one activity will not interfere with the other.

The visiting room was renovated providing a more pleasant place for the inmates to continue their family contacts. A more pleasant and less formal visiting room does unfortunately also increase the possibility of the introduction of contraband into the institution, particularly illicit drugs.



Remodeled Visiting Room

During the course of this Biennium, considerable effort was expended on the planning for and design of replacement housing units for the New Hampshire State Prison. With funds provided by the Legislature and with the cooperation of the Department of Public Works and Highways, an architect and a consulting engineering firm with pragmatic expertise in prison design were selected and the design of a comprehensive renovation project for the Prison was initiated. This project was designed in increments so that changes can be accomplished over a period of time with the most important elements being accomplished first. A proposal will be presented to the Legislature in the 1981 session to construct new housing units for the Prison population which will enable us to have the required level of security with less officer supervision while at the same time providing for a separation of inmates in accordance with their classification statuses. The existing housing unit with its tiny cells, wooden roof, and with all the prisoners thrown together is not conducive to either security or rehabilitation. The housing that will be proposed to the Legislature will improve both the security standards and the rehabilitative prospects of the inmates without any substantial increase in staffing. This is fiscally sound because the great bulk of the Prison budget is spent for staffing.

This Biennium was characterized by improving to the degree possible the existing operation of the New Hampshire State Prison, refining the programs and security activities, and planning for the future with a goal of enhancing both the security and rehabilitation at minimum cost.

Finally, I would take this opportunity to acknowledge our appreciation of the outstanding support received from the State Police, Concord Police Department, and Concord Fire Department during the Biennium.

Respectfully submitted,

*Everett I. Perrin, Jr.*  
EVERETT I. PERRIN, JR., WARDEN

## REPORT OF THE INMATE ATTORNEY

The Attorney for the Inmates changed during the 1978-1980 Biennium. Karl O. Durand, an attorney licensed to practice in California and New Hampshire replaced Robert Laney, who left in December 1978 to go into private practice in Lebanon, New Hampshire.

The attorney advises and assists the inmate population on a wide range of legal matters. The attorney, during an average month, rendered the following types of assistance:

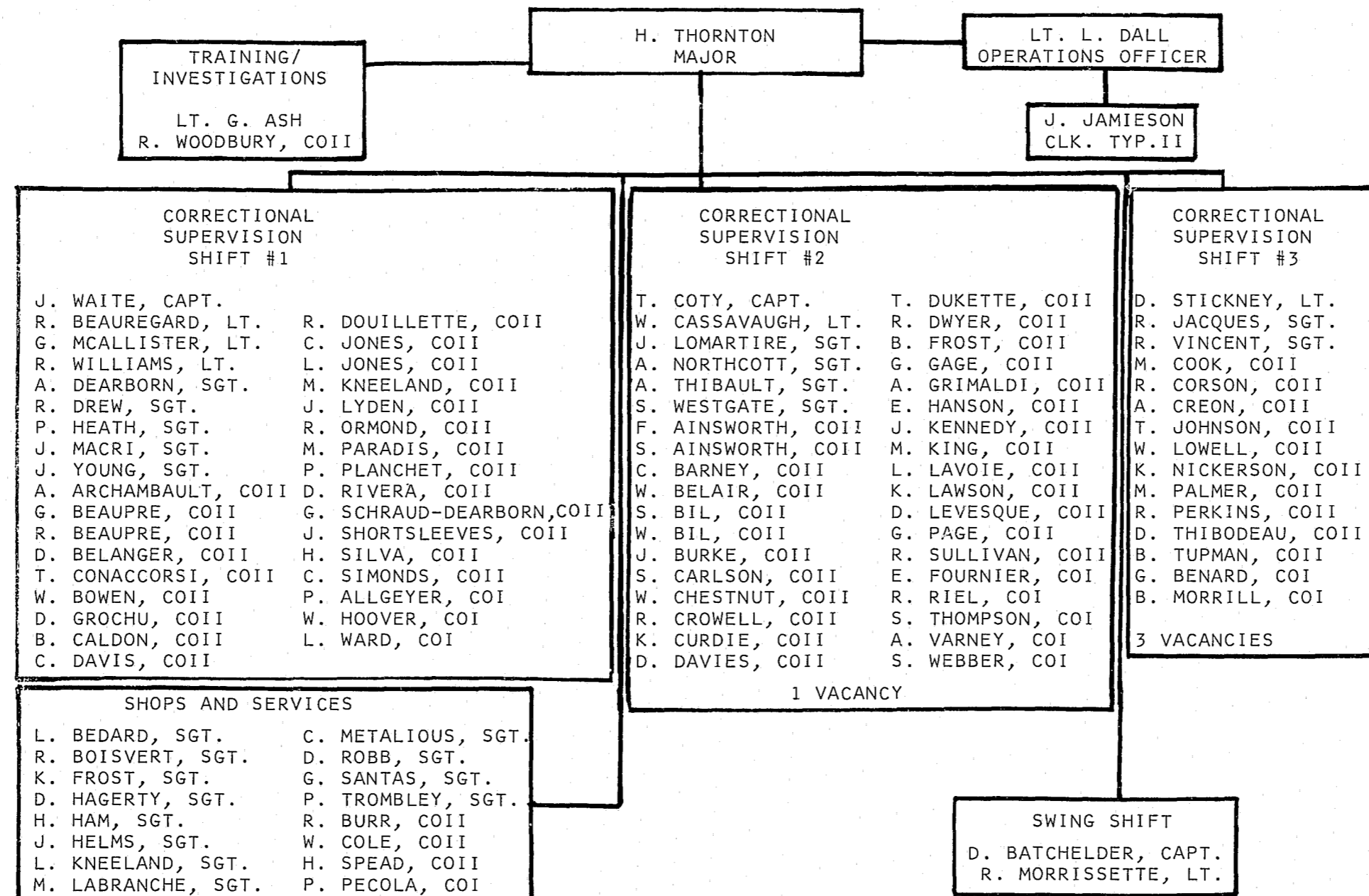
Interview and Legal Counseling-----	53
Letters on Behalf of Inmates-----	14
Legal Research and Document Preparation-----	3
Court Appearances (other counsel not available)-----	2
Telephone Calls and Other Agency Contacts----	18
General Assistance-----	50

The above figures do not reflect all the numerous contacts with inmates when moving about the institution where the attorney is asked for on-the-spot advice and counseling. In addition, he consults with staff members on legal problem, handles staff requests such as opinions on statutes, court decisions, sentences, etc. The inmate attorney performs the duties of ombudsman, a position that was previously cut from the budget.

In conjunction with the librarian, the Attorney also oversees the purchase of legal materials for the law library and assists in its operation. He is called upon to provide assistance to outside agencies in their contacts with inmates, including Clerks of the Superior Courts, Sentence Review Division, Federal District Court, and the Franklin Pierce Law Center. The Attorney assists in tours of the Prison and teaches an inmate class on the New Hampshire Court System, and conducts a class on ex-offender's rights for inmates in the Pre-Release program.

The types of legal assistance requested include filing tax returns, divorces and motions, counseling on criminal, civil, parole and veterans problems and habeas corpus writs. The Attorney has been supervising and assisting in a class for inmates on the law, taught by law students at Franklin Pierce, as well as supervising law students that assist inmates in post-conviction legal remedies. The Attorney also attends continuing legal education courses to maintain the skills necessary to adequately assist the inmates.

# CUSTODY DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW



REPORT OF THE CUSTODY DEPARTMENT

The Custody Department, under the direction of Major Howard E. Thornton, has the responsibility of providing security for the institution.

The Custody force is comprised of 119 uniformed personnel organized into shifts to provide security around the clock and calendar. Each shift is led by a senior officer who is responsible for the security of the entire institution and its activities during his shift. The considerable increase in rehabilitative programs has impacted heavily on security responsibilities of the Custody staff. Outside medical appointments and hospitalization of inmates have also placed additional requirements on the Custody staff outside of the Prison proper.

On May 18, 1980, a new shift schedule was adopted to provide for three days of consecutive training per nine week cycle per officer. The new schedule also allows more weekends off. This new schedule provides adequate training to meet ACA (American Correctional Association) standards.

Pavement of the roadway leading from North State Street to the Annex vestibule was completed in December 1979, resulting in the opening of a new inmate reception area out of the sight of the public and reducing the potential for escapes during transit.

Significant incidents during this Biennium were as follows:

September 11, 1978	Inmate received multiple stab wounds; recovered.
September 12, 1978	Inmate received one stab wound.
September 14, 1978	Inmate escaped through wooden roof of the main cell block; apprehended in Manchester by local and State Police.
November 16, 1978	Inmate absented himself from halfway house; voluntarily turned himself in to a staff member.
January 13, 1979	Two inmates absented themselves from halfway house; apprehended by Manchester Police.
February 14, 1979	Fire caused extensive damage in the east wing telephone equipment room; minimal damage was done to the structure; arson not a factor.
April 11, 1979	Three inmates barricaded themselves in the hospital ward; several hours of negotiations produced no favorable results; they were removed by force by Custody personnel; no injuries resulted.

May 24, 1979 Inmate fled while returning to the Minimum Security Unit; apprehended by Concord Police.

June 18, 1979 A correctional officer was injured when hit in the head with a metal object by an inmate.

July 8, 1979 Inmate absented himself from halfway house; was apprehended July 17, 1979, by an off-duty correctional officer and Laconia Police; shots were fired and the inmate was wounded in the leg.

July 29, 1979 Inmate absented himself from halfway house; was apprehended on July 29, 1979, in New Jersey by the New Jersey State Police.

August 18, 1979 Inmate absented himself from halfway house; still at large.

September 28, 1979 While being returned by Hillsborough County Sheriffs to the Prison, inmate Joseph Lister escaped; Lister is considered very dangerous and an extensive manhunt was conducted with negative results; Lister is still at large.

November 15, 1979 Inmate absented himself from halfway house; apprehended by Concord Police.

January 4, 1980 Inmate absented himself from halfway house; apprehended on January 11, 1980, by Manchester Police.

January 29, 1980 Three correctional officers injured when they were struck by glass containers thrown by inmates.

March 20, 1980 Escape plot foiled that involved five inmates of which three were serving sentences for murder.

June 4, 1980 Inmate escaped from the Prison by gagging and binding a maintenance staff member and exiting through the roof of the administrative wing; a prison Sergeant recognized him and gave the alarm; during the chase

two correctional officers were injured; he was apprehended in the Blossom Hill Cemetery by unarmed correctional officers.

June 29, 1980

Two correctional officers injured by three inmates; assault occurred when an inmate placed a plastic bag over the head of a correctional officer; when another officer responded, he also was assaulted.

During the Biennium there were the usual harassment-type fires ignited by inmates; injuries and damages were minimized by the response of the Custody force.

The procurement of several items of new equipment has greatly improved the capability of the Custody Department to perform its security mission. Significant items are:

Replacement of some old and unserviceable weapons.

The purchase of a portable video camera with a cassette recorder and viewer. This was made possible by Federal funding and is used for training and the recording of significant events for Court and record purposes.

The purchase of five hand-talkie radios with built-in body alarms. These items were also made possible by Federal funding. These radios are utilized in remote areas where there is no other available communications.

STAFF TRAINING PROGRAM: The staff training program during this Biennium has been in a transitional phase. With the adoption of a revised scheduling plan for correctional officers, staff was divided into nine training groups with each group being provided three consecutive days of training every nine weeks.

A Pre-Service training academy was developed for new employees during the Biennium. Five training sessions were conducted with a total attendance of 67 new employees.

Both pre-service and in-service training is provided not only to the uniformed staff but also to all the other individuals who work for the Prison regardless of their duty assignment. This training is intended to improve the professionalism of the individuals as well as enhancing their understanding of the duties and responsibilities of the other members of the staff and to improve the overall understanding of all of the staff of the guiding philosophy for the operation of the institution.

In-Service training included courses in fire control, first aid, institutional rules, drug abuse, escape prevention and apprehension and administering of medications. Additionally, fourteen staff members were trained and certified in the use of fire fighting apparatus, the Scot Air-Pak.

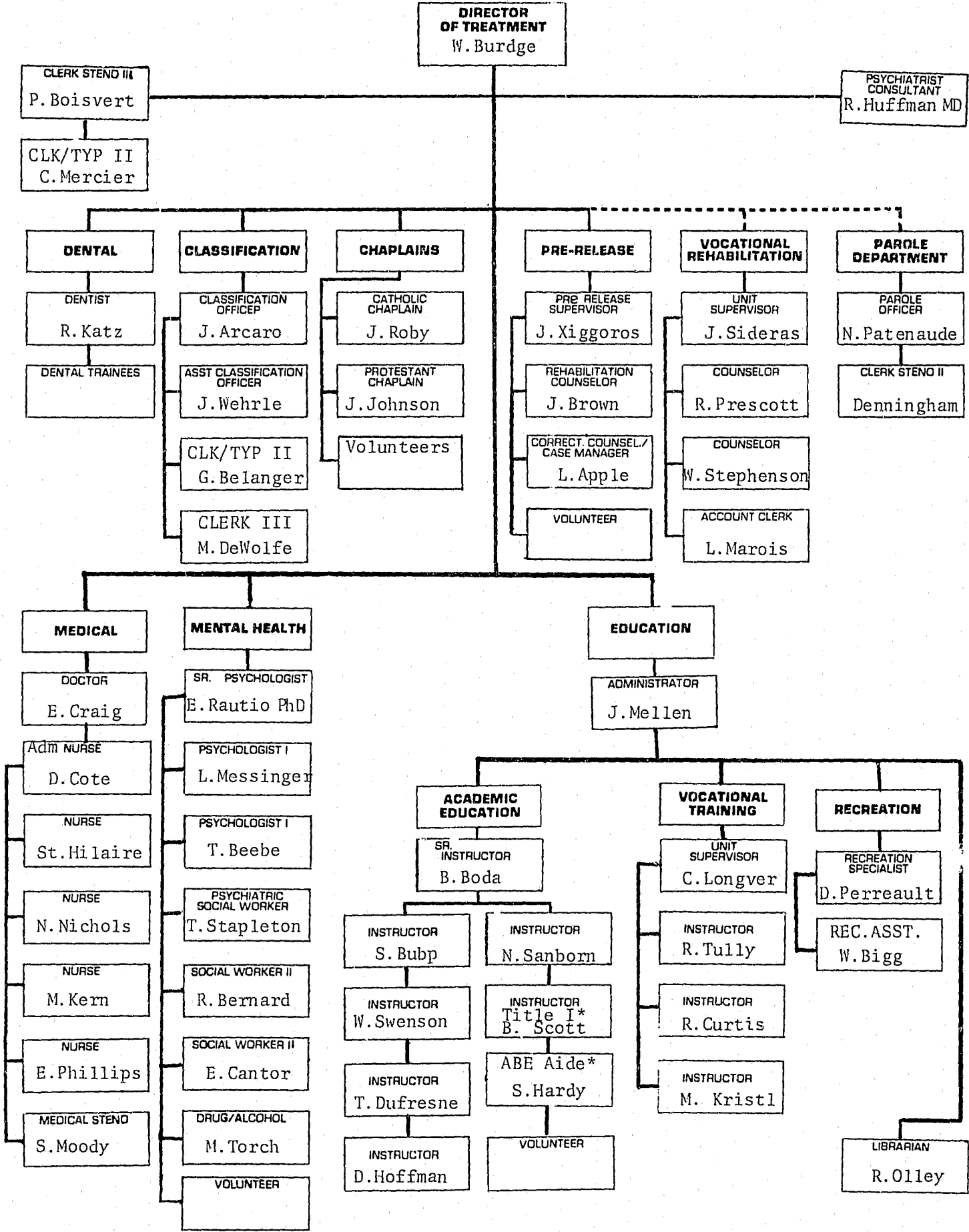
Emphasis will continue to be placed on providing quality training for all employees and during the next Biennium a special effort will be made to formalize employee orientation and on-the-job training.

The following in-service training was conducted during the Biennium:

SUBJECT MATTER	# OF STUDENTS	CLASS LENGTH	TOTAL HOURS
Weapons Safety & Regulations	62	4 hours	248
Disciplinary Reports	62	1 hour	62
Preparation of Reports	61	2 hours	122
Range Firing	51	8 hours	408
Interpersonal Communications	44	4 hours	176
Leadership Skills	45	4 hours	180
Physical Fitness Training	28	4 hours	112
Physical Fitness Lecture/Test	59	4 hours	236
Warden's Time	52	1 hour	52
Inmate Pay Scale	98	1 hour	98
Function of Minimum Security Unit	98	1 hour	98
Stanford Experiment	97	2 hours	194
Security/Supervision of Inmates	97	4 hours	388
Distribution of Medication	104	3 hours	312
Scot Air-Pak	20	16 hours	320
Corrections in the 80's	142	2 hours	284
Pre-Release Program	142	2 hours	284
Group Problem Solving/Decision-making	142	8 hours	1,136
Escape Prevention/Apprehension	155	8 hours	1,240
Fire Prevention/Fire Fighting	128	8 hours	1,024
Defensive Driving	128	8 hours	1,024
Drug Abuse & Identification	156	8 hours	1,248
Hostage Situations	154	4 hours	616



WEAPONS TRAINING



\*Grant Positions

## REPORT OF THE TREATMENT DIRECTORATE

The Treatment Directorate continued its efforts to improve the corrective and rehabilitative services provided to the incarcerated inmates of the New Hampshire State Prison.

During this period, the Director of Treatment was changed twice. N. E. Pishon moved to the position of Deputy Warden and was replaced by Charles Breninger who departed at the end of the Biennium, and he was replaced by Walter Burdge. The Directorate's principal purpose is to make available a wide variety of rehabilitative services to those inmates who choose to take advantage of them and to encourage participation by the inmates in those programs and activities which seem to have some merit for them as individuals.

The reports of the Treatment Directorate branches which follow provide a view of their activities.

### CLASSIFICATION

The Classification Office has responsibility for the compilation and maintenance of an inmate's confinement records, scheduling and administering Classification Review Boards, administering the New England Inter-State and National Corrections Compacts, liaison with inmates and other agencies, liaison with Federal and State Courts, computer data base management, system management for the in-house digital computer, compiling of institutional statistics and providing photographic and fingerprint services.

Each new inmate received at the Prison undergoes a quarantine period during which he is familiarized with the rules of the institution and with the services available to him and this also provides staff the opportunity to assess the new arrival's strengths, weaknesses, needs and security requirements. Data generated by the various Treatment units during the reception cycle play an important role in formalizing an inmate's initial institutional program.

The greatest accomplishment for the 78-80 Biennium was bringing the Offender Based Management Information System, OBSCIS, on line. OBSCIS enables the Classification Office to produce timely reports relative to an inmate's status automatically, produce reports relative to groups of inmates, and to better utilize the information in the data base through automation.

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, and has resulted in improved records-keeping and program systems which have been enhanced by computer assistance.

## MENTAL HEALTH UNIT

Providing services that deal with the emotional, social and family problems of inmates has been a developing trend throughout the country. The Mental Health Unit reflects this trend and provides clinical services through the professional staff of psychologists, social workers and a consulting psychiatrist.

### Basic Areas of Service

*Crisis Intervention* - Providing an immediate response to developing or unforeseen problems that if left unattended might result in additional problems for the inmate or the institution.

*Data Development* - Gathering information through the social intake and psychological evaluation to aid the inmate in his initial adjustment and in developing a program for him as he progresses through the institution.

*Individual and Group Counseling* - Provides the inmate with the opportunity to develop understanding and insight regarding his past and present behavior. This hopefully encourages the inmate to accept responsibility for his behavior which will in turn lead to a more stable and acceptable lifestyle.

*Case Management* - The newly developed Case Management system provides an organized procedure for individualized programming and treatment planning for every inmate at New Hampshire State Prison.

This is accomplished by an on-going interaction between the inmate and his Case Manager. The assessment of personality characteristics and individualized needs begins during the reception process and recommendations for involvement in Treatment programs is presented to the Classification Board by the Case Manager. Periodic contact with the inmate to review his progress and develop new treatment goals are designed to aid the individual in his institutional adjustment and develop his full potential, as well as socially responsible behavior.

During the period covered by this report, the services provided included 5,781 individual counseling sessions, 1,787 in group counseling, 408 social intakes and psychological evaluations, 2,251 interviews for specific boards; 3,484 requests for general assistance and 1,550 outside agency contacts.

### Service Delivery

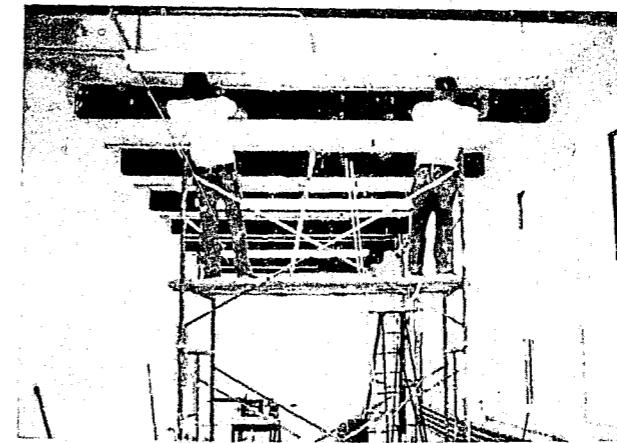
The first contact with the inmate is made during the quarantine period and this begins the continuous accumulation of data relevant to the inmate's overall needs. He is contacted initially for a social intake and psychological evaluation. During this processing, both he and members of the staff begin to develop a level of rapport that will provide a basis upon which the inmate can feel secure enough to view the Mental Health staff as a positive resource. They then can begin to provide the individual and group counseling that encourages

the inmate to begin to assume the initiative and the responsibility for gaining insight as to the causes that were contributory to his incarceration. The several areas that have been addressed in the past and are provided on an on-going basis are alcohol and drug groups for both the general and protective custody population, Alcoholics Anonymous, and a Lifer's Group. A group has been established for inmates who served in the Vietnam War and who have adjustment problems that are considered unique to having been in the service during that period. This group is conducted by an outside volunteer Vietnam service organization. It is anticipated that within the near future, groups will be established to provide inmates the opportunity to get involved with learning about stress management and understanding issues associated with sexual problems.

## EDUCATION

This Biennium saw a major revision of the educational services at the New Hampshire State Prison involving substantial expansion of education programs.

The Administrator of Educational Programs position was developed to better organize and coordinate services offered to the inmates.



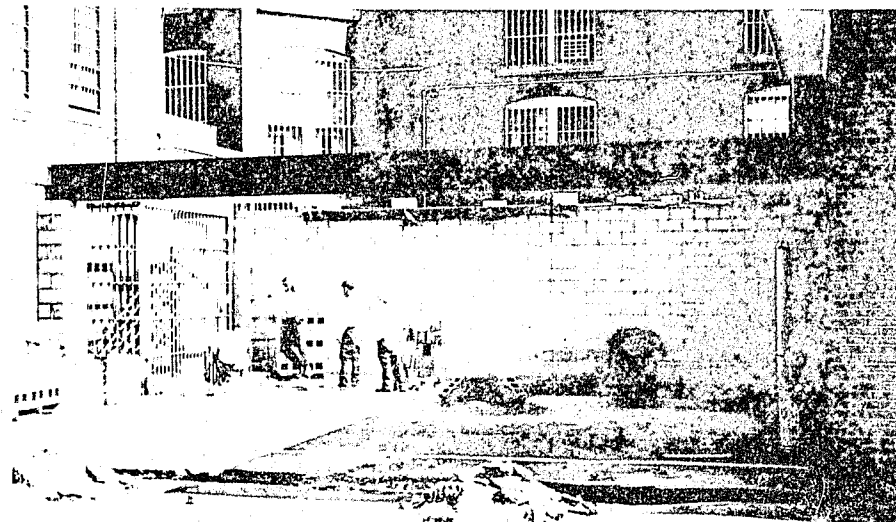
Construction of The New "Learning Center"

In its new configuration, the Education Department can better design, implement, and monitor programs directed at individual inmates recognizing the need for effective opportunities that provide the inmates with education, job, socialization and attitudinal skills necessary to enhance their ability to become contributing members of society.

General educational evaluations of the inmate population show deficiencies in basic reading, writing and computational skills. Additionally,

many lack the social maturity needed to successfully function in society and to hold a job. Statistics for the Biennium show that 27% of the 411 New Hampshire committed inmates did not progress beyond the eighth grade and 79% of the 411 New Hampshire committed inmates had not received a high school diploma.

*INSTRUCTIONAL:* The instructional programs offer the inmate the opportunity to improve his basic skills while learning a trade. The institution strives to provide the inmate with relevant educational programs that will improve his self-concept, employability, and "life coping skills". Individualized



"On The Job" Training For Masonry Class

and coordinated academic and vocational programs offer the inmate the opportunity to leave the institution with the skills necessary for him to become a contributing member of society. The instructional staff provides a variety of classes designed to address the needs of the inmates. These include:

Adult Basic Education - ABE is designed as a one-to-one tutoring situation for inmates with less than an eighth 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 they 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 58 inmates earned their GED certificate. The GED program raises education levels and increases the likelihood of success upon release into society.

High School Diploma Program - Inmates desiring to earn a high school diploma rather than a GED may enroll in courses designed to fulfill diploma requirements. High school diplomas are awarded from Merrimack Valley High School. (The first graduating class of 1979 saw four inmates receive their diplomas. The class of 1980 consisted of ten graduates.)

Closed-Circuit Educational Television - During the Biennium each cell within the institution was wired for closed-circuit educational television. This system allows educational programming for each cell. Additionally, inmates receive instruction in both the technical and journalistic aspects of television production. With the small format television studio, inmates are capable of producing video-tape productions.

The next Biennium should see expansion of the media program and enhancement of studio capabilities.

Industrial Arts Classes - The industrial arts program is in the developmental stages. Currently gas welding and a few individualized classes are offered. The next Biennium should see growth and expansion of these classes with greater emphasis being placed on coordinated instruction related to institutional work assignments. Classes to be developed may include: introductory electricity and plumbing, house maintenance, construction principles, safety and others.

Title I - The institution was successful in securing Federal funds for a Title I instructor during this Biennium. These monies are used for inmates younger than 21 years of age. This instructor is utilized for a comprehensive reading program.



Student Terminal Time

Computer Training - Donation of a computer and terminals by the Digital Equipment Corporation to the Prison has provided the opportunity to teach elemental computer skills to selected inmates. The program includes math, computer programming and computer logic.

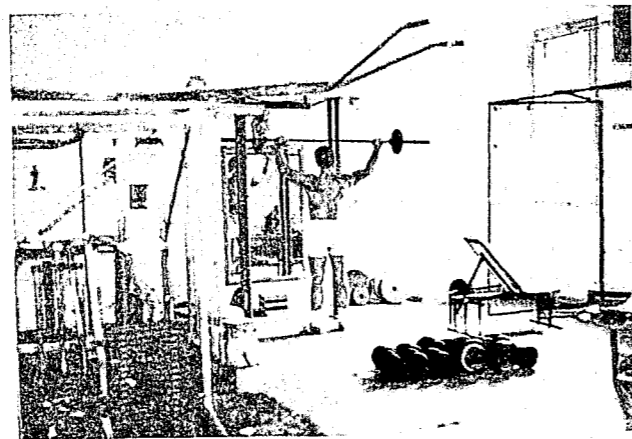
Vocational Training - The aim of vocational training is to afford each inmate an opportunity to better himself through the acquisition of a marketable skill. Inmates are offered instruction in auto body repair, auto mechanics, small engine repair, and masonry skills. During the Biennium, 56 inmates earned vocational training certificates. Plans are being formulated to expand vocational programs by adding programs such as diesel mechanics, building trades, food service and electronics.

Department Improvements - During the next Biennium, the classrooms and library will be moved to a new location within the institution. New facilities will be built and refurbished. Relocation of these areas, centralization of services, expansion of educational programs and opportunities, and coordinated efforts of all department staff should improve the services provided to the inmates.

RECREATIONAL: The recreation program at the New Hampshire State Prison was formalized in December of 1977 and is intended to be another contributing part of the Prison's rehabilitative efforts providing for constructive use of leisure time during confinement and to provide learning experiences to enable the inmates upon release to more properly use their leisure time. It is important to remember that most of them got into trouble on their leisure time.

Recreation activities have grown from a loosely structured volunteer effort into planned programs that encompass most of the inmate's leisure time activities. The activities range from traditional sports such as softball, basketball and weightlifting, to more asthetic pursuits such as hobbycrafts and art projects. Normally at least three-quarters of the inmate population are involved in some way in recreational activities. These activities are pursued during an inmate's yard time (free time): 3 to 4 p.m., and 6 to 9 p.m., and on week-ends.

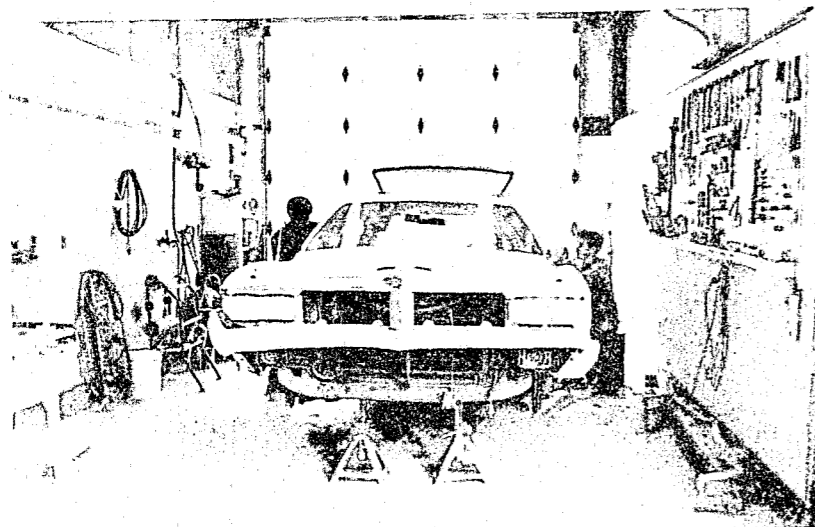
Craft activities and instruction take place in the newly built hobbycraft building. Woodworking tools, pottery materials, plastercrafts, jewelry making and other hobbycraft projects are housed in this building. Inmates participating in the hobbycraft program are assigned individual lockers for their materials and unfinished projects. Inmates pay for their own hobbycraft materials and may sell their finished products in the Hobbycraft Store at the main entrance to the Prison.



Weight-Training In The New Recreation Hall

Volunteers whether inmate or civilian, play an important role in the recreation program. The inmates' softball team 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, whittling, and pottery crafts. Inmate volunteers help the sports program by acting as referees, score/time keepers, and equipment managers.

The recreation building's renovation was completed late in the Biennium. The recently subdivided building is centrally located within the walled facility. It houses ping pong, pool table games and the weight room.



Vocational Training Graduates at work in Industries Garage

A gymnasium has been built in the North Yard. Although not completed at the close of the Biennium, it is anticipated that the next Biennium will see completion of the project including development of the North Yard into a recreation complex. The addition of the gymnasium to the physical plant will allow year-round offerings of such sports as aerobics, basketball, volleyball, badminton and physical

education classes. A sound body and general fitness help to foster a healthier spirit and outlook, two necessary ingredients if rehabilitative efforts are to take root.

**LIBRARY:** The library is under the direction of a librarian assisted in his duties by two inmate library aides. The library encourages the inmates to read and provides for the constructive use of spare time in an educational and beneficial manner. The library program attempts to provide the inmates of New Hampshire State Prison with a full range of library services. It serves as a back-up to other educational services and staff by making available such materials as manuals, handbooks, hobbycraft books, instructional materials and subject dictionaries. The library includes both a general library and a law library. The book collection includes over 8,000 volumes covering a full range of topics and subject matter. Books may be checked out for a renewable period of two weeks. More than 40 magazines and newspapers are available in the general library. The library also borrows 100-200 books from the State Library Bookmobile three times per year. Interlibrary loan makes the resources of libraries throughout the State available to the institution. The library also houses stereo equipment and a record collection. There is also an excellent law library with appropriate updated law volumes. The librarian is assisted in maintaining this collection by the Inmate Attorney. Additionally, legal materials may be borrowed from other local law libraries; photocopying of legal material is provided for the inmates through the library at a cost of ten cents per page.

#### PRE-RELEASE

The basic philosophy of the Pre-Release Unit is that effective human relations training, coupled with realistic parole programming, will allow an individual to achieve a successful reintegration back into society. The Pre-Release program utilizes individual and group counseling, vocational testing, job skills training, community resource volunteers, and job development services to effectively implement its goal of reducing recidivism through improved self-awareness and meaningful vocational placements. The staff also coordinates inmate contacts with other State, federal, county and city governments in an effort to resolve problems with licenses, fines, reputations, restitution, veterans concerns, etc., prior to an inmate's actual release.

Every inmate is monitored from the day he is received until he is eligible for the program at about nine months prior to his expected parole date. Initial counseling requires a vocational assessment and explores the options available to the client both in and out of the institution. For some this may mean immediate referral to a community-based program; for others, who may not be community corrections eligible, this is the time to start preparing for parole directly from the prison. Referrals to outside agencies, such as the New Hampshire Job Service, local community mental health centers, CETA, Salvation Army and other social services are initiated at this time.

The Pre-Release program requires that each client attend individual and group counseling sessions as well as community awareness classes taught by volunteers from the public and private sectors. A major responsibility of the program is to prepare the client for employment. Each client completes a six-week job skills workshop that teaches job seeking skills and job holding skills. The vocational assessment and counseling



Maketable Skills Increase A Man's Employability

culminates during the man's last month of incarceration with aiding him in finding suitable employment. Each releasee must have a job prior to his release. In order to maximize parole effectiveness, community-based services are developed with the assistance of the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit which is housed at the Prison.

The 1978-1980 Biennium saw several new and innovative programs implemented by the Unit. The job seeking classes were expanded by the addition of "How to do Life on the Streets" audio-

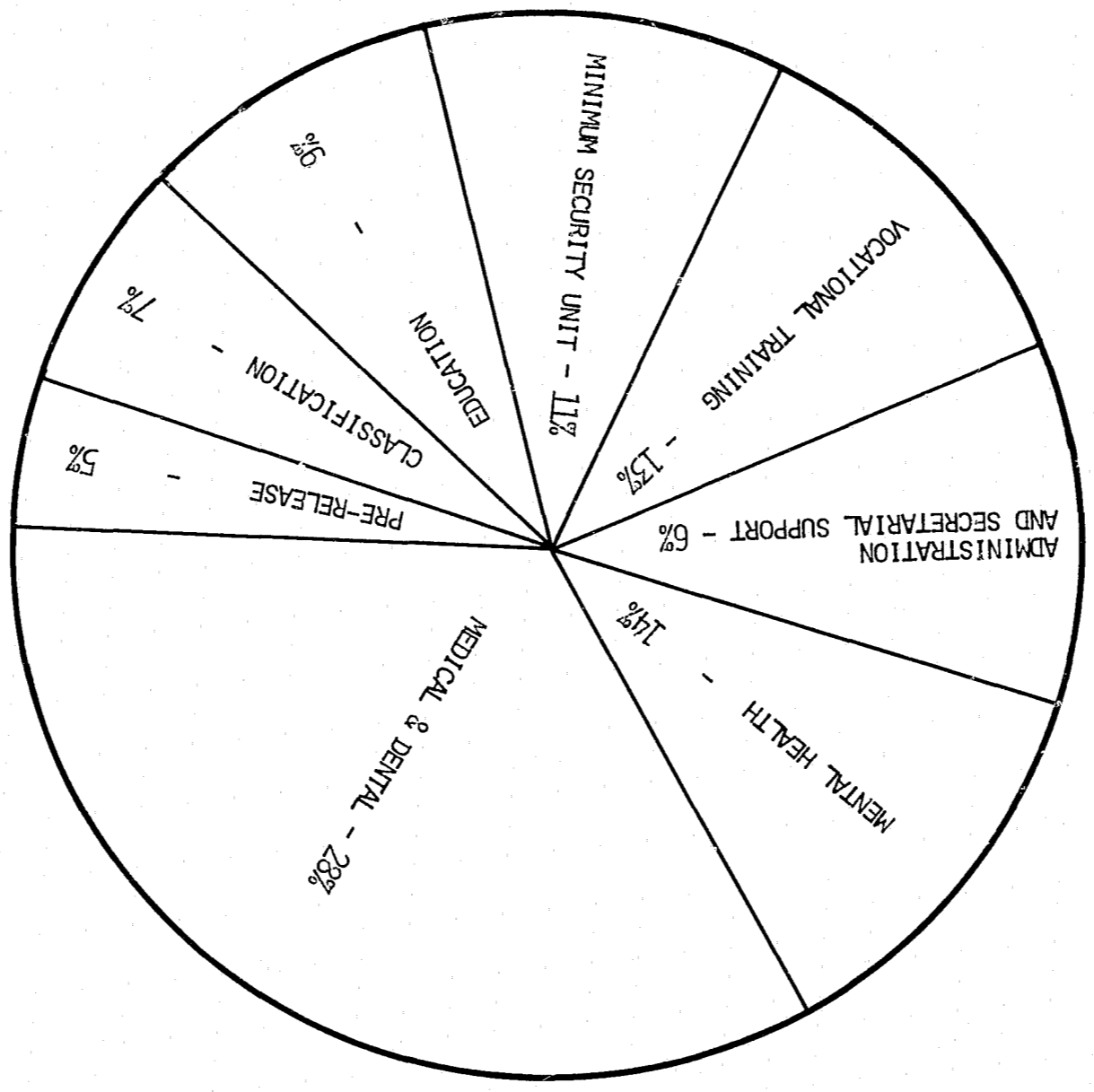
visual presentations as well as a self-help job skills booklet. Family counseling services and short-term group counseling systems were also instituted. A state-wide survey and brochure increased the awareness of the employers of the State of the availability and abilities of ex-offenders. The Pre-Release Unit became one of the State's largest certifiers for the Federal Government's "Targeted Job Tax Credits Program" which offers employers tax advantages for hiring disadvantaged ex-offenders.

Statistics for the 1978-1980 Biennium are as follows:

-Inmates enrolled in programs	284
-Inmates completing programs	259
-Clients paroled at first board appearance	213
-Inmates denied parole at first board appearance (44 paroled at second appearance)	46
-Employers contacted (personal visit, telephone, mail)	1,162
-Inmates contacted (includes county and federal)	342
-Job placements developed (88 multiple job offers)	327

#### MEDICAL

The infirmary at the New Hampshire State Prison has the responsibility of providing medical services to the inmate population. This treatment includes scheduling outside appointments and consultations, maintaining individual medical records, medical emergency treatment, intake and annual physical examinations, and medication dispensation.



TREATMENT PROGRAMMING - FY 80 - \$979,049.00

The infirmary has a six-bed ward and two isolation rooms. There is continuous 24-hour registered nurse coverage and a doctor is normally available each day Monday through Friday as well as being on call.

During the course of the year, the prison infirmary treats every inmate. Approximately 20 inmates per day see the doctor. Roughly 30% of the population receives some form of medication, including insulin, heart medication, etc. Many inmates receive additional care through outside consultations and medical specialists appointments.

Doctor appointments for the Prison physician averaged 300 per month for this time period. In addition, 384 appointments were scheduled outside of the institution for inmates. These included 89 x-ray appointments, 77 orthopedic appointments, 53 physical therapy appointments and 33 other specialist appointments. There were 21 admissions to the Concord Hospital, totaling 47 days of hospital stay.



Dr. Craig Collects A Medical History

#### DENTAL

During the 1978-1980 Biennium, the Department added a modern x-ray unit, a new dental operation unit, and automatic x-ray film processor. Use of the Federal surplus depot has also improved equipment while reducing expenditures.

Monthly dental appointments averaged 150 during this Biennium, about half of which were dental exams and half were for dental treatment.

The Prison Dentist continues to serve on the Tufts University School of Dental Medicine faculty in the role of a preceptor. The Prison dental clinic is an externship site for senior year Tufts dental students. The students gain valuable experience while improving the dental care provided the inmates. The Prison continues to serve as a training site for the New Hampshire Vocational Technical Institute hygienists and dental assistants. The hygienists provide valuable assistance to the inmates and the staff dentist. The Department continues to provide the normal range of services similar to the average dental practice. Only in rare instances are the services of outside dental specialists required.

#### PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

The attendance at services has varied. Sunday worship had a high of 44 and a low of eight. Sunday afternoon religious concerts had a high of 47 and a low of 12. Devotional services for those in protective custody have been held once a week with three to six men participating. At the Minimum Security

Unit, the weekly Bible Study service attendance varies from one to five men. The Tuesday and Friday evening Bible Studies have had a high of 35 and a low of one.

To meet the varied musical needs of Sunday worship and Sacred concerts, we have enjoyed the ministry of the Farmington Coffeehouse Singers, the Unity Band, the Senior Choir from Surrey, New Hampshire, New Hampshire Baptist Church, Voice of Faith Gospel Team, God's Country Sound, the Gay Springs, Bev and Barb, Tom and Beverly Rush, Bob and Laura McCarthy, Candy Whalen, Trinity College, Deerfield, Illinois, and many unnamed soloists ministering with the Salvation Army and The Gideons.

Ecumenical services have been held on Good Friday, Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Mrs. June Wentzel, head of Prison Concerns in the Episcopal Diocese, planned a special Easter service in which Bishop Odore Gendron, Diocese of Manchester, Bishop Philip Smith, Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, The Reverend Steve Weaver, Conference Minister, U.C.C. participated. The Reverend John Sindorf, Reverend John Brown, Father Crosby, Father John Roby, and Reverend John Johnson have participated in the other Ecumenical services. Mr. Paul Wright and Mr. Treavor Rea have been guest organists. Flowers and other decor were secured by Mrs. Wentzel from neighboring churches, giving color and inspiration for those attending these Holy services. The following men and women are to be credited for their efforts in helping us to teach and counsel inmates and their families: Reverend Allen Munroe, Reverend William Goodwin and family, Reverend Matthew Utaegbulam, Reverend Paul Blackwood, Reverend Robert Phillips, Reverend Joseph Coughlin, Captain Fred Marshall and Lieutenant Donald Jeffrey from the Salvation Army, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Robert Cote, Mr. and Mrs. Larry DeBow, Mrs. Lu Fahadian and members of Reach Out, Don Moberger, James Spence, Dave Adams, members from His Mansion, and many persons involved with Prison Fellowship. Of special note was the public appearance of Chuck Colson, introducing his seminar program called Prison Fellowship. The first seminar was directed by Ralph Veerman, Vice President of Prison Fellowship, and he was supported locally by Cliff Broker, members of Gideon Society, and several others from the Concord community. There have been two Bible seminars to which some 50 inmates participated under the leadership of George Soltau and the Reverend Carl Ellis.

The Education Department has cooperated with the ministry and allotted time to show Christian tapes on the new audio-visual equipment.

Many thanks are given to Chaplain Ray Ministries, Billy Graham Association, the Gideon Society, New Hampshire Bible Society, Campus Crusade and other local churches, organizations and individuals providing Christian books, magazines, study materials, Bibles, greeting cards and movies.

Several marriages and Baptisms were performed. A Seventh Day Adventist Prophecy Study was held on Saturday afternoon for several inmates. Many local pastors have been visiting the men from their churches or communities.

#### CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

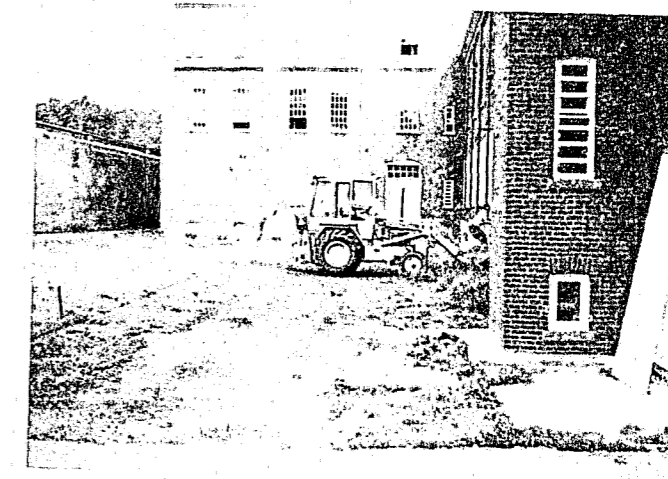
"For I was in Prison you came to visit me" (Matthew 26:36). This has been the philosophy on which Father John Roby has based his ministry since coming to New Hampshire State Prison over a year ago. His predecessor, Monsignor Charles E. Crosby, set up a working schedule of presence, visibility

and accessibility which has continued. Getting to know the inmates during both working hours and leisure hours serves to meet the goals of visibility and accessibility.

This visibility and accessibility during the week is the necessary foundation of coming together for the Liturgical Celebration Sunday morning. The Sunday Mass is celebrated at 10:30 a.m. During this time Father Roby has endeavored to make the Good News of the Gospels and the message of the Social Gospels pertinent to the men who attend. This has been attempted by a multi-media type of preaching through the use of blackboard and chalk. It appears to be working as the attendance at Mass has doubled.



TEAM MANAGEMENT MEETING



EXTERIOR RENOVATIONS FOR NEW  
"LEARNING CENTER"

REPORT OF THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION UNIT

Vocational Rehabilitation is organized under the New Hampshire State Department of Education. The agency has maintained a cooperative program at the New Hampshire State Prison since 1968. It is the objective of the Unit to provide inmates with education and vocational training which is compatible with their ability.

Eligibility for the program is based on:

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

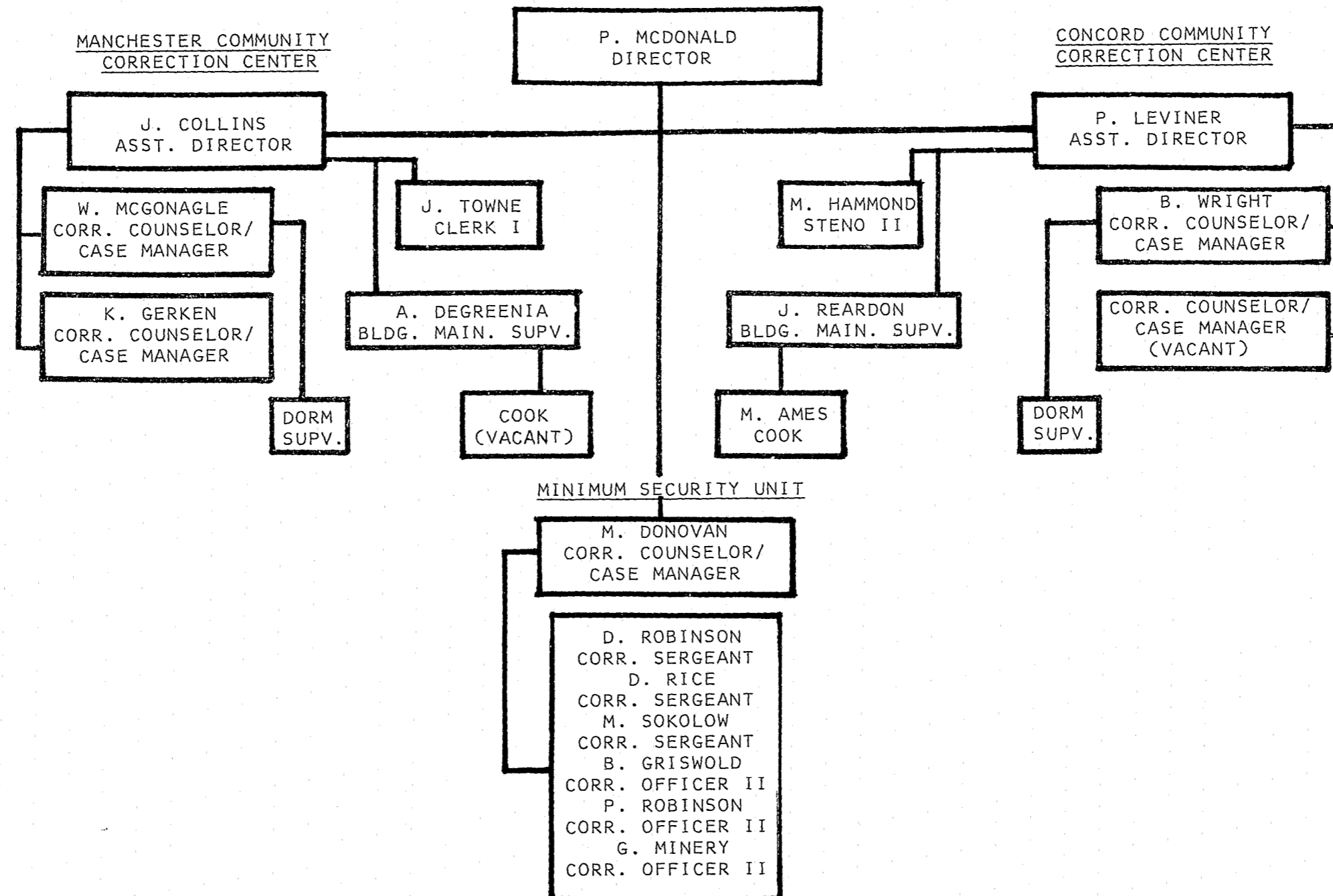
The location of the Unit within the Prison greatly facilitates the Vocational Rehabilitation process because the inmate and Vocational Rehabilitation counselor can begin early to develop an individualized vocational rehabilitation program which can be initiated upon the inmate's parole or release to a community correction center. The Vocational Rehabilitation counselor works closely with the Prison's Pre-Release and Treatment staff members, as well as the Parole Department, to coordinate the overall rehabilitation plan. Comprehensive vocational, social and psychological information regarding each client is shared between Vocational Rehabilitation and the Prison to provide an evaluation of the individual's vocational potential. Vocational Rehabilitation client services may include counseling and guidance, medical services, post-secondary education vocational training, job placement assistance, and tools and equipment which are necessary to a particular occupation.

During the period from July 1978 to June 1980 the Unit successfully rehabilitated 97 clients. This is measured by an inmate's successful completion of training and at least 60 days of employment following release from the institution.

The following table summarizes the Vocational Rehabilitation Unit's activities during the last Biennium:

	<u>State FY79</u>	<u>State FY80</u>	<u>Total</u>
Referrals	145	87	232
Eligibility Determinations	105	62	167
Rehabilitation Plans			
Initiated	39	46	85
Placements	53	50	103
Successful Rehabilitations	49	48	97
Clients Served	188	196	384

# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW



## REPORT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The Prison currently operates three residential programs outside the walls of the institution. The Director of Community Corrections is responsible for the design, operation and supervision of these programs. The Prison has 37 beds at the Minimum Security Unit on the grounds of the Prison, 20 beds at the Concord Community Correction Center located at Shea Farm on Iron Works Road in Concord, and 10 beds currently at the Manchester Community Correction Center located at 126 Lowell Street in Manchester. All three programs are in compliance with the Prison's philosophy of the least custodial restraints necessary while at the same time protecting the community. The programs are geared toward providing individuals the opportunity to use their time in Prison productively and to prepare for a return to the community.

### MINIMUM SECURITY UNIT

The Minimum Security Unit opened May 4, 1977. The facility is an important part of the graded custody system at the New Hampshire State Prison. The program serves three major functions:

- a. It operates as the residential facility for inmates who have been classified minimum custody;
- b. Provides an intermediate step for inmates returning to society or transferring to one of the Community Correction Centers;
- c. Reduces the possibility of contraband being introduced into the Prison by inmates who work outside the walled compound.



Minimum Security

Some of the accomplishments during the Biennium have been:

- a. Increased capacity from 32 to 37;
- b. Supervision transferred from Director of Treatment to Director of Community Corrections;
- c. Became State-funded (originally funded by a grant from the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency);
- d. Provided inmate labor to assist other agencies including Civil Defense, Purchase and Property and the State Police;

e. Developed a liaison so inmates needing treatment for alcoholism were able to participate in the Burbank Program at the New Hampshire Hospital while living on the Prison grounds.

Acceptance to the Minimum Security Unit is based upon the inmate's prior history, institutional adjustment, psychological and social reports. All of these factors are considered by the Classification Board in determining whether the program is in the best interest of the inmate and the institution. In most cases, the program is voluntary and the inmate must apply.

The inmates at the Minimum Security Unit live and work on the Prison grounds, but outside the walled area. Inmates are expected to be responsible for their actions and as such they cook their own food, maintain the building and do their own laundry. In return, inmates are able to live outside the walls of the main prison and have increased visiting privileges. Also they learn what living with other people and working together means.

#### Relevant Statistics

Total Admitted to Program	148
Returned to N.H. State Prison for Rule Violations	17*
Voluntary Returns to N.H. State Prison	2
Transferred to Community Correction Centers	76
Paroled	45
Transferred to Other Facilities	5
Escaped (one of which was captured within one hour)	2
In-House Presently	37
Released by Court Order	2

\* Violations included: 3 for theft  
1 for possession of implements of escape  
1 for possession of money  
6 for use or possession of intoxicants  
3 for possession of marijuana  
1 for illegal use of the telephone  
2 for refusing to obey a direct order

#### CONCORD COMMUNITY CORRECTION CENTER

The Community Correction Center at Shea Farm was the State's first pre-release center/halfway house. The Center opened in November 1973. The Center helps provide a gradual transfer from Prison to the community. The goal of the program is to prepare inmates for release with stable community settings and a job, thereby reducing the chances of failure.

*Some of the accomplishments during the Biennium were:*

- Installation of a new heating system;
- Increased capacity from 16 to 20;
- Completion of a new septic system;
- Completion of a new visitor bathroom that meets handicapped standards;
- Continued renovation of the facility with an eye towards energy conservation;
- Increased staff training in addition to Prison staff training including building maintenance courses, National Training Institute Assessment and short-term counseling course.

Acceptance to the Community Correction Center is usually limited to inmates in their last six months at the Prison. It is a voluntary program where the inmates must take the initiative and apply. The applications are reviewed by a Classification Board and the crime, institutional adjustment, psychological and social reports and other relevant data are studied. If the Board recommends and the Warden approves, a letter is sent to the sentencing judge, whose approval also is required. State and local police are notified of the transfer of all inmates. Inmates in the program are allowed to work and earn money, but must pay the State for their room and board. Inmates go through a four-step program of increasing privileges as they demonstrate their ability to handle responsibility.

#### Relevant Statistics

Total Admitted to Program	84
Paroled	49
Transferred to Other Facilities	4
Parole Referral	3
Returned for Medical Reasons	1
Returned to N.H. State Prison for Rule Violations	21*
Escaped	6

In Program as of 30 June 1980

15

\*Rule violations included:

- 7 for drinking
- 5 for escape
- 3 for drugs
- 3 for being out of place
- 1 for counterproductive activity
- 1 for inability to adjust
- 1 for threatening

Earnings by Inmates

Gross	\$153,298.26
Taxes (FICA, Withholding)	22,065.26
Support, Fines & Restitution	14,839.34
Room & Board	17,380.00
Savings to Inmates' Accounts	19,690.34

The total cost per bed per year is \$7,000.

MANCHESTER COMMUNITY CORRECTION CENTER

The Manchester Community Correction Center is the State Prison's second pre-release center/halfway house. The program opened June 4, 1979.

The Center's building is leased from the Catholic Diocese of Manchester. The New Hampshire Crime Commission provided seed money from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to rent, renovate and operate the center. Except for electrical work, the Center was renovated by inmates and staff to meet the health and fire safety codes as well as building codes. Using inmate labor to do the carpentry, painting, masonry and wood work saved the State over \$25,000.

The Manchester Community Correction Center provides a gradual transfer from the Prison to society, the same as the Concord Center, with the goal to prepare residents for release and parole with a stable community setting and a job.

*Some of the accomplishments during the Biennium were:*

- a. Opening the facility;
- b. Assumption of funding by the State;
- c. Capital Budget funds approved to purchase the facility in November 1980 and renovate to double present capacity without increase in staff;

- d. Capital Budget funds will also enable the Center to be handicapped accessible;
- e. Attendance by staff at specified training including assessment interview, short counselor training, office management, management training and use of volunteers.



Manchester's First Community Corrections Center.

Relevant Statistics

Total Admitted to the Program	35
Returned to N.H. State Prison for Rule Violations	9*
Paroled	19
Escaped	2
Current in Program	6

\*Violations included:

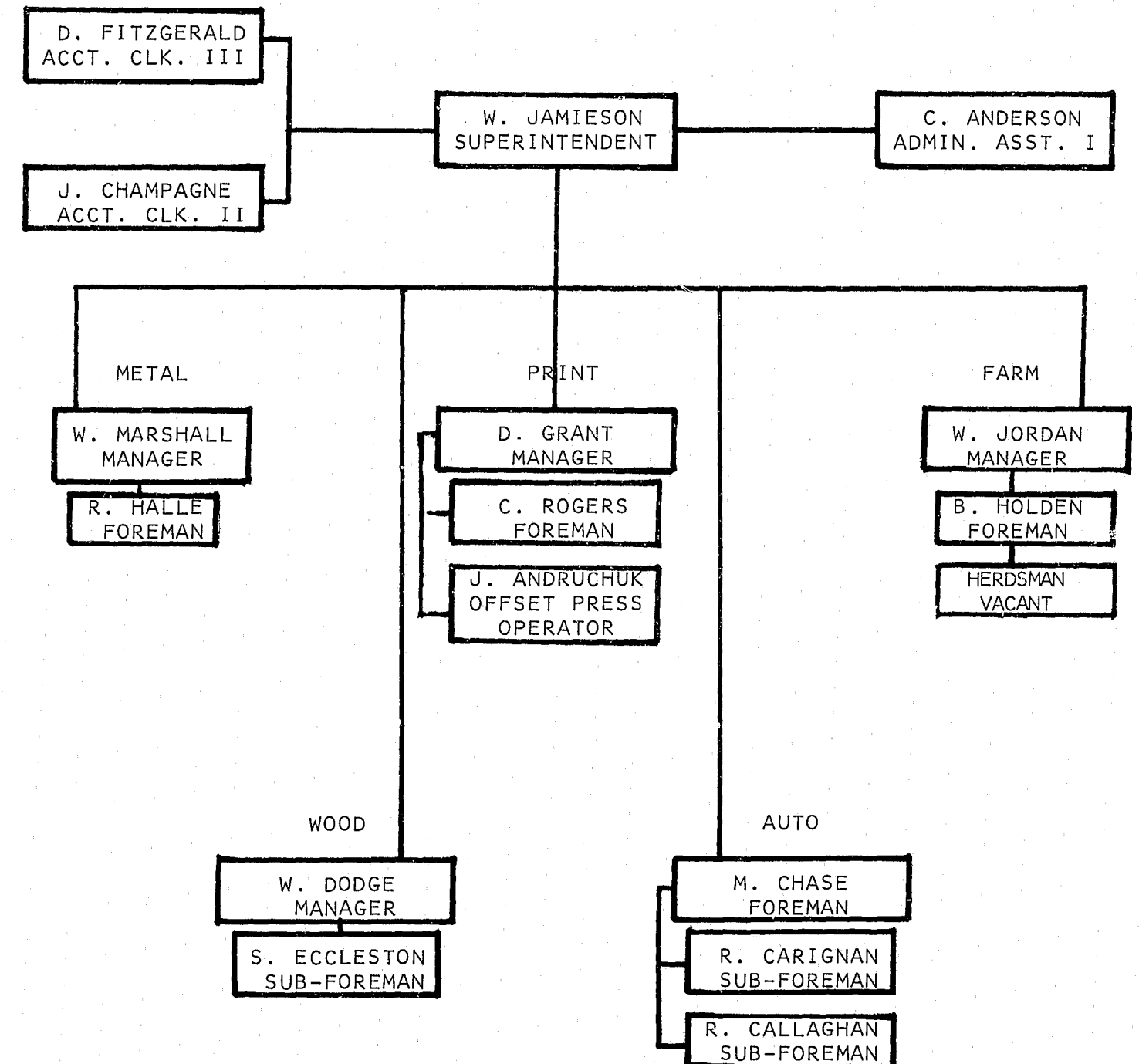
- 5 for use of alcohol
- 1 for drugs
- 1 for fighting
- 1 for violation of trust (not paying restitution)
- 1 for escape

During the first year of operation, 45% of the residents were from Hillsborough County and 28% from the City of Manchester.

Earnings by Inmates

Gross	\$62,458.00
Room & Board	7,470.00
Payroll Deductions	11,331.94
Savings to Inmates' Accounts	21,415.06
Support, Restitution & Fines	4,808.93

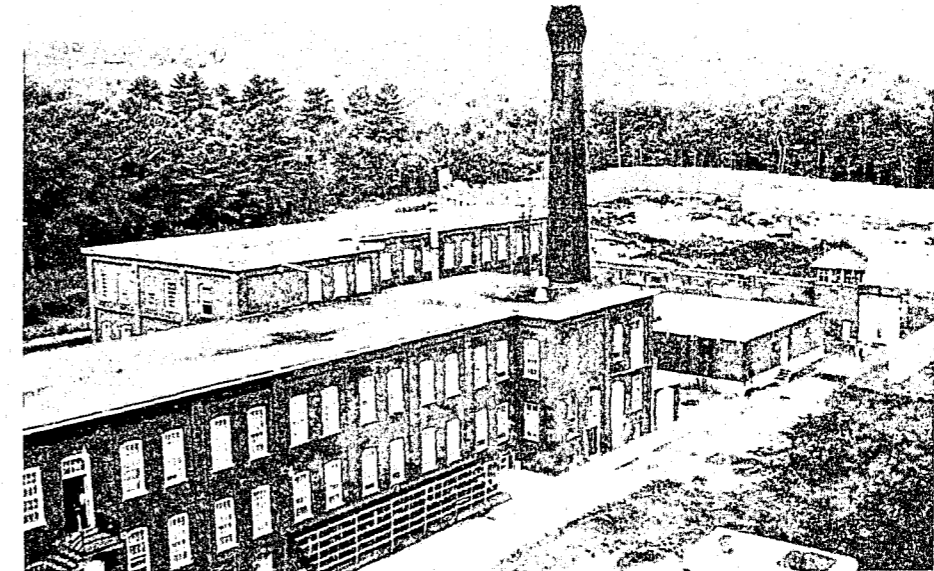
INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT  
ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW



## REPORT OF CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

New Hampshire Prison Industries, retitled Correctional Industries in 1980, was established in 1932 following Congressional passage of the Hawes-Cooper Act prohibiting the interstate sales of Prison-produced goods. State-use laws were passed by the New Hampshire Legislature in 1933 limiting the sale of prison-made products to state, county and municipal agencies. This legislation was amended in 1979 to enable the sales of surplus items on the open market.

Initially Prison Industries included a printing shop, license plate shop, a stone-crushing enterprise, a concrete products shop and a small farm of 14 acres. Various ventures were made through the 1940's and 1950's



Outside View Of Main Industries Building

into shoe repairing, broom-making and woodworking; however, only five functions have withstood the test of time for productivity and stability: license plate stamping, woodworking, printing, concrete products manufacture and an expanded farm of 200 acres.

A decreasing market for concrete products ultimately brought about the closing of this shop in 1969. In 1978, a new prison automotive repair facility became fully operational for maintenance and overhaul of state-owned vehicles. In 1979 the Legislature funded a sign shop as an expansion of the plate shop to produce plastic name tags, truck signs and interior and exterior metallic signs. The 1979 Legislature also funded an expanded furniture restoration and refinishing capability for the wood shop which will be fully operational by late 1980.

Correctional Industries is embarking upon an aggressive marketing campaign, consistent with New Hampshire's state use laws, aimed particularly at the State's cities, towns, school districts, and other local government entities. A full and varied market contributes both to reduced government spending and to increased opportunities for productive inmate employment and vocational development.

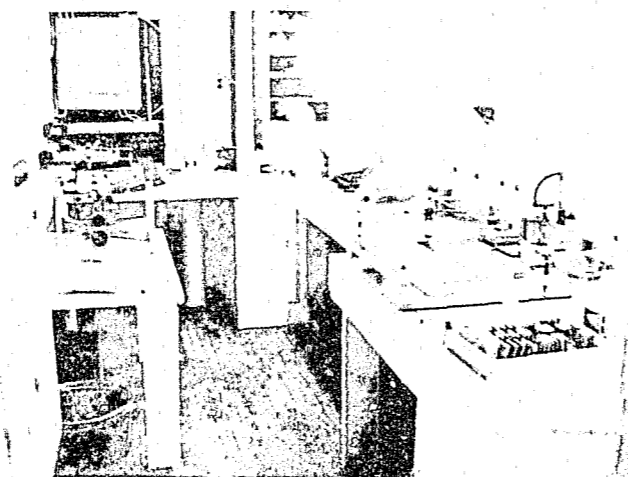
#### Staffing

Correctional Industries is currently staffed by sixteen professional personnel and approximately 75 inmate employees involved in five different production shops, comprising nine different major production functions (auto repair, auto body repair, printing, license plating, street sign manufacture, sign engraving, furniture restoration, wood products manufacture, and the farm).

#### METAL AND SIGN SHOP

The Metal Shop, historically the financial cornerstone of Prison Industries, experienced a decline in business with the advent of the multi-year vehicle registration tag. The multi-year plates created peaks and valleys in production scheduling, straining capabilities in times of major plate re-issues but causing serious productivity voids in the intervening years. As a consequence, the decision was made to expand into street-name and miscellaneous metal and plastic sign production in order to create a more even work flow which would still remain compatible with license plate manufacture.

The metal shop employs an average of 20 to 30 protective custody inmates under the supervision of two civilian staff personnel and one correctional officer. The inmates are trained in such metal stamping functions as blanking, mechanical and hydraulic press operation, and die cutting. They also become familiar with reflectorized sheeting application, which is used throughout the sign industry and with lacquer and paint dipping, baking, roller coating operation, plastic shrink-wrap techniques and quality control procedures. Selected inmates are trained in engraving and engraving for sign production. The newly expanded shop capability will provide additional training in metal cutting, press punching, vacuum frame operation, screen process printing, and an assortment of art layout functions. The metal shop is an excellent vehicle for teaching production techniques and work ethics while providing important and cost-saving services to the community.



New Sign - Making Shop

#### Metal and Sign Shop Sales:

Fiscal Year 1979 - \$112,906

Fiscal Year 1980 - \$128,755

#### WOOD SHOP

The Wood Shop, like the metal shop, has been production-oriented since its establishment in 1953; but it has tended historically to individual hand-crafting and "made to order" output. The shop's approximately ten inmate employees receive training in all types of woodworking techniques, including operation of radial arm saws, bench saws, jointers, planers, sanders, band saws, miter saws, and a variety of hand tools. Additionally, skills are acquired in wood products fabrication, painting, lacquering, and finishing. In addition to continuing its "customized" work, the Wood Shop is now shifting to more mass production methods of output and will stock for immediate delivery items such as various sized bookcases, mail baskets, picnic tables, police cruiser storage boxes, barriers, sawhorses and hard-wood plaque and desk nameplate backs. The shop employs two civilian staff supervisors and one correctional officer.

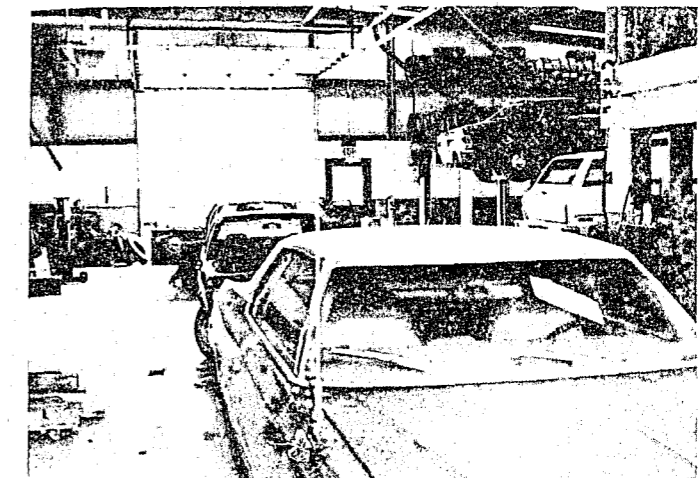
#### Wood Shop Sales:

Fiscal Year 1979 - \$14,058

Fiscal Year 1980 - \$13,740

#### AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR AND BODY SHOP

The Prison established an automotive mechanical, auto body and small engine repair school in 1969; however, long-term inmates benefited little therefrom since there was no related shop to which they could be assigned upon successful completion of training. Thus the new 5,250 square foot automotive repair facility was established in 1978. This shop offers full auto repair service in lubrication, tire service, front-end alignment, ignition and tune-up work, valve jobs, transmission repairs, drive-train overhaul and complete engine rebuilding. Its body shop component compares favorably with any commercial establishment and can fully restore the frame and body of any vehicle. As an added convenience to governmental agencies, the shop can furnish free "courtesy vehicles" to customers whose repairs are estimated to exceed forty-eight hours.



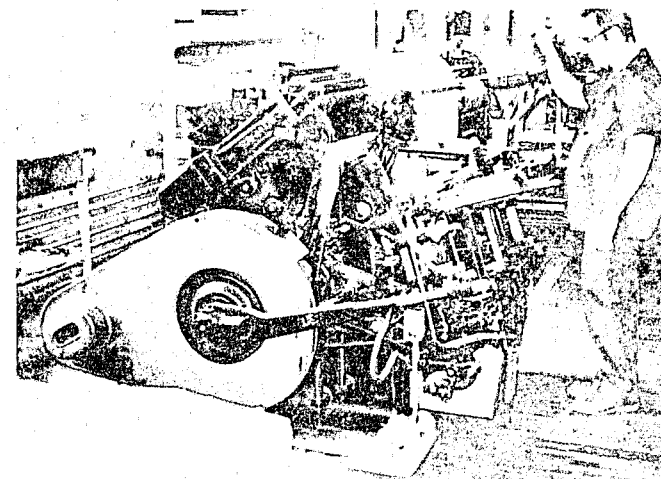
Professionally Equipped Automotive Garage

The auto shop provides an ideal employment situation for inmates who have completed the excellent vocational training courses in automotive repair and auto body restoration which are offered by the Prison's Treatment Directorate and provides realistic work experience in preparation for release. Currently the shop employs from eight to ten inmates under the supervision of a shop manager, an auto repair foreman and body shop foreman.

Automotive Repair and Body Shop Sales:      Fiscal Year 1979 - \$22,754  
    Fiscal Year 1980 - \$50,910

#### PRINT SHOP

The Print Shop is the current revenue-producing mainstay of New Hampshire Correctional Industries and is essentially totally dedicated to printing services for State-level agencies. It is a full-service shop with both letterpress and offset printing capabilities. Its some fifteen inmate



High Quality And High Volume Print Shop Production

employees are trained in all phases of printing including camera work, film developing, computerized type-setting, lay-up and stripping techniques, platemaking, press operation, paper cutting, and mechanical collating. They also become skilled in such bindery functions as padding, drilling, stapling, folding and plastic binding techniques. Commencing in Fiscal 1981, this shop will print the validation decals (month and year of renewal) for the multi-year vehicle registration plates issued by the New Hampshire Department of Safety. The shop employs three staff supervisors.

In 1980 Don Grant received a Correctional Industries Association national award for Supervisory Excellence for his sustained accomplishments as Print Shop Manager.

Print Shop Sales:                                      Fiscal Year 1979 - \$147,173  
    Fiscal Year 1980 - \$202,788

#### FARM

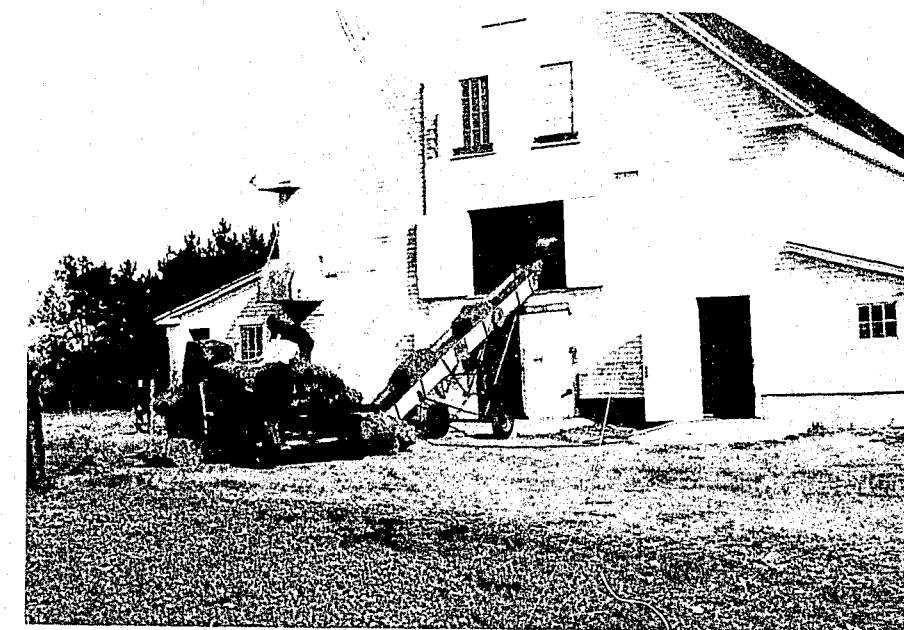
Officially merged into the Correctional Industries complex in 1980, concurrent with the latter's changeover to revolving fund financing, the Prison farm continues to serve several needs relating to the total Prison program. While offering constructive work for the approximately fifteen inmates assigned, it also serves as a valuable screening unit for those being considered for community corrections programs or parole. Furthermore, it produces needed meat, milk, and fresh vegetables for State institutional use. Above all, it benefits the incarcerated individual by offering him a variety of work under minimum supervision, thereby enabling him to develop

his own initiative and responsibility.

Like the Print Shop, the Farm has little or no excess capacity and is dedicated to provisioning the State's institutions. The farm, under the supervision of two civilian staff members and one correctional officer, currently manages approximately 400 acres of pasture, cornland, vegetable gardens and hayfields. There is a dairy/beef herd of 140 head of cattle. Further expansion is planned for both acreage and the cattle herd, and staff expansion by one professional herdsman is scheduled for late 1980. Selected from minimum security personnel, the inmate farmers can become proficient in a wide variety of farm tasks: dairy herd management, including feeding, milking, grooming, calf-raising and herd health care. Crop care management skills encompass planting, harvesting and tillage techniques (plowing, harrowing and cultivation). Inmate farmers are trained to operate tractors, balers and field harvesters. Farm vegetable gardeners master greenhouse work including seeding and transplanting, garden planting, weed control (hand, chemical and mechanical), potato planting, and harvesting of a wide variety of produce. As a bonus, the farm is conducive to the teaching of rough carpentry techniques, farm equipment maintenance and mechanical repair, and a variety of related skills such as painting, roofing, window repair, fence building, root cellar storage and plumbing, Arc and acetylene welding are also accomplished by inmates at the farm.

#### FARM SALES

	<u>Fiscal Year 1979</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1980</u>
Milk	\$58,546	\$73,190
Meat	10,605	17,561
Vegetables	<u>2,394</u>	<u>3,762</u>
Totals	\$71,545	\$94,513



Farm Harvested Hay Is Stored By Inmate Farmers

EQUIPMENT PURCHASES, FISCAL 1979-80

Print Shop

Platemaker	\$2,857
Light Box	171

Metal Shop

Tools and Miscellaneous	729
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Wood Shop

Tools and Miscellaneous	1,282
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Auto Shop

Tools and Miscellaneous	950
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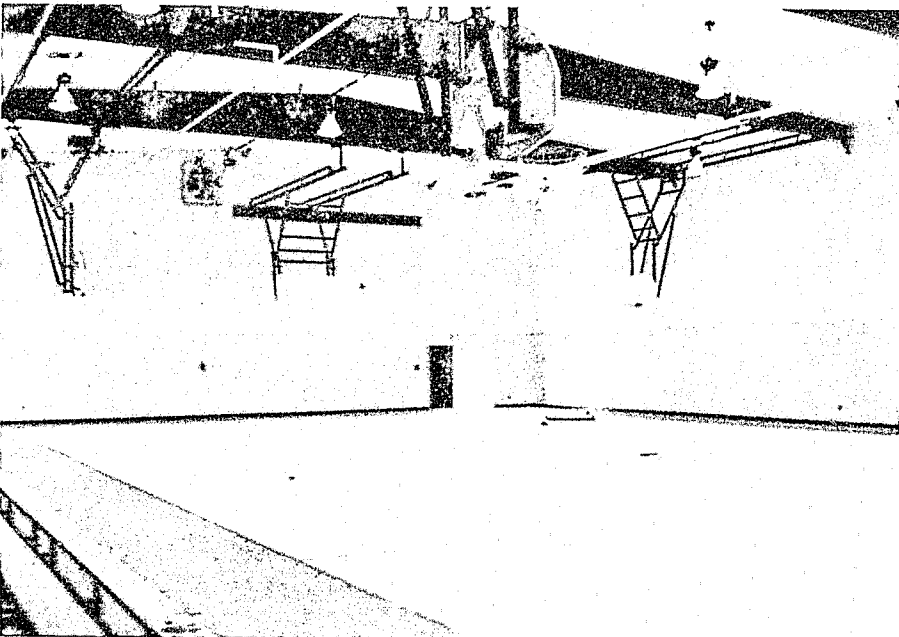
Industries Office

Two Calculators	440
Two Filing Cabinets	255

CAPITAL BUDGET IMPROVEMENTS

Automotive Shop

Steam Cleaner and Washer	\$ 1,046
Welding Unit	1,512
Hydraulic Press & Equipment	1,250
Misc. Tools and Equipment	23,842



Interior Of New Gym

Metal and Sign Shop

Engravograph Unit	\$6,041
Vacuum & Hand-Squeeze Applicators	5,885

Print Shop

Automatic Collator	\$11,000
Humidifiers and Air Conditioner	3,076
Offset Duplicator	13,650

Wood Shop

Misc. Tools and Equipment	\$ 1,289
Radial Arm Saw	2,192
Stripping Tank, Spray Booth, and Accessories	28,125

## REPORT OF THE MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

The 1978-1980 Biennium saw the Maintenance Department actively engaged in various projects, from major renovations to the day-to-day maintenance of the physical plant and equipment.

All supervisors have inmate work crews that function both inside and outside the walls. The utilization of inmates on the various work crews allow many of the renovation projects to be completed at a substantial savings to the State as well as affording work opportunities and on-the-job training in all the building trades. This experience often leads to gainful employment for inmates. As a result of the recent automation of the boilers in our boiler plant, the maintenance people can leave the boiler room to perform emergency repairs during the 3-11 shift and 11-7 shift. The boiler fireman positions have been reclassified as Maintenance Mechanics. Inmates are used on the 3-11 shift for maintenance. Many repairs and new installations are accomplished on this shift in areas that are difficult to work on during the normal working hours.

Many major renovations have been undertaken and completed. These renovations will continue to be appropriate even with the new construction requested. These major renovation projects are:

### Own Forces Projects

Hobbycraft Building - construction of hobbycraft area 35' x 45' to be used for woodworking and pottery.

Heating System Renovations - installing electric solenoid control valves and zone all heating areas.

Classrooms - construct classrooms in the Industry Building and Auto School to be utilized for Vocational Training classes.

Library/Classrooms - Construct library and classrooms in the Industry Building for Educational programs (under construction).

Annex Roadway - construct a paved roadway from North State Street to the Annex Vestibule complete with electric controlled gate.

Front Entrance - construct officer's station and inmate Hobbycraft Retail Store.

Greenhouse - construct a solar greenhouse attached to the Minimum Security Unit housing building for year-round vegetables and solar heating (under construction).

Staff Dining Room - construct a dining area for staff in the administration building to be operated by Blind Services.

Infirmiry Renovations - construct nursing station and examining room.

Screens - construct security screens and fly screens for main cell block.

Cell Block Electrical - rewire the complete cell block with outlets and fixtures in each cell.

Industry Building Security Partitions - construct cement block partitions in the basement of the Industry Building. This area will be used as a maintenance shop and masonry classroom.

Recreation Complex - convert recreation building to a weight-lifting/table games facility.

Security Screens - construct security screens for the Industry Building.

Contract Projects

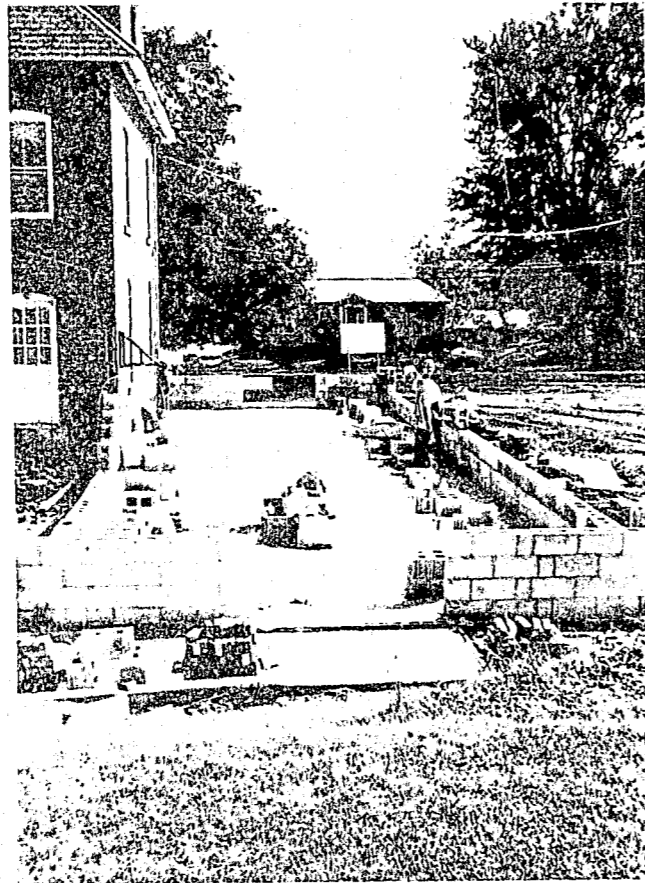


Exterior Of Shipping / Receiving Building

Shipping/Receiving Building - install a freezer/refrigerator in the building.

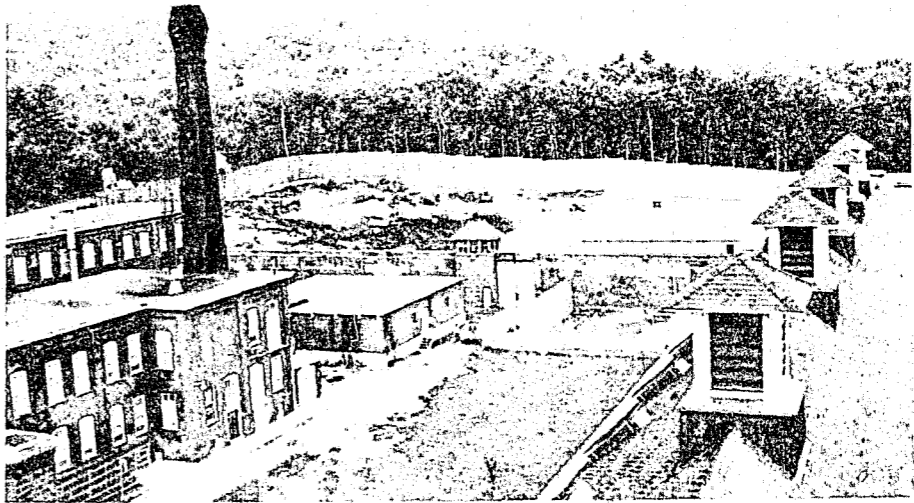
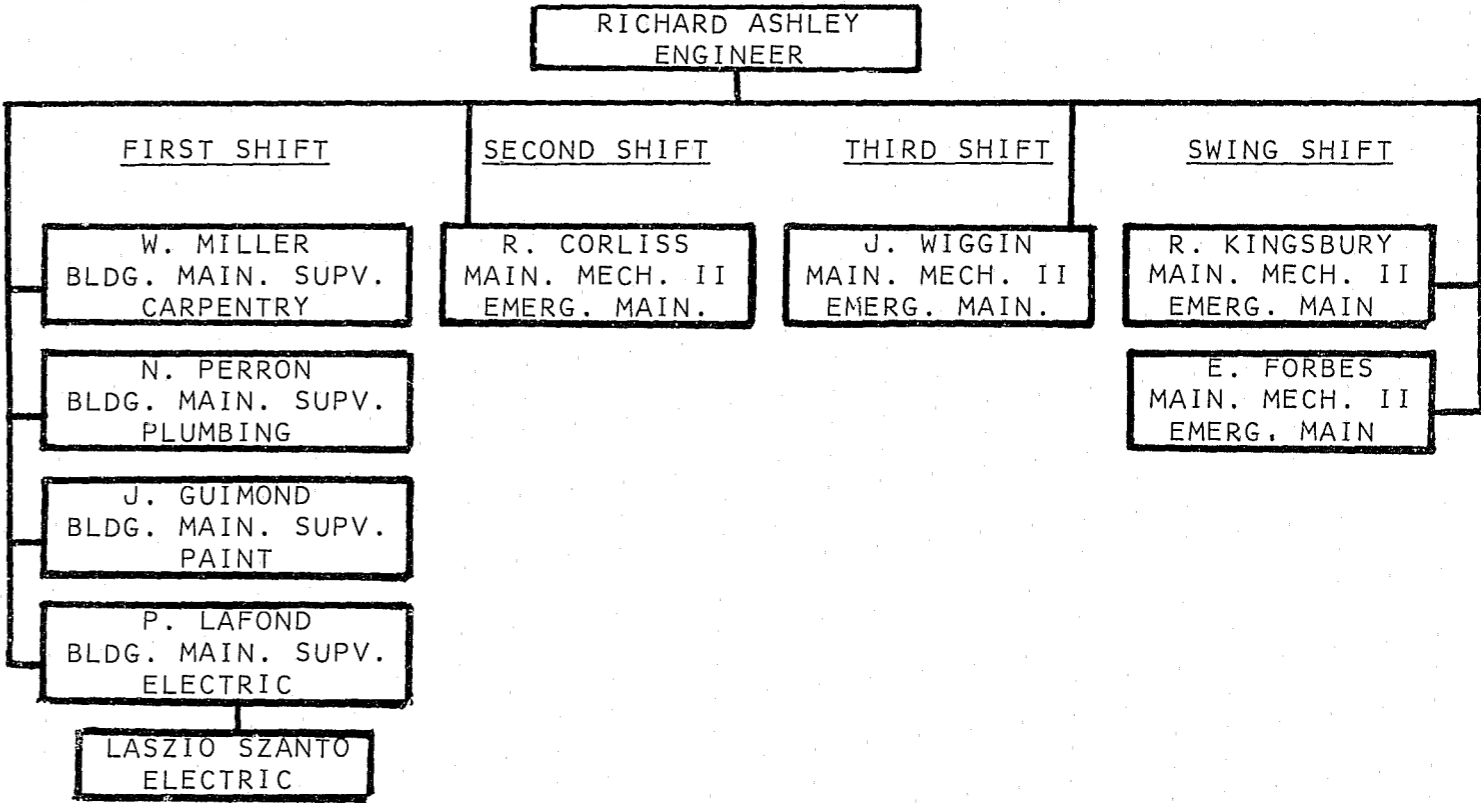
Exercise Yard - construct an exercise yard for maximum security inmates.

Fire Safety Project - install sprinkler system in the recreation complex and install a new alarm panel connecting all buildings and areas to a central control (under construction).



Initial Construction of Solar Greenhouse

MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT  
ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW



View Of Future Ball Field, New Gymnasium and  
Maximum Security Exercise Yard.

Fire Escape - install a fire escape to the South Wing second and third floors (under construction).

Gymnasium - construction has been completed on the new gymnasium and the building should be occupied after additional alterations are completed.

Roof Repairs - reroof the Administration, South Wing and Central core roofs.

Wall Repair - repair footing, sandblast metal wall, prime paint and finish painting North Yard Wall (under construction).

These major renovations were completed with staff tradesmen, inmate laborers, inmate tradesmen, vocational educational programs and outside contractors who were selected through the State bidding procedures.

Other projects that are underway or on the drawing boards include:

Security Doors - this consists of replacing seven exterior doors on the Industry Building with steel security doors and locks.

Security Grilles - Installation of grille doors on each end of the divisions in the main cell block.

Truck Gates - replace overhead truck and railroad gates at the South and North end of the Prison and install a pedestrian gate in inner wall gate.

Wall Tower - replace wall Tower #4 with a new tower on the North/West wall of the Prison.

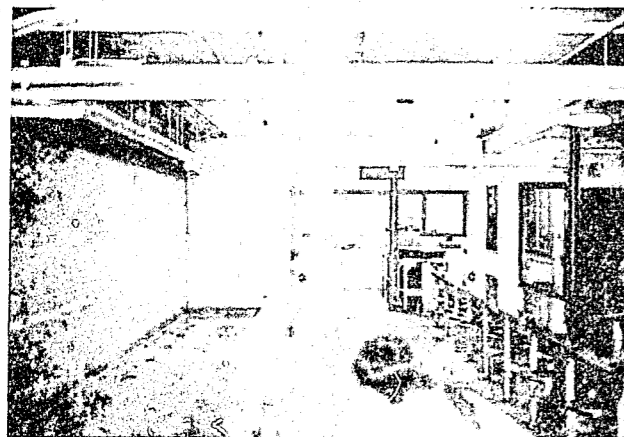
Fuel Line - install a new fuel line from Box #6 to the boiler room; this will allow fuel oil deliveries without having to bring trucks into a secure area.

North Yard Recreation Complex - retaining walls have been constructed and provisions made to start excavation work on a ball field, running track and court areas.

Cell Block Ventilating System - contracts have been issued to install a smoke ejection system and exhaust and supply ventilating system in the main cell block.



Installation Of Security Screens



Removal Of Old Stainless Steel Tables From The Dining Hall

Food Service Renovations - this includes inmate dining room renovations, new furniture, refrigerator unit and floor drains in existing refrigerator/freezers.

New Facility - much of the planning/design work has been done for a 340 man housing unit attached to the existing facility. These units would replace the current 100+ year old housing units which do not meet accreditation standards for size and safety.

Every effort is being made to complete these projects which are all part of a program to upgrade security, sanitation, safety and the general appearance of the facility. The Maintenance Engineer is responsible for establishing and implementing the fire safety plan. This requires periodic fire drills, staff training in fire fighting and Scot Air-Pak training. Fire inspections of the entire institution are performed by the Maintenance Engineer in conjunction with the State Fire Marshall's Office.

The statistics for the day-to-day functions of the Maintenance Department during the Biennium are:

-Plumbing Repairs	839
-Electrical Repairs	498
-Heating Repairs	134
-Paint, Window and Door Lock Repairs	512
-Carpentry, Masonry and Welding Repairs	377
-Miscellaneous Equipment and Fire Equipment Repairs	212

TOTAL WORK ORDERS: 2,572

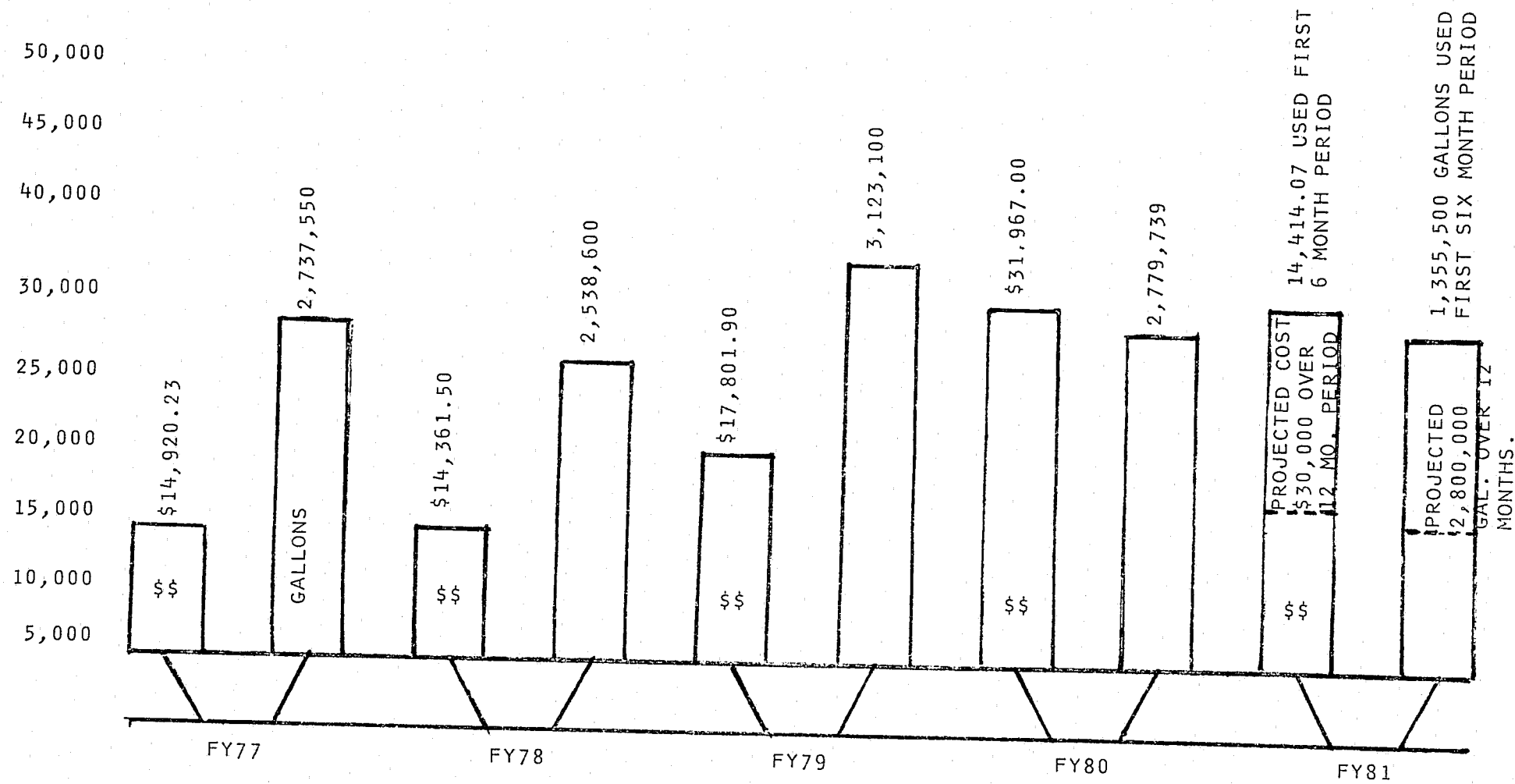


North Yard Construction — "A New ERA"

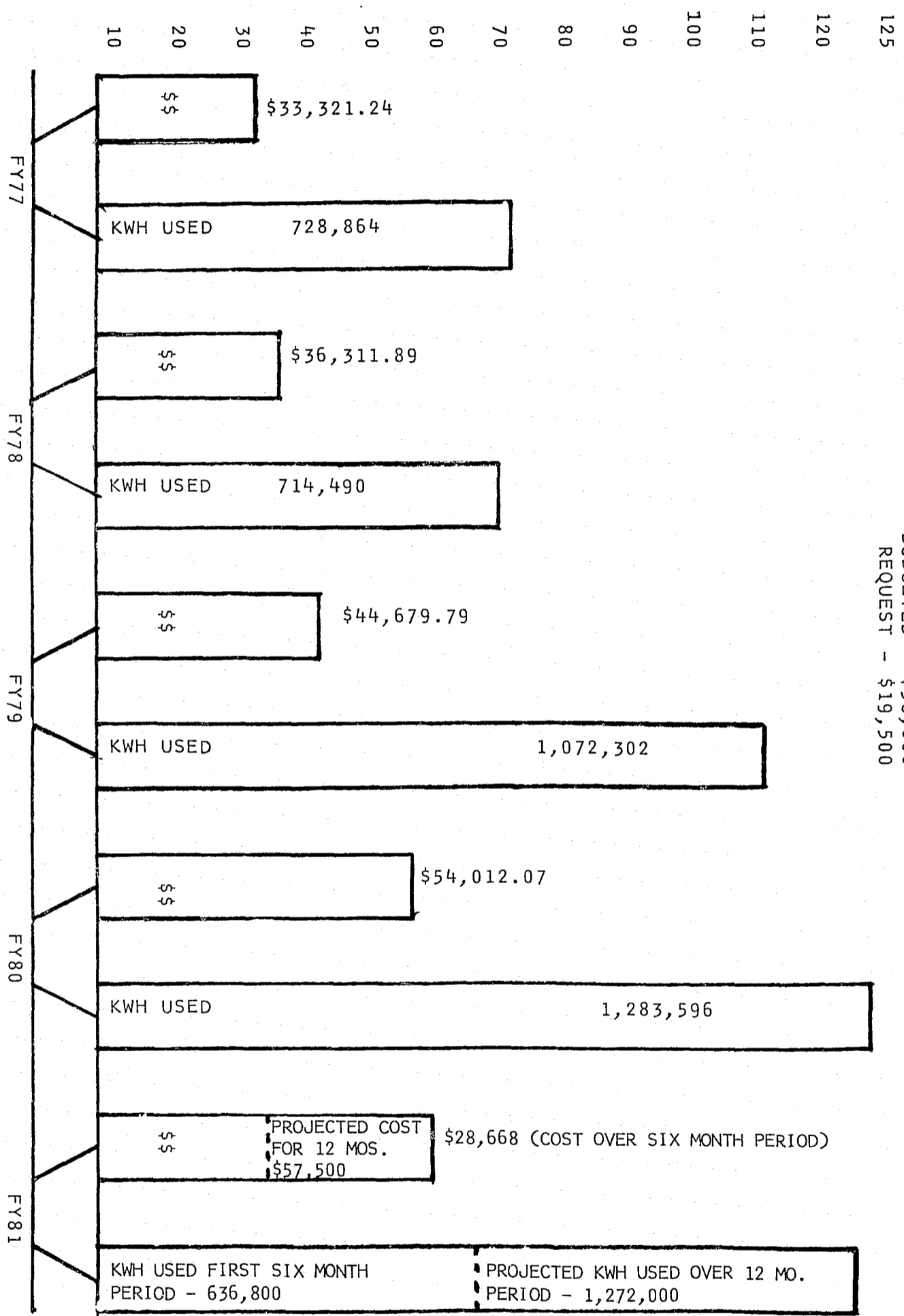


Inmate Trainees Apply Construction Skills

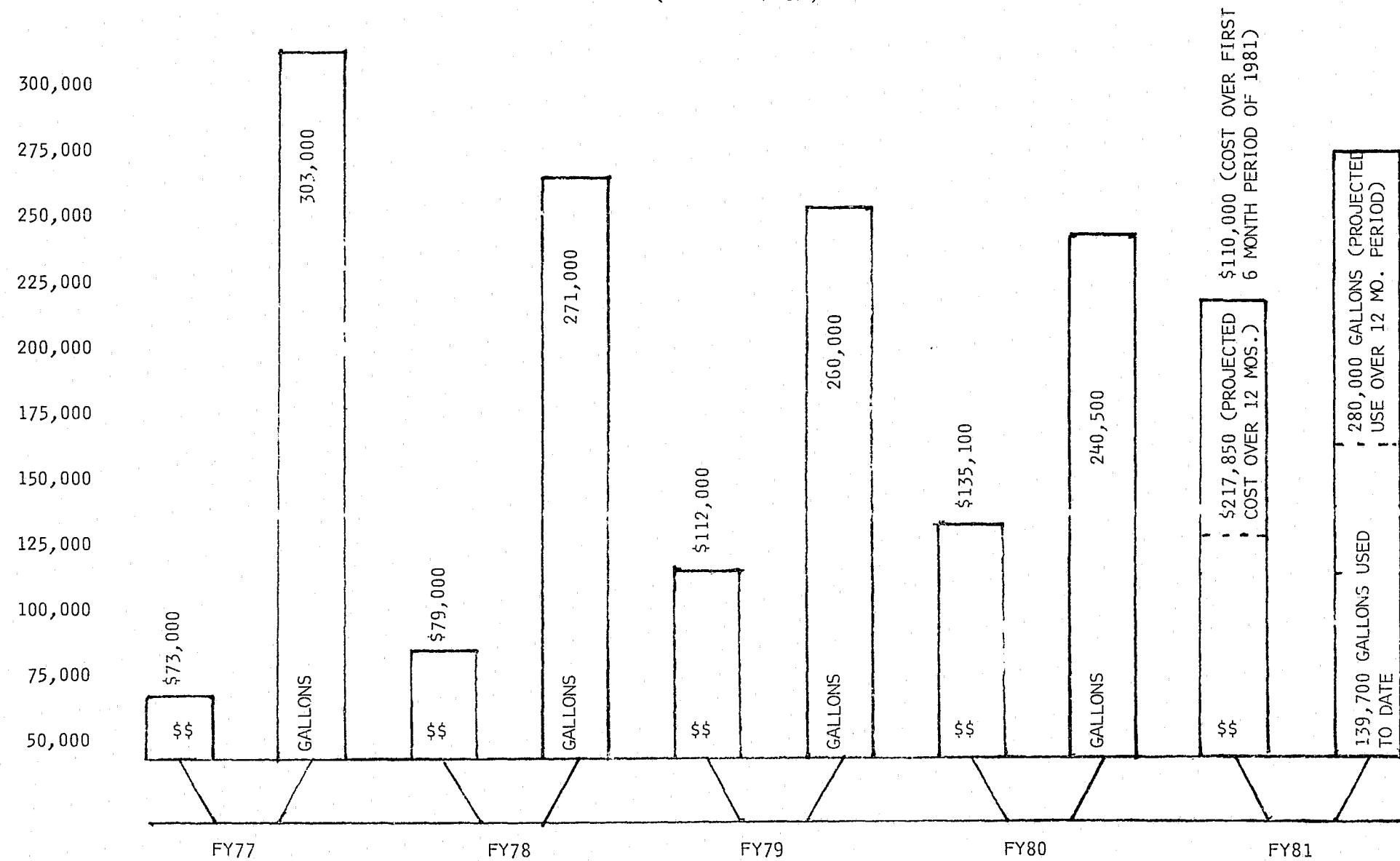
WATER & SEWERAGE  
CONSUMPTION AND COST  
FISCAL 1977 - 1981  
BUDGETED: \$20,000  
REQUEST: \$10,000



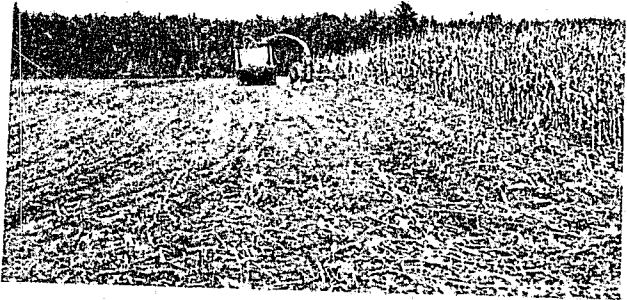
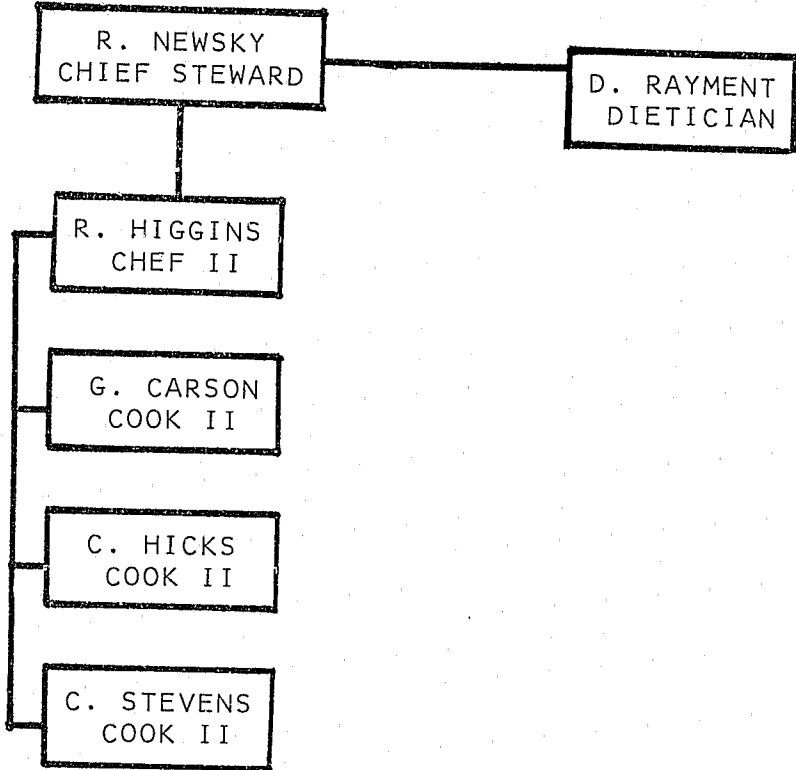
ELECTRICAL COST AND CONSUMPTION  
 FISCAL 1977 - 1981  
 BUDGETED - \$38,000  
 REQUEST - \$19,500



FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION AND COSTS  
 FISCAL 1977 - 1981  
 BUDGETED - \$120,725  
 REQUEST - \$ 97,125



FOOD SERVICES DEPARTMENT  
ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW



Prison Farm Harvest . . .



Food Service Produce

## REPORT OF THE FOOD SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The Prison Kitchen operates daily from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. preparing under the supervision of the Dietician and Steward three balanced meals per day for the inmate population. In addition, the kitchen supplies food to the Minimum Security Unit and the two Community Correction Centers.

The Food Service Department served an average of 293 inmates per day in the 1978-1980 Biennium, resulting in 320,835 meals served per year at an average cost of \$.93 per meal. In addition, 2,525 meals per year were served to correctional officers for meal testing, overtime, and during emergency situations.

The Prison Kitchen offers therapeutic diets to those inmates who must, for medical or religious reasons, follow a special diet. An average of 25 inmates are on therapeutic diets at any given time.

Food preparation in the Kitchen is done primarily by inmate workers supervised and trained by a civilian staff member. The 20-22 inmates working in the kitchen are afforded the opportunity to learn food service trades such as food preparation, cooking and baking.

### Accomplishments of the 1978-1980 Biennium

Butcher shop renovations were complete and new equipment installed to meet the standards of the New Hampshire Health Department and the Sanitary Food Code.

Dining room renovations were started in the summer of 1980. Renovations include new lighting, repairing existing floor and replacing existing tables.

A new walk-in produce refrigeration system replaced the existing obsolete refrigeration unit in the basement.

Several new pieces of equipment are now in use in the kitchen. Major additions include meat saw and slicer, cube steak machine, bread slicer, potato peeler and work tables for bakery and kitchen areas.

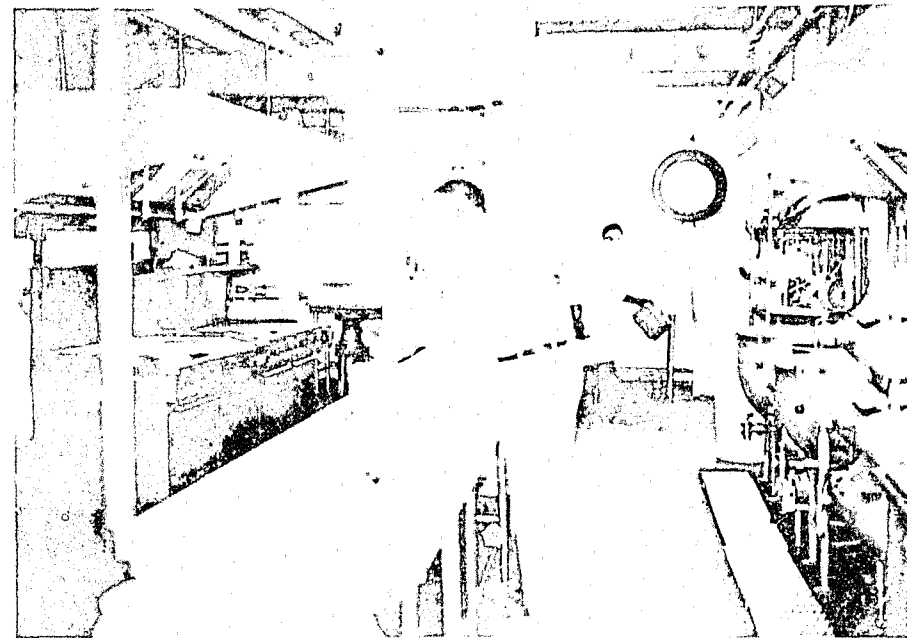
A new Annex food cart was purchased in the winter of 1979-1980. The cart enables individual trays to be prepared in the kitchen and delivered hot and cold to the inmates in the Annex.

A large refrigerator/freezer unit was added to the shipping and receiving building in September 1979.

The bakery is now preparing 80-90% of all baked products at a considerable cost savings, a difference in excess of forty cents per loaf of bread.

A six week menu cycle, including all therapeutic diets, is being used to insure that the Recommended Daily Allowances as established by the National Research Council are being met. Standardized recipes were written in conjunction with the new menus.

The Steward attended American Correctional Food Service Association conferences in Kansas City, Missouri, and Richmond, Virginia. He was made a regional director for the Association for 1979-1980.



Modernized Kitchen Area

## REPORT OF THE 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 trust accounts, and the inmate canteen. In Fiscal Year 1978 the responsibility for the Prison Laundry was also shifted from Custody to the Business Office.

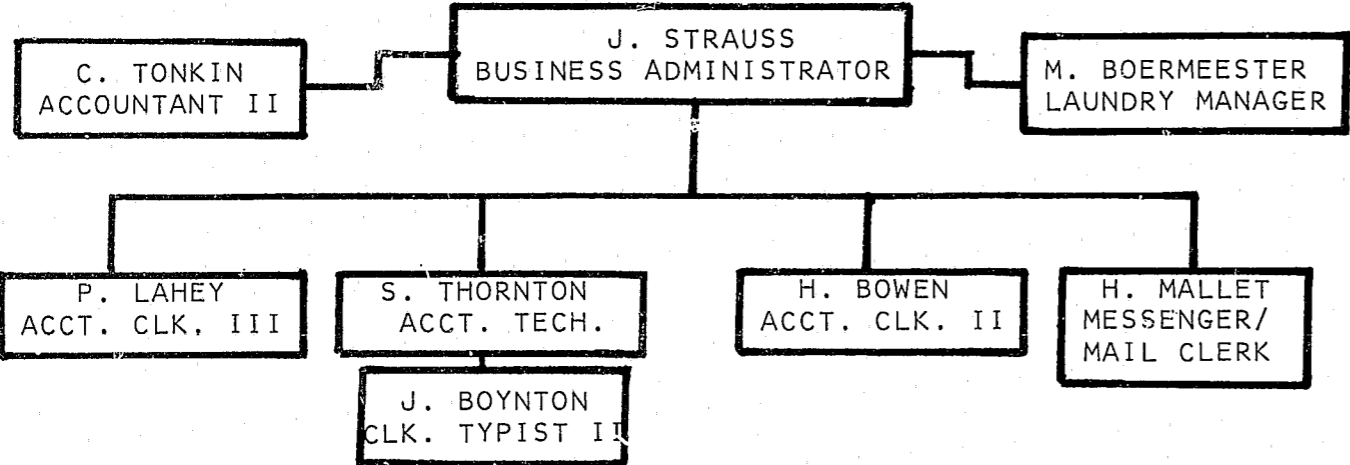
A formerly part-time position of clerk in the Payroll Office has been converted to full-time status. This position was sorely needed to deal with State pay which now include shift differentials and time and one half overtime, and benefits which include variable accrual of annual and sick leave.

Beginning with FY79, Prison accounts were subdivided to reflect separate programs or decision units. This innovation has greatly facilitated fiscal accountability and responsibility within the institution although flexibility is somewhat reduced. This sub-component system interfaces with and facilitates the zero-based budgeting process which was implemented for this Biennium.

In the Biennial Report for the period 1976-1978, mention was made of a central stockroom for office and janitorial supplies. With two years of operation upon which to evaluate effectiveness, this action appears to have justified itself by increased accountability and control.

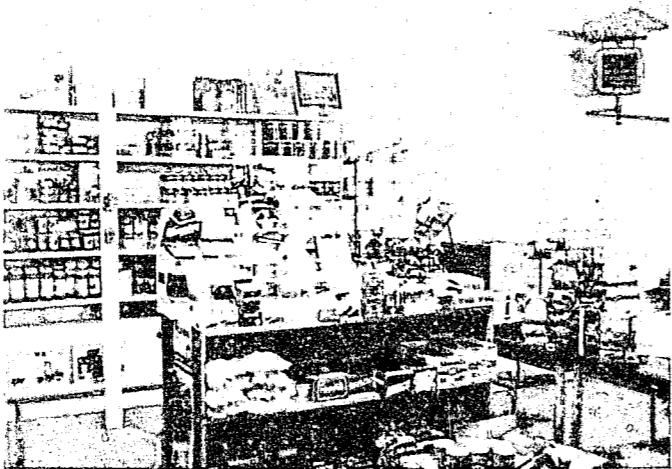
In future years, we hope to computerize inventory, accounting and payroll records using a computer which was donated by Digital Equipment Corporation of Maynard, Massachusetts.

# BUSINESS OFFICE ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

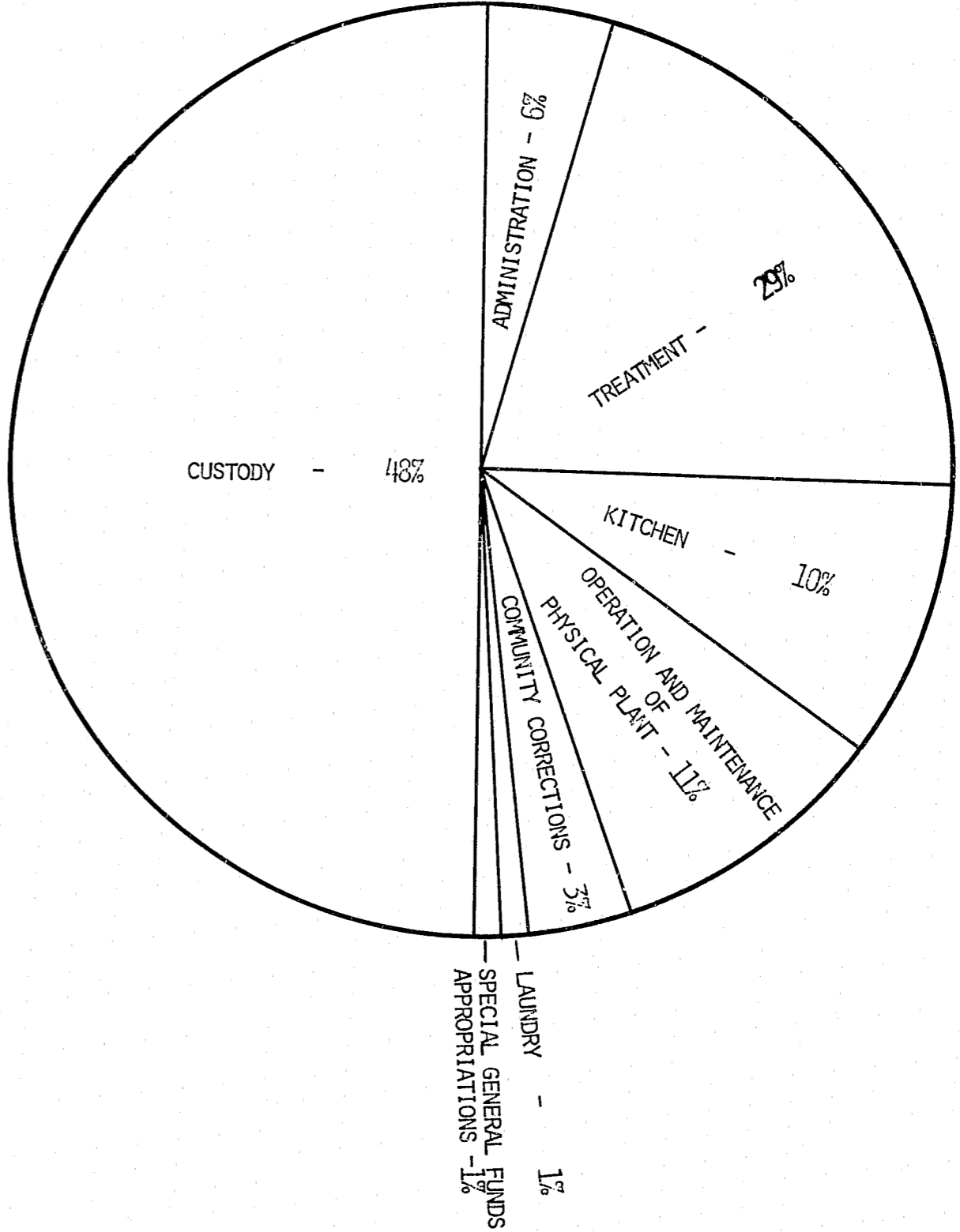


Interior Of Prison Laundry

Well Stocked Inmate Canteen



TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET - STATE FUNDS  
FY80 - \$4,539,519.00



**APPENDIX I**

INSTITUTIONAL STATISTICS

FISCAL REPORT  
FY79-80  
Biennial Report

EXPENDITURES & OBLIGATIONS

FY79 FY80

ADMINISTRATION

Permanent Personnel Services  
Salary of Warden  
Current Expenses  
Equipment  
Other Personnel Services  
Full-time Temporary (from Treatment)  
Benefits  
In-State Travel  
Out-of-State Travel  
Laaman Suit Expenditure (Special Accounts)

\$ 67,396 \$ 97,055  
27,038 29,680  
21,824 25,000  
5,300 200  
3,712 4,842  
-0- 20,153  
12,354 18,292  
709 868  
1,000 1,139  
37,919 -0-

TOTAL ADMINISTRATION

\$177,252 \$227,154

CUSTODIAL CARE

Custody

Permanent Personnel Services  
Salary of Deputy Warden  
Current Expense  
Uniforms  
Janitorial and Office Supplies  
Cell Furnishings  
Equipment  
Other Personnel Services  
Benefits  
In-State Travel  
Out-of-State Travel  
Awards - Gate Money  
Custody of Certain Inmates  
Inmate Wages

\$1,407,909 \$1,516,015  
21,501 24,429  
40,182 46,306  
15,100 10,000  
15,420 Account Deleted  
2,235 " "  
949 29,250  
112,025 208,574  
178,978 211,994  
153 993  
1,500 1,892  
8,630 12,025  
15,509 39,281\*  
57,996 67,630

Total Custody Subdivision

\$1,878,087 \$2,168,389

\*Revolving Account - Expenses Offset by \$164,301 Income

Kitchen

Permanent Personnel Services  
Current Expense  
Food  
Disposable Ware  
Other Personnel Services  
Benefits

55,301 64,774  
9,034 19,426  
328,973 349,874  
5,466 Account Deleted  
-0- 2,472  
6,559 7,317

Total Kitchen Subdivision

\$405,333 \$443,863

EXPENDITURES & OBLIGATIONS

FY79 FY80

CUSTODIAL CARE (con't)

Laundry

Permanent Personnel Services  
Current Expense  
Inmate Clothing  
Bedding and Linens  
Benefits

\$11,369 \$13,636  
4,650 12,300  
32,000 36,743  
2,187 Account Deleted  
4,340 1,969

Total Laundry Subdivision

\$51,664 \$65,048

Classification (Moved to Treatment for FY80)

Permanent Personnel  
Current Expense  
Benefits

\$36,334 \$ -0-  
2,000 -0-  
4,340 -0-

Total Classification Subdivision

\$42,673 \$ -0-

TOTAL CUSTODIAL CARE

\$2,377,757 \$2,677,300

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE OF PLANT

Permanent Personnel Services  
Current Expense  
Fuel & Utilities  
Equipment  
Other Personnel Services  
Benefits  
Maintenance Repairs

\$106,236 \$128,392  
35,293 52,854  
161,000 244,327  
3,154 7,875  
6,185 6,485  
12,338 15,966  
23,206 45,279

TOTAL OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

\$359,504 \$501,178

TREATMENT

Administration

Permanent Personnel Services  
Current Expense  
Recreation Expense  
Equipment  
Other Personnel Services  
Full-Time Temporary  
Benefits  
In-State Travel  
Out-of-State Travel

\$104,712 \$ 55,764  
10,550 7,330  
-0- 3,051  
1,500 29,004  
4,512 6,588  
20,232 14,583  
13,816 11,611  
125 961  
25 755

Total Treatment Administration

\$175,875 \$129,647

	EXPENDITURES & OBLIGATIONS	
	FY79	FY80
<u>TREATMENT (con't)</u>		
<u>Mental Health</u>		
Permanent Personnel Services	\$ 96,188	\$110,503
Current Expense	500	431
Other Personnel Services (Chaplains)	19,047	9,549
Benefits	11,065	13,669
Total Mental Health	\$126,800	\$134,152
<u>Education</u>		
Permanent Personnel	\$70,233	\$75,359
Current Expense	1,000	4,317
Library Expense	1,500	653
Benefits	7,300	10,228
Total Education	\$79,813	\$90,557
<u>Vocational Training</u>		
Permanent Personnel	\$80,411	\$98,277
Current Expense	6,000	14,111
Benefits	8,778	12,021
Total Vocational Training	\$95,189	\$124,409
<u>Pre-Release (Broken out Separately for FY80)</u>		
Permanent Personnel Services	\$ -0-	\$37,678
Current Expense	-0-	1,077
Benefits	-0-	5,786
Total Pre-Release	\$ -0-	\$44,541
<u>Classification (Moved From Custodial Care in FY80)</u>		
Permanent Personnel Services	\$ -0-	\$56,356
Current Expense	-0-	8,372
Benefits	-0-	7,467
Total Classification	\$ -0-	\$72,195
<u>Minimum Security Unit (Grant Funded in FY79)</u>		
Permanent Personnel Services	\$ -0-	\$ 94,293
Current Expense	-0-	1,272
Benefits	-0-	12,167
Total Minimum Security Unit	\$ -0-	\$107,732

	EXPENDITURES & OBLIGATIONS	
	FY79	FY80
<u>TREATMENT (con't)</u>		
<u>Medical &amp; Dental</u>		
Permanent Personnel Services	\$107,096	\$144,808
Medical Supplies	35,000	41,553
Dental Supplies	4,000	10,004
Benefits	7,545	13,851
Outside Medical Services	66,000	65,300
Total Medical and Dental	\$219,641	\$275,516
TOTAL TREATMENT	<u>\$697,318</u>	<u>\$979,049</u>
<u>CONCORD COMMUNITY CORRECTION CENTER</u>		
Permanent Personnel Services	\$ 89,665	\$ 93,667
Current Expense	13,626	14,680
Equipment	-0-	3,794
Other Personnel Services	22,075	24,694
Benefits	12,953	14,285
In-State Travel	777	1,161
Outside Medical Services	493	696
TOTAL CONCORD COMMUNITY CORRECTION CENTER	<u>\$139,730</u>	<u>\$152,977</u>
<u>HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY HALFWAY HOUSE (PRISON MATCH) *</u>	<u>\$ 12,186</u>	<u>\$ 31,776</u>
<u>SPECIAL GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS</u>		
Recreation Hall Repairs	\$ 44,971	\$ -0-
Electrical Repairs	2,000	-0-
Seabrook Incident - October 1979	-0-	20,085
TOTAL SPECIAL GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS	<u>\$ 46,971</u>	<u>\$ 20,085</u>
<u>TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET - STATE FUNDS</u>		

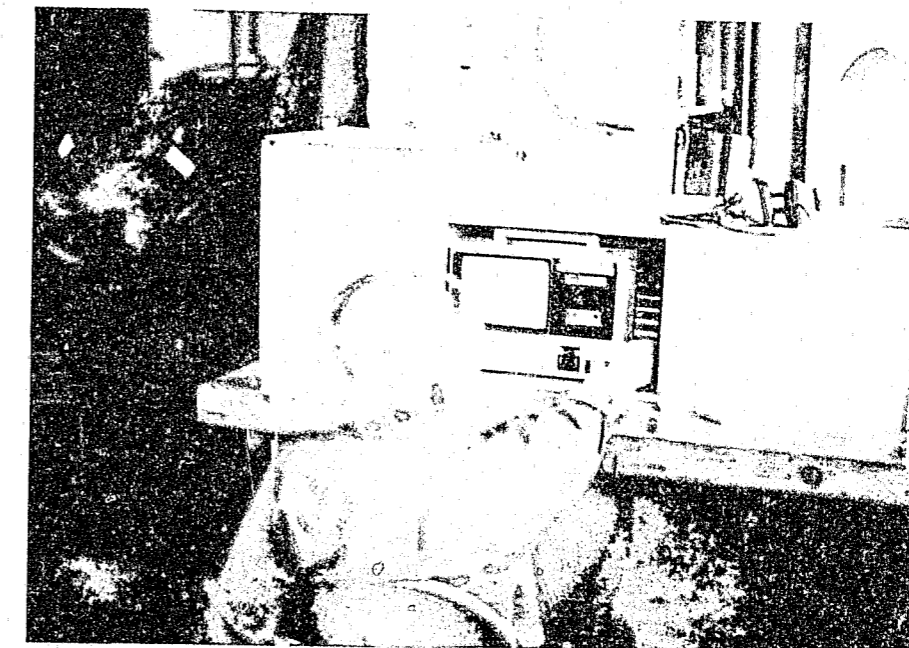
\*See "Federal Grants"

BIENNIAL REPORT  
Federal Grants  
FY79-80

PROJECT	EXPENDITURES	
	FY79	FY80
<u>New Hampshire Crime Commission</u>		
Business Office Accountant	17,679	930
Clerical Assistance	10,489	514
Medical Stenographer	13,397	107
Staff Training Conference	1,333	-0-
Work Shift Seminar	1,511	54
ACFSA Food Service Seminar	483	-0-
Ombudsman/Executive Assistant	5,319	-0-
Security Capabilities	6,305	-0-
Minimum Security Unit	95,141	4,285
Management Information System	3,479	-0-
PADA Counselor	19,013	2,963
Laundry Training Equipment	3,769	27
Architect/Wall Tower Drawings	1,072	27
Security Video Cassette System	4,527	80
Summer Interns 1979	-0-	2,233
109th ACA Congress	-0-	1,489
Project Awareness	-0-	3,146
Safety Manager's Seminar	-0-	1,065
American Laundry & Linen College	-0-	1,025
Region I Correctional Education Conference	-0-	317
On-Site Drug Abuse Testing	-0-	8,649
Hillsborough County Halfway House	80,455	145,233
Less Prison Funds Match	(12,186)	(31,776)
 TOTAL N.H. CRIME COMMISSION FUNDS	 \$251,786	 \$140,368
 <u>Department of Education</u>		
Vocational Training	1,215	11,391
Adult Basic Education	4,390	4,780
Film Strips-Cassette Tapes	6,770	661
Video Reading Program	9,362	10,238
Jobs & Employment Training	3,095	122
Pre-Release Program	2,293	216
Business Office Occupations	-0-	2,363
 TOTAL DEPT. OF EDUCATION	 \$27,125	 \$29,771
 <u>New Hampshire State Library</u>		
Library Service Account/Total N.H. State Lib.	\$ 3,140	
 <u>Project CULTURE</u>		
American Correctional Association	-0-	10,420
N.H. Commission on the Arts	-0-	4,174
 TOTAL PROJECT CULTURE	 -0-	 \$14,594

CAPITOL PROJECTS  
COMPLETED DURING THE BIENNIUM

PROJECT	TOTAL COSTS
<u>Chapter 49:1 Special Session 1978</u>	
Equipment for Business Industry	\$31,000.00
Security Screens - Cell Block	7,000.00
Laundry Equipment	14,999.00
Exercise Yard	7,817.00
Boiler - Shea Farm	17,905.00
Walk-in Refrigerator/Freezer	19,051.00
Block Wall Security Partition	438.00
<u>Chapter 435 Laws of 1979</u>	
Excavation and Snow Removal Equipment	34,681.00



Vocational Student Utilizing Audio-Visual Training Equipment

# STATISTICAL REPORT OF INMATE POPULATION

I. Daily Count of inmate population as of July 1, 1978:	333
Daily count of inmate population as of June 30, 1980:	348
Number of inmates received during biennium:	827
Number of inmates released during biennium:	777
Population gain for biennium:	50
II. Total number of inmates accountable in prison records as of July 1, 1978:	333
Total number of inmates accountable in prison records as of June 30, 1980:	347
III. Status of accountable inmates not located at New Hampshire State Prison on June 30, 1980:	
1. In Massachusetts Correctional System:	18
2. In Maine Correctional System:	11
3. In Federal Institutions:	10
4. In Escape Status:	10 (see a.)
5. In New Hampshire Hospital:	9
6. In Connecticut Correctional System (Women):	3
7. In Vermont Correctional System:	2
8. In Sullivan County House of Correction:	2
9. In Belknap County House of Correction:	2
10. In Coos County House of Correction:	2
11. In Connecticut Correctional System (Men):	1
12. In Rhode Island Correctional System:	1
13. In Carroll County House of Correction:	1
14. In Rockingham County House of Correction:	1
15. Out to Court:	1
IV. Inmates Received	
1. From New Hampshire Courts:	379
2. From U.S. Marshall:	272
3. From County (Pre-Trial):	87
4. Parole Violators:	32
5. Massachusetts Inmates:	21
6. Maine Inmates:	14
7. Connecticut Inmates:	11
8. Rhode Island Inmates:	4
9. Vermont Inmates:	3
10. New Hampshire Hospital:	3
11. Youth Development Center:	1
V. Inmates Released:	827
1. Paroled:	337
2. Returned to Federal authorities:	286
3. Returned to Houses of Correction:	82
4. Returned to Sending State:	57
5. New Hampshire Hospital:	28 (see b.)
6. Released on Maximum Sentence:	13
7. Released by Court Order:	12
8. Youth Development Center:	1
9. Died:	1 (see c.)

## NOTES:

(a.) Escapees not yet returned to our jurisdiction:

NAME	DATE ESCAPED	ESCAPED FROM	PRESENT STATUS
Ronald Lemay	9/1/68	New Hampshire Hospital	At large
John McGrath	8/13/74	New Hampshire Hospital	At large
Stephen Stickney	6/16/75	Vermont	At large
Bruce Longo	8/13/75	New Hampshire State Prison	Incarcerated in Colorado
John Colvin	1/12/78	Community Correction Center	At Large
Matt Perho	1/12/78	Cheshire County House of Correction	At Large
Carroll Heath	2/22/78	Minimum Security Unit	At Large
Jerry Dow	9/12/78	Maine State Prison	Incarcerated in California
John Healey	8/18/79	Community Correction Center	At Large
Francis Vercauteren	10/14/79	New Hampshire Hospital	At Large

(b.) The State Prison transfers inmates to the New Hampshire Hospital for staff ordered or court ordered psychiatric evaluations or specialized treatment services. The majority of these prisoner patients are court ordered directly to the New Hampshire Hospital, but the prison must account for them since they are serving a sentence to confinement.

(c.) A new Hampshire sentenced female felon escaped from the Niantic, Connecticut, Womens Facility on 30 January 1978. She died in Louisiana on 20 February 1980 from a drug overdose.

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

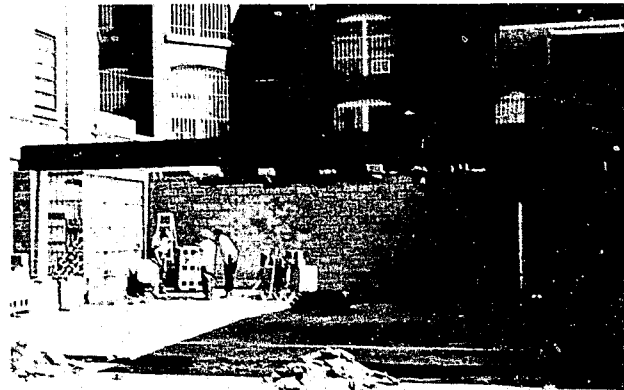
VITAL STATISTICS OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING BIENNIUM

July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1980

- I. Number of inmates committed during the biennium: 827
- II. Number of inmates surveyed: 411 (New Hampshire sentenced inmates and parole violators)

EDUCATIONAL COMPLETION LEVEL AT COMMITMENT

Years of Education	Number of Inmates	Note
0-4	3	27% ↓ 27% had an 8th grade or less education
5	2	
6	8	
7	21	
8	78	
9	79	64% ↓ 64% had some high school, but only 12% had high school diplomas
10	75	
11	60	
12	50	
13-14	21	9% ↓ 9% had education beyond high school
15-16	10	
17+	4	
TOTAL	411	



Future Hobbycraft Building - A Vocational Experience

AGE AT COMMITMENT

RANGE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT OF	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
18 and under	22	5	--
19 - 21	111	27	32
22 - 24	87	22	54
25 - 27	64	15	69
28 - 30	38	9	78
31 - 33	24	6	84
34 - 36	19	5	89
40 - 49	13	3	92
50 - 59	9	2	99.5
60+	2	.5	100
TOTAL	411		

SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE

The following statistics are derived from oral interviews of each state sentenced inmate during his reception cycle. The question is used to determine possible counseling needs. The data presented is not verified by professional staff and is intended to give an overview of self-reported substance abuse among inmates.

TOTAL POPULATION:	411
DRUGS ONLY:	146 (63% of abusers)
ALCOHOL ONLY:	43 (18% of abusers)
BOTH SUBSTANCES:	45 (19% of abusers)
SUBSTANCE ABUSERS:	234 (57% of population)

PLACE OF BIRTH

New Hampshire	215	Kentucky	1
Massachusetts	102	Louisiana	1
Maine	21	Montana	1
New York	19	Nebraska	1
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	1
Pennsylvania	5	District of Columbia	1
California	4	Oregon	1
Florida	4	Peurto Rico	1
Maryland	3	Rhode Island	1
Missouri	2	South Carolina	1
North Carolina	2	Tennessee	1
Hawaii	2	Virginia	1
Alabama	1	West Virginia	1
Georgia	1	Colorado	1
Illinois	1	Delaware	1
		TOTAL:	411

OTHER COUNTRIES

Canada	4
Australia	1
China	1
Scotland	1



One-on-One Counseling Session

MARITAL STATUS OF INMATES

STATUS	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT
Married	99	24%
Single	247	60%
Divorced	64	15.8%
Separated	1	.2%
Widowed	0	0
TOTAL	411	

MILITARY SERVICE

One hundred six (25%) of the 411 inmates have been in the Military Service.

TYPE OF DISCHARGE	NUMBER
Honorable	67
Punitive Discharge (DD, BDC)	13
General, Under Honorable Conditions	13
General, Under Conditions other than Honorable	9
Medical, Under Honorable Conditions	4
TOTAL	106

RELIGION

Catholic	204	Jewish	3
Protestant	144	Bhattai	1
None	26	Buddhism	1
Christian	10	Jehovah Witness	1
Greek Orthodox	5	7th Day Adventist	1
Methodist	3		
		TOTAL:	411

OCCUPATION PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Laborer, Unskilled	131	Machinist	3
Carpenter	37	Steelworker	3
Automotive Services	27	Woodworker/Finish Carpenter	3
Factory Worker (General Laborer)	24	Printing Trades	3
Machine Operator (Manufacturing)	23	Scrap Iron Worker/Salvage	3
Food Service	17	Disabled	2
Woodsman/Lumberer	16	Construction Foreman	2
Painter (Commercial)	15	Housewife	2
Salesperson (General)	10	Paver	2
Landscaper	10	Drywall Applicator	2
Maintenance/Janitorial	9	Welder	2
Student	9	Public Servant	2
Truck Driver	9	Carpent Installer	1
Electrician	7	Law Clerk	1
Roofer	6	Writer	1
Plumber	5	Cab Driver	1
Self-employed	5		
Manager-Sales, Service	4		
Electronic Technician	4		

BIENNIAL'S DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY

Table indicates the county in which crimes were committed.

COUNTY	NUMBER OF INMATES (2 year period)	PERCENT OF COMMITMENTS	POPULATION IN COUNTY*	FELONY COMMIT- MENTS PER 100,000 PER YEAR
Hillsborough	105	25%	271,949	20
Rockingham	70	17%	188,431	18
Cheshire	48	12%	61,069	33
Belknap	46	11%	43,520	53
Strafford	39	10%	82,471	23
Sullivan	37	9%	35,303	52
Merrimack	30	7%	95,884	16
Carroll	19	5%	28,294	34
Grafton	12	3%	65,508	9
Coos	5	1%	36,313	7
STATE	411	100%	908,472	24.7

\* Population figures - 1979 New Hampshire Office of Comprehensive Planning

The State wide average for felony commitments is 24.7 commitments per 100,000 population.

PREVIOUS ADULT INCARCERATIONS\*

No previous incarcerations	278
One previous incarceration	74
Two previous incarcerations	38
Three previous incarcerations	14
Four or more previous incarcerations	7
TOTAL	411

Approximately 30% of those state-sentenced inmates received during the biennium reported previous felony incarcerations.

PREVIOUS JUVENILE CONFINEMENTS\*

No junveile confinement	234
One junveile confinement	95
Two juvenile confinements	37
Three juvenile confinements	16
Four or more juvenile confinements	5
Unknown	24
TOTAL	411

Approximately 40% of those state-sentenced inmates received during the biennium reported previous juvenile confinements.

\*Data derived from oral interview of sentenced inmates.

# MINIMUM SENTENCES IMPOSED

Inmates received between July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1980

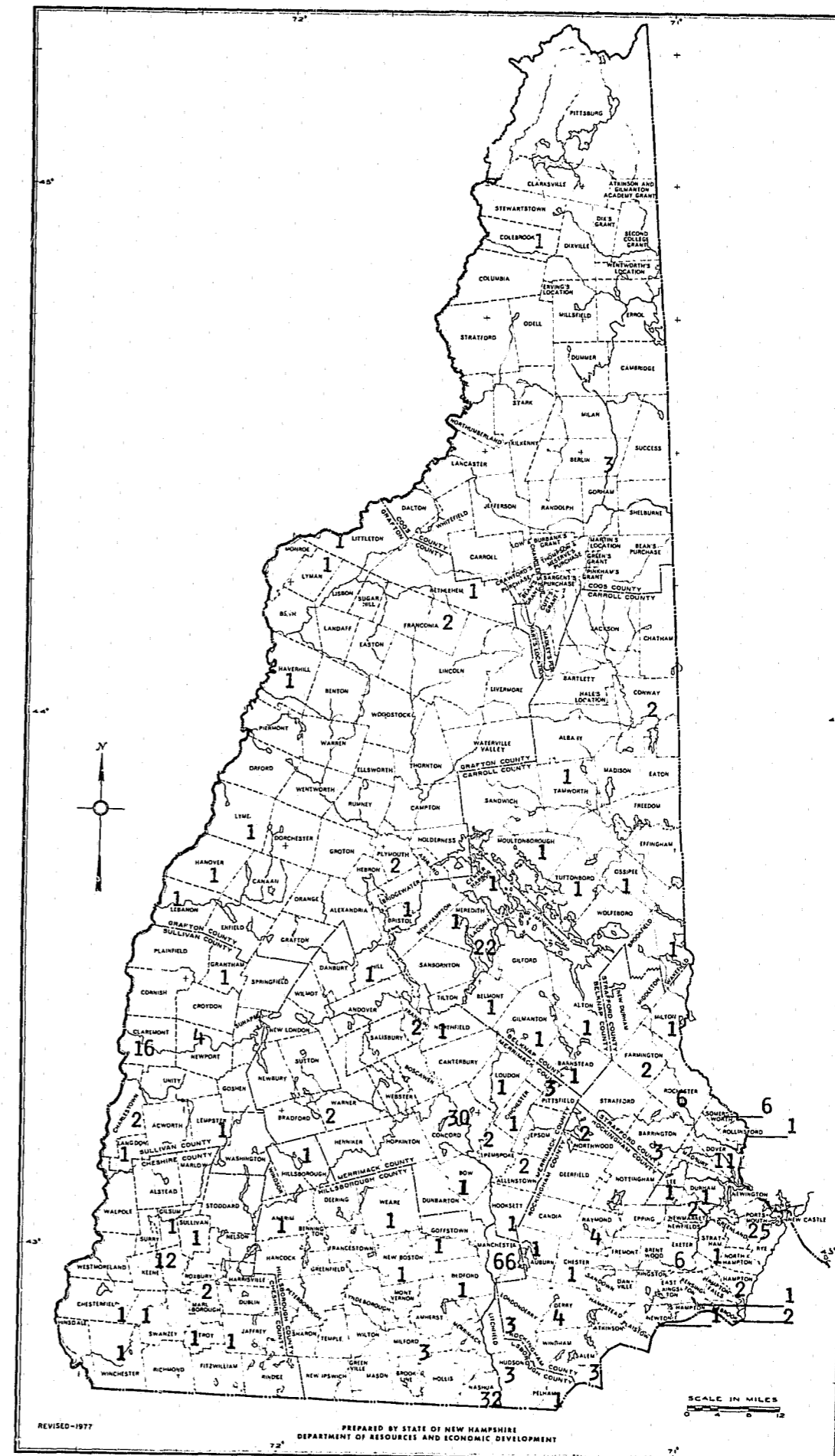
1 year and a day	74
1 - 2 years	81
2 - 4 years	153
4 - 6 years	47
6 - 8 years	16
8 - 10 years	3
10 - 15 years	4
15 - 25 years	6
More than 25 years	3
Life with no Parole	1
Life	4
SUB-TOTAL	392
Parole violators with no additional sentence	19
TOTAL	411

- There were 33 parole violators during the biennium. Fourteen (42%) of those parole violators received additional felony sentences.
- There were 8 probation violations during the biennium. Five (71%) of those probation violations received additional felony sentences.
- Of the 392 imposed felony sentences, 23 (6%) had some portion of the minimum sentence suspended by the sentencing Court. The suspensions are not deducted in the table.



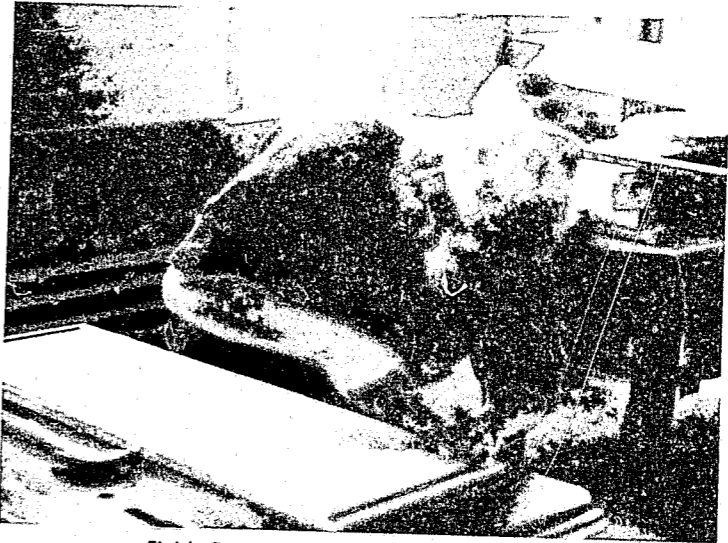
Prison Industries Support Staff Operate in Renovated Quarters

## INMATE RESIDENCE BY CITY/TOWN/STATE



INMATE RESIDENCE BY STATE

Massachusetts	31
Maine	11
Vermont	5
California	2
Florida	2
Connecticut	2
Rhode Island	2
Colorado	2
Virginia	2
Delaware	1
Texas	1
Pennsylvania	1
Louisiana	1
North Carolina	1
Wyoming	1
Province of Quebec	1
TOTAL:	66



Finish Carpentry For Wood Shop Products

# EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

TYPE OF ACHIEVEMENT	FISCAL 78-79	FISCAL 79-80
G.E.D.'s Awarded	22	36
High School Diplomas	4	10
Vocational Training Certificates (Auto Mechanics, Auto Body Repair, Welding, Food Services, Blueprint)	71	103

ATTENDANCE	FISCAL 78-79	FISCAL 79-80
Academic	114	179*
Vocational Training	42	61

\*One or more classes attended

# CLASS ENROLLMENTS 1980

COURSE TITLE	TERM:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Language Arts</u>								
Pre-GED English		3						
GED English				2	6			3
Basic English Skills				5				
Basic Writing Skills (Grammar)		3			10			
Penmanship-Basic Writing		5						
English			2					
Spelling Tricks				6			21	
Vocabulary Development								3
Creative Writing		10	5				7	7
Advanced Writing			1					
Basic Study Skills					2		6	2
Skillful Writing						12		
Spelling Development								7
Newspaper Writing								5
TV Journalism		5	6	5	4			

COURSE TITLE	TERM:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Reading</u>								
The Novel		2				4		
Basic Reading		5	5					
Speed Reading		3	2		4			
Developmental Reading		7			6	11	6	6
The Short Story		5						
Self-Exploration thru Literature		2						
<u>Mathematics</u>								
Basic Math		6	7	13	8			8
Refresher Math		6						
Intermediate Math		6						
Construction Math			3	12				
Algebra I		4				7	11	
Algebra II			3					
Technical Math		8	5			11	6	
Everyday Math					7			
Advanced Math					5			
The Metric System					3			
General Math						11	11	
<u>Social Studies</u>								
Ancient History			6					9
World Geography		6						
Strike, Boom & Bust, U.S. History		8						
U.S. History				3	5	4	11	
20th Century U.S. History			8					
Mythology			4					
<u>Science</u>								
General Science		8			4			
Genetics		5	2					
Earth Science				3		2	11	
Chemistry		4	2				2	
Introduction to the Plant Kingdom				3				
Animal Diseases			2					
Survey of the Plant Kingdom					3	8	3	1
Health and Safety			2	9				5
Basic Science								5
<u>Art</u>								
Independent Art			5					
Basic Art					8			
Art Appreciation						7		
Art								7
<u>Psychology</u>								
Psychology				3		12		2

COURSE TITLE	TERM:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Foreign Languages</u>								
Basic Spanish			4	4	3			4
<u>Religion</u>								
Eschatology		13						
Basic Bible Studies							3	11
<u>Typing</u>								
Typing					16	13	26	6
<u>Computer</u>								
Introduction to Computers		9		3		18		
Computers			4					
Introduction to Minicomputers				10				
Advanced Computer				2				
P.C. Computer Class		7	3					
Computer II					3			
Computer III					2			
Computer IV					2			
Substance of Abuse			6		5	7	1	4
<u>Industrial Arts</u>								
Gas Welding			9		21		9	7
Food Services			1					
Blue Print			8		15		11	
Woodworking			3					
Sheet Metal Trades				2				
Printing Occupations				1				
Building Planning				4				
Introduction to Electricity					4			
Hobbycraft Instruction				8				
Introduction to Plumbing				3				
Intro. to Plumbing & Electricity				5				
Safety for Woodshop & Hobbycraft					33		7	
Woodcrafts							11	5
Building Trades								3
Automotive Theory								4
Woodcarving								9
Masonry					4			
<u>Media</u>								
Media Training Television			4		8		10	
TV Media				9				5

COURSE TITLE	TERM:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Miscellaneous</u>								
Leadership-in-Action/JC's					13	16	11	
Consumer Affairs							5	
Video Workshop							10	
Handicrafts								12
Sign Language-Aneslam				1	5			
<u>Tutoring</u>								
Tutoring		4	5		6	8		4
<u>Auto Body</u>								
Auto Body			11			11		
<u>Auto Mechanics</u>								
Auto Mechanics			15			16		
<u>Small Engine</u>								
Small Engine			9			10		



Main Entrance — NHSP

View Of Enlarged Parking Area And Minimum Security Unit. (Note new roof in foregrounds)



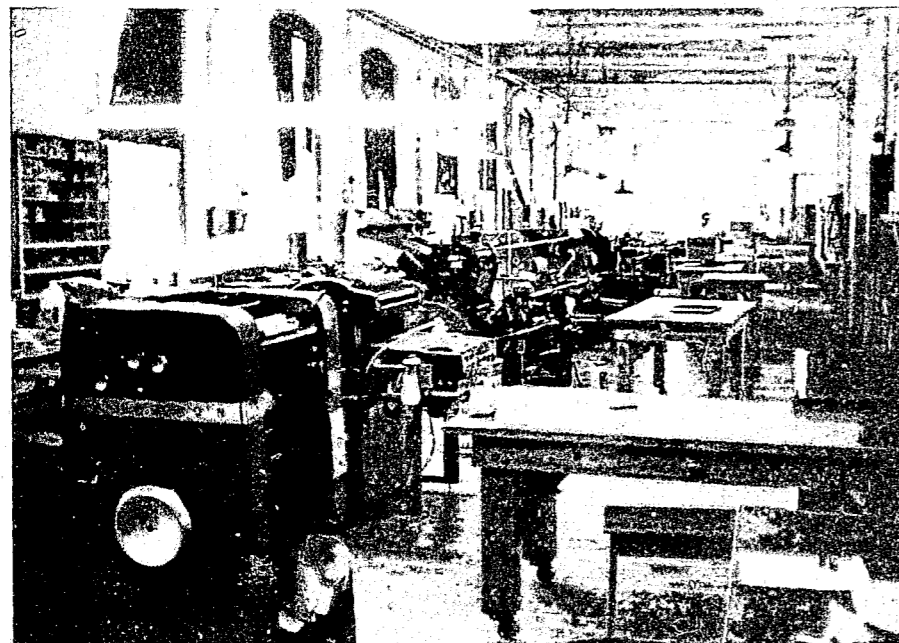
# NEW HAMPSHIRE SENTENCED INMATES

Inmates who were serving New Hampshire sentences at the end of the last biennium and who were still incarcerated at the end of this biennium are serving the following minimum sentences.

Life	11
More than 40 years	3
30 to 40 years	3
20 to 30 years	4
15 to 20 years	2
10 to 15 years	7
5 to 10 years	24
Less than 5 years	26

Average time served by inmate released in this biennium: 1 year, 5 months

58% of inmates are eligible for parole within one year.



Print Shop Press Line

# EFFECT OF MINIMUM SENTENCES AWARDED

Table of New Hampshire sentences actually served based on sentence awarded. A 10 year sentence allows an individual to earn 900 days statutory good time (90 days per year) and 450 days meritorious good time or three years and nine months. This means he is parole eligible in six years and three months if his conduct is exemplary. Pre-trial jail time is additionally deducted from the time to be served thus further reducing the actual sentence. For each 30 days of pre-trial jail time deducted, the meritorious good time is reduced by five days. "Life" is computed on 18 years resulting in a "life" sentence meaning 11 years and three months. Concurrent sentences are served together so that only the longest concurrent sentence has any meaning. Consecutive sentences are served in sequence with the earliest first. Second and subsequent sentences do not begin to run until the individual is paroled from all his earlier sentences.

<u>MINIMUM SENTENCE</u>	<u>STATUTORY GOOD TIME</u>	<u>MERITORIOUS GOOD TIME</u>	<u>SGT PLUS MGT</u>	<u>BALANCE OF MINIMUM</u>
1 year & 1 day	90 days	45 days	4½ months	7½ months
2 years	180 days	90 days	9 months	1 year, 3 months
3 years	270 days	135 days	1 year, 1½ months	1 year, 10½ months
4 years	360 days	180 days	1 year, 6 months	2½ years
5 years	450 days	225 days	1 year, 10½ months	3 years, 1½ months
6 years	540 days	270 days	2¼ years	3 years, 9 months
7 years	630 days	315 days	2 years, 7½ months	4 years, 4½ months
8 years	720 days	360 days	3 years	5 years
9 years	810 days	405 days	3 years, 4½ months	5 years, 7½ months
10 years	900 days	450 days	3 years, 9 months	6 years, 3 months
11 years	990 days	495 days	4 years, 1½ months	6 years, 10½ months
12 years	1080 days	540 days	4½ years	7½ years
13 years	1170 days	585 days	4 years, 10½ months	8 years, 1½ months
14 years	1260 days	630 days	5 years, 3 months	8 years, 9 months
15 years	1350 days	675 days	5 years, 7½ months	9 years, 4½ months
16 years	1440 days	720 days	6 years	10 years
17 years	1530 days	765 days	6 years, 4½ months	10 years, 7½ months
18 years (LIFE)	1620 days	810 days	6 years, 9 months	11 years, 3 months
19 years	1710 days	855 days	7 years, 1½ months	11 years, 10½ months
20 years	1800 days	900 days	7½ years	12½ years
21 years	1890 days	945 days	7 years, 10½ months	13 years, 1½ months
22 years	1980 days	990 days	8 years, 3 months	13 years, 9 months
23 years	2070 days	1035 days	8 years, 7½ months	14 years, 4½ months
24 years	2160 days	1080 days	9 years	15 years
25 years	2250 days	1125 days	9 years, 4½ months	15 years, 7½ months

CRIMES COMMITTED BY INMATES DURING BIENNIUM

Burglary	134
Robbery	41
Sexual Offenses (rape, incest, sexual assault)	38
Drug violations (sale, possession)	35
Violation of Parole	33
Escape	28
Aggravated Assault	26
Theft by Unauthorized Taking	23
Murder (1st and 2nd degree)	20
Armed Robbery	15
Arson	13
Theft	13
Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property	13
Kidnapping	11
Habitual Motor Vehicle Offender	8
Violation of Probation	8
Forgery	6
Manslaughter	6
Felonious Use of Firearms	5
Criminal Liability for the Conduct of Another	4
Negligent Homicide	3
Possession of a Bomb (Malicious explosion)	2
Criminal Solicitation	1
Criminal Trespass	1
DWI with Death Resulting	1
Embezzlement	1
Hindering Apprehension	1
Jumping Bail	1
Tampering with a Witness	1
(Violation for "attempted", "Conspiracy to", and "Accomplice" are included under the major heading)	
Of the 411 New Hampshire sentenced inmates, 69 (17%) were received with more than one felony conviction.	

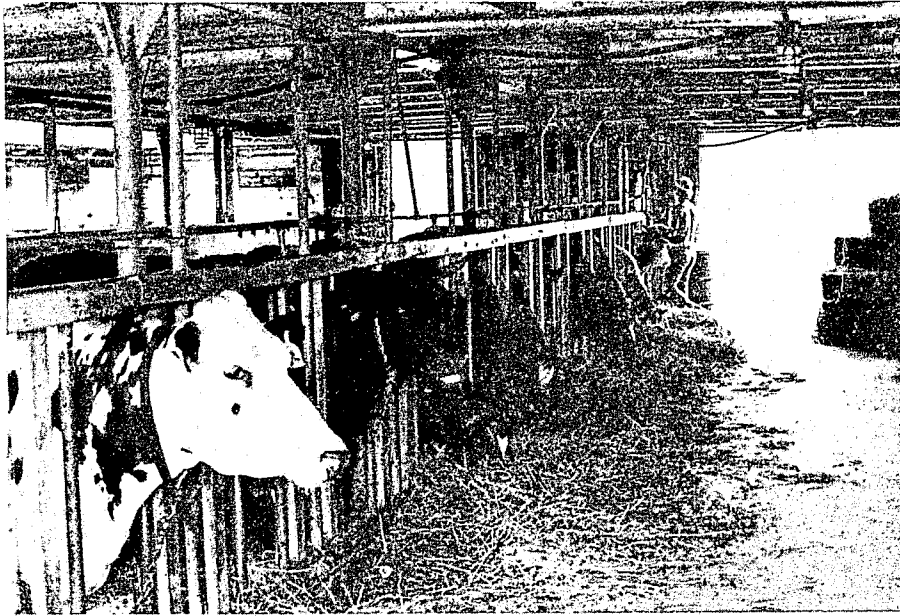
JOB PLACEMENT BREAKDOWN FOR RELEASED OFFENDERS\*

Categories taken from U.S. Department of Labor's Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

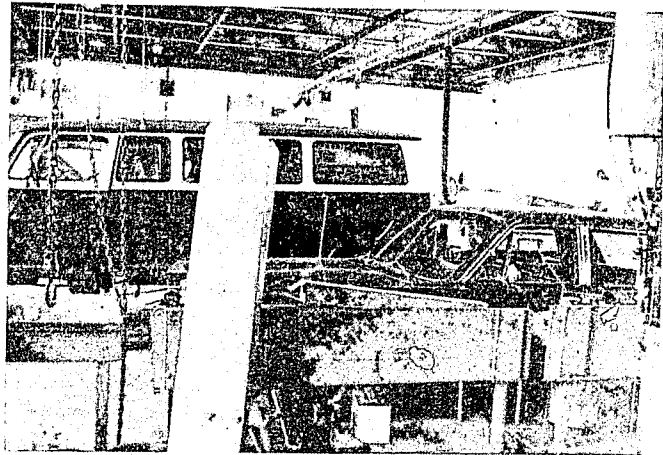
<u>OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Professional, technical, managerial occupations (Education, Administration, Religion, Social Sciences)	7
Clerical and Sales Occupations (Accounting, Clerical, Sales, Stock Clerks, Messengers)	12
Service Occupations (Food Service, Janitorial, Personal service)	39
Agricultural, Forestry and Related Occupations (farming--plant and animal, forestry, lumber operations)	18
Processing Occupations (Processing wood, paper, coal, synthetics, food, foundry)	11
Machine Trade Occupations (machinists, mechanics, printing, woodwork)	46
Benchwork occupations (Fabrication, assembling, benchwork)	11
Structural Work Occupations (Welders, plumbers, electricians, masons, paving, construction)	138
Miscellaneous Occupations (motor freight, materials handling, mining, packaging)	21
Incomplete data	34
TOTAL	337
<u>STARTING WAGES FOR RELEASED OFFENDERS</u>	
\$2.10 - \$3.00 (minimum wage)	47
\$3.10 - \$4.09	158
\$4.10 - \$5.09	41
\$5.10 - 6.09	35
\$6.10+	22
Unknown	34
TOTAL	337

\*New Hampshire State Prison Pre-Release Office obtains or assists inmates in obtaining a satisfactory (to the Parole Board) job prior to release.

LOCATION	MAXIMUM CAPACITY	OPERATING CAPACITY	BEST UTILIZATION CAPACITY	REMARKS
Main Cell House	248	240	230	Medium Custody
Annex	66	30	20	Maximum Custody
Infirmary	7	0	0	Bed Patients
Dormitory	12	10	0	Minimum/Inside
MSU	37	32	32	Minimum/Outside
Concord CCC	25	18	18	Work Release
Manchester CCC	12	10	10	Work Release
TOTAL	407	340	310	



Dairy Herd In Recently Renovated Barn

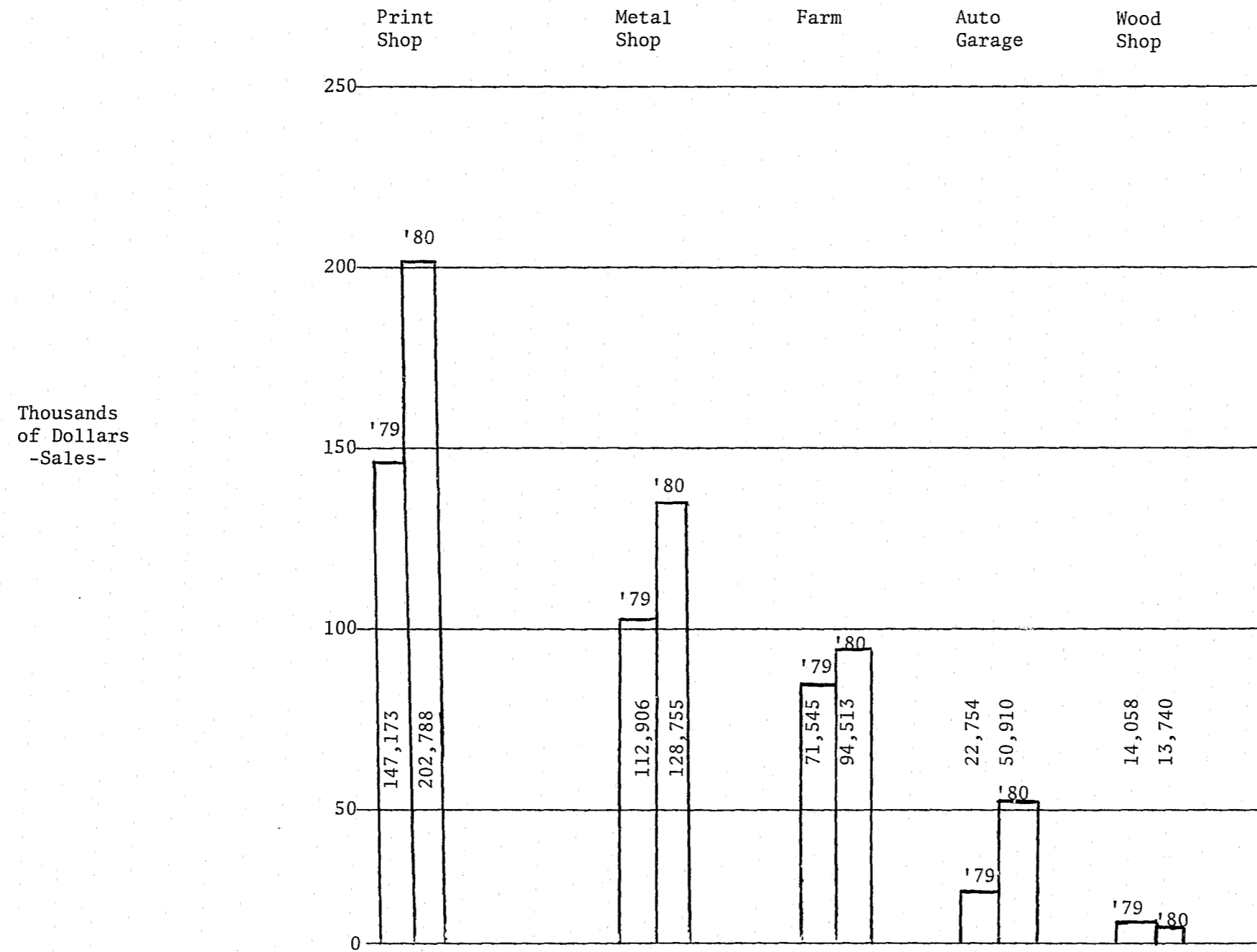


Automotive Training Garage

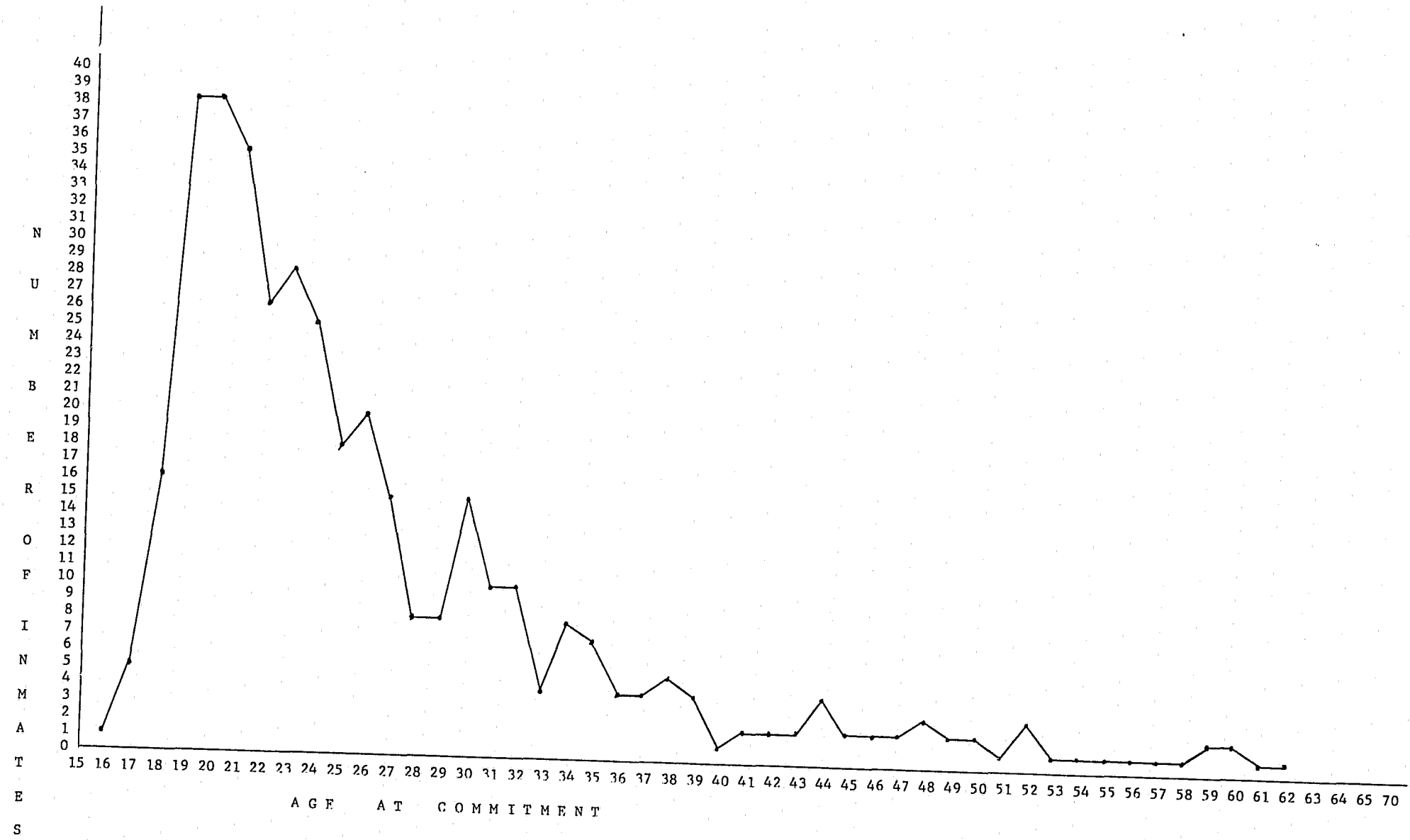
DISTRIBUTION  
OF  
INMATE  
LABOR

10%	PLANT MAINTENANCE
10%	METAL & ENGRAVING SHOP
10%	FOOD SERVICE
10%	CLERKS AND JANITORS
9%	AUTOMOTIVE SCHOOL
9%	WORK RELEASE
5%	LAUNDRY SERVICE
5%	MAXIMUM CUSTODY STATUS
5%	AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP
5%	PRISON FARM AND DAIRY
5%	PRINTING AND GRAPHIC SERVICES
5%	WOODEN PRODUCTS SHOP
5%	LIVING AREA JANITORS
5%	GROUNDS KEEPERS
2%	PUNITITIVE SEGREGATION

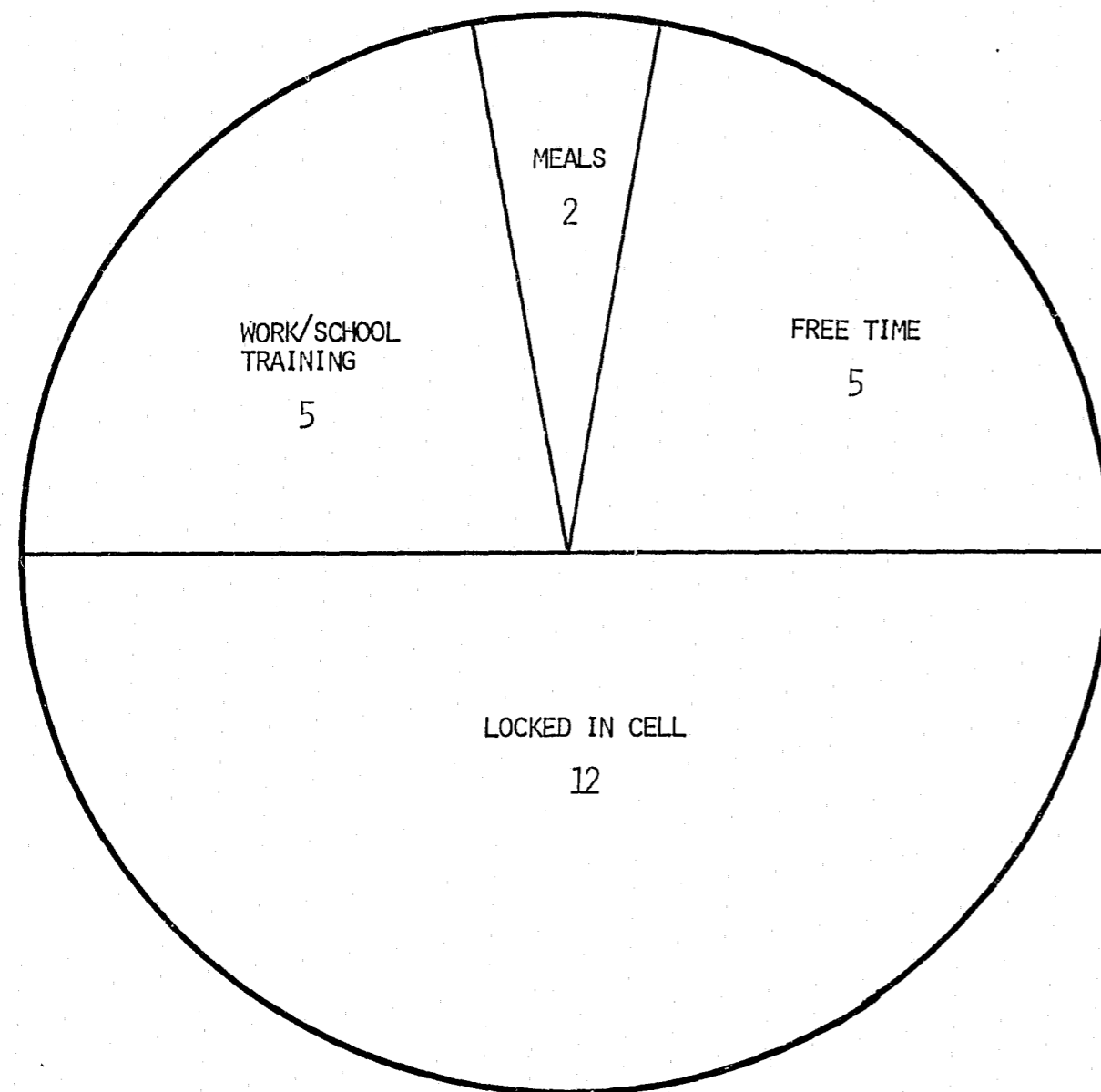
PRISON INDUSTRIES - FISCAL SALES 1979 and 1980



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70



TYPICAL INMATE DAY



**END**