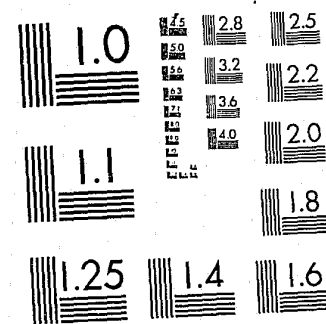


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

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



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

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

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

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

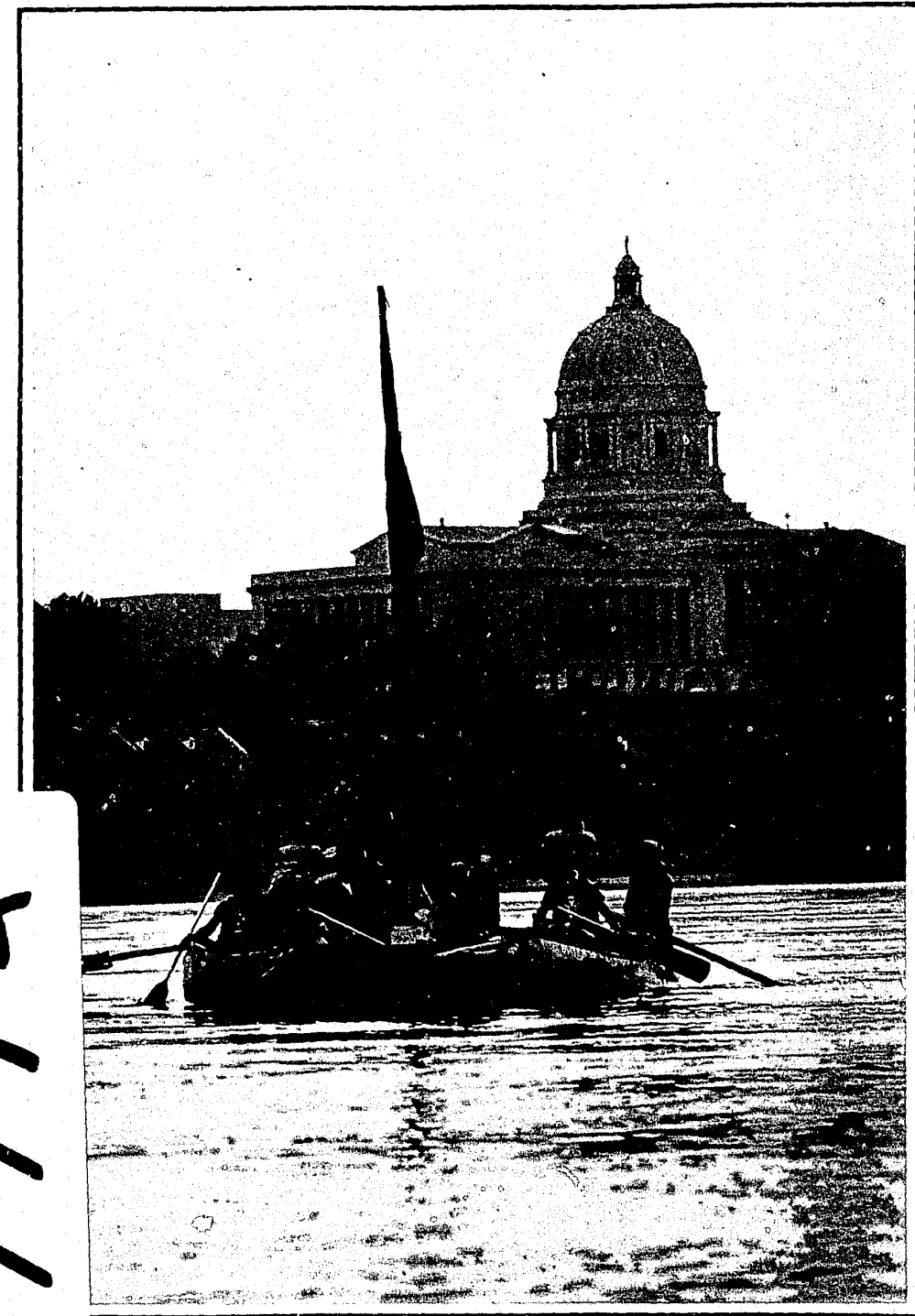
DATE FILMED

2/23/82

Missouri Division of Corrections

Biennial Report 1979-1980

CR Sent
2-12-82



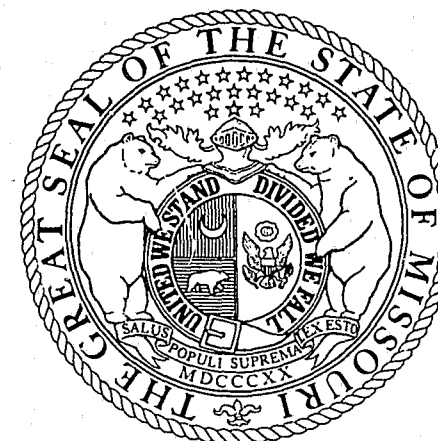
79942

Meeting the Challenge . . .

Missouri

Division of Corrections

Biennial Report 1979 - 1980



Christopher S. Bond, Governor

Department of Social Services
Barrett A. Toan, Director

Division of Corrections
W. David Blackwell, Director

NCJRS

JUL 6 1981

ACQUISITIONS

U.S. Department of Justice 79942
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Missouri Division of
Corrections

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

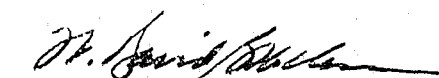


The 1979 - 1980 Biennial Period has been one of great challenge. The Division has been faced with increasing numbers of new court commitments while at the same time mandated by federal court to reduce the population housed at the Missouri State Penitentiary. The greatest accomplishment of this biennium has been in our ability to meet the requirements of the court order, and at the same time effect progress in correctional management and programming.

The 1979 - 1980 period has been marked by great change, including:

- ☐ The construction of a 500 bed medium security prison.
- ☐ Enhancements and renovations to existing institutions for increased capacity.
- ☐ The expeditious movement and appropriate assignment of new commitments through the Division's Diagnostic Center.
- ☐ Policy and operational revisions in an effort to meet the accreditation standards of the Commission on Correctional Accreditation.
- ☐ Implementation of the Offender Based State Correctional Informational System.
- ☐ Implementation of the 3 By 3 and Home, drug abuse program.
- ☐ Implementation of the Sexual Offender Treatment Program.
- ☐ A reduction in the number of escapes, per capita.
- ☐ A reorientation to sentencing and modification of institutional strategy as a result of the state-wide implementation of the New Criminal Code.
- ☐ Streamlining and restructuring of the Division's Industries and Farm Programs.

It is with great pleasure that I present the Division of Corrections' 1979 - 1980 Biennial Report.


W. David Blackwell
Director

Meeting the Challenge....

Population pressure

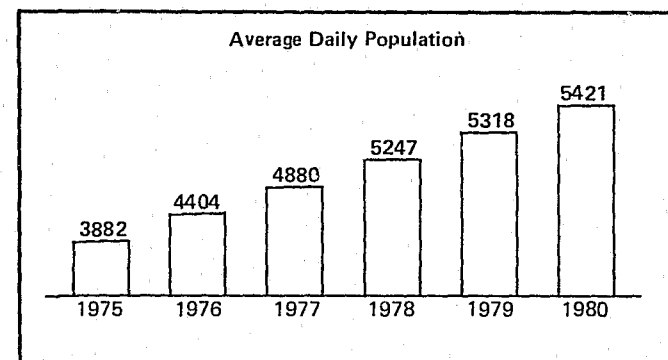
The Division's most pressing challenge in this biennium has been in its attempt to accommodate increased numbers of new commitments. The population of the Division averaged 5,421 inmates in FY 1980. Continued population growth coupled with the application of a federal court order to reduce the population level of the Missouri State Penitentiary has presented the Division with a great challenge.

The Division has responded by enhancing current institutional capacity and through the major construction effort now underway in Pacific, Missouri, which will add another medium security prison to the system. Some 984 beds have been added to the Division's capacity for population in this biennium and the Division has increased its utilization of private halfway houses through increased contracting. However, it is projected that at the completion of the new medium security prison, all new available bedspace will be immediately occupied. The Division, thus, must continue in its attempt to meet the challenge in the years ahead.

Rehabilitation through education

While keenly attuned to population pressure, the Division has nevertheless continued in its efforts to provide sound rehabilitative programs for its inmate population. The Division's education program has been expanded, increasing the number of instructors as well as accommodating increased numbers of inmate participants. A completely modern school building was added at the Missouri State Penitentiary. The number of vocational training programs available was also increased in an attempt to enlarge the variety of training available. Finally, in response to Public Law 94-142, a pilot study for the Division's development of a Special Education Program was completed in July of 1980 and is to be fully instituted in 1981.

Similarly, the Division has enlarged its prison industries program, offering a greater variety of programs and a greater number of positions available for inmates. The incorporation of an industry at the Eastern Missouri Correctional Center has also been planned that the inmates transferred to this facility may have the benefit of job training.



The Division has been experiencing an upward population trend and has consequently expended great effort in its attempt to accommodate the increased number of inmates.

Rehabilitation through treatment

With the passage of legislation in July, 1980, Missouri became one of the first states involved in the active development of a treatment-oriented program for incarcerated sexual offenders. The Sexual Offender Program was officially started on October 1, 1980, with the hiring of a clinical psychologist as the program director.

The long term goals of the program are to provide a variety of treatment services to the offenders. Operations will eventually be centralized at one facility where offenders will have the opportunity to participate in individual, group, and family therapy programs designed to suit their different needs. In the immediate future, the program will consist primarily of didactic and group therapy sessions that will be offered at several correctional institutions and aimed at introducing offenders to several treatment approaches.

The Missouri Sexual Offender Program represents a unique and progressive step on the part of citizens, legislators, and corrections personnel in the development of a viable alternative to traditional incarceration for sexual offenders. It is an alternative that offers the offenders an opportunity to resolve difficulties that contribute to the commission of their crimes.

The Division has also recognized the need to provide treatment for the high proportion of drug abusers represented in its population. To this end, a federal grant was procured and the 3X3 and Home Program was initiated in October of 1979. The program addresses the drug-abuser's difficulty in dealing with stress through training in aerobics, biofeedback, and relaxation. Group and individual counseling is provided daily and inmates are prepared for return to the community. Approximately 44 inmates are served every three months in the 3X3 and Home Program.

Streamlining and strengthening

Attention has also been focused in this biennium toward preparation of the Division for accreditation from the National Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. Such recognition requires correctional agencies to demonstrate the highest professional standards of correctional performance. Efforts have been devoted toward division-wide improvements in all operations, including administration, organization and management. Policies have been revised for clarity in purpose, programs have undergone thorough evaluation, and many changes have been implemented to improve the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the Division. Through this effort, the Division anticipates accreditation in FY 1982.

Directory

MISSOURI DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

700 East Capitol
Jefferson City, Missouri
(314-751-2389)

Director's Office:

Director
Asst. Director, Administrative
Asst. Director, Support
Asst. Director, Programs
Administrative Assistant

W. David Blackwell
Donald R. Jenkins
Edward E. Haynes
R. Dale Riley
Michael C. Reid

Superintendents:

Missouri State Penitentiary
Missouri Training Center
Missouri Intermediate Reformatory
Central Missouri Correctional Center
Ozark Correctional Center
Renz Correctional Center
State Correctional Pre-Release Center
St. Mary's Honor Center
Ka Cee Honor Center
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center

Donald W. Wyrick
Carl White
George Lombardi
Gerald Higgins
Larry H. Trickey
William R. Turner
Terry M. Morris
Arthur J. Schulte
Eugene C. Morgan
Gerald T. Frey

Unit Supervisors:

Classification and Assignment
Health Care
Construction
Industries
Farms
Education
Fiscal Management
Training
Community Services

Donald Smith
John Byrne
Fred Rackers
Jim Strong
Jack Farnsworth
Lewis Welker
Don Gerling
Tarry Jett
Phillip Meader

Citizen's Advisory Committee

Don Orscheln
Rev. James Blanton
Dr. Chester Anderson



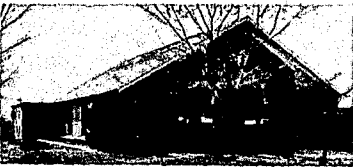
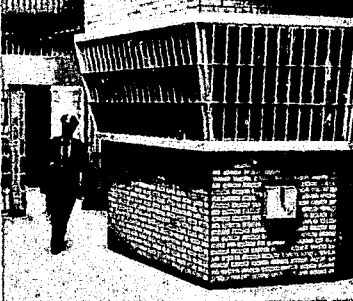
Ann Carter Stith
Diane Dunbar Grebler
Pat Tennison

Industrial Advisory Committee

Bill Camp
Gene Henderson
Maurice Schulte
Don Orscheln
Raymond P. Hogg

Earl Alexander
L. B. Hartley
Robert Robinson
Alfred Lepper

Table of Contents

Purpose and Organization	1
Administrative Services	3
 Fiscal Management	3
Personnel	4
Staff Training	5
Legal - Legislation	6
Data Processing - Human Relations	7
Chart: Per Diem Costs	8
Charts: Expenditures - Allocations	9
Support Services	13
 Food Service	13
Health Care	14
Construction	15
Industries	17
Farms	19
Education	22
Program Services	25
 Classification	26
Religion	28
Community Services	29
Custody	32
Recreation	34
Institutions	35
 Mo. State Penitentiary	37
Mo. Training Center for Men	41
Mo. Intermediate Reformatory	45
Central Mo. Correctional Center	51
Ozark Correctional Center	53
State Correctional Pre-Release	55
Honor Centers	59
Renz Correctional Center	62
Mo. Eastern Correctional Center	65
Demographic - Commitment Data	67
Characteristics New Commitments	67
Characteristics of Discharges	69

Editor: Myrna E. Trickey
Design: Regina Setser
Myrna Trickey
Photography: Regina Setser
Phyllis Hopkins
and courtesy of
institutions

Published by the Mo. Division of Corrections, April, 1981.
Printed by inmates at the Mo. Training Center for Men and
Renz Correctional Center.
Cover Photo: Inmates participating in Osage Expedition.
Photography by Bill Marr

Purpose and Organization

The Missouri Division of Corrections is that unit of state government charged with the responsibility of supervising and managing all of the adult correctional institutions in the state. Only those persons convicted of a felony are committed by the courts to the division. By Missouri law, a person must be 17 years of age or certified as an adult by the Circuit Court, and with a sentence not less than two years in order to be committed to the Division.

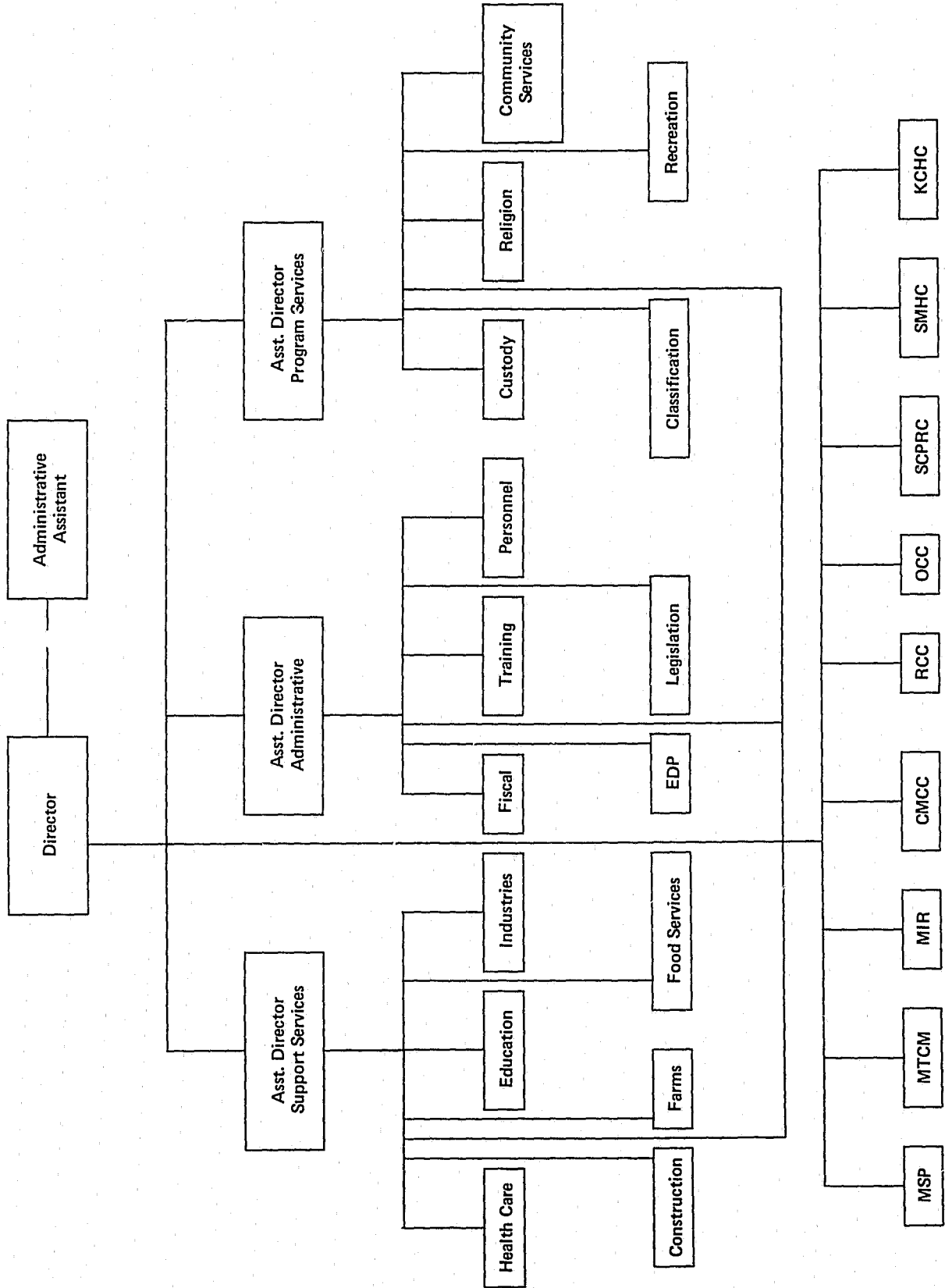
The Mission of the division is to improve public safety by returning prior offenders to society as successful and productive citizens. To fulfill this goal, the division provides all inmates with constructive programs through a system of correctional institutions. Each correctional institution has a specific purpose and function to serve in the supervision and rehabilitation of inmates and emphasis in particular on constructive programs, thus, varies from institution to institution. All institutions, however, provide at a minimum: evaluation and classification, educational and vocational training, counseling programs, and basic services relative to medical care, recreation, religion, visiting, and involvement with community groups.

The Division of Corrections was placed within the Department of Social Services on July 1, 1974, following the passage of the "Omnibus Reorganization Act of 1974." Under this legislation, the director of the Department of Social Services is authorized to appoint a director of the Division of Corrections. The director is responsible for developing and coordinating the division budget and working as a liaison with the department director and various legislative committees. Major responsibilities of the division director include supervision of all adult correctional institutions and all contractual arrangements with public or private community corrections facilities. The division director is advised by three assistant directors in the development of the division budget, policy and procedures and supervision of all employees. The responsibility for Division activities is divided into three major areas under the supervision of the assistant directors: administrative services, support services and program services.

The Division also receives special assistance from citizens who member the Citizen's Advisory Committee and the Industrial Advisory Board. The Citizen's Advisory Committee assists the Division in its policy-making and in the dissemination of information to the public. The close relationship of the Committee with the Division provides a mechanism through which the views and attitudes of the public are reflected in policy decisions by the Division. Nine citizens of varied disciplines are appointed by the Division Director for three year terms.

As provided in State Statute 216.485, the Industrial Advisory Board for Prison Industries provides: "The director of the section of prison industries advice and counsel on proper industrial planning and programs for prison industries within the division of corrections....". The Board is comprised of the director of industries, the director of farms, three members representing organized labor and three representing manufacturing interests, one qualified by education and experience in criminology, and one who is qualified in vocational rehabilitation. All appointments are by the governor for a 4 year term.

Chart of Organization



Administrative Services

The Assistant Director in charge of the Administrative Services Section is responsible for the liaison activities with the Department of Social Services in the areas of appropriations, accounting, budget preparation, procurement, vendor payments, inmate banking system, human relations activities, inmate commissary operations, legal assistance, data processing, federal grants, property control, planning, legislation, personnel management and staff training. Staff assistance is provided to the Division Director and all adult state correctional institutions of the division. This section consists of two unit supervisors who are centralized at the division level and are responsible for budget preparation, fiscal management, staff training and development.

Fiscal Management. The Fiscal Management Unit is responsible for financial activities of the Division of Corrections and coordinates these activities with all other state agencies. This unit has responsibility for the implementation and maintenance of a variety of complex accounting systems, preparation of budget requests, and control over appropriation expenditures. Clerical assistance and routine processing is provided by department support divisions; however, responsibility and supervision of the fiscal activities are the responsibility of the Division of Corrections.

During fiscal years 1979 and 1980, the Division of Corrections maintained accountability of appropriated funds in the amount of \$33,161,275 and \$37,150,440. These funds were used to operate the correctional institutions and provide for the needs of the inmate population as mandated by the Missouri Statutes. Continued increases in inmate population, inflation and cost of

utility expenses has forced the division to request emergency appropriations each year. In FY-79 and FY-80, the additional appropriation amounted to \$490,517 and \$554,020, respectively.

Procurement of materials and supplies is a major function in the fiscal management section as food, clothing, shelter, medical services and programs must be provided on a timely basis for approximately 5,600 inmates in nine institutions. Specialized training is required in this field as detailed specifications and quality of equipment must be developed. The equipment, machinery, materials and supplies must be provided not only for the institutional operation but also for the complex requirements of the industrial and farm operations.

Management reports and accounting for appropriated and nonappropriated funds are also the responsibility of the fiscal management section. Detailed cost records must be maintained on all phases of the institutional operations and a cost system is involved in the factory and farm

operations. In addition to the appropriated funds, inmate canteen operations are available at each institution to provide the inmate population an opportunity to purchase cigarettes, toilet articles and food items not normally available through institutional issue. Approximately \$2,685,000 of merchandise is sold to the inmate population through the canteen operation and profits from these sales are used to provide recreational, religious and educational programs as defined in Section 216.00 of the Missouri Revised Statutes.

The Division of Corrections operates 12 factories, three farms and a dairy, using funds provided from the working capital revolving fund. These operations are self-sufficient and provide work and training programs to assist inmates in their adjustment and return to society, as well as providing merchandise for the correctional institutions and other state agencies. Sales amounted to \$6,670,966 in FY-79 and \$6,429,455 in FY-80. Profits

from these sales are recycled in the institutional and farm operation to maintain and update factory and farm equipment. Excess profits from this operation are returned to the state general revenue fund.

An inmate banking system is maintained by the fiscal management section to receive, retain and disburse all monies available to the inmate population. Approximately \$5,114,000 is processed through the banking system each year and detailed accounts must be maintained for each individual inmate. Funds are received by the inmates primarily from relatives and families in addition to disability and retirement programs. These funds are available to the inmate population to be spent at the inmate commissary, to purchase clothing and other necessities. All remaining funds are returned to the inmate at the time of his release from the institution.

Personnel. The Personnel Unit is responsible for the recruitment, employment and retention of approximately 1,535 employees. Their activities include proper classification of employees positions, maintenance of personnel records, time and attendance records, preparation of payrolls, disciplinary actions and many other areas that affect each employee during his employment with the Division of Corrections.

The Personnel operation is centralized and processes all

personnel records for the nine institutions and Central Office. The Division of Corrections is under the Missouri State Merit System and must abide by all merit system rules, regulations and procedures.

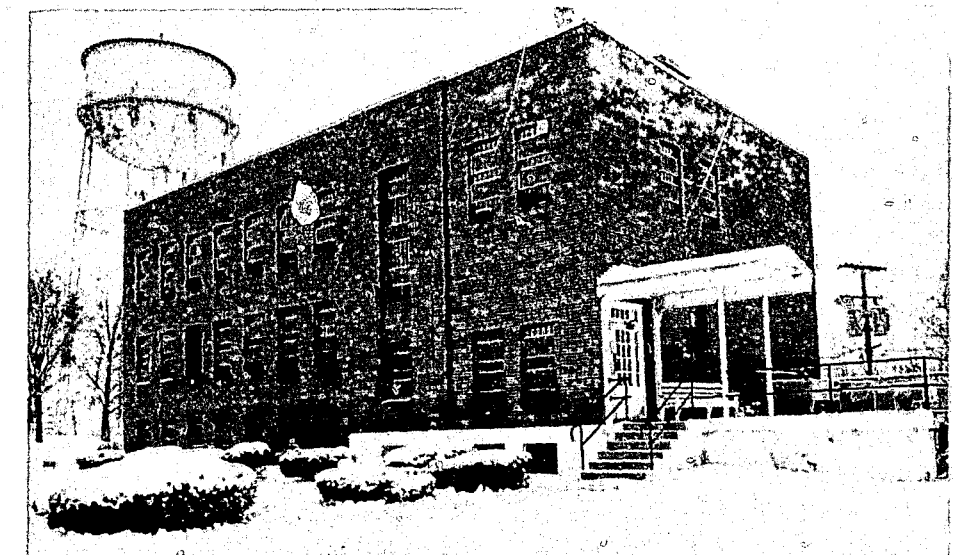
During FY-79 and FY-80, the number of employees in the Division increased from 1,420 to 1,535. This increase was due primarily to the addition of the two honor centers located in St. Louis and Kansas City. Increased population in the institutions has also contributed to the need for additional employees.

The availability of federal funds through the CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) program has allowed the division to employ and train persons that have been on the unemployment rolls. This has been a highly successful program, not only for the Division in obtaining additional personnel, but has provided a program that has allowed

unemployed people an opportunity to learn job skills and maintain successful employment.

Staff Training and Development. All division personnel are provided initial and ongoing training at the Training Academy located in Jefferson City. A variety of training programs are offered that are designed to enhance career development, as well as provide employees with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively perform their individual duties. Since the initiation of the program in April, 1974, approximately 11,287 divisional employees have been involved in various types of training. Of this number, 2,672 received training during this biennium.

All programs are under the supervision of the Director of Staff Training, and the advisement of a Special Training Com-



The Division's Training Academy

mittee. Competent qualified division staff and outside trainers, with specific knowledge of the subject matter, conduct all training sessions. Several colleges and universities throughout the state give three hours credit to Corrections employees who satisfactorily complete 80 hours of staff training.

Training may span an entire week, or may be conducted as a one-day workshop. All new employees who work in direct and continuing contact with inmates, are required to attend within the first month of their employment, a basic training session consisting of 40 hours. This is followed by an additional 40 hours of intermediate training in the next month. Emphasized are areas of instruction related to security, custody and control of inmates, officer-inmate relationships, inter-personal relationships, communications, and several other subjects geared to provide pertinent information to those employees who work directly with inmates. Finally, an additional forty hours of advanced training is required each year. These courses include, but are not limited to: inter-personal and communications skills, first aid, legal development, policy revisions, drug abuse treatment techniques, and new ideas in the Correctional field.

A forty-hour training program is also required for institutional administrative and managerial staff. These programs, which are scheduled throughout the year, include: Management theory and prac-



Division personnel participating in first-aid training

tice, labor laws, labor management, criminal justice system, and governmental organization. Those staff members working with inmates in disciplinary and/or administrative segregation, must receive additional specialized training in: problem identification, control

and containment techniques, crises intervention, and counseling theory and practice.

The Department of Social Services provides training in a variety of other areas, and employees may receive specialized training through their attendance in conferences,

seminars, and workshops conducted by organizations other than the Missouri Division of Corrections. Particularly useful has been the services of the FBI in dealing with civil rights and firearms. During the fiscal year ending in 1980, several new courses were added to the curriculum, to provide a more comprehensive view of human relations. Among these are: anatomy of a set-up, stress management, reality therapy, human relations and understanding human behavior. Plans have also been finalized for defensive skills training and will be implemented into the program in the near future.

Future Plans: A major goal of the Training Academy has been in its effort to be in compliance with the 17 American Correctional Association standards dealing with training. Work in this was initiated in fiscal year 1980 and complete compliance is anticipated at the conclusion of fiscal year 1982. This will involve an increase in the number of staff hours devoted to training, will enhance the programs offered, and will provide the division with a highly effective and efficient training system.

The Training Academy is also planning a training program for the new employees that are to be added as a result of the completion of the Missouri Eastern Correctional Center, in Pacific.

Legal. The legal unit, in coordination with the State Attorney General's Office, provides advice on all legal matters affecting the Division of Corrections. It is responsible for all correctional activities of a legal nature which include inmate detainees, interstate corrections compact, inmate lawsuits and interpretation of federal and state court actions and rulings. This unit maintains a continuous review of division rules and regulations to ensure compliance with all current laws.

During the past two years, the legal unit has been involved in numerous lawsuits which have been filed on behalf of the inmate population. The division has been fairly successful in this area by obtaining a favorable decision in the ACLU lawsuit against the Missouri State Penitentiary. This institution was placed under a court order to reduce the population of Housing Unit #1. The division was allowed sufficient time to complete planned construction programs to comply with conditions established in the court order.

Numerous nuisance suits are filed annually by the inmates which must be dealt with by the Corrections staff. The implementation of the inmate grievance procedure in prior years has been recognized now by the federal courts. This has resulted in a reduction of complaints that actually are heard by the courts.

Legislation. The Missouri House of Representatives and Senate meet annually in legislative sessions to review and enact legislation that may have impact on the operation of the Division of Corrections. These sessions provide an opportunity to review the laws of the state and make corrective changes to be consistent with the current requirements.

During this period the Administrative Staff has been actively involved in reviewing all legislation that is introduced and tracking the house and senate bills as they pass through the legislative process. This action has required the Administrative Staff to be aware of all legal content of proposed legislation, committee hearing, changes to the proposed legislation, and to appear at committee hearings on specific legislation that have a potential impact on the correctional operation.

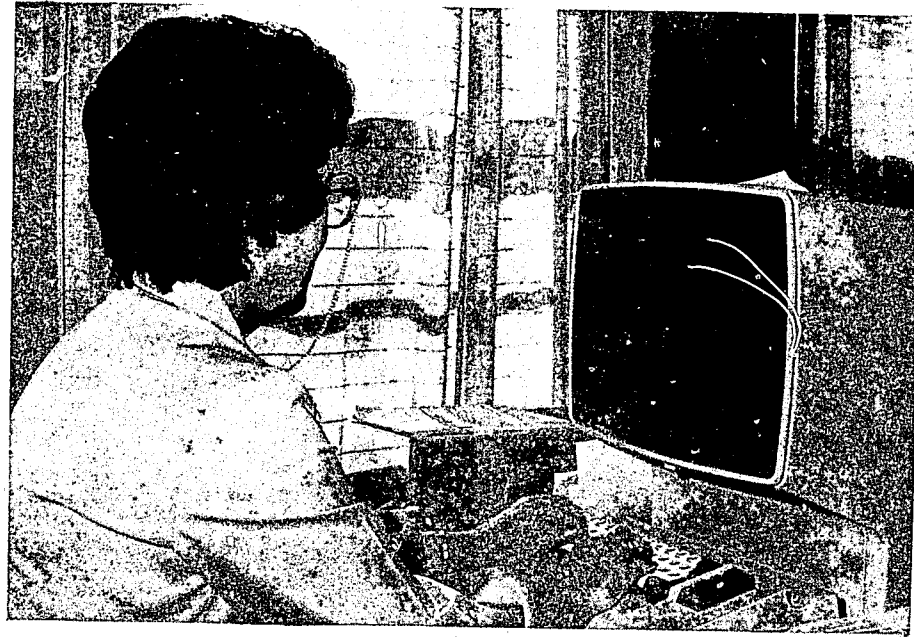
The responsibility does not stop at the close of the legislative session as all new laws that are passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor must be interpreted and appropriate division rules and regulations amended to implement any changes. This action may require not only legal opinion from our staff but may require an Attorney General's opinion before it can be properly interpreted. Once the legislative intent is determined, all correctional staff must be informed of the changes as they become effective.

In the interim between legislative sessions, it is the responsibility of the Administrative Staff to prepare any proposed legislation for consideration by the legislature at the next session. All proposed legislation that requires fiscal notes are reviewed by the Administrative Staff and appropriate information is forwarded to the legislative fiscal affairs agency to become a part of the proposed bill.

Data Processing.

Computer services are available to the Division of Corrections through the department EDP division that provides the personnel and equipment requirements for all computerized programs. This service was formerly provided by the Missouri Highway Patrol and has recently been transferred to the Division of EDP.

The computer system currently provides data for the inmate information system and the employee personnel system. A computerized system is in process of being developed to provide an inmate banking system, which will expedite all transactions and provide a modernized system for the inmate canteen which will eliminate the necessity of handling script which is now in use in the institutions. The procurement and accounting operations is being computerized through SAM's and personnel and payroll system is computerized through the PAR's system. Total implementation of these two systems will provide



Computerization provides the Division with immediate and accurate information of its activities

management and the legislature with timely information regarding appropriation spending and program costs.

Future plans for expansion of the EDP program will involve implementation and computerization of the inmate banking system and a conversion from a manual cost system for industries and farms to a computerized system.

Human Relations. In 1964, the Civil Rights Act was enacted by the federal government which addresses the issues of discrimination and required numerous changes in rules and regulations for private industries and state government. Inmates and employees were provided an avenue with the civil rights requirements that allow them to voice their concerns regarding all types of discrimina-

tion and complaints. The inmate grievance procedure and employee grievance procedures were implemented by the division to provide an orderly avenue for complaints to be channeled through the appropriate staff levels for a solution. Due to the complexity of the legal requirements and the broad areas which they covered, it has become a necessity to have a Human Relations Unit to assist management in dealing with the entire issue of discrimination.

This unit is responsible to train and inform all employees of their legal rights and the requirements of the various public laws. They are also responsible to advise and assist management in resolving grievances and discrimination complaints regarding employment, working conditions, disciplinary actions and other areas.

PER CAPITA STATEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1979 - 1980

Institution	Annual Per Capita Cost		Daily Per Capita Cost	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Missouri State Penitentiary	\$ 4,731.88	\$ 4,913.56	\$ 12.96	\$ 13.46
Central Missouri Correctional Center	5,218.47	8,166.39	14.30	13.46
Renz Correctional Center	6,967.82	6,351.61	19.09	17.40
Ozark Correctional Center	5,559.85	5,632.51	15.23	15.43
State Correctional Pre-Release Center	11,142.89	6,991.20	30.53	19.15
Missouri Training Center For Men	4,935.22	4,788.09	13.52	13.12
Missouri Intermediate Reformatory	6,091.60	6,480.05	16.69	17.75
St. Mary's Honor Center	--	8,947.37	--	24.51
Ka-Cee Honor Center	--	10,945.89	--	29.99
Honor Center Operation	12,390.18	--	33.95	--
Halfway House	--	7,139.35	--	19.56
TOTAL	\$ 5,409.97	\$ 5,700.69	\$14.82	\$15.62

APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1979

Institution	General Fund	Federal Fund	Revolving Fund	Total
Central Office	\$ 1,582,073	\$ 687,523	\$ 348,298	\$ 2,617,894
Missouri State Penitentiary	9,295,430	158,655	5,319,159	14,773,244
Central Missouri Correctional Center	2,241,756	65,572	792,532	3,099,860
Renz Correctional Center	1,254,292	39,121	508,498	1,811,911
Ozark Correctional Center	768,345	68,782	--	837,127
State Correctional Pre-Release	908,147	42,965	--	951,112
Missouri Training Center For Men	4,233,264	142,021	1,411,134	5,786,419
Missouri Intermediate Reformatory	2,903,327	228,576	151,805	3,283,708
St. Mary's Honor Center	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	\$23,196,634	\$1,433,215	\$8,531,426	\$33,161,275

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

FISCAL YEAR 1979

Institution	Direct Expenditures	Indirect Expenditures	Capital Improvements	Total
Missouri State Penitentiary	\$ 9,452,880	\$ 1,316,382	\$ 1,055,709	\$ 11,824,971
Central Missouri Correctional Center	1,913,286	240,788	230,765	2,384,839
Renz Correctional Center	1,251,421	113,264	133,396	1,498,081
Ozark Correctional Center	747,703	88,582	97,769	934,054
State Correctional Pre-Release Center	863,900	51,558	176,545	1,092,003
Missouri Training Center For Men	4,340,936	564,125	380,559	5,285,620
Missouri Intermediate Reformatory	2,938,906	293,444	160,672	3,393,022
Honor Center Operation	1,672,695	74,321	--	1,747,016
TOTAL	\$ 23,181,727	\$ 2,742,464	\$ 2,235,415	\$ 28,159,606

APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL YEAR 1980

	General Fund	Federal Fund	Revolving Fund	Total
Institution				
Central Office	\$ 1,370,342	\$ 1,366,585	\$ 262,379	\$ 2,999,306
Missouri State Penitentiary	9,825,022	113,183	5,550,589	15,488,794
Central Missouri Correctional Center	2,701,407	39,791	817,425	3,558,623
Renz Correctional Center	1,333,981	26,157	521,882	1,882,020
Ozark Correctional Center	893,803	40,420	--	934,223
State Correctional Pre-Release Center	930,455	27,323	--	957,778
Missouri Training Center For Men	4,507,737	101,512	1,449,905	6,059,154
Missouri Intermediate Reformatory	3,131,369	147,695	154,217	3,433,281
St. Mary's Honor Center	863,574	--	--	863,574
Ka-Cee Honor Center	973,687	--	--	973,687
TOTAL	\$26,531,377	\$ 1,862,666	\$ 8,756,397	\$37,150,440

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

FISCAL YEAR 1980

	Direct Expenditures	Indirect Expenditures	Capital Improvements	Total
Institution				
Missouri State Penitentiary	\$ 10,161,234	\$ 873,071	\$ 556,789	\$ 11,591,094
Central Missouri Correctional Center	2,701,407	181,782	1,126,507	4,009,696
Renz Correctional Center	1,333,981	82,429	--	1,416,410
Ozark Correctional Center	951,613	68,889	27,144	1,047,646
State Correctional Pre-Release Center	930,455	55,152	56,082	1,041,689
Missouri Training Center For Men	4,598,156	411,150	310,272	5,319,568
Missouri Intermediate Reformatory	3,181,912	213,439	343,635	3,738,986
St. Mary's Honor Center	746,166	32,255	0	778,421
Ka-Cee Honor Center	888,395	31,060	0	919,455
Halfway House Operation	540,149	41,812	--	581,961
TOTAL	\$ 26,033,468	\$ 1,991,039	\$ 2,420,429	\$ 30,444,926

Support Services

The Support Services section consists of five supervisors, centralized at the division level, who are responsible for division rule development, and liaison activities with other state agencies. The Assistant Director of Support Services provides staff assistance to the Division Director and all adult state correctional institutions of the division in the areas of health care, farms, prison industries, construction and education. The Assistant Director of Support Services is also responsible for any liaison activities with the Department of Social Services in the areas of fire and safety, laundry, commissary and food service.

Food Service. The Food Service Unit of the Division provides the inmate population with three meals daily from a nutritionally sound menu. Approximately sixty personnel perform food service functions in ten (10) food service units within the Division's institutions.

All meals are prepared under the supervision of food service managers. Periodic inspections are performed by this unit in conjunction with the State Division of Health and Food Services. Seminars are conducted for all food service personnel and supervisory staff to inform and assist them in their work. The food service unit also receives cooperative assistance in all phases of food services for the University of Missouri Nutrition Section.

Food products for inmate meals are produced on the division's farms and through a competitive bid process. All milk, and a proportion of the beef and pork, and fresh vegetables used in meals, are directly received from the farm section of the division, consequently allowing the division to provide meals at a reduced cost: The daily cost of meals per inmate was \$1.65 in



Nearly 6 million inmate meals were prepared in FY 1980.

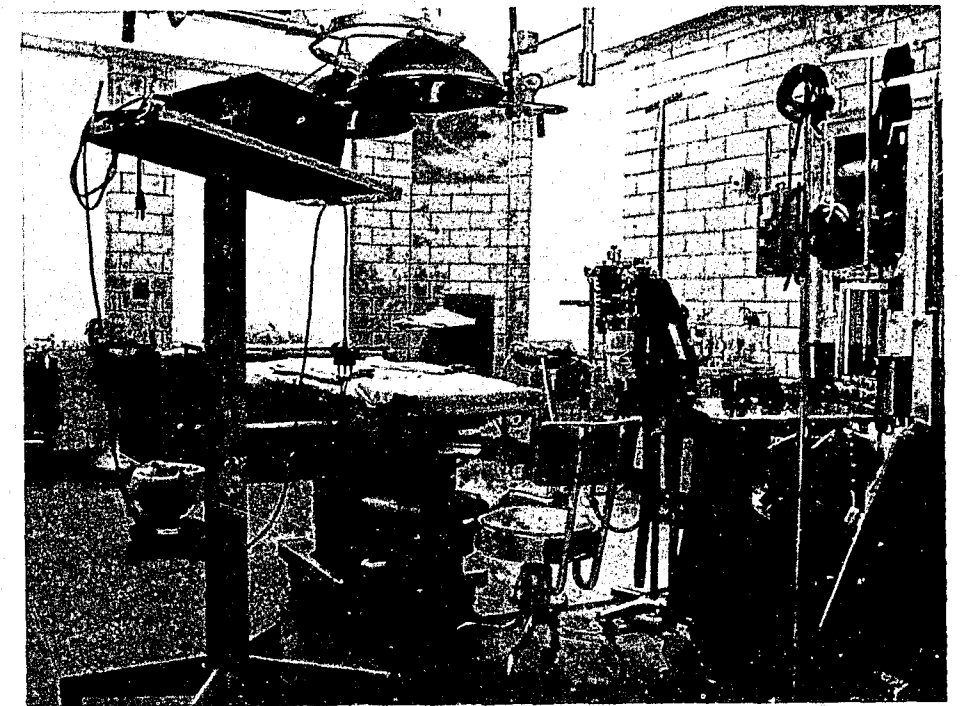
FY 1979 and \$1.72 in FY 1980.

In FY 1979 some 5,635,364 inmate meals were prepared and 5,781,775 were prepared in FY 1980.

Renovations of food service areas were completed in this biennium at the Ozark Correctional Center and State Correctional Pre-Release Center. Extensive renovation of the food service and dining areas were completed at the Ozark Correctional Center to accommodate the increased population at this institution. A new floor and all new equipment was installed in the food service area at the State Correctional Pre-Release Center.

With the opening of the Ka Cee Honor Center, it was necessary to construct and equip a food service unit. Similarly, the addition of a minimum security unit at the Central Missouri Correctional Center resulted in the addition of a food service unit to provide for this population. Finally, a new food service unit was completed at the Renz Correctional Center.

In the upcoming biennium, a food service unit is to be added at the Missouri State Penitentiary for the maximum segregation unit now under construction. Renovation of food service areas will be continued in the future to provide for maximum efficiency in the food preparation process. The food service section of the division will also continue in its efforts to provide palatable and nutritionally sound menus for the division population.



The Surgery Room at the MSP Hospital.

Health Care. It is the Division's policy to provide reasonable medical treatment for all inmates. This care includes, but is not limited to, an assessment of health needs, general physical condition, and a thorough examination by, or under the supervision of, a licensed physician upon admission. The medical services program is provided under the supervision of a Health Care Coordinator.

Each institution has assigned medical staff and an infirmary where sick calls are conducted daily. A 128-bed hospital located at the Missouri State Penitentiary provides care for the acutely ill under the supervision of two full-time doctors. Part-time surgeons perform general and plastic surgery, with more specialized surgery pro-

vided at the University Medical Center in Columbia, Missouri. All inmates who have received surgery are treated in the completely modern physical therapy unit. The Missouri State Penitentiary additionally houses a full pharmacy dispensing system, staffed by a registered pharmacist.

Dental services are provided by licensed dentists and are available on a full-time basis at the Missouri State Penitentiary and Missouri Training Center for Men. Part-time dental services are conducted at the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory and Central Missouri Correctional Center. A part-time psychiatrist is available for inmates demonstrating emotional difficulties, with severe psychological disorders treated at the Fulton

Support Services

The Support Services section consists of five supervisors, centralized at the division level, who are responsible for division rule development, and liaison activities with other state agencies. The Assistant Director of Support Services provides staff assistance to the Division Director and all adult state correctional institutions of the division in the areas of health care, farms, prison industries, construction and education. The Assistant Director of Support Services is also responsible for any liaison activities with the Department of Social Services in the areas of fire and safety, laundry, commissary and food service.

Food Service. The Food Service Unit of the Division provides the inmate population with three meals daily from a nutritionally sound menu. Approximately sixty personnel perform food service functions in ten (10) food service units within the Division's institutions.

All meals are prepared under the supervision of food service managers. Periodic inspections are performed by this unit in conjunction with the State Division of Health and Food Services. Seminars are conducted for all food service personnel and supervisory staff to inform and assist them in their work. The food service unit also receives cooperative assistance in all phases of food services for the University of Missouri Nutrition Section.

Food products for inmate meals are produced on the division's farms and through a competitive bid process. All milk, and a proportion of the beef and pork, and fresh vegetables used in meals, are directly received from the farm section of the division, consequently allowing the division to provide meals at a reduced cost: The daily cost of meals per inmate was \$1.65 in



Nearly 6 million inmate meals were prepared in FY 1980.

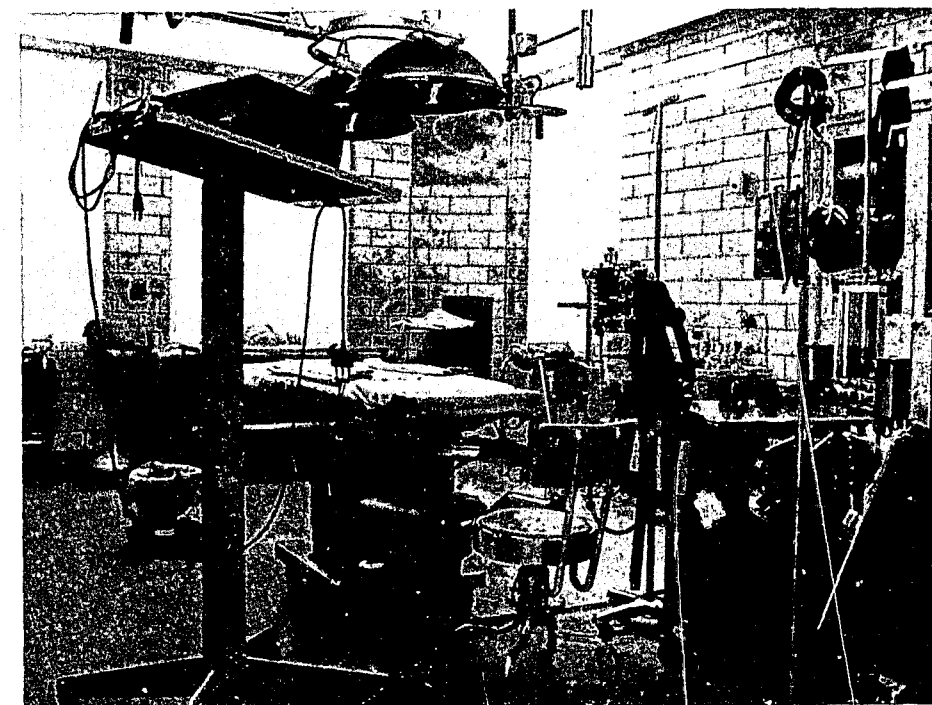
FY 1979 and \$1.72 in FY 1980.

In FY 1979 some 5,635,364 inmate meals were prepared and 5,781,775 were prepared in FY 1980.

Renovations of food service areas were completed in this biennium at the Ozark Correctional Center and State Correctional Pre-Release Center. Extensive renovation of the food service and dining areas were completed at the Ozark Correctional Center to accommodate the increased population at this institution. A new floor and all new equipment was installed in the food service area at the State Correctional Pre-Release Center.

With the opening of the Ka Cee Honor Center, it was necessary to construct and equip a food service unit. Similarly, the addition of a minimum security unit at the Central Missouri Correctional Center resulted in the addition of a food service unit to provide for this population. Finally, a new food service unit was completed at the Renz Correctional Center.

In the upcoming biennium, a food service unit is to be added at the Missouri State Penitentiary for the maximum segregation unit now under construction. Renovation of food service areas will be continued in the future to provide for maximum efficiency in the food preparation process. The food service section of the division will also continue in its efforts to provide palatable and nutritionally sound menus for the division population.



The Surgery Room at the MSP Hospital.

Health Care. It is the Division's policy to provide reasonable medical treatment for all inmates. This care includes, but is not limited to, an assessment of health needs, general physical condition, and a thorough examination by, or under the supervision of, a licensed physician upon admission. The medical services program is provided under the supervision of a Health Care Coordinator.

Each institution has assigned medical staff and an infirmary where sick calls are conducted daily. A 128-bed hospital located at the Missouri State Penitentiary provides care for the acutely ill under the supervision of two full-time doctors. Part-time surgeons perform general and plastic surgery, with more specialized surgery pro-

vided at the University Medical Center in Columbia, Missouri. All inmates who have received surgery are treated in the completely modern physical therapy unit. The Missouri State Penitentiary additionally houses a full pharmacy dispensing system, staffed by a registered pharmacist.

Dental services are provided by licensed dentists and are available on a full-time basis at the Missouri State Penitentiary and Missouri Training Center for Men. Part-time dental services are conducted at the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory and Central Missouri Correctional Center. A part-time psychiatrist is available for inmates demonstrating emotional difficulties, with severe psychological disorders treated at the Fulton

State Hospital.

In the last two years, the Division has increased its medical staff located at the Missouri State Penitentiary with the employment of two (2) full-time doctors, one (1) full-time dentist, and two (2) registered nurses. This has enabled the Division to provide all inmates with an annual physical in search of such diseases as emphysema, hepatitis, and cancer. Last year, a separate ward unit at the University of Missouri, Medical Center was established for inmates, thus providing the Division with greater security over inmate patients and affording inmates more privacy.

The Division, in its construction of the Missouri Eastern Correctional Center, (to be completed in August, 1981), has planned for a fully staffed hospital. A completely modern 10-bay infirmary and dental unit will provide this institution with the capability of treating all inmate medical needs, other than for major surgery.

With the forthcoming computerization information, it will be possible for the Division to provide physical examinations with greater frequency. In compliance with American Correctional Association standards, all inmates under 50 years of age will receive an annual physical examination, and all inmates over 50 years will receive check ups twice annually.

It is the hope of the Division to continue to improve its medical system through continued enhancements to the number of

medical professionals employed. The provision of dental units at each institution is also envisioned, that all inmates may receive not only dental care, but also training in the proper care of their teeth.

Construction. The purpose of the Division's construction liaison section is to prepare the Division's capital improvement budget request and coordinate the appropriated capital improvement projects with the Division's central office, the correctional institutions, the Division of Design and Construction and the assigned architectural/engineering firms. This section assists in the preparation of the program narratives, the evaluation of proposed designs and the reviewing of construction documents. It also assists the institutions' maintenance departments in the emergency repair of major physical plant failures of mechanical, electrical or structural systems.

The construction liaison section, comprised of two engineers under the direction of the Director of Construction, is in effect the central engineering staff for the Division of Corrections. This section acts as the central repository for all the construction drawings and specifications for new projects, and has accumulated the most complete set of plans and records on the physical plant facilities of the Division's institutions that are available

within the state government. With capital improvement expenditures in FY79 at \$2,235,415 and \$2,420,429 in FY80, many accomplishments were possible in the 2-year period.

Within the past two years, several major construction projects have been initiated in conjunction with the Division's effort at relieving prison-overcrowding. Capital improvements have increased the Division's housing capacity by some 530 beds and other major construction underway will add some 500 beds by August of 1981.

Major construction accomplishments include:

- ☐ A 200-bed minimum security unit at the Central Missouri Correctional Center.
- ☐ A 200-bed minimum security unit at the Ozark Correctional Center.
- ☐ A maximum security addition to the Missouri State Penitentiary, providing 104 beds.
- ☐ 70 beds were provided with the completion of a new wing at the medium security unit, Missouri Training Center For Men.
- ☐ A 60-bed housing unit at the minimum/medium security unit, Renz Correctional Center.
- ☐ 50 minimum security beds through enhancements to State Correctional Pre-Release Center.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT REPAIRS

FY 80

Total

Missouri State Penitentiary

Ice Plant and Cold Storage Renovation	\$ 306,340
Communication Renovation	82,156
Steam Line Renovation	53,700
Elevator Repair	9,925
Boiler Study	7,400
Administration Building Air Conditioning	97,268

TOTAL

\$ 556,789

Central Missouri Correctional Center

Utilities Renovation	373,325
Buildings Renovation	572,150
Roof Repair	181,032

TOTAL

1,126,507

Ozark Correctional Center

Staff Housing Repair	27,144
----------------------	--------

TOTAL

27,144

State Correctional Pre-Release Center

Administration Building Heating and Air Conditioning	16,082
Roof Repair-Staff Housing	8,000
Recreation Building Insulation	32,000

TOTAL

56,082

Missouri Training Center For Men

Boiler Study	14,282
Roof Repair	206,600
Road Repair	86,795
Hot Water Heater Tanks	2,595

TOTAL

310,272

Missouri Intermediate Reformatory

Roof Repair	48,000
Smokestack Repair	16,335
Steam Line Renovation	279,300

TOTAL

343,635

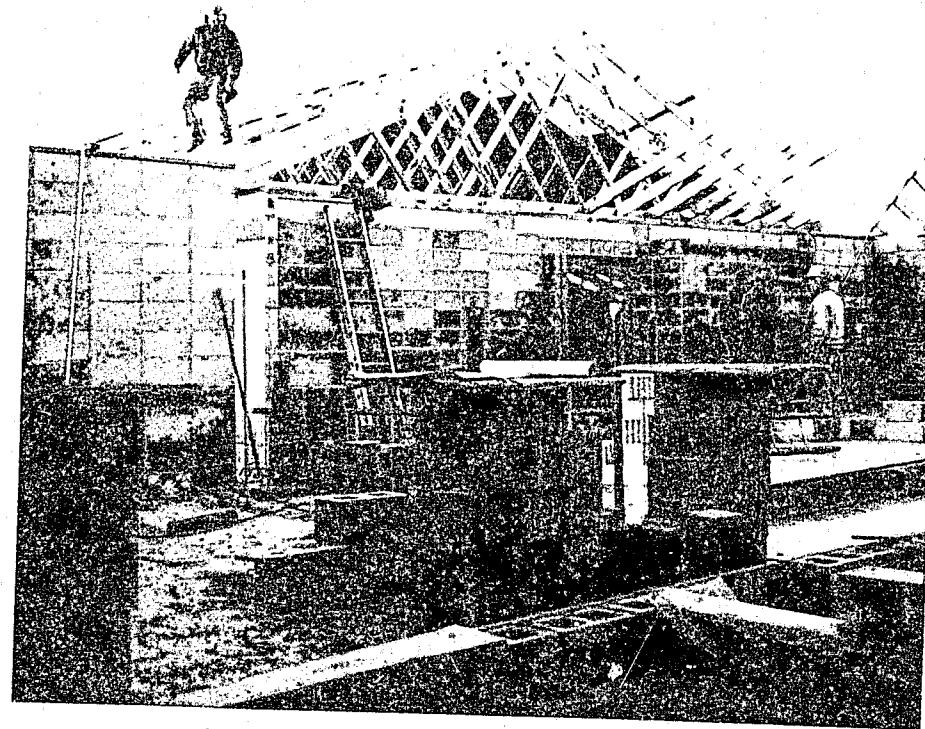
GRAND TOTAL

\$ 2,420,429

Efforts at the construction of a twenty-five million dollar, 500-bed medium security prison in Pacific, Missouri, were initiated in October of 1979. With completion planned in August of 1981, the new addition is of all masonry construction and in keeping with the most modern architectural and construction principles. Each housing unit contains four wings in a St. Andrew cross design. Individual cells have been provided for the inmate population in accordance with American Correctional Association standards. Other components of the prison include an administration building, food service, dining room, library, vocational school, medical facility and industrial buildings.

There has been a continuation of effort to effect major repairs to the Division's physical plant facilities. The steam distribution systems at the Missouri State Penitentiary, dating back to the 1930's, have been under renovation for several years, with the last phase of repair finally completed in 1980. Similarly, the steam system at the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory with pipes at 20-30 years of age, replaced. The domestic hot water heaters and high hot temperature water heating systems at the Missouri Training Center For Men, also were aged, and subsequently replaced.

A program implementing major roof repairs and road repairs is underway at the Missouri Training Center For



Housing Unit construction at Ozark Correctional Center

Men, Central Missouri Correctional Center, Renz Correctional Center, Missouri Intermediate Reformatory, Ozark Correctional Center and State Correctional Pre-Release Center.

Future plans include a continuation of the study of the steam generation facilities and of the energy efficiency of the buildings at the Missouri State Penitentiary.

This section will also continue to assist in the upgrading of all existing facilities to meet present day standards, to continue the effort to provide adequate facilities for the inmate either through renovation of the existing institutions or the acquisition or construction of new facilities. Finally, this unit

will continue to document the various existing facilities for which there presently are no known plans or records.

Prison Industries. Prison Industries is a constructive work program, created by law under Chapter 216 of the Missouri Revised Statute. Sales of products are limited to tax-supported government agencies. The funding for the program comes from the Working Capital Revolving Fund, which is a self-supporting fund receiving no General Revenue appropriations for inmate or civilian salaries or purchase of raw materials. Guided by a Director of Industries, programs are located at the Missouri State Penitentiary,



An inmate paints highway signs at the MSP factory.

Missouri Training Center, and Renz Correctional Center.

The objectives of the program as a whole for the past two years, and for the upcoming two years, can best be expressed by the following goals and policy statements:

- ☐ To offer employment for inmates which provides for the development of favorable attitudes and useful job skills.
- ☐ To produce a variety of goods and services for state and local govern-

mental agencies and also to provide goods and services specified by state statute.

- ☐ To obtain profits sufficient to provide capital and modernization and renovation expansion for research development of new goods and services.

In this biennium, Prison Industries was positively affected by an amendment in Chapter 216 of the Missouri Revised Statutes during the 80th General Assembly. This change impacted the program in the following manner:

1. Allowed Industries and Farms to retain 2/3 of all earnings rather than the 20% allowed under the old law.
2. Forgave a debt of \$1,000,000 owed to General Revenue by the Working Capital Revolving Fund under the old law.
3. Allowed the Industries and Farms Programs to sell products to agencies of other states, thus expanding the possibilities of markets.

The change in statute has had a positive effect on the Working Capital Revolving Fund, and over the past two years Industries has continued to pay its own way. The financial statement for Fiscal Year 1979 showed a total sales of \$5,863,628 and a profit of \$482,054. For the Fiscal Year

ending June 30, 1980, the total sales were \$5,576,440, with a profit of \$707,095.

Institutional Programs. Some 950 inmates are employed in the Prison Industry program representing approximately 18% of the Division's population.

The Missouri State Penitentiary has the largest industry program. The program is under the supervision of an Industries Supervisor II and consists of nine operations: a clothing factory, a small dry cleaning operation, a chemical factory which manufactures laundry and dishwashing detergents and janitorial supplies, a wood furniture factory, a license plate and highway sign blank factory, a license plate validation sticker factory, a corrugated boxmaking factory, a shoe factory, and a warehouse and trucking industry that delivers all industries products. The industries program at MSP employs approximately 50 civilian and approximately 550 inmates.

With the passage of the bill that created a five-year issue period for license plates, license production has dropped from 7,000,000 plates, per year to approximately 2,000,000 plates annually. The license business being the largest income source for the program, since reduced, has limited the available funds for new equipment and expansion. However, the printing of validation stickers in the quantity of over 7,000,000

per year will now become a part of the MSP industries program. The purchase of the validation sticker equipment will open the doors to additional work in printing related fields in the future.

A small corrugated box factory was also started at the Missouri State Penitentiary. This factory initially is working on a part-time basis to provide boxes for Prison Industries. When the process becomes familiar to the operators, work will be solicited from other state agencies.

The industries program at the Missouri Training Center For Men is under the supervision of an Industries Supervisor I. There are five different operations at the Training Center consisting of a print shop, a large commercial-type laundry, a metal-forming factory, a highway sign shop and a warehousing section. At Moberly there are 24 civilians and approximately 280 inmates employed in the Industries program.

Renz Correctional Center operates a quick print shop, a data entry shop and a garment factory. The garment factory is a recent addition providing institutional employment. Approximately 60 inmate personnel are employed in these programs.

Future Plans: Problems common to those of the Division of Corrections are shared by the Industries programs. Overcrowding in the institution puts more inmates in the shops, thus creating more workers than jobs.

Tightening of state funds means less funds available for purchase from Prison Industries and when coupled with the ever-increasing price of raw materials, means less Revolving Fund cash available for expansion or replacement of equipment.

In the next two years the Prison Industry Program intends to continue to be self-supporting and at the same time strive to accomplish the goals previously mentioned. Continued effort to put each individual factory in a profit-making situation will be a priority during the next two years. Trying to develop new products and services that will provide meaningful employment for inmates will also be at the head of the list of priorities.

More specific plans for the future include a furniture restoration factory to be located at the Missouri Eastern Correctional Center in Pacific, Missouri. The factory will provide approximately 100 inmate jobs and employ four civilian foremen. This operation will be designed to approximate the work hours and work conditions found in the free society. A custodial industry is also being planned to service several state buildings in the Jefferson City area. There will be jobs for approximately 17 inmate workers from Renz Correctional Center and will employ three civilian people. The program should be in operation during 1981.

The need for an industry program at the Ozark Correctional Center has been discussed and plans will be made

to put a program in operation that will provide meaningful jobs for approximately 20 inmates at that institution.

Finally, some discussion has taken place that hopefully will lead to the planning and start up of an improved cost accounting system utilizing computer services. Computerization of this program would not only reduce the time currently expanded in hand calculations, but also provide much needed management information, leading to greater efficiencies and effectiveness.

The industries program over the past two years has been able to continue to support itself and at the same time provide a work program that offers meaningful jobs for inmates. The industries program has been able to make some minor growth, but has not been able to keep up with the growth in inmate population. In the immediate future, the industries program will face some of the same problems faced in the past, which include the need for expanded programs to handle growing prison population and the lack of available funds for this needed expansion.

Farm Program. The Division's diversified farm program is designed to provide employment and vocational training for the inmate population, while at the same time producing a portion of the food products that are necessary to maintain the inmate population. Under the supervision of the Director of Prison Farms, 21 personnel are

involved in the activities of the program. Approximately 4,400 acres are in production at the Central Missouri Correctional Center, Missouri Intermediate Reformatory, and Renz Correctional Center. Crops include corn, milo, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, and melons. A portion of the acreage is also devoted to the maintenance and production of swine, chickens, and a beef and dairy herd.

The farm section is self-sufficient; operations funds are appropriated from the working capital revolving fund. Total sales in fiscal year 1979 were \$826,701.55, and \$911,217.42 in fiscal year 1980.

In this biennium, a total of 172 inmates have been involved in the farm program as compared to the 135 reported in the preceding two-year period. An average of 47 inmates are enrolled monthly in the Farms' on-the-job-training program, leading to certification.

The dairy herd, which is maintained at the Central Mis-

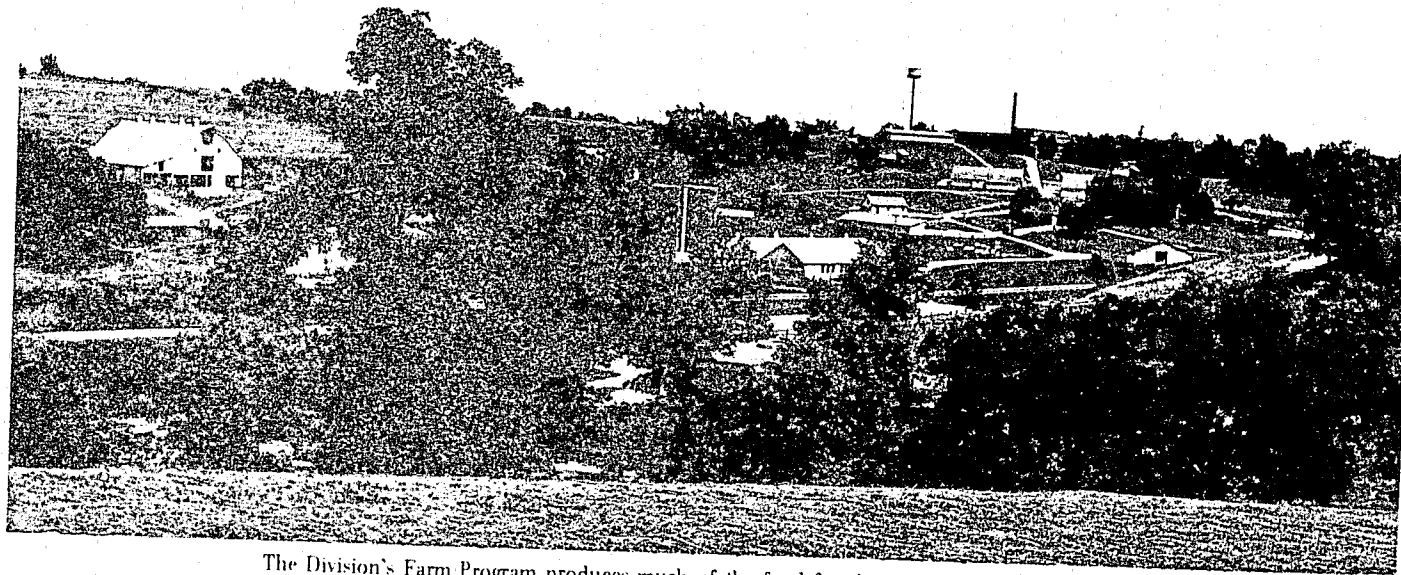
souri Correctional Center, consists of approximately 250 cows. Milk production in this biennium was relatively low as a result of the severe cold, high moisture, climatic conditions that prevailed, and the inavailability of shelter for the herd. However, a free stall loafing barn, hay storage barn, and pit silos were recently installed to provide shelter for the dairy herd and subsequent increases in the production capabilities have been evidenced.

Five years ago, a plan was implemented that was designed to increase the milk production capabilities of the dairy herd through the selective breeding of dams with sires under artificial insemination. Milk production increases have been noted by calves born from this process. First calf-heifer production has averaged 13,700.

Improvements have been noted in the composition of the rolling herd. During the fiscal year 1979, the average weight per cow was 9,400 pounds with

GRAIN & ROUGHAGE PRODUCTION

	Acres	Average Yield			
		FY 1979		FY 1980	
Corn,	1030	81.9	bu	13	bu
Corn,	117	126	bu	50	bu
Corn Ensilage	240	9.49	ton	5.58	ton
Milo	223	40	bu	25	bu
Alfalfa	291	149	bales	179	bales
Other hay	106	152	bales	117	bales
Wheat	95	44	bu	42.5	bu



The Division's Farm Program produces much of the food for the inmate population.

346 pounds of fat. This was improved in fiscal year 1980 to 10,545 pounds with 403 pounds of fat. Mature cows in milk have demonstrated similar improvements; the average weight reported in fiscal year 1979 was 11,540 pounds, with 429 pounds of fat, as compared to the fiscal year 1980 report of 12,760 pounds with 476 pounds of fat.

Calf production in this biennium has been this rate further.

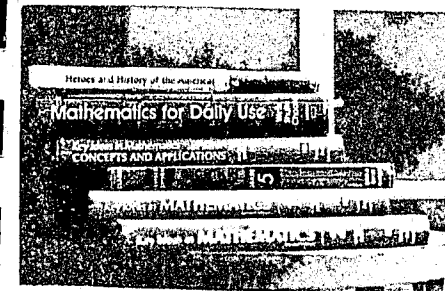
Livestock sales in fiscal year 1980 on the open market were of 830 head of swine and 82 head of cows. Livestock sales for slaughter were recorded at 1404 head of swine, 203 head of steers, and 30 head of cows.

448 sows are involved in the Division's swine production program. The Central Missouri Correctional Center has the

largest herd with 125 head, followed closely by Renz Correctional Center with 110 head, and finally a small swine production herd of 13 is located at the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory. In this fiscal year, the average number of pigs per sow was 13.5, with an average litter size of 8.1. Production at these institutions was 3,097 pigs.

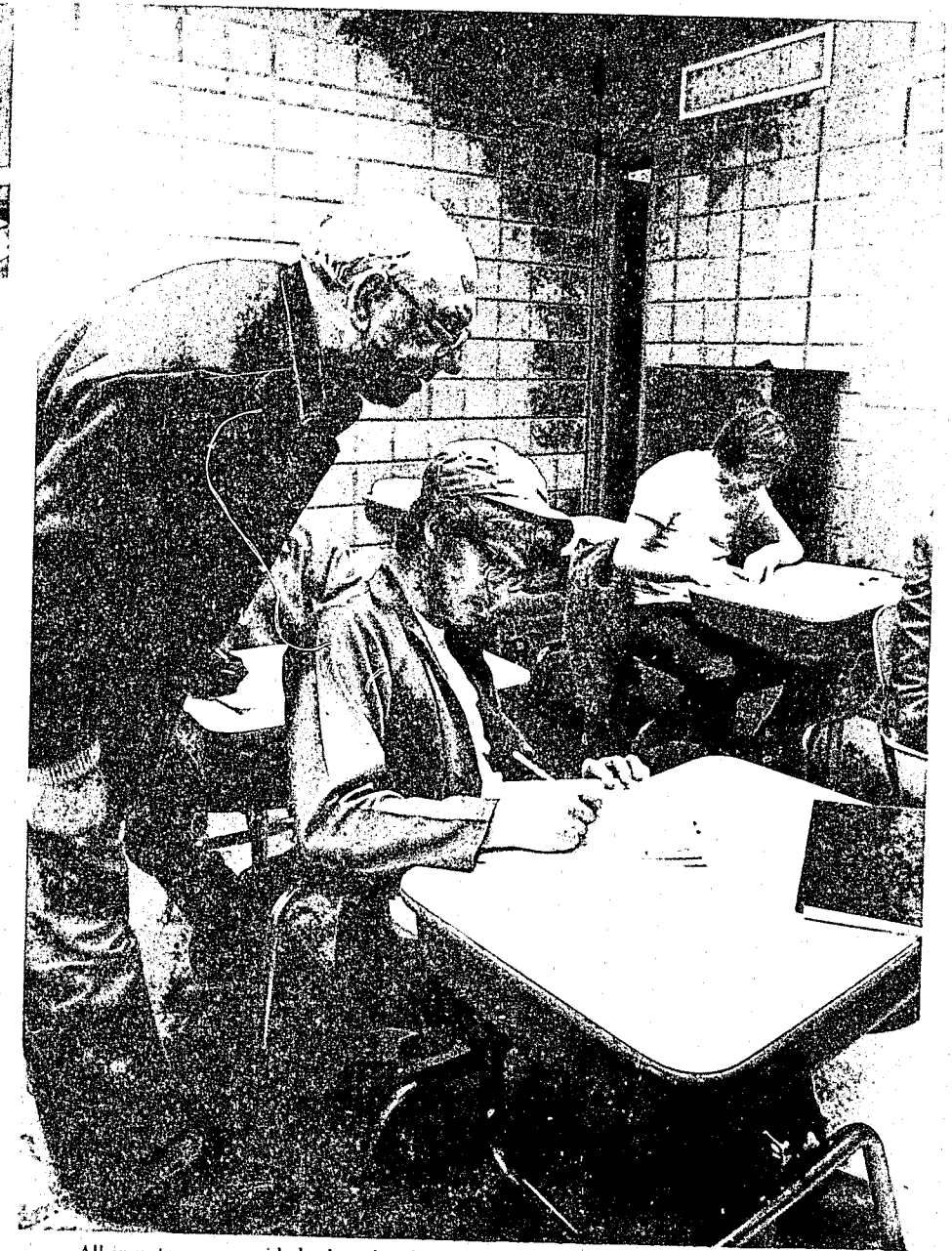
Grain and roughage production in fiscal year 1980 was significantly decreased from that recorded in fiscal year 1979. The drought and hot humid temperatures decreased production to minimal levels with the exception of alfalfa. Vegetable sales in fiscal year 1980 were similarly affected by poor climatic conditions and a total of 50,675 pounds of vegetables were cropped, resulting in sales of \$4,580.05.

The Farms program will become increasingly important to the Division as the number of inmates admitted increases. The Farm program provides food products at low cost to the Division, thereby reducing the average cost of maintenance for each inmate and allowing resources to be further devoted to rehabilitative efforts. Expansion of the Farm program in future years will not only act as a cost effective measure, but will also provide meaningful jobs and vocational training for the increasing population.



Education. The educational unit of the division strives to provide all confined inmates with a complete program of educational benefits. The division has placed particular emphasis on its educational program, recognizing that educational improvements to its population will provide invaluable assistance to these groups once released, and may subsequently act to reduce the extent of recidivism. Educational programs are available in each of the institutions, at the primary and secondary educational level, in higher education, special education, and vocational training. Each institution is equipped with full library services, providing large resources tailored for personal interests and enjoyment.

As approximately 80% of Missouri felons are school dropouts, the major emphasis of the educational program is to help the inmate raise his educational level to the 8th grade and subsequently provide courses necessary for the completion of the General Educational Development (GED) test. Inmates achieving below the fifth grade level on a standardized test are particularly



All inmates are provided educational opportunities in small classroom environments.

encouraged to attend school. Full day school assignments are available at certain of the institutions, with half-day assignments available at the remaining. Some institutions offer GED classes at night in order that inmates working at other jobs during the day may

participate. The academic curriculum is a non-graded continual program and operates on a twelve-month year whereby each student progresses at his own rate.

Nearly one-third of the total division population is involved in some phase of education. Some

63 professional and vocational instructors administer the educational program within the institutions under the direction of the Director of Inmate Education.

Primary And Secondary Education: The major emphasis of the educational program has been in response to the high percentage of inmates who are achieving at less than an eighth grade level. Emphasis in the remedial basic education program is on reading, math, and written communication. Basic remedial programs have averaged 718 students per month, a significant increase over the average enrollment monthly of 440 reported in the previous biennium. An average of 23 per month have completed level two of the program and were subsequently eligible for entrance into the GED program.

The General Educational Development (GED) program is an attempt to improve inmate rehabilitation in preparation for return into society. The educational unit of the division coordinates GED screening and tests with the State Department of Education under guidelines approved by both departments for all schools within the division. In fiscal years 1979 and 1980, a total of 975 inmates were tested and 686 GED certificates were awarded. 70% of all inmates tested attained GEDs.

The educational unit has been operating a learning center program within five institutions

designed as basic educational research. The Adult Performance Level Program is an experimental and innovative program utilizing testing, diagnosis and prescription planning on an individualized basis with its students. The mission of the learning centers to develop and improve teaching methods under tested circumstances.

Staffing for this program has increased from 9 to 13 and the number of students served in the program has increased from 550 to 729. The Adult Basic Education Program is available at the Central Missouri Correctional Center and Missouri Training Center For Men. Night adult basic education programs are available at the Missouri State Penitentiary, Central Missouri Correctional Center, and Missouri Training Center For Men.

Vocational Program: The educational unit is currently administering 13 vocational training programs financed under Public Law 90-203, entitled the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA). The purpose of the CETA program is to provide effective occupational screening, training, counseling, and subsequent employment placement and follow-up to selected inmates. CETA programs offered include courses in building maintenance, refrigeration and air-conditioning, printing, office machine maintenance, welding,

building trades, motorcycle repair, appliance repair, horticulture, and foreign auto mechanics. The disadvantaged and handicapped program offers small engine repair, boat motor repair, refrigeration and air-conditioning repair, and office-machine maintenance.

A total of 428 inmates were served in these activities during the one-year period 1979-80. During the last two years, the average enrollment in such programs has been 322 in formal vocational training classes and 279 in on-the-job training.

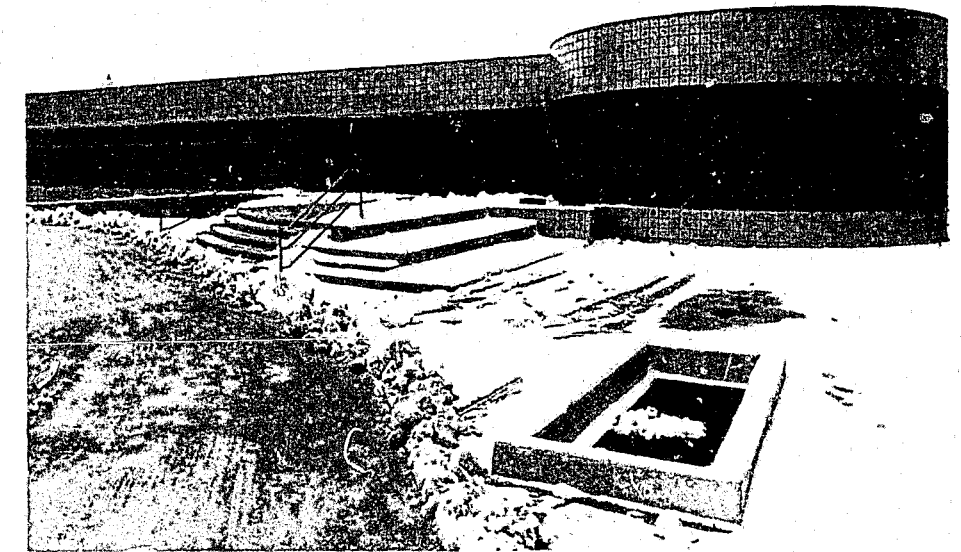
Three new programs have recently been developed under a contract with the Linn Technical College. At Central Missouri Correctional Center, an electronics course and a welding course have become available under this arrangement. A drafting course will soon be operational at the Renz Correctional Center. The contracting for vocational training is a recent attempt by the educational system and may be further utilized at the Missouri Eastern Correctional Center if it proves successful.

College Enrollment: The Division of Corrections continues to place emphasis on higher education programs. Through special arrangements with colleges located in proximity to the institutions, inmates may participate in programs both within the institutional perimeter and outside the perimeter, (on-campus programs). In this

biennium, 84 inmates received associate of arts degrees through the college program.

Lincoln University, located in Jefferson City, provides classes for inmates confined at the Missouri State Penitentiary, Renz Correctional Center, Missouri Intermediate Reformatory, and Central Missouri Correctional Center. The Missouri Training Center For Men cooperates with the Moberly Junior College in its higher education program. The Draughon Business College in Springfield conducts business courses at the Missouri State Penitentiary.

Special Education: The Special Education Program is a new development in Inmate Education, in compliance with Public Law 94-142 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. This unit of inmate education was developed as a pilot program in conjunction with the Cushing, Oklahoma, Learning Disabilities Program. In its entirety, PL 94-142 mandates that all inmates under 21 years of age are to be screened for handicaps and those qualifying for special education are to be served with appropriate education in the least restrictive environment. After initial and secondary screenings, it was discovered that some 50% of the division's inmate population was eligible for education by having some form of the 13 categories on handicapping conditions addressed in Missouri and federal laws.



The completely modern school constructed at MSP in this biennium.

The pilot program was completed in July of 1980 and the complete program is scheduled for initiation in 1981.

Library Service: The educational unit provides a wide range of reading material in its library system throughout the division's institutions. Through this provision of vocational and academic information, inmates have opportunity to develop reading as a satisfying leisure time activity, have a therapeutic release from strain, and are able to enlarge their social and reading backgrounds. The objective of the division's library system is to provide a well-rounded library collection for all institutions. Federal funds from the Library Service and Construction Act administered

by the Missouri State Library provides the necessary financing for the establishment of fine collections in all institutions libraries.

The library supervisor of the educational unit lends professional and technical advice to the institutions, as well as acting as chief supervisor over the library system. A full-time professional librarian is available at the Missouri Training Center For Men, with the remaining institutions using teachers and inmates to operate the libraries. Collections include current reading material, large law section, current periodicals, and daily newspapers from surrounding communities, as well as from the St. Louis and Kansas City areas.

Program Services

The Assistant Director of Program Services provides staff assistance to the Division Director and all adult state correctional institutions of the Division in the area of classification and assignment, custody, community services, casework supervision, religion, mail, visitation and recreation. The Program Services section consists of three supervisors who are centralized at the division level and are responsible for division rule development and liason activities with other state agencies in each of these areas.



All newly received inmates are photographed & fingerprinted immediately upon their arrival to the Division.

Classification and Assignment. The Classification and Assignment Unit of the Division of Corrections has general supervision over the reception, classification, assignment and transfer of all male inmates committed directly to the Division. Included in the above are all inmates committed from the court, as well as halfway house returns, parole violators and conditional release violators. Sub-sections of the Classification and Assignment Unit include: the Receiving Unit, the Diagnostic Center, the Central Records Office, and the day-to-day operation of the Interstate Corrections Compact. All classification functions are performed at the Missouri State Penitentiary.

The Classification and Assignment Unit strives to provide the Division with the efficient reception of all new commitments, a diagnosis of the limitations and potentialities of each new assignment, and the appropriate institutional assignment for each inmate. Its functions are vital to the Division in providing the necessary safety and security to all new arrivals,

as well as appropriately determining the assignment of each offender to an institution in congruence with the necessary security level and personalized plan that the inmate is to follow. In the last two years, the task of the Classification and Assignment Unit has become immense: Some 5,155 inmates have been processed through this unit. The large number of new arrivals coupled with the continued diminution of available bedspace within the Division, has made crucial the task of determining the most effective use of each bed.

Receiving Unit: The classification and assignment process begins with the inmate's reception at the Receiving Unit. This unit admits each inmate committed to the Division from the 114 counties of the state and the City of St. Louis. Here, inmates are showered, issued clothing, photographed, and interviewed to determine if a protective custody hearing is necessary prior to transfer to the Diagnostic Center.

The Identification and Records Officer examines the Sentence and Judgment papers of each new arrival, assigns a number to the inmate, and calculates maximum and minimum release dates. This unit also receives the FBI report, the Missouri State Highway Patrol Report, Pre-Sentence Investigations from the Division of Probation and Parole, medical data, and other pertinent data

concerning the inmate which is obtained by sending out questionnaires to family members, schools, mental hospitals, and state institutions.

Diagnostic Center: The Diagnostic Center continues the Division's classification process. Here, an attempt is made to assess the limitations and abilities of each offender in order that an appropriate institutional assignment may be made. The problem areas of each inmate are determined through the use of a battery of tests which are administered to measure general intelligence, vocational ability, and educational level. While assigned to the Diagnostic Center, each inmate is also processed through the Missouri State Penitentiary hospital for a complete physical examination. Then, the results of psychological tests and the social and criminal history of each offender is reviewed, and the institutional assignment subsequently determined.

Procedures for protective custody were implemented in August of 1977 after it became

apparent that a division-wide program was necessary to provide security data to the institutions. Today, every inmate is immediately screened for protective custody, and, if necessary, given a hearing to determine if he should be placed on protective custody status. The hearing becomes a permanent part of his file and is used by various teams at each institution when assigning a cell and a job for each inmate. During the last two years, 2,247 protective custody hearings have been held in the Classification and Assignment Unit

The entire classification and assignment process has historically required a two-to-four-week period of time. However, the tremendous influx of new arrivals, coupled with minimal Diagnostic Center bedspace, has required the classification process to be shortened to less than a one-week period.

Inmate Transfers and Records: The Classification and Assignment Unit also coordinates all inmate transfers between institutions. Prior to the movement of any inmate from

Inmates Received At Reception Center		
	FY1979	FY1980
Commitments from Courts	2085	2304
Parole Violators Returned	216	204
Halfway House Returns	100	100
Total	2401	2654

maximum to medium security confinement, or from medium to minimum security confinement, the records of the inmate must be transferred to the Director of Classification and Assignment for review. At this point, the progress of the inmate is reviewed for a final determination of the appropriateness of the inmate's movement from one institution to another. This has been a very large task for the Classification and Assignment Unit, as compared to previous years: In fiscal year 1979-80, 6,579 transfers were coordinated through this unit as compared to 3,773 in the previous biennium.

The Classification and Assignment Unit maintains files and records on inmates in the Division. Files on inmates released by commutation of sentence are stored in this unit the remainder of the current year, plus one additional year prior to their submission to the Archives for permanent storage. Files of inmates released under parole supervision, as well as those released under the terms of conditional release, are also stored in this unit. All pertinent information maintained in the classification files of the inmates is subsequently entered into the Division's computer system, so that statistical information on all inmates may be maintained.

Interstate Corrections Compact: Since Missouri passed legislation to join the Interstate Corrections Compact

in 1971, contracts have been secured with the federal government in twelve states for the exchange of inmates for the purpose of the mutual development and execution of such programs of cooperation for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of offenders with the most economical use of human and material resources. Statutory responsibility for the Compact lies with the Director of the Division of Corrections, and coordination of this program has been the responsibility of the Director of Classification and Assignment since July 13, 1978.

Prior to the interstate transfer of inmates, a hearing is held in which the inmate has an opportunity to controvert allegations bearing on the transfer decision. No Missouri inmate is transferred against his will from Missouri to a state where he is wanted for the commission of any criminal offense.

Inmates are selected for participation in this compact after recommendation from the institution heads and the approval of the Division director. Requests may be initiated by inmates in writing and such requests are then investigated and evaluated in accordance with normal classification procedures. After the appropriateness of the interstate transfer is determined, the two agreeing states request the general counsel of the Division to negotiate the contract. The institution head prepares the

necessary background material of the inmates for the review of the accepting state. Upon acceptance, the Classification and Assignment Unit makes the necessary arrangements requisite to the transfer.

When the Classification and Assignment Unit assumed the operation of the Compact, 22 Missouri inmates were placed in other states and 25 inmates from other states were placed in Missouri. At that time, we held the following contracts: Arizona, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Kentucky, Nebraska, Arkansas, Florida, and Federal Government. Contracts have been negotiated in this biennium with four additional states: Minnesota, North Carolina, Nevada, and Connecticut.

This program has increased greatly within the last two years, allowing greater numbers of inmates an opportunity to spend their incarceration period in a state more appropriate to their needs. Since July of 1978, the number of inmates involved in the Compact has increased 67%. In fiscal year 1979, 25 Missouri inmates were transferred to out-of-state facilities and 19 inmates were received from other states. In fiscal year 1980, 22 Missouri inmates were placed out-of-state and 22 inmates from other states were placed within Missouri. Presently, 52 Missouri inmates from other states are serving sentences out-of-state and 45 inmates from other states are held in Missouri custody.

Future Plans: In November of 1979, funds were made available by the National Institute of Corrections for a preliminary evaluation of the Missouri Division of Corrections classification system. This evaluation in the future will provide the Classification and Assignment Unit with a highly sophisticated method of determining security levels and institutional assignments. Much of the subjectivity currently utilized in determination of institutional assignments will be eliminated. Inmates will be scored on a number of criteria, which will automatically lead to their transfer to a corresponding institution.

The Classification and Assignment Unit will continue to play a major role in the overall correctional strategy. Through its role in the coordination of inmate transfers and in the diagnostic process, the Classification and Assignment Unit assures optimal utilization of the Division's available bedspace. As the number of inmates received by the Division continues to increase, the Classification and Assignment Unit will become increasingly important.

Religious Services. All inmates are provided opportunities to express their religious faith, to pursue religious development studies, and to make decisions consistent with religious beliefs and practices. A wide variety of

religious services are available to inmates representing the traditional Christian, Judaic, and Islamic denominations. Six full time and two part-time chaplains are employed by the Division. Together with several volunteers, the chaplains coordinate all religious activities and conduct regularly, religious services at the institutions. Chapels, resembling those of the community, are provided at the Missouri State Penitentiary, Missouri Training Center for Men, and Missouri Intermediate Reformatory.

Opportunities are made available for inmates to further their religious development in religious studies through participation in religious organizations. Meetings are regularly conducted in groups such as Bible Studies, various denominational membership meetings, and a variety of subjects of religious instruction. Inmates may also enroll in correspondence courses with schools and colleges and receive credit for the instruction. Finally, religious

libraries are provided for individual study and interest.

Inmates may also join choirs which provide religious entertainment and inspiration at the institution, as well as to nearby communities. Similarly, guest singing groups from the communities often visit the institutions, bringing motivational messages. Outside visiting groups also often conduct Bible quiz competition and provide special films.

In this biennium a new chapel was opened at the Missouri Penitentiary, allowing for expanded religious participation as well as enhancing the environment for such services. Regular Bible studies and religious instructional programs have been added to the number of religious programs available at the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory. Other institutions have similarly expanded their religious program that all inmates may have the opportunity to express their faith and receive the desired instruction.

The Division will continue in its awareness of the religious



Institutional chapels closely resemble those located in the community.

needs of its population. Outside religious sources will continue to be encouraged to increase their contact with the inmate population and to expand the variety of programs available. Institutions will also continue to provide the accommodations necessary for such programs and to emphasize their availability to their populations.

Community Services Unit. The Community Services Unit of the Division of Corrections is charged with the responsibility of the coordination of the halfway house and volunteer programs, as well as supervision over the division's furlough and work release programs. Coordinated by the Director of Community Services, the thrust of this unit's efforts are in preparing the inmate for his release by the provision of halfway house services, and providing various forms of assistance to the inmate during his incarceration through the efforts of a volunteer program. Efforts of this unit, are, of course, in very close concert with the Division's rehabilitative strategies.

Halfway House Program: The halfway house program was initiated after the passage of Senate Bill No. 78 of the 76th General Assembly in 1971. This bill provided for the establishment of a contractual agreement between the Division of Corrections and private halfway houses

located throughout the State of Missouri. Halfway houses provide supervision for the Division's inmates and prepare them for their return to society with some combination of personal or group: vocational counseling, employment assistance, and referral services. Halfway houses are able to retain their autonomy in their program structure and staffing while maintaining primary responsibility for the supervision of the Corrections inmates. Currently, ten half-way houses, located throughout the State of Missouri, are providing services to approximately 110 inmates daily at an average cost per inmate of \$18.72 per day.

The number of inmates receiving halfway house services has been steadily increasing since the program's inception. In the last two years, some 1009 inmates have been placed in the halfway house program through the efforts of the Community Services Unit. Inmates have been successfully completing the program at a rate of 72% in 1979 and 1980.

Halfway house participants are selected from among correctional inmates who are within six months of completion of their sentence by commutation or parole. Approximately 80% of all inmate referrals are received with the recommendation of the Board of Probation and Parole, for the purpose of preparing for the release by parole. The remaining participants, (work release), are chosen by Community Services Unit case-

workers on the basis of established eligibility criteria. In all cases, participants may remain in the program for a period not to exceed six months.

Inmates participating in the program are expected to comply with halfway house regulations and to actively participate in the program. Continual infraction of rules results in the removal of the resident from the program. Community Services case-workers, located in Jefferson City, visit the halfway houses weekly, for progress reports on the inmates, to avail themselves for any concerns of the inmates, and to assure that all release plans are in progress. Additionally, 24-hour availability by telephone is maintained in the event of emergencies.

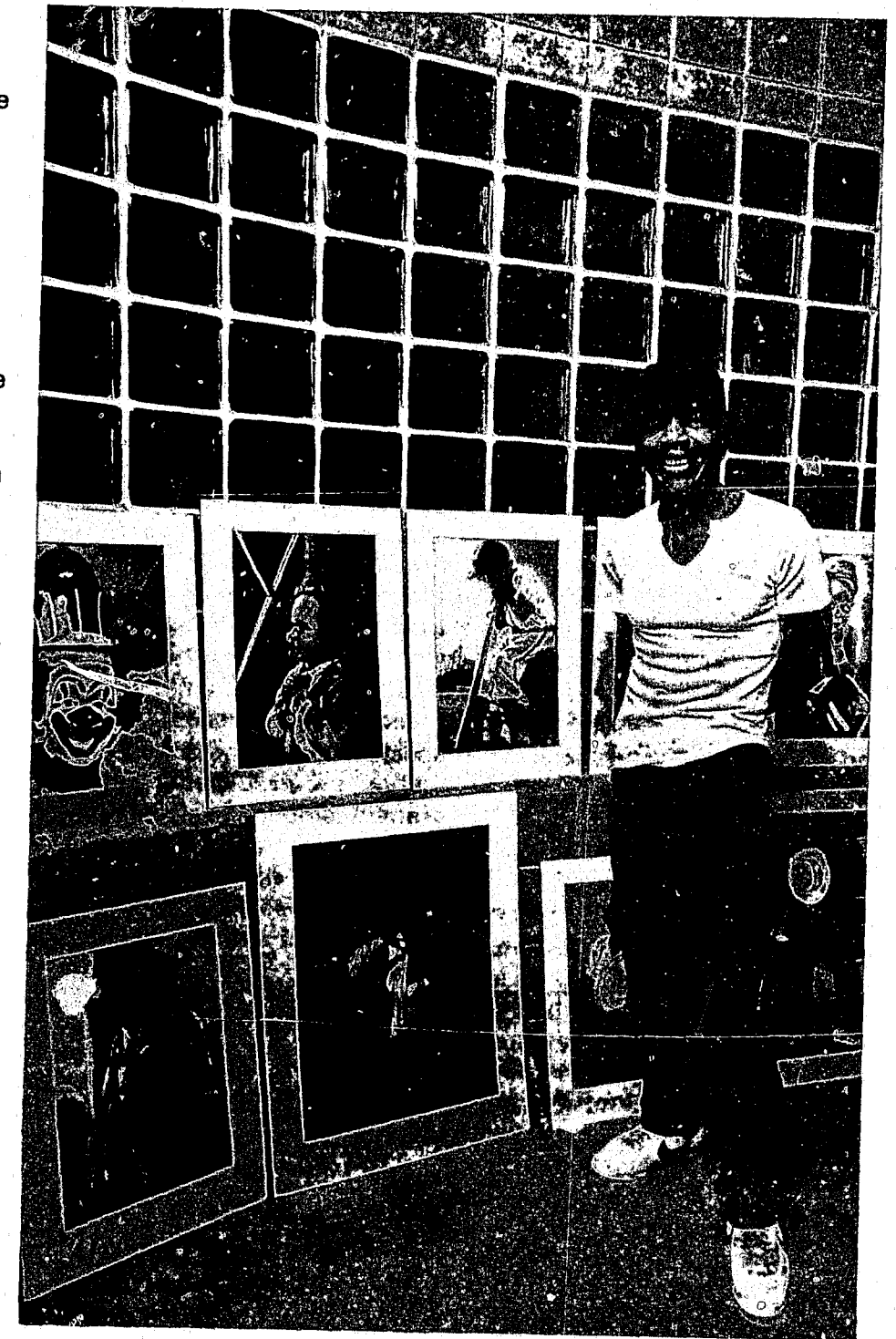
Volunteer Program: Volunteers in Corrections (VIC) is a "people helping people" program aimed at enhancing the treatment efforts of correctional professionals with incarcerated individuals, as well as ex-offenders. The mission of the program is to improve public safety by involving the community in the rehabilitation of offenders through reintegration. Simply stated, volunteers increase services to offenders without a corresponding increase in cost. The Volunteer Program is statewide and attempts to reach as many residents as have indicated a desire to change and have demonstrated efforts toward positive change.

Currently, 379 citizens are volunteering their time and talents to the Missouri Division of Corrections. While estimates are extremely conservative, volunteers have provided 31,667 hours of service in all of Missouri's penal institutions and honor centers, representing a monetary contribution of over \$190,000. It is conservatively estimated that volunteers are providing direct services to some 1,200 inmates for 22.6% of the total Division population.

During this biennial period a total of 320 volunteers were recruited, representing a 9% increase over the past biennial period. In addition, there has been a 73.8% increase in the training of volunteers and a 17.4% increase in volunteer assignments. Based on a national scale, the VIC program scored 73 in program management, which places this program above 88% of correctional volunteer programs in the United States (Basic Feedback Systems for Volunteer Programs, NICOV, Boulder, Colorado).

Viewed as "unpaid employees", volunteers are required to submit applications prior to their assignment to a particular task. All volunteers undergo screening involving a personal interview, orientation, training, and once assigned, must accept supervision from paid staff.

Volunteers have provided special services, particularly in the areas of remedial reading and art. The Laubach Remedial



With the assistance of volunteers, inmates have exhibited their artwork throughout the State and have won many awards in competition. Pictured here is the President of the Inmate Art League with a sample of his collection.

Reading Program has been in existence, on a volunteer basis, at MSP for three years. The inmate tutor retention rate is 44%. Of the 24% of the tutors who have either been paroled or commuted their time, none have returned to prison for new offenses. Of the students enrolled in this program, 10% have been released on commutation of sentence, with none returning for new offenses; 18% have completed the course, and of this 18%, virtually all have either enrolled in regular school, received their GED, or entered the college program.

The MSP Art League has increased the number of art shows, both within the institution and in the community. The quality of the shows and the sales have also increased with the assistance of volunteers, (\$200 average in 1977-78; \$900 average in 1979-80).

The future plans of the VIC program include a stepped-up recruitment drive, and a comprehensive evaluation project,

scrutinizing areas of training, cost-benefit, and overall effectiveness. While it may be more difficult in the future to involve citizens in the Corrections system, due to the general economy and increased competition from other social agencies, it is anticipated that growth will take place and quality enhanced.

Temporary Leave Program:

Community Services also monitors the temporary leave program of the Division. Section 215.224 of the Missouri Revised Statutes 1975, provides that the Director of the Division of Corrections may extend the limits of the place of confinement of an inmate who he has reasonable cause to believe will honor his trust, by authorizing him under prescribed conditions to visit specifically designated places without escort. Inmates are granted temporary release only for one of the following reasons: (1) to visit a relative (immediate family) who is ill; (2) to attend the funeral of a relative (immediate family); (3) to contact prospective employers; (4) to obtain medical services not otherwise available; and, (5) to participate in approved rehabilitative programs.

All inmates who participate in the furlough program are carefully selected and screened. Inmates who are ineligible include those who are under sentence of death, are considered serious custody risks, and those who are in security segregation, (except in unusual instances). Also, inmates may not participate who have demonstrated psychiatric difficulties, have major detainers present, are identified with large-scale organized crime, have committed notorious crimes of violence, have an extended recent history of illicit use of drugs or alcohol, a history of sex offenses, or demonstrate serious or numerous conduct violations.

All temporary leaves, including those for medical attention, may not exceed thirty (30) days per year, with the exception of

those enrolled in work or study release programs. Since the beginning of the furlough program in 1972, a total of 7,714 furloughs have been granted with only 132 failures. The success rate of this program, (98.3%), continues to be high.

Institutional Work Release Program: Community Services also monitors the institutional work release program. This is a program whereby inmates may leave the institution for daily work with community employers, and return to the institution during non-working hours. The program is designed to assist inmates who are reaching the end of their institutional confinement by offering employment preparation through work in the community. Normally, the inmate is within 18 months of release prior to participating in such a program. Inmates with lengthy sentences must serve, at a minimum, one-third of their sentence prior to making application for institutional work release.

All participants are carefully screened prior to their placement in the program. A committee reviews the files of recommended participants and all must meet the approval of the Director. Upon approval, institutional staff may assist the inmate in securing a job. A contractual agreement is required between the inmate and the employer which, in addition to other stipulations, notes that the inmate's entrance into the pro-

Institutional Work Release Program Inmate Reimbursements

Institution	Fiscal Year 1979	Fiscal Year 1980
MSP	\$ 192.75	\$ 1,406.49
MTCM	4,847.70	3,517.31
CMCC	40,994.53	22,346.01
RCC	13,885.17	15,546.14
SCPRC	9,307.74	7,866.39
OCC	10,574.00	15,793.80
KCHC	38,655.11	82,728.18
SMHC	56,876.53	83,878.19
Total	\$ 175,333.53	\$ 233,082.51

gram is voluntary, and that the inmate will return a portion of his maintenance costs. (25% of the inmate's earnings are returned to the General Revenue Fund of the State of Missouri.)

In the fiscal year 1979, work release participants returned \$175,333.53 to state general revenue. This was increased to \$233,082.51 in the fiscal year 1980 reporting period. This increase is attributable to the increased number of participants, particularly as affected by the addition of honor centers to this program.

Future Plans: In the future, Community Services Unit will become a component of the Pre-Release Center Program located at Tipton. This will provide for a greater coordination of inmate release preparations, as the Pre-Release Center now coordinates all such preparation for inmates planning to transfer to the honor center programs. With collabora-

tive efforts, Community Services may become more effectively and efficiently operated. This unit will also look forward to a greater emphasis in the halfway house program, as greater numbers of inmates become incarcerated and are subsequently in need of release preparation.

Custody. Central to the Division's purpose is, of course, the maintenance of custody and control over its inmate population. The proper functioning of each institution depends upon adherence to a completely feasible and efficient security plan, which includes surveillance, inmate counts and movement, inspections, searches, and custody staff training. The level of security and surveillance maintained at each institution varies in accord with the goals and objectives of each.

The Division's custody sys-

Temporary Leave Program Participants - Success

Institution	Fiscal 1979		Fiscal 1980	
	Number	Failure	Number	Failure
Mo. State Penitentiary	116	2	106	1
Central Mo. Corr. Center	649	12	249	3
Renz Corr. Center	108	1	109	4
Ozark Corr. Center	110	4	150	4
Mo. Intermediate Reformatory	118	0	154	0
Mo. Training Ctr. for Men	91	1	53	2
State Corr. Pre-Release Center	189	2	180	3
Total	1381	22	1001	17

tem is coordinated by a custody coordinator who provides assistance and advice to the institutions and each institution's custody system is under the supervision of a custody supervisor. Some 800 custody officers are employed by the Division.

The Division has altered its position on the assignment of female correctional officers to duty posts located throughout the institution, and female correctional officers now perform functions previously assigned only to males. Consequently, the number of female officers has increased, as have opportunities for females in Corrections. Assignment of females to traditionally male roles has worked well in the system and has been without incident.

Security Improvements: To accommodate the number of female inmates serving lengthy sentences, it has been necessary for the Renz Correctional Center to add interior fences to its perimeter. Greater segregation of such inmates at Renz has also been necessary to minimize the potentiality of escapes. Security enhancements have also been made at the Central Missouri Correctional Center to effect this institution's transition from a minimum security facility to minimum/medium. Some 3500 feet of fencing and 3 guard houses have been installed as well as an electrical surveillance system. Finally, razor-ribbon wire has been installed between two of the towers at the Mis-

souri Intermediate Reformatory and patrolling of areas has been increased.

The Division has been involved in the construction of a "Super-Max" unit at the Missouri State Penitentiary. Slated for completion in August of 1981, this unit will provide greater security over those inmates determined to be seriously aggressive. Such a unit will afford the Division with greater control over its population and minimize the number of serious incidents that may occur within the institution.

Officer Training: Great emphasis has been placed on the training of correctional officers in this biennium. The number of hours of training required of all correctional officers has been increased as have the courses of the training program. Each institution has also implemented in-service training required prior to duty-post assignments, whereby the new correctional officer receives training at all duty posts throughout the institution.

The Missouri Eastern Correctional Center, at its opening, plans to provide all correctional officers with intensified in-service training. All officers will be required to pass an agility test as a part of their employment, regular training courses will be provided throughout the year, and all officers must receive passing scores on the test material. Films will also be used extensively in a variety of

appropriate custodial areas.

The Division provides specialized training to a select group of custody employees in areas ranging from methods of confrontation and negotiation to management of special problem inmates and interpersonal relationships. Known as the Emergency Squad (E-Squad), these employees endeavor to restore order to the institution as quickly as possible when insurrections occur. This squad is utilized as a first line of defense in the control and security of the institution.

Training for the E-Squad has been emphasized in this biennium, particularly in the areas of crowd control and in the utilization of chemical agents. Appropriate formations through drilling has been stressed and response time has greatly improved.

Procedural Improvements: The Division has attempted in this biennium to streamline those emergency procedures to be activated in the event of major institutional disturbances. Law enforcement agencies have cooperatively worked with the revision of such procedures, that maximum efficiency and effectiveness may be realized in the control of the event. The Division has also been developing a master-plan for emergencies that would provide for cooperative assistance between institutions during such crisis.

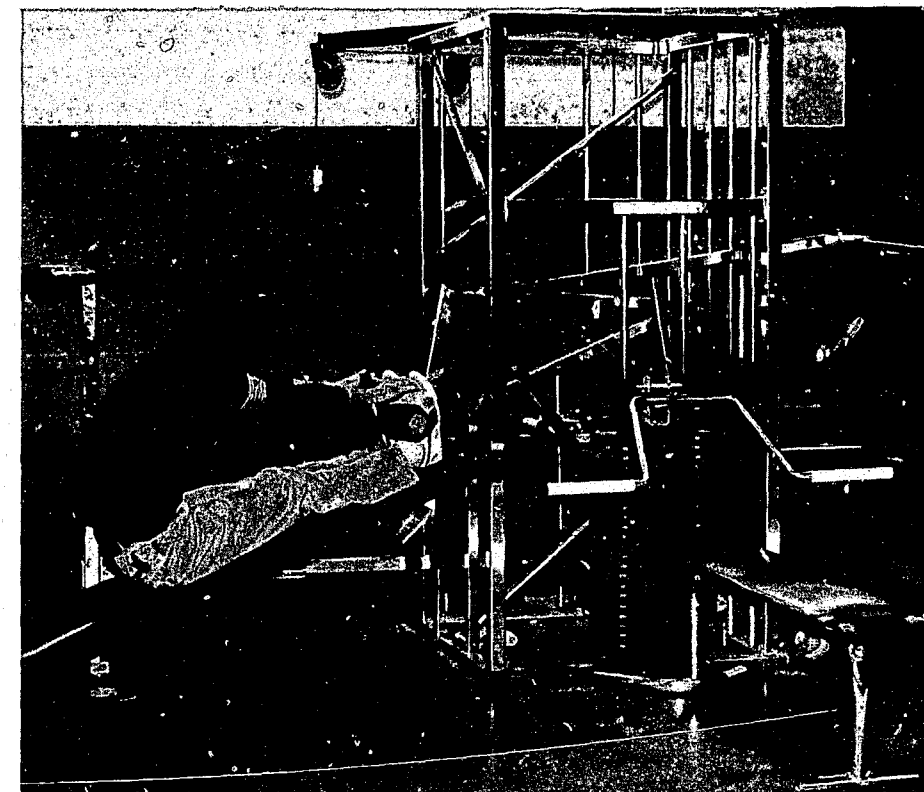
The occurrence of escapes

has been a continuing concern of the Division. Escape procedures have been revised in this biennium leading to improved apprehension rates. Greater security measures have been installed and the rate of escape has been demonstrating reductions.

Future Plans: In future years, the Division will continue to place emphasis on the training of its officers and to be innovative in such. Emergency planning will continue to be high priority, particularly as the population escalates. Finally, a continued study of the correctional system, of the Division's population, and of progressive ideas in the correctional field will be emphasized, to maximally afford security to the community.

Recreation. Recreation and leisure time activities in an institutional setting are valuable as a therapeutic tool for the inmate population. A division wide diversified recreational program is available, including athletic, cultural, and corrective activities. A recreation director assigned at each institution implements and coordinates the leisure time activities with the assistance of volunteers, inmates and/or available staff.

Complete gymnasiums provide for the sports of basketball, volleyball, boxing, weight-lifting, and a variety of table games. The outside compounds include provisions for softball, football,



The Division encourages inmates to participate in recreational activities.

handball, horseshoes, track, weight-lifting, and boxing. Intramural and inter-institutional sports are encouraged at the institutions as well as unstructured individual activities.

Current movies are regularly provided and special entertainment by outside groups is scheduled as often as possible throughout the year. Small inmate bands are also organized and provided facilities for practice.

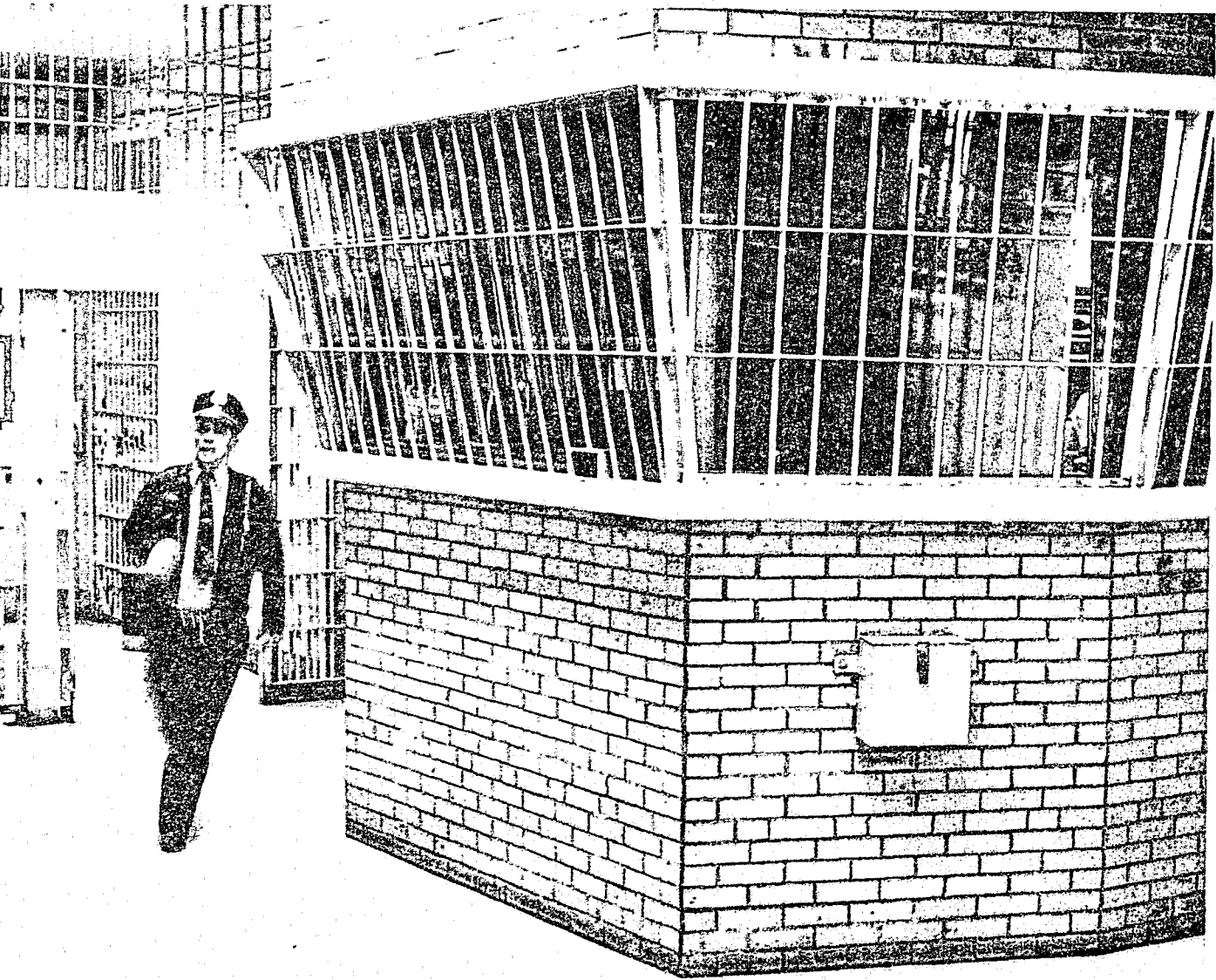
The Division's recreation program also coordinates the activities of inmate service and treatment organizations. Each organization conducts general membership meetings and sponsors a variety of other programs within their organization

throughout the month. Organizations include NAACP, Jaycee's, Alpha to Omega, NASCO, Chess Club, Great Books, Art League, etc. Participation in such organizations provide inmates with opportunities to develop greater self-understanding as well as opportunities to jointly work together in pursuit of a common goal.

In this biennium the variety of recreational activities available has been increased with particular emphasis in the expansion of intramural activities at each institution. The number of inmate organizations have also increased with a subsequent increase in the number of inmate participants.

Institutions

The Division's institutions provide the day-to-day care and custody of all inmates. All institutions are headed by correctional superintendents who, in turn, are directed in their activities by the Assistant Directors of the Division. Institutions vary in population size from that of the penitentiary with over 2,000 inmates, to that of the honor centers with less than 100. The extent of custody supervision also varies at each institution from maximum to minimum. All institutions provide opportunities for inmates in education, training, and treatment.



Institutional Custody is a primary concern of the Division.

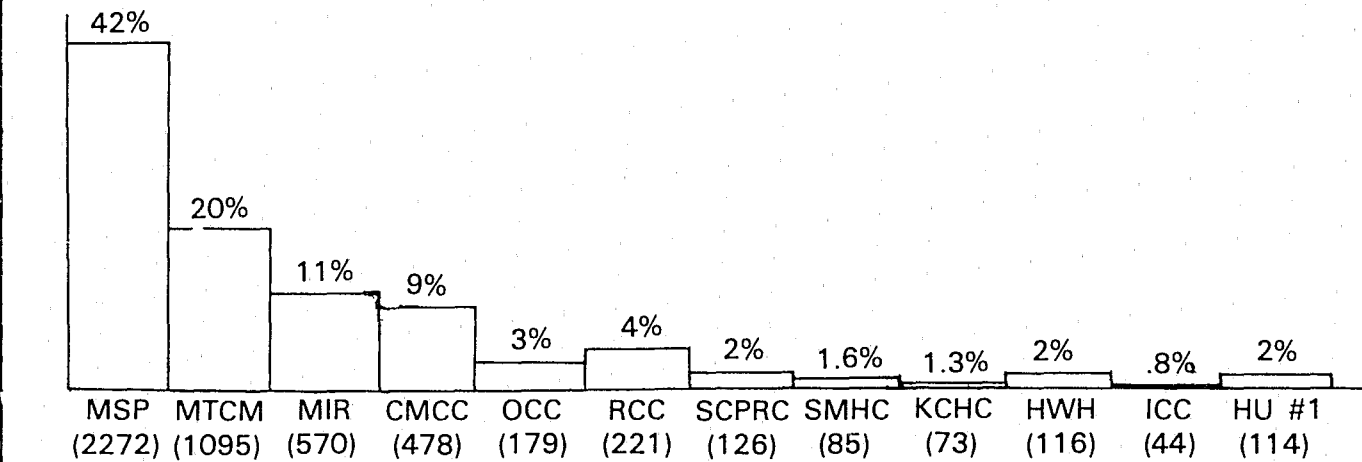
Institutional Population

FY 1979 - FY 1980

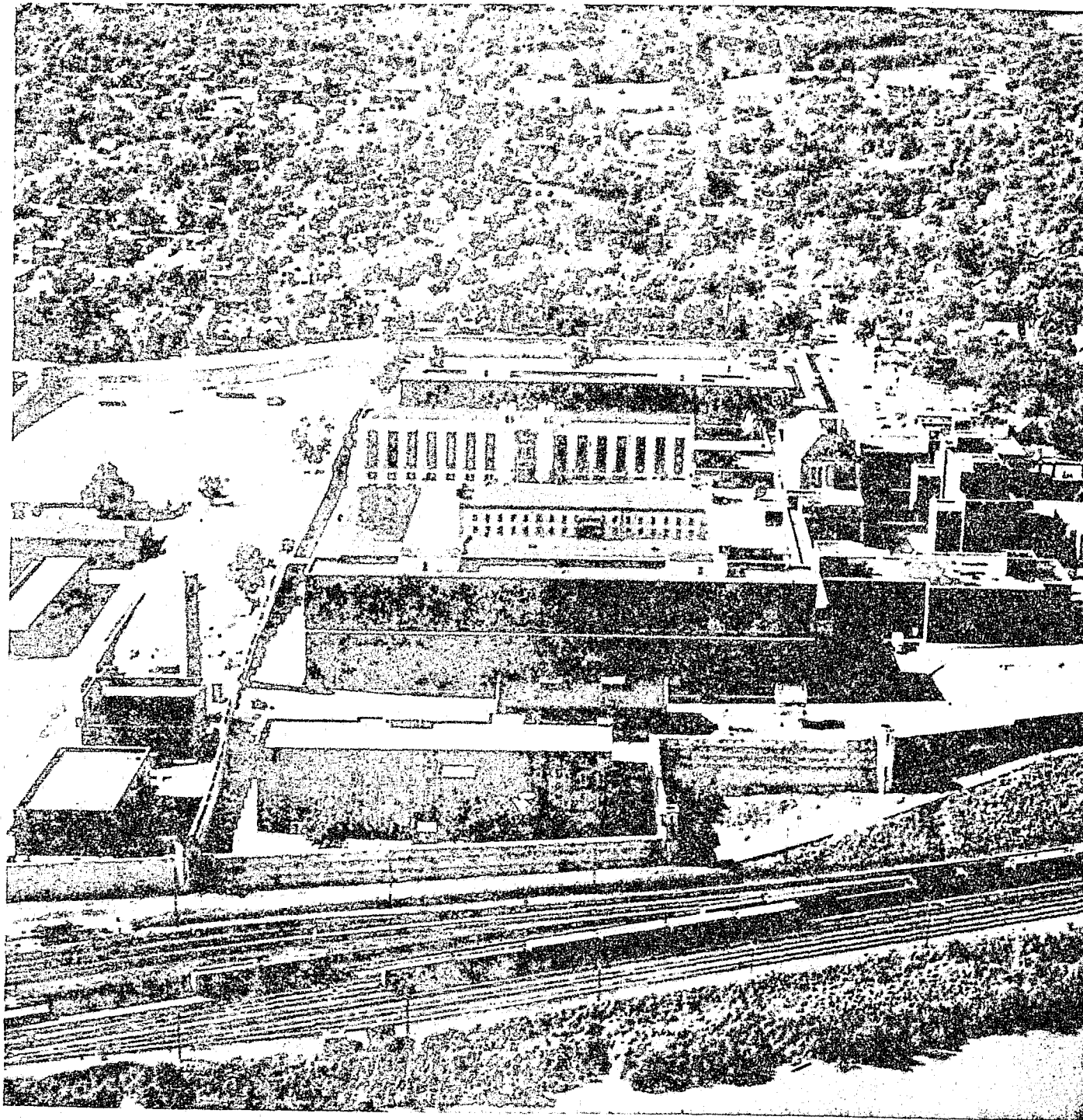
	FY1979	FY1980
(MSP)	2339	2204
(SCPRC)	101	151
(MIR)	557	583
(MTCM)	1074	1115
(HU #1)	105	122
(OCC)	171	186
(RCC)	216	225
(CMCC)	458	497
(HWH)	114	117
(SMHC)	82	88
(KCHC)	62	84
(ICC)	39	49
Total	5318	5421

Population Distribution

FY 1979 - 1980



Missouri State Penitentiary

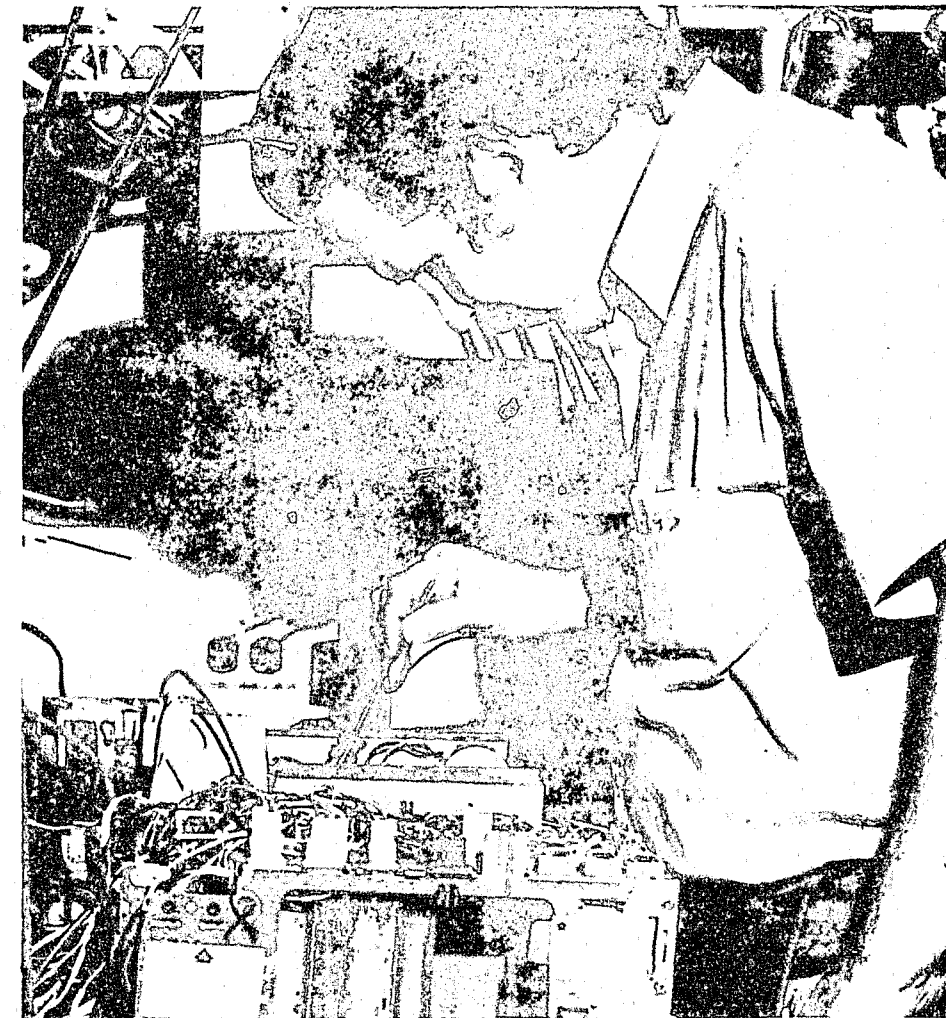


The Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri

The Missouri State Penitentiary for Men (MSP) is the largest institution in the system. The penitentiary was authorized by the legislature in 1832, and some buildings completed in 1836, are still in use. In the heart of Jefferson City, MSP sits on a multi-level forty-seven (47) acre site overlooking the Missouri River. This institution is designed to house approximately 2000 inmates with sentences ranging from two years to multiple life. The penitentiary includes eight (8) housing units and one (1) segregation unit within the perimeter, and one 150-bed housing unit located outside the maximum security perimeter. One of the 8 units is dedicated to the short-term housing of inmates who are newly arrived to the Division and awaiting an institutional assignment. The remaining units range from open dormitories to massive cell blocks.

Total personnel employed at the penitentiary is approximately 549 employees, with 320 of these assigned to duty as correctional officers. All activities of the prison are under the supervision of the Warden who is assisted by an Associate Warden of Program Services and an Associate Warden of Support Services. Together, supervision is maintained for the custody, care, safety and general welfare of inmates committed to MSP.

Several industries are located within the perimeter which provide employment for nearly 25% of the population. Approximately 50% of the popu-



Training is an integral part of the Division's rehabilitative efforts. Above photo: Radio and TV Repair training.

lation participates in academic, vocational, and on-the-job training programs which can result in certification by the State Department of Education. Inmates are also employed in food service, maintenance, housekeeping, as well as serving as paraprofessionals in education, health care, recreation, library duty, etc.

Education and Vocational Training: A complete educational program is available for

inmates assigned to the penitentiary. The courses provided afford inmates with approximately the same educational possibilities offered by public school. Classes are provided in grades one (1) through twelve (12) in addition to college courses provided through Draughon's Business College and Lincoln University.

In FY 1980, a total of 750 students were enrolled in the school program and 328 had

received certificates. Enrollment was:

Elementary	72
GED	58
Draughon's Business College	470
Lincoln University	150

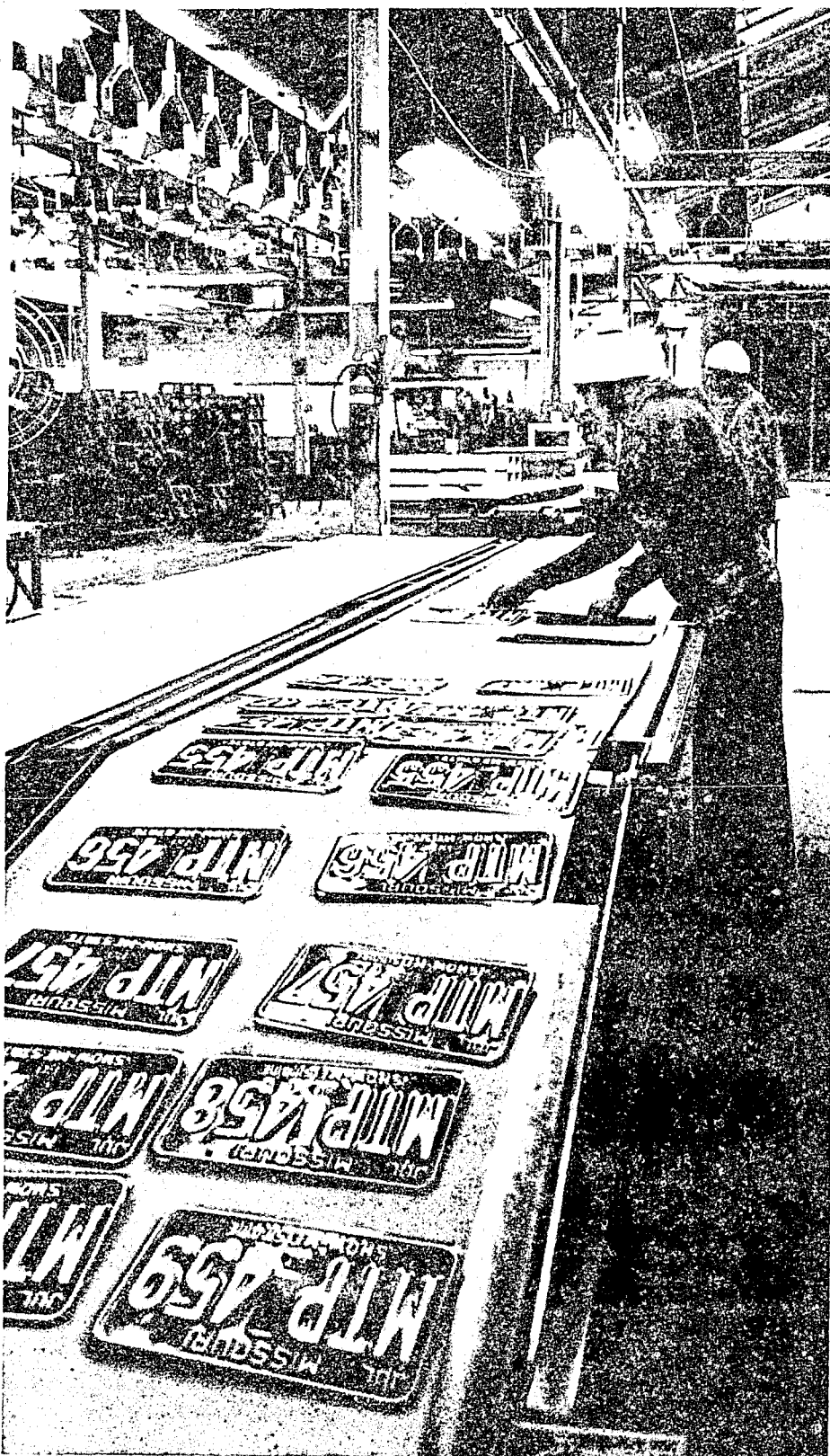
In addition to the courses offered on the penitentiary compound, selected inmates also may participate in the Lincoln University program on the campus. Six inmates were enrolled in this program in FY 1980.

The law library at the MSP is recognized as one of the best in the nation. Books representing a wide-range of topics are available to the population as well as current periodicals and newspapers. Some 19,000 volumes of books are provided for inmate interest.

Vocational educational training programs are available in the areas of electronics, office machine repair, refrigeration and air-conditioning, small engine repair, computer science, dental lab, welding, meat cutting and nurses aid.

Industries: The penitentiary operates clothing, cleaning, wood furniture, shoes, gloves, metal products, soap and detergent factories, in addition to supervising an outside warehouse providing trucking services to state customers. The penitentiary has also traditionally operated a license plate factory which has been greatly reduced in function as a result of the recent adoption of a five-year

[The license plate factory at MSP is one of the Division's major Industries program.]



license plate. However, MSP is now charged with production of the license sticker. A total of 328 inmates are employed in the Prison Industries Program at the penitentiary.

Medical Services: Complete medical services are provided to all inmates of the penitentiary. A modern 128-bed hospital is under the direction of a full-time Chief Medical Officer, who also supervises all medical treatment of inmates at the penitentiary. This unit also provides surgical services to inmates assigned to other of the Division's institutions, as well as performing physical examinations on all newly committed offenders. A completely staffed dental unit, pharmacy, and physical therapy unit provides a well-equipped medical system. A number of special consultants provide as-needed services to the penitentiary: psychiatrist, psychologist, pathologist, radiologist, oculist, optometrist, and three (3) internal medical-surgical persons.

Recreation: The recreational activities of inmates are supervised and planned by a recreation officer and assistants. Basketball, volleyball, weight-lifting and billiards are available sports within the completely furnished large gymnasium. Handball, basketball, softball, racquetball and weight-lifting may also be played in the outdoor recreational areas. A program of intramural sports is emphasized in the summer season and outside teams are encouraged to partici-

pate. Regularly scheduled movies are provided to inmates featuring a wide variety of current films. Finally, musical activities of all types are encouraged at the penitentiary.

In 1981, the penitentiary has planned for the construction of an additional recreational area near the hospital which will serve as an auxiliary unit to the physical therapy unit. MSP will also establish a recreation program for the new maximum security unit.

Inmate Organizations: The number of inmate organizations which regularly meet at MSP has increased over the biennium from 13 to 22, with approximately 50% of the inmates involved in some combination of such groups. Special interest organizations include such groups as: Big Books, Grand Slam Duplicate Bridge Club, Lifers and Black Studies. Other groups are tailored to inspire personal improvements and enhance communication and understanding such as the Transactional Analysis Community, Positive Thinking and Alpha Toastmasters. Additionally, approximately one hundred (100) inmates at MSP participate in a drug abuse program. This group is sponsored by DEPART (Drug Education Program and Rehabilitation Therapy) and meets regularly. Periodically, banquets are provided for the membership and invited guests.

Training: Staff at the Missouri State Penitentiary are encour-

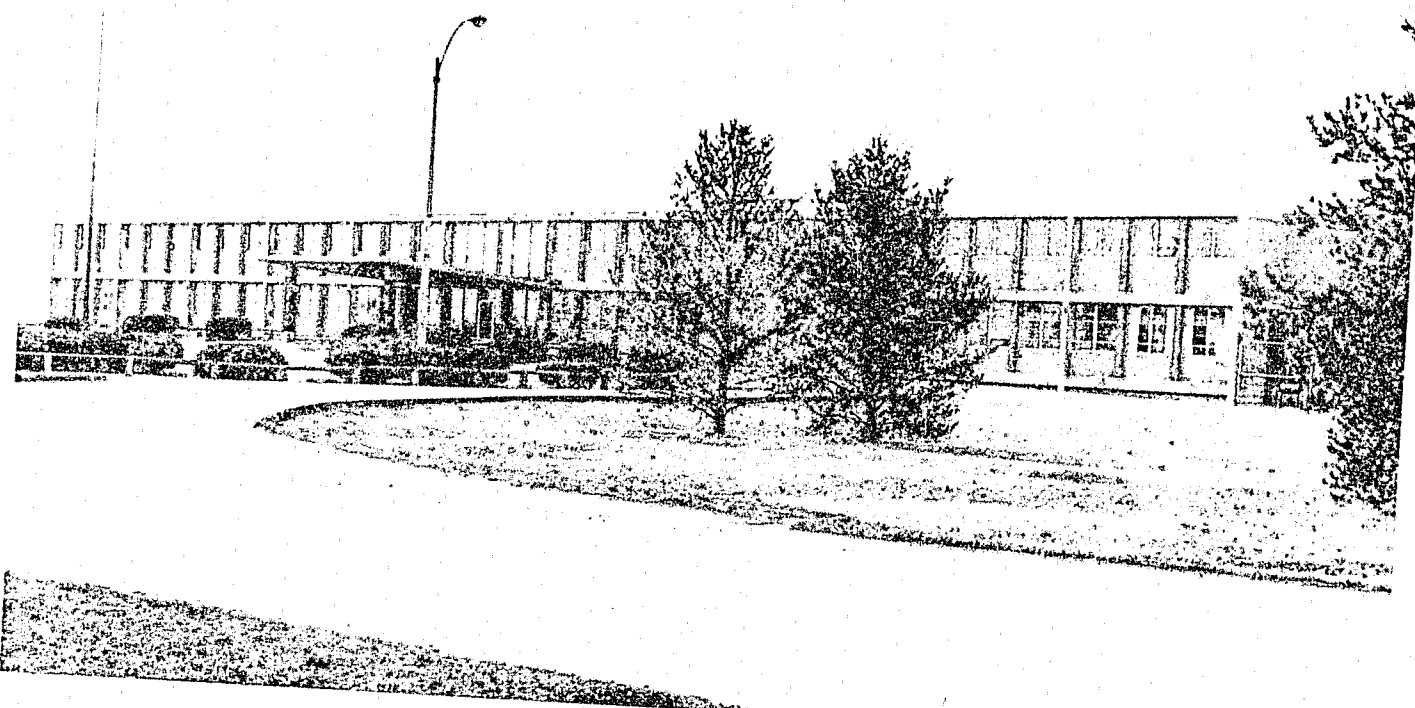
aged to participate in the training programs offered at the Division's Training Academy. 454 training sessions were attended by staff from the penitentiary in both inmate-related and career advancements areas in FY 1980.

Capital Improvements: The Missouri State Penitentiary has been renovated in this biennium to provide additional necessary bedspace in accord with the increased population demands. The completion of a 150-bed unit located outside the institutional perimeter has provided housing space for those select inmates who are involved in movement outside the perimeter.

A maximum security unit is to be completed during 1981 that will provide an additional 104 cells and will permit the segregation of 464 inmates requiring greater supervision. The addition of this segregation unit is also expected to reduce the number of protective custody cases by 60-70%.

Future Plans: Renovations planned for the aging MSP physical plant in the upcoming biennium include improvements to the steam system, piping replacement, and the roofing of certain of the older structures. Finally, the prison hospital is to be renovated to accommodate the addition to the penitentiary of the maximum security segregation unit.

Missouri Training Center For Men



Missouri Training Center for Men, Moberly, Missouri

The Missouri Training Center For Men (MTCM), a medium security facility, began operation in January, 1963, near Moberly, Missouri, with a design capacity of 900 men. Approximately 35% of the male offenders received by the Division are assigned to the Missouri Training Center For Men. Individuals with long sentences are ordinarily not assigned at MTCM until they have been observed at the Penitentiary for a considerable length of time. Four housing units provide dormitory space for the inmate population. Three of the housing units are of St. Andrews' Cross design with four wings.

Resembling a college campus, the grounds of the Training Center include a school building, dining area, chapel, and gymna-

sium. The industrial area is comprised of a metal plant, a large commercial laundry, and a print shop.

The inmate population in July of 1978 was approximately 1,080. By July 1, 1980, this number had increased to 1,170 inmates. Although the institution's design capacity was for 900 inmates, no major difficulties were experienced during the two-year period.

Education and Vocational Training: The Missouri Training Center For Men offers extensive educational and vocational programs for its population. In June, 1980, approximately 587 inmates were enrolled in some type of educational or training program through its educational

unit. Academic classes are provided in Grades 1 through 12. A total of 165 inmates received their General Education Certificates.

During this biennium, the Missouri Training Center For Men has expanded its educational programs to include a federally funded Title III night class for Grades 1 through 12 and a college course each semester for those inmates assigned to the protective custody unit. The school has also begun implementation of a Special Education Program for inmates with educational handicaps.

Through a cooperative agreement with the Moberly Junior College, inmates are also able to participate in a junior college program. Located within the



Several CETA training programs are available to inmates at MTCM. Pictured above, an inmate participating in the CETA Welding course.

institutional perimeter, inmates are able to complete requirements for an associate of arts degree. In this biennium, 70 inmates received associate of arts degrees from the Moberly Junior College.

The library at the Missouri

Training Center For Men consists of over 4200 non-fiction books, 2900 fiction books, 139 reference titles, 15 different newspapers, and 30 magazines. Nine tapeplayers with headphones, three sound film strip projectors and over 300 cassette

tapes with music are also available in the library. The library has been improved with the assistance of library services and construction grants, and the law section was expanded in 1979 to provide one of the finest law libraries in the Division. There has been a dramatic increase in the inmate traffic at the library, from approximately 15 users/day to 500/day.

Vocational training is provided in the large industrial complex on the institutional ground. State funded courses include refrigeration and air conditioning, auto mechanics, auto body, machine shop and electronics. Welding, office machine repair and printing classes are provided through CETA federal funds. Certificates are awarded after 720 hours of instruction have been completed. In the two-year period, 29 certificates in welding, 34 certificates in office machine repair, and 28 certificates in printing were awarded. Totally, the vocational program this biennium awarded 145 vocational training certificates and 136 on-the-job-training certificates.

Industries: The Missouri Training Center For Men houses a number of industries in an attempt to provide inmates with meaningful employment during their incarceration. Industries at the Missouri Training Center consist of a metal shop and sign shop, a print shop and an industrial laundry. The industries section at the Missouri Training

Center provides approximately 20% of the overall profit for the prison industries section. Some 170 inmates are involved in one of the major industries at the Training Center.

The metal shop and sign shop employ approximately 75 inmates and provide such items as file cabinets, shelving and lockers for state agencies, and road signs for the state highway department. The print shop handles a large portion of the printing needs for the various state agencies and employs approximately sixty inmates. Finally, the industrial laundry which employs approximately 135 inmates, handles approximately 10,000 pounds of laundry per day for the University of Missouri Medical Center, as well as the laundry for the Missouri Training Center For Men.

Special Programs: Counseling is provided inmates on an individual and group basis. Inmates are encouraged to set goals for self-improvement while in the institution through their participation in groups stressing "Overcoming Difficulties in Transacting With Others". In May, 1980, a release preparation program was initiated in which a meeting is conducted with the inmate immediately prior to his release and plans prepared. Finally, some 422 inmates have completed a six-session drug seminar. Service organizations available to inmates consist of the Jaycees, NAACP, Alpha Tu Omega, NASCO, and the Chess Club.



Individualized counseling is available at MTCM.

Each organization conducts general membership meetings at least every two weeks. These clubs sponsor other programs within their organization that meet at various times throughout each month.

Medical Services: The Missouri Training Center For Men medical unit consists of a small infirmary-type hospital with an emergency room and 16 beds in four wards. The hospital is staffed with two full-time graduate nurses, three full-time LPNs, one full time dentist, two part-time doctors, one part-time graduate nurse, one part-time eye doctor, and one part-time lab technician.

Approximately 300 inmates are seen each week on daily sick call by nurses, and as necessary, the part-time doctors. Only very

minor surgery is performed at the Training Center, with serious cases referred to the Missouri State Penitentiary hospital, or the Missouri University Medical Center at Columbia. Approximately 200 inmates receive daily medication.

Recreation: A large gymnasium provides much of the recreational activity for the Training Center's population. Basketball, softball, boxing, weight lifting, volleyball, and small games and movies are available in the gymnasium. The outside compound provides for handball, horse-shoes, croquet, football, miniature golf, cork ball, and track and field. Intramural activities are regularly provided Training Center inmates, as well as organizational sports.

Some 52 movies are provided each year on Saturday and Sunday evenings, with an average attendance of 200 inmates. Additionally, one weekend of each year is set aside for a program that is called "Fun Day". This program consists of activities that are not usually conducted at any other time, including frisbie, golf, dunking machine, wheelbarrow races, three-legged races, egg roll, and many other unusual games. Live entertainment is provided through the cooperation of outside bands. During this biennium, eight outside bands entertained the inmate population on weekends with an average attendance of 450 people per performance. Three inmate bands also performed for the inmate population approximately every two months.

Capital Improvements: During the past two years, several capital improvements have been made at the Training Center. The roofs of the recreation building, laundry building, administration building and food service building, were replaced. Partial road repairs were completed on the roads in front of the administration building and on a portion of the road inside of the perimeter fence in the industrial area and around the truck gate.

Several hot water tanks were replaced in the food service building, power house, and laundry. The high temperature water line was inspected and valves in the section of the line were replaced. Work on the in-

stitution's lagoon was completed with addition of aerators and sand filters. Air switches were installed on transformers in the laundry building and a survey on the boiler controls and in the power house was completed.

Small gasoline generators were installed in the housing unit to provide emergency lighting during power outages and four additional wash basins were installed in each of seven wings in Housing Units 1 and 2, to provide additional washing space needed for inmates due to the doubling of rooms in the wing. Privacy screens were installed in all buildings and toilet facilities were added to provide inmate privacy, as the Training Center increased its complement of female employees.

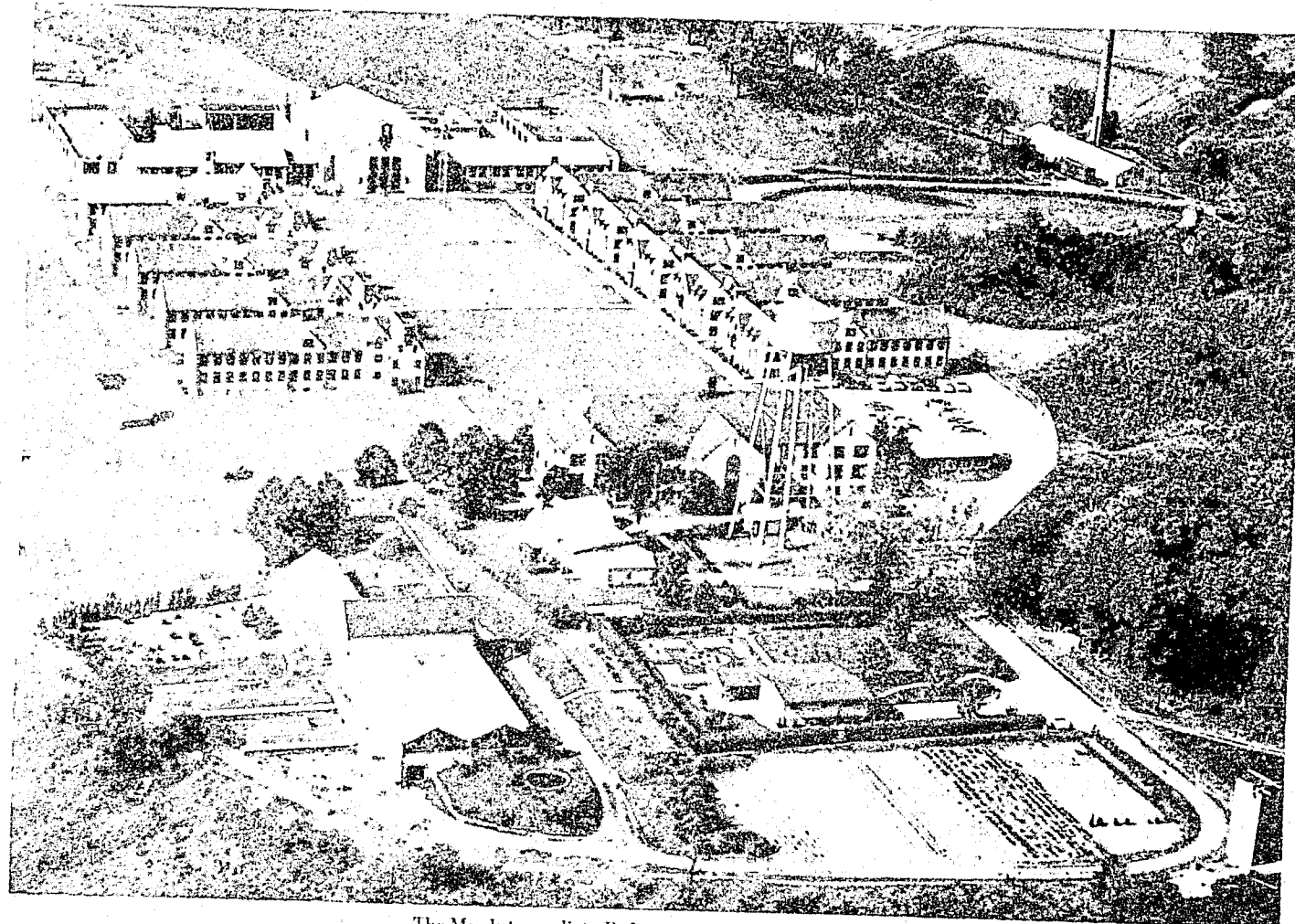
With the increase in population experienced by the division, construction was initiated in the fall of 1979 on a new 70-man housing unit and the main portion of this building was completed in July, 1980.

Future Plans: Although several capital improvements have been made to the Training Center, as the institution grows older more breakdowns will be implemented. Though improvements to the lagoon were completed, continued work will be necessary to meet the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency.

It is projected that the population of the Missouri Training Center For Men will be increased in the future to approx-

imately 1265 inmates. The institution plans to continue to strive to make necessary improvements to the institution, as well as making capital improvements to accommodate the increased numbers.

Missouri Intermediate Reformatory



The Mo. Intermediate Reformatory, Algoa, Mo.

The Reformatory for Young Men was constructed in 1932 and is located eight miles east of Jefferson City. The maximum capacity of the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory is 600 inmates with a statutory age limitation of 17 to 25 years. The normal sentence of inmates confined to this institution is two to five years and approximately 80 percent are released each year by parole, after having served an average sentence of eleven months. The institution consists of a large administration building at one end of a rectangle

with the food service, school area, gymnasium, and vocational shops at the opposite end. Ten cottages, five on each side, complete the formation of a large campus-type courtyard.

The past two years have brought many changes to the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory. The most dramatic and encompassing change has been the increase in inmates that have been referred to the institution. The Missouri Intermediate Reformatory is now receiving inmates who are parole violators or who have been returned from

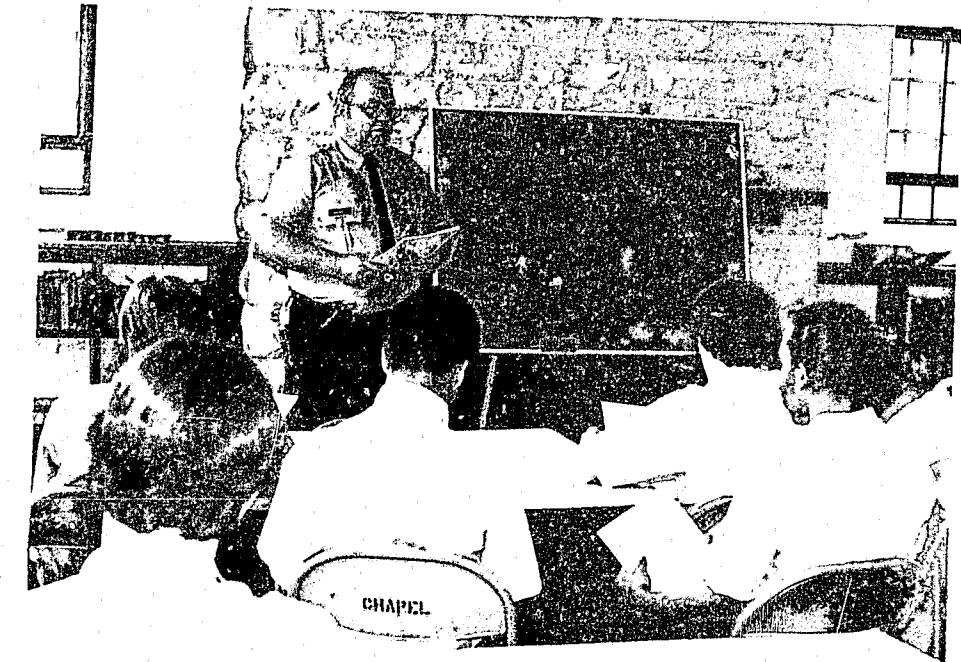
the halfway house or honor center. Second-time offenders, if they fall within the statutory age range, are also coming to the institution as well as inmates who are receiving sentences for as long as from seven to ten years. These changes in tandem with the rise in population from an average daily figure of 525 to the present daily average of over 600 has placed increasing strain on the programs and operation of the facility. Despite these drawbacks, the institution has experienced a number of accomplishments during the

biennium.

Classification Unit Management: The Missouri Intermediate Reformatory uses the classification unit management system in its organization. The classification unit management section at MIR is charged with the responsibility of the assignment of all residents to job and school, for handling conduct violations, for handling releases and transfers from the institution, and for providing the majority of counseling services available. Since the advent of the functional unit management system in 1976, the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory has undergone additional refinement in this area to the point at which the institution is now seeing a definite decrease in the number of assaults, escapes, and forcible sexual misconducts. Additionally, the furlough success rate remains very high, due in large part to improved documentation prior to the granting of any temporary leaves.

Dormitory councils are presently in operation in all units. These councils give all residents an opportunity to air problems and complaints within the dormitory and to seek reasonable solutions of same.

Since the last biennial report, a special adjustment unit has been created at the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory. This unit acts as a buffer for inmates who are preparing for release to the general population from administrative segregation. The unit has aided staff considerably



All inmates are provided orientation prior to assignment.

in reintegrating protective custody and other inmates back into the general population.

Custody: The custody section of the institution is responsible for all the custody of security activities, including perimeter surveillance, periodic inspections, guard tower coverage, dorm surveillance, and general surveillance of all buildings and grounds of the institution. The custody section is responsible for cooperating with the functional unit management section so that all inmates are afforded a safe and secure environment in which to progress toward rehabilitation.

Since 1978, several accomplishments have been made in this area. One of the major accomplishments is the updating

and revision of rules and operating procedures to meet American Correctional Association standards. A full-time investigations officer, with an investigation qualified as a psychological stress evaluator (PSE) machine operator, has been added to the custody staff. This office has handled all investigations and has made the PSE machine available to other institutions.

Other enhancements in the custody area include the purchase of a four-wheel drive vehicle which aids in the transportation of inmates and is utilized during escapes. Razor ribbon wire has been placed on the fence between two of the towers which should prove to be an effective hindrance to inmates who attempt to climb over the

fence. A sergeant is now being utilized to patrol the CETA school area, and this has been effective in reducing the amount of contraband removed from that area and reducing the number of weapons that might be manufactured.

Finally, firearms refamiliarization training is now taking place at Missouri Intermediate Reformatory. A firing range has been established providing more training in this area with reduction of time spent away from the institution.

Education and Vocational Training: The Ray French School is responsible for providing for individual educational needs of the inmates incarcerated at the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory. The two primary educational areas are academic and vocational programs. Within the academic area, basic elementary and secondary classes are provided, as well as special education classes. In all of the academic classes, instruction is individualized with the primary goal of all inmates obtaining their GED certificates. The GED program has been a steady increase in the number of certificates issued during the past three years: In 1978, 96 GED certificates were issued; in 1979, 82; and in 1980, 127 GED certificates were issued. Also, during 1980, 90% of all inmates who took the GED examination were passed.

During this biennium, the learning disabilities class has been incorporated into the spe-

cial education program. The thrust of the learning disabilities program is to work in concentrated areas for those students who have displayed a need for special attention. The special education program consists of learning disabilities, Title I remedial reading, math and English, and a Title III learning center for students over 21 years of age.

The library at the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory was enhanced by the number of books available. The testing center at this facility was reorganized and a complete testing center is now near completion.

The Missouri Intermediate Reformatory has a vocational program which is divided into two areas. The state vocational classes are comprised of electronics, auto mechanics, and woodworking, and are designed to provide short-term vocational instruction. The CETA classes, composed of welding, building trades, major appliances, and small engines, are designed to provide long-term vocational training. The vocational program in 1980 averaged an enrollment of 124 inmates with approximately 15 vocational certificates issued each month. 145 inmates were in the OJT program.

Horticulture is also taught at MIR and the greenhouse at this institution is one of the finest in the State of Missouri. A number of awards have been received in the past two years at both the Missouri State Fair and Cole County Fair. This includes 60 first place ribbons, a number of

best shows, awards of merit, etc. The greenhouse has received statewide recognition and, as years have progressed, there has been a gradual improvement in the plants, flowers, and gardening. Finally, and most importantly, more and more of the men assigned to the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory are acquiring excellent jobs upon their release due to the training received at this greenhouse.

Recreation: The recreation program at the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory is staffed by five full-time professionals and several inmate assistants. The program provides activities seven days a week for the inmates' spare time and structured and unstructured patterned activities are available to the total population. Included are gym activities and non-physical leisure activities such as music and craft work each day and evening.

Resident councils in each unit of the Reformatory are canvassed to determine inmate needs and to develop programs. With major emphasis placed on leisure time activities, it is the goal of the Reformatory recreation department to provide inmates with the skills to use their leisure time constructively within society.

Activity facilities at the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory include a gymnasium, individual recreation halls in each of the ten dormitories, a game and crafts room, a music room for the band, four outdoor basketball

courts, three softball fields, a football/soccer field, a quarter-mile track, outdoor and indoor boxing rings, outdoor playing courts suitable for volleyball, and an enclosed recreation yard for segregated inmates. The gymnasium is equipped with two full-sized weight machines, a pool table, a trampoline, a portable boxing ring, and tumbling mats to accommodate tumbling and wrestling programs. The honor dormitory gamerooms are equipped with table tennis tables, pool tables, card tables, and color television sets. The rest of the dormitory gamerooms are equipped with table tennis tables, card tables, and black-and-white television sets.

Intramural sports at the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory include: basketball, football, volleyball, softball, table tennis, pool, chess, checkers, dominoes, track and field, cork-ball, wrestling, boxing, horseshoes, etc. Varsity competition at MIR is conducted in basketball, softball, track and field, and boxing. These varsity teams represent the Reformatory both inside and outside the institution.

A current feature film is shown each week. Special entertainment presented by outside groups and organizational functions are scheduled as often as possible throughout the year.

Religion: A variety of worship services is provided by Protestant, Catholic, and non-denominational groups. Bible studies and religious instruction are provided by various faith groups

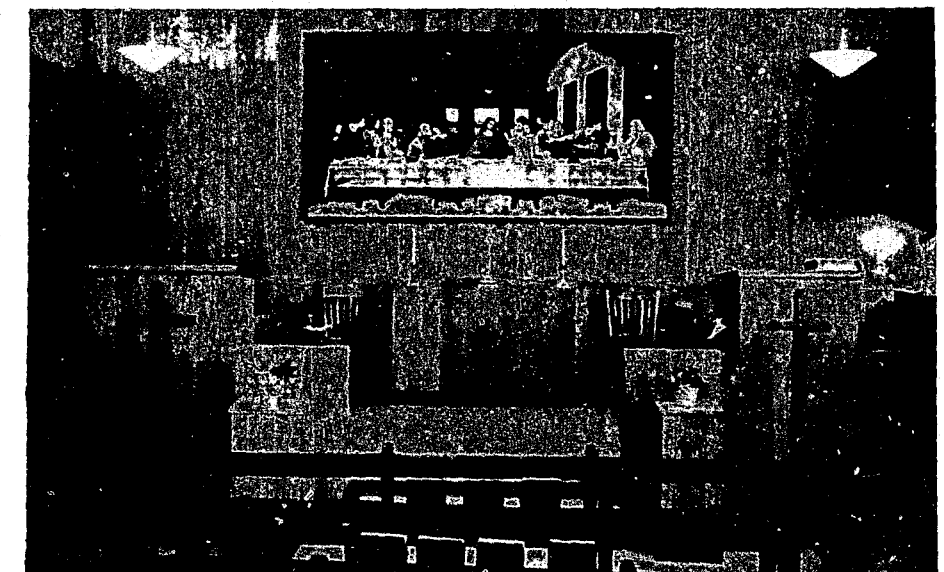
and volunteers. The Missouri Mennonite Fellowship provides Bible studies and speakers for the Thursday Christian Fellowship activities. Bible studies are also provided by the Southern Baptist Mission Board of Atlanta, Georgia, and the Assemblies of God Mission Department of Springfield, Missouri. Religious entertainment is provided by guest singing groups, Bible quiz competition, and special films. All these activities combine entertainment with instruction or inspirational and motivational messages or homilies.

Pastoral counseling is provided regularly by the chaplain in groups and individually.

A significant addition to the religious program is the regular afternoon Bible studies and religious instruction program. Each day, Monday through Thursday, a different person conducts a two-hour study class.

Medical Services: Medical services at MIR are provided by a full-time graduate nurse, a part-time physician, and a part-time dentist. In addition, the Missouri State Penitentiary hospital and the University of Missouri Medical Center hospital are utilized for in-patient and out-patient treatment. Local Jefferson City physicians and dentists are often called in for specialized work as the situation dictates.

In this biennium, the eye care given to our inmates has been improved by changing the sick call for this service from monthly to weekly. The medical physician is now available three days a week instead of the previous two, giving rise to better service to the inmate population. Inmates now have the opportunity to see the doctor on the day requested with only a half-day wait.



The Chapel at the Mo. Intermediate Reformatory

Organizations: In addition to the number of religious clubs that are available for inmate participation, there are a number of specific interest clubs, counseling programs, and organizations that provide inmates with a variety of both treatment and self-improvement opportunities. Narcotics Anonymous and AA are both available to inmates who have demonstrated difficulties in the areas of drug and alcohol abuse. A Guides to Better Living program has been established in this biennium which involves 14 weeks of training to develop a positive mental attitude.

Osage Expeditions: A special outdoor program that is provided to allow inmates an opportunity for experiential education on both the psychological and physiological growth of the resident is the Osage Expedition Outdoor Survival Program. Three and ten-day courses in wilderness survival are involved whereby inmates are taught survival skills through a very structured psychological and physiological stress program. This section of the institution continues to provide experiences of impact for institutional residents and staff. It has conducted three and ten-day courses for 150 inmates annually. Data that has been compiled on participants who have been released after two years indicate the positive benefits of the adventure: The recidivism rate for these individuals is less than 11%.

During the last year, the program was granted permission

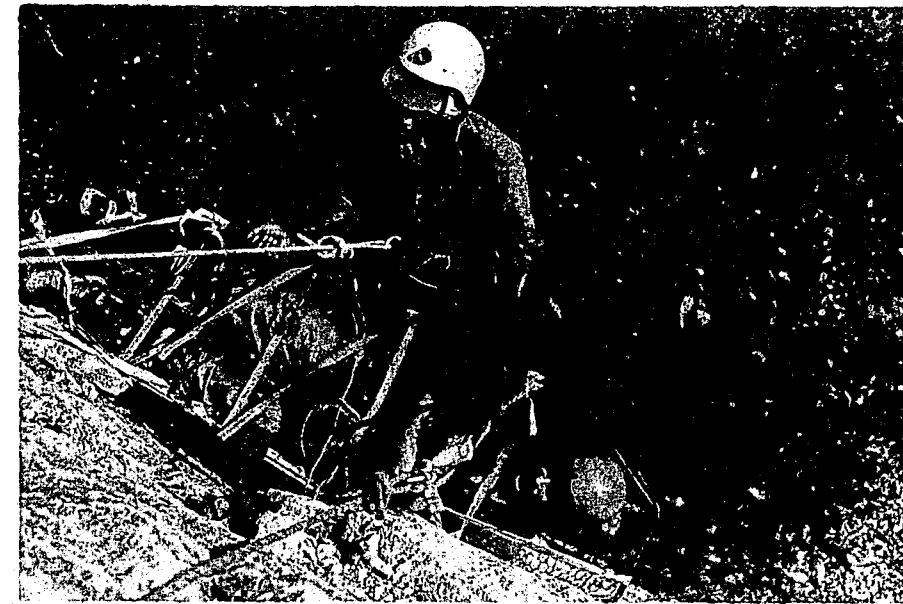


Inmates participating in the MIR, Osage Expedition, (above & next page).

to initiate special courses for residents recently assigned from protective custody to the Special Adjustment Unit.

Staff Training: Staff training has been increased and expanded to include 80 hours of orientation and on-the-job training

to all those assigned to the Missouri Intermediate Reformatory. Observation and instruction in functional unit management and all steps of due process for inmates and inmate rights have been incorporated into the training program. In addition, specialized training in cardio-pul-



monary resuscitation, first aid, and firearms have been incorporated into the program. The institution now has qualified instructors in each of these areas. The Department of Social Services training unit has been utilized by approximately 50 of the Algoa staff for training in areas not provided by the Division of Corrections, including secretarial training, personnel training, interviewing techniques, etc. The firearms range has been upgraded and is now utilized by all MIR staff and other Division of Corrections staff for firearms familiarization training. Finally, new policies and procedures in this area have been adopted as a guide and measure of the effectiveness of the training.

Capital Improvements: A number of major maintenance accomplishments have been made during this biennium. All

distribution steam lines to the institution have been replaced in all buildings except food service and greenhouse areas. Rooms in all dormitories have been repainted and showers have been sandblasted and repainted. A new water line to the new recreation fuel tower has been installed along with a septic tank and stool for the tower. An electric gate has been installed between existing grounds and the new recreation field. A new staff parking lot has been developed in front of the administration building. New gate controls have been installed at the front gate. The gymnasium floor has been refinished and a new handball court constructed.

During the past two years, a number of improvements have been made in the food service operation. Among those improvements made are the addition of a meat grinder in the butcher shop, metal sinks in the

steam room, a new grille, replacement of three worn out ovens, purchase of a new hot food cart, and remodeling and painting of the cold storage areas. New safety lights have been installed in various areas of the kitchen and the entire dining room has been repainted.

Future Plans: Future plans of this institution are to renovate the administrative segregation and punitive segregation areas. Additionally, the institution hopes to obtain a small boiler in the power house that will augment fuel conservation. The control center in the administration building shall be renovated and new roofs will be put on the gymnasium, school, and power house. Finally, the roads leading to the institution badly need repair and are quickly deteriorating. The institution plans to renovate and repair these roads within the next biennium.

Central Missouri Correctional Center

The Central Missouri Correctional Center (CMCC) became an independent institution within the Division of Corrections on July 1, 1974. This medium-minimum security complex has a design capacity for the containment of 627 inmates who are within five years of release from the Division. It is located about ten miles northwest of Jefferson City, along the Missouri River and is the largest agriculturally-oriented institution in the Division. Operations include extensive Missouri River bottom land farming with hay, corn, milo and a few field crops, such as tomatoes, watermelons and potatoes. A swine herd of about 600 is maintained and a large registered holstein dairy herd of about 273 cows provides milk for inmates of the Division.

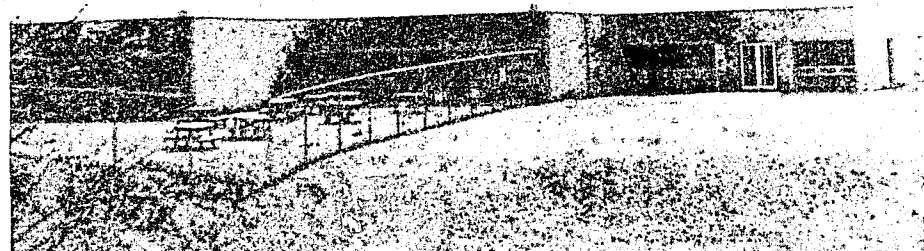


Photo top right, The Central Mo. Correctional Center, Medium Security Institution. Above, CMCC, Minimum Security Unit.

Capital Improvements: In this biennium, considerable physical and operational enhancements were completed. The 1977 session of the Missouri Legislature appropriated major funding for the renovation of CMCC and for construction of a new minimum security unit for 200 inmates. The legislative mandate required that the original facility be renovated to function as a medium security unit. Consequently, the population at CMCC has expanded to 427 medium security and 200 minimum security inmates. The dual complex is administered centrally with an organizational structure similar to other institutions.

These renovations and new additions have significantly expanded the diversity of activities available to the inmates assigned to CMCC. Renovations to effect the medium security unit included the installation of 3500 feet of additional fencing to provide a double security fence. Three guard towers and an electrical surveillance system were installed and enhancements made to perimeter lighting. A new receiving and orientation area, accommodating 32 men, has been completed in the medium security unit. This area provides CMCC with an oppor-

tunity for the diagnosis and observation of inmates prior to determining housing unit and work assignments. Finally, a housing unit has been constructed to accommodate protective custody inmates. Private rooms are issued inmates in this area to further enhance the protection of such cases.

In early 1980, the 200-man minimum security facility was completed. A self-contained separate institution, only recreational facilities are shared with the renovated medium security institution. This facility supplies inmates for work in the farm and

dairy operation, as well as participants for community work release.

The addition of the Minimum Security Unit provides an opportunity for medium security inmates assigned to the Central Missouri Correctional Center, to progress eventually to a minimum security classification and consequently transfer to the Minimum Security Unit.

Education: A variety of educational programs are offered inmates assigned to the CMCC. Adult Basic Education courses are available ranging from elementary school courses through those requisite to the attainment of GEDs. Instructors from Lincoln University provide instruction in college level courses from which an inmate may receive a maximum of 24 credit hours annually. Inmates are also provided opportunities in vocational training. Through a contractual arrangement with the Linn Technical School, inmates may earn certificates in welding and electronics.

The entire educational program has been upgraded in this biennium to include a law library and the construction of a new school building. The number of inmates enrolled in various educational/vocational programs has been steadily increasing in congruence with the increased numbers in population.

Recreation: A new recreation building, completed in this biennium, provides CMCC inmates with a variety of recreational

outlets. The gymnasium is complete with a basketball court with collapsible bleachers, dressing rooms, equipment storage rooms, a weight-lifting room, stage for movies and shows, boxing room, music practice room and a small recreation office.

Films are regularly shown in the gymnasium as provided under the contract held by the Missouri State Penitentiary. The outside recreational area contains a softball field and a handball court, running track, and provisions for the game of horse-shoes. Finally, inmates may participate in intramural sports at other institutions through outcounts.

Organizations: Inmates assigned to CMCC are also provided opportunities to become involved in specialized treatment programs, as well as to participate in various inmate organizations. Inmates who have experienced alcohol or drug-related problems may join A.A. or the CMCC operated drug program. Inmate organizations fostering individual growth include Toastmasters, Jaycees, and NAACP. Finally, a committee of inmate representatives focusing on inmate-institutional relations, is available for individual inmate concerns.

Special Programs: CMCC continues to involve a proportion of its inmate population in the community work release program. Under this program, select inmates are permitted to work

daily in the community while returning each evening to the institution. 25% of each inmate's gross earnings are returned to the state as partial reimbursement for maintenance. In this biennium participants in this program returned \$63,340.54 to the state.

CMCC also has provided its inmate population with opportunities to participate in the Division's furlough program. In FY 1979 and FY 1980 some 438 inmates were granted temporary leave, and nearly 99% of all such leaves were successfully completed.

Future Plans: Capital improvements in the upcoming year include the construction of a new visiting room for the medium security unit, as well as the installation of a security system for the control center and administrative areas.

Programmatically, CMCC will continue in its emphasis of community work release programs and in encouraging its population to participate in the educational programs available.

Ozark Correctional Center

The Ozark Correctional Center, formerly known as the Fordland Honor Camp, is a minimum security institution located 25 miles east of Springfield in Webster County. The installation is a former military radar site and has been leased from the federal government since June of 1962. Inmates are transferred from other state correction institutions and direct commitments are made for the Diagnostic Center. The population of the Ozark Correctional Center has been steadily increasing during this biennial period. Currently, 210 inmates are assigned to this minimum security setting, as compared to the 164 population figures reported in fiscal year 1978. The construction of a 200-man dormitory in 1980 has accommodated the increased population.

The Ozark Correctional Center utilizes the functional unit management system in its organization. The basic premise of this system encourages maximum involvement of both staff and inmates in the overall operation of the institution, requiring the majority of staff to deal directly with the inmate population. This is extremely important at Ozark Correctional Center, since only half of the 25 corrections officers are assigned to the traditional custody roles.

Evidence that this system is working is reflected in comparative statistics over the past few years at Ozark Correctional Center. With an increase in population of nearly 25%, the incidence of escapes and serious conduct



The Ozark Correctional Center, Fordland, Mo.

violations has been greatly reduced. In 1978, there was an average daily population of 163 with 21 escapes and 26 serious conduct violations. In 1980, by comparison, the population climbed to a daily average of 210, but escapes were reduced to 10 and serious violations to 14. The most remarkable result of functional management system is the increase in furloughs granted. In 1978, 109 were granted and in 1979, 118 furloughs were granted. In 1980, with the increased staff-inmate involvement, there were a total of 204 furloughs with a success rate of 99%.

Educational and Vocational Training: Inmates assigned to Ozark Correctional Center may participate in a variety of educational and vocational programs. Approximately 130 inmates are involved in either the academic, vocational, or work release pro-

grams at any given time. The remainder of the population is employed in jobs necessary for the maintenance and operation of the institution. These include such areas as food service, recreation, and maintenance. A well-rounded academic program, providing courses ranging from remedial reading to college courses, allows inmates to enhance their educational skills. The academic school enrollment in this biennium averaged 40 inmates monthly and 63 GED certificates were issued. Vocational enrollment in the areas of CETA auto mechanics, and in the state funded programs of building trades, carpentry, and welding, resulted in some 63 vocational certificates being awarded in the two-year period.

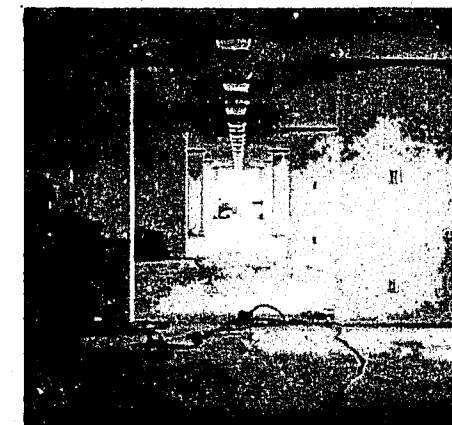
The Ozark Correctional Center also provides fire protection for three communities with its fire department. With two fully equipped trucks and an inmate volunteer staff, this department

is saving local citizens an estimated three million dollars (3,000,000) annually.

An extensive work release program is also provided at the Ozark Correctional Center involving the employment of inmates in the Springfield and surrounding community areas. In fiscal year 1980, 44 inmates participated in community work release with gross earnings exceeding \$65,000, with \$15,794 returned to the state as partial reimbursement for inmate maintenance. This compares favorably with that reported in fiscal year 1979 with \$10,574 returned to the state.

Recreation and Other Programs: Recreational activities at OCC include all major sports and special buildings are provided for weight-lifting, billiards, and hobby crafts. A lighted softball field at OCC is often utilized by local community teams.

Various institutional organizations located in the Ozark Correctional Center are designed around special interests as well



A unit of the new 200-man dormitory during the construction phase.

as rehabilitative programs. These include AA, Jaycees, Music Appreciation, and various religious groups.

Capital Improvements: Until 1980, the Ozark Correctional Center plant had remained much the same as it was when the military occupied it in 1962. The gymnasium had been constructed with inmate labour in 1968, but this was the only structural change. The year 1980 brought the first major construction in the institution's history. As previously mentioned, a 200-man dormitory was completed and most of the work finished on a \$250,000 renovation to the Food Service Unit.

Construction was also started on a new segregation building which will contain four two-man cells and will replace the one segregation cell the institution has used since its inception.

This biennium has also marked the renovation of many other buildings at Ozark Correctional Center. All 18 of the houses in the staff residential area received exterior vinyl siding. The three barracks that had been used exclusively to house inmates prior to the construction of the new dormitory have been renovated and one has been reutilized for inmate housing. The smaller of the three is now a combination canteen and property room. The third is currently being used as a general purpose recreation building that may eventually be converted into the institution's visiting area, pending

the outcome of the 1981 capital improvements request.

The chapel at OCC was recently renovated through a combination of institutional and donated funds.

Future Plans: In future years, the Ozark Correctional Center anticipates funding to provide a new visiting center. The construction of such will not only provide inmates and their visitors with a more desirable environment, but will also provide the center with greater control over this function. Ozark Correctional Center also anticipates an increase in custody staff such that the increasing populations may be accommodated. Programmatically, the center plans to provide for a heating and air-conditioning class in fiscal year 1981 and to enlarge the community work release program by 25%.

During the next few years, the Ozark Correctional Center will continue in its commitment to provide an environment whereby security, fairness, and opportunity are the major concerns. Present resources will be utilized to their maximum.

State Correctional Pre-Release Center

The State Correctional Pre-Release Center, located in Tipton, Missouri, became operational on December 6, 1976, in that physical plant originally devoted to the confinement of female adult felons. This minimum security setting now provides the Division with housing for approximately 175 male inmates. As a vital component of the Division's rehabilitation effort, the thrust of the pre-

release program is to prepare inmates for their eventual release through a variety of in-house programs. Upon program completion, inmates are subsequently referred to less secure facilities located in proximity of their home communities.

The pre-release center, as with other institutions within the Division, experienced a population increase during the 1979-1980 biennium. In 1977,

the average population of the institution was 100 inmates as compared to the current population of 175 inmates. To accommodate this increase, a new 50-man dormitory was completed on July 1, 1979. Additionally, the auditorium in the existing administration building was removed to provide a reception and orientation dormitory for 25 inmates. Although the inmate population increased during the

biennium, only one escape occurred and there were no violent assaults at the pre-release center.

Inmate Selection: The pre-release center provides a multifaceted program for a varied population. Inmates are recruited from other institutions to provide a general population for the necessary plant maintenance and for participation in a CETA carpentry course offered at the center. The great majority of the inmates transferred to the center, however, are selected for eventual transfer to the Division's honor centers or contracting private halfway houses. In this biennium, a total of 752 inmates were placed in honor center programs.

SCPRC staff visit other state correctional institutions, review inmate classification files, interview candidates and select those deemed appropriate for transfer to the center. Candidates who are accepted for transfer must demonstrate at least a fifty percent prognosis for successful completion of their sentences for the respective release programs.

An inmate will be accepted for the pre-release program if he has completed prescribed training at his sending institution, demonstrates an average or above-average institutional adjustment, is in satisfactory physical health, and is eligible under time criteria for available programs. Varying according to the program for which the candidate is pursuing, the inmate must have an anticipated release date



Training of staff & inmates is emphasized. Above, the training lab at SCPRC.

not to exceed the following:

- (a) halfway house program, six months
- (b) honor center program, 12 months
- (c) CETA carpentry program, 18-20 months
- (d) general population, 2-2 1/2 months
- (e) 3x3 program, as determined by Parole Board

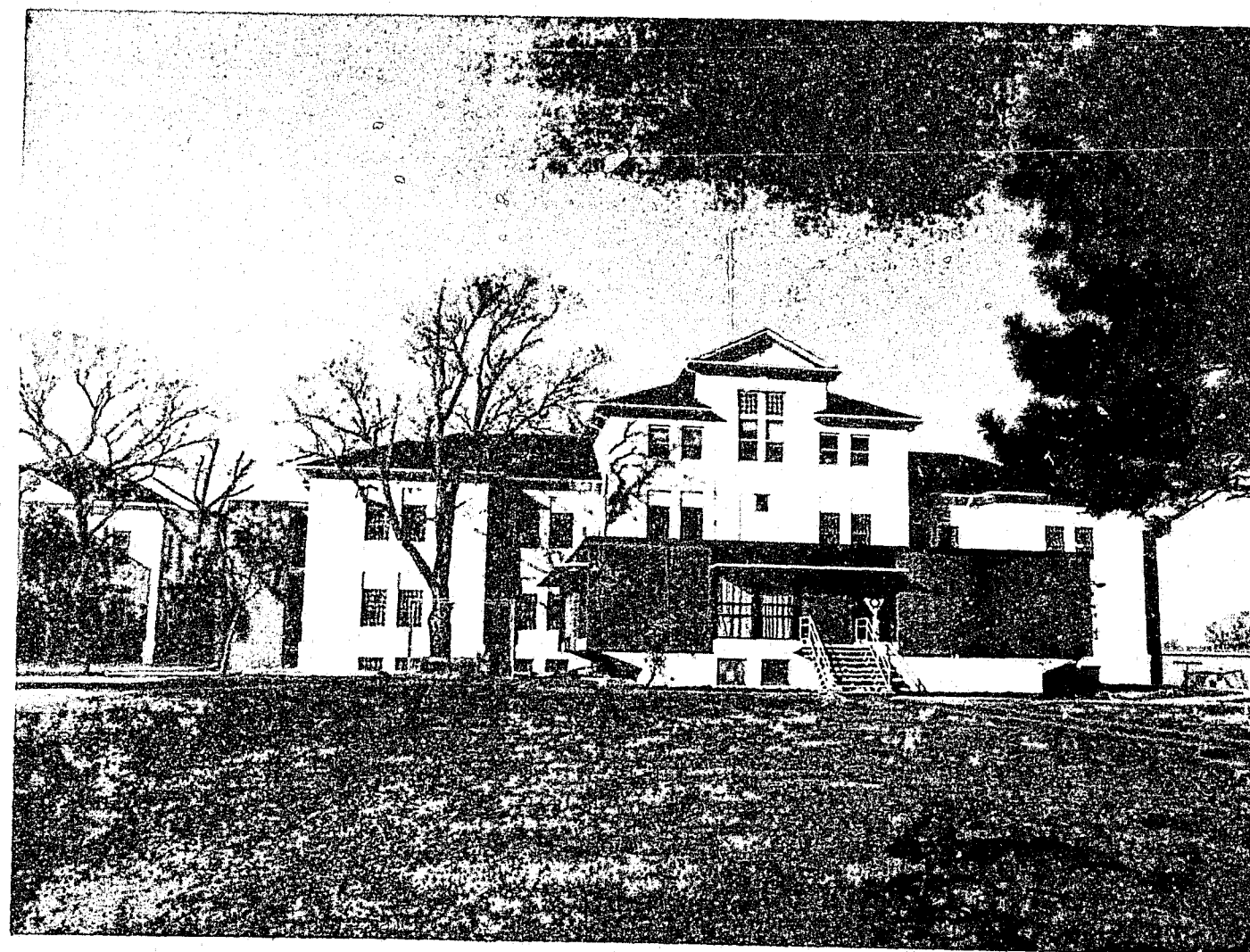
An inmate will not be considered acceptable if he is serving a life sentence, has a history of severely assaultive behavior, is currently under intensive psychiatric care, has a history of forcible sex offenses, has a history of escape or attempts to escape, has a detainer, has an enemy at SCPRC, or has been returned from Tipton or other programs for disciplinary reasons.

Programming: All residents that transfer to the pre-release program participate in a one-day orientation program. During this, inmates receive instructions

concerning the rules and regulations of the institution and have an opportunity to meet the superintendent and assistant superintendent. The case-workers explain room and job assignment procedures, laundry, meals, canteen, business office, visiting and furlough procedures, as well as the treatment programs available.

All inmates who are candidates for halfway house or honor center programs must complete a basic job skills course. This involves budgeting, job interviewing techniques and job application training. This program assists the transition inmates must make from institutional life to the requirements of street life. Qualified inmates are also encouraged to enroll in evening adult basic skills and graduate equivalency degree programs or a variety of vocational training classes.

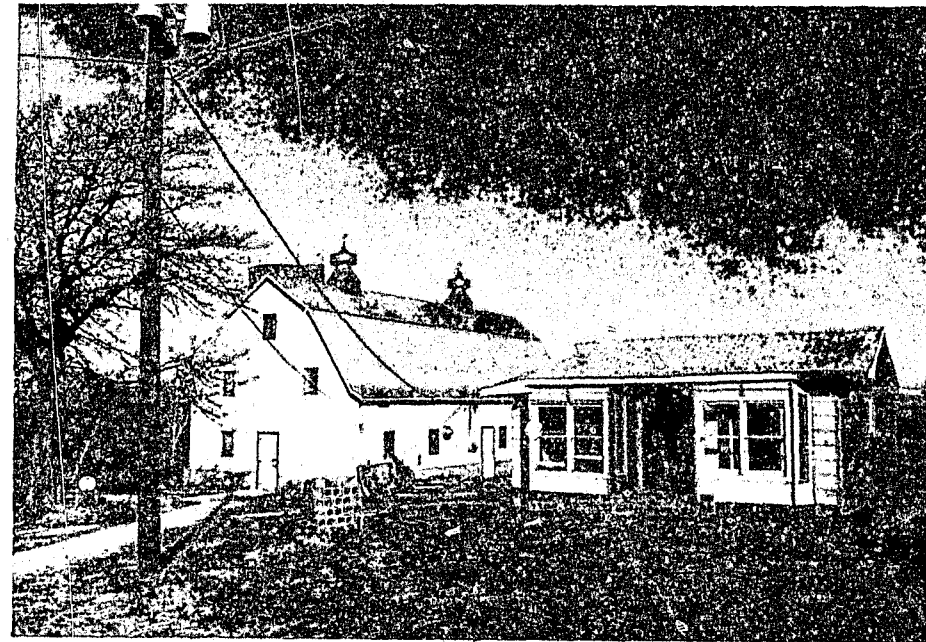
The pre-release center has a full-time clinical psychologist to provide both group and individ-



The State Correctional Pre-Release Center, Tipton, Mo.

ual counseling. Inmates are provided motivational stimulation through film presentations and group discussions. Goal planning assignments are reviewed and discussed in both group and individual sessions. Self-understanding is encouraged and demonstrated in group and individual sessions, using a rational behavior format, emphasizing specific techniques of emotional control and interpersonal problem solving. Self-evaluation is performed by the candidate after completing a psychological test, which is scored, interpreted and reviewed with the candidate. Specific advice and/or counseling is given, as well as a further review of goals, plans, strengths and weaknesses. The candidate is given followup techniques and resources he may use at his discretion once the need arises.

Special Programs: In addition to the recruiting program which provides potential honor center and halfway candidates, the pre-release center offers a specialized drug abuse program developed in this biennium. Approximately 44 inmates every three months are served in the 3x3 and Home Program. The Board of Probation and Parole refers inmates with demonstrable drug histories to the State Correctional Pre-Release Center under conditions of parole planning. The 3x3 candidate is required to attend a three-month institutional program-phase at the pre-release center, during which he must participate in specialized



Carpentry skills are taught through the actual construction of the above model house.

counseling, and remain drug free. This is followed by a continuation of counseling services and a three-month residency at one of the halfway house centers located in either Kansas City or St. Louis. Finally, after successful completion of this phase, the inmate is placed under the supervision of the Division of Probation and Parole for a nine-month period.

The CETA carpentry course available at the pre-release center provides trainees with skills in concrete finishing, house wiring, plumbing, cabinet-making, and roofing. All trainees learn entry-level carpentry skills through the construction of a full-scale model house. Emphasized are home wiring and plumbing.

Qualified inmates maintaining an outstanding adjustment within the Division of Corrections, and who are current resi-

dents of the pre-release center, may participate in Community Work Release. This program allows the resident to work in the surrounding community of the institution on a regular job at the prevailing wage while living at the institution. Since the inception of the Community Work Release Program in August of 1977, 20 residents have participated. During this period of time no major incidents have occurred.

Finally, the pre-release center has engaged in a number of other special projects, such as the state fair detail. In past years a large number of inmates have been housed on the campground north of Sedalia, Missouri, to participate in the state fair operation. The details were finalized to change the operation of this from a Sedalia campground to daily transportation of the inmates from the institution.

This new procedure has provided increased security, a cost savings for the institution and the state fair, without loss of services. Inmates have also participated in preparing the local city park for seeding by removing surface rocks.

Library Services: An extensive library is provided at the pre-release center, is open daily and has seating for over 40 persons. The library has expanded greatly during the past two years, due to use of federal grants, general revenue and inmate welfare funds. Also, LSCA grants in excess of \$6,000 were received. There are over 3,200 hardback books and 1,000 paperback books for resident use. A large selection of current magazines, and daily local newspapers and publications from Kansas City, St. Louis and Jefferson City are available. A staff library has also been established for the institution. Books, periodicals, and pamphlets on criminal justice, corrections, psychology, management, and self-defense are available.

Recreation: A varied program of activity is provided to the resident population. Indoor recreation is conducted in the new gymnasium, where pool, ping-pong, table games, weight-lifting and basketball are available. The outdoor compound at the pre-release center supports a baseball, softball field, as well as full-court basketball, handball and horseshoe courts. Increased perimeter lighting enabled the

amount of outdoor recreation time to be expanded by eight hours during the spring, summer and fall.

A total of fifteen different recreational activities are available within the compound and numerous recreational outcounts are provided as manpower is available. Fishing equipment for recreational purposes has been purchased and fishing outcounts have been added to the recreational activities available to inmates. Feature films have been added to the recreation program through a contractual agreement with the Missouri State Penitentiary.

Volunteer and Religious Services: The State Correctional Pre-Release Center has a volunteer program available to all residents. Sixteen religious volunteers serve the institution. Services are provided by Heartline ministers, a Catholic deacon, and the Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship. From time to time additional inmates participate in Bible Study classes. Also, a part-time Muslim minister provides services twice monthly.

Other volunteers include the library assistant, reading skills instructor, assistant to the institutional parole officer and library and vocational advisory committee.

Renovations: A \$216,000 electrical wiring renovation was initiated during this biennium. This renovation included the replacement and addition of light

fixtures and outlets throughout the institution. A smoke detection and fire alarm system and emergency lights are to be added in the next fiscal year, as well as an emergency generator. The perimeter fence was enlarged to enclose the new dormitory, gymnasium, and CETA building, and fourteen 400-watt perimeter lights installed. Sidewalks were also installed to the new buildings. A new washing machine and an additional press and dryer in the laundry area were installed, and finally, the heating and air-conditioning system was replaced in the administration building.

Future Plans: The pre-release center entered into the process of accreditation during the latter part of the biennium. This self-evaluation of the institution for compliance with national standards for adult correctional institutions is expected to be completed during the next biennium.

The Community Services Unit operation the Division's Halfway House Program, is expected to move to the pre-release compound. This will provide all inmates transferring to both honor center and halfway house settings with the advantages of pre-release preparation.

Honor Center Programs

The Division implemented the Honor Center Program in May of 1978. The Ka Cee Honor Center in Kansas City and the St. Mary's Honor Center in St. Louis, together provide for approximately 228 minimum custody inmates. The Centers strive to provide eligible inmates who are within one year of release with an opportunity to obtain employment, save money for release, renew family ties and otherwise prepare for a successful return to the community. Vocational, employment, as well as individual counseling, is available to all residents. Specialized assistance is also provided through various community agencies. In this biennium, 752 inmates have participated in the program.

Only inmates who have been recruited by the staff of the State Correctional Pre-Release Center, and have participated in the Pre-Release Program, may be transferred to an honor center.

Programming: Residents of the Centers, after an orientation



The Ka-Cee Honor Center, Kansas City, MO.

period, are provided pass privileges allowing them to spend time with family members away from the institution. Planned recreational activities within the community allow residents an opportunity to reacquaint themselves with their community and enjoy leisure time. Educational programs, operating in the evenings, provide the residents with personal improvements that encourage later productivity

after release.

The inmate residential period is a phased program that rewards good adjustment with increasing levels of independence. The programmed life style is supportive of employment in the community. Residents are required to save 25% of their gross earnings and to return 25% to the state as partial reimbursement for their maintenance.

At the time that the resident is within six months of his release, he may be eligible for transfer to a halfway house program. Thus, inmates may move toward greater liberty and become more firmly established in the community as the time of release draws near.

Honor Center Statistics
Fiscal Year 1979 - 1980

	St. Mary's	Ka Cee
Total Number of Men Transferred	422	330
Halfway House Work Release Transfers	40	26
Halfway House Parole Planning Transfers	23	2
Average Monthly Population	86.08	73.58
Average Number of Men on Institutional Work Release Per Month	50.95	49.50

Ka Cee Honor Center

The Ka Cee Honor Center became operational on May 11, 1978. Located in the heart of Kansas City, the Center now occupies what was once the Ka Cee Hotel. After much renovation, the Center now is designed for the occupancy of 108 minimum custody inmates. Inmates from the western half of the state who meet minimum custody criteria, and who will be released within a one-year period, are eligible for residency at Ka Cee.

In the last two years, a total of 323 men have been placed in the Center, and of this, a total of 218 were successful during their residency. Those who have completed the program have earned wages of \$486,787.95, and of this \$121,383.29 was returned to the State as reimbursement for maintenance. Residents also paid federal taxes of \$47,374.78, state taxes of \$5,170.89, and city taxes of \$3,881.41.

Organization: The Center is organized much the same as other institutions with a support staff, a treatment staff and a security staff. The support staff is headed by the business manager. Who in addition to heading the unit, is responsible for all personnel transactions. The treatment staff, which is headed by the assistant superintendent, is primarily responsible for job development, job follow-up, inmate discipline, crisis counseling, resource development, job follow-up, inmate discipline, crisis counsel-

ing, resource referral and program monitoring. They are assisted by the security officers who maintain resident safety, supervise activities and make necessary transfer of residents. Total center staff size is 42, with nine assigned to support, nine to treatment and 23 to security.

Utilization of Community Resources: One of the reasons for starting a community-based work release program was to take advantage of community resources. To this end, a number of local agencies have been instrumental in providing counseling services, job training, and educational services. Catholic Charities, Family and Children's Services, Alcoholics Anonymous, and Western Missouri Mental Health, have all provided residents with counseling when needed. A local CETA program, Project Option, has given numerous residents badly needed employment-related training with monthly wages provided during their participation. Penn Valley College has given much assistance in recruiting interested residents in part-time college courses. For those residents who arrive without sufficient clothing, The Salvation Army has donated whatever was needed.

Program Improvements: At the Center's initiation, residents were not allowed temporary leave privileges for a six-week period. This was policy for two

reasons: (1) to properly orient newly arriving men; and, (2) to supply enough manpower to keep the Center clean and orderly. However, as a result of fluctuations in the receipt of residents, and as it was felt that the men should be allowed to look for work earlier, the practice of holding them for six weeks has ceased. In August of 1980, an in-house work program was started to keep the building well maintained, with six residents paid inmate wages to perform the necessary work. Newly arriving inmates now start job seeking within their first week.

Residents receive up to 104 hours of pass time every month. Again in August of 1980, this was moderated somewhat to allow residents within thirty days of release the opportunity to gain an additional 104 hours of pass time. In order to receive this time, such residents are required to attend two, two-hour group sessions dealing in such issues as how to open a checking account, how to rent an apartment, how to get utilities turned on, how to buy a car, how to establish credit and how to budget money.

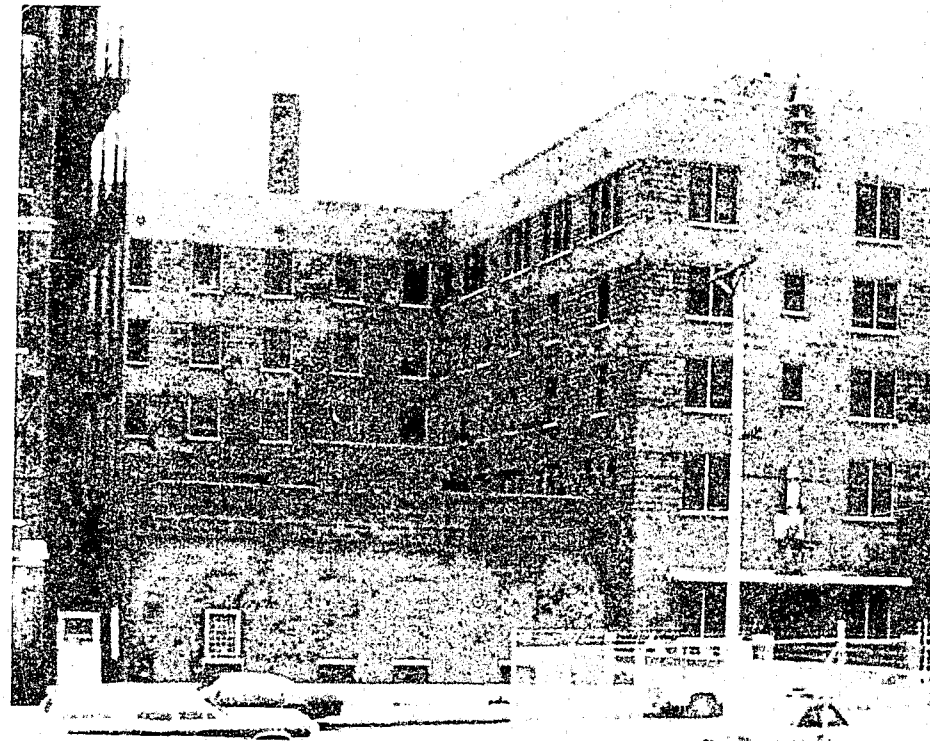
Future Plans: Plans for the future include the addition of a part-time alcohol counselor to the staff on a contractual basis. Negotiations are also in process with a local college to provide job counseling to our residents.

St. Mary's Honor Center

Located in the heart of the City of St. Louis, was first opened in April, 1978 and now provides occupancy for up to 120 inmates. The minimum security pre-release environment provides inmates who are soon-to-be released, with an opportunity to enjoy a gradual transition from institutional life to society. As with the Ka Cee Honor Center, the program at St. Mary's is geared to encourage the residents to develop stable work habits, health family relationships and the accumulation of funds sufficient for return to society. Since the inception of this program over 80% of the residents have successfully secured employment, paying tax on earnings over \$300,000 and reimbursing nearly \$75,000 annually to the State for their maintenance.

Organization: The honor center is staffed by 43 employees and utilizes the unit management concept in its organizational framework. Under this system, the majority of the staff deal directly with the inmate population and the number of staff assigned traditional custody roles is reduced. Two case-workers head the unit management scheme and together with work release and custody officers, a unified reality therapy approach to inmate problems is demonstrated.

Programming: The honor center residents receive increasing levels of personal responsibility as they are promoted through



St. Mary's Honor Center, St. Louis, Mo.

the three phases of the Center. During the first three weeks of the residency assignment, pass privileges are restricted and inmates are required to perform various necessary institutional work tasks. Phase II is marked by a liberalization in the pass privileges and residents are required to use such only when seeking employment. Two 28-hour passes may be granted during the month for such purposes. Generally, this phase is three weeks in length. Finally, the third phase, (work release), is initiated at the employment of the resident. At this point, inmates may receive up to 104 hours in pass privileges each month.

Employment is heavily stressed at St. Mary's and resi-

dents who fail to seriously seek work in the community are ultimately reassigned to another institution. To assist those inmates who have no employment experience or job skills, St. Mary's provides specialized employment preparation and placement services through the Opportunity Clearinghouse.

A number of community counseling programs are available to residents demonstrating specialized difficulties. Residents may attend A.A. meetings at the Malcolm Bliss Hospital or drug-related groups at NASCO Halfway House. A community service center also offers residents at St. Mary's drug counseling and job assistance.

Renz Correctional Center

The Renz Correctional Center, located two miles northwest of Jefferson City in Callaway County, was opened in 1937 with a primary function of providing fresh vegetables, pork, and poultry products for the Division. On September 19, 1975, thirty women were transferred to Renz Correctional Center, thus making it the first co-correctional facility in the history of the State of Missouri. On December 6, 1976, all remaining female inmates were transferred to Renz Correctional Center for more appropriate housing and programs.

Currently, approximately 175 females of varied security levels, and 50 male minimum security felons are housed separately at Renz Correctional Center. A no-physical-contact rule is strictly enforced. How-

ever, men and women are integrated in all work, education and leisure time activities. This multi-level security facility offers inmates educational opportunities, both academic and vocational, a college release program, and a variety of recreational activities. Training in horticulture through the farm program is also available. Other work details include laundry, food service, housekeeping, clerical, farm maintenance, and recreation.

Classification: The Renz Correctional Center provides all females offenders assigned to the Division with the same classification privileges provided male felons through the Classification and Assignment Unit. All new female arrivals are first segregated in the Reception-

Diagnostic Center of Renz Correctional Center and an evaluation/diagnosis performed. Through the administration of psychological test, a physical examination and a review of pertinent socio-demographic material each female is appropriately assigned to varying levels of custody, work and educational assignments and to housing units. A personalized plan is developed such that each female offender is provided work/educational opportunities in accord with her tested abilities.

Education and Vocational Training: Educational opportunities available at the Renz Correctional Center include elementary, secondary, and college level programs. Enrollment in all educational categories have increased in this biennium. 24



The Renz Correctional Center, Cedar City, Mo.

GED Certificates were awarded in fiscal year 1980 as a result of the preparatory program offered at Renz Correctional Center.

Females assigned to Renz Correctional Center may also participate in college training. Under an agreement with Lincoln University, select inmates may participate in the regular on-campus program under conditions of education release. Currently, two residents are enrolled in this program.

A total of 149 vocational certificates were also issued in fiscal year 1980 in the training programs of general business, data entry, printing, sewing and cosmetology. Inmates may also participate in vocational training. In fiscal year 1981, Renz Correctional Center plans to initiate a drafting class, providing inmates with the necessary basic knowledge leading to a career in drafting.

Additionally, three industries are operated at Renz Correctional Center, providing residents with opportunities to gain experience in work areas that are found in the free community. Inmates may work in the data-entry shop, quick print industry, or the newly added garment factory. Approximately 48 positions are involved in the industries program and in fiscal year 1980 some 121 training certificates were issued.

First Offender Program: The First Offender Program was established in fiscal year 1979 and designed to particularly



The Quick-Print Industry at RCC.

address the treatment needs of young women experiencing their first period of incarceration. Only women between the ages of 17-25 years and serving a sentence not exceeding five years, may participate. A separate dormitory has been established for this special group, providing a therapeutic community atmosphere.

A variety of programs are provided First Offender participants. A Life Skills Program address the daily needs of participants, as well as anticipated future needs. A self-development program focuses on the potentialities of participants and emphasizes alternative life styles. General counseling and individualized counseling is available through a full-time

clinical psychologist.

The First Offender Program has become well-developed and the number of participants has grown rapidly since its inception. Approximately 125 women have participated in this biennium. Studies designed to measure the program's effect upon recidivism, indicate that approximately 80% of those participants now released have not returned to the Division as recidivists.

A new facility is under construction that will separately house the female First Offender Program. The establishment of a separate housing unit for this group will enhance the security of first offenders and the therapeutic community environment. The new unit is expected to be

available for occupancy April of 1981.

Special Groups: All Renz Correctional Center inmates may participate in Transactional Analysis and Reality Therapy groups. Group meetings are held either in the morning or evening, once weekly. In addition, seminars on a variety of topics are given (marriage, parenthood, anger, etc.) A number of other special interest and treatment programs are available to the Renz Correctional Center residents. Alcoholics Anonymous is a regular meeting group for those inmates demonstrating alcohol-related difficulties. A preparatory release group is available for those inmates who are scheduled for release within a short time and meetings focus upon the obstacles the releasees will face in their return to the community.

Special interest groups provide residents with an outlet for self-expression and an opportunity for self-development. Assertiveness training is conducted to enhance the communication skills of residents and their self-image. A variety of arts and crafts groups meet under the sponsorship of volunteers. Inmate organizations include the Longtimers, Jaycees, and Resident Government.

Medical Services: Health care services are available to all inmates of the Renz Correctional Center. A part-time doctor and three medical assistants staff an infirmary. Inmates displaying

major illnesses requiring surgery or extensive treatment are transferred to the Missouri State Penitentiary hospital or the University Medical Center in Columbia.

Recreation: Recreation is provided in a complete gymnasium where basketball, volleyball, boxing, billiards and table tennis are available activities. Handball may be played both in the gymnasium and on the outdoor court. Films are regularly featured in the gymnasium. The outside recreational area provides a softball field where regular team activities are available. All recreational activities are supervised and planned by a recreation director.

Religion: Religious services are available to all inmates at Renz Correctional Center. Institutional religious services are regularly conducted representing a variety of denominations. Select inmates are also permitted to maintain religious contacts in the community through outcount privileges. Regular religious group meetings are conducted by the Muslims and the Christian Fellowship. A library of Christian books is also available.

Capital Improvements: In this biennium, a new male dormitory was constructed, providing bedspace for an additional fifty inmates and a dental room in the health center was designed and completed. The perimeter security fence was expanded in response to the increasing

number of inmates assigned with greater security needs and bars installed on those windows of the close custody dormitory.

Other renovations to the Renz Correctional Center include the remodeling of the employee lounge, clothing storage room, laundry facility building, and a remodeling of buildings to house the first offender program and cosmetology school. The kitchen and minimum security dormitory were completely reroofed. The sewage lagoon, designed for a population of 250, was expanded to provide for a 350 population. Finally, a corridor was converted into administration offices.

Future Plans: A study is being conducted that may lead to occupancy of a female facility located in Chillicothe, Missouri. Recognizing the need to separate minimum security female offenders from those under maximum custody, the Chillicothe facility will house the female first offender population and other female minimum custody residents. This separation will allow the Renz Correctional Center to provide closer supervision to its maximum-medium security population and to tailor the programs of the facility more in accord with the needs of this group.

Coming Soon

Missouri Eastern Correctional Center

Construction for a five hundred man medium security prison was initiated in October, 1979. This newest facility in the Missouri Division of Corrections is located on Business Route 44 just East of Pacific, Missouri, in St. Louis County. When open in the summer of 1981, the facility will house five hundred twelve (512) medium security prisoners in an environment designed around the latest concepts in correctional treatment.

The mission of Missouri Eastern Correctional Center is to provide its residents with an atmosphere that encourages the adoption and growth of strong work habits, personal pride, and a willingness to accept responsibility and accountability as a part of everyday life.

With this philosophy in mind, residents at Missouri Eastern will go to work and/or school eight hours a day, five days a week. Leisure time activities such as recreation, movies, athletic events and other similar programs will be conducted in the evenings after the workday is completed, as will necessary services in the area of medical clinic, counseling and various enrichment classes. By scheduling activities in the evening hours, the residents will be able to attend school, OJT classes and other daytime activities with a minimum of interruption and distraction. Residents required to work late shifts, etc., will be given consideration for scheduled activities at other appropriate times.

Residents of Missouri Eastern Correctional Center will be housed in one of four housing units. Each unit is designed to hold 128 people, all single rooms. Residents will be responsible for their own room keys.

The housing units will be operated by teams consisting of a unit manager, unit case-worker, unit clerk and correctional officers. Each of these individuals will be permanently assigned to a housing unit and will work as a team. This will enable the staff to become as familiar with the residents as possible. This should be most helpful in dealing with the various problems, questions and counseling needs of the residents.

The theme of individual responsibility is to be enhanced by the design of the institution. A support building of public mall design will house the food service area, mail room, barber shop, clothing issue, library, education center, vocational training center and prison industries. A multipurpose gymnasium, housing a boxing/wrestling arena, handball courts, movie theater, band room and basketball court, will provide opportunities for free time diversions. The institution's administration building, in addition to housing a spacious indoor/outdoor visiting area with children's playroom, will also include a complete medical care facility and segregation unit.

The educational and vocational programs offered will, to

as great an extent as possible, concentrate on teaching skills which are a reflection of current labor market needs. All inmates will work in various institutional jobs or in education programs for which they will receive a salary, sick and annual leave benefits. Each inmate will be required to manage his own time or resources as he might be expected once he is released.

The institution will offer a wide range of academic and vocational programs, including:

- (1) Adult Basic Education - leading to an eighth grade certificate.
- (2) GED classes - leading to a high school equivalency diploma.
- (3) Community College courses - leading to a Associate Arts degree.
- (4) Culinary (cooking and food service preparation) - leading to certification.
- (5) Heating and Air-Conditioning - leading to certification.
- (6) Auto Repair - leading to certification.
- (7) Computer training - leading to certification.
- (8) Furniture refinishing.

Staff at the facility will undergo rigorous classroom and on-the-job training designed around specific performance standards for each job function. Training and performance appraisal will be an ongoing function to ensure all staff are continuously aware and competent in the skills required to adequately perform their jobs.



Construction site of the Mo. Eastern Correctional Center, Pacific, Mo.

Demographic-Commitment Data

The Division of Corrections maintains a data bank of pertinent population information. At the time of each offender's commitment to the Division and throughout the inmate's incarcerative period, information is collected, including personal, social, and criminal data. The computerization of such provides the Division with readily available composite population information and allows the Division to keep abreast of inmate needs and population changes.

Characteristics of Court Commitments

	FY1979	FY1980
Average Age	25.62	25.28
Median Age	23.33	23.21
Single	58.03%	59.14%
Nativity:		
Missouri	68.59%	70.65%
Jackson County, St. Louis County, or St. Louis City	49.55%	44.05%
Average grade completed	10.47	10.43
Median grade completed	10.53	10.50
Average grade achievement	7.49	7.77
Racial distribution:		
White	59.4%	61.97%
Non-White	40.6%	38.03%
Type of Plea:		
Guilty	86.45%	85.83%
Trial Conviction	13.55%	14.17%

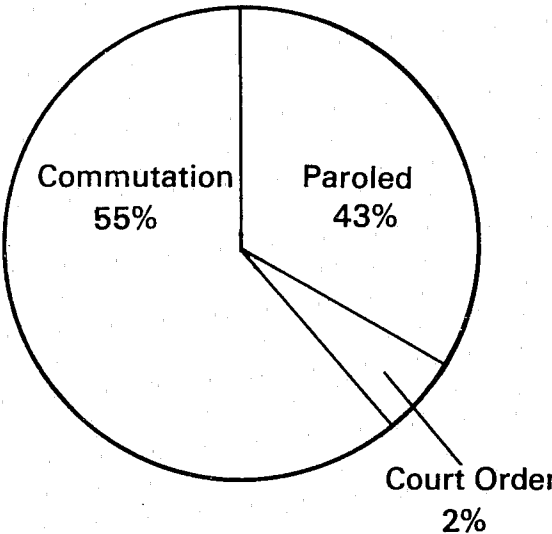
Little change has been noted in the characteristics of the Division's new commitments over the 1979 - 1980 biennium. The median age of the new commitment has been approximately 23 years, and the greatest proportion of new commitments are white, single, from Missouri, and come to the Division with a tenth grade education.

New Arrivals Demonstrating Prior Felony Commitments

	FY 1979		Fy 1980	
Missouri Division of Corrections	581	28%	613	27%
Out-State Correctional Systems	151	7%	160	7%
Total	732	35%	773	34%

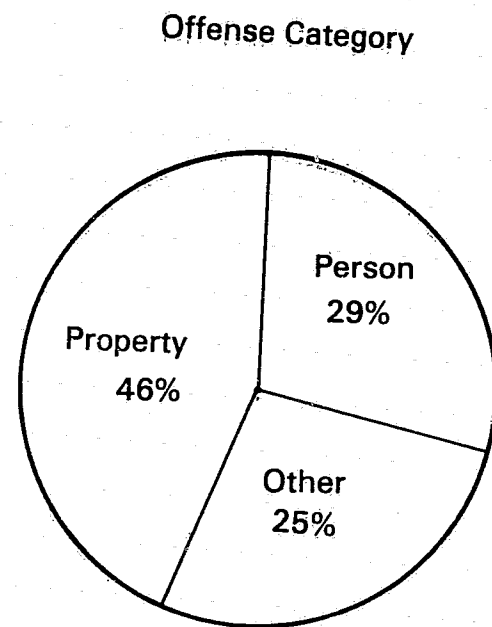
Distribution Of Discharges

FY 1979-1980	
Discharge Category	Number
Commutation of Sentence	2631
Paroled	2059
By Order of Appellate Court	89
Total	4779



Offense Distribution Court Commitments FY 1979-1980

*Offense	Number
Homicide	339
Robbery	1092
Sex Offenses	365
Burglary	1732
Auto Theft	231
Assault, including kidnapping	473
Embezzlement, fraud and forgery	444
Stealing	1708
Drug laws	582
Escape	75
Other	859
Total	7900



*Multiple Offenses are included as they occur.

Distribution Of Sentence Length Court Commitments FY 1979 - 1980

Sentence Years	Number
2	1065
2½ - 5	2075
5½ - 10	723
11 - 20	271
21 - 30	106
31 - 50	35
50 - 100	19
101 - 160	3
Life	107
Total	4404

