

MISSISSIPPI



Department of Corrections

Annual Report

FY 1985

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Letter to Governor Allain	
II.	Preface Overview.....	2
III.	Division of Technical Services.....	13
IV.	Division of Community Services.....	26
V.	Division of Institutions.....	33
VI.	Special Section.....	42

Mississippi Department of Corrections



723 North President Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202-3097
(601) 354-6454

January 1, 1986

The Honorable Bill Allain
Governor of Mississippi

Members of the Mississippi Legislature
State Capitol Building
Jackson, MS 39201

Dear Governor Allain and Members of the Legislature:

In accordance with the "Mississippi Corrections Act of 1976", the Board of Corrections and the Department of Corrections respectfully submit the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1985. This document seeks to provide you and other interested parties with concise information, quantified where possible, on the activities, accomplishments, concerns, and highlights.

If you have questions or if further information is needed, we will be pleased to respond.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Morris L. Thigpen in cursive.

Morris L. Thigpen
Commissioner of Corrections

Handwritten signature of Rice P. York in cursive.

Rice P. York
Chairman, Board of Corrections

MLT/RPY:mev

Mississippi
Board of Corrections

Rice York
Chairman
Jackson

Roland Weeks
Vice Chairman
Biloxi

Dr. Virginia Tolbert
Ruleville

M. Lee Graves
Clarksdale

Jenifer Bufford
Meridian

Michael Malski
Amory

Isaac Byrd
Jackson

Mississippi Parole Board

B.C. Ruth
Chairman
Ruleville

JoAnn Kaelin
Gloster

Ollie Sykes
Meridian

James Figgs
Marks

Paul "Nebo" Carter
Pascagoula

Preface Overview

**STATEMENTS OF POLICY
MISSISSIPPI BOARD OF CORRECTIONS**

Section 47-5-1 of the Mississippi Code states that it is the policy of the state that the correctional system will be managed and conducted "in that manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern correctional system and with the view of making the system self-sustaining. Those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the state correctional system shall have humane treatment, and be given the opportunity, encouragement and training in the manner of reformation." The Board of Corrections is committed to that policy and is working diligently to help the state achieve that end.

The Board recognizes that the various elements of the criminal justice system share a common goal: to insure the security and safety of the citizens of the State of Mississippi. The Board and the Department of Corrections are committed to full cooperation with law enforcement officials, prosecutors, members of the judiciary and other persons or agencies involved in the criminal justice system to achieve this common goal and to resolve the problems which confront the system.

Overcrowding in our prisons and jails is the number one problem facing the Board of Corrections and the Department of Corrections. It is one of the most serious problems facing the entire leadership of our state today. The Board of Corrections believes that a number of steps must be taken to effectively deal with this problem and it urges all others involved in the criminal justice system to consider the following positions which were unanimously adopted by the Board of Corrections:

1. State prisoners should not be housed in county jails. All offenders committed to the custody or supervision of the Department of Corrections should be housed in facilities operated by the Department of Corrections.

2. The state must determine how many inmates can be housed in the facilities it can afford to construct, operate and maintain, and not exceed that number. Prison space must be viewed as a limited source. Policies, programs, and alternative punishment must be developed to insure that inmate population does not exceed system capacity.

3. No new facilities should be constructed at Parchman which would increase inmate capacity. Instead, badly needed additional facilities should be constructed near urban centers. Geographical areas of the state from which large numbers of inmates are committed to the DOC should be strongly considered as sites for new facilities. Reasons of security, ability to provide necessary support services and personnel, and ability to provide for inmates' work require that new facilities be constructed near cities, rather than at Parchman.

Additionally, the board believes that with the counsel and guidance of the judiciary, uniform sentencing guidelines should be established to insure uniformity of sentences; to coordinate sentencing practices with available resources, including the economic or financial ability of the State of Mississippi to construct and operate prisons; and to insure that when a prison sentence is given an offender that sentence will be carried out to its fullest extent.

Major Concern

As in many states, the backlog of state prisoners in county jails awaiting space at MSP is too large. The overflow population at the end of FY 1988 is estimated to be 1075. Overflow population is defined as the number of inmates in the state prison system that exceeds the court-ordered capacity of state-operated facilities.

Projected State Prison Overflow

End of FY	State Population	*Capacity	Over-flow
1986	7,250	5,723	843
1987	7,575	6,536	788
1988	8,030	6,536	1,243

* Capacity is state-owned capacity

Enabling Legislation

The Mississippi Corrections Act of 1976, which became effective on July 1, 1976, created the Department of Corrections. The new law generated several activities, including the following:

1. Appointment of the Board of Corrections by Executive Order.
2. Creation of the Division of Community Services, absorbing staff previously under the direction of the Probation and Parole Board.
3. Development of an overall framework for the Department.
4. The hiring of Central Office staff and the move to new quarters.
5. Centralization of such functions as food facilities, recreational activities, and utility services at Parchman.
6. Creation of a Classification Committee.
7. Appointment of a newly created Parole Board.

By an act of the 1984 Session of the Mississippi Legislature, under Senate Bill 2279, the life of the Mississippi Department of Corrections was extended until June 30, 1986.

THE MODERN PERIOD 1976 THROUGH THE BEGINNING OF DECENTRALIZATION

The appropriation of \$51 million by the Mississippi Legislature in 1983 for new prison construction continued to provide for growing bed space needs as FY 85 began. However, in spite of the completion of several new facilities funded by the 1983 Capital Improvements Appropriation, Mississippi Department of Corrections officials continued to be plagued with the dilemma of overcrowding. On July 1, 1984, as FY 85 began, the Corrections Department had under its supervision a record total of 5,776 inmates — 1,223 of which were housed in county jails. Caught between maintaining inmate numbers in county jails in compliance with a federal court order as well as the daily prison population at the State Penitentiary, corrections officials constantly moved inmates to remain in compliance with judicial decisions.

From an historical perspective, the 1983 appropriation was a significant event to the Mississippi Department of Corrections. Not only did the prison funding measure provide for much needed inmate bed space, but it assisted corrections officials efforts in the agency's move toward decentralization as well. The capital improvements package provided necessary funding for: the development of a 500-bed minimum security unit; a 172-bed addition to Unit 26 for special treatment of inmates with substance abuse problems; the refurbishment of Unit 31 — the old prison hospital into a 84-bed extended care unit; the development of a 505-bed prison unit in Central Mississippi; and development of twelve 75-man Community Work Centers across the state.



Reception and Classification/Women's Complex

The above picture is an aerial view of the prison being developed on state-owned land near the state mental hospital in Rankin County. The new facility when completed will have a 505-bed housing capacity to include: 250 beds for female offenders, 130 beds for reception and classification, and 125 beds for trusty inmate camp support. The facility is scheduled to open in mid-1986.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Implementation of the \$51 million capital improvements measure resulted in the opening of several facilities during FY 85. Others advanced toward completion. The new construction events are as follows:

- a. The Hinds County Restitution Center was completed in July 1984.
- b. In July 1984, the Harrison County Community Work Center, a 75-bed facility, was officially opened.



**Harrison County
Community Work Center**

Development of the above work center located at the Mississippi Air National Guard base in Gulfport was completed at the end of July, 1984. The new facility houses 75 men.

- c. The Jackson County Community Work Center was completed and inmates were transferred into the new facility in September 1984.

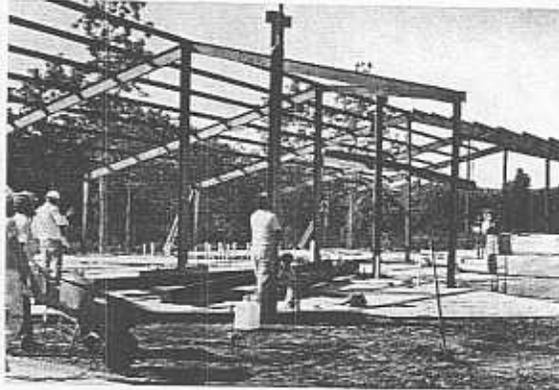


Jackson County Community Work Center

The above 75 bed facility located on county-owned land in Pascagoula was completed in September, 1984.

- d. In October 1984, the Pike County Community Work Center was completed.

- e. Development of the Yazoo County Community Work Center was finalized in November 1984.



Yazoo County Community Work Center

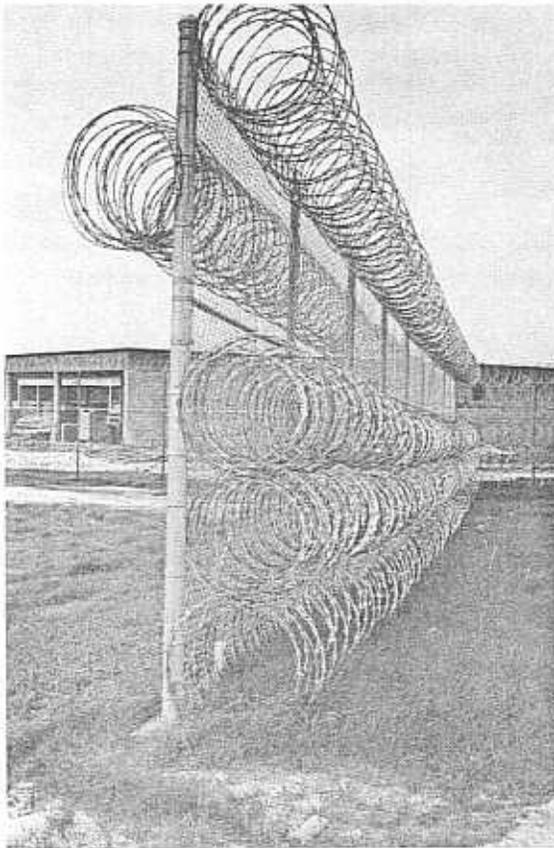
Pictured above workers bolt steel frame together. The 75-man unit located at Yazoo City was 50 percent complete at the end of FY 84.

- f. In June 1985, the George County Community Work Center was officially opened.
- g. A 500-bed minimum security unit was completed in April 1985.



500 Man Unit

Workers pour a concrete foundation at the new 500 man unit at Parchman. The new facility was over 80% complete at the end of FY85.



Ominous Reminder

The 12' high fence with razor wire surrounds the 125 bed minimum security unit seen in background. The new facility under development in Rankin County was 80% complete at the end of FY 85.

By the end of FY 85 with the opening of 5 new Community Work Centers, the Department's housing capacity had increased by 375 beds. The Community Work Center program had grown from 5 to 10 centers.

Development of the 172-bed Alcohol and Drug Treatment facility was 80% complete while work on the Rankin County Correctional Facility was progressing at a rapid rate. The 125-bed Camp Support Unit and the Administration Building were 80% complete while the Reception and Classification Unit had reached the 60% state of development.

Legislative Committees

General corrections legislation emanates from:

1. The Senate Corrections Committee composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and 11 members.
2. The House Penitentiary Committee composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and 17 members.

Basic Responsibilities of the Department of Corrections

1. To accept adult offenders committed to the Department of Corrections by the courts for incarceration, care, custody, and treatment.
2. To develop and maintain institutions and other facilities to enhance the above.
3. To maintain records on all committed offenders.
4. To investigate the grievances of such persons.
5. To administer training programs for departmental personnel.
6. To provide technical assistance to units of local government and allied state agencies.
7. To administer all monies and properties of the department.
8. To discharge any other duties established by law.

Federal Court Orders

The first decision in the case of Gates vs. Collier, an inmate class action, was handed down on October 20, 1972. It was followed by a raft of others, the most significant one being the order of August 7, 1975, signed by William C. Keady, Chief Judge, United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, cited as 407 F. Supp. 1117 (1975) and styled as Gates IV. This order stipulated the closing of several antiquated camps and also that all remaining facilities at the Mississippi State Penitentiary and those under construction or planned for the future provide not less than 50 square feet of living space per inmate.

The order addressed several other issues but all have since been resolved except the ongoing concern for the provision of adequate medical services to inmates.

A consent order entered by Judge Keady on August 15, 1981, made the following amendment to the original order:

The Department shall be permitted to increase the inmate population of the Penitentiary by no more than 300 additional prisoners on a temporary, emergency basis pursuant to the following conditions:

- a. Any such increase may exist only until February 1, 1982, without further order of the Court.
- b. After February 1, 1982, at no time shall the population of the Penitentiary exceed 3,925 (present population plus rated capacity of Unit 29) without further order of the Court.
- c. The 50 square feet per prisoner requirement imposed by this Court shall be suspended on a temporary emergency basis to relieve overcrowding in the local jails in the State of Mississippi only to the extent to allow the interim population changes ordered herein.

A further consent order entered by Judge Keady on January 26, 1982, extended the authorization to house 300 additional prisoners until July 1, 1982.

On February 18, 1982, Judge Keady relieved the State Board of Health, the Fire Marshal, State Building Commission, and Department of Corrections from filing quarterly reports to his Court, since he determined that his original Court order dated May 17, 1978, had been met with compliance.

On June 22, 1982, Judge Keady entered three orders that:

- (1) extended the authorization to house 300 additional prisoners until October 1, 1982;
- (2) approved 17 of the 48 county jails nominated by the Department of Corrections for the housing of state prisoners as being in compliance with constitutional conditions; and
- (3) upheld an earlier decision to allow state prisoners to remain in un-nominated county jails if they requested to do so in writing.

On September 10, 1982, Judge Keady ordered that the 300 additional bedspaces may become permanent if DOC hired 23 additional treatment personnel (medical and mental health) by March 10, 1983.

Of the 48 jails nominated by DOC, 39 were approved on January 12, 1983, with housing of state prisoners being limited to 50 percent of the court-approved capacity of each. Motions made by the plaintiffs to appoint a federal monitor and outside experts to inspect jails were denied.

In March 1983, Judge Keady permanently approved the additional 300 bedspaces.

The Court ordered on January 6, 1983, that the state defendants pay attorneys

for the Mississippi Prisoners Defense Committee the sum of \$50,000 as interim award for attorneys' fees. The Court also ruled on that date that the plaintiff, United States of America, be dismissed with respect to all issues relating to county jails in the instant cause.

The Court ruled on January 12, 1983, that 39 county jails nominated by the defendants were constitutionally adequate and 8 nominated jails were disapproved. The Court further stated that from and after August 1, 1983, the defendants were prohibited from incarcerating over 50 percent of the court-approved capacity with state inmates.

The Court ruled on April 21, 1983, that the defendants had filled those positions ordered by the Court with either permanent employees, contract employees, or interim employees sufficient to approve the permanent housing of the 300 additional inmates subject to a continuing good faith effort to secure a fully licensed psychiatrist and two fully licensed psychologists within a reasonable time.

The Court awarded a second interim attorney's fee of \$25,000 on July 12, 1983, to the attorney for the plaintiff class. The Court ordered on June 21, 1983, that the Hinds County Board of Supervisors permit the inspection team, ordered by the Court, on the premises of the Hinds County Detention Center for the purpose of inspecting the facility consistent with the Court's order.

The Court found on May 3, 1983, that the Court's prior decision to disqualify the Bolivar County correctional facility should be reversed. The Court approved the facility consistent with the previous provisions set forth by the Court.

The Court made an award to those attorneys representing the plaintiff class on September 12, 1983. The Court awarded lead counsel \$135,610. The

Court further ordered payment to other counsel for plaintiff in the amounts of \$14,000, \$8,143, and \$1,500 and \$41,384.46 for reimbursement of costs and expenses.

The defendants moved the Law Library operation from one unit to another and petitioned the Court to revise the Law Library schedule. The Court approved the defendants' motion and on October 31, 1983, Judge William C. Keady signed the Order.

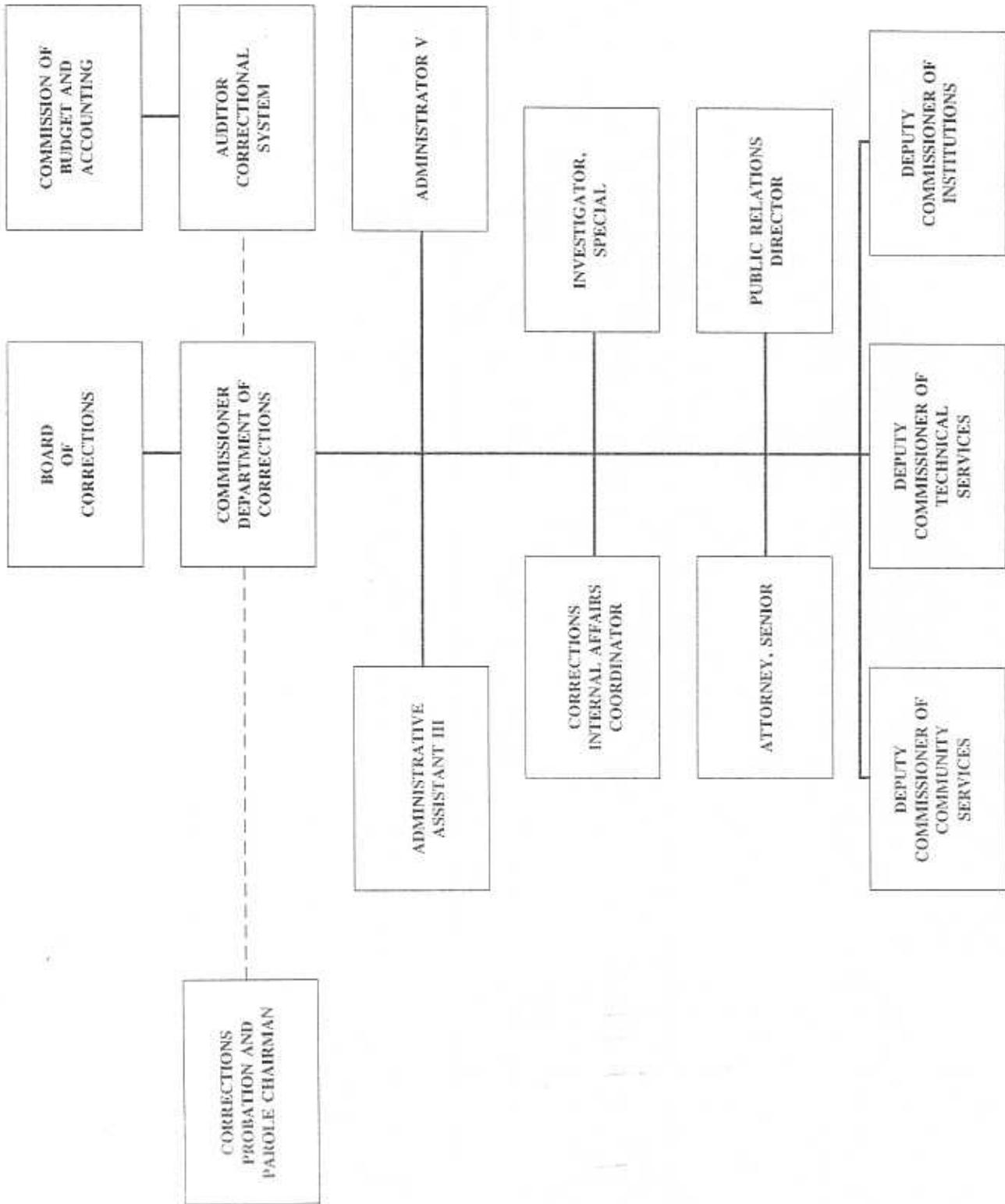
The Court heard a motion filed by the Hinds County Board of Supervisors and Sheriff for contempt citation by the state defendants. Hinds County officials offered proof that the number of state prisoners incarcerated in Hinds County exceeded the court-approved number of sixty-six. The Court ruled that the state defendants were in civil contempt and ordered that those inmates over the allowable limit be removed from the facility within 30 days of the Court's Order dated July 3, 1984.

Judge William Keady, who had presided over the proceedings in Gates v. Collier, transferred the case to Judge L. T. Senter, Jr., on April 30, 1985.

The Court approved a consent Order on June 18, 1985, allowing the housing of 173 additional inmates in various units at Parchman.

Semi-annual reports were filed with the Court regarding those jails approved for housing inmates.

ADMINISTRATION



DOC Officials and Parole Board Chairman



Morris L. Thigpen, Commissioner
 Native of Lauderdale County
 BS - Millsaps College M. Ed. - Mississippi State University
 Commissioner Thigpen has served as head of the Mississippi Department of Corrections since November, 1980.



Robert D. Martin,
 Deputy Comm. of Technical Services
 Native of Hinds County. BA in Liberal Arts - Mississippi State University
 MA in Political Science - Mississippi State University
 Ed.D. in Educational Leadership - Mississippi State University
 Since November 1983 Deputy Comm. Martin has served as head of the Mississippi Department of Corrections Technical Services Division.



John N. Grubbs, Deputy Commissioner
 of Community Services
 Native of Simpson County
 BS in Psychology — University of Southern Mississippi. Deputy Commissioner Grubbs has headed the Mississippi Department of Corrections Community Services Division since March 1985.



B. C. Ruth,
 Parole Board Chairman
 Native of Calhoun County, graduate of Lambert High School. Attended the University of Mississippi in the School of Commerce and Business Administration. Worked at the Mississippi State Penitentiary in the Records Department from 1948 — 1979 and from 1979 to 1984 as Administrative Assistant to the Parole Board. Mr. Ruth has served as Chairman of the Parole Board since July 1984.

Prison Officials



Don A. Cabana, Superintendent
 Native of Massachusetts
 Graduated from Northeastern University with a B.S. Degree in Criminal Justice in 1972 and from the University of Southern Mississippi in 1975 with a Master of Science Degree in Correctional Administration. Mr. Cabana has served as Superintendent of the Mississippi State Penitentiary since October, 1984.



Raymond Roberts
 Deputy Superintendent
 Native of Jackson County. Graduated from the University of Southern Mississippi with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice. Received the Master's Degree in Counseling and Guidance in 1978 from Delta State University. Mr. Roberts has served as Deputy Superintendent since January, 1985.



Joseph D. Cooke, Jr., Deputy Warden of Support Services
 Native of Florida
 Graduated from Florida State University in 1960 with a Bachelor of Arts in Corrections Degree. In 1972, graduated from Sam Houston State with a Master of Arts in Corrections Degree. Mr. Cooke has served as Deputy Warden of Support Services, since January, 1985.



Dwight Presley,
 Deputy Warden of Programs
 Native of Koscusko
 Graduated from Mississippi State University in 1972 with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Pre-Law. Received the Master of Education Degree in Counseling from Delta State University in 1977. Mr. Presley has served as Deputy Warden of Programs since January, 1985.



Steve Puckett,
 Deputy Warden of Security
 Native of Winston County
 Graduated from Delta State University in 1980 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice.

Division of Technical Services

Fact Sheet (Current Populations)

Mississippi Department of Corrections' monthly fact sheet - June 1985.

Active Offender Population

Inmates	6,325	40.2%
Parolees	2,945	18.7%
Probationers	6,482	41.1%
Total	15,752	

Inmate Population

MS State Penitentiary	4,592
County Jails	947
Satellite Facilities	643
Community Trusties	34
Out on Emergency Suspension	10
Out on Escape	67
Out on Court Order	15
Total	6,325

Number of pre-classification records included in above 242

Note: Pre-classification records are not included in the following statistics of race and first offender/recidivist.

Race:

Reported Population	5,962	100%
Black	4,178	70%
White	1,765	29%
Other	19	1%

Reported Population	6,035	100%
First Offenders	4,378	73%
Recidivists	1,657	27%
MS State Penitentiary		
Violent Offenders	2,819	61%
Property Offenders	1,807	39%
County Jail		
Violent Ofenders	375	39%
Property Ofenders	577	61%
Armed Robbers Serving Mandatory Sentences	807	
Lifers	696	

Recidivism Rates:

6 Months	8.4%
1 year	16.2%
2 years	26.6%

Average Length of Sentence (Incoming Population) 6.9 years

Average Length of Stay (Outgoing Population) 2.3 years

Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 population) 212
 Black 416
 White 99

Community Services - Active Caseloads

Parole	2,612
Work Release	69
SER	21
Suspension	243
Probation	6,482
Total	9,427

Probation

Race:

Reported population	6,521	100%
Black	3,617	55%
White	2,882	44%
Other	22	1%

Reported Population	6,555	100%
First Offenders	6,553	99%
Recidivists	2	1%

Reported Population	6,555	100%
Violent Offenders	925	14%
Property Offenders	5,630	86%

Revocation Rates

3 Months	2.2%
6 Months	4.5%
1 Year	8.5%
2 Years	13.8%

Parole (Includes WR and SER)

Race:		
Reported Population	2,954	100%
Black	1,915	65%
White	1,032	34%
Other	7	1%

Reported Population	2,890	100%
First Offenders	2,447	85%
Recidivists	443	15%

Reported Population	2,954	100%
Violent Offenders	1,135	38%
Property Offenders	1,819	62%

Revocation Rates		
3 Months		2.4%
6 Months		7.3%
1 Year		15.3%
2 Years		25.7%

**Number of Inmates Per
Correctional Officer**

6.6

Parolees Handled 4,134 *
(Includes Work Release, SER
and Governor's Suspension)

Probationers Handled 9,304 *

Total Community Services
Offenders Handled 13,438 *

Inmates Handled 9,098

Total Offenders Handled 22,536

*Starting Population Plus Admissions

**Mississippi Comparisons
to National Averages**

Inmate Admissions and Departures

Admissions	3,258
Departures	2,718

	Mississippi	National Averages (A)
--	--------------------	--------------------------------------

Incarceration Rate Per 100,000 People	212	188
---	-----	-----

**Major Offenses of Inmates
Sentenced in FY 85**

Burglary	842	31%
Larceny	354	13%
Robbery	212	8%
Assault	177	6%
Forgery	177	6%
Sale Controlled Substance	150	6%
Possession Controlled Substance	91	3%
Manslaughter	124	5%
Murder	50	2%
All Other Offenses	556	20%
Total	2,733	100%

Average Daily Inmate Population	6,082	8,221
---------------------------------------	-------	-------

Percent Female Inmates	4.1%	4.2%
---------------------------	------	------

Escapes	70	62
---------	----	----

Inmate Cost Per Year	\$7,023	\$17,324
-------------------------	---------	----------

Inmates Per Correctional Officer	6.6	5.0
--	-----	-----

**Average Length of Sentence
Versus Average Length of Stay**

Average Length of Sentence 6.9 years

Average Length of Stay 2.3 years

Entry Salary of Correctional Officers	\$10,790	\$14,542
---	----------	----------

Inmates in Local Jails Due to Overcrowding	936	511
--	-----	-----

Percent Serving 11.0% 8.6%
Life Sentences

Note: (A) National data from 1985
Corrections Yearbook
reflects calendar year 1984
statistics.

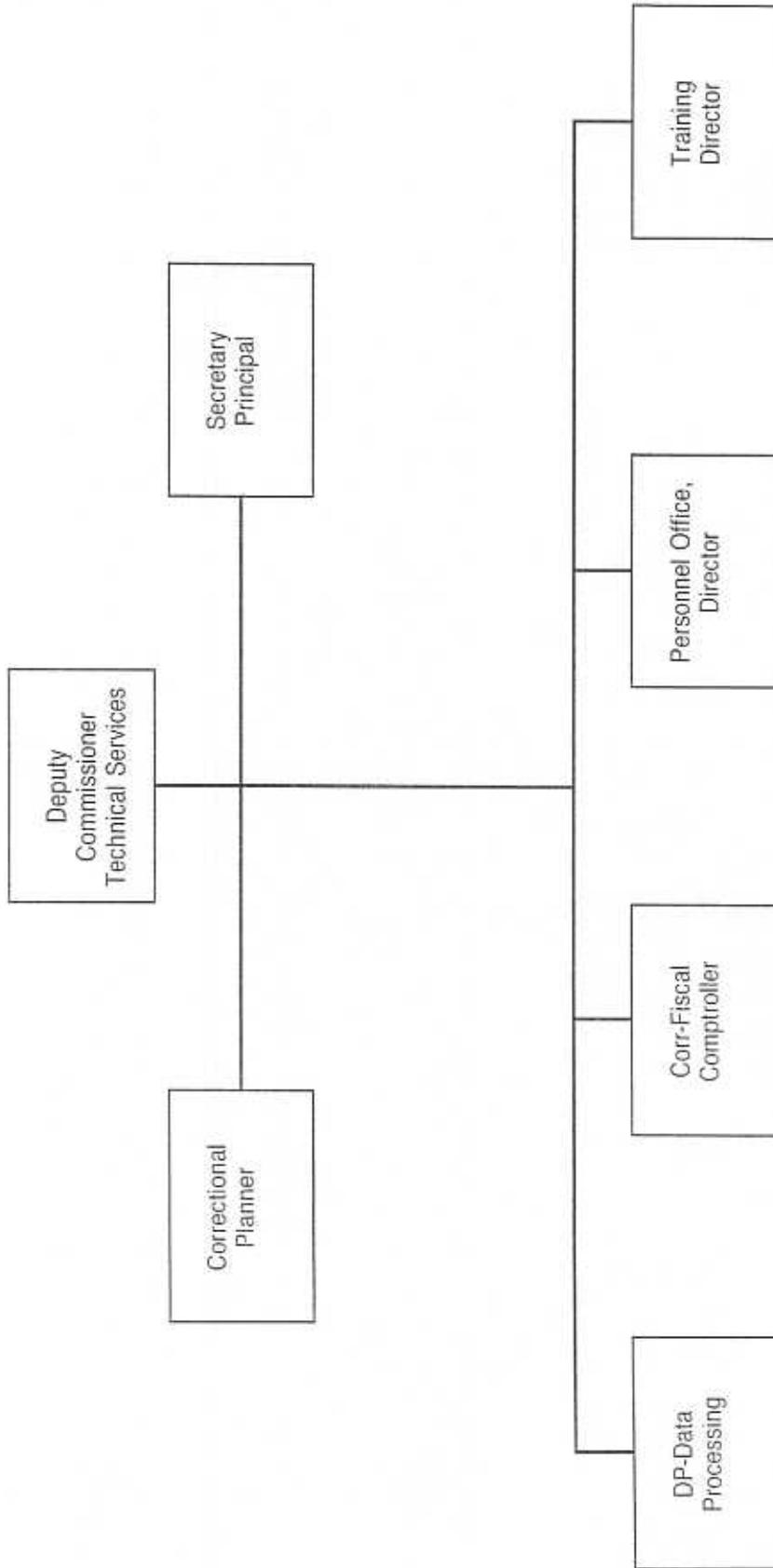
Systems Development

Operating with terminals and a job entry station remotely attached to the state's mainframe computer at Central Data Processing Authority, this unit is responsible for the operation and/or maintenance of three basic automated systems. the first of these automated systems is the offender tracking system. This system has three sub-systems, the Inmate subsystem, the

Parolee subsystem, and the Probationer subsystem. The second system is a fiscal management system that records and tracks purchase orders and requisitions. The Systems staff also operates the Common State Payroll system. In addition, there is an ancillary subsystem to the payroll system that was developed and is maintained by the Systems staff. From these three systems four kinds of reports are produced: (1) monthly standard reports; (2) ad hoc reports; (3) research; and (4) online inquiries.

The Systems Development staff now consists of a director, four data processing professionals, a statistician, and five data control technicians. Severe manpower shortages in this department reduced the effectiveness of the Systems Development Department in FY 85.

TECHNICAL SERVICES



PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Personnel Department is divided legislatively into two distinct offices. Personnel activities, however, are coordinated as if one office exists. The Parchman office has the primary responsibility of originating personnel transactions for Parchman positions, while the Jackson office services the remainder of the agency and also processes all transactions to the State Personnel Board. The combined office staff consists of six professional, 5 para-professional, and two secretarial positions.

During FY 5 the Personnel Office processed 419 new hires, 261 promotions, 12 demotions, and 239 terminations, while experiencing an attrition rate of 12 percent. In addition, performance appraisals were processed for about 1,800 employees and calculations were made to award productivity to all eligible employees. Other routine services provided the employees of the agency include employee enrollment and maintenance in the various approved insurance programs, timekeeping and payroll information maintained and provided to other departments, origination and maintenance of personnel records, maintenance of the agency organization chart, answering employee questions, resolving problems, and advising the administrators on manning, positions management, and other personnel matters.

Some nonroutine, but regular responsibilities, of the Personnel staff include the handling of background investigations and coordination and assistance in the applicant selection process to include assessment centers for management positions and correctional officer trainees. The Personnel staff investigates EEOC charges and represents the agency in EEOC fact finding conferences. Position and departmental audits are completed by the Personnel staff to

maintain efficiency and effectiveness of agency positions.

The Personnel Department responds to requests for training in personnel matters and routinely participates in the training program of mid-level management and conducts training classes for performance appraisal and selection methods and devices.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT

The work of the Training Department in FY 85 was greatly enhanced with the addition of two staff development specialists and two support personnel. Acquiring expanded office space both at the Mississippi State Penitentiary and at the Mississippi Department of Corrections Training Academy (MDOCTA) also had a favorable impact on the program.

Two hundred twenty-three trainees completed the regular 3-week Basic Correctional Officers Training Program at MDOCTA. The MDOCTA staff also presented several mace and baton classes in various Community Work Centers located throughout the state.

The Training Department at the penitentiary placed a strong emphasis on orientation for correctional officers, as well as in-service training during FY 85. Nine Interpersonal Communications Skills — both the Inmate Management and the Counseling Skills models — were conducted, as well as three Training for Trainers classes. Other classes included CPR, baton techniques, and assertiveness skills.

The MDOCTA staff and the penitentiary Training Department worked together to offer classes in Officer Liability and Arrest Mechanics, basic Field Officer Training, Basic Correctional Supervision and Unarmed Defensive Tactics.

Other classes conducted under the auspices of the Training Department include the following:

- Legal Seminars for Management
- Assessment Center Techniques
- Records Issues for Case Managers
- Multi-Media First Aid
- Effective Writing for Managers
- Purchasing Procedures

COMPTROLLER

Payroll

The Payroll Department employs three individuals who handle an annual payroll of approximately \$21 million. There were approximately 1,670 employees paid in FY 1985. The Payroll office offers several payroll deduction options to employees, including savings bonds, a deferred compensation plan, and a credit union.

Accounts Payable

The responsibility of the Accounts Payable Department includes timely and accurate processing of payments to vendors for invoices owed by the Department of Corrections. The director of Accounts Payable supervises four employees who processed approximately 16,000 requisitions for issuance of warrants in FY 1985. This office works closely with the State Department of Audit in making payments to vendors.

Purchasing

The purchasing chief is charged with the responsibility of consummating all purchases in behalf of the Department of Corrections. These responsibilities include: approval of purchase requisitions, preparation and signing of all purchase orders. The director supervises five employees and is responsible for bid specifications, advertisements for bids, letting of bids, and final approval of the most appropriate offer. Approximately 12,000 purchase orders were processed during FY 85.

FINANCIAL DATA

Expenditures by Four Major Budgets

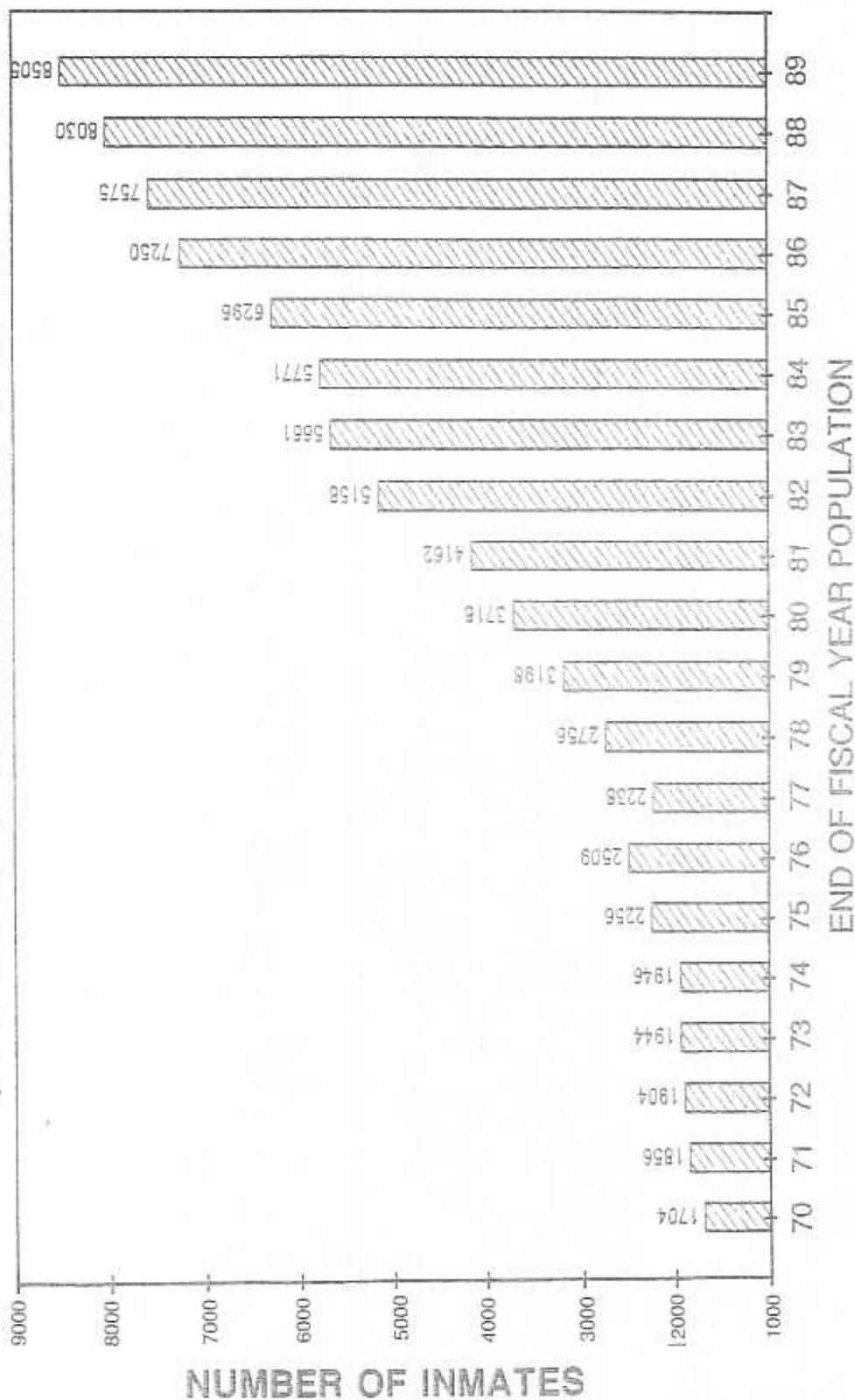
Category	Administration	Institutions	Community Services	Medical	Totals
Personal Services	\$1,706,901	\$7,740,232	\$4,340,511	\$1,813,104	\$25,600,748
Travel	36,492	67,461	112,269	3,338	219,560
Contractual Services	702,796	2,853,249	483,270	1,094,310	5,133,625
Commodities	46,912	4,608,196	702,939	315,741	5,673,788
Capital Outlay Other	4,797	22,825			27,622
Equipment	22,130	383,228	96,766	11,571	513,695
Subsidies, Loans & Grants		29,811			29,811
Total	\$2,520,028	\$25,705,002	\$5,737,755	\$3,238,064	\$37,198,849

Cost per Offender
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1985

<u>Offender Status</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Cost Per Day</u>
Mississippi State Penitentiary	\$30,924,318	\$1,007,614	4,260	\$19.24
County Jail	5,340,078		1,214	12.05
Community Work Centers	2,877,733		509	15.49
Restitution Centers	1,101,551	182,223	146	17.25
Probation & Parole	3,220,452	780,334	15,488	.71
Total	\$43,464,132	\$1,970,171		

MISSISSIPPI'S PRISON POPULATION FY 1970 — FY 1989

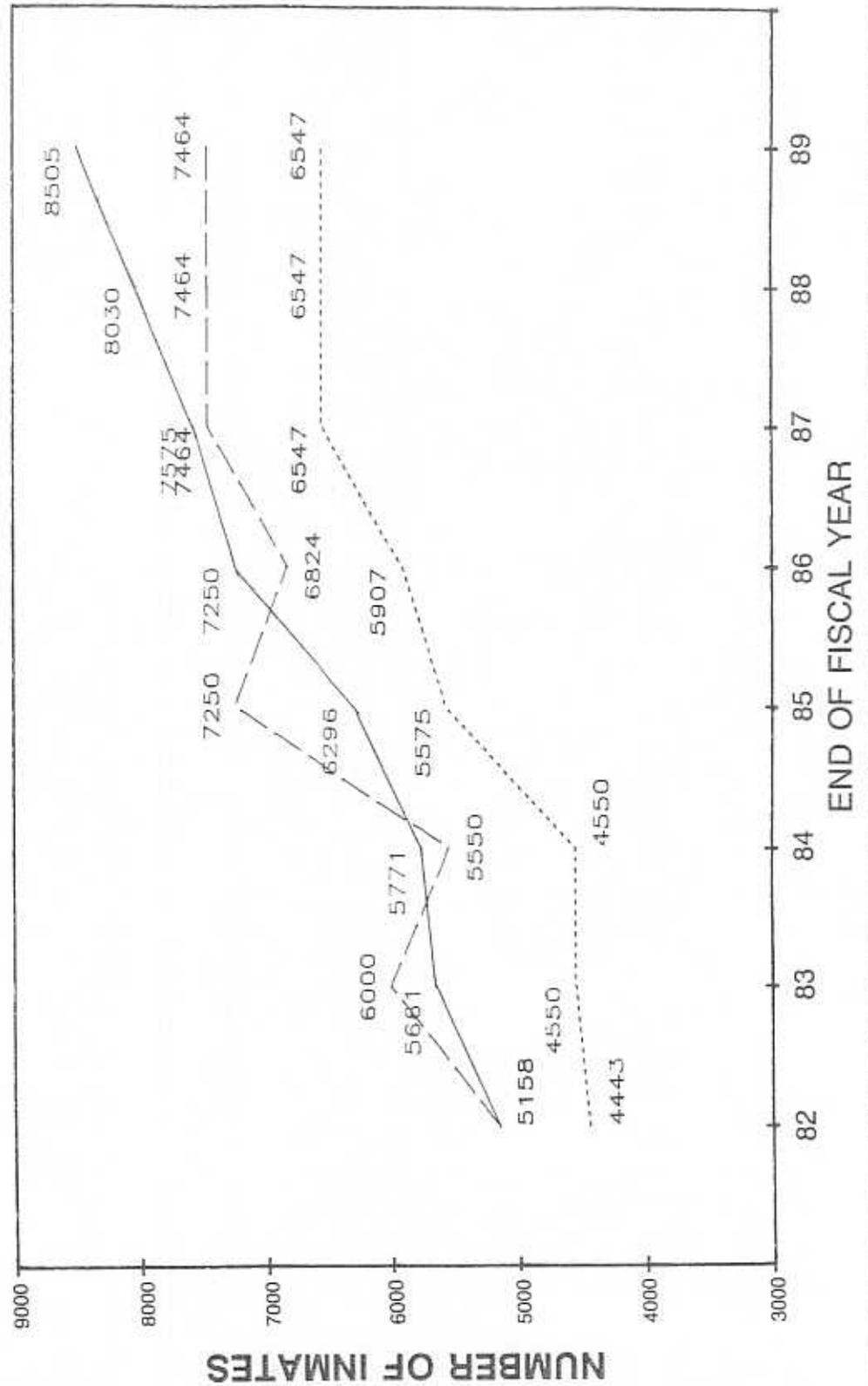
(FY 86 THROUGH FY 89 PROJECTED POPULATIONS)



SOURCE: MDOC'S TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION, AUGUST 1985

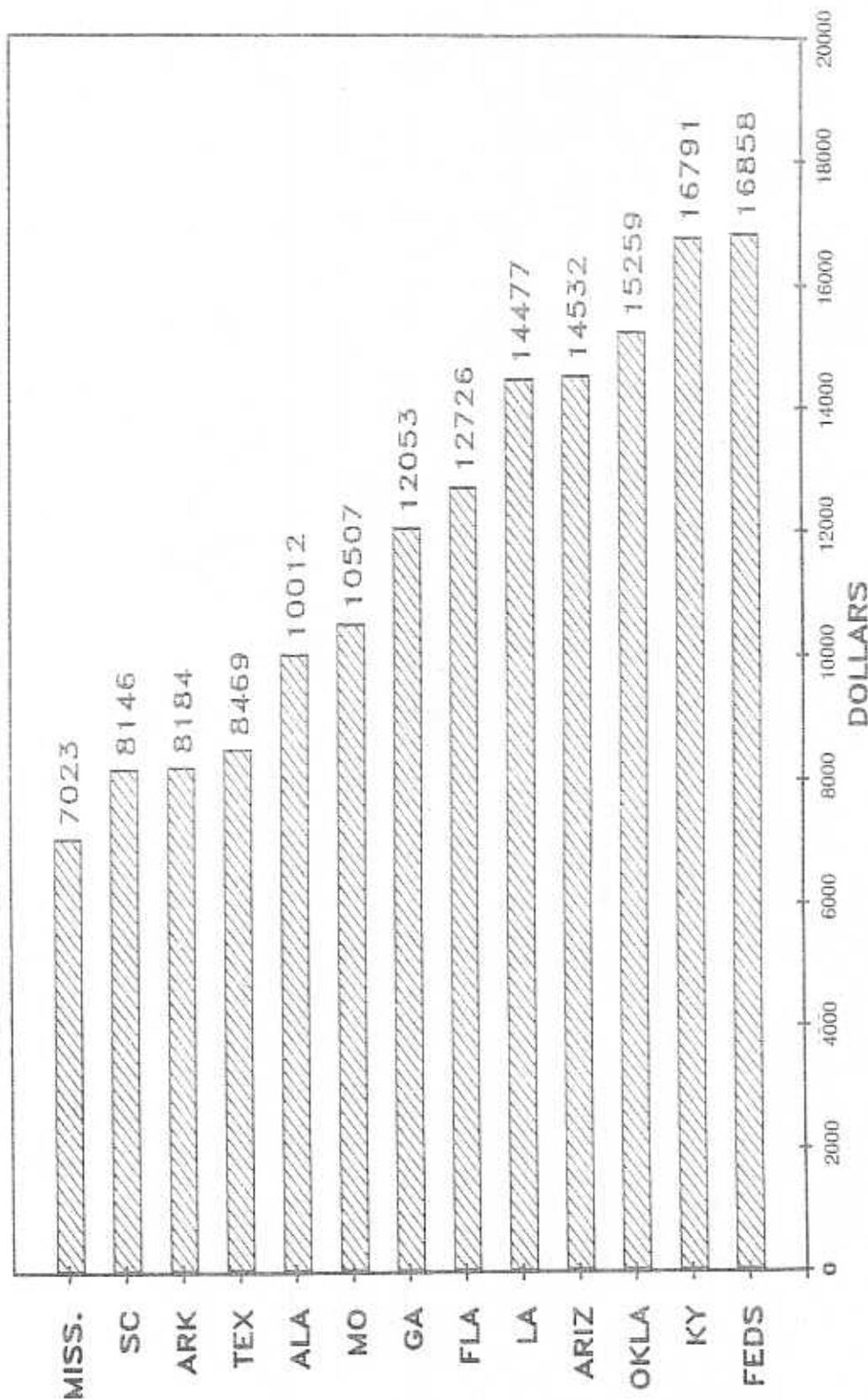
INMATE POPULATION VERSUS CAPACITY

--- TOTAL POPULATION
 - - - - CAPACITY WITH COUNTY JAILS
MDOC'S CAPACITY



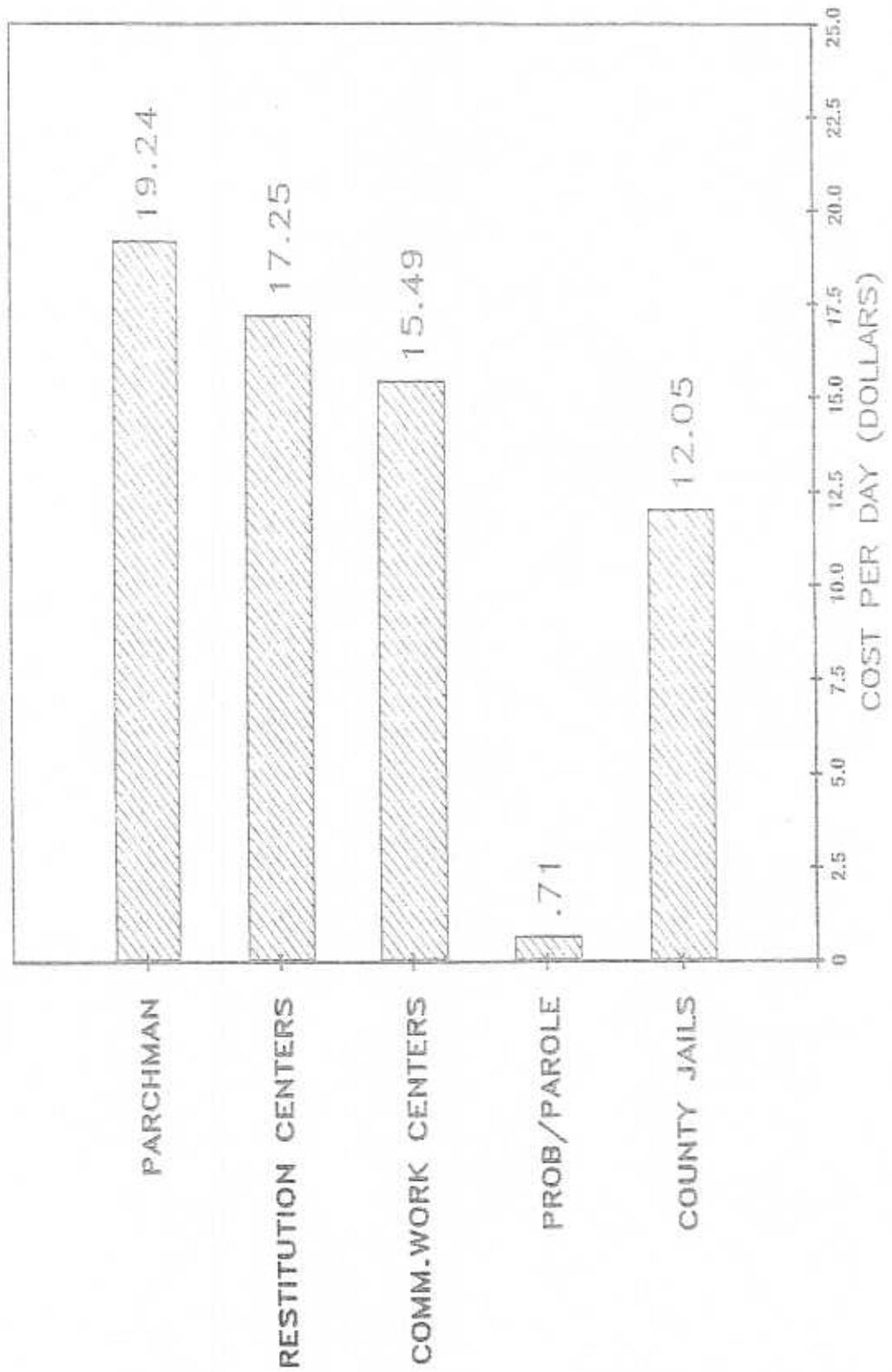
AVERAGE YEARLY COST PER OFFENDER

SELECTED STATES, 1984
(MISSISSIPPI FY 1985 COST)



SOURCE: CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK, 1985 ED., & MDOC'S TECH. SERVICES DIVISION, AUG. 1985

MDOC'S AVERAGE DAILY COST PER OFFENDER FY 1985



SOURCE: MDOC'S TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION, AUGUST 1985

Division of Community Services

DIVISION ORGANIZATION

The Division of Community Services is responsible for the supervision of offenders placed on probation, inmates released from incarceration by parole or other early release, and inmates confined in community work centers.

The Division is directed by a Deputy Commissioner appointed by the Commissioner of Corrections. The Deputy Commissioner's staff is composed of an Administrative Assistant, an Assessment Specialist, a Secretary Principle, and nine Area Supervisors. The office is located at 723 North President Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

Each Area Supervisor is responsible for all Division activities in a specific geographic area of the state. Programs conducted in the areas are General Field Services, Drug Identification Programs, Pretrial Diversion Programs, Community Work Centers, and Restitution Centers.

The Division is composed of 366 employees and has an annual operating budget of \$7,992,847.00.

GENERAL FIELD SERVICES

General Field Services is charged with the responsibility of providing supervision for inmates released from incarceration to Parole, Supervised Earned Release, Work Release, and Gubernatorial Suspension. In addition, the Division provides supervision of offenders who have been placed on probation by the court.

Direct supervision of offenders is provided by field officers. The purpose of such supervision is to enable the offender to become a normal member of the community. Each offender is evaluated and key factors necessary to community reintegration are identified. Individual

programs of treatment and supervision are designed and implemented by the field officer and offenders report and participate as directed.

Field officers also serve as officers of the court and conduct presentence investigations, offense reports, employment and residence investigations, and issue warrants.

Field officers are designated peace officers and have all of the rights and responsibilities of law enforcement officers.

Field officers collect a supervision fee of \$15.00 per month for each offender under supervision, and monitor the collection of restitution, court costs, fees, and fines.

In FY 85, eighty-one field officers supervised a monthly average of 9,368 offenders on probation and parole and collected \$1,193,660.00 in supervision fees. Each officer had an average of 116 offenders under his supervision, at a cost of \$.71 per day per offender.

Area offices are located in Cleveland, Tupelo, Greenwood, Jackson, Brandon, Natchez, Hattiesburg, Gulfport, and Pascagoula.

DRUG IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM

The program was implemented in response to an increase in the number of crimes committed by individuals while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The goals of the Drug Identification Program are to identify offenders under supervision who habitually abuse alcohol and drugs and to provide them with special services designed to assist them in reducing and eventually eliminating that abuse. Such special services include intensive supervision, counseling, home and work visits, and urinalysis.

Offenders are assigned to a special case officer who develops a reporting and urinalysis schedule for the offender. The officer visits the offender at home and at work and assists in placing the offender in counseling and therapeutic programs.

All offenders assigned to the program are required to submit to urinalysis on a scheduled and unscheduled basis. Failure of an offender to submit to urinalysis is considered a violation of the terms of supervision. Upon successful completion of program requirements, the offender is released to regular field supervision.

While in the program, the offender is required to pay a monthly supervision fee of \$15.00 and a \$10.00 fee for each urinalysis that indicates alcohol or drug use.

In FY 85, officers supervised a monthly average of 271 offenders on probation and parole. The Drug Identification Programs are located in Greenwood, Greenville, Jackson, and Biloxi.

PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM

The Diversion Program is an alternative to felony conviction in which a defendant who has been screened for eligibility must voluntarily submit to a period of supervision which results in the dismissal of the charge when successfully completed.

Community services provides field personnel for the screening and supervision of defendants referred to the program by the Office of the District Attorney.

To be eligible for the Diversion Program a defendant must be age 18 or older,

have a nonsignificant juvenile record, be indicted, and be a first offender of a nonviolent crime.

A defendant is placed in the program under supervision for six months to three years. The offender makes restitution; pays attorney fees and court costs; performs community service work; is gainfully employed or in school; and participates in counseling sessions.

Termination from the program is made in court by a motion from the Office of the District Attorney. Programs are located in Jackson and Biloxi.

COMMUNITY WORK CENTERS

A Community Work Center is a community based program designed to provide a gradual, systematic reintroduction of an offender into community life. Minimum risk inmates who have gone through an extensive screening process are placed in a Community Work Center for the remainder of their sentence.

Minimum custody inmates assigned to these centers work for state, county and city units of government. During a normal forty hour work week they perform a wide range of tasks in areas ranging from bridge repair and roadwork to water, sewer and sanitation details.

Inmates in centers are under supervision at all times. While in the units, twenty-four hour supervision is provided by the center's staff while working, supervision and transportation are provided by the public agency.

Priority for placement in Community



Community Work Center Laborer

An unidentified inmate from the Harrison County Community Work Center, on left above, receives instruction from a shop foreman at the Gulfport city Garage. Inmate labor is used to service city vehicles.

Work Centers is given to inmates convicted of nonviolent crimes. No inmate may be assigned to a center who has originally been sentenced to be executed, has an active felony detainer, has been convicted of a crime against a law enforcement officer, has been convicted twice of violent crimes, or has been convicted of a sex related crime.

The Community Work Centers are designed to facilitate the inmates reentry in society. Programs available are alcohol and drug counseling, individual counseling, group counseling, recreation, religious programs, and GED test preparation.

Community Work Centers are important because they are less expensive to operate than a prison. The use of CWC's to house minimum risk inmates during FY 85 freed much needed prison bed space to house higher risk offenders. During FY 85 minimum risk offenders in the

Department of Corrections' 10 community work centers located across the state saved local units of government over \$3 million dollars in free public service work. The average bed capacity of the community work centers was 665 and the cost to house each inmate was \$15.49 per day.

Community Work Centers are located in Calhoun, Alcorn, Yazoo, Warren, Pike, Simpson, Forrest, Harrison, Jackson, and George Counties. Other centers are planned for Wilkinson, Jefferson, Clarke and Bolivar Counties.

RESTITUTION CENTERS

A Restitution Center is a community based intervention program serving as a diversion for marginal risk offenders from incarceration at the State Penitentiary.

To be admitted to the center offenders must be an adult, must not have committed a violent or sex-related crime, must be a property offender, have no extensive history of drug or alcohol abuse, have no lengthy criminal record, and must be employable.

The residents are required to remain at the center except while they are working, have been given a pass, or are attending programs in the community. In all cases, when away from the center, a resident logs his time of departure and an estimated time of return. Any deviation makes the resident subject to disciplinary action.

Upon commitment, a new resident is permitted a brief period of adjustment and orientation to the center's routine. At this time, the center's counseling staff works closely with the new resident to establish goals which are expected to be achieved during residency.

The centers strive to create a sense of responsibility on the part of the resident, to enhance his self-esteem, and to encourage good work habits.

Internal programs include individual counseling, group counseling, personal adjustment training, life skills, recreation, religious programs, and alcohol and drug counseling.

External programs include Adult Basic Education, GED test preparation, vocational training, alcohol counseling, drug counseling, and mental health services.

Each resident is assisted in obtaining fulltime employment in the community and all residents are expected to make restitution to their victims. Every resident is required to perform at least 40 hours of community service work. Each resident is responsible for paying his own room and board at the center, medical bills, and family support.

Court costs and fines are also deducted from the resident's paycheck.

After release the resident is transferred to the local probation and parole office for supervision for the remainder of the probationary sentence. The center's staff continues to monitor the resident's reentry into the community by maintaining contact with the assigned probation officer and holding followup sessions with the resident.

During FY 85, residents produced gross earnings in the amount of \$594,842.00. Of that amount \$109,217.00 was allocated to restitution to crime victims, \$72,689.00 to court cost and fines, and \$94,640.00 to resident savings and family support. The remainder was disbursed to taxes, personal allowances, room and board, and medical bills.

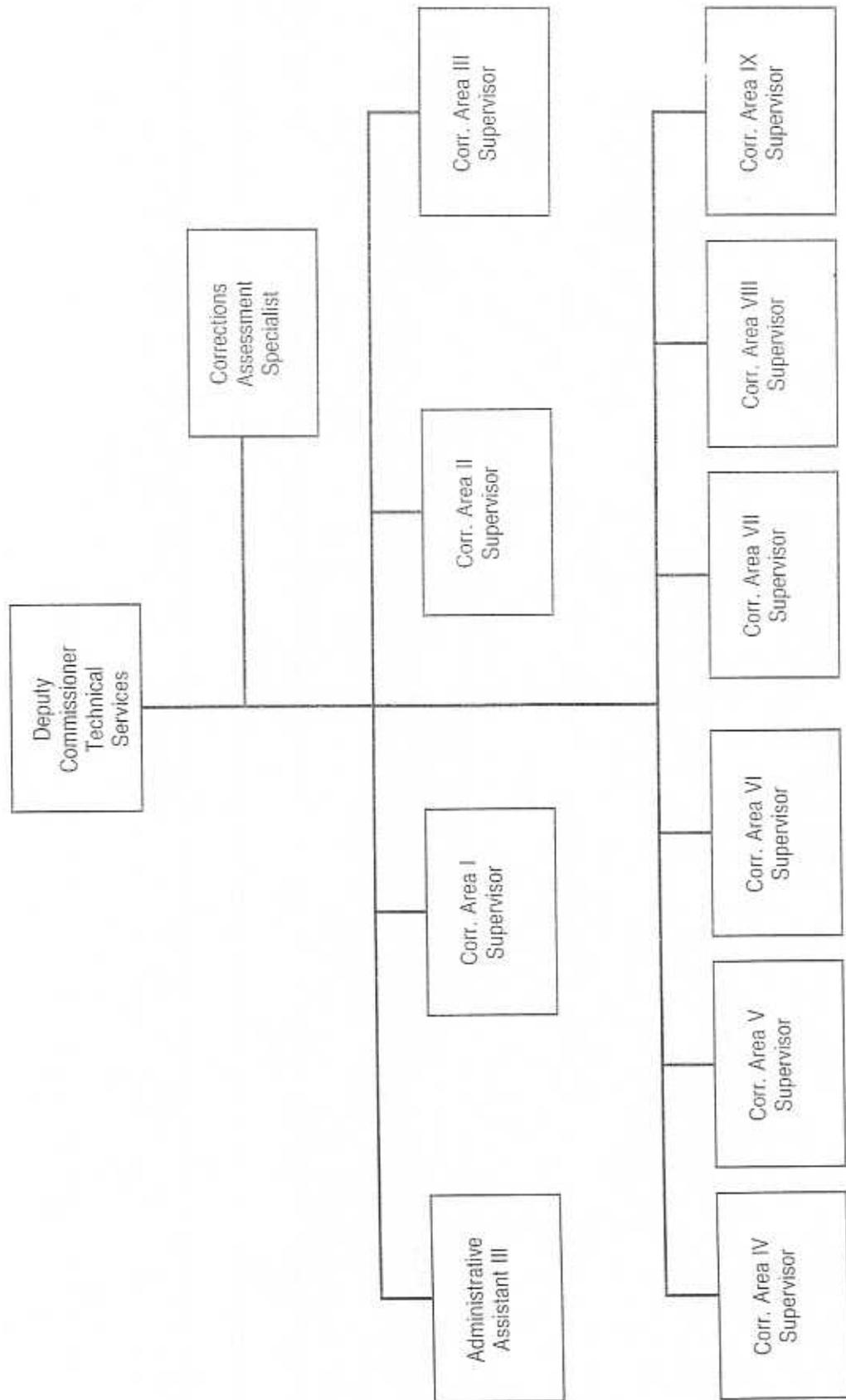
The average population at the state's five restitution centers during FY 85 was 145. The Restitution Centers are located in Greenwood, Jackson, Hattiesburg, and Pascagoula.

Compact Services

The State of Mississippi participates in the Interstate Compact for Adult Offenders. Under the terms of the Compact, Mississippi provides courtesy supervision to probationers or parolees from other states in exchange for courtesy supervision of Mississippi offenders residing in other states. Each state designates an Interstate Compact Administrator to handle all requests for offenders to transfer into or out of the state. The Mississippi office of the Interstate Compact Administrator operates within the Community Services Division of the Department of Corrections and consists of the administrator and one clerical position.

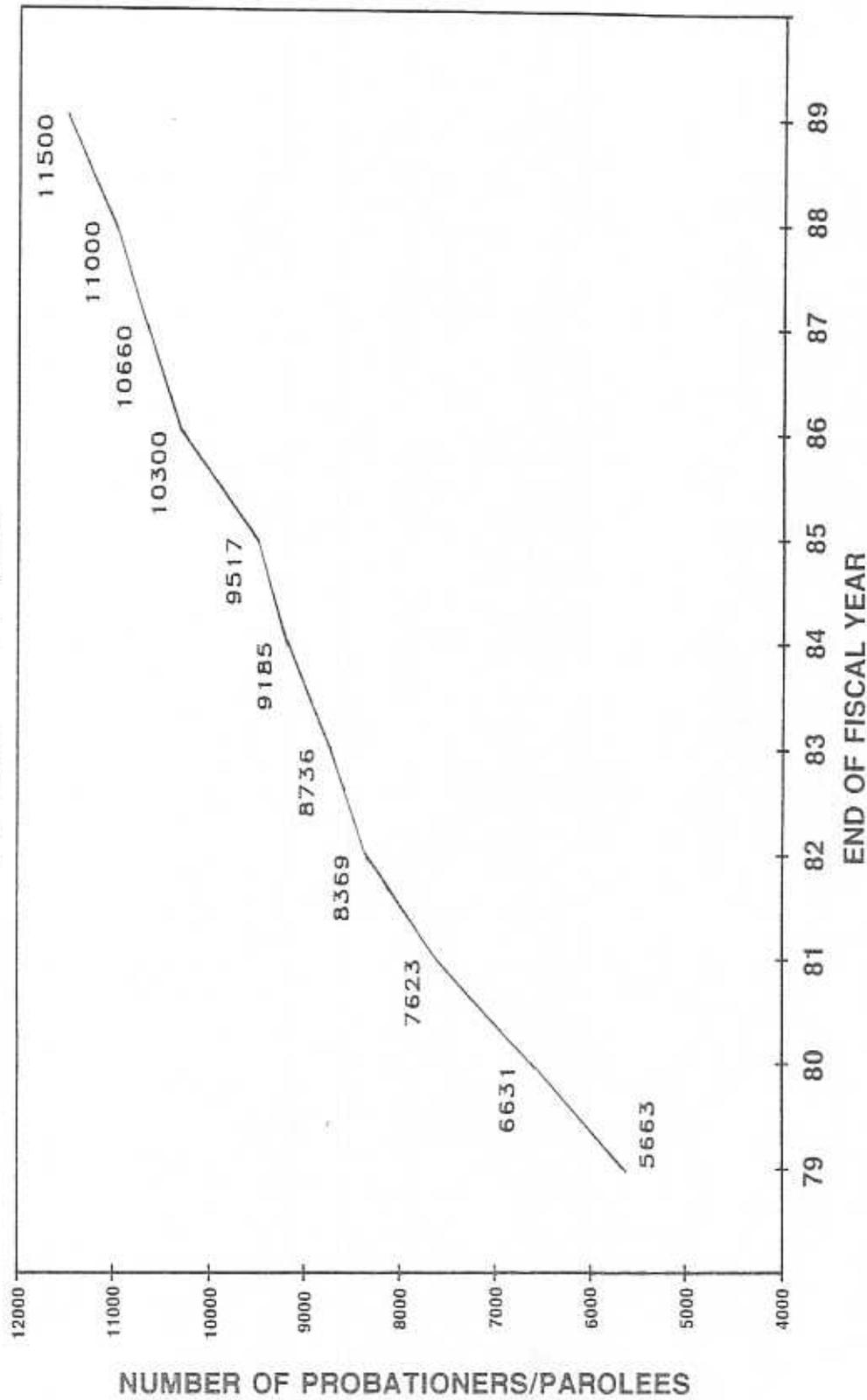
A request for a Mississippi offender to leave the state goes from his field supervisor to the Mississippi Administrator, to the other state's administrator, to the other state's field officer for investigation. The results return through the same channels with the other state's notice of acceptance or rejection of the offender for supervision. If accepted, the offender moves out of state and the Compact Administrator handles progress reports, routine correspondence, and, eventually, discharge papers on the case. The number of cases under supervision during the year was 1,030 out-of-state and 840 in-state.

COMMUNITY SERVICES



MDOC'S COMMUNITY SERVICES CASELOAD (PROBATIONERS & PAROLEES)

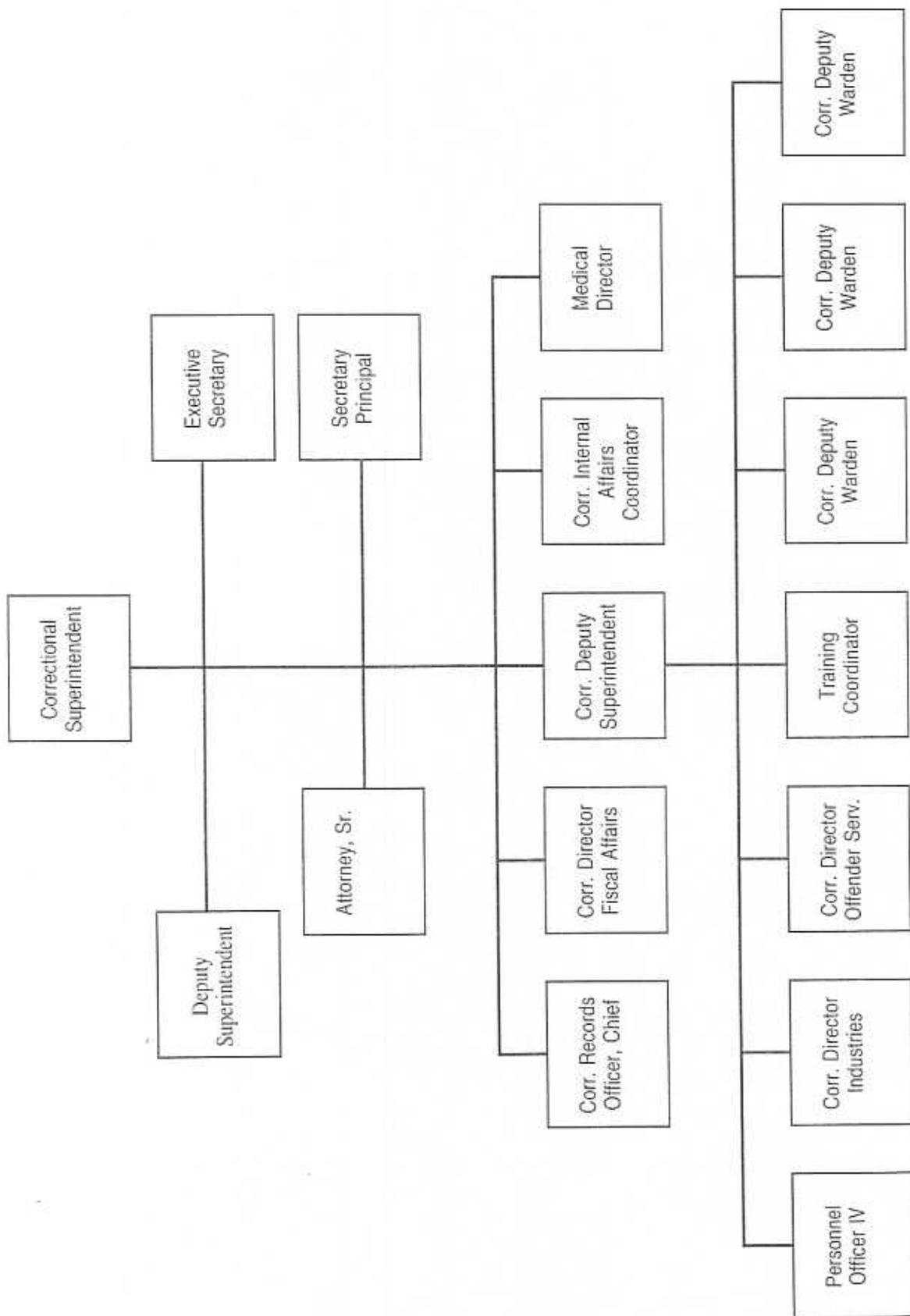
FY 1979 — FY 1989



SOURCE: MDOC'S COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION, AUGUST 1985

Division of Institutions

INSTITUTIONS



Mission of Units at Parchman
Main Institution

Unit 1 Capacity 186

Unit 1 is a minimum security unit housing "A" or minimum custody offenders. Its primary mission is to house the Prison Band, laundry workers, hospital workers, longline and shortline workers, Guest House maintenance workers, and the Rosedale road crew.

Unit 3 Capacity 68

Unit 3 is a minimum security facility (no fence) housing "A" or minimum custody offenders. Its primary mission is to house the Therapeutic Pre-Release/Job Assistance Program for those offenders who have made Parole, Work Release, or are within 30 days of their discharge date. Unit 3 also houses Project Aware and Lake Lodge workers.

Unit 4 Capacity 157

Unit 4 is a minimum security unit housing "A" or minimum custody offenders. Its primary mission is to house Mississippi Correctional Industry workers assigned to the woodcutting (Bio-Mass) crew and the garden crew.

Unit 7 Capacity 105

Unit 7 is a medium security facility housing medium or "B" custody offenders with the exception of 8 minimum custody offenders for unit support. Its primary mission is to house the Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program, which is a 3-week program for offenders with substance abuse problems.

Unit 10 Capacity 108

Unit 10 is a minimum security housing unit. Its primary mission is to house the institutional maintenance crew.

Unit 12 Capacity 108

Unit 12 is a minimum security unit housing "A" custody offenders. Its primary mission is to house workers for the Law Library, Recreation Program, Chaplains' assistant, Security Building, Inmate Locator, unit support, shortline, green house, Training Building, garden crew, janitorial supply plant, wash rack, bus and wrecker drivers.

Unit 14 Capacity 51

Front Unit is a minimum security unit housing "A" or minimum security offenders. Its primary mission is to house workers for the Print Shop, Main Canteen, Administration support, Property Officer support, Guest House, gas station, propane truck driver, Internal Affairs support and unit support.

Unit 15 Capacity 140

Unit 15 (Reception Center) is a special purpose unit housing primarily "C" custody and pre-classification offenders awaiting evaluation and initial classification processing.

Unit 16 Capacity 65
(Closed during FY 85)

Unit 16 is a minimum security unit housing "A" or minimum custody offenders. Its primary mission is to house the Quitman County road crew, sanitation crew, and unit support.

Unit 17(Max. Security) Capacity 56

Unit 17 is a maximum security unit. Its primary mission is to house Death Row, administrative segregation and unit support.

Unit 20 Capacity 56

Unit 20 is a minimum custody unit housing "A" custody offenders. Its primary mission is to house Central Warehouse, Cold Storage, Auto Shop, unit support, Bookbindery, and ABE clerks.

Unit 22 Capacity 240

Unit 22 is a medium/minimum custody unit. Its primary mission is to house (first offenders) Adult Basic Education, Vocational School and unit support.

Unit 23 Capacity 240

Unit 23 is a medium/minimum custody unit. Its primary mission is to house Vocational School, Adult Basic Education and unit support.

Unit 24 Capacity 408

Unit 24 is a minimum/medium/maximum unit. Its primary mission is to house homosexuals, protective custody, psychiatric out patients, administrative segregation, disciplinary detention, aged, disabled light duty, longline not disabled, diet patients, and unit support.

Unit 25 Capacity 192

Unit 25 is a medium custody unit. Its primary mission is to house the garden crew, MCI Bookbindery, Janitorial Supply Plant, and unit support workers.

Unit 26 Capacity 224

Unit 26 is a medium custody or "B" custody unit. Its primary mission is to house offenders who are in a buffer zone between high medium and low maximum custody.

Unit 27 Capacity 72

Unit 27 is a maximum custody unit. Its primary mission is to house offenders who cannot function in general popula-

tion without being a threat to themselves or other offenders, protective custody, administrative segregation, punitive isolation and unit support.

Unit 28 Capacity 1,982

Unit 28 is a minimum/medium/maximum custody female facility. Its primary mission is to house Recreation, Law Library, Lake Lodge, Print Shop, Library (Administration Building), Visitors Center, Cost Accounting, Hospital (clerk), Hospital (kitchen), Main Canteen, Project Aware, Chaplain Assistant, Security Building, Administration Building support, Death Row, longline, unit support, disabled, punitive isolation, school, and light duty.

Unit 29 Capacity 1,456

Unit 29 is primarily a medium custody unit with minimum and maximum facilities. Its mission is to extend the initial classification process by administering a six-month behavior modification program called a "performance ladder."

This Unit is made up of 12 buildings: one 86-bed maximum security unit; one 86-bed special problems unit; and ten 128-bed units. The buildings are alphabetically coded A thru L.

A Building

Maximum Security

B Building

Special Problems and Protective Custody Offenders

C Building

Beginning Phase of Performance Ladder

D Building

Second Phase of Performance Ladder

E Building

Third Phase of Performance Ladder

F Building

Fourth Phase of Performance Ladder

G Building

Fifth Phase of Performance Ladder

H Building

Sixth Phase of Performance Ladder

I Building

Seventh Phase of Performance Ladder (This is the beginning of the final phase. Offenders may be reclassified to other programs at this point.)

J Building

Eighth and final phase of the Performance Ladder (offenders housed in this building are awaiting reclassification into the general offender population, including law library, kitchen, laundry, maintenance, recreation, yard crew, unit support, administration support, administration janitor and clerks.)

K & L Buildings

These two buildings primary mission is housing unit support for the Unit 29 complex. Listed below are the number of offenders assigned to each work program by the Classification Department.

Unit 30

Capacity 500

Unit 30 is used to house protective custody offenders, offenders awaiting classification to community work centers, disabled offenders, and offenders attending Adult Basic Education classes.

K-9

Capacity 27

K-9 unit is a minimum or "A" custody unit. Its primary mission is to house offenders assigned to assist the security staff with escapes, shakedowns, surveillance, dog training, and various institutional details.

Fire House

Capacity 6

The Fire House is a minimum or "A" custody unit housing 6 offenders who act as support in fire prevention, fighting fires, and inspection.

Early Release Programs

The Department operates three early release programs supervised by the Community Services Division. The programs are:

1. Parole
2. Work Release
3. Supervised Earned Release

During FY 85, a total of 1,377 inmates were released from incarceration through the early release programs. Listed below are the programs and the respective number of inmates released.

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number Released</u>
Parole	1,315
Work Release	60
Supervised Earned Release	2
Total	1,377

Governor's Suspension Program

The power to grant clemency on behalf of a criminal offender is afforded to the Governor by the Mississippi State Constitution of 1890. Traditionally, the details

and use of clemency have been defined by each Chief Executive and clemency has taken several forms over the years. During the 1985 fiscal year, clemency was exercised somewhat through the Governor's Suspension Program. By executive definition, gubernatorial suspension is a suspension of incarceration, not sentence, and usually is granted for a period of 90 days. Suspensions may be extended at the discretion of the Governor.

The State Parole Board is granted by statute (Mississippi Code of 1972, Section 47-7-5) the exclusive responsibility of investigating clemency, i.e., Governor's Suspension, upon the request of the Governor. Inmates released through the Governor's Suspension Program are supervised by Department of Corrections' field officers.

During FY 85, a total of 308 inmates were released through the Governor's Suspension Program.

Inmate Records Statistics FY 85

	<u>Records Updated</u>
New commitments	2,656
Additional sentences	332
Entered MSP	2,796
Released from MSP or county jail	2,718
Discharged from Parole	771
Released on emergency suspension/10 day leave	625
Returned from emergency suspension/10 day leave	613
Released on court order	604
Returned from court order	583
Most recent disciplinary action	1,147
Escapes/absconders	70 *
Returns from escape	71
Last unit location move	3,850
Last earned time class change	3,439

Last custody class change	4,268
Vocational school adds	296
Vocational school drops	254
Adult Basic Education adds	507
Adult Basic Education drops	369
Counseling program adds	920
Counseling program drops	649
 Total	 27,538

The above table contains statistics on part, but not all of the workload of the Records Room at the Mississippi State Penitentiary. The figures are derived from the inmate computer files of the Department of Corrections. For some data elements (e.g., inmate movements and custody changes), only the most recent occurrence is recorded in the computer file thus causing the totals for the year to be understated. All inmate data handled by Systems Development comes from the Records Room and each transaction represents a file pulled, updated, and returned to the vault or a document processed and filed by Records Room personnel.

The purpose in counting these computer record updates is to monitor increases or decreases in the workload of the Parchman Records Office. The 27,538 updates done in FY 85 represent a 5 percent decrease over FY 84.

* Includes state prisoners in county jails and absconders from suspension.

Medical Services

The MSP Medical Services provide general medical treatment for inmates and includes pharmacy, laboratory, x-ray, emergency room, dentistry, and psychiatry.

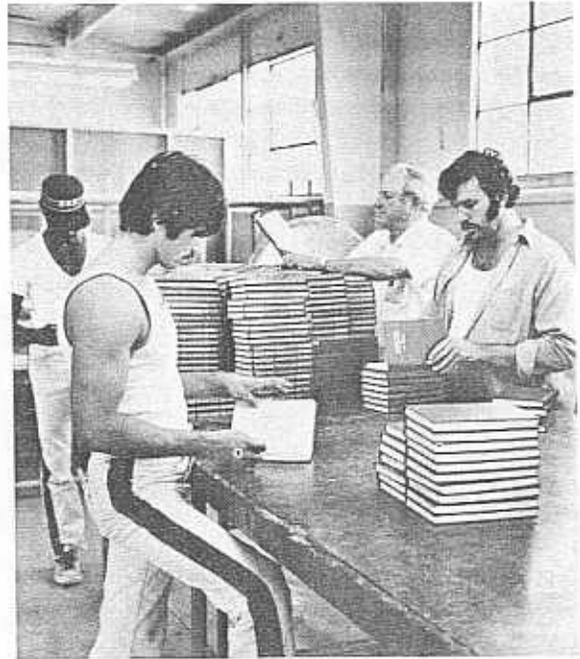
The following number of inmate services were rendered in FY 85:

Sick Call	20,744
Dental Services	6,943
General Physicals	2,407
Patient Admissions	634
Patient Discharges	613
Average Daily In-Patients	55
Patient Visits to University Medical Center	1,927
X-ray Procedures	5,339
Lab Tests Performed	35,934
Prescriptions Filled	45,542



Inmates Harvest Crop

Daily during the summer months, inmates, working for Mississippi Correctional Industries, can be seen working in the fields. Above inmates harvest peas from a large field at the prison.



Mississippi Correctional Industries Book Bindery

Book binding, a major program of Mississippi Correctional Industries, provides challenging training opportunities for inmates. MCI restores countless numbers of text books each year for the State's public school system.

Offender Programs

The purpose of the Division of Programs is to provide opportunities for training and to encourage positive reforms to committed adult felons in a secure environment. The following areas make up the Division of Programs:

- Adult Basic Education
- Post Secondary Vocational Education
- Junior College Education
- Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation
- Religion
- Recreation
- Social Welfare Services (Case Managers)
- Library Services
- Family Rehabilitation
- Therapeutic Pre-Release/Job Assistance

Mississippi Correctional Industries

The Mississippi Correctional Industries in FY 85 operated a janitorial supply manufacturing plant, bookbindery, and garden project, with an average daily inmate employment of 277, a management and supervisory staff of 13, and a security staff of correctional officers.

Offender Services

The MSP Division of Offender Services provides the following activities: new commitment processing, re-entry processing, personality evaluation, initial custody/classification assignments, special needs assignments, vocational and educational needs review and assignment, re-classification, release review, and community work center assignments and returns.

Support Services

The MSP Division of Support Services includes the following services: canteen, post office, laundry, fire protection, maintenance, printing, beautification of grounds, and food. In FY 85 there were 55 authorized positions.

FY 1985 Prison Rodeo

No sooner had the dust settled in the arena following the final Sunday of competition in September 1985, at the 15th annual Parchman Prison Rodeo, penitentiary officials quickly learned that the event was an outstanding success.

That achievement did not come easily, however. A rodeo committee comprised of prison employees began planning several months prior to the rodeo. Preparation for publicity needs such as radio and TV public service announcements, posters, newspaper promotions, and the rodeo magazine were among the chief topics carefully planned by the committee. The promotion of the rodeo resulted in a record attendance.

Each year since the inception of the rodeo it has been the intent of the committee, which sponsors the event, to raise money for the Inmate Welfare Fund. Proceeds from this special inmate account are used to pay inmate band expenses, purchase recreational equipment for inmates, buy trophies for inmate athletic events, underwrite fees for the inmates' GED program, etc.

H Bar H Rodeo Company, certified by the Professional Rodeo Cowboy's Association, was the lowest bidder for the Prison Rodeo. The Rodeo Company received \$18,900 to conduct the event.

A number of factors contributed to the success of the prison rodeo. The Committee's promotional efforts coupled with favorable weather conditions each Sunday were perhaps the primary reasons for the outstanding success of the Rodeo.

Total Income	\$52,171.15
Expenses	42,324.01
Net Profit	<u>\$ 9,847.14</u>



Parchman Prison Rodeo

Pictured above inmates have a difficult time staying aboard in the "Mad Scramble" as rodeo buffs look on.

Inmates by County of Conviction

County	Count	County	Count
Adams	127	Leflore	137
Alcorn	44	Lincoln	45
Amite	27	Lowndes	214
Attala	38	Madison	64
Benton	4	Marion	85
Bolivar	156	Marshall	25
Calhoun	21	Monroe	61
Carroll	9	Montgomery	18
Chickasaw	26	Neshoba	38
Choctaw	12	Newton	39
Claiborne	16	Noxubee	20
Clarke	31	Oktibbeha	92
Clay	81	Panola	86
Coahoma	167	Pearl River	89
Copiah	84	Perry	34
Covington	21	Pike	98
DeSoto	102	Pontotoc	35
Forrest	328	Prentiss	32
Franklin	9	Quitman	61
George	18	Rankin	119
Greene	12	Scott	73
Grenada	61	Sharkey	24
Hancock	75	Simpson	45
Harrison	495	Smith	13
Hinds	813	Stone	13
Holmes	30	Sunflower	96
Humphreys	31	Tallahatchie	48
Issaquena	4	Tate	26
Itawamba	12	Tippah	21
Jackson	319	Tishomingo	19
Jasper	10	Tunica	51
Jefferson	14	Union	37
Jefferson Davis	39	Walthall	22
Jones	144	Warren	143
Kemper	21	Washington	265
Lafayette	40	Wayne	37
Lamar	51	Webster	13
Lauderdale	158	Wilkinson	18
Lawrence	9	Winston	27
Leake	47	Yalobusha	23
Lee	130	Yazoo	83
		Total	6,325

Special Section

OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL

NAME	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	TOTAL COST	FUND
Barbara Bailey	Hot Springs, AR	Mid-South Southern States	02-17-85	92.36	2552
Charlie Yates	Tallahassee, FL	Computer System Review	02-27-85	117.32	2552
Bink Williams	Athens, GA	University of Georgia - C.E.	08-12-85	196.40	2553
J. L. Vanlandingham	New Orleans, LA	Motorola Presentation	11-15-85	13.00	2551
Roger Vanlandingham	Vidalia, GA	Emergency Response Team	12-03-85	76.43	2551
Gene Watridge	Vidalia, GA	Emergency Response Team	12-03-85	76.43	2551
Eddie Williams	Little Rock, AR	American Protestant Correctional Chaplains Association	04-24-85	79.50	2551
Fred Childs	Mobile, AL	Dixie National Pistol Match	06-21-85	136.62	2551
Fred Childs	Memphis, TN	Correctional Institute	02-23-85	5.00	2551
Joe Cooke	Tallahassee, FL	Southern Conference of Corrections	02-24-85	271.46	2551
Anderson Bradford	Denver, CO	NIC Training	04-21-85	66.20	2551
Margaret Bingham	Vidalia, GA	Emergency Response Team	12-3-84	76.43	2551
Joseph Broger	Denver, CO	NIC Training	03-10-85	17.00	3551
Jesse Brinkley	Denver, CO	NIC Training	05-05-85	33.00	2552
Michael Chambers	Denver, CO	NIC Training	03-04-85	21.75	2553

NAME	DESTINATION	PURPOSE	DATE	TOTAL COST	FUND
Lora Cole	Vidalia, GA	Emergency Response Team	12-03-85	76.43	2551
Chris Cole	Denver, CO	NIC Training	05-05-85	34.00	3555
Carl Burchfield	Vidalia, GA	Emergency Response Team	12-03-85	76.43	2552
Gene Crocker	Wilmington, DE	Canine Unit Management	07-23-85	493.48	2551
E. D. Elmore	Des Moines, IA	Firearms Familiarization Training	09-06-85	236.37	2551
Roy Fullilove	Little Rock, AR	American Protestant Correctional Chaplains Association	04-24-85	79.50	2551
Roy Fullilove	Virginia Beach, VA	Spiritual Enlightenment Seminar	07-16-85	473.90	2551
Wayne Fleming	Lexington, OK	Review Correctional Programs	10-02-85	20.00	2551
Wayne Fleming	Fort Smith, AR	Review Correctional Programs	10-02-85	20.73	2551
Wendy Hatcher	Little Rock, AR	American Protestant Correctional Chaplains Association	04-24-85	79.50	2551
Hardy James	Denver, CO	EEOC Conference	05-15-85	33.81	2552
Donald Hocutt	Vidalia, GA	Emergency Response Team	12-03-85	76.43	2551
John Hopkins	Denver, CO	NIC Training	06-18-85	15.50	2552
John Hopkins	Baton Rouge, LA	Conference LA AG - Litigation	09-11-85	69.94	2552

NAME	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	TOTAL COST	FUND
Glenn Howell	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA Mid-Winter Conference	02-18-85	128.95	2553
Vera Kennedy	Denver, CO	Accounting for Block and Categorical Grants	08-13-85	786.41	2552
William R. Jones, Jr.	Lemont, IL	Folger Adams Training Seminar	05-13-85	826.00	2551
Billy J. King	San Antonio, TX	ACA Update - Introduction to Programs in Corrections	08-19-85	551.30	3556
Ken Jones	Denver, CO	NIC Training	01-20-85	17.00	2552
Lonnie Herring	Mobile, AL	Dixie National Pistol Match	06-20-85	138.12	2552
5 Lonnie Herring	Des Moines, IA	Firearms Familiarization Training	09-06-85	236.37	2552
David Johns	Jackson, LA	Libriation Acres Labradors - Pick up Dog	08-29-85	62.59	2551
Claude Gilbert	Cape May, NJ	Pick Up Inmates	03-18-85	773.49	2551
Claude Gilbert	Fort Pillow, TN	Pick Up Inmates	09-28-85	5.00	2551
Claude Gilbert	Huntsville, TX	Pick Up Inmates	01-24-85	65.93	2551
George Hood	Cape May, NJ	Pick Up Inmates	03-18-85	916.22	2551
George Hood	Fort Pillow, TN	Pick Up Inmates	09-28-85	5.00	2551
George Hood	Huntsville, TX	Pick Up Inmates	01-24-85	65.93	2551

NAME	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	TOTAL COST	FUND
Mike Gibson	Mobile, AL	Dixie National Pistol Match	06-21-85	96.81	2551
Mike Gibson	Des Moines, IA	National Police Revolver Championship	09-06-85	304.32	2551
Joel McNinch	Denver, CO	Classification Influence on Budget Development	03-04-85	20.00	2553
Bob Martin	Tallahassee, FL	Computer System Review	02-27-85	200.00	2552
Martj Naron	Montgomery, AL	Workshop for Women in Corrections	10-10-85	146.20	2553
Marti Naron	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	02-17-85	90.36	2553
Dwight Presley	Houston, TX	National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice	03-10-85	804.25	2551
Dwight Presley	Memphis, TN	Correctional Institute	02-22-85	5.00	2551
Jim Norris	Memphis, TN	Federal Prison	07-22-85	5.00	2551
Ronald Padgett	Charlotte, NC	PTL - Prison Ministry Conference	03-13-85	345.00	2551
Ronald Padgett	Little Rock, AR	American Protestant Correctional Chaplains Association	04-24-85	74.50	2551
Cathy Mansell	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	02-17-85	225.66	2553
Cathy Mansell	Denver, CO	Interpersonal Communications	06-23-85	15.00	2553
Barry Parker	Mobile, AL	Dixie National Pistol Match	06-21-85	115.31	2551

NAME	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	TOTAL COST	FUND
Barry Parker	Tampa, FL	Mid-Winter National	03-07-85	100.00	2551
Barry Parker	Wilmington, DE	Police Canine Seminar	07-23-85	483.48	2551
Barry Parker	Vidalia, GA	Emergency Response Team	12-03-85	76.43	2551
Barry Parker	Des Moines, IA	National Police Revolver Championship	09-06-85	250.34	2551
Roger Parker	Mobile, AL	Dixie National Pistol Match	06-21-85	115.31	2551
Carolyn Parker	Tallahassee, FL	Computer System Review	02-27-85	117.32	2552
B. C. Ruth	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	02-17-85	244.72	2552
Kathleen Spurlin	Little Rock, AR	American Protestant Chaplains Association	04-24-85	79.50	2551
Raymond Roberts	Denver, CO	NIC Training	05-12-85	9.00	2551
Raymond Roberts	Vidalia, GA	Emergency Response Team	12-03-85	76.43	2551
Raymond Roberts	New Orleans, LA	Motorola Presentation	11-15-85	15.00	2551
Raymond Roberts	Fort Smith, AR and Lexington, OK	Review Correctional Programs	10-02-85	40.74	2551
Morris Thigpen	San Antonio, TX	ACA	08-18-85	613.41	2552
Morris Thigpen	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	10-24-85	114.70	2552
Morris Thigpen	Denver, CO	NIC Training	12-02-85	27.00	2552
Morris Thigpen	Orlando, FL	ACA	01-16-85	605.70	2552
Morris Thigpen	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	02-17-85	143.72	2552

NAME	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	TOTAL COST	FUND
Morris Thigpen	Denver, CO	ASCA Executive Conference	04-11-85	46.39	2552
Morris Thipgen	Denver, CO	NIC Training	04-24-85	8.50	2552
Carl Thomas	Little Rock, AR	American Protestant Correctional Chaplains Association	04-24-85	79.50	2551
Joan Ross	Memphis, TN	Correctional Institute	02-22-85	5.00	2551
Patricia Sproat	Atlanta, GA	Needs Analysis, Evaluation and Validation	06-05-85	12.65	2552
Patricia Sproat	Denver, CO	NIC Training	04-23-85	22.50	2552
Jesse Smith	Memphis, TN	SE Conference - American Society of Public Administrators	10-10-85	189.09	2552
Dave Newton	New Orleans, LA	Radiology Upbeat 85	05-11-85	472.80	2554
Dave Newton	Chicago, IL	National Commission on Correctional Health	10-11-85	889.81	2554
Gene Vance	Mobile, AL	Const. Appearance	01-11-85	17.20	2553
Leonard Vincent	Baton Rouge, LA	Conference LA AG - Litigation	09-11-85	74.94	2552
Leonard Vincent	New Orleans, LA	U.S. Court of Appeals	04-09-85	216.56	2552
Lynn Warren	Denver, CO	NIC Training	05-05-85	80.00	3555
Stanley White	Mobile, AL	Dixie National Pistol Match	06-21-85	95.31	2551
Daniel Wilson	Memphis, TN	Motorola Presentation	05-15-85	9.00	2551

**Parole Board Actions
FY 85**

Monthly Average	Incarcerated Inmates Reviewed		Offenders on Early release		Total
	Paroled	Continued	Paroled	Continued	
JULY	39	36	4	1	80
AUGUST	135	256	11	1	403
SEPTEMBER	100	306	17	1	424
OCTOBER	121	233	9	1	364
NOVEMBER	87	220	12	0	319
DECEMBER	75	163	6	10	254
JANUARY	93	159	49	1	302
FEBRUARY	67	156	42	2	267
MARCH	98	138	29	0	265
APRIL	110	116	26	0	252
MAY	259	203	18	0	480
JUNE	152	117	22	0	291
Total	1,336	2,103	245	17	3,701
Monthly Average	111	175	20	1	308