

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS

NCJRS

APR 21 1977



ACQUISITIONS

For the Period

July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973

40682

November 27, 1973

**The Honorable Arthur A. Link
Governor of North Dakota
Executive Office
State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501**

Dear Governor Link:

In accordance with Chapter 54-21-09 of the North Dakota Century Code and House Bill 1019 enacted by the Forty-Third Legislative Assembly, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Director of Institutions for the period beginning July 1, 1972, and ending June 30, 1973.

Respectfully submitted,

**Edward J. Klecker
Director of Institutions**

**DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS
ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973**

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

The duties and responsibilities of this office are without doubt numerous and varied over a broad range of areas and functions. These include the operation and maintenance of the State-Wide Telecommunications Network, the operation of a Central Mailing Bureau for all state agencies; maintenance and upkeep of all buildings and grounds within the capitol complex, providing for space and service requirements of all state agencies and departments, as well as executive administrative responsibility for six state institutions and three state departments.

PROGRESS REPORT

Areas where progress has been made this past year are as follows:

1. In keeping with the Capitol Grounds Beautification Committee's recommendations, the hill northeast of the Capitol was graded to a natural slope and sodded.
2. Sprinkling systems were installed on the hill northeast of the Capitol and west of the Maintenance Shop.
3. The low areas east of the Highway Building and north of the State Office Building were filled and leveled and then seeded with tame grass.
4. Curb, gutter and a sidewalk were put in from the north Highway parking lot up to the Capitol.
5. The road leading to the Capitol from the east was changed from a 90° corner to a natural curve around the hill to improve traffic flow.
6. The electrical feeder system was completed; and during the upcoming biennium, the distribution system will be installed.
7. A new fire box was built for the Capitol heating system which provides more control over heat generation and fuel loss.

INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Changes which have taken place in institutional and departmental executive management during the period of this report are as follows:

1. Colonel Robert M. Landon was appointed Warden of the State Penitentiary January 15, 1973, following the resignation of J. Dwight Woodley. Mr. Winston Satran was appointed Deputy Warden replacing Kenneth Sprunk, who resigned.
2. Mr. Lyle Gallagher was appointed Acting Director of the State Radio Communications following the resignation of Mr. Aldred G. Brose on January 5, 1973.
3. April 5, 1973, Governor Arthur A. Link appointed Mr. Isak Hystad Acting Director of Institutions when Walter R. Fiedler was denied confirmation for the post earlier by the North Dakota State Senate.
4. Herbert Jeffrey retired as of June 30, 1973, after 36 years as Superintendent of the School for the Blind in Grand Forks; Mr. Charles R. Borchert was appointed to succeed him effective July 1, 1973.
5. Dr. N. M. Kester resigned on June 30, 1973, after the position of Superintendent at the San Haven State Hospital was discontinued by the Forty-Third Legislative Assembly.
6. On June 15, 1973, Governor Arthur A. Link announced the appointment of Edward J. Klecker as Director of Institutions effective July 16, 1973.
7. At the request of the Director of Institutions, several changes were made in

the 1973 Legislature relating to the various operations and institutions that the Director of Institutions is responsible for.

- a. House Bill No. 1084 terminated the T.B. portion of the San Haven State Hospital on June 30, 1973; and this responsibility was transferred to the State Department of Health.
- b. Senate Bill No. 2127 transferred the administrative responsibilities of the San Haven State Hospital to the Grafton State School. The Hospital will now be used exclusively for the mentally retarded with a capacity of about three hundred residents.
- c. Senate Bill 2178 amended Chapter 25-04-03, reference qualifications required for the Superintendent of the Grafton State School from "A duly licensed physician or a qualified hospital administrator with at least five-years experience" to "A skilled administrator with professional training and experience relating to the needs of the mentally retarded"
- d. Senate Bill No. 2180 authorizes the Superintendent of the Grafton State School to appoint a resident Assistant Superintendent at the San Haven State Hospital who supervises the daily operations of the Hospital and reports to the Superintendent at the Grafton State School and the Director of Institutions.

The following institutional appointments were made effective July 1, 1973:

Institution	Appointee	Term of Appt.
North Dakota State Industrial School	Mr. Cameron L. Clemens	4 years
North Dakota State Penitentiary	Robert M. Landon	2 years
North Dakota School for the Deaf	Mr. Allen J. Hayek	2 years
North Dakota School for the Blind	Mr. Charles R. Borchert	2 years
Grafton State School	Dr. Ronald E. Archer	2 years
Radio Communications Department	Mr. Lyle V. Gallagher	2 years
Library Commission	Mr. Richard J. Wolfert	2 years

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to acknowledge the cooperation extended to this office by the Capitol Grounds Planning Commission for approving the implementation of the Capitol Grounds Beautification Committee recommendations, North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council, Vocational Rehabilitation, Vocational Education, Department of Public Instruction, State Health Department, State Fire Marshal, North Dakota National Guard, State Park Service, Lincoln-Oakes Nursery, State Highway Department, North Dakota Highway Patrol, Employment Security Bureau, Secretary of State's Office, and Social Services Department.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

FUND	July 1, 1972	July 1, 1971	Total
	June 30, 1973	June 30, 1972	
Salaries and Wages.....	\$ 474,839.77	\$423,225.00	\$ 898,064.77
Fees and Services.....	230,385.45	212,735.33	443,120.78
Supplies and Materials.....	42,186.34	28,777.89	70,964.23
Equipment.....	28,538.46	12,604.41	41,142.87
SUBTOTAL.....	\$ 775,950.02	\$677,342.63	\$1,453,292.65
Capitol Wiring.....	\$ 219,307.62	\$ 80,507.38	\$ 299,815.00
Improvements.....	58,495.56	42,537.05	101,032.61
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	\$1,053,753.20	\$800,387.06	\$1,854,140.26
Total Revenue.....	\$ 255,998.35	\$209,149.44	\$ 465,147.79

STATE COMMUNICATION FUND

Communication Fund Expenditure.....	\$ 523,175.89	\$457,877.42	\$ 981,053.31
Communication Fund Revenue....	\$ 237,823.57	\$186,786.43	\$ 424,610.00

CAPITOL GROUNDS IMPROVEMENTS

Capitol Grounds Expenditure.....	\$ 69,773.85	\$ 27,391.00	\$ 97,164.85
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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

GRAFTON STATE SCHOOL

Grafton, North Dakota 58237



For the Period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973

November 16, 1973

Mr. Edward J. Klecker
Director of Institutions
Capitol Building
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Dear Mr. Klecker:

In accordance with the North Dakota Century Code and the direction of the Office of the Director of Institutions, the requested report of the Grafton State School covering July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 is herewith submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

Ronald E. Archer, Ed. D.
Superintendent

INTRODUCTION

The problem of caring for the mentally retarded has existed since the beginning of mankind. All forms of government have come to grips with it in varying degrees. Through legislative action North Dakota, along with her sister states, created institutions at the turn of the century for the mentally retarded. They were better known in those days as institutions for the "feeble-minded."

It was the intent of responsible persons in the early years to create a training and educational facility for the mentally retarded. The institutions were to become places where the mentally retarded could learn, to the extent of their potential, skills and trades that would be advantageous in their daily lives. They were to live in a residential setting much the same as individuals of "normal" intellect who journey away from their home to attend school. In addition to this function, the institution was to become a home for those mentally retarded individuals who could not benefit from educational and training experiences and who, in fact, needed partial or total care for the rest of their lives.

History reveals that society had underestimated the number of mentally retarded individuals who within its society would require institutionalization. This is evidenced by the fact that as soon as an institution opened its doors to accept residents, it became overcrowded almost immediately and the problems that accompany overcrowded conditions were also obvious: namely, the problems of understaffing, the lack of therapeutic facilities, the lack of remediation and training programs, etc. These facts are pointed out to inform the reader that the conditions of overcrowding, understaffing, etc., are not new but have, in fact, been present from the very beginning.

As early as 1933 the Legislative Assembly of North Dakota faced the problem of overcrowding and the type of programming that was to be undertaken at the institution. This was evidenced by its action which resulted in the changing of the name of the institution to the Grafton State School, implying that a school setting provides both learning and training. It was assumed that the mentally retarded residents would be trained, commensurate with their capabilities, to be returned to the community to experience a more productive and self-fulfilling societal role. The trend toward the return of mentally retarded individuals to a community setting is seen throughout the world. It has been demonstrated that the mentally retarded experience a more productive and fulfilling life if they can remain in the community. The professional staff at the Grafton State School has ascribed to this philosophy in the past and will continue in the future. It will attempt to return to the community those mentally retarded individuals who can learn the necessary skills to make satisfactory adjustments. As this is accomplished, it will alleviate a grossly overcrowded situation, enabling the staff through its programs to better provide for those mentally retarded individuals requiring continuing institutional care.

The Forty-third Legislative Assembly made the San Haven State Hospital a division of the Grafton State School effective July 1, 1973. This has been in the process since the 1957 session when the Legislature directed that San Haven would be utilized by bedridden mentally retarded residents to help relieve the overcrowded condition of Grafton State School. Since that time there has been a marked decline in the number of tuberculin patients requiring "sanatorium type care" which precipitated the above mentioned legislative action.

MISSION

The mission of the Grafton State School can best be described in three distinct categories. They are:

1. **Long-term care.** Based on North Dakota population and incidences based on epidemiological studies North Dakota has 550 to 650 individuals who will fall in the severely and profoundly retarded range. These individuals will require continued care throughout their life span. Care must include training and conditioning whenever possible to facilitate some acquisition of self-help skills necessary and vital to the dignity of being a human being.
2. **Education and training for possible return to society.** This mission deals primarily with the upper moderate or trainable, and mildly or educable range of mental retardation. These are the people who possess intellectual limitations which do not need to interfere with social and vocational functioning provided that they are given a learning environment in which to achieve these goals. It is possible that in the future these individuals will be trained in a community, preferably in a public educational setting. However, there are over 400 residents at the Grafton State School that fit this classification and as a society we must attempt to train and place as many of these individuals as feasible and practical. This is indeed a long-term mission.
3. **Evaluation.** More and more evaluations of mentally retarded individuals are being performed by community agencies; however, the Grafton State School continues and will continue to receive mentally retarded persons for prolonged evaluation periods. Evaluations are oftentimes prolonged in order to engage in long-term clinical observation and differential diagnosis. Upon adequate and successful evaluation, it is often possible to circumvent a wrongful placement in the institution, thus precluding the potential waste of a lifetime.

RESIDENTS SERVED

The census report of the Grafton State School on June 30, 1973 shows the total population of mentally retarded residents to be 1203. This includes 949 on campus, 122 home for summer vacation, and 132 on various placements off campus. The full time staff of the Grafton State School numbers 506 which yields a ratio of 2.3 residents per staff member. This is considerably more than the one-to-one ratio that is recommended by the standards set forth from the American Association on Mental Deficiency and the National Association for Retarded Children, the two major agencies that deal with mentally retarded individuals. The one-to-one ratio is considered optimal; however, it has been achieved in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska.

The Grafton State School has a population as of this date of 949 residents within the confines of the institutional setting. In addition to these residents, we are responsible to provide follow-up on 132 residents that we have placed in various community settings such as workshops, rest homes, foster homes, etc. There are 122 residents on various summer vacation; the majority being with their parents for periods ranging from two weeks to three months. The philosophy of the program staff at the institution has changed from basic custodial care for most residents to education and training for all. This philosophy is commensurate with the national trends in mental retardation. With this philosophy change comes the need for more staff to provide the kind of training that all residents deserve as citizens as well as human beings of an affluent society.

Of the total population given, approximately 33 per cent or 396 of these residents are profoundly retarded; meaning they are very limited in social abilities and in caring for their own personal needs. Presently they are receiving approximately one hour of programming each day which involves something more than just sitting on the ward and looking at television or being idle. Research and history has indicated to us that many programs can be instituted and carried out very effectively for this type of resident if the proper or appropriate personnel are available. We have begun a Behavior Modification Program for the younger age group of this category but presently it is only reaching about 85 residents because of limited staff. The programs that these people become involved in are such things as church on Sundays, some music therapy, physical therapy, recreation, and a few attend some academic school classes. If our intent is education and training for all, then this group must be included and their needs met. The history of this group at the Grafton State School has been custodial care with approximately ten minutes of programming each day, determined by prorating their weekly schedules. Thus, some improvement has been achieved with this group because of the change in philosophy; however, it is still very minimal.

Approximately 11 per cent or 133 of our population are severely retarded, meaning they can take care of some of their personal needs but need social training in order to achieve a level of social competence commensurate with their abilities. The potential for higher level achievement is present with this group, however, as in normal children the opportunities to reach this potential must be present in order for them to reach it. Progressive programming for the severely retarded has improved very meagerly also and much needs to be done in order to improve conditions in training for them.

Approximately 21 per cent or 252 of our population are considered moderately retarded or trainable. This group can take care of their personal needs fairly well, carry out some routine work tasks, and can learn some basic academic skills. This group receives about two hours of programming each day under the present programs. This is a group who could become much more independent and would fit into sheltered environments in communities if more training and education could be provided for them. Two hours of programming is simply not enough to allow this group to achieve a level which would make them candidates for more appropriate community settings. Many of the upper level residents in this group, who are younger, attend school classes and are involved in other recreational programming, but more programs for development of social skills must be initiated if we expect them to reach their untapped potential.

Of the total population, approximately 35 per cent, or 422 residents, are classified as mildly retarded or educable. This group receives six to eight hours of programming each day. This is the group of residents institutions across the country have concentrated their programs on for years. This group traditionally received benefits from all of the programs present at the institution and the rest of the residents received little or nothing. They can achieve a relatively high level in academic skills, can become independent workers in communities, and do fairly well in all general areas. However, most of the mildly retarded who are placed in an institution today usually have many social and emotional problems in addition to retardation. Therefore, more social training for this group is direly needed if they are going to be as successful as we want them to be once they are placed back in the community. It should be emphasized that only a limited percentage of this group attends school because many of them are too old, are physically impaired, or for other reasons cannot attend. We also do not have enough staff to have them all attend school or vocational classes. Many of the older residents in this group are in the industrial therapy program within the in-

stitutional setting, meaning that they help carry out the labor tasks at the institution.

The attendant staff is extremely limited in time and in number to carry out the above mentioned programs because our ratio is approximately one attendant to every twenty residents and his time is used up each day primarily just getting routine household ward chores done. We think that our attendant staff level is probably high enough to carry out these household chores; however, if it is our intent to provide some training and education then we must hire additional attendant staff. We now have five "resident program aides" who are responsible for carrying out social training programs and training in the area of self-help skills. We would ideally like to see approximately eight hours of programming for each resident each day.

The program staff has developed "staffing teams" with their over-all goal being a complete staffing for every resident a minimum of once a year. This is a marked departure from previous endeavors when staffing concerned itself primarily with admission and placement procedures. This has been made possible only because of the addition of professional staff members in the past few years.

One of the more rewarding programs that is taking place campus-wide is that of the "normalization" program. Because of the ruling by the Social Security Regional Office during the summer of 1972 we can now, under certain conditions, pool resident social security funds and purchase equipment and furnishings that will be of direct benefit to the residents. During the past year almost every ward has been able to purchase stereo tape and record players, and many have added upholstered chairs, table lamps, and in some instances carpeting, to their day-room areas. These furnishings have gone a long way toward providing a more "home-like" environment on many of the wards. The excitement and appreciativeness of this program is easily understood when visiting with and observing the residents in the various wards.

The sleeping rooms and apartments rented to employees in Pleasant View, North B, and North A buildings will be vacated by employees by next fall. It is our intent to utilize these areas by making them available for classrooms, program areas, and living areas for residents who are in programs that will lead to their placement outside the institution. Even with these increased programming areas we shall remain grossly overcrowded for some time to come. Based on standards set forth by the American Association on Mental Deficiency, we are at least 40 per cent overcrowded based on a square footage basis, and 40 to 50 per cent understaffed based on the June 30 population.

During the 1972-73 school year the educational component consisted of 15 teachers; 11 of whom have received degrees in special education. With this increased staff the educational department was able to provide the educable or mildly retarded students with a full day of educational programming, and the trainable or moderately retarded youngsters with one-half day programs. During the reporting period the educational program dealt with 188 students in the classroom setting, and with many others on the ward, such as the music program which serves all other residents who do not attend school. We currently have two shop teachers who hold vocational education certificates. Their programs are financed almost entirely with federal funds. During the summer of 1972, a summer school session was held which involved between 80 and 90 students. Of this number, approximately 75 do not attend school during the regular term. Many

of these individuals were diagnosed as being severely or profoundly retarded; and due to lack of space they are not served in a classroom setting during the school's academic year. Within an educational construct it is necessary to recognize the need to provide adult education programs for individuals over the age of 25. At the present time the school age population ranges from 4 to 25, and with the limited number of staff the primary focus must be on the younger residents in the age range that we are serving. However, as the population is reduced, services will need to be extended to individuals who have less ability than those we are presently serving, or whose ages are greater than those we are presently serving. This could be accomplished with the present staff at some unknown point in the future, or it could be done more immediately with an appropriate increase in the present staff size. Whatever changes are made in the population of the Grafton State School, there will always be a need for an educational program.

Throughout the years at the Grafton State School there has always been placement activity. In the early years at the Grafton State School placement activity was performed by the Social Service Department. In the mid-sixties a separate department established under a Hospital Improvement Grant was initiated and this department assumed the placement responsibilities. In the more recent years of the late sixties and the 1970s this department has functioned with two individuals responsible for community placements. During the fiscal year 1972, 77 placements were made; the majority of these being placed in rest homes and some in the various training centers in the state. We find that as more and more placements are made the need for follow-up services to these individuals becomes greater and we find ourselves hard pressed to provide the necessary services to enable our residents to succeed in a community placement. We feel it is our responsibility to provide follow-up services until such time that an individual is discharged from the care and treatment of the Grafton State School. At the present time, approximately 140 individuals, who have not been discharged and are in some type of community placement, must have follow-along services. It is the intent of the Grafton State School to continue this de-population movement as much as possible. As we progress toward the goals of decreasing the population of the Grafton State School, and increasing the number of staff, then and only then, will we be able to provide a satisfactory fulfilling program which will be bent on providing and maintaining an encompassing human dignity of which all citizens of the state of North Dakota are entitled to, including those who must reside at the Grafton State School.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL

In accordance with the practice begun four years ago, all major surgical cases are referred off campus. This is also true in cases where specialized treatment by various medical specialists is indicated. The number of surgical cases has been relatively few for a population of 1200. However, as in any living situation the surgical costs are expensive and comprise a good portion of the fees and service budget. The surgeons that provide treatment to our residents hospitalize them briefly off campus and then return them to the Grafton State School Hospital for post-operative care. Currently there are three physicians on staff who provide medical treatment and on-going care to the residents of the institution. They also make the necessary off-campus referrals for major surgery and specialized treatment. With the tremendous increase in medical specialization, it would appear infeasible to expand existing facilities to provide major surgical services at the Grafton State School.

BUILDING AND RENOVATION

The major construction project which has been underway at the Grafton State School during the reporting period was the building of the Food Service Center. This new facility replaces the old Refectory and is located on the south side of the Campus. The Center became operational during the summer of 1973. It houses all of the necessary kitchen components, as well as the dining rooms which now feed approximately two-thirds of the residents of the Grafton State School. The other one-third reside in Wylie and West Halls or in areas where they have special dietary needs; however, all food is now prepared at the Food Service Center and is transported to the other buildings via specially equipped food carts. The Food Service Center has greatly enhanced the menu available to the residents of the Grafton State School. For the first time an "All-American" meal, as simple as hamburgers and french fries can be served. This was not possible before because of limited equipment and the fact that food was transported to each resident building. Our profoundly retarded residents in West and Wylie Halls are coming to the Food Center for special occasions, such as the monthly birthday party, and they too, are benefiting from this much needed building.

On June 30, 1973, the swimming pool located behind Collette Auditorium was within ten days of completion. This project was financed through Title I funds of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The pool will serve many of the residents and will greatly enhance the swimming program heretofore restricted to a few hours each week at the municipal pool.

The need for a new professional services building at the Grafton State School still exists. The professional services which encompasses psychology, speech and hearing, habilitation, social services, the foster grandparents, various volunteer programs, and the administrative and business services are housed in what is referred to as the Main Building. This building was occupied in late 1903. It was designed to have a life expectancy of approximately 45 years. Because of its lengthy use it has been totally depreciated and has suffered extreme deterioration on both the exterior and interior. Inspections by the State Fire Marshall reveal that the wiring is inadequate and that it consists of the knob and tube type of wiring. It has open stairways, high ceilings, and is constructed of highly combustible materials in the interior. A new professional services building would house the professional and administrative components of the Grafton State School. This service center will be needed whether or not the institution does, in fact, decrease its resident population. As pointed out earlier in this report, the need for increased services at all levels is great, especially so with the severely and profoundly retarded. The professional services will need to be housed in a central hub so that they will be available to all residents.

The Forty-third Legislative Assembly made available funds for the following special projects: additional electrical sub-station, \$70,000; revision and up-dating of air handling units in West and Wylie Halls, \$15,000; re-wiring of residents halls, \$20,000; remodel bathroom areas, \$75,000; tunnel Wylie Hall to Laundry, \$75,000; remodeling of food handling facilities in Wylie and West Halls, \$30,000. Architects and engineers have been contacted and are in the process of design bidding and building these various projects.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION REPORT**TO THE SUPERINTENDENT:**

I herewith submit to you data pertaining to the Office of the Business Administrator which has transpired during the period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973. Areas of primary concern during the period under review revolved around making allowable appropriated funding reach to the end of the biennial period. Attached hereto and made a part of this over-all report is included a statement of the financial conditions of the Grafton State School. On this report, the major portion of all funding received for Supplies and Materials, Fees and Services, and Equipment was expended. Also of note is an amount of \$94,600 which remained unexpended at June 30, in the category of Special Projects. These funds were derived from two primary appropriation sources:

1. \$66,000 of the remaining Special Project funds is to pay outstanding contract obligations incurred in the construction of the new Food Service Center.
2. \$25,000 of these funds represent a special line item appropriation category in conjunction with the phase-out of the State School farming operation, which were to be used in case of emergency and were unneeded during the biennial period.

The remaining amounts related to miscellaneous construction projects.

Certain major projects and undertakings were completed during the period under review. One of these projects was the completion of the new Food Service Center which was funded through a legislative appropriation made from the profits of the North Dakota Mill and Elevator. Total funds available for this project were \$1,000,000, of which \$66,664 remained unexpended on June 30. Another completed project which may be noted was the swimming pool. This project was undertaken and financed through funding made available by Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, with a total cost of \$70,600.

Our principle concern, looking to the future, would have to revolve around the adequacy of funds made available by the Forty-third Legislative Assembly. Although increased funding was received in all line item appropriation categories, there is no reason to suspect that shortages could develop due to the substantial rise in our costs for the purchase of goods and services. It will be quite necessary to maintain a thorough watch on our new funding to insure that any deficiencies will be held at a minimum.

Respectfully submitted,

Clifford Bender
Business Administrator

GRAFTON STATE SCHOOL
FINANCIAL REPORT
 June 30, 1973

Income	State	Federal	Total
Total Appropriation Balance 6/30/72..	\$4,401,818.89	\$693,227.09	\$5,095,045.98
Add Emergency Commission Actions.....	<u>21,158.62</u>	<u>73,227.00</u>	<u>94,385.62</u>
Net Income.....	\$4,422,977.51	\$766,454.09	\$5,189,431.60

Expenditures—Year Ended 6/30/73	State	Federal	Total
Salaries & Wages.....	\$2,617,307.27	\$328,633.69	\$2,945,940.96
Fees & Services.....	137,659.57	19,974.31	157,633.88
Supplies & Materials.....	645,288.52	4,285.20	649,573.72
Equipment.....	52,490.68	10,324.66	62,815.34
Special Projects.....	<u>839,810.12</u>	<u>69,718.87</u>	<u>909,528.99</u>
Total Expenditures.....	\$4,292,556.16	\$432,936.73	\$4,725,492.89

Summary	State	Federal	Total
Net Income.....	\$4,422,977.51	\$766,454.09	\$5,189,431.60
Less Total Expenditures.....	<u>4,292,556.16</u>	<u>432,936.73</u>	<u>4,725,492.89</u>
Total Appropriation Balance 6/30/73. \$	130,421.35	\$333,517.36	\$ 463,938.71

Appropriation Summary 6/30/73	State	Federal	Total
Salaries & Wages.....	\$ 35,228.27	\$164,564.17	\$ 199,792.44
Fees & Services.....	534.56	53,241.14	53,775.70
Supplies & Materials.....	21.27	32,465.33	32,486.60
Equipment.....	9.61	42,454.09	42,463.70
Special Projects.....	<u>94,627.64</u>	<u>40,792.63</u>	<u>135,420.27</u>
Total Appropriation 6/30/73.....	\$ 130,421.35	\$333,517.36	\$ 463,938.71

Institutional Collections—Year Ended 6/30/73	Total
Care & Treatment—Indians.....	\$ 66,253.92
Care & Treatment—Others.....	560,994.18
Miscellaneous Collections.....	<u>49,559.28</u>
Total Collections.....	\$ 676,807.38

Average Per Capita Cost—Year Ended 6/30/73	
Total "Patient Days" for the Period.....	394,615.00
Expenses, Plus Depreciation.....	\$ 147,977.38
Average Daily Per Capita Cost.....	10.06

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT REPORT**TO THE SUPERINTENDENT:**

Dr. Rand, who had been Superintendent since May 1, 1954, retired June 30, 1972. He was replaced by Ronald E. Archer, Ed. D., on July 1, 1972.

Because of the new concept in the care, training, and education of the mentally retarded, we have made some changes. Changes affect personnel, but in most cases they have adjusted quite well. There have been a few problems in some programs, but we are in the process of correcting those.

The salary and wage scale has improved somewhat, although we still have some trouble hiring and keeping male attendants. Many of them leave for positions with higher pay. Now that we have received the classifications and grades from Ernst and Ernst, we are in the process of classifying our positions. We hope this will lead to a better salary schedule.

Shirley Tuchscherer, R.N., died while she was presently employed. Twenty-six employees reached retirement age. The years of service ranged from three years for Ruth Sullivan to over 30 years for Bernice Rasmussen.

Respectfully Submitted,

Homer Nelson
Personnel Director

MOVEMENT OF RESIDENT POPULATION

For the year beginning July 1972 and ending June 30, 1973

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Residents in institution beginning of year.....	551	498	1049			
Residents on vacations.....	130	99	229			
Total Residents on books beginning of year.....				681	597	1278
ADMISSIONS:						
First Admissions including OPS Adm.....	21	19	40			
Re-Admissions.....	2	4	6			
Total Admissions.....				23	23	46
SEPARATIONS DURING THE YEAR:						
Discharged direct from the institution-						
Incl. OPS Release.....	13	13	26			
Discharged while on leave.....	16	12	28			
Deaths in the institution.....	6	3	9			
Deaths while on leave.....	2		2			
Transfers to other public institutions of mentally retarded in the same system (San Haven).....	44	12	56			
Total Separations.....				81	40	121
RESIDENTS ON BOOKS AT THE END OF YEAR:						
Residents on placement at end of year plus Hostel.....	63	51	114			
Residents home on vacation and ext. vacation.....	82	53	135			
Residents at State Hospital for treatment.....	4	1	5			
Total on leave at the end of the year.....				149	105	254
Total Population in institution at end of the year.....				474	475	949
Total Population on institution books end of the year.....				623	580	1203

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT
of the
NORTH DAKOTA
STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
to the
DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS



CHARLES R. BORCHERT
Superintendent

July 1, 1972—June 30, 1973

NORTH DAKOTA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201

**Mr. Edward J. Klecker
Director of Institutions
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501**

Dear Mr. Klecker,

Herein is the Annual Report of the North Dakota State School for the Blind for the period beginning July 1, 1972 and ending June 30, 1973.

As you know, I did not assume my duties as Superintendent until July 1, 1973. Therefore, this report is a factual report as to the activities of the past year as well as the financial data relevant to this reporting period.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES R. BORCHERT
Superintendent

GENERAL INFORMATION

The North Dakota School for the Blind was established by an Act of the Legislature in 1895; it opened February 18, 1908 in Bathgate, North Dakota and then moved to Grand Forks, North Dakota, August 1, 1961.

The school is maintained by the State of North Dakota and is under the supervision of the Director of Institutions.

The purpose of the School is to provide a complete educational program for visually handicapped boys and girls between the ages of six and twenty-one years of age. The School's educational program meets the state's requirements and its high school credits are accepted by colleges and universities in the United States.

Any child who cannot make satisfactory progress in public schools because of limited vision is eligible to enroll in the North Dakota School for the Blind, if he is capable of learning, and a resident of the State of North Dakota.

There is no charge to residents of the State of North Dakota for board, room, laundry, tuition, books, limited medical care and school supplies. Parents are expected to supply clothing, arrange for transportation, pay for incidentals, eye glasses, dental work, and major medical attention.

The children attend school for 180 days. The school year opens the first part of September and closes toward the end of May. The pupils go home for vacations at Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter, and during the three summer months.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

The School provides educational training to children from first grade elementary through senior high school. The course of study, textbooks, classroom equipment and physical facilities compare with those found in the best public schools.

In the Braille instruction, we have totally blind students and partially seeing students who cannot see well enough to read large print. The students in this department read Braille which is a system of raised dots. Braille is read through the sense of touch in the fingertips. Special wooden and plastic relief maps that may be taken apart like jig-jaw puzzles are used in teaching geography. Other special aids are tape recorders, talking book machines, Braille rulers, models, special clocks and the abacus.

Home Economics: The Home Economics program is a practical and essential part of the School's curriculum. The girls take a basic course in home economics which includes instruction in sewing, cooking, nutrition, good grooming, selection and care of clothing, child care, etiquette, home decorating and entertaining.

Music: All of the students have some type of musical training during the school day. Students have the opportunity to take private lessons in voice, piano, and band instruments. Many public performances were given by the students in the Music Department.

Typewriting: All students are taught typing. The subject is introduced in the curriculum earlier than in most schools because the students use typing for class assignments and personal correspondence. Some of our graduates are employed

as trained dictaphone operators and medical record typists.

Physical Education: Advanced physical education students from the University of North Dakota teach physical education at our school. Students receive instruction in swimming, wrestling, tumbling, dancing, bowling and track.

Religious Training: Sunday mornings the students attend the church of their parents' choice. A number of students take an active part in church activities. The school cooperates in every way possible in the students' religious training and provides the necessary transportation to and from church and Sunday School.

Scouting: The School has Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, and Cubs. Our Scouting program provides the boys and girls with interesting recreational and educational activities and an opportunity for informal friendly contacts with other Scouts their age.

Speech Correction: Pupils who need speech correction are given special therapy by advanced students at the University of North Dakota. The cooperation of the Speech and Hearing Clinic at the University of North Dakota has greatly extended our special health services.

Enrichment Learning Experiences: Our students enjoy a variety of supplemental learning experiences. The teachers have a planned program which includes visiting speakers and off-campus trips. We feel that such supplements to classroom learning procedure are vitally important in the educational and cultural development of the students.

Social Development—Adjustment and Skills: Social development is an inseparable part of the educational process. With this in mind, an extensive and varied program of student social activities is planned. Students and teachers arrange for picnics, game parties, dances, and other social gatherings. To these activities the students often invite their off-campus friends.

THE LIBRARY

During the biennium many good books were added to our library. With Title I funds we were able to purchase a good selection of many large print and Braille books, tape recorders, tapes, talking book machines, talking books and filmstrips. The expanded reading list has encouraged more reading and has resulted in a favorable attitude toward reading.

HEALTH

Our students have enjoyed good health. Health services are an important concern of the School. Medical care is called as needed and parents are advised in cases of serious illness.

HOME-LIKE ENVIRONMENT IS ENCOURAGED

The dormitories of the North Dakota School for the Blind are cheerful. The rooms are bright and inviting and pupils add their own personal touches to the decorations in the room they share with one or two other children. Students are encouraged to enjoy these facilities to the fullest. Student lounges and kitchens are provided for each dormitory. Understanding houseparents supervise the children and take the place of "parents away from home."

Adjacent to the dormitory are playgrounds where, children enjoy the swings, slides, jungle gyms, etc. Every effort is made to design free time activities for the students' enjoyment and development.

NEW PROGRAM

A most progressive step was made in our educational program in the fall of 1971. For the first time in the history of the School, our high school boys were enrolled in regular public school vocational education classes in mechanics, electronics and health occupations. This project was a complete success and we are planning to expand it in future years.

VOLUNTEERS

It is impossible to adequately express how greatly we appreciate the wonderful people who, through their volunteer services, add so much to our program. They give of their time and energies to work with us, befriend us, bring interest and ideas from the community, and provide a tremendous service for our children.

VISITORS

It was our pleasure to welcome hundreds of visitors to our campus during the past year. We were delighted to show them various aspects of our program and to have had the opportunity of sharing ideas with them.

DEVELOPMENT

Since our program is geared to the student's ultimate needs, we take particular pride in the achievements of our alumni. The following is a list of the occupations of our graduates:

OCCUPATIONS OF OUR GRADUATES

Boys

Public School Principal
 School Superintendent
 Teachers
 Rehabilitation Counselors
 Chiropractors
 Ordained Minister
 Computer Programmer
 Dark Room Technician
 Salesmen
 Radio Repairmen
 Farmers
 Electrician
 Masseur
 Magazine Stand Operators
 Home Teacher
 Member Dance Orchestra
 Piano Tuners
 Weavers
 Trailer Court Owner
 Laundry Worker
 Vending Stand Operator

Girls

Medical Record Typists
 Foreign Language Interpreters
 Grade School Teachers
 High School Teachers
 Piano Teachers
 Speech Therapist
 Choir Director
 Dictaphone Operator
 Social Service Workers
 Rehabilitation Counselor
 Masseuse
 Lunch Stand Operator
 Stenographers
 Secretary
 Housewives
 Laundry Worker
 Tutor
 Resource Teacher
 Industrial Plant Worker

ATTENDANCE

The enrollment for 1972-73 was 33.

CONCLUSION

The administration of the North Dakota State School for the Blind changed on July 1, 1973. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Jeffrey retired after 36 years of dedicated service to the school. Much of the success of the school can be attributed to the efforts of these two fine individuals.

The job ahead for the new administration will be one of building an educational, residential school for the blind second to none in the upper midwest. The long range plans are clearly indicated in that emphasis must be placed on the education of the multiple handicapped-visually impaired child. To this effort, the new administration is dedicated.

Other plans call for accreditation for the school. It is a must and steps are being taken to achieve this goal. In-service teacher training courses are being made available to certify our teaching staff.

Plans are underway to provide for individualized instruction and an acceptable ungraded system for our blind students is being studied.

Curriculum expansion plans call for an industrial arts program and career education. Every effort is being made to coordinate our curriculum with the Grand Forks system. Utmost utilization is being made of the services that are available at the University of North Dakota.

Close cooperation with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to provide needed services in the area of orientation and mobility is being pursued.

The needs for the future of this institution is obvious and it is believed that we have the dedicated staff to do the job. We are "geared up" to provide for the needs of all the blind youngsters in the State of North Dakota that can utilize our services as well as serve the needs of the multiple-handicapped-visually impaired child. Whether his second handicap be that of a slow learner, a physical handicap, aphasia, orthopedic, impaired motor control, emotional maladjustment, epilepsy or cerebral palsy, etc., we must be in a position to serve these children.

We are most grateful for the leadership, advice, and counsel we receive from the Director of Institutions and his very capable staff. Without their assistance, our job would be most difficult to meet the many challenges of the days ahead in meeting the needs of those we are serving.

For this report, the staff and children of the North Dakota State School for the Blind are most grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES R. BORCHERT
Superintendent

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1972-1973
Appropriated Funds

APPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION	Balance July 1, 1972	*Transfer of Federal Funds within the appropriation approved 11/3/73	Total Amount	Expenditures	Balance June 30, 1973
SALARIES & WAGES.....	168,980.99	+9,904.51	178,885.50	159,542.75	19,342.75
FEES & SERVICES.....	18,031.58	+3,000.00	21,031.58	17,466.93	3,564.65
SUPPLIES & MATERIALS.....	23,572.37	-4,679.20	18,893.17	16,915.83	1,977.34
EQUIPMENT.....	11,244.86	-8,225.31	3,019.55	2,499.96	519.59
Total.....	221,829.80	000	221,829.80	196,425.47	25,404.33

*The transfer of Federal funds from Supplies & Materials and Equipment to Salaries and Wages was approved by the Emergency Commission on November 3, 1973.

REVENUE*
July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 Inclusive

SOURCE

Institutional Collections:

Equalization payments.....	\$ 8,915.24
Commission on paystation.....	4.32
Sale of meals to employees.....	3,998.40
Charge for rooms to employees.....	922.00
Refunds.....	2.20

*All revenue is deposited with the State Treasurer and is transferred to the School's operating fund and does not result in a supplement to the appropriation.

Interest and Income.....	
Title I Funds.....	
Total.....	

\$13,842.16
38,274.33
8,200.00

\$60,316.49

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

PAYROLL

July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973, Inclusive

NO.	NAME	POSITION	MONTHS	SALARY
1.	Anderson, Beulah....	Substitute Teacher	1/20	\$ 25.00
2.	Bender, Betty.....	Substitute Teacher	1/2	300.00
3.	Berven, Margaret...	Boys' Housemother	9	5,075.73
4.	Bina, Rangina.....	Laundress & Cleaning	7	2,450.00
5.	Block, Evelyn.....	Girls' Housemother	9	4,834.17
6.	Buzahora, Ronald...	Boys' Phy. Ed. (part time)	9	1,960.00
7.	Christoferson, Lee...	Science Teacher (part time)	7	287.50
8.	Close, Margaret....	Junior High Teacher	9	7,380.00
9.	Eisner, Florence....	Assistant Cook	9	3,924.05
10.	Fossen, Elvin.....	Chief Maintenance	12	8,031.40
11.	Grenda, Candance...	Counselor, Daily Living Skills	7	5,075.00
12.	Grove, Ellsworth....	Janitor, Bus Driver, Yardman	10	5,028.64
13.	Haivala, Carol.....	Relief Housemother	9	2,428.20
14.	Iszler, Donna.....	Music Teacher	9	7,200.00
15.	Iverson, Jacqueline..	Substitute Teacher	2/20	50.00
16.	Jeffrey, Helen.....	Administrative Assistant	12	7,540.48
17.	Jeffrey, Herbert....	Superintendent	12	17,618.40
18.	Kaste, Grace.....	Laundress & Cleaning	12	1,798.62
19.	Lien, Rosalie.....	Cook	10	5,002.02
20.	Little, Esther.....	Dining Room Girl	9	3,715.33
21.	Ness, Gladys.....	Relief Housemother	9	2,042.50
22.	Neal, Olga.....	Braille Teacher	9	7,160.66
23.	Nevin, Thomas.....	Janitor, Yardman, Bus Driver	2	1,001.92
24.	Olson, Myrna.....	High School Teacher	9	7,824.54
25.	Petterson, Alice....	Relief Worker (part time)	9	756.00
26.	Robertson, Anna....	Food Service & Dormitory Maid	10	3,927.08
27.	Samuelson, Rose....	Teacher-Elementary	9	8,361.00
28.	Sharpe, Carole....	Teacher-Elementary	9	7,515.00
29.	Skinner, Emolyn....	Business Manager	12	7,792.32
30.	Suminski, Carmen...	High School Teacher	9	7,486.28
31.	Terrian, Jonelle....	Library (part time)	10	522.50

TOTAL.....\$144,114.34

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT
of the
NORTH DAKOTA
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

ALLEN J. HAYEK
Superintendent



For the Period July 1, 1972 and ending
June 30, 1973

NORTH DAKOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Devils Lake, North Dakota

**Director of Institutions
State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota**

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the law and in accordance with the regulations of the Director of Institutions, the Report of the North Dakota School for the Deaf for the period beginning July 1, 1972 and ending June 30, 1973, is herewith submitted.

Respectfully yours,

**ALLEN J. HAYEK
Superintendent**

A report of the activities of the North Dakota School for the Deaf for the period July 1, 1972, through June 30, 1973, is herein presented for summary and historical purposes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The North Dakota School for the Deaf, established in 1890 and located in Devils Lake, is under the direction, control, and management of the Director of Institutions. The school is an educational institution, supported by the state, for the education of children whose hearing is so impaired that they are unable to progress satisfactorily in the public schools of their communities. Children must be between the ages of 4 and 21, residents of North Dakota, and educable.

Board, room, laundry, tuition, books and supplies, and a limited amount of medical attention are provided free. It is the responsibility of the parents to assume the cost of clothing, incidental expenses, dental care, transportation, and outside hospitalization of their children.

Although the North Dakota School for the Deaf is supported by the state and is commonly known as an institution, it should not be confused with other types of institutions. It is a school in the strictest sense, but uses specialized methods of instruction. It is a combination of the public school, the home, and church. The children attend school only nine months (180 days) per year. Their vacation periods are the same as any other school, and they are home for approximately three months during the summer. Parents or guardians do not relinquish any of their rights by enrolling their children in the school.

The school plant is located on the northwest edge of the City of Devils Lake on a tract of land embracing approximately 90 acres. Its buildings, grounds, and equipment represent an investment of about two and one-half million dollars.

The 1972-73 enrollment was 111—a decrease from the previous year's enrollment of 120 due mostly to the establishment of a cooperative program for the deaf in the Minot Public Schools.

The regular staff included 57 full-time positions and one part-time position supplemented by nine positions under federal programs.

IMPROVEMENTS

Our plant maintenance staff continued to operate on a highly satisfactory level. Repairs to heating, plumbing, electrical and water systems; building repairs; and general maintenance were accomplished promptly to promote the efficient operation of the institution.

In addition to general repairing and painting, several remodeling jobs improved the usability of the classrooms. New green chalkboards were installed at an angle from the wall in all the classrooms in the school building and all the classrooms were repainted.

Federal funds under Title I of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act were again used to enrich the academic learning in the classroom and in the dormitories. More equipment for auditory training was purchased and personnel with special skills were hired to counsel and teach the students.

A grant received under the federal Library Services and Construction Act was used to purchase equipment and high-interest, low-level books for the main library in the school building and the satellite libraries in the dormitories, to develop a resource center for the students, and to enrich the professional library for the faculty.

Funds from the State Board of Vocational Education were used to purchase new equipment and furniture for the office education and home economics departments and equipment for the graphic arts department.

The school also participated in the School Lunch Program, the Neighborhood Youth Corps summer program, Neighborhood Youth Corps in-school program and the Emergency Employment program.

Excellent cooperation was received in planning and coordinating federal programs from the Department of Public Instruction, North Dakota State Library, the State Board for Vocational Education, and the Employment Security Bureau.

A number of in-service training programs were conducted for staff members. A three-day workshop for dormitory counselors was conducted by Kenneth R. Lane, a deaf man from Middle Haddam, Connecticut, on social service leave from the special education department of the Xerox Corporation.

The School for the Deaf hosted a one-day workshop on food service sanitation coordinated by the State Department of Health. Food service workers and vocational teachers from the institutions under the Director of Institutions were in attendance in addition to public health personnel.

The janitorial staff attended a two-day workshop in Devils Lake coordinated by the Continuing Education Division of the State School of Science.

The power house staff attended a two-day workshop for boiler operators in Devils Lake. It also was coordinated by the Continuing Education Division, State School of Science.

The faculty had a two-day workshop immediately preceding the start of the 1972-73 term and in-service meetings each month. Usually a specialist in some area of education is brought in to conduct the workshop.

The services of the school provided by the state are being more fully utilized to help the auditorially handicapped children of the state. Today we have a good school in North Dakota due to a splendid staff of teachers and staff members. The number of North Dakota students attending Gallaudet College (13), the number attending the St. Paul Technical Vocational Institute (4), and achievement test results give positive proof of this! Of the North Dakota School for the Deaf graduates since 1963, 43 percent have passed the entrance examinations of Gallaudet College as compared to the national average of about 10 percent.

In summary, the school during the past year has continued to experience wide growth in all areas—well-trained and experienced staff, program offering, equipment inventory, and some physical facilities. While we are encouraged by the professional growth as well as the effectiveness of the staff, a considerable amount of necessary improvement remains in order to reach the high degree of excellence for which the school has been striving. The area needing the greatest amount of improvement is group living. The primary weakness is supervision, which may be traced directly to the low rate of compensation offered to super-

visors. It is sincerely hoped that major improvements in that area will be possible in the near future.

SALE OF LAND

Approximately 66.21 acres of land owned by the School for the Deaf and located north of the Lake Region Junior College was sold to the Devils Lake Public School District for the use of the junior college as authorized by the 1971 legislative session.

ACADEMIC WORK

The primary objective of the North Dakota School for the deaf is to give each student an academic education. The course of study covers a 14-year period. In addition to following the regular academic course of study as used in the public schools of the state, all deaf and hard of hearing pupils are given daily instruction in speech and speech-reading. Special emphasis is placed on the development of residual hearing with the use of auditory training equipment and hearing aids. Great emphasis is placed on the correlation and coordination of subject matter so that students may have a purposeful and meaningful experience in their studies.

A very strong effort is being made to reduce the lag in language and reading which exists for all deaf students. This is where the handicap of deafness has its most serious impact. Reading ability usually lags two to four grades behind the average achievement on a standard battery test such as the Stanford Test. Many intelligent deaf students never achieve a reading ability beyond the sixth-grade level.

The deaf child must learn language artificially and it must be presented in a very simple form in the early years. Thus the deaf child's language generally continues to lag behind throughout his school career—a great handicap to the assimilation of subject matter. It is very difficult for him to progress from simple language to the more sophisticated expressions encountered in ordinary books. We are trying to reduce the lag by systematic vocabulary building and by encouraging the widest range of reading of which the student is capable. Our aim for small classes and more well-trained teachers is an important factor.

During the school year 1972-73, in-service training of teachers was begun in order to prepare them for individualizing the instruction throughout the school and also plan for an ungraded school system.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

During the year, the vocational department has made an effort to bring its course work closer to present day needs. A review of our overall program in the department is underway. We are determining what changes are necessary in each course of study and how we can better fill the needs of our students, whether they seek employment after they leave our school or go on to the St. Paul Technical Vocational Institute.

Teenage boys are offered prevocational and vocational training in all phases of graphic arts, business education, cabinet making, carpentry, and upholstery. The girls study home economics, home nursing, business education, arts and crafts, and graphic arts.

During the first few years the students are taught to use their hands and their minds at the same time. They are also taught proper work habits, correct attitudes, and the care and use of tools. During the last four or five years in school, each student is allowed to concentrate on a particular trade so that he can gain specific skills and a better than basic knowledge of that trade. Increased emphasis has been placed on training in language skills, trade terminology, use of mathematics and knowledge of work ethics necessary in the competitive occupational community.

Functional training in the vocational area is evident by the useful articles produced. THE BANNER, a monthly school paper, and most of the office forms used by the school are products of the graphic arts department. The repair and re-upholstering of much of the furniture in the dormitories has been a project of the woodworking department. The making of wearing apparel for use by the individual girls has been accomplished in the sewing department.

The vocational department is doing exceptionally fine work in preparing students to earn a living, go on to a vocational institute, or become fine homemakers. Vocational training requires skilled teachers and adequate equipment. We are nearing the point where we feel we are giving the deaf students a well-rounded vocational education.

DORMITORY ACTIVITIES

A number of self-teaching machines, such as the Mast, the Craig Reader, and the Cyclo-teacher, have been put in the study carrels in the dormitories. The students may use the machines after school and on weekends for self-improvement. Subjects covered include reading, science, mathematics, algebra, language, chemistry, physiology, and social studies. Educational films may be viewed in the dormitory at the students leisure. A large number of paperback library books have been purchased and placed in the dormitories for easy access by the students.

STUDENT HEALTH PROGRAM

Infirmary activities in the 1972-73 year were about normal with no overwhelming epidemics. On the whole, our students have enjoyed excellent health, mostly due to the regular hours, proper diet, and wholesome program.

The immunization program for smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, and polio as recommended by the Department of Health, has been established for all students.

"OUR PRIDE TRIP"

Each spring an educational trip is given to six boys and six girls who are chosen each six-weeks as the "Best Citizens". In the spring of 1973, the students flew by commercial airlines to Minneapolis-St. Paul for a two-day cultural and social enrichment trip.

The trip was funded by Title I, ESEA, and the students were taught to make arrangements and pay for airplane tickets, lodging, meals, sight-seeing tours, and so forth.

PARENT-TEACHER-DORMITORY COUNSELOR ASSOCIATION

In the spring of 1970, the parents, teachers, and dormitory counselors met for their first association meeting. The organization has grown both in numbers and strength. The members are active in school and legislative matters.

DRIVER EDUCATION

The purpose of this course is to train students in the proper methods of operating a car and to instill good driving attitudes. Most educators agree there are many means of cutting down the tragic death toll on our highways, and driver training is certainly one of them.

Students must complete 30 hours of classroom work and six hours behind-the-wheel of a car. Textbooks, materials and other devices used in this course were purchased from the American Automobile Association. A school car with dual controls installed for the purpose of driver education is used by the classes.

TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM

Minot State College, in conjunction with the North Dakota School for the Deaf, offers a one-year undergraduate or graduate program to prepare teachers of the deaf. The program is endorsed by the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf and graduates are eligible for certification as teachers of the deaf. The program is funded by Public Laws 85-926 and 88-64. This program has become a source of supply of teachers for the school and provides another profession for the young people of the state. Reports from other schools indicate that our graduates have established fine reputations as teachers and have been a real credit to our training program.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Physical education for the deaf child is of prime importance. Every child receives training which is valuable in helping him establish good health habits and improve his physical well-being. The main purpose of our physical education program is to provide sport activities adapted to the needs of the boys and girls and to teach them to mingle with other students in friendly competition. Boys participate in cross country, basketball, and track. The boys' 1973 basketball team was runner-up in the district tournament. Girls are involved mostly in intramural sports.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Religious training is available to all students with the approval of the parents. The instruction of Protestant children is under the direction of a trained missionary to the deaf. He is of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod. The Catholic children are instructed under the guidance of a priest and a nun from the Devils Lake parish. The children are taken to the local churches for church services, but their instruction is given on the campus.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAM AT MINOT

In the spring of 1972, plans were formulated to start two classes in Minot for deaf children on an experimental basis in cooperation with the Minot Public Schools. Nine students from the Minot area are attending the classes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Teaching the deaf requires more specialized training and dedication than teaching hearing children. It is difficult to attract well-trained teachers and other staff members to the School for the Deaf. Teachers in the field of deaf education need to be compensated for their training and devotion. We are, therefore, recommending that the teachers' salaries be comparable to the highest public school salaries paid in North Dakota.

The salaries of the employees should be raised sufficiently to stay ahead of the rise in cost of living.

RAZE OLD MAIN BUILDING

When the new administration building-girls' dormitory was completed in 1963, everything was moved out of the old main building with the exception of the superintendent's residence. "Old Main" was considered a fire hazard eight years and is more so now.

Because the basement of the old building serves as a connecting tunnel between the powerhouse and several other buildings, new tunnels will be necessary. They include a tunnel to the powerhouse, to the boys' dormitory, and a connecting tunnel to the school and vocational building tunnels. At the point where the tunnels connect, an equipment room will be needed to house water heaters and so forth. Also necessary will be the re-piping of the main steam, water, and electrical lines.

After the old building is razed, money will be needed to fill in the basement, landscape the area, and build new sidewalks. The cost of the entire project is estimated at \$102,000.

RESURFACE CAMPUS ROADS

The campus roads have never been black-topped. There is a continual problem of breaking up each spring and summer and repairs have to be made. If the roads were resurfaced with 3" asphalt, the roads would last for ten to fifteen years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Governor Arthur A. Link for his support and for his understanding of institutional problems; the Director of Institutions and his staff for their ready assistance and guidance; the Executive Budget Director and Legislative Council's Committee on Budget for persons visiting our school; and the senators and representatives of the state legislature for their time, effort, diligent consideration and cooperation in providing adequate funds and direction.

The school is grateful to the Speech and Hearing Center of Minot State College, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the public health nurses, and public welfare boards, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the county superintendents for their innumerable services in testing students, aiding in rehabilitation of the deaf, reporting deaf children and assisting their parents.

The faculty, staff members, pupils, and parents have cooperated with the administration and share in the credit for all improvements made at the school.

The administration is ever grateful to them. Those rating a special "thank you" for their patience, understanding, and devotion to duty are the department heads—Mrs. Marjorie Bye, Millard English, Mrs. Selma Gronaas, and Norman Aardahl.

We believe the school has made progress in the services rendered and improvement of the physical plant. We know the job is not completed but is a continuing challenge. The administration will continue to strive to have the North Dakota School for the Deaf recognized as one of the better schools for the deaf in the United States. With the continued cooperation of the legislature, Director of Institutions, faculty, staff members, pupils and parents, this desire will become a reality.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLEN J. HAYEK
Superintendent

REVENUE

Received during period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973, inclusive

(Deposited with State Treasurer in or for transfer to school's operating fund. Not a supplement to the appropriation.)

Source	Amount
INSTITUTIONAL COLLECTIONS	
Rental of Land (Lease).....	\$ 528.00
Rental of Facilities (Lodging).....	11,691.25
Sale of Manufactured Products.....	139.85
Sale of Publications.....	250.50
Sale of Meals.....	6,224.65
County and State Equalization.....	27,892.66
Misc. Refunds.....	384.36
INTEREST AND INCOME.....	47,933.14
FEDERAL PROGRAMS	
Title I of ESEA.....	51,140.73
Library Services and Construction Act.....	4,240.00
School Lunch Program.....	3,316.12
Vocational Education Act.....	15,205.00
SPECIAL FUNDS	
Sale of Land*.....	<u>10,000.00</u>
TOTAL.....	<u>\$178,946.26</u>

*Sale of approximately 66.21 acres to Devils Lake School District as authorized by SB2416, SL 1971.

EXPENDITURES FOR FY 1972-73

DESCRIPTION	Beginning Balance	Adjustments*	Expenditures	Ending Balance
SALARIES & WAGES				
State.....	\$422,618.33	.. \$	\$411,251.58	.. \$11,366.75
Federal.....	<u>761.71</u>	.. <u>+35,000.00</u>	.. <u>34,582.72</u>	.. <u>1,178.99</u>
Total.....	\$423,380.04	.. +35,000.00	.. \$445,834.30	.. \$12,545.74
FEES & SERVICES				
State.....	\$ 28,487.54	.. -4,520.00	.. 23,939.11	.. \$ 28.43
Federal.....	<u>3,272.48</u>	..	.. <u>1,604.05</u>	.. <u>1,668.43</u>
Total.....	\$ 31,760.02	.. -4,520.00	.. \$ 25,543.16	.. \$ 1,696.86
SUPPLIES & MATERIALS				
State.....	\$ 61,595.09	..	\$ 61,592.37	.. \$ 2.72
Federal.....	<u>13,282.82</u>	..	.. <u>3,475.24</u>	.. <u>9,807.58</u>
Total.....	<u>74,877.91</u>	..	.. \$ 65,067.61	.. \$ 9,810.30
EQUIPMENT				
State.....	\$ 4,398.68	.. \$+4,520.00	\$ 8,861.05	.. \$ 57.63
Federal.....	<u>55,840.23</u>	.. <u>-7,000.00</u>	.. <u>27,918.16</u>	.. <u>20,922.07</u>
Total.....	\$60,238.91	.. -2,480.00	.. \$ 36,779.21	.. \$20,979.70
SPECIAL PROJECTS (State Funds Only)				
Electrical Systems.....	\$ 3,401.46	..	\$ 3,401.46	..
Plumbing, Boys' Dormitory.....	2,910.81	..	2,910.81	..
Special Assessments.....	<u>3,685.00</u>	..	.. <u>3,475.74</u>	.. \$ 209.26
Total.....	\$ 9,997.27	..	.. \$ 9,788.01	.. \$ 209.26
Total State Funds.....	\$527,096.91	..	.. \$515,432.12	.. \$11,664.79
Total Federal Funds.....	<u>73,157.24</u>	.. <u>\$+28,000.00</u>	.. <u>67,580.17</u>	.. <u>33,577.07</u>
GRAND TOTAL.....	<u>\$600,254.15</u>	.. <u>\$+28,000.00</u>	.. <u>\$583,012.29</u>	.. <u>\$45,241.86</u>

*Emergency Commission action

REPORT
of the
SUPERINTENDENT
of the
NORTH DAKOTA
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
to the
DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS



July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973

DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS

Governor Arthur A. Link

Edward J. Klecker, Director
Director of Institutions
State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Dear Sir:

This report of the North Dakota Industrial School covers the period of July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973.

This report has been prepared by the Acting Superintendent and the staff of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE HEIDT
Acting Superintendent

NORTH DAKOTA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL**Mandan, North Dakota**

HISTORY: This school was established by an act of the Legislature in May, 1902, and was opened May 13, 1903.

LOCATION: It is situated in the beautiful Heart River Valley adjoining the city limits of Mandan on the southwest. It lies in the Missouri River Valley with the Heart River forming a natural east boundary. It contains 1,469 acres of land stretching southwestward three and one-half miles diversified by low lands, rolling prairies and streams.

BUILDINGS AND GROUND: The school campus is situated on approximately 125 acres of land just west of the city of Mandan. The campus is divided east and west by a beautiful tree-lined roadway.

On the east side of the campus are located the buildings housing the boys. Brown Cottage which was opened December 22, 1963, is occupied for the most part by our younger boys who live much as they would in any well run home. Dakota Hall houses approximately 35 boys and also provides kitchen facilities for all students. Pine Cottage was first occupied in December of 1963 and houses approximately 20 boys in single and multiple rooms. This building also provides security and intensive care services. Poplar Hall, completed in 1952, is of modern construction and affords single and multiple rooms, housing about 35 boys.

Also situated on the east side of the campus is our Administration and School building, completed in 1961. This facility contains a modern school with Library, Science Laboratory and departments in Home Economics, Industrial Arts, Business, Music and Arts and Crafts. Social Work offices are also contained in this building.

Our Vocational building is located on the south side of our campus and houses the Trades School and Carpenter and Plumbing Maintenance Shops.

The girls are housed in Devine Hall, an open living unit, and Holly Hall which was completed in 1955. Both halls feature individual rooms and multiple living units and are situated on the west side of the campus.

The Gymnasium and Laundry buildings also are located on the west side of the campus as is our Chapel which was completed the spring of 1964.

A Commissary building was erected in 1964. This structure includes a meat department which has a sharp freeze, walk-in cooler for vegetables and a cooling unit.

Water used for sanitary purposes is supplied by the City of Mandan. Water used for irrigation and watering of lawns is supplied by our own wells.

One-half of the campus is contained within the corporate limits of the city of Mandan and fire protection is provided for us by the Mandan City Fire Department. We are also included in the Mandan Rural Fire Protection district.

PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOL: The purpose of the School is to rehabilitate the youth of North Dakota who have failed to make a proper adjustment to their home communities and who have been adjudicated delinquent by the appropriate county, juvenile or district court. The School attempts to accomplish this pur-

pose by changing the faulty and negative attitudes of the students and by helping them gain self-control over their behavior. It attempts to ascertain the problems, the needs and the potential of each individual boy and girl. Through its treatment program it attempts to meet these needs as far as finances permit. The object is to make each boy and girl a happy, constructive, productive individual with desirable attitudes toward life and the institutions of a democratic society.

CLINICAL SERVICES

The North Dakota Industrial School has adopted a group therapy program in which every student on campus is involved. A student meets with his assigned group one and one-half hours per day, five days a week. Under the guidance of the leader, the group members work toward more acceptable patterns of behavior. The student is given the opportunity to learn something about his own behavior and to develop effective relationships within the group. A student can observe how his behavior affects other members within and without the group. He discovers how to care for other people and see them as real people with feelings like his own. Through the entire process the student learns how to change and develops a greater self-awareness and appreciation.

Psychological services are provided by Dr. Harold Hase, who completes a full psychological evaluation upon referral. Referrals are also made to Dr. James O'Toole, Psychiatrist, for a thorough psychiatric evaluation and also consultations.

Assisting in the North Dakota Industrial School's rehabilitation programs are many agencies and consultants. Included are the North Dakota Employment Service, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the county welfare boards and the Area Social Service Centers.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL: The Medical and Dental Department consists of two examining offices, an x-ray unit, and a dental office. Dr. Clyde L. Smith is in charge of the medical program. He comes to the School each Saturday morning for a regular clinic and is also available for any emergencies. Genevieve Johnson, School nurse, lives on campus and makes examinations during the weekdays of any illnesses or injuries.

When hospitalization is required, the facilities of the Bismarck and Mandan hospitals are used.

G. F. Wirtz, D.D.S., and R. C. Riedinger, D.D.S. give regular attention to the dental needs of all students.

STATE YOUTH AUTHORITY: In 1969, the North Dakota Legislative Assembly created the State Youth Authority to take custody of delinquent and unruly children committed to its care by the Juvenile Courts. This agency provides and obtains the necessary diagnostic evaluations of the youngsters committed to its care. The State Youth Authority may place a student at the North Dakota Industrial School for diagnostic evaluation and/or treatment.

COMMUNITY AFTERCARE: The Department of Social Services and the Director of Institutions have entered into an agreement whereby the Department of Social Services has assigned a full-time worker to the North Dakota Industrial School. This individual serves as a liaison between the institution, the community and the State Youth Authority. This position was created to provide a sound con-

tinuation of services to unruly and delinquent children, their families and the community.

HALF-WAY HOUSE

The North Dakota Industrial School opened a half-way house for boys in August of 1970. Its capacity is ten students. The opening of this facility was made possible by a Federal grant through the North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council.

This facility is located in Bismarck with easy access to both Bismarck High School and the downtown shopping area.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

Religious training is regarded as an essential part of the training and development of young people if they are to grow into mature and responsible adults.

The Catholic chaplain offers Mass each Sunday of the year at 8:00 a.m. and also on Holy Days of Obligation at a time convenient to the school schedule.

Protestant services are held each Sunday at 9:00 a.m. Occasionally, pastors of other denominations are invited to conduct the service.

During the week the chaplain's time is spent in individual counseling and in staff meetings at the School. The home pastors are encouraged to visit the students so that there may be a continued relationship with the church in the home community.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

During the summer of 1970, the administrative staff made the decision to convert the entire instructional program at the institution to individualized instruction. Since the program was launched, the North Dakota Industrial School has a totally individualized instruction program in all of the disciplines that are offered at the institution.

A Learning Center has been developed in order to give the school more flexibility in scheduling students by their group therapy groups. The Learning Center has a total of five teachers working within it and these five teachers are responsible for presenting the total academic program. Basically these five teachers cover the areas of language arts, social studies, math and the sciences.

Vocational and trade education are offered as electives in the course of study at N.D.I.S. All courses that are not in the area of academics are of the vocational nature and are considered as electives toward a high school graduation requirement. The North Dakota Board of Vocational Education, in the fall of 1971, approved the following program for the North Dakota Industrial School: Department of Office Education, a Trade and Industry Program which includes carpentry, small engines and automotive repair, and welding and sheet metal. N.D.I.S. has been operating a vocational home economics program which offers a curriculum in family living, day care, foods, vocational home economics cluster and boys home economics. The Arts and Crafts program has been developed into a fulltime teaching position rather than part-time. The basic goal in the Arts and Crafts program is to give the students an opportunity to achieve a certain amount of success by working with their hands.

In 1971 the State Industrial School initiated a GED Program in conjunction with the Department of Public Instruction. This program will allow the institution to recognize the needs of certain seventeen and eighteen-year-old students who have not achieved in an academic setting, but are academically capable of achieving a GED diploma.

ATHLETICS AND RECREATION

The recreation program in the fall includes intramural tackle football played with full equipment. Participants consist of most of the boys on campus, taking up the evenings by providing vigorous activity for the boys and the spectators.

The physical education classes during school hours provide the following activities: flag football, soccer, softball, archery, volleyball, and hiking through the hills.

Winter activities include skiing, tobogganing, ceramics, guitar lessons and a large ice skating rink which is available for free skating and coeducational skating parties.

Spring activities include softball, archery and hiking. These activities give students a chance to enjoy the outdoors after a long winter. The spring season is highlighted by the annual Awards Banquet sponsored by the Exchange Club of Bismarck. The banquet is in recognition of students who are outstanding in the following fields: academic, leadership, citizenship and sportsmanship.

The summer program provides many varied activities for both boys and girls, including swimming, fishing, water skiing, picnics, bus trips, bike riding, canoe trips down the Heart River and a host of others.

During the summer months many picnics and barbecues are planned for the students. The Fourth of July is celebrated each year with the afternoon being devoted to a "Field Day" where students participate in many running, jumping and throwing events.

A weekly movie is shown to all students at the institution. Additional movies are shown on holidays, also. Bismarck theatres have been very generous in allowing our students, in small groups, to be their guests throughout the year. This is especially helpful in rewarding deserving students with special privileges.

The canteen in the gymnasium is open twice weekly where the boys and girls gather to socialize and to purchase candy, pop and other confectionary items with earnings provided by the institution.

A recent addition to the recreation activities has been the development of a campsite at Lake Tschida on the Heart Butte Reservoir. This provides swimming, boating and camping facilities for our students. With the help of the Mandan Community Volunteer Service Organization, a beautiful modern cabin has been built on the south side of the lake. Many students spend from one day to one week at the camp under adult supervision.

STATISTICS ON STUDENTS AND COMMITMENT CHARTS

STUDENTS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
On School Census June 30, 1972-----	72	30	102
Entered July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973:			
New Students Committed-----	96	25	121
Returnees-----	38	13	51
Returned for violation			
of placement----- 9			
Recommitted----- 30			
Voluntary Return----- 12			
Connected with the School during			
the Period-----	168	55	223
Discharged July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973-----	126	50	176
*On School Census June 30, 1973-----	55	19	74
Total Runaways during Period-----	62	9	71
Students Returned from Runaways-----	61	9	70
At Large-----	1	0	1

COUNTY OF STUDENT RESIDENCE

First Judicial District

	Boys	Girls	Total
Barnes -----	3	0	3
Cass -----	21	5	26
Grand Forks -----	19	3	22
Griggs -----	0	0	0
Nelson -----	0	0	0
Steele -----	0	0	0
Traill -----	1	0	1
	44	8	52

Second Judicial District

	Boys	Girls	Total
Benson -----	1	0	1
Bottineau -----	1	0	1
Cavalier -----	3	1	4
McHenry -----	0	0	0
Pembina -----	4	0	4
Pierce -----	0	1	1
Ramsey -----	1	1	2
Renville -----	0	0	0
Rolette -----	4	1	5
Towner -----	0	0	0
Walsh -----	6	1	7
	20	5	25

Third Judicial District

	Boys	Girls	Total
Dickey -----	0	0	0
Emmons -----	0	0	0
LaMoure -----	1	0	1
Logan -----	0	0	0
McIntosh -----	1	0	1
Ransom -----	3	0	3
Richland -----	0	2	2
Sargent -----	0	0	0
	5	2	7

Fourth Judicial District.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Burleigh -----	9	4	13
Eddy -----	0	1	1
Foster -----	0	0	0
Kidder -----	0	0	0
McLean -----	0	0	0
Sheridan -----	0	0	0
Stutsman -----	5	2	7
Wells -----	1	0	1
	15	7	22

Fifth Judicial District

	Boys	Girls	Total
Burke -----	0	0	0
Divide -----	0	0	0
McKenzie -----	1	0	1
Mountrail -----	0	0	0
Ward -----	2	3	5
Williams -----	6	0	6
	9	3	12

Sixth Judicial District

	Boys	Girls	Total
Adams -----	0	0	0
Billings -----	0	0	0
Bowman -----	0	0	0
Dunn -----	0	0	0
Golden Valley -----	0	0	0
Grant -----	0	0	0
Hettinger -----	0	0	0
Mercer -----	0	0	0
Morton -----	2	0	2
Oliver -----	0	0	0
Sioux -----	0	0	0
Slope -----	0	0	0
Stark -----	1	0	1
	3	0	3

JUVENILE COURT COMMITMENTS/S.Y.A. PLACEMENTS

OFFENSE	Boys	Girls	Total
Burglary -----	26	0	26
Theft -----	34	6	40
Breaking & Entering -----	4	0	4
Drug Offense -----	6	0	6
Assault & Battery -----	5	0	5
Vandalism -----	2	0	2
Incorrigibility & Unruly -----	5	8	13
Runaway -----	6	11	17
Forgery -----	2	0	2
Sexual Offense -----	1	0	1
Drinking -----	1	0	1
Truancy -----	3	0	3
Arson -----	1	0	1
	96	25	121

RESIDENCE PRIOR TO COMMITMENT/PLACEMENT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Communities over 2,500 population -----	71	16	87
Communities under 2,500 population -----	18	8	26
Farms -----	7	1	8
No Home -----	0	0	0
	96	25	121

PROBATION OR PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZATION

	Boys	Girls	Total
Served Probation Period -----	95	22	117
Previous Institutions:			
Villa Nazareth -----	0	5	5
Home on the Range for Boys -----	5	0	5
Dakota Boy's Ranch -----	4	0	4
Jamestown State Hospital -----	23	7	30
Friendship House -----	0	2	2
Other Correctional Facilities -----	0	1	1

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE

Church	Boys	Girls	Total
Catholic -----	51	11	62
Lutheran -----	35	6	41
Episcopal -----	2	0	2
Methodist -----	1	4	5
Presbyterian -----	0	1	1
Baptist -----	2	2	4
None -----	5	1	6
	96	25	121

AGE AT TIME OF COMMITMENT/PLACEMENT

AGE:	Boys	Girls	Total
13 -----	7	1	8
14 -----	17	5	22
15 -----	26	9	35
16 -----	28	7	35
17 -----	18	2	20
18 -----	0	1	1
	96	25	121

SOCIAL INFORMATION—RACE

	Boys	Girls	Total
Negro -----	1	0	1
Indian -----	14	5	19
White -----	81	20	101
	96	25	121

SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT/PLACEMENT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Successful Adjustment -----	30	5	35
Adjustment Problems -----	27	11	38
Scholastic Retardation -----	13	1	14
Drop Out -----	26	8	34
	96	25	121

FINANCIAL STATEMENT JULY 1, 1972 to JUNE 30, 1973

Statement showing balances in funds July 1, 1972, appropriations available July 1, 1972, collections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and balances in funds June 30, 1973.

	Balances in Funds July 1, 1972	Collections Year Ending June 30, 1973	Expenditures Year Ending June 30, 1973	Balances in Funds June 30, 1973
State Funds.....		\$ 86,100.04	\$ 86,100.04	
Federal Funds.....	\$	137,280.72	137,280.72	
Total in Funds.....		223,380.76	223,380.76	\$
Salaries and Wages.....	671,166.89		642,367.94	28,798.95
Fees and Services.....	105,752.89		102,299.35	3,453.54
Supplies and Materials.....	66,532.60		65,076.50	1,456.10
Equipment.....	23,617.43		18,449.83	5,167.60
Major Improvements:				
1. Wiring Devine Hall.....	(940.00)			(940.00)
2. Poplar Hall Windows.....	8,000.00		7,060.00	940.00
3. Devine Ceiling Repair.....	1,794.29			1,794.29
4. Sewer River Crossing.....	13,561.30		13,561.30	- -
5. Revamp Poplar Hall.....	17,665.00		16,347.49	1,317.51
	\$907,150.40		\$865,162.41	\$41,987.99

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

NORTH DAKOTA

STATE PENITENTIARY



For the Period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973

DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS

Governor Arthur A. Link

Edward J. Klecker, Director
Director of Institutions
State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Dear Sir:

This report of the North Dakota State Penitentiary covers the period of July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973.

This report has been prepared by the Warden and the staff at the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert M. Landon
Warden

NORTH DAKOTA STATE PENITENTIARY

Bismarck, North Dakota

Robert M. Landon was appointed as Warden of the North Dakota State Penitentiary in January of 1973.

Subsequently Correctional Programs at the Institution have been subjected to change.

An Education and Recreation Building is currently under construction at the Penitentiary. This building will be especially useful in the winter months and the Library and classroom areas will provide year round facilities for Education and Vocational Programs. An Education Coordinator has been added to the staff to implement these programs. Minor remodeling and refurbishing has been done in the inmate living and dining areas, visiting room, therapy and counseling areas and administrative offices.

A new Food Services and Multi-Purpose Building has been added to the State Farm, minimum custody facility south of Bismarck. This building increases the State Farm's capacity to provide Educational and Recreation Services.

Administrative changes include the establishment of a Disciplinary Board that provides due process in determining the action to be taken in the case of disciplinary infractions. Testing procedures, interviews and a Classification Committee decide the best course of action for the treatment of an inmate. A Psychological Evaluator has been added to the staff to assist in these procedures. An incentive pay plan for inmate wages has been developed. This plan pays the individual according to the difficulty of the work he is performing. The wage scale is from 10¢ to \$1.00 a day and replaces the previous standard of 50¢ a day. A Training Officer has been added to the staff, In-service Training Programs have been initiated, and every effort is being made to develop a professional Correctional Officer Staff. This embodies the philosophy that Social Workers and Counselors work in close harmony with the Line Officers to solve day-to-day problems of the Institution.

A definite philosophy has been established relative to operations at the Penitentiary and the State Farm. This philosophy proposes that custody and humanitarian care of inmates serve as the prime mission. It further proposes that the Correctional Institution provide an atmosphere whereby any inmate can experience a positive attitude change and self-enhancement. This includes formal and specialized education; vocational skills in tune with the North Dakota job market; proper medical care; legal services and family involvement. All Penitentiary Programs have been structured to meet the correctional standards promulgated by American Correctional Association.

EXPENDITURES

Penitentiary

SALARIES AND WAGES:

General Fund.....	\$ 725,909.00
-------------------	---------------

Federal Funds.....	<u>77,570.00</u>
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TOTAL.....	<u>\$803,479.00</u>
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FEES AND SERVICES:

General Fund.....	\$ 143,031.00
-------------------	---------------

Federal Funds.....	<u>11,651.00</u>
--------------------	------------------

TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 154,682.00</u>
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SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS:

General Fund.....	\$ 164,529.00
-------------------	---------------

Federal Funds.....	<u>6,457.00</u>
--------------------	-----------------

TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 170,986.00</u>
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EQUIPMENT:

General Fund.....	\$ 6,431.00
-------------------	-------------

Federal Funds.....	<u>11,071.00</u>
--------------------	------------------

TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 17,502.00</u>
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MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS:

Federal Funds.....	\$ 24,445.00
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TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 24,445.00</u>
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Tag & Sign Plant

FEES AND SERVICES:

General Fund.....	\$ 4,797.00
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SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS:

General Fund.....	\$ 231,494.00
-------------------	---------------

TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 236,291.00</u>
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GRAND TOTAL.....	<u>\$1,407,385.00</u>
------------------	-----------------------

REVENUE.....	\$ 595,115.00
--------------	---------------

GENERAL FUND.....	\$ 812,270.00
-------------------	---------------

REVENUE

Sale of Equipment to General Fund.....	\$ 1,892.00
Care and Treatment.....	12,933.00
Book Binding Fees.....	14,555.00
Sale of Agricultural Products.....	86,684.00
Sale of Meals.....	18,782.00
Miscellaneous Refunds.....	<u>10,441.00</u>
TOTAL PENITENTIARY.....	<u>\$ 95,287.00</u>
Tag & Sign Plant	\$368,634.00
FEDERAL FUNDS	
Law Enforcement Council.....	\$106,749.00
Vocational Rehabilitation.....	<u>24,445.00</u>
TOTAL.....	<u>\$131,194.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL.....	<u>\$595,115.00</u>

NORTH DAKOTA STATE PENITENTIARY

POPULATION MOVEMENT OF INMATES

One Year Period Ending June 30, 1973

	ENDING 6-30-73
Received from Courts.....	126
Received as Parole Violators.....	11
Escapes Returned.....	<u>22</u>
	159
Population at Beginning of Period.....	<u>125</u>
	284
Discharged by Expirations.....	21
Paroled.....	96
Escapes.....	<u>22</u>
	139
Population at End of Period.....	<u>145</u>
	284

INMATES RECEIVED FROM COURTS LAST 20 YEARS

1954.....	121	1964.....	148
1955.....	126	1965.....	139
1956.....	136	1966.....	108
1957.....	138	1967.....	88
1958.....	175	1968.....	88
1959.....	136	1969.....	91
1960.....	134	1970.....	85
1961.....	116	1971.....	76
1962.....	153	1972.....	58
1963.....	140	1973.....	173

AVERAGE POPULATION LAST 20 YEARS

1954.....	215.63	1964.....	235.50
1955.....	223.56	1965.....	219.00
1956.....	232.41	1966.....	199.24
1957.....	227.25	1967.....	193.70
1958.....	259.58	1968.....	157.90
1959.....	267.80	1969.....	150.50
1960.....	262.80	1970.....	155.40
1961.....	233.71	1971.....	113.00
1962.....	236.87	1972.....	121.33
1963.....	224.20	1973.....	140.00

POPULATION LAST YEAR

Ending June 30, 1973

July, 1972.....	128
August.....	129
September.....	132
October.....	132
November.....	137
December.....	142
January, 1973.....	142
February.....	139
March.....	149
April.....	154
May.....	155
June.....	145

AVERAGE POPULATION LAST YEAR

Ending June 30, 1973

Average Population Year Ending June 30, 1973	140
--	-----

DEATHS

For the Two Year Period Ending June 30, 1973	None
--	------

CRIMES CHARGED AGAINST INMATES RECEIVED

ENDING
6-30-73

Attempted Escape from Prison.....	6
Attempt or Forcible Rape.....	2
Attempted Murder 1st Degree.....	1
Assault of a Peace Officer.....	7
Assault with a Dangerous Weapon w/o Intent to Kill.....	4
Burglary.....	36
Delivery of Drugs.....	16
Embezzlement.....	1
Escape from Custody.....	1
Federal Firearms Violation.....	1
Forgery.....	3
Grand Larceny.....	3
Indecent Liberties.....	2
Issuing a Forged Instrument.....	3
Kidnapping.....	1
Larceny of Auto.....	4
Manslaughter 1st Degree.....	1
Manslaughter 2nd Degree.....	2
Murder 1st Degree.....	1
Murder 2nd Degree.....	1
Negligent Homicide.....	1
Obtaining Money or Property, False Pretense.....	3
Petty Larceny 2nd Offense.....	2
Possession of Drugs.....	5
Possession of Forged Instruments.....	1
Possession of Marijuana.....	4
Possession of Pistol.....	2
Possession of Stolen Property.....	2
Rape 1st Degree.....	2
Rape 2nd Degree.....	1
Robbery 1st Degree.....	9
Robbery 2nd Degree.....	1
Sale of Drugs, Controlled Substances.....	5
Violation of Condition of Probation.....	2
Violation of Deferred Sentence.....	1

SENTENCES OF INMATES

	ENDING 6-30-73		ENDING 6-30-73
1 Year.....	25	4 Years.....	1
1½ Years.....	2	5 Years.....	2
2 Years.....	4	10 Years.....	3
3 Years.....	6	Life.....	1
	ENDING 6-30-73		ENDING 6-30-73
1 to 2.....	7	2 to 8.....	1
1 to 3.....	36	3 to 5.....	16
1 to 4.....	1	3 to 7.....	3
1 to 5.....	10	4 to 6.....	1
2 to 3.....	4	5 to 10.....	2
2 to 4.....	12	5 to 15.....	1
2 to 5.....	9	7 to 10.....	1
2 to 6.....	1	7 to 15.....	1

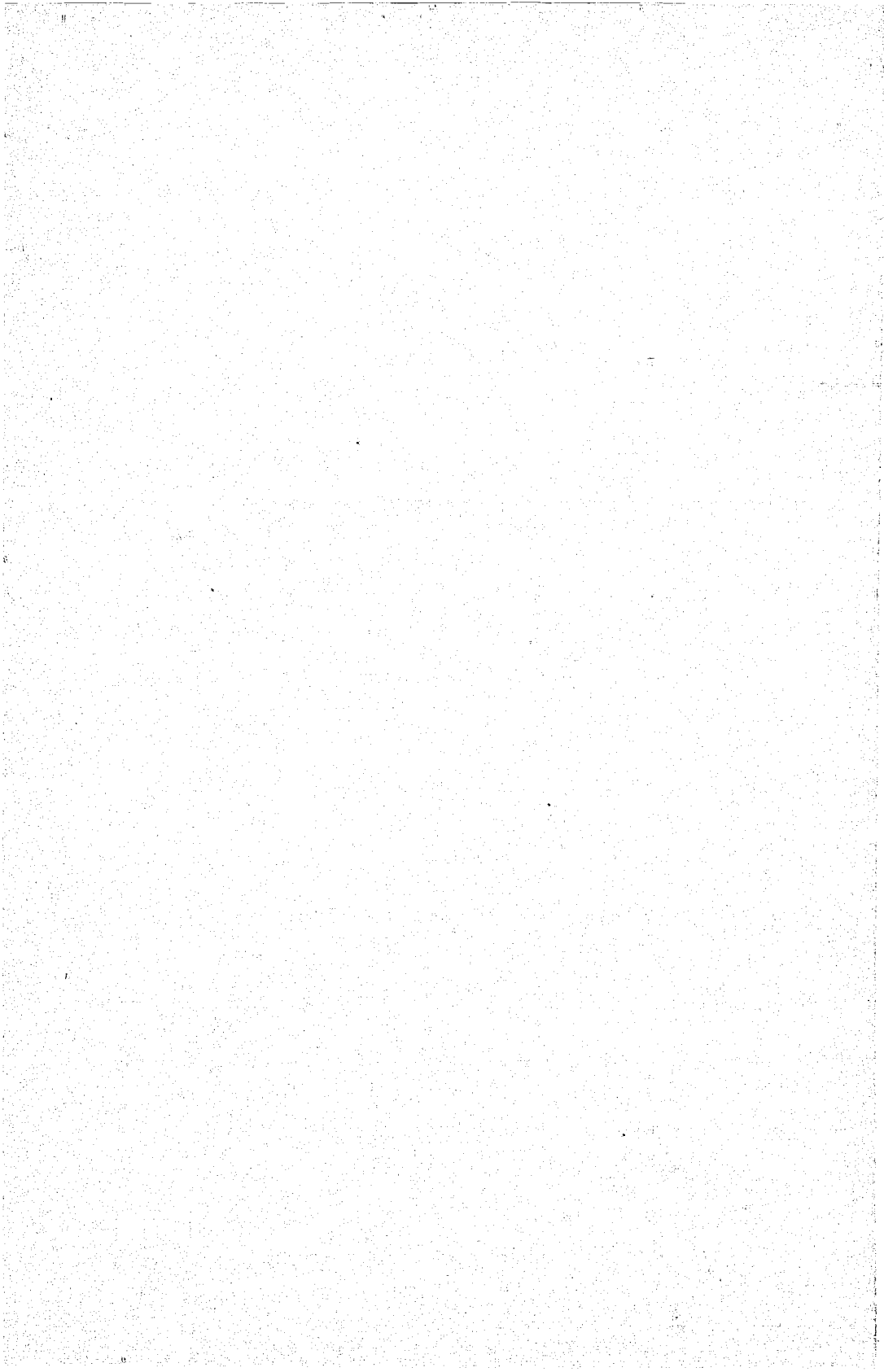
AGE OF INMATES

	ENDING 6-30-73
18.....	4
19.....	12
20.....	8
21.....	16
22.....	9
23.....	15
24.....	8
25.....	9
26.....	7
27.....	5
28.....	5
29.....	5
30.....	3
31.....	1
32.....	1
33.....	2
34.....	1
35.....	3
36.....	1
37.....	2
38.....	2
39.....	2
40.....	1
41.....	2
42.....	3
43.....	3
48.....	1
50.....	1
51.....	1
56.....	1
59.....	1

RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS COUNTIES

ENDING
6-30-73

Barnes.....	2
Bottineau.....	1
Bowman.....	1
Burleigh.....	30
Cass.....	14
Cavalier.....	1
Poster.....	1
Grand Forks.....	11
Grant.....	2
Logan.....	1
McKenzie.....	2
McLean.....	2
Morton.....	15
Mountrail.....	1
Pembina.....	2
Ramsey.....	4
Rolette.....	1
Stark.....	2
Stutsman.....	11
Towner.....	2
Walsh.....	4
Ward.....	13
Wells.....	1
Williams.....	10



NORTH DAKOTA STATE FARM

NORTH DAKOTA STATE FARM

POPULATION MOVEMENT OF INMATES

One Year Period Ending June 30, 1973		ENDING 6-30-73
Received from Courts.....		85
Received as Parole Violators.....		0
Escapes Returned.....		1
		<u>86</u>
Population at Beginning of Period.....		25
		<u>111</u>
Discharged by Expirations.....		67
Paroled.....		1
Escapes.....		1
		<u>71</u>
Population at End of Period.....		40

111

NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED
FROM COURTS LAST 20 YEARS

ENDING 6-30-73		ENDING 6-30-73	
1954.....	71	1964.....	73
1955.....	76	1965.....	67
1956.....	98	1966.....	52
1957.....	111	1967.....	53
1958.....	138	1968.....	75
1959.....	107	1969.....	49
1960.....	128	1970.....	68
1961.....	143	1971.....	70
1962.....	99	1972.....	26
1963.....	85		

AVERAGE POPULATION
DURING LAST 20 YEARS

1954.....	32.13	1964.....	36.50
1955.....	32.29	1965.....	31.75
1956.....	41.66	1966.....	32.25
1957.....	44.30	1967.....	20.89
1958.....	49.73	1968.....	38.05
1959.....	47.08	1969.....	21.02
1960.....	54.26	1970.....	26.65
1961.....	62.32	1971.....	28.93
1962.....	49.13	1972.....	23.36
1963.....	40.46	1973.....	37.00

POPULATION LAST YEAR

July 1972.....	20	January 1973.....	43
August 1972.....	20	February 1973.....	48
September 1972.....	23	March 1973.....	53
October 1972.....	25	April 1973.....	54
November 1972.....	29	May 1973.....	47
December 1972.....	40	June 1973.....	40

AVERAGE POPULATION LAST YEAR

Average Daily Population for Year Ending June 30, 1973	36
--	----

CRIMES CHARGED AGAINST INMATES

	ENDING 6-30-73
Aggravated Assault and Battery.....	1
Aggravated Reckless Driving.....	1
Assault.....	2
Assault and Battery.....	3
Assault and Battery of a Peace Officer.....	1
Assault with Intent to Commit Rape.....	1
Attempt to Commit a Burglary.....	2
Attempted Grand Larceny.....	1
Bigamy.....	1
Burglary.....	18
Driving While License Suspended.....	3
Forgery.....	1
Grand Larceny.....	6
Issuing No Account Checks.....	1
Larceny of Motor Vehicle.....	1
Negligent Homicide.....	1
Operating Motor Vehicle without Consent of Owner.....	3
Obtaining Money or Property Under False Pretenses.....	2
Possession of Stolen Property.....	5
Possession or Sale of Drugs.....	22
Robbery 1st Degree.....	4
Unlawful Entry of Building.....	2
Violating Condition of Probation.....	2

SENTENCES OF INMATES

	ENDING 6-30-73
45 Days.....	1
90 Days.....	2
4 Months.....	2
6 Months.....	11
7 Months.....	3
8 Months.....	1
9 Months.....	2
10 Months.....	1
1 Year.....	58
1½ Years.....	1

AGE OF INMATES

	ENDING 6-30-73
16.....	3
17.....	1
18.....	13
19.....	17
20.....	6
21.....	9
22.....	12
23.....	1
24.....	2
25.....	3
26.....	2
27.....	4
29.....	1
31.....	1
32.....	1
33.....	2
39.....	1
44.....	1
48.....	1
52.....	1

RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS COUNTIES

	ENDING 6-30-73.
Barnes.....	2
Bottineau.....	6
Burleigh.....	4
Cass.....	12
Cavalier.....	1
Dickey.....	1
Emmons.....	1
Foster.....	1
Grand Forks.....	15
Kidder.....	1
LaMoure.....	1
Morton.....	7
Pembina.....	4
Renville.....	3
Richland.....	1
Rolette.....	1
Stark.....	3
Stutsman.....	5
Ward.....	11
Wells.....	1
Williams.....	1

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SAN HAVEN STATE HOSPITAL

San Haven, North Dakota



For the period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973

To His Excellency
Governor Arthur A. Link
and
The Director of Institutions
Bismarck, North Dakota

I have the pleasure to present the Annual Report for the period ending June 30, 1973 of the San Haven State Hospital.

Respectfully,

R. L. Charrier,
Business Manager/Assistant Superintendent

The San Haven State Hospital marked 60 years of service to the State of North Dakota, in November of 1972. The Institution served as the State's primary source of care for persons suffering, or suspected of suffering from Tuberculosis. Since the mid-1950's there has been a decrease in the need for a large amount of space, at the Institution for Tuberculosis Patients, and beginning in 1959 a large portion of the Institution was converted for the care of selected Mentally Retarded Residents from the Grafton State School.

In accordance with the provisions of House Bill 1084, passed by the 43rd Session of the North Dakota State Legislature, the Director of Institutions announced that the responsibility for inpatient and outpatient care of Tuberculosis would be transferred to the State Department of Health, effective July 1, 1973. Under provisions of the new law the State Health Department will contract with general hospitals in the State for Tuberculosis Patient care. It will establish and maintain the necessary outpatient clinics for diagnostic work and evaluation on all suspected or actual Tuberculosis Patients in the State. The Department of Health will pay the contract fee to designated general hospitals and provide funds for the two evaluation clinics at Fargo and Minot from the appropriation provided by the State Legislature.

Senate Bill N. 2127, passed by the 1973 Legislature, transfers the administrative responsibilities to the Grafton State School, with the Superintendent of that Institution taking over the supervision of the San Haven State Hospital effective July 1, 1973.

The San Haven State Hospital will now be used exclusively for the care of mentally retarded, with a capacity of about 300 residents. Of the total resident census, about half are bedridden, while the balance is made up of elderly ambulatory residents.

The medical staff, at the San Haven State Hospital, is made up of two medical doctors, with outside medical consultation and advice from the Johnson Clinic, in Rugby, North Dakota. A resident assistant superintendent is charged with the supervision of the daily operations of the institution.

The close of this fiscal period sees the end of the original mission, for which the institution was founded, and the transition of the new assignment, the care of selected mentally retarded residents from the Grafton State School.

HOSPITAL STAFF

N. M. Kester, M.D.....	Medical Superintendent
Lourdes Lim, M.D.....	Staff Physician
Marjorie Lillico.....	Superintendent's Secretary
Richard L. Charrier.....	Business Manager
Mrs. Maxine Magnusson.....	Principal Clerk
Mrs. Alice Christenson, R.N.....	Superintendent of Nurses
Mrs. Lois Hagel.....	Dietary Manager
Erling Berg.....	Chief Engineer
Mrs. Alice Hoffman.....	Executive Housekeeper
Charles Johnson.....	Laundry Manager
Barbara Schlaht.....	Occupational Therapist
Terry Monson.....	Director of Social Services
Sister Pauline Bernard.....	Activities Director
Mrs. Margaret McGee.....	Procurement Clerk

Mrs. Agnes Nicholas..... Laboratory Technician
 Albert Pearson..... X-ray Technician
 Reverend Arville Bakken..... Protestant Chaplain
 Reverend Vincent Piskula..... Catholic Chaplain

STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
 TUBERCULOSIS CASES, DEATHS AND DEATH RATES
 NORTH DAKOTA

YEAR	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths	Death Rate 100,000
1972	31	5	.79
1971	51	9	1.4
1970	35	6	1.0
1969	68	6	1.0
1968	45	9	1.4
1967	49	9	1.4
1966	42	7	1.1
1965	49	10	1.6
1964	66	6	.9
1963	88	10	1.5
1962	77	8	1.2
1961	88	8	1.2
1960	109	13	2.1
1959	109	8	1.1
1958	91	14	2.2
1957	116	20	3.0
1956	117	17	2.5
1955	146	22	3.4
1954	171	28	4.4
1953	214	31	5.0
1952	206	45	7.5
1951	218	60	9.7
1950	292	71	11.4
1949	246	60	10.3
1948	346	57	10.2
1947	295	83	15.0
1946	197	86	16.0
1945	234	113	21.7
1944	298	83	15.7
1943	330	125	23.0
1942	441	121	20.7
1941	502	121	19.5
1940	283	122	19.0
1939	372	143	22.3
1938	249	139	21.7
1937	273	180	27.9
1936	236	172	26.4
1935	318	169	25.7
1934	258	177	26.8
1933	187	167	25.2
1932	435	191	28.6

Aljets, C. F.	4,525.00	Coleman, K. L.	4,665.00
Allery, E. C.	4,655.00	Coleman, P. D.	4,840.00
Allery, F. L.	4,769.71	Cota, L. A.	4,425.00
Allery, J. M.	782.25	Cote, C. M.	4,366.34
Allery, J. J.	5,644.42	Cote, L.	4,365.00
Allery, R. C.	809.87	Counts, B.	619.93
Allery, R. L.	5,145.00	Counts, P. I.	670.00
Amundson, B. J.	4,425.00	Counts, R. H.	39.51
Amyotte, E.	4,777.00	Counts, R. J.	3,467.24
Amyotte, R. R.	4,650.00	Davis, E. B.	4,665.00
Anderson, N.	4,425.00	Davis, H. L.	3,350.76
Azure, F.	5,275.24	Davis, J. M.	2,574.49
Azure, G.	3,882.05	Davis, J. D.	3,580.00
Azure, H. A.	4,610.00	Davis, L. A.	5,003.21
Azure, J. M.	958.79	Davis, P. E.	4,365.00
Azure, L.	4,595.00	Davis, R. M.	4,660.00
Azure, S. G.	645.81	Davis, S. M.	217.12
Azure, V. C.	4,655.00	Davis, V. F.	5,038.31
Baker, A. J.	5,403.22	Decoteau, B. L.	1,763.92
Baker, C. J.	3,991.61	Decoteau, D. F.	4,339.72
Baker, E. A.	4,650.00	Decoteau, I.	5,015.00
Baker, J.	5,025.00	Decoteau, L. P.	1,348.66
Bakken, A.	1,780.00	Decoteau, M. B.	5,145.00
Barbot, G. C.	4,650.00	Decoteau, P. D.	407.18
Barbot, S. A.	3,510.00	Delorme, B. A.	4,595.00
Barker, D. M.	4,811.51	Delorme, C. D.	273.16
Beachler, L. A.	5,040.50	Delorme, D. J.	4,531.75
Bedard, H. E.	5,685.00	Delorme, E. R.	4,650.00
Belgarde, B. M.	4,875.00	Delorme, K.	4,547.44
Belgarde, E. M.	4,650.00	Delorme, L. J.	4,592.92
Belgarde, F. A.	5,130.00	Demery, F.	54.04
Belgarde, G. E.	4,407.65	Demery, L. J.	4,448.61
Belgarde, M.	4,425.00	Depoe, R.	4,945.00
Belgarde, P. G.	108.22	Desjarlais, C. O.	4,650.00
Bercier, F.	1,846.84	Eller, J. A.	4,600.00
Berg, D. E.	1,021.04	Enno, M. E.	4,365.00
Berg, E. C.	3,860.00	Faine, D.	4,376.14
Bergan, C. E.	420.00	Faine, L. J.	1,322.70
Bergan, D. I.	3,752.63	Faine, P. J.	161.07
Bernard, P. M.	5,260.00	Fandrick, J. M.	5,853.92
Boguslawski, B. M.	4,380.85	Flesher, B. O.	1,069.91
Boguslawski, C. M.	4,845.00	Flinton, E. E.	4,315.60
Boguslawski, C.	4,715.00	Fluhrer, C. A.	3,327.28
Boguslawski, E.	4,715.00	Fontaine, T. J.	4,425.00
Boguslawski, H. F.	5,020.00	Forschen, I.	1,247.24
Boguslawski, L. S.	4,420.00	Provarp, G. L.	769.40
Boucher, R.	4,488.32	Fulsebakke, B. O.	1,294.32
Bradford, E. E.	4,912.44	Gardner, L. R.	4,650.00
Brekke, D. D.	4,397.65	Gladue, A. M.	4,535.00
Buchanan, L. M.	4,495.75	Gladue, D. S.	1,025.95
Carlson, F. B.	4,660.00	Gladue, E. I.	4,650.00
Carlson, H. A.	5,020.00	Gooden, B. R.	4,508.12
Casavant, C. R.	577.24	Gooden, R. L.	1,819.40
Champagne, O. L.	5,025.00	Gottbreht, L. A.	4,715.00
Charrier, R. L.	11,950.00	Gottbreht, M.	4,715.00
Christenson, A. L.	8,675.00	Gregory, G. M.	4,927.80

Gunville, E. L.	3,336.00	Lillico, M.	7,480.00
Gunville, G. A.	634.26	Lim, L. S.	8,558.32
Gunville, L. J.	4,577.23	Lindberg, B. R.	5,140.00
Gunville, M. L.	4,650.00	Magnusson, C. N.	5,338.40
Hagel, L. L.	6,880.00	Magnusson, M. B.	6,880.00
Hagen, G.	4,681.10	Mahoney, B.	4,650.00
Haggerty, R. J.	2,311.03	Martinez, L. J.	4,559.47
Halvorson, C.	5,271.43	Matriano Lim, D. U.	7,887.77
Hanson, J. E.	5,020.00	May, B.	3,871.28
Hanson, J. N.	4,878.08	May Jr., J. J.	3,682.16
Hanson, M. M.	4,650.00	McGee, M.	5,920.00
Hanson, R. E.	4,380.85	Mejrud, C. J.	2,429.07
Hanson, S. L.	4,605.00	Medrud, E. I.	4,715.00
Henry, P. A.	4,125.00	Medrud, M. J.	2,234.94
Hetle, L.	4,900.00	Metcalfe, E. O.	4,480.00
Hetle, R. P.	4,770.00	Metcalfe, E. W.	5,637.36
Hiatt, F. N.	4,612.42	Metcalfe, K. G.	4,365.00
Hiatt, M. S.	134.02	Metcalfe, M. B.	1,765.00
Hiatt, V. E.	4,440.00	Moe, J. L.	4,420.00
Hill, H. F.	4,660.00	Mohagen, E.	5,080.00
Hill, J. M.	4,356.57	Monson, T. J.	7,590.00
Hill, M. B.	4,655.00	Morin, A. M.	3,928.70
Hoffman, A.	6,280.00	Morin, E. C.	5,025.00
Hoffman, H.	6,520.00	Morin, E.	4,420.00
Honsey, C.	4,420.00	Morin, F. R.	2,819.36
Hoopman, C. J.	4,150.69	Morin, G. T.	4,365.00
Hoopman, M. E.	4,595.00	Morin, I.	4,480.00
Houle, L.	5,020.00	Morin, J.	4,660.00
Johnson, C.	7,910.00	Morin, M.	1,762.53
Johnson, C. E.	4,405.00	Morin, M. C.	4,425.00
Johnson, T. M.	4,705.80	Morin, M. E.	4,840.00
Kalliokoski, E.	463.05	Myer, M.	4,509.02
Keplin, E. D.	3,747.24	Nadeau, I. I.	4,650.00
Kester, C.	775.08	Nerpel, B. M.	3,621.22
Kester, M. K.	4,425.00	Nerpel, J. K.	4,331.30
Kester, N. M.	25,100.00	Nicholas, A. P.	5,920.00
Knox, G.	4,595.00	Nicholas, H. M.	5,605.52
Knutson, M. A.	4,640.00	Nicholas, J. S.	304.08
LaCroix, G. L.	4,715.00	Norquay, I. J.	4,655.00
LaCroix, L. J.	4,660.00	Olson, A. N.	4,605.00
LaFloe, C.	1,929.98	Olson, M. A.	4,255.00
Lafountain, S. M.	4,644.38	Olson, M. A.	4,613.98
Lafromboise, D. R.	5,140.00	Olson, N. K.	25.80
Lafromboise, E. E.	4,655.00	Olson, S. K.	4,655.00
Lafromboise, W. F.	5,200.00	Quellette, L. N.	4,143.48
Lagerquist, L.	4,425.00	Parisien, D. A.	1,218.56
Lamb, D. I.	4,660.00	Parisien, H. M.	536.15
Lamb, M.	793.85	Parisien, J. J.	4,645.37
LaRocque, J.	639.08	Parisien, R. M.	4,595.00
LaRocque, M. A.	4,425.00	Parisien, W. H.	4,348.15
LaRocque, M.	4,365.00	Pearson, A. A.	8,390.00
LaRocque, P.	4,425.00	Peltier, A. M.	4,425.00
LaVallie, R. M.	4,595.00	Peltier, D. R.	4,650.00
Lemke, D. M.	4,457.08	Peltier, E. A.	3,659.50
Lemke, R. L.	4,647.75	Peltier, L.	61.84
Leonard, J. M.	3,294.51	Peltier, M.	320.00

Perrault, S. G.....	4,600.00	Wheeler, H. L.....	1,185.40
Person, E.....	4,595.00	Wiesen, M.....	9,230.80
Petryszyn, M. D.....	5,543.77	Woodford, E. E.....	4,420.00
Pigeon, I. M.....	4,179.26	Zorn, M.....	4,600.00
Pigeon, O. J.....	4,365.00		
Piskula, W. A.....	1,780.00		
Pladson, W. D.....	1,256.97		
Poitra, A. M.....	3,124.00		
Poitra, B. D.....	5,145.00		
Poitra, R. A.....	4,425.00		
Poitra, V. M.....	3,474.06		
Rosenau, I. S.....	3,847.36		
Row, M. M.....	1,421.49		
Salmonson, A. H.....	376.26		
Salmonson, E. C.....	4,715.00		
Salmonson, L.....	4,655.00		
Sampson, C.....	4,600.00		
Schlaht, B.....	5,385.00		
Schneider, D. M.....	4,715.00		
Schneider, H.....	3,457.40		
Schneider, M.....	4,425.00		
Schneider, S. A.....	4,715.00		
Schroeder, J. M.....	608.16		
Sebelius, D. A.....	1,381.26		
Sebelius, D. H.....	4,455.20		
Shelver, G. D.....	1,780.00		
Short, A. M.....	4,331.74		
Slyter, D. L.....	4,334.00		
Slyter, E. A.....	4,431.94		
Slyter, R. D.....	3,179.64		
Somers, J. F.....	422.64		
Spaeth, E. H.....	5,565.00		
St. Pierre, M.....	2,937.35		
St. Pierre, R. D.....	4,485.00		
Stariha, J. L.....	4,012.54		
Steffen, L.....	5,145.00		
Stokes, R. D.....	4,974.14		
Striker, D. C.....	4,720.00		
Striker, D. K.....	118.56		
Striker, D. D.....	4,964.70		
Strong, H. A.....	4,425.00		
Thiefoc, F.....	3,411.28		
Thiefoc, R.....	3,935.44		
Thompson, C.....	4,260.29		
Tooke, D. M.....	4,595.00		
Tooke, N.....	4,650.00		
Uzeta, C. V.....	3,350.76		
Uzeta, M. P.....	747.22		
Vanorny, J. C.....	5,147.44		
Vanorny, L. R.....	655.27		
Walter, B. R.....	4,365.00		
Wenstad, A. I.....	4,420.00		
Wenstad, D. P.....	5,020.00		
Wenstad, E. M.....	4,655.00		
Wenstad, L.....	4,581.68		
Wenstad, L.....	4,595.00		

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

of the

DIRECTOR STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

to the

GOVERNOR

and to the

DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS



**For the Year Period
July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973**

October 1, 1973

Honorable Arthur A. Link
Governor
State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota

Mr. Edward J. Klecker
Director of Institutions
State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota

Dear Governor Link and Mr. Klecker:

In accordance with NDCC section 54-24-03(7), I hereby submit the Thirty-fourth Report of the Director of the State Library Commission to the Governor and to the Director of Institutions, which constitutes the State Library Commission, for the period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973.

Respectfully,

RICHARD J. WOLFERT
Director

INTRODUCTION

In our thirty-third report we detailed the direction library service in North Dakota may take in the years ahead.

During the past twelve months, in spite of more upheavals than in the past twelve years, the direction cited last year appears firm. Indeed, it may now be firmer, that:

1. Regional libraries will be operated by the larger city libraries, under contract with the State Library to serve all persons and libraries within the region.
2. Community libraries will be operated by local schools serving both students and adults in the entire community.
3. The State Library will serve as a bibliographic-communications-resource center for the entire state through a system of regional and community libraries.
4. Academic libraries in conjunction with the State Library will continue to be the major resource centers for statewide service.
5. The State Library will become a specialized library serving state government and will provide specialized materials to libraries and individuals.

FEDERAL LIBRARY FUNDS

The major difficulty of the year was the abrupt ending of federal support for libraries. Here is a table indicating the amount of federal library money allotted to North Dakota since the beginning of the Library Services Act in 1957*:

1957.....	\$ 40,000
1958.....	63,937
1959.....	72,079
1960.....	84,291
1961.....	84,291
1962.....	80,212
1963.....	80,212
1964.....	80,123
1965.....	149,622
1966.....	273,053
1967.....	419,454
1968.....	475,942
1969.....	405,600
1970.....	382,546
1971.....	397,393
1972.....	462,095
1973.....	300,076
Total.....	\$3,850,926

*These funds are allocations only, obligations for these years may vary because of program requirements.

In addition to the Library Services and Construction Act funds received by the State Library, the Department of Public Instruction has received Title II-School Library Resources funds from the Elementary and Secondary School Act and individual institutions of higher learning have received Title II - College Library Resources funds from the Higher Education Act.

The State Library had grown increasingly dependent upon federal funds for its day to day operation. In fiscal, 1973, it became seventy percent dependent upon LSCA funds. State general funds provided only the thirty percent needed. All grants to local libraries have always been federal funds, no state funds have ever been appropriated for this purpose.

Thus, when seventy percent of the proposed biennial budget for fiscal '74 and '75 was abruptly eliminated, the State Library had to appeal for increased state funding for State Library services (the idea of state funding for the State Library has been slow to be realized). After considerable difficulty, sufficient state funds were appropriated to continue the State Library operation (albeit at a reduced level). The immediate effect of the fiscal 1974 budget was a fifty percent reduction in the purchase of new materials and the elimination of several staff positions.

General revenue sharing was designed to include funding for public libraries at the local level in lieu of LSCA categorical aid. In fiscal 1973, twenty-eight libraries received a total of \$185,000.00 in federal revenue sharing funds from cities and counties.

STATE PLAN

The North Dakota State Plan for Library Development was reviewed by the Evaluation Center of the Ohio State University in Columbus and was described as ". . . one of the best we have ever seen . . ."

This Plan was submitted to and approved by the U. S. Office of Education to qualify for the federal LSCA funds. It was to be revised each year and re-submitted for annual approval. Since the termination of the federal library program, future State Plan revisions will be based upon state priorities rather than federal priorities.

TALKING BOOK SERVICE

Effective August 1, 1973, the Talking Book Service for North Dakota residents who are certified as blind or physically handicapped was transferred from the Minnesota Braille and Sight-Saving School in Faribault to the South Dakota State Library in Pierre.

Minnesota asked to be relieved of providing this service to North Dakota because of the increased work load to Minnesotans.

Effective July 1, 1973, this service is one-hundred percent state funded because of the termination of the federal LSCA program.

LEGISLATION

Legislation introduced and acted upon by the 1973 Legislative Assembly was summarized in the Flickertale Newsletter of April 1, 1973. The major bill was SB-2107 which provided for the use of federal revenue sharing funds by local libraries; broadened contractual powers for public library boards of directors; and established a library building fund.

REPORTING PERIOD

The biennial report period for state agency reports was changed to coincide with the biennial appropriation period (and thus why this report is annual rather than biennial. The next report will again be biennial). HB-1019 was based in part on a study prepared by the State Library at the request of the Budget "A" Committee of the Legislative Council. Changes were also made in the report requirements and a committee was to be established to set minimum requirements and establish guidelines for form, style, and content of the reports.

STATE DOCUMENT DEPOSITORY

The documents deposited by the various state agencies since 1965 have now been microfilmed and indexed on the state computer system. The microfilmed editions and computer produced indexes are now available for sale.

STATE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Requests by officials and employees for research and loan of materials has grown in complexity and in quantity. Visits to the various state agencies, publications, and notification of the availability of relevant material has been characteristic of the service program.

A two-thousand page compilation of newspaper articles chronologically arranged on the Constitutional Convention has been completed. Plans include the publication of the material for distribution to libraries and interested individuals.

STATE LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

A complete listing of all State Library publications during this period will be found in *North Dakota State Publications*, Nos. 15 and 16.

STATE LIBRARY USE AND SERVICE PATTERNS

This annual period is a continuation of the trends detailed in the previous report. The statistics are provided without further comments.

TYPE OF MATERIALS	LOANS
Adult information books	22,184
Adult fiction books.....	6,467
Juvenile books.....	7,307
Reading Circle.....	4,917
Traveling Libraries.....	10,448
Tape cassettes.....	8,324
Phonograph records.....	589
Filmstrips.....	2,573
Pamphlets.....	2,465
Periodicals.....	1,460
Photocopies.....	3,022
	69,756

Types of Borrowers	Loans
State officials and employees.....	2,257
College and university libraries.....	1,444
Public libraries.....	6,036
School Libraries.....	11,712
Individuals.....	32,616
Special collections & miscellaneous.....	15,551
	<u>69,756</u>
Network for Knowledge transactions	15,078

STATE LIBRARY COLLECTION	Added during year	Withdrawn during year	Total at end of year
Adult information books.....	3,514	941	46,368
Adult fiction books.....	280	753	6,772
Juvenile books.....	3	6,158	6,006
Tape cassettes.....	1,816	-0-	4,874
Phonograph records.....	-0-	-0-	400
Filmstrips.....	86	-0-	240
State documents.....	1,300	-0-	4,800
Federal documents.....	500	-0-	2,000
Pamphlets.....	500	500	4,000
Reading Circle.....	-0-	-0-	8,445
Traveling Library.....	-0-	-0-	12,984
TOTAL.....	7,999	8,352	96,889

STATEWIDE LIBRARY SERVICE STATISTICS

Public library statistics for the fiscal year 1972 were published in **North Dakota Library Notes**. Academic library statistics were not collected for fiscal 1972. School library statistics are available from the State Department of Public Instruction.

CIRCULATION REPORT
Year July 1972-June 1973

County	Region	Adult	Juvenile	Other Material	Total
Adams.....	8	146	16	109	271
Barnes.....	6	664	88	538	1,290
Benson.....	3	254	50	129	433
Billings.....	8	72	66	13	151
Bottineau.....	2	784	141	358	1,283
Bowman.....	8	425	142	104	671
Burke.....	2	1,014	321	195	1,530
Burleigh.....	7	4,922	1,075	4,873	10,870
Cass.....	5	602	116	579	1,297
Cavalier.....	3	301	39	104	444
Dickey.....	6	292	32	321	645
Divide.....	1	157	2	134	293
Dunn.....	8	381	442	251	1,074
Eddy.....	3	439	304	62	805
Emmons.....	7	436	287	435	1,158
Foster.....	6	502	225	74	801
Golden Valley.....	8	274	150	91	515
Grand Forks.....	4	366	14	292	672
Grant.....	7	416	289	231	936
Griggs.....	6	214	7	197	418
Hettinger.....	8	458	84	158	700
Kidder.....	7	716	78	439	1,233
LaMoure.....	6	752	50	215	1,017
Logan.....	6	121	26	27	174
McHenry.....	2	623	109	229	961
McIntosh.....	6	542	11	216	769
McKenzie.....	1	260	17	105	382
McLean.....	7	1,102	362	611	2,075
Mercer.....	7	840	102	167	1,109
Morton.....	7	1,485	360	1,180	3,025
Mountrail.....	2	203	6	166	375
Nelson.....	4	401	45	292	738
Oliver.....	7	190	278	784	1,252
Pembina.....	4	501	49	70	620
Pierce.....	2	365	99	260	724
Ramsey.....	3	459	106	104	669
Ransom.....	5	653	90	622	1,365
Renville.....	2	145	3	93	241
Richland.....	5	388	53	167	608
Rolette.....	3	368	157	126	651
Sargent.....	5	172	0	140	312
Sheridan.....	7	522	146	316	984
Sioux.....	7	141	78	119	338
Slope.....	8	107	192	0	299
Stark.....	8	909	390	495	1,794
Steele.....	5	187	14	27	228
Stutsman.....	6	479	56	777	1,312
Towner.....	3	413	197	66	676
Traill.....	5	137	0	157	294
Walsh.....	4	411	115	189	715
Ward.....	2	667	187	364	1,218
Wells.....	6	728	146	329	1,203
Williams.....	1	431	29	326	786

NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY
Expenditures 7/1/72—6/30/73
Includes Priors

	Expended Line Item	Total
Salaries & Wages		\$147,884.23
Fees & Services		
Travel.....	\$ 3,909.19	
Utilities.....	3,682.08	
Rent.....	26,752.28	
Communications.....	16,709.07	
Repairs.....	1,502.90	
Professional Fees.....	8,665.53	
Insurance.....	1,649.50	
Miscellaneous.....	5,406.47	68,277.02
Supplies & Materials		
Office Supplies.....	10,940.36	
Printing.....	785.38	
Books.....	34,900.72	
Audio-visual.....	38,511.34	
Periodicals.....	3,916.81	
Miscellaneous.....	1,430.95	90,485.56
Equipment.....		11,408.23
Grants.....		<u>170,227.62</u>
TOTAL.....		\$488,282.66

NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY
Library Services and Construction Act
Grants

Title I - Library Services

Wide-area Library Service

Service to the surrounding trade area free of charge		
Alfred Dickey—Jamestown.....		\$ 2,000.00
Devils Lake Public.....		2,000.00
Dickinson Public.....		2,000.00
Fargo Public.....		7,500.00
Harvey Public.....		1,000.00
Mandan Public.....		1,000.00
Mott Public.....		1,000.00
Valley City Public.....		2,000.00
TOTAL.....		\$18,500.00

Groups of Persons

Service to special, ethnic, and shut-in groups	
Dickinson Public.....	\$ 500.00
Divide County—Crosby.....	250.00
Fargo Public.....	2,250.00
Golden Valley—Beach.....	1,500.00
Grand Forks Public.....	2,000.00
Mandan Public.....	500.00
Minot Public.....	2,000.00
Valley City Public.....	500.00
Veterans Memorial—Bismarck.....	3,200.00
Ward County—Minot.....	500.00
TOTAL.....	\$13,200.00

Institutional Service

Service to state institutions	
N. D. State Hospital.....	\$ 6,520.00
State Industrial School.....	4,240.00
School for the Deaf.....	4,240.00
State Penitentiary.....	100.20
Grafton State School.....	2,000.00
TOTAL.....	\$17,100.20

Physically Handicapped

Service to the blind and physically handicapped	
Adams County—Hettinger.....	\$ 90.00
Alfred Dickey—Jamestown.....	350.00
Carnegie Bookmobile—Grafton.....	2,000.00
Dickinson Public.....	590.00
James Memorial—Williston.....	1,104.00
South Central—Edgeley.....	525.00
Veterans Memorial—Bismarck.....	2,000.00
Vocational Rehabilitation.....	12,341.00
TOTAL.....	\$19,000.00

Student Subsidies Grants

Reimbursement for under-graduate studies	
Student Subsidies.....	\$ 1,426.10
Advisory Council & Planning	
Expense reimbursements.....	\$ 268.94
Workshop Expenses	
Expense reimbursements.....	\$ 612.38

Title II - Construction

Public Library Construction

Carnegie Bookmobile—Grafton.....	\$ 5,920.00
Alfred Dickey—Jamestown.....	18,000.00
Grand Forks Public.....	16,200.00
TOTAL.....	\$40,120.00

Title III - Cooperation**Interlibrary Cooperation**

UND-Williston Center..... \$10,000.00

ABM Impact**Defense funds to aid population impacted areas**

Carnegie Bookmobile—Grafton..... \$ 50,000.00

TOTAL GRANTS..... \$170,227.62

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

to the
DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS



For the Period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973

NORTH DAKOTA RADIO COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT
Box 1817
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Mr. Edward J. Klecker
Director of Institution
State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Dear Mr. Klecker:

I here with submit to you the annual report of the North Dakota Radio Communications Department from the period beginning July 1, 1972 and ending June 30, 1973.

Respectfully submitted,

Lyle V. Gallagher, Director
State Radio Communications

November 28, 1973

Mr. Edward J. Klecker
Director of Institutions
State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Dear Sir,

The State of North Dakota Radio Communications Department was created by the 1951 Legislative Session as an emergency act. The mission of State Radio is to serve all State and political sub-divisions with radio communications for exchange of information pertaining to Law Enforcement activities. The State Radio Department was placed under the direction of the Board of Administration with the office being located at the State Capitol for a short time and then moved to the Municipal Airport in Bismarck.

During 1952, the Radio Department had installed and had in operation eight state-owned stations. The county sheriff's offices installed similar equipment and by the end of 1952, twenty-six counties were participating on the system.

By late 1959, forty-six counties were in operation and a total of 454 vehicles had been equipped with two-way radios. Additional employees were added which enabled a 24-hour seven day a week operation.

During 1960, the Radio Department added the National Warning System (NAWAS) Hot Line which is a dedicated system for Civil Defense and operated by the Federal Government. This system provided additional communications to State Radio as this system had state warning points at Fargo, Grand Forks and the Minot police departments. During the next few years, State Radio was designated as the primary warning point for disaster warnings for North Dakota and six additional police departments were added at Jamestown, Valley City, Graf-ton, Devils Lake, Williston and Dickinson.

By the end of 1963, there were still eight state-owned stations in operation, forty-nine county stations and 523 mobile units.

In 1964, the Radio Department installed three new stations at Driscoll, New Salem and Sentinel Butte.

November 28, 1973

By 1965, State Radio had joined the Midwest Law Enforcement Teletype System which presently is the National Law Enforcement Teletype System with 48 States exchanging police communications via teletype.

In 1966, repeater stations were added at Milton and Valley City.

In 1967, the North Dakota Legislature passed Senate Bill 327 which gave State Radio the following. It authorized radio control lines that would enable all state-owned stations to be operated from Bismarck, provided a state-wide law enforcement teletype system, authorized a new telephone system for North Dakota State Agencies to provide full two-way systems (CATS) and the Highway Emergency Assistance Telephone system was installed.

During 1968, the EOC was completed and State Radio made the move to Fraine Barracks. Valley City, Milton and Sentinel Butte were added to the State Radio control and the Department joined the computerized record system operated by the FBI in Washington, D. C. known as the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The Emergency Commission authorized the hiring of two additional employees and budget plans were submitted to the 1969 Legislative Assembly requesting an additional six employees which was granted.

1969 brought six more stations to the State Radio control making a total of 15 stations. The MVD records were put on microfilm for faster service.

During 1971 thru 1973, new equipment was purchased such as radio consoles, tape recorders and a closed circuit T.V. system. To date, there are 74 base stations and 879 mobile units on this system.

Plans are being developed for a new Statewide Radio and Teletype System for Law Enforcement. Studies have been completed and it is hopeful that these can be presented to the 1975 Legislature.

The following is an annual report for periods of July 1, 1972 thru June 30, 1973 of this Departments activities and growth in Law Enforcement Communications in North Dakota. The traffic analysis shows a total increase in traffic of 17% over 1972.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAFFIC

LAW ENFORCEMENT MOBILE UNITS

DATE	STATE STATIONS	COUNTY STATIONS	CITY STATIONS	MOBILE STATIONS	%
June 30, 1966	14	50	10	578	- -
June 30, 1968	14	50	16	638	10%
June 30, 1970	16	50	16	716	12%
June 30, 1972	16	50	16	826	15%
June 30, 1973	16	51	16	879	6%

TWO-WAY RADIO TRANSMISSIONS

YEAR	COUNT	INCREASE	DAILY AVERAGE
1967	263,248	17%	721
1968	287,390	9%	787
1969	455,461	48%	1165
1970	571,642	34%	1566
1971	611,358	6%	1674
1972	686,115	12%	1879
1973	825,303	20%	2261

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION REQUESTS

1967	19,979	24%	54
1968	22,513	12%	61
1969	37,573	66%	102
1970	43,269	15%	118
1971	43,508	0%	119
1972	48,568	12%	133
1973	54,591	12%	149

DRIVERS LICENSE SUSPENSION CHECKS

1967	2,365	68%	6
1968	2,901	22%	7
1969	5,005	72%	13
1970	5,815	16%	15
1971	5,801	0%	15
1972	8,429	45%	23
1973	11,095	32%	30

RADIO LOG ENTRIES

1967	56,255	18%	154
1968	61,211	8%	167
1969	110,575	80%	302
1970	151,004	36%	413
1971	157,035	3%	430
1972	161,259	3%	441
1973	174,084	7%	476

STATE & NATIONAL TELETYPE MESSAGES

1967	20,188	69%	55
1968	33,855	67%	92
1969	63,937	89%	175
1970	79,210	23%	217
1971	71,521	-10%	195
1972	75,236	5%	206
1973	165,946	120%	454

HIGHWAY EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CALLS

1967	990		2
1968	4,035		11
1969	8,095	100%	22
1970	9,143	12%	25
1971	11,720	28%	32
1972	17,502	49%	47
1973	14,894	-17%	40

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

1968	9,895 (8 mo.)		27
1969	71,455	722%	195
1970	209,024	192%	572
1971	184,359	-13%	505
1972	192,409	4%	527
1973	165,900	-16%	454

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE CALLS

1967	73,405		201
1968	66,294	-10%	181
1969	76,051	14%	208
1970	98,240	29%	269
1971	112,253	14%	307
1972	129,060	15%	354
1973	126,889	-1.7%	347

ACCIDENT REPORTS

1967	664	9%	2
1968	829	24%	2
1969	1,677	100%	4
1970	2,059	22%	5
1971	2,039	0%	5
1972	2,639	29%	7
1973	2,093	26%	5

1973

Accidents.....	-2093
Ambulances.....	-325
Wreckers.....	-248
Incident Reports.....	-3148
Intoxicated Driver Reports.....	- 414
Blood Serum & Other Emergency Reports.....	- 175
Crime Reports (3 mo.).....	- 39

Some explanations for this increase in Communications handled by this Department are listed below.

1. County, State, and Local Law Enforcement are continually expanding their manpower and equipment capabilities which in turn generates a heavy work load for this Department.
2. Improved training programs for Law Enforcement in Communications which increased the use of the Communications System.
3. The additional four dispatchers allowed the Department the capability of handling more communications.
4. Improved training programs within the Department which improved our dispatching capabilities.
5. The new teletype system (Weather & Road Information Network) increased the teletype responsibilities for the Department.
6. Communications responsibilities are expanding very rapidly because of the Departments ability to serve all agencies on a equal basis. Many non-law enforcement agencies depend on our cooperation and assistance in Communications.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

In November of 1972, Omnicom, Inc. completed a design for a new Law Enforcement VHF Radio System. The system design was an excellent one and was expected by North Dakota Law Enforcement as well as communications orientated people in North Dakota. The new system design was submitted to the 1973 Legislature and was postponed and assigned to the Legislative Research Council through House Concurrent Resolution 3043.

Also in 1972, Law Enforcement Communications was improved when the Department purchased 30 portable radios, 2 mobile relays, and 1 control base station. This equipment provides additional communications capability for Law Enforcement agencies when emergency situations occur. This equipment is very beneficial to small communities in North Dakota. Federal, State, County and City Law Enforcement agencies have utilized this special equipment. This equipment will be a vital part of search and rescue operations in the State.

The Communications Center was improved when additional terminals were added for microfilm and NCIC operations.

NCIC operations were improved when Criminal History information was obtained for North Dakota Law Enforcement.

TELETYPE COMMUNICATIONS

In 1972, several major steps to improve teletype communications in North Dakota occurred. On September 7, 1972, we completed installation of the new North Dakota Weather and Road Information network. North Dakota citizens will receive emergency road and weather information more rapidly and accurately than ever before because of this system. The ability to warn our citizens of nuclear

air attack on our Country was vastly improved through this system. On December 1, 1972, a plan to improve and upgrade the existing LETS system was completed by the University of North Dakota Electrical Engineering Department. This plan is a very good one and will be submitted to the Legislature in 1975.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

North Dakota citizens will be better served in all emergency situations with the added line for Highway Emergency Assistance.

STAFF REPORT

During the past year, this Department has made several improvements to provide better communications in North Dakota. In 1972, this Department's dispatching staff was improved with the addition of four dispatchers, bringing the total dispatching staff from 10 to 14. We have initiated new standards for dispatchers. A totally new training program was completed in order that our dispatchers would be certified not only on a State basis but on a National basis. All dispatchers are trained and classified professionally as Dispatcher I, Dispatcher II, or Dispatcher III. Salaries still remain inadequate because of lack of funds to improve the pay scale.

GROSS PAYROLL

July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973

	STATE		FEDERAL
Lyle Gallagher.....	\$ 9,480.00	Jim Boehm.....	\$4,525.00
Harlow Bales.....	8,526.00	Rich Hack.....	3,025.00
Del Adolf.....	8,760.00	Adam Heck.....	1,805.00
Colleen Anderson.....	4,920.00	Chuck Pulver.....	2,625.00
Jim Lueder.....	8,328.00	Jim Inman.....	2,096.00
Sam Lovold.....	7,848.00	Dennis Jose.....	2,230.00
Dwaine Helm.....	6,456.00	Darrell Emmil.....	1,370.00
Duane Markel.....	6,129.00	Dennis Aleson.....	835.00
Jim Schwab.....	7,020.00		
Wes Hendrickson.....	7,452.00		\$18,511.00
William Martin.....	1,847.56		
Dave Kulackoski.....	6,840.00		
Dave Wolf.....	2,575.00		
Dan Ogan Jr.....	843.84		
Tom Bennett.....	4,570.00		
Al Brose.....	7,978.00		
	\$99,573.40		

TRAINING & EDUCATION

In 1972, the Department designed and implemented a training program for Emergency Medical Services (Ambulance Squads) in the State. This program has been very successful. Communications training programs at the Law Enforcement Training Center are also provided by this Department.

Lyle V. Gallagher, Director
State Radio Communications

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END