



# Equity Justice

61393

OF OPERATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT FOR 1976  
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

HUGH L. CAREY, GOVERNOR  
BENJAMIN WARD, COMMISSIONER



Benjamin Ward, Commissioner

The Honorable Hugh L. Carey,  
Governor

The Honorable Warren Anderson,  
Majority Leader of the Senate

The Honorable Stanley Steingut,  
Speaker of the Assembly

NCJRS

SEP 24 1979

ACQUISITIONS

Gentlemen:

I am submitting the 1976 Annual Report of Operations and Development of the New York State Department of Correctional Services.

In my second year as Commissioner, I have continued to maintain humane and healthful conditions of confinement within the correctional system with adequate security, substantive program opportunities and cost-effective administration.

With the assistance of the Legislature and the support of the Governor, the Department was again able to maintain a secure system, implement limited but significant reforms and plan for the improved delivery of correctional service.

I wish to express my thanks for your continuing assistance. Through a strong cooperative relationship, I am confident that we can continue to provide qualitative correctional services.

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN WARD  
Commissioner

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Building 2  
State Office Building Campus  
Albany, New York 12226  
457-8182  
457-8126

# CONTENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....                  | 5  |
| <b>ADMINISTRATIVE HIGHLIGHTS</b> .....     | 6  |
| Inmate Grievance Program .....             | 6  |
| Higher Education Institute .....           | 7  |
| Temporary Release Point System .....       | 7  |
| Inmate Correspondence .....                | 9  |
| "Call-Home" Program .....                  | 9  |
| Internal Investigation .....               | 10 |
| Management Information Systems (MIS) ..... | 12 |
| <b>BRICKS AND MORTAR</b> .....             | 13 |
| New Facilities .....                       | 13 |
| Camp Expansion .....                       | 13 |
| Upstate Facility for Women .....           | 14 |
| Internal Reconstruction .....              | 14 |
| <b>POPULATION PROFILE</b> .....            | 16 |
| <b>FACILITIES</b> .....                    | 18 |
| <b>SECURITY</b> .....                      | 20 |
| Equipment .....                            | 20 |
| Training .....                             | 21 |
| Minority Manpower .....                    | 21 |
| CERT .....                                 | 21 |
| Inmate Transportation .....                | 21 |
| Communications Control Center .....        | 22 |
| Female Correction Officers .....           | 23 |
| <b>REDUCTION OF IDLENESS</b> .....         | 24 |
| Individualization .....                    | 24 |
| Program Expansion .....                    | 25 |
| Inmate Liaison Committee .....             | 25 |
| Inmate Rule Book .....                     | 26 |
| Correctional Industries Training .....     | 27 |
| <b>REINTEGRATION</b> .....                 | 28 |
| Temporary Release .....                    | 28 |
| Family Reunion .....                       | 28 |
| Pre-Release Centers .....                  | 29 |
| Parole Services .....                      | 30 |
| Bus Program (Family Visiting) .....        | 31 |
| Community Relations .....                  | 31 |
| <b>HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....               | 32 |



*Wallkill Family Reunion*

# Introduction

THE NEW YORK STATE Department of Correctional Services is responsible for the custody of 18,000 men and women sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and for the supervision of over 14,000 persons released on parole from State and local correctional facilities. These two functions were joined when the Department was created on January 1, 1971, by the merger of the former Department of Correction and the former Division of Parole.

The Department is operated by 11,000 employees, assisted by several thousand regularly contributing volunteers. The budget for the fiscal year 1976-77 was \$214 million.

The single most visible and most critical phenomenon during 1976 was a continuation of a nationwide increase in population. At the close of 1975, 16,620 persons were under custody in 26 facilities. At the close of 1976, 17,864 men and women were under custody in 33 facilities. The net increase in population grew by over 100 persons per month.

With the assistance of an inter-agency, Cabinet level task force appointed by Governor Carey, the De-

partment acquired seven new housing facilities, primarily by transfer from other State agencies. Efforts to expand the housing capacity in order to meet the expected continuation in census are ongoing.

The Department experienced a limited number of unusual incidents in 1976. Toward the end of the summer, inmates at Attica, Green Haven, Great Meadow and several other institutions refused to work as a demonstration against sentencing and release function and certain conditions of confinement.

In line with judicial emphasis, the major emphasis in the management of correctional facilities was in promoting due process for inmates. The Department is moving in this direction from a conviction that the administration of justice does not end with the handing down of sentence; justice must be present throughout all elements of the criminal justice system, including corrections.

The pronouncement of sentence by the courts is one step in the administration of justice; until sentencing, the procedure is characterized by law

and due process. If due process is terminated when sentence is handed down and the convicted person is delivered to the Department to serve his term, then justice has been only partially served.

It is especially important to assure the confinement, achieved pursuant to law, is administered according to law.

Consistent, fair, impartial, and humane treatment in accordance with established standards, the right to appeal decisions and actions, and access to the means of redress, are essential elements of humane custody.

Some of the highlights of the Department's program for justice in the administration of justice are the inmate grievance program, prisoners' legal services, and development of the point system for temporary release.

Justice means governance by rule applying to all. It means the preservation of all rights save those inherently inconsistent with incarceration, and achievement of reasonable ends of incarceration through the least repressive means.

# Administrative Highlights

Filing a grievance at Elmira



## Inmate Grievance Program

IN 1975 Commissioner Ward, noting that the system did not have an effective vehicle by which inmates might present individual grievances and complaints for the consideration of the administration, directed development of a formal inmate grievance program. Subsequently in that year, with Commissioner Ward's support, the State legislature enacted an addition to the Correction Law requiring each of the State's correctional facilities to establish inmate grievance committees.

Effective February 1, 1976, the law mandating the grievance program went into effect. The Department's experience during its first year of operation has been positive.

Grievance committees at all facilities are comprised of two inmates elected by the facility population, two staff members, and a rotating, non-voting chairman from a pool of inmates and personnel agreeable to both parties. Any inmate may grieve any regulation, policy, or practice or the application of any regulation or policy except in matters for which a formal appeal mechanism already

exists (e.g., individual disciplinary matters and temporary release selection.) The committee attempts to resolve the grievance on an informal basis using the techniques of a conflict resolution. In the event that the committee is unable to resolve the difficulty to the satisfaction of any party, an appeal may be made to the Superintendent. The Superintendent's decisions may be appealed to the Commissioner of Correctional Services. The Commissioner's determinations may in turn be appealed to the independent Commission of Correction which will (sometimes through the services of an outside arbitrator) make a recommendation to the Commissioner.

Of the nearly 4,000 grievances filed during 1976, 51 percent were resolved by the Inmate Grievance Resolution Committee. Of the 49 percent appealed to the Superintendent, only 15 percent were appealed to the Commissioner; 4 percent were eventually appealed to the Commission of Correction. Of 100 recommendations issued by the Commission, the Commissioner has accepted 98.

The inmate grievance program provides an effective and speedy mechanism by which inmates may





*First student enrolls in Higher Education Institute*

pursue grievances. The program has also benefitted the administration by requiring the review of policies and regulations. As a result of inmate grievances, Department regulations in such areas as inmate account procedures, inmate grooming standards, disposition of personal property, religious activities, and disciplinary procedures have been revised. On a facility by facility basis, many institutional rules have been effected. Shower schedules have been revised to afford cell blocks and vocational shops maximum usage; visiting room regulations have been relaxed to afford visitors and inmates a more pleasant atmosphere; and commissary items have been increased to meet inmates' requests.

## Higher Education Institute

In order to promote increased professionalization among staff at all levels, the Department during 1976 established the Higher Education Institute. The Institute encourages enrollment in higher education programs, identifies educational resources, counsels and advises em-

ployees, and administers financial aid and tuition support programs. By affiliation with the Regent's External Degree Program of the University of the State of New York, credits earned at a college or university may be "banked," so that employees being transferred or promoted from one institution to another do not lose credit when it is necessary to enroll at different institutions of higher learning.

Employee participation in college programs has increased from fewer than 400 in 1975 to approximately 1,050 in 1976.

While the emphasis in course selection for professional advancement has been on criminal justice and correctional services philosophy and administration, employees have also been encouraged to select other courses which may help them to advance.

The Higher Education Institute has designed and staffed a network of 27 academic advisors who match the needs of facility personnel with the resources of surrounding academic institutions. These advisors counsel and assist correctional personnel in acquiring financial aid under four different programs: tuition reimburse-

ment, tuition support (funds available through negotiated agreements with employee organizations), the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Law Enforcement Education Program, and the GI Bill.

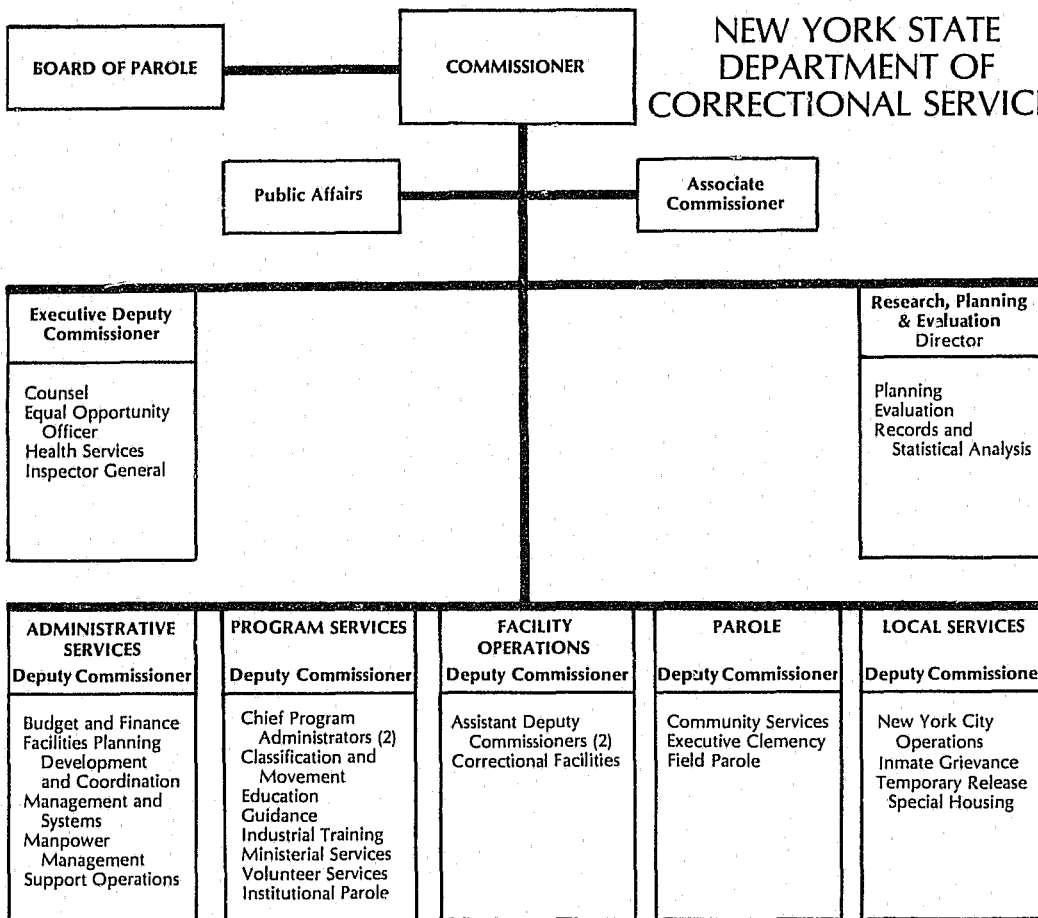
Under the Institute Program, employees have been able to earn formal degrees from Associates of Arts up to course work leading to Ph.D.'s, and even to earn credit for learning that takes place outside the classroom. The Department considers the Higher Education Institute a vital component of its integrated plan to expand career opportunities for uniformed and civilian employees and intends to further strengthen the program in 1977.

## Temporary Release Point System

In 1969, the New York State Legislature authorized work release programs and furloughs for inmates. In the intervening years, the temporary release program has been expanded to include educational leave, community services leave, industrial training leave, and leave of absence components. For all components (with the exception of



# NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES



**BENJAMIN WARD**  
Commissioner  
**LEWIS L. DOUGLASS**  
Executive Deputy Commissioner  
**MARK D. CORRIGAN**  
Deputy Commissioner, Administrative Services

**WILLIAM CIUROS, JR.**  
Deputy Commissioner, Correctional Facilities  
**EDWARD ELWIN**  
Deputy Commissioner, Parole and Community Services  
**CARL BERRY**  
Deputy Commissioner, Program Services

**ROBERT GOLDFELD**  
Deputy Commissioner, Local Services  
**JACK BIRNBAUM**  
Associate Commissioner  
**IAN T. LOUDON, M.D.**  
Assistant Commissioner, Health Services

**Francis J. Daley**  
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Correctional Facilities  
**Richard J. Van Zandt**  
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Correctional Facilities

**Dr. John Stanton**  
Director, Program Planning, Evaluation and Research  
**Ruby Ryles**  
Director, Public Relations  
**J. Kevin McNiff**  
Chief Program Administrator

**Ronald Bertrand**  
Chief Program Administrator  
**Florence Frucher**  
Chief Program Administrator  
**John McCarthy**  
Inspector General  
**Patrick J. Fish**  
Counsel

**John Van De Car**  
Director, Manpower and Employee Relations  
**Eugene Keefe**  
Director, Budget and Finance  
**Bruce L. Robertson**  
Director, Support Operations  
**Norman E. Gervais**  
Director, Facilities Planning and Coordination  
**Allen F. Mills**  
Director, Correctional Industrial Training  
**Arthur Leonardo**  
Director, Correctional Guidance and Counseling  
**Karl Pfeil**  
Director, Correctional Camps  
**Steve Yelich**  
Director, Parole Field Services  
**Charles LaPolt**  
Director, Institutional Parole Services

**Henry Bankhead**  
Director Personnel  
**John Cassidy**  
Acting Director, Staff Development  
**Leonard Witt**  
Director, Community Placement  
**Anthony DaSilva**  
Director, Executive Clemency Bureau  
**Gerald Griffin**  
Director, Management and Systems  
**Margaret Appe**  
Director, Volunteer Services  
**Dr. Allan Bush**  
Director, Minority Groups and Manpower Programs  
**Charles H. Nygard**  
Director, Division of Program Evaluation & Research

**Henry C. Donnelly**  
Director, Division of Research and Statistical Analysis  
**John Burns**  
Director, Labor Relations  
**Robert Roulier**  
Director, Manpower and Organizational Planning  
**Joseph P. Keenan**  
Director, Special Housing Programs  
**Alexandrea Dixon**  
Director, Inmate Grievance Program  
**Rev. Earl Moore**  
Director, Ministerial Services  
**Hildy Simmons**  
Director, Community Relations

the leave of absence program for emergency leave), participation is statutorily restricted to inmates who are within one year of eligibility for release or parole or conditional release. The selection of applicants has been made on a casework basis by facility temporary release committees and is based on an estimate of the likelihood that the applicant will return if released, and that he will behave in a law-abiding fashion while he is away from the institution.

New York State has had a great deal of success in the administration of temporary release programs; misbehavior has been maintained at an extremely low rate. However, because the decision to release or not to release an applicant is made on a casework basis by a committee, inmates rejected as unsuitable for participation often perceive the process as arbitrary and discriminatory; because the process of weighing necessarily intangible factors is to an extent subjective, it has been difficult to establish a basis for and a mechanism for appeals of committee decisions.

In 1975, Commissioner Ward asked the Vera Institute of Justice Inc. to review the process by which inmates are selected for participation in temporary release programs, and to assist the Department in developing a new system of selection. During 1976, a pilot point system was initiated at four institutions. The system features the assignment of negative and positive values to verifiable objective items from the inmate's record. Depending upon the total score reached by this process, an inmate will be released, denied release, or in certain defined cases referred to a Temporary Release Committee for a casework decision. The inmate participates in the scoring of his application, and is able to challenge information on which the score is reached if he feels it is incorrect.

The point system promotes fairness by evaluating all applicants in a uniform manner as well as bringing the decision making process into the open and allowing appeals.

Inmates with histories of sex crimes, psychiatric problems contributing to criminal behavior, ties to organized crime syndicates or public notoriety, are automatically referred to the Temporary Release Committee.

## Inmate Correspondence

Access to the outside community is a critical element of any corrections program committed to humane conditions of confinement and to facilitating the transition from incarceration to community living.



*Inmates talk to families*

The inmate correspondence program plays an essential role in providing this outside access.

Inmates may correspond on an unlimited basis with elected officials, attorneys, and Department officials. Such correspondence is "privileged" and may under no circumstances be read by institution staff. Privileged correspondence constitutes an important appeal mechanism and safeguard

to insure compliance with law and Department policy.

Correspondence also enables inmates to maintain contact with their families and friends, a vital factor in a successful return to the community. In addition, many inmates correspond with other parties, such as community groups interested in prisoners' rights. This promotes broad social objectives, among them enlarging the inmate's perspectives, informing the public and stimulating citizen interest in the correctional system.

In response to this perceived advantage of correspondence, the Department in 1976 sought to develop a free first class postage program for all inmates which would not incur additional cost to the state. This has been achieved, with inmates relinquishing the former evening snack provided by the Department in favor of free postage.

## "Call-Home" Program

The "call-home" program, instituted by the Department in 1972, continues to provide inmates with an additional means of maintaining contact with their families.

Inmates are permitted to make collect calls to approved recipients. At most facilities, two five-minute tele-

*Correction officer places call*



**DEPARTMENT BUDGET  
from State funds,  
Fiscal Year 1976-77**

**Administration**

Administration provides direction and coordination for all activities of the Department. \$ 7,515,800

**Rehabilitation of Offenders**

Program services, including education, guidance, counseling, ministerial services, classification, temporary release programs, field and institutional parole services, etc. 40,965,257

**Supervision of Inmates**

Security and maintenance of custody and care of offenders 88,107,488

**Support Services**

Health services, fiscal services, food services, plant maintenance, farm and grounds, automotive maintenance 58,109,429

**Industries**

Correctional industries training programs 16,629,100

**Total** \$211,327,074

phone calls per month are allowed. Calls are placed by correction officers, but are not monitored.

Inmates also may telephone relatives or friends in emergencies or unusual circumstances at their own expense.

**Internal Investigation**

The Inspector General's Office is the internal monitoring and investigatory unit of the Department of Correctional Services.

During 1976, the Inspector General's Office received nearly 1,500 matters for investigation, a significant number being complaints from inmates, ranging in seriousness from improper application of facility regulations to harassment and assault. Each complaint was carefully investigated

with onsite interviews of inmates and staff involved, review of all pertinent records, submission of reports with recommendations, when appropriate, to the Commissioner. Inquiries from elected officials, legislative and executive representatives, the judiciary, local bar association, and Prisoner Rights advocates are handled in the same manner. Inspector General investigations result in recommendations to the Commissioner varying from "no findings" to disciplinary action against staff to modification of existing procedures.

Institutional disturbances and escapes are investigated to ascertain primary and secondary causes and precipitating and predisposing factors. Security and operating procedures are studied and appropriate recommendations to preclude recurrence are made. Additionally, field efforts are initiated to locate and return escaped inmates. When it has been determined that weak or inadequately supervised facility procedures are at fault, recommendations for corrective action are made.

The Inspector General cooperates with other criminal justice agencies, and (when warranted) with social service agencies, in the interest of providing security and information essential to the effective functioning of the department and in the best interest of its service population. Frequent contact is maintained with the State Police, the State Investigation Commission, the Office of the Special Prosecutors, and local and federal investigative agencies, including the F.B.I. and the Drug Enforcement Administration. It has been the experience of the Inspector General's Office that this cooperation has benefitted the department by extending the knowledge and information on which administrative decisions are based.

The Inspector General's Office investigates chronic institutional pro-



*Inmate clerk at work*

**FEDERALLY FUNDED (LEAA) PROGRAMS, December 31, 1976**

| TITLE   | PURPOSE  | FEDERAL FUNDS      |
|---|--|--------------------|
| Evening Academic and Vocational Programs      | To establish evening programs in the Department facilities   | \$ 42,063          |
| Albion Correctional Facility                  | To continue the community liaison and food service training programs at the Albion Correctional Facility   | 223,508            |
| Inmate Health Services I                      | To create a Health Advisory Resources Committee and to provide for a survey by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals  | 51,819             |
| Inmate Health Services II                     | To create an administrative and planning unit for the Department's Health Services System  | 111,980            |
| Inmate Health Services III                    | To establish affiliation agreements with medical teaching centers to provide specialized health services   | 413,234            |
| Inmate Family Visiting Program                | To enable the families of indigent inmates to visit their relatives in Department facilities   | 177,528            |
| Policy and Procedures Manual Program          | To prepare a codified, comprehensive manual specifying Departmental policies and procedures  | 118,407            |
| Literacy Tutoring Program                     | To create a one-to-one tutoring program in basic reading skills for illiterate inmates through a subcontract with Literacy Volunteers of America   | 64,595             |
| Theatre Workshop Program                      | To involve inmates in drama workshops  | 150,000            |
| Unified Chaplaincy Program                    | To reorganize and expand the chaplaincy program of the Department  | 494,944            |
| Intensive Counseling Program                  | To develop intensive counseling programs at the Elmira and Clinton Correctional Facilities as well as conducting a statewide review of the counselor's role  | 478,503            |
| Vocational Education Program                  | To improve the vocational education program of the Department through the purchase of modern vocational training materials; the creation of Education Counselor positions; and the development of modularized instructional units through subcontract with Cornell | 1,085,725          |
| Offender Based State Correctional Information | To improve the Department's computerized offender information system   | 279,601            |
| Family Reunion Program                        | To provide for overnight visits for selected inmates and members of their immediate family on a demonstration project basis  | 91,425             |
| Temporary Release Program                     | To enable the Department with the assistance of the Vera Institute of Justice to redesign the criteria and procedures for admitting inmates into temporary release programs  | 606,595            |
| Parole Board Decision Making Program          | To restructure the decision making activities of the New York State Board of Parole by redesigning procedures, drafting legislation and conducting research on Board operations  | 347,433            |
| Parole Information Services                   | To provide certain informational Services to Departmental staff, inmates and the general public under a subcontract with the Citizens' Inquiry on Parole and Criminal Justice, Inc.  | 120,937            |
| Enhancement of State/Local Planning           | To improve the Department's ability to interact with local planning groups in the areas of program development and informational needs   | 102,415            |
| Community Relations                           | To establish a Community Relations Unit to work with local groups with respect to the opening of community-based facilities as well as general program planning activities   | 87,814             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                  |  | <b>\$5,048,526</b> |

blems, such as the introduction of contraband and traffic in narcotics, and recommends appropriate corrective measures to the Commissioner to alleviate or eliminate such problems.

I.G. staff members serve as consultants to various units of the Department of Correctional Services in the area of equipment evaluation prior to purchase, particularly weapons, restraints, non-lethal pyrotechnics, x-ray equipment, and similar security oriented equipment.

All I.G. investigations are conducted objectively by trained, experienced personnel, with full attention given the preservation of all constitutional safeguards of participants.

The Inspector General, maintaining an objective, non-advocacy posture, has established credibility with the inmate population and with staff and administration. As an avenue of appeal and a control on practices and procedures, it is an invaluable com-

ponent in the Department's effort to ensure safe, fair, and humane custody.

## Management Information Systems (MIS)

DURING 1976, the Department developed a management information systems (MIS) plan to guide staff in developing efficient and effective informational systems with which to supply the data required for operations and management decision-making. Both economies and enhanced capabilities in informational supply can be realized by combining the resources needed to supply several separate systems into a modularized and integrated set of informational subsystems, each sharing in technologically advanced resources and possibly in common informational elements.

Four objectives have been identified as the most important areas requiring attention:

1. To complete the Department's initial efforts in computerizing its inmate information system, conforming with LEAA's design for an Offender Based State Corrections Information System (OBSCIS).

2. To accomplish the major tasks selected for emphasis in the Department's OBSCIS II Project, that is, improving its daily population movement reporting capabilities.

3. To review existing and proposed systems, assessing each subsystem in terms of its status, need for, interaction with respect to other subsystems, and evaluation of priorities with respect to overall departmental needs and priorities.

4. To secure the information required to develop a Master Plan for MIS within the Department, utilizing a technical assistance grant from LEAA along with existing Department executive and staff resources.

*Copying a law*





Construction underway

## Bricks and Mortar

### New Facilities

DURING 1976, the Department acquired seven new residential facilities:

1. **Bushwick Correctional Facility:** a minimum security, community based facility for males in Brooklyn (capacity 53, to reach a capacity of 120).

2. **Arthur Kill Correctional Facility:** a medium security facility for males in Staten Island (capacity 650).

3. **Queensboro Correctional Facility:** a medium security facility for males in Queens County (capacity 300).

4. **Camp Adirondack:** a minimum security correctional camp for male inmates in Essex County (capacity 150).

5. **Mt. McGregor Correctional Facility:** a minimum security facility for

males in Saratoga County (capacity 150). During 1977, a medium security component for 250 inmates will be added.

6. **Hudson Correctional Facility:** a medium security facility for males in Columbia County (capacity 60, with expansion to a total of at least 210 during fiscal 1977-78).

7. **Otisville Correctional Facility:** located in Orange County. During 1977, housing and programming for approximately 320 male inmates, in a medium security setting, will be established on this property.

### Camp Expansion

In addition to acquiring the new 150 bed Camp Adirondack in Ray-





Albion Correctional Facility



Bushwick Correctional Facility

brook, the Department developed plans to increase the housing capacities at Camps Pharsalia, Monterey and Georgetown by 50 beds each, and Summit by 100.

When construction is completed, the additional 250 campmen will be assigned to community service projects or to educational release programs.

## Upstate Facility for Women

During 1976, as the Department made progress toward the objectives of establishing more facilities within the communities where inmates will settle upon release, the lack of an upstate facility for women from the upstate region became apparent.

At present, the Department operates one general confinement facility for women in Bedford Hills; women also are housed in two facilities (Parkside and Fulton) in New York City.

The Department has initiated planning to establish a medium security women's component (capacity 84) at the Albion Correctional Facility. Implementation of the plans during 1977 will allow for increased family contacts and community environment for female inmates whose homes are located in upstate New York.

## Internal Reconstruction

To the extent possible during a year of expanding population, the Department continued to expand and improve upon living and program areas. The construction of shower rooms on individual cell blocks at Attica and Clinton Correctional Facilities was begun. Completion of these projects will greatly facilitate the opportunity for inmates to have daily showers.

In conjunction with the shower program, plans are proceeding with the renovation of cell blocks at Green Haven, Attica, and Eastern Correctional Facilities. Renovation will result

in an increase in cell size and provide day room space and counseling areas on the individual cell blocks.

The visiting areas at Auburn, Bedford Hills, Clinton, Coxsackie, Great Meadow, and Green Haven Correctional Facilities have been increased to permit a greater number of visitors in a more relaxed atmosphere. Construction for the expansion of the visiting area at the Attica Correctional Facility is in progress.

During 1976, progress was made toward modernizing facility laundries by replacing old equipment with modern equipment to properly launder the new permanent press inmate clothing. Renovation and replacement of equipment was completed at Auburn, Bedford Hills, Coxsackie, Elmira, Great Meadow, Green Haven, and Ossining Correctional Facilities. Modernization is underway at Attica, Clinton, Eastern, Fishkill, and Woodbourne Correctional Facilities.

Construction of a new gymnasium at Elmira and an indoor recreational

facility at Camp Monterey were completed during 1976. Design was completed for a new indoor recreation building for Clinton Correctional Facility.

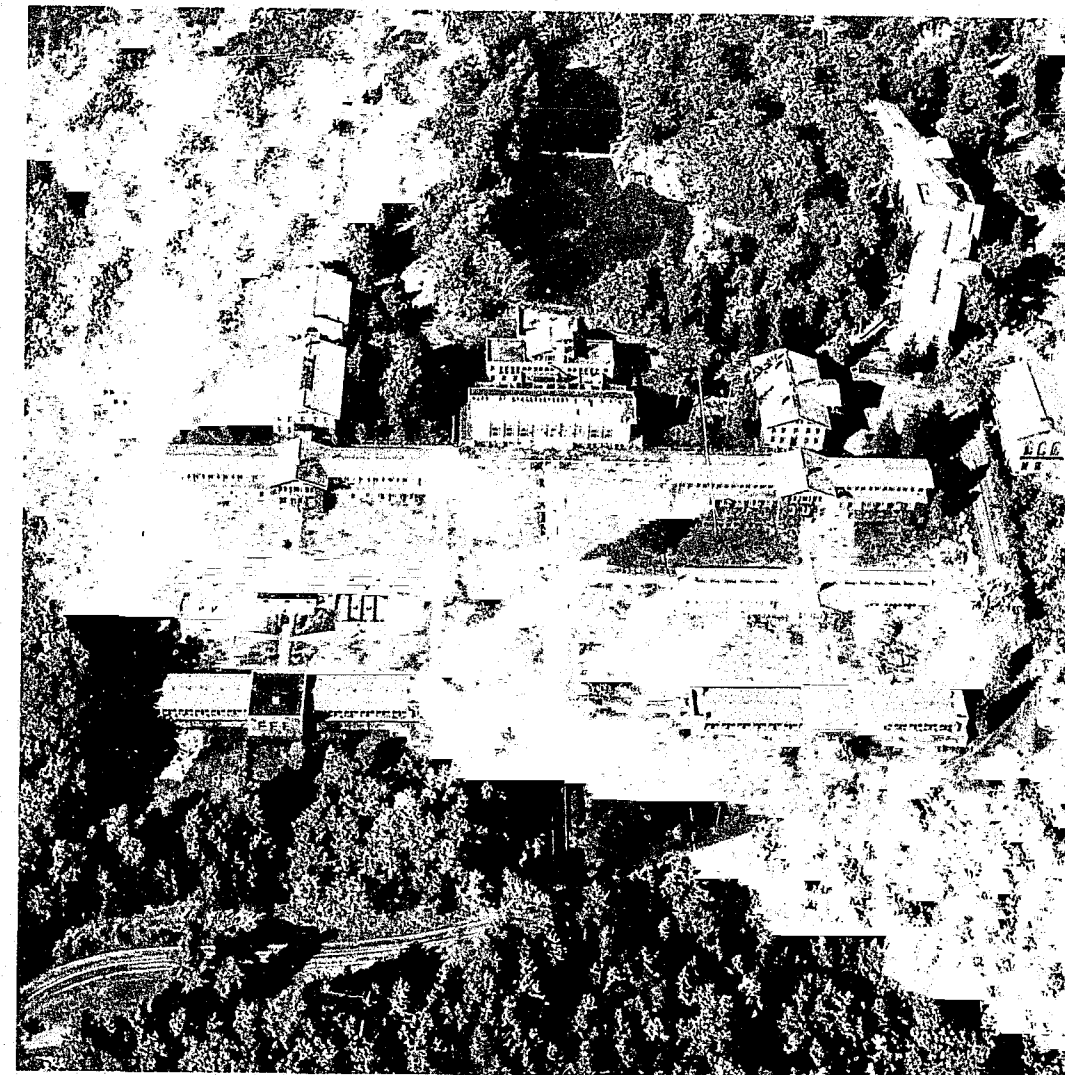
Construction on a new housing unit for 120 inmates at the Taconic Correctional Facility was started during 1976. Renovation of two residential buildings at the Tappan Correctional Facility was completed resulting in an additional 320 new housing units.

A new automobile vocational building was completed and renovation of existing vocational and educational areas was completed at the Eastern New York Correctional Facility.

A new automobile vocational building was completed at the Taconic Correctional Facility.

Bids were received for the construction of a new vocational shop building at Attica and for the renovation of the educational and vocational areas at the Green Haven Correctional Facility.

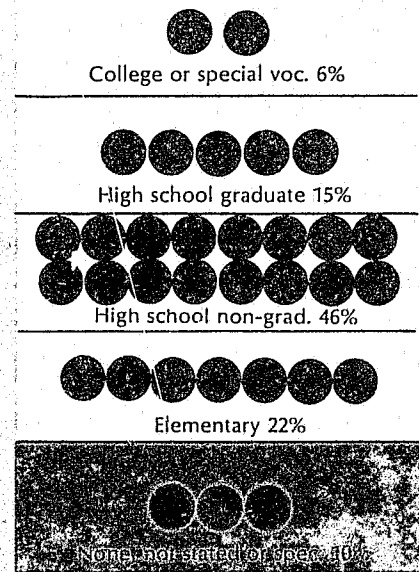
Aerial view of Mt. McGregor Correctional Facility



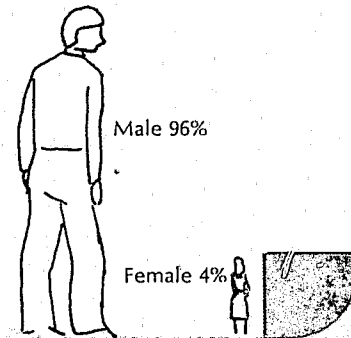


# Population Profile

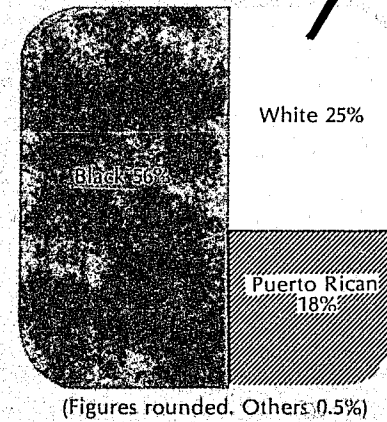
## EDUCATIONAL LEVEL



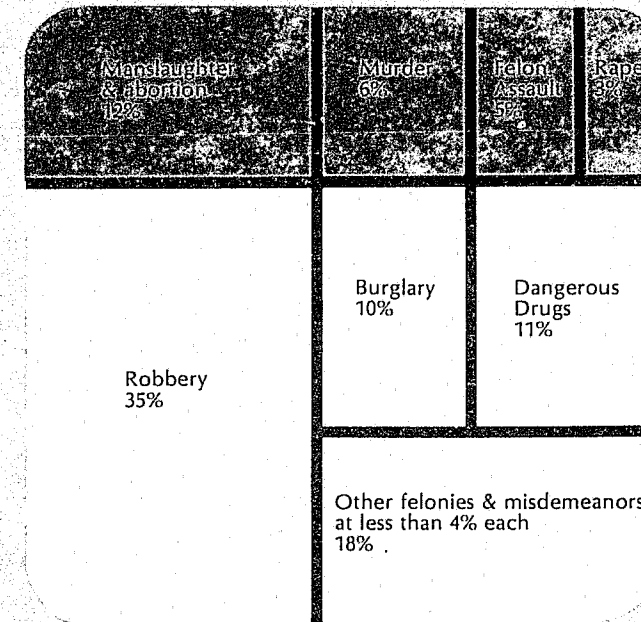
## SEX



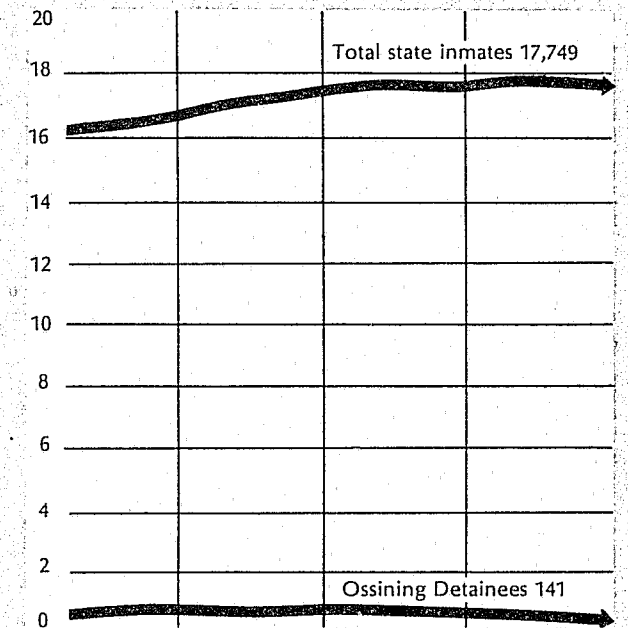
## ETHNIC GROUPING



## KINDS OF OFFENSE

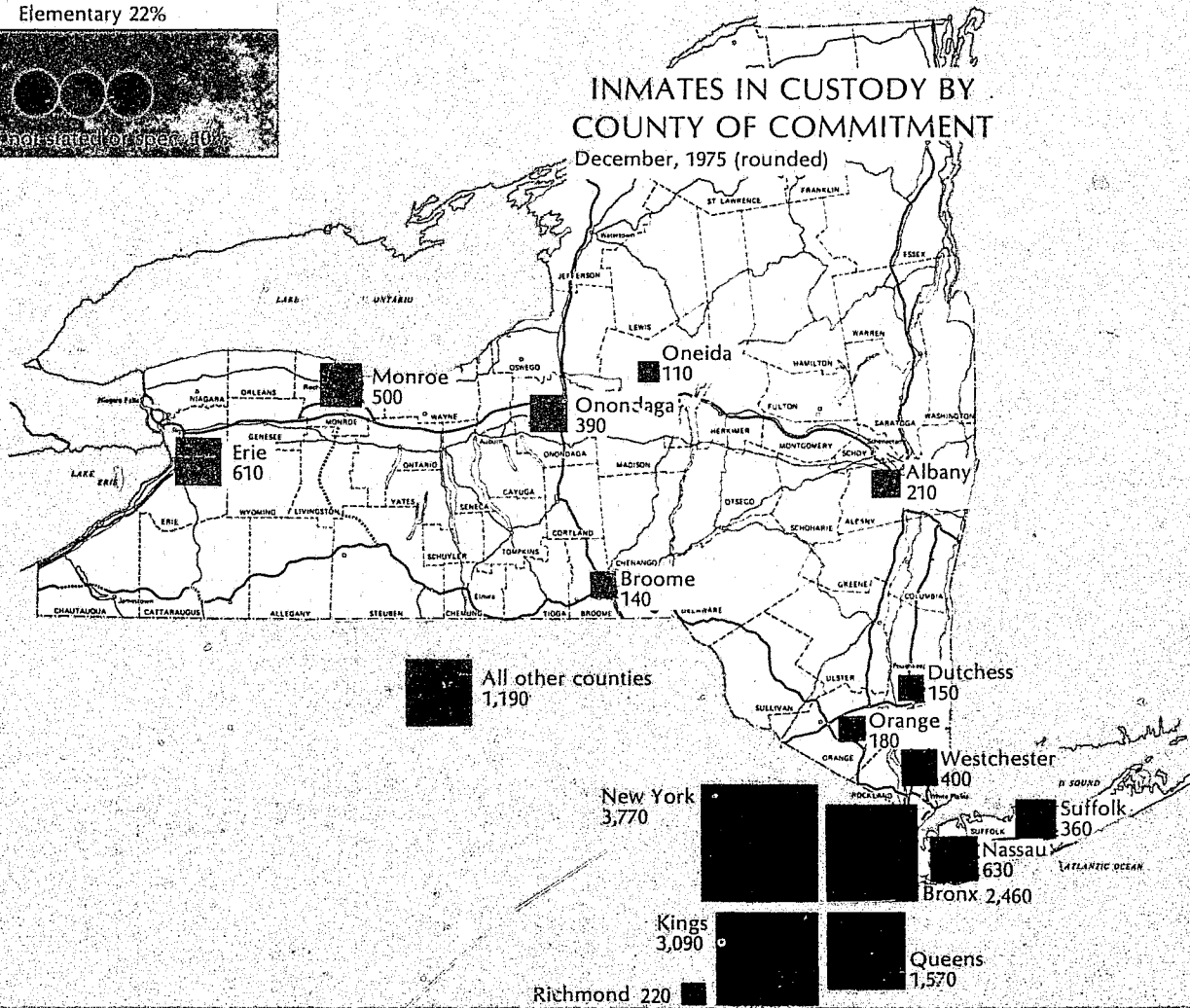


## INMATE TOTALS, 1976 (thousands)



## INMATES IN CUSTODY BY COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

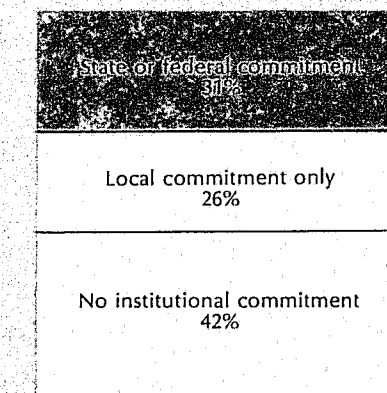
December, 1975 (rounded)



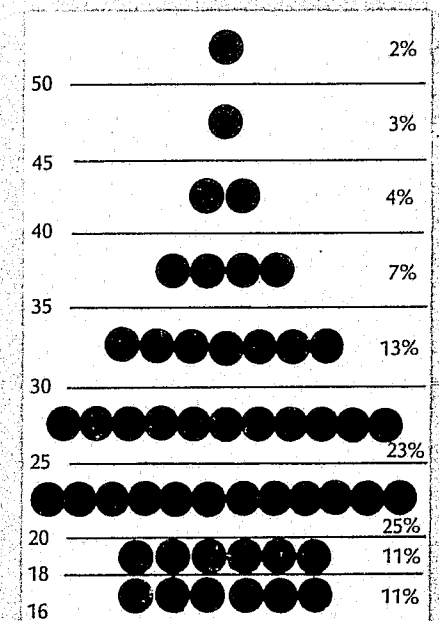
## OCCUPATION

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Proprietary, superv.   | 4%  |
| Sales & clerical       | 8%  |
| Skilled & semi-skilled | 20% |
| Service                | 9%  |
| Laborers               | 51% |
| Not specified          | 8%  |

## PRIOR RECORD



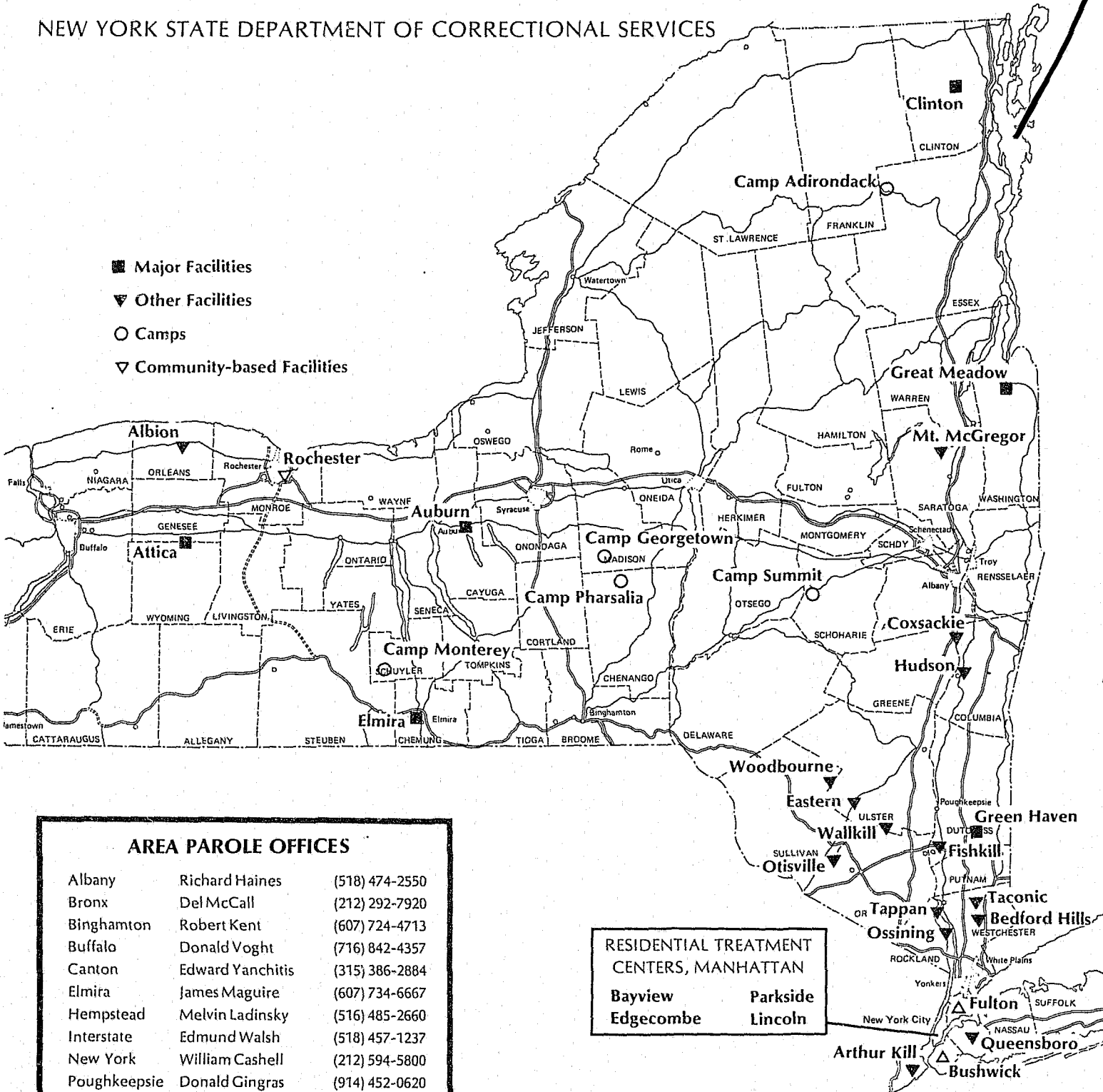
## AGE on commitment



# Facilities

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

- Major Facilities
- ▼ Other Facilities
- Camps
- ▽ Community-based Facilities



## AREA PAROLE OFFICES

|              |                  |                |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Albany       | Richard Haines   | (518) 474-2550 |
| Bronx        | Del McCall       | (212) 292-7920 |
| Binghamton   | Robert Kent      | (607) 724-4713 |
| Buffalo      | Donald Voght     | (716) 842-4357 |
| Canton       | Edward Yanchitis | (315) 386-2884 |
| Elmira       | James Maguire    | (607) 734-6667 |
| Hempstead    | Melvin Ladinsky  | (516) 485-2660 |
| Interstate   | Edmund Walsh     | (518) 457-1237 |
| New York     | William Cashell  | (212) 594-5800 |
| Poughkeepsie | Donald Gingras   | (914) 452-0620 |
| Rochester    | Leo Levy         | (716) 232-5464 |
| Syracuse     | Joseph Maxwell   | (315) 473-8025 |
| Utica        | William Slater   | (315) 797-6120 |

## RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS, MANHATTAN

Bayview      Parkside  
Edgecombe      Lincoln

**MAJOR FACILITIES**

**SUPERINTENDENT**      **INMATE POPULATION\***

|  |                     |       |
|--|---------------------|-------|
| <b>ATTICA</b><br>Attica, N.Y. 14011<br>(716) 591-2000            | Harold Smith        | 1,694 |
| <b>AUBURN</b><br>Box 618<br>Auburn, N.Y. 13021<br>(315) 253-8401 | Robert J. Henderson | 1,561 |
| <b>CLINTON</b><br>Dannemora, N.Y. 12929<br>(518) 561-3262        | Eugene LeFevre      | 2,486 |
| <b>ELMIRA</b><br>Elmira, N.Y. 14902<br>(607) 734-3901            | John Wilmot         | 1,503 |
| <b>GREAT MEADOW</b><br>Comstock, N.Y. 12821<br>(518) 639-5516    | Paul Metz           | 1,314 |
| <b>GREEN HAVEN</b><br>Stormville, N.Y. 12582<br>(914) 226-2711   | Walter Fogg         | 1,868 |

**OTHER FACILITIES**

|  |                  |                    |
|--|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>ALBION</b><br>Albion, N.Y. 14411<br>(716) 589-5511  | Janice Cummings  | 285                |
| <b>ARTHUR KILL</b><br>2911 Arthur Kill Rd.<br>Staten Island, N.Y. 10390<br>(212) 356-7333          | Robert McClay    | 644                |
| <b>BEDFORD HILLS</b><br>(Females)<br>247 Harris Rd.<br>Bedford Hills, N.Y. 10507<br>(914) 241-3100 | Frances Clement  | 408                |
| <b>COXSACKIE</b><br>West Coxsackie,<br>N.Y. 12192<br>(518) 731-8151                                | Vito Ternullo    | 705                |
| <b>EASTERN</b><br>Napanoch, N.Y. 12458<br>(914) 647-7400   | Jack Czarnetzky  | 649                |
| <b>FISHKILL</b><br>Beacon, N.Y. 12508<br>(914) 831-4800  | Theodore Reid    | 1,050<br>5 females |
| <b>HUDSON</b><br>Hudson, N.Y. 12534<br>(518) 828-4315  | Wim Van Eekeren  | 49                 |
| <b>MT. MCGREGOR</b><br>Wilton, N.Y. 12866<br>(518) 587-9540  | Joseph Kennedy   | 136                |
| <b>OSSINING</b><br>354 Hunter Street<br>Ossining, N.Y. 10562<br>(914) 386-1490                     | William Gard     | 790                |
| <b>OTISVILLE</b><br>Otisville, N.Y. 10963<br>(914) 386-1490  | Philip Coomb     | **                 |
| <b>QUEENSBORO</b><br>47-04 Van Dam St.<br>Long Island City,<br>N.Y. 11101<br>(212) 361-8920        | Stephen Dalsheim | 274                |

|   |                 |     |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| <b>TACONIC</b><br>250 Harris Rd.<br>Bedford Hills, N.Y. 10507<br>(914) 241-3010 | Raymond Bara    | 173 |
| <b>TAPPAN</b><br>Ossining, N.Y. 10562<br>(914) 941-0108                         | William Gard    | 203 |
| <b>WALLKILL</b><br>Wallkill, N.Y. 12589<br>(914) 895-2021                       | William Quick   | 501 |
| <b>WOODBOURNE</b><br>Woodbourne, N.Y. 12788<br>(914) 434-7730                   | Robert Kuhlmann | 577 |

**CAMPS**

|   |                 |     |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| <b>ADIRONDACK</b><br>Raybrook, N.Y. 12977<br>(518) 891-1343         | Edward V. Brady | 131 |
| <b>GEORGETOWN</b><br>Georgetown, N.Y. 13072<br>(315) 837-4675       | James Wilkinson | 101 |
| <b>MONTEREY</b><br>Beaver Dams,<br>N.Y. 14812<br>(607) 962-3184     | James Crowley   | 81  |
| <b>PHARSALIA</b><br>South Plymouth,<br>N.Y. 13844<br>(607) 334-4805 | James M. Doyle  | 81  |
| <b>SUMMIT</b><br>Summit, N.Y. 12175<br>(518) 287-1721               | Richard Ogden   | 102 |

**COMMUNITY-BASED**

|   |                   |                  |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| <b>BAYVIEW</b><br>550 West 20th Street<br>New York, N.Y. 10011<br>(212) 924-1143                  | Dominick Salamack | 178              |
| <b>BUSHWICK</b><br>41 Howard Avenue<br>Brooklyn, N.Y. 11221<br>(212) 491-0202                     | William Gaines    | 53               |
| <b>EDGECOMBE</b><br>611 Edgcombe Ave.<br>New York, N.Y. 10032<br>(212) 923-2575                   | Marion Borum      | 174              |
| <b>FULTON</b><br>1511 Fulton Ave.<br>Bronx, N.Y. 10457<br>(212) 583-8000                          | Luis Samuel       | 84<br>26 females |
| <b>LINCOLN</b><br>31-33 West 110th St.<br>New York, N.Y.<br>(212) 860-9400                        | Marea Boyd        | 90               |
| <b>PARKSIDE</b><br>(Females)<br>10 Mt. Morris Park West<br>New York, N.Y. 10027<br>(212) 876-6300 | Bridget Gladwin   | 36               |
| <b>ROCHESTER</b><br>55 Greig St.<br>Rochester, N.Y. 14608<br>(716) 454-2280                       | John O'Keefe      | 40               |

\*Figures given as of 12/20/76. Males except where otherwise indicated.  
\*\*Not occupied in 1976.

# Security



*Checking the perimeter at Elmira*

*CERT members try out equipment*



## Equipment

TO INSURE THE SAFETY, health and security of both inmates and staff, the Department continues to acquire the most modern and effective security equipment available.

A pilot program was conducted at Great Meadow Correctional Facility using personal alarm systems to give individual correction officers the capability of alerting the facility command center to any emergency which may occur at their posts.

Each personal alarm unit is designed for a specific area of the institution so that the origin of any signal received in the command center may be quickly identified. These units are especially valuable for assisting cor-

rection officers assigned to posts in remote areas of a facility.

The Great Meadow pilot program proved so successful in meeting emergencies with speed and efficiency that arrangements have been made to lease personal alarm systems for Attica, Auburn, Clinton, Ossining, Green Haven, Elmira and Bedford Hills facilities.

Facility X-ray scanner equipment has been expanded to help keep contraband out of the State's correctional system. Officers assigned to the scanners have detected weapons, drugs, alcohol and other contraband.

Standard guidelines and procedures for the use of chemicals in facility emergencies are being de-

veloped, with careful analysis of recommendations of a task force.

## Training

In 1976 the Department totally redesigned and revitalized the Training Academy structure to provide an improved Correction Officer recruit training program with a realistic balance of technical and academic skills; an in-service training plan for all employees throughout the State; and specialized management training opportunities for central and local administrators.

Of the 661 who entered the training program during the year, 648 were graduated, including 45 female correction officers. One hundred ten officers successfully completed the Academy's normal program while an additional 538 officers were graduated from an abbreviated program, designed primarily for the retraining of former officers from Office of Drug Abuse Services (ODAS) who trans-

ferred to Corrections when the department acquired several ODAS facilities.

## Minority Manpower

Although there was minimal recruitment for Correction Officers in 1976, the Minority Group Manpower Programs Unit recruited for other positions, such as teachers, educational counselors and supervisory positions.

Overall minority staff increased from 13.3 per cent of the total in December 1975 to 16.4 per cent of the work force in December 1976.

Efforts in the field of Human Relations training for employees at all levels continued, with 16 seminars conducted by the unit at the Training Academy.

## CERT

All major facilities now have Correctional Emergency Response Teams (CERT) specially trained and equipped

to deal with a wide range of emergencies including riots, fires and natural disasters.

Equipment has been secured for these units including bulletproof vests, gas masks and related protective equipment.

Correction Officers who volunteer for CERT duty undergo rigorous physical examinations before they are accepted.

In the larger facilities there are two or three teams. CERT members throughout the State may be called upon to assist in an emergency at any facility.

## Inmate Transportation

During 1976, the Department transferred 22,504 inmates to and from correctional facilities throughout the State. Of these, 19,413 inmates were transported by bus and 3,091 by other vehicles.

The buses used by the Department are equipped with mobile phones, State Police Thruway radios and citizen

*Minority Manpower members instruct class at Training Academy*





*Inmates board bus for move to another facility*

band radios which give the Department capability to operate a full-scale command directly from any bus.

The vehicles also may be used for emergency evacuation of facilities. Manning each bus is a correction officer with special training in transporting inmates and using mobile communication equipment. This insures a high level of security, rapid transportation and comfortable inmate travel.

The Communications Control Center, Classification and Movement, and Inmate Transportation all play a part in scheduling and coordinating inmate transfers to provide the Department

with a well-organized, carefully-designed system of transportation and efficient population management.

## Communications Control Center

A valuable and necessary asset to the modern and efficient operation of the New York State Department of Correctional Services came into being on July 1, 1976, with establishment of a Communications Control Center in Central Office. The Center receives and records all emergency information and operational data from correctional facilities throughout the

system and remains in contact with Central Office executive staff members for consultation, unusual incident updating and decision making.

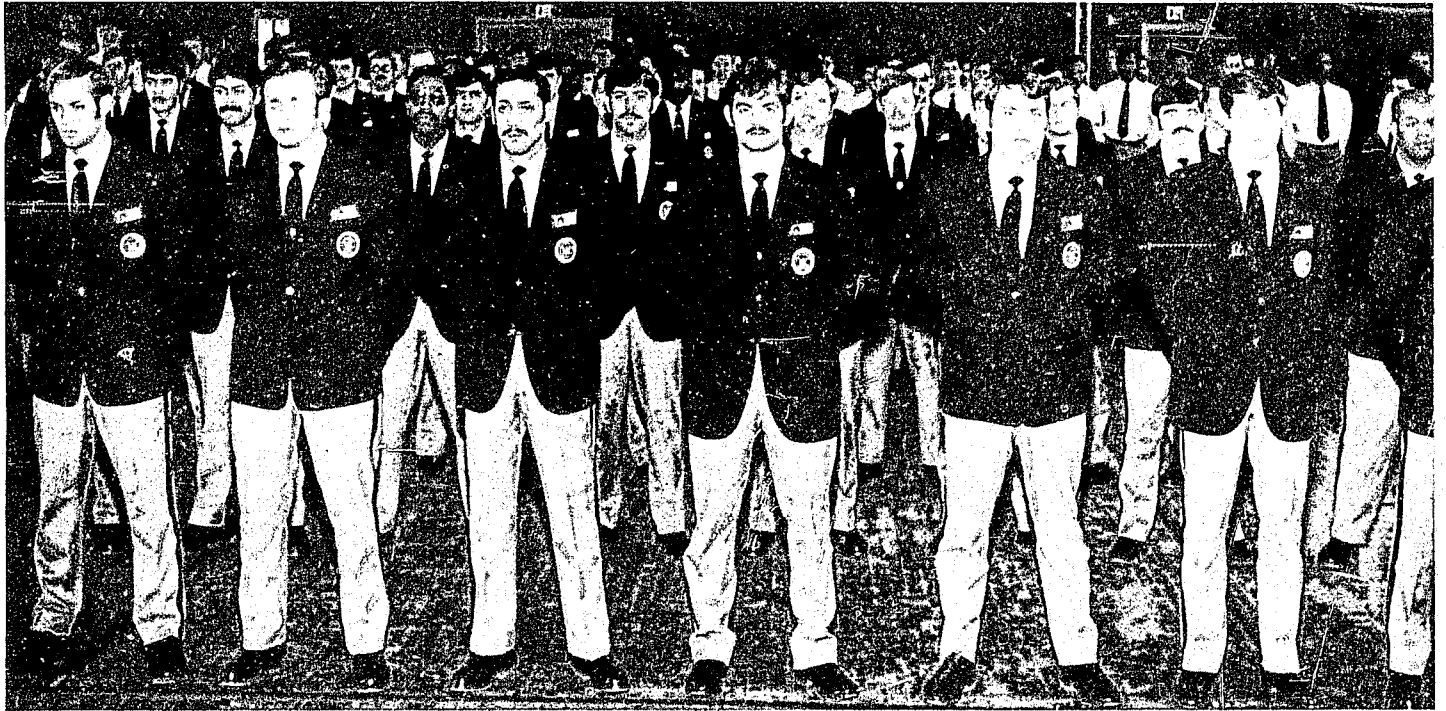
A team of carefully screened and selected correctional lieutenants mans the center round the clock, seven days a week. During a major emergency involving one or more of the State's correctional facilities, the Control Center functions as a central command post. It proved its value and effectiveness during inmate strikes at Attica, Great Meadow, Green Haven and other facilities during August and September, 1976.

The Control Center receives and records reports of unusual incidents, such as assaults, suicides and escapes, as they occur in facilities throughout the State, directing this information to Departmental staff for quick response. As many as 200 individual communications have been recorded during a 24-hour period.

### INMATE TRANSPORTATION 1976

|                            | Bus    | Other Vehicles | Total  |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Number Inmates Transported | 19,413 | 3,091          | 22,504 |
| Number of Trips            | 609    | 344            | 953    |





*Correction Officers graduate*

The Center contacts each facility at least once during each shift for reports on utilization of security staff and facility overtime. This information is being used in recommendations for more efficient and effective deployment of correction officers and reduction of overtime expenditures.

*Two female correction officers exchange views*



Equipment used in the Center includes telephones for use during a major emergency; a telecopier for sending and receiving documents to and from facilities, and a television video tape monitor to record television broadcasts concerning the Department and other Criminal Justice agencies for later review by Department commissioners.

Planning is underway for installation of a teletype system connecting Central Office and all general confinement facilities.

## Female Correction Officers

The Department effectively eliminated sex discrimination in correction officer assignment with a memorandum dated October 26, 1976.

Commissioner Ward indicated that "all sex certification for the transfer

and reassignment of correction officers is being eliminated".

The Personnel Bureau was directed to interfile all transfer requests in seniority order, making a combined list for each facility of male and female officers requesting transfer.

Although most of the movement was to be accomplished in 1977, by the end of the year several female correction officers were at work in male institutions, and some 45 male correction officers were assigned to Bedford Hills.

This move has served to provide a more realistic working environment for security staff, as well as enable both male and female officers to bid for assignments closer to their home communities.

Guidelines have been developed to minimize intrusion on inmates' individual privacy while maximizing full employment opportunities regardless of sex.





*Women gain automotive skills at Bedford Hills*

## Reduction

### Individualization

ONE OF THE MAIN objectives of Program Services during 1976 was to reduce idleness in the correctional facilities. With this goal in mind, the Department guaranteed each student in an academic or vocational program a curriculum and teaching strategies designed for his individual needs. Individualized diagnosis and prescription were introduced in all facilities. Each student was given the opportunity to receive immediate feedback on his acquisition of academic and vocational skills. Classroom and shop environments were altered, with the new systems designed to improve the motivational climate for all participants.

With the help of the State University of Albany (SUNYA), the State Education Department and Area Learning Centers, 125 State and Title I teachers were trained in the individu-

alized approach to learning. The mathematical and reading needs of each of the 4,570 to 4,750 inmates in the Adult Learning Program were diagnosed, and suitable materials and activities were prescribed to meet those needs. Student progress was evaluated through pre-testing and post-testing to insure both student and teacher accountability. Each student was encouraged to choose his own activities and select instructional materials best suited to his learning style. These could be commercially prepared texts, audio-visual programs, newspapers, or stories and math exercises prepared by the students themselves.

In the vocational program, the major thrust was the identification of marketable skills and the modularization of those skills to enable each man or woman involved to see how the skills, once acquired, could lead eventually to a job on the outside.

# of Idleness

New equipment, which would meet industrial requirements, was purchased with the help of a federal grant. Central Office staff assisted vocational instructors in analyzing each of the 37 trade areas. Curricula have been completed for five vocational areas. These also have been industrially validated.

The Department currently has 167 vocational shops throughout the system, capable of providing one-half day vocational education assignments for more than 5,000 different inmates. The task of placing each student in an appropriate vocational program is assigned to education counselors in each of the facilities.

## Program Expansion

A secondary effort to reduce idleness in 1976 was to expand some

programs to include inmates who would not otherwise be involved.

Literacy Volunteers trained 661 tutors — 527 inmates and 134 community volunteers — bringing to 932 the total number of tutors trained since the program began in June 1974. The number of students involved last year was 897, upping the project total to 1,171.

The program exceeded project goals for workshops and number of tutors, with a total of 54 workshops held and 745 tutors provided.

In addition to surpassing these objectives, the tutorial program expanded to five other facilities — Arthur Kill, Camp Georgetown, Camp Monerey, Camp Pharsalia and Camp Summit — conducted four additional workshops and trained 44 more tutors.

Class enrollment in college courses increased from approximately 1,400 in 1975 to 3,304 in 1976. New college programs were introduced at Auburn, Eastern, Woodbourne, Wallkill and Bedford Hills. Four inmates received

bachelor degrees, three of them completing their course requirements completely within the facility. Associate degrees were conferred on 58 inmates. In 1975, only one inmate earned a bachelor's degree and 46 earned associate degrees.

The year 1976 saw better management and upgrading of present programs, with slight expansion both through increased opportunities and into new facilities. Greater expansion is planned in 1977 and a continuation of the individualized approach.

## Inmate Liaison Committee

Each facility, by policy directive, is expected to have a viable Inmate Liaison Committee with members elected by their peers. The purpose of the ILC is to provide an avenue of effective communications between inmates and administration for accurate dissemination and exchange of information. The ILC also serves to facilitate consideration and analysis of

*Inmates head for college classes*

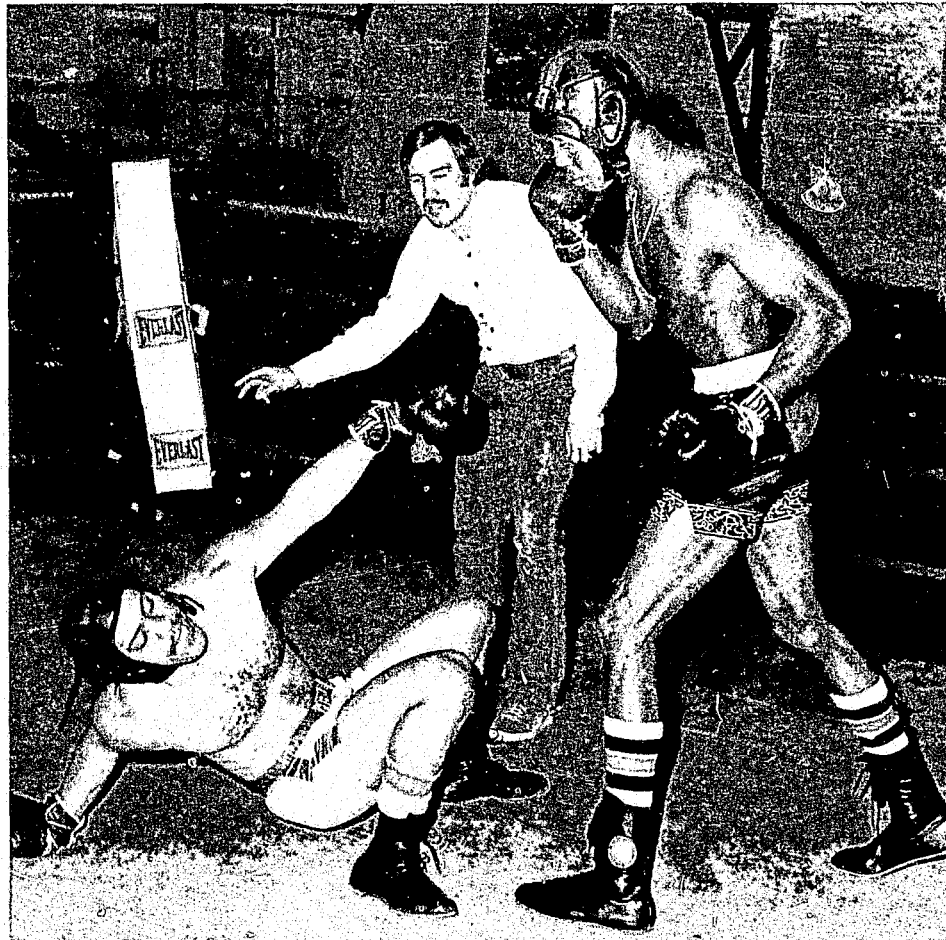




*Mt. McGregor Inmate Liaison Committee meets*

*Inmate puts finishing touches on painting*

*Boxing helps relieve tensions*



suggestions from inmates relating to facility operations.

The liaison committees along with the IGRC played an important role in negotiations which brought to a peaceful conclusion the inmate "strikes" at Attica, Great Meadow, Green Haven and other facilities during August and September 1976. At Attica, for example, the superintendent was directed to work with the ILC to increase the number of family activities during institutional events.

The ILC, which has been in operation for several years in the Department, deals with matters relating to the inmate population as a whole and thus neither conflicts with nor duplicates functions of the Inmate Grievance Program, which relates to individual grievances.

When used properly, the ILC helps relieve anxiety and dissipate false rumors among the inmate population and the facility as a whole.

## Inmate Rule Book

During 1976 the Vera Institute, under contract with the Department, continued preparation of a Standard Inmate Rule Book, expected to go into effect in 1977.

Two committees were formed as part of the input phase. One consisted of six inmates from each of five institutions and the other of employees from six institutions and Central Office. Each committee met four times during the year to discuss particular topics and offer recommendations.

Vera and Department staff made extensive visits to Department facilities, interviewing facility staff and large numbers of inmates. Department and

Vera personnel visited Massachusetts and Vera staff viewed Correctional systems in New Jersey, Minnesota and Washington, D.C., to see how other rule books and procedures operated.

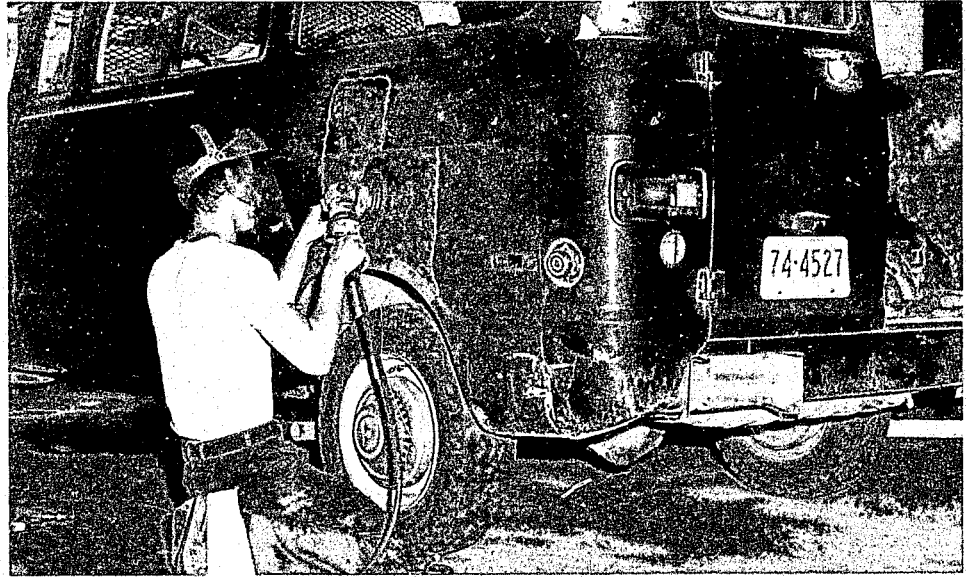
Meanwhile, the Department uses an interim rule book with each facility having its own additions.

The new Standard Inmate Rule Book is being designed primarily to clarify the rules, and make them uniform and understandable to both inmates and staff.

## Correctional Industries Training

The Department's Correctional Industries Training Program strives to prepare inmates for employment when they return to society by providing vocational and on-the-job training in marketable skills in surroundings and under conditions prevailing in the private sector.

Toward this end, programs are continually upgraded. To expose inmates to realistic management tech-



*Learning mechanical skills*

niques, the most important of which is the production syndrome, the program day is being lengthened and plans are underway to submit an incentive allowance system based on units produced.

Employment statistics indicate that the employment potential for individuals trained in quality control or

production planning and control is extremely high. The department is establishing such programs at Albion, Attica, Auburn, Bedford Hills, Clinton, Eastern, Elmira, Great Meadow and Green Haven, using inmates as supervisory instructors as well as trainees.

To improve the training value of the warehouse program as well as provide better customer service at reduced operating costs, the program was moved from the Rotterdam Warehouse to the Menands Distribution Center by the last day of the year.

In cooperation with Sears, Roebuck and Company, the Division of Correctional Industries Training developed a training program for female automotive mechanics. The program officially opened in October 1976, with 23 inmates from Bedford Hills.

The Fabricating Manufacturers Association, Inc. a national organization of more than 200 owners and operators of metal manufacturing plants, conducted a three-day seminar at Attica Correctional Facility in September, with more than 125 inmates participating. Certificates were awarded to those inmates successfully completing the program.

*Fabricating Manufacturers conduct seminar at Attica*





*Proud papa shows his diploma*

## Reintegration

### Temporary Release

TEMPORARY RELEASE programs, administered by the Community Services Division, are designed to ease the reintegration of inmates into community life on a gradual, controlled basis through home visits, and through employment, education and training outside the institution.

Temporary release helps generate incentives for change and provides opportunities for inmates to assume responsibilities which promote successful living.

There are six categories of temporary release — work release, educational leave, industrial leave, furlough, leave of absence and community services programs (participation in volunteer work, athletic events and religious services.)

A steady expansion of temporary release programs continued in 1976, with significant increases in work release and educational leave.

By the end of the year there were six community-based work release correctional facilities — Bayview, Edgecombe, Parkside, Bushwick, and Fulton, all in New York City, and Rochester. Lincoln Correctional Facility in New York City became operational exclusively for inmates involved in the educational leave program.

Work release programs also were operating at nine other facilities.

During 1976, 3,053 inmates participated in work release, educational leave or volunteer work, an increase of 404 over the 2,649 taking part in 1975.

There were 30,688 furloughs granted in 1976 compared to 27,617 in 1975.

The 5,917 different inmates participating in the furlough program in 1976 represented 73 per cent of the 8,112 inmates who were eligible — that is, within one year of parole or conditional release. An additional 63 persons were granted 1,819 leaves of absence.

In September 1976, the Department began a 16-week trial of a new selection system developed by the Vera Institute of Justice under an LEAA Grant. An evaluation of the trial program at Auburn, Elmira, Walkill and Bedford Hills was undertaken with the expectation of implementing the new system at all major facilities during 1977.

### Family Reunion

Research supports the idea that an inmate who returns to a strong family unit increases his chances of staying out of the correctional system. With implementation of the Family Reunion



Religious counseling at Elmira

Program on June 12, 1976, a positive step was taken toward strengthening family bonds.

In several instances where families have been separated for long periods of time and their contact with the inmate has been nearly severed, participation in the Family Reunion Program has stimulated facility visits, contact through the mails and telephone communication between the inmate and the family.

The Division of Ministerial Services administers the program which was funded by a one-year LEAA Grant. The program site on the grounds of the Wallkill Correctional Facility accommodates five three-bedroom mobile homes, a playground for children and outdoor cooking facilities.

The initial weekend visiting cycle was augmented after three months by a second cycle allowing Wednesday-Thursday visits, thus allowing participation by 10 inmates per week. More than 150 inmates were reunited with their wives and children, or parents, siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles and other relatives. There have been no breaches of security and no incidents that would jeopardize the intent of the program.

Plans are being made to expand the Wallkill program to include inmates

from Woodbourne and Eastern and to establish programs at Bedford Hills and maximum security facilities such as Attica.

## Pre-Release Centers

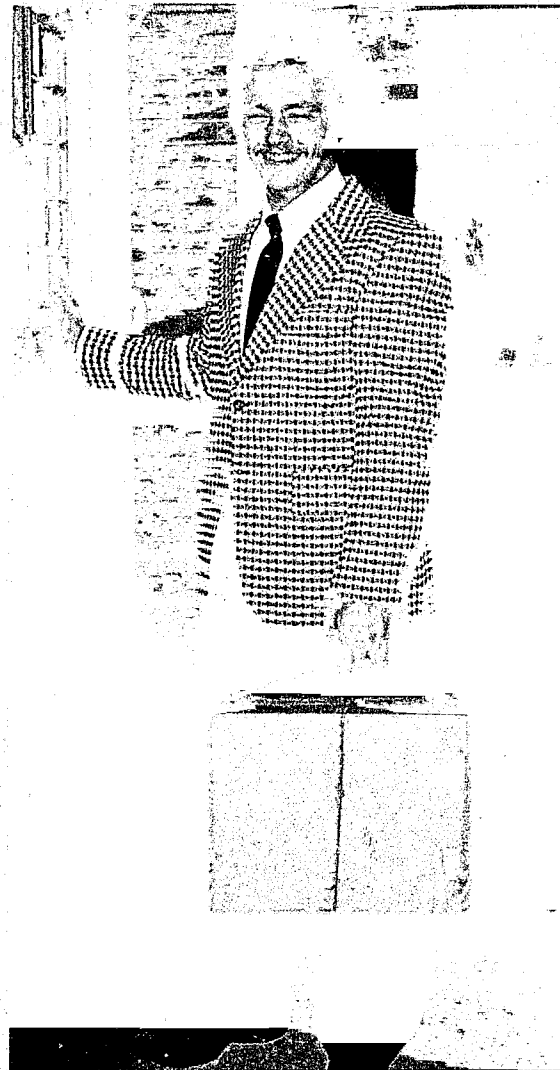
About three years ago at Green Haven Correctional Facility, an inmate group called "Think Tank" proposed the idea that inmates, working with counselors, parole officers and community representatives, could help other inmates prepare for release.

The Department of Correctional Services, recognizing the need to provide a program and counseling for men and women about to return to their communities, was receptive to the idea, and took steps to implement pre-release centers aimed at identifying and alleviating the practical and emotional problem of re-entering society after a period of incarceration.

By the end of 1976, Pre-Release Centers were operating at Green Haven, Fishkill, Arthur Kill, Taconic, Eastern and Queensboro Correctional Facilities. The concept is being extended to other facilities as rapidly as possible.

Peer counseling is the element which makes pre-release in New York State unique. Inmate counselors help

Free at last





other inmates become more aware of what they will face on the outside and assist them in facing reality and becoming more honest with themselves.

The inmate staff, on full-time, paid assignments, includes a director, assistant director, program administrator and counselors. Although it is inmate-run, the center is not considered an inmate group, but a para-professional arm of the service unit.

It functions directly under the facility's Deputy for Programs and is guided on a day-to-day basis by a correction counselor.

The assigned counselor has as his or her caseload the inmates who are served by the Pre-Release Center. This is a voluntary group of inmates within 90 days of Parole Board appearance or release consideration.

Essential to the program is the assistance and cooperation of the facility's program and education, security and volunteer staff, as well as a special relationship with parole.

A number of new community agencies and organizations — ex-offender agencies, family and religious groups — have been involved in the program, with heavy emphasis on housing, job development, educa-



*Counseling helps prepare for release*

tional opportunities and familiarization with existing community services.

## Parole Services

The parole process actually begins on the very first day an offender enters a correctional facility and continues until his ultimate release from supervision.

Under the Deputy Commissioner for Parole, institutional and field operations are geared to preparing the

offender for his return to the community as a contributing member of society.

Institutional parole officers are involved as participants in the facility orientation, pre-parole and pre-release classes. In most of the Department's facilities, a representative of the parole staff is an active member, or the chairman, of the Temporary Release Committee. Parole staff members have initiated or been involved in group therapy, Alcoholics Anonymous and other therapeutic programs.

Facility parole officers are responsible for compiling and evaluating reports on an inmate's progress during his confinement. They prepare summary reports for presentation to the parole Board to aid in its determination of an offender's readiness for successful community adjustment. In 1976, the Board approved 4,877 inmates for parole, an increase of 450 cases over the preceeding year.

Almost all institutional parole officers had an opportunity to attend week-long in-service training sessions at the Department's Academy in Albany during the year. Classes were designed to update parole staff on departmental philosophy and policy, as well as provide skills and training

## PAROLE BOARD



*Edward R. Hammock  
Parole Board Chairman*

Edward R. Hammock, Chairman  
William J. Barnwell  
Gerald M. Burke  
Frank L. Caldwell  
Maurice F. Dean  
Martin Gilbride  
Frank A. Gross  
Wilhelmina E. Holliday  
Ada F. Jones  
John J. Maffucci  
John J. Quinn  
Dasil E. Velez



which would apply to the facility setting.

Compared with 1975 statistics, there was an increase of about 16 per cent in the number of paroles and about 5 per cent in the number of Conditional Releases granted in 1976.

Parole experienced its first loss of life in the performance of duty when Parole Officer Barry Sutherland was shot and killed while attempting to take a parolee into custody in New York City.

Field parole officers spent a large percentage of their time preparing for and attending preliminary and final hearings for parole violators. However, of the violators who were eligible to be represented by attorneys at the hearings, only 9 per cent, less than 1 in 10, asked for such representation, which helped keep the workload manageable despite an 18 percent reduction in staff at the beginning of the fiscal year.

A special project was begun on November 1 to allow a limited number of senior parole officers and parole officers under their supervision to experiment with different kinds and degrees of supervision. The project, which will last through October 31, 1977, was devised to test alternatives to the present schedule for home, employment, collateral visits, etc. which might enable parole officers to carry out their responsibilities more effectively.

## Bus Program (Family Visiting)

Another program aimed at bringing inmates and their families closer provides transportation to selected facilities for families of inmates who have limited ability to furnish their own transportation.

From December 5, 1973, when the program was initiated with the help of federal funds, through December 21,

1976, more than 23,000 visitors have boarded the buses for Clinton, Attica, Great Meadow, Auburn and Elmira Correctional Facilities.

## Community Relations

The opening of several new facilities enabled the Department to increase communication between the institutions and the communities in which they are located. In addition to public meetings to describe the facilities and the reasons for opening them, more formal mechanisms to insure continued interaction were developed. The most significant community

relations activity is the establishment of Community Advisory Boards.

Community Advisory Boards are now operating or being formed at ten facilities. The boards, comprised of local residents, act as communication, service and consultation links between the community and the correctional facility. Their responsibilities include the identification of community resources which can be brought into the facility and the identification of service projects which can utilize facility resources. Community Advisory Boards meet monthly with the facility Superintendent to maintain an overview of the facility's activities.

*A family adds funds to inmates account*



# Health Services



Dental examination

EFFORTS CONTINUED in 1976 to upgrade the quality of health care for all inmates in the State correctional system.

The Uniform Ambulatory Health Care Records System, begun as a test project in three correctional facility health units on April 1, 1975, included the remaining 19 major correctional facility health units by October 1976.

Analysis of the health data, which are fed into the computer network at correctional facility level, indicates that 7 to 10 per cent of the inmate population is seen daily, which represents approximately 400,000 ambulatory health care encounters each year.

There were more than 10,000 referrals to Health care providers outside the correctional facilities during 1976, the majority of them for diagnostic tests and consultations for ear, nose and throat, orthopedics, ophthalmology and dermatology.

More than 50 community general hospitals and their medical staffs have given active help and support to inmates and staff.

Through Albany Medical Center's Department of Ophthalmology, the Department secured use of a "Visual Van", a mobile unit which visited several state correctional facilities to

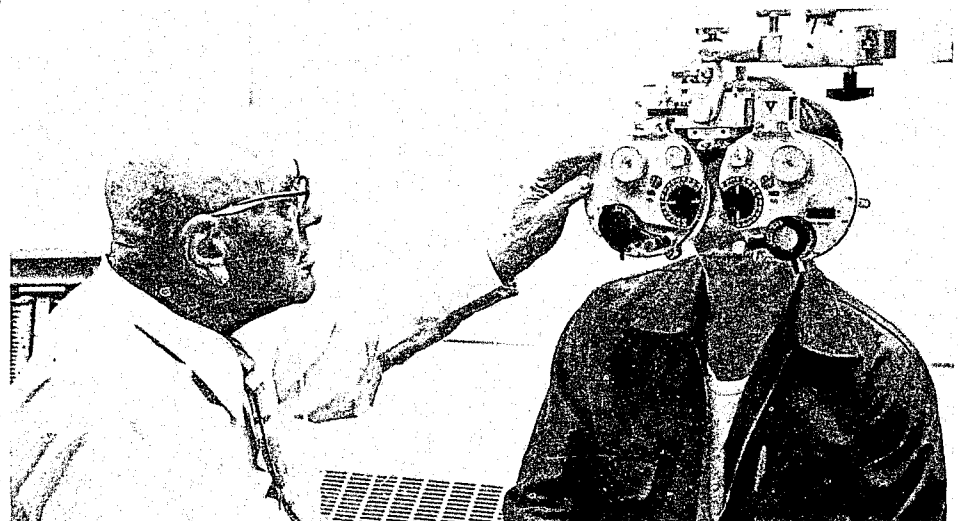
screen inmates for eye diseases. During 1976, 254 inmates were screened. Of these, 67 were referred to optometrists and 28 to ophthalmologists.

The Health Services Improvement Group, a small Central Office cadre of health professionals, developed and sponsored the concept of a correctional facility health unit manager to function as administrator of health services at correctional facility level. It is anticipated this health professional will lead to more effective administration of facility health units and more economical delivery of health care.

Two Inmate Health Assistants' programs were held at Auburn in 1976, bringing the total of such programs to five, with 95 inmates enrolled and 95 receiving certificates.

Dutchess Community College agreed to offer an Emergency Medical Technician Program at Green Haven Correctional Facility in early 1977 with a minimum of 17 students and a maximum of 25.

A major step in 1977 will be the transfer of responsibility for inpatient treatment of all mentally ill inmates to the Department of Mental Hygiene.



Ophthalmologist checks an inmate's vision

**END**