

# MISSISSIPPI



Department of Corrections

**Annual Report**  
**FY 1986**

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# 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.....	34
VI.	Special Section.....	45

# Mississippi Department of Corrections



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

January 1, 1987

The Honorable Bill Allain  
Governor of Mississippi

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

Dear Governor Allain and Members of the Legislature:

The Board of Corrections and the Department of Corrections, in accordance with the "Mississippi Corrections Act of 1976", respectfully submit the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1986. This report seeks to provide you and other interested parties with concise information, quantified where possible, on the activities, accomplishments, concerns, and highlights of the Department's operation.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rice P. York".

Rice P. York  
Chairman  
Board of Corrections

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Morris L. Thigpen".

Morris L. Thigpen  
Commissioner  
Department of Corrections

RPY/MLT:amw

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**Mississippi  
Board of Corrections**

Rice York  
Chairman  
Jackson

Roland Weeks  
Vice Chairman  
Biloxi

Dr. Travis Richardson  
Drew

Robert Patterson  
Oxford

Jenifer Bufford  
Meridian

Michael Malski  
Amory

Isaac Byrd  
Jackson

**Mississippi Parole Board**

B. C. Ruth  
Chairman  
Ruleville

Carroll Hood  
Hazlehurst

Ollie Sykes  
Meridian

James Figgs  
Marks

Paul "Nebo" Carter  
Pascagoula

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# Preface Overview

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**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 1441. 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	Prison Projected Population	*State Capacity	Projected Overflow
1987	7,575	6,536	1039
1988	8,030	6,564	1466
1989	8,505	7,064	1,441

\*State prison capacity projection

## 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.

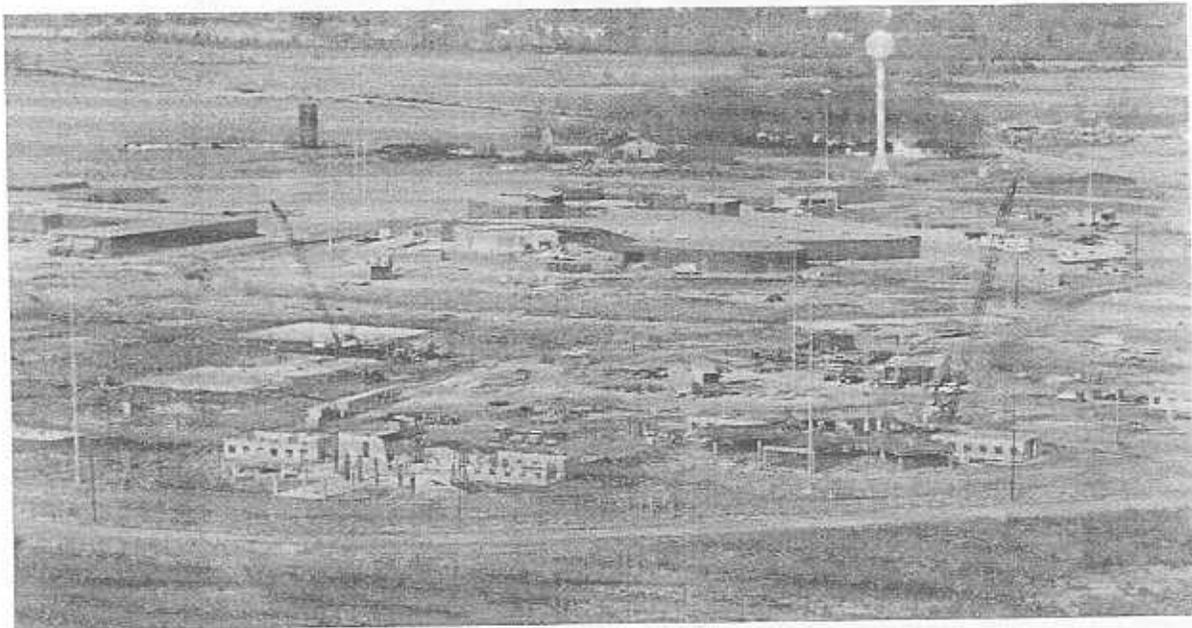
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### **THE MODERN PERIOD 1976 THROUGH THE BEGINNING OF DECENTRALIZATION**

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 1986 began. However, in spite of the completion of several new facilities funded by the 1983 Capitol Improvements Appropriation, Mississippi Department of Corrections officials continued to be plagued with the dilemma of overcrowding. On July 1, 1986, as FY86 began, the Corrections Department had under its supervision a record total of 6,297 inmates — 943 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 85-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

During FY 86, progress continued on the Department of Corrections' new prison development program. On February 7, 1986, the first busload of male offenders arrived from Parchman to take up residency at the Rankin County Correctional Facility's support unit. Development of the first phase of the central Mississippi prison had been completed in a little over two years and its opening heralded the beginning of a new era . . . the decentralization of Mississippi's prison system.



**Opening Day**

Above the first busload of male inmates arrive at the Rankin County Correctional Facility Support unit.

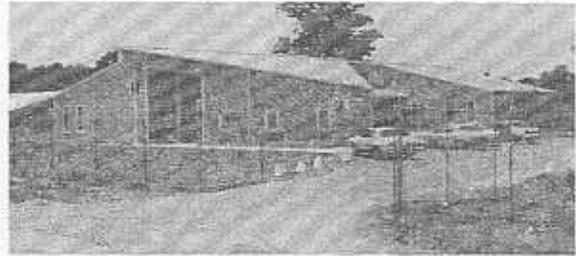
Even as the male offenders were moving into their new quarters, construction workers were advancing rapidly toward the completion of the Reception and Classification Center, the second phase of development at the Rankin County Prison Complex.



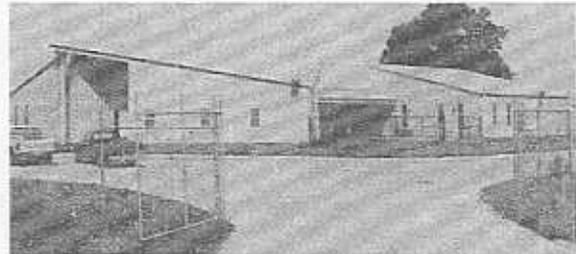
**Moving In**

Above inmates pass their personal belongings down an assembly line.

Coincidental with the construction of the central Mississippi prison, two additional community work centers were added to the community work center program. On November 12, 1985, the Madison County community work center was officially opened and was followed by the opening of the Bolivar community work center on May 12, 1986. The addition of these two new programs increased the total number of community work centers to 12 that were in operation across the state at the close of FY 86.



**Bolivar County Work Center**



**Madison County Work Center**

Capping off the significant events of FY 86 was the Mississippi Legislature's reenactment of the Department of Corrections into law on March 28, 1986. The reenactment also removed the department from "Sunset Review" and further solidified the agency's hand in planning for future needs in corrections.

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By the end of FY 86 with the opening of 2 new Community Work Centers, the Department's housing capacity had increased by 150 beds. The Community Work Center program had grown from 10 to 12 centers.

Development of Rankin County Reception and Classification Center Correctional Facility is progressing at a rapid rate. The facility was approximately 75 percent as the male inmates were being transferred into the Unit.

### 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 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

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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.

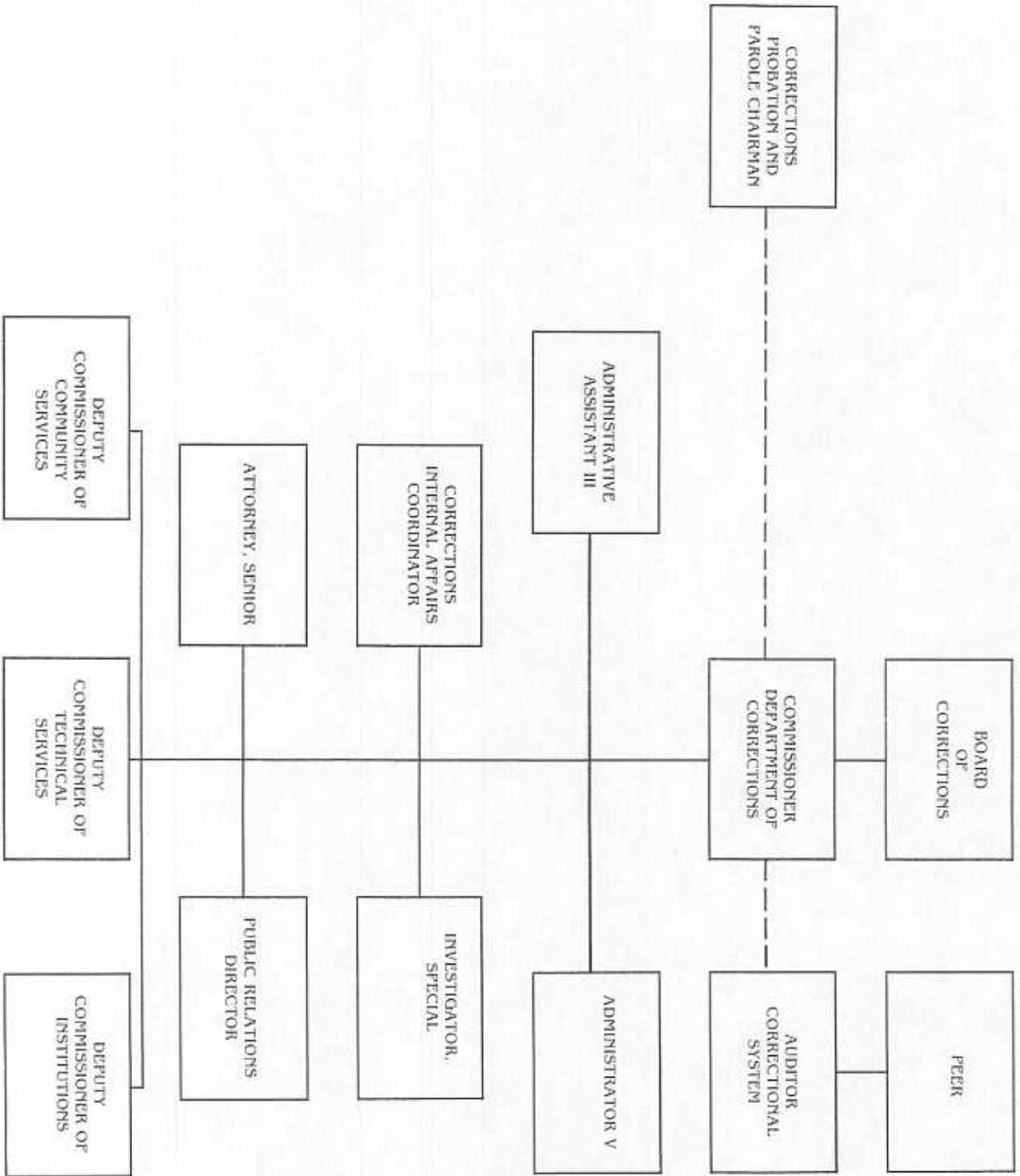
The Court heard a motion filed by the Hinds County Board of Supervisors and Sheriff for contempt citation by the state defendants. Hinds County officials offered proof that the number of state prisoners incarcerated in Hinds County exceeded the court-approved number of sixty-six. The Court ruled that 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. B.S.  
Millsaps College M. Ed. - Mississippi  
State University - Commissioner Thigpen  
has served as head of the Mississippi  
Department of Corrections since  
November 1980.



**John N. Grubbs**, Deputy Commissioner  
of Community Services  
Native of Simpson County  
BS in Psychology - University of  
Southern MS. Deputy Commissioner  
Grubbs has headed the MS Department  
of Corrections Community Services Divi-  
sion since March 1965.



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



**B. C. Ruth**, Parole Board Chairman  
Native of Calhoun, Co., graduate of  
Lambert High School. Attended the  
University of MS in the School of Com-  
merce and Business Admn. Worked at  
the MS State Penitentiary in the Records  
Dept. from 1948-1979 and from 1979 to  
1984 as Admn. Assistant to the Parole  
Board. Mr. Ruth has served as Chairman  
of the Parole Board since July 1984.

## Prison Officials



**Don A. Cabana**, Superintendent - MSP  
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**,  
RCCF 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 RCCF Supt. since November 1, 1985.



**Joseph D. Cooke, Jr.**, Deputy Warden of Support Services - MSP  
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 - MSP  
Native of Kosciusko  
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.

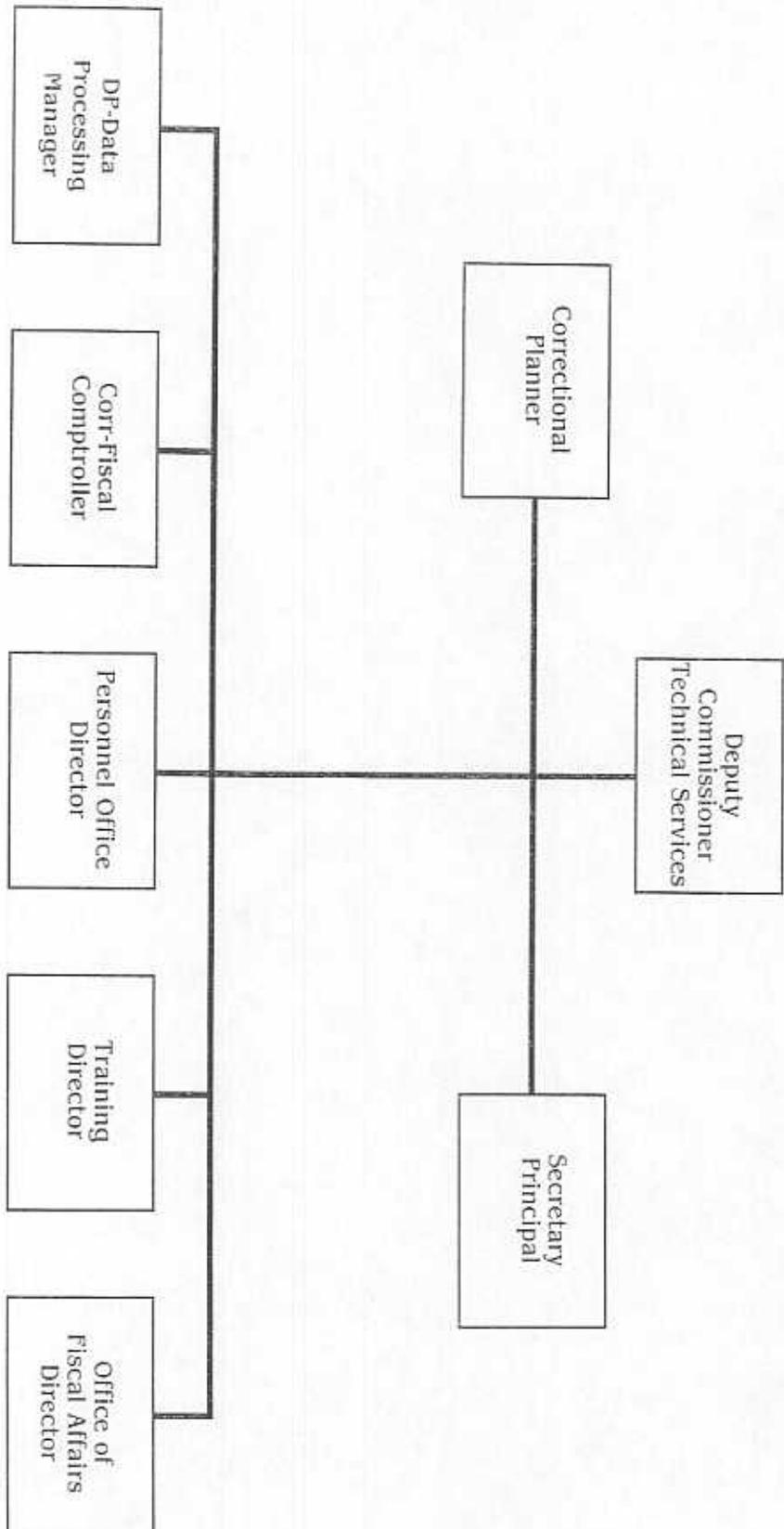


**Steve Puckett**,  
Deputy Warden of Security - MSP  
Native of Winston County  
Graduated from Delta State University in 1980 with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice.

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## Division of Technical Services

**TECHNICAL SERVICES**



**Fact Sheet (Current Populations)**  
Mississippi Department of Corrections'  
monthly fact sheet - July, 1986.

**Active Offender Population**

Inmates	6,588	41.6%
Parolees	3,028	19.1%
Probationers	6,235	39.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,851</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Inmate Population**

MS State Penitentiary	4,676
Rankin County Prison	128
County Jails*	952
Community Work Centers	688
Community Trusties	30
Out on Court Order	22
Out on Emergency Suspension	5
Out on Escape	71
Absconded Emergency Suspension	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,588</b>

Number of pre-classification records included in above 221

Note: The Jail Capacity is the court approved capacity; the Jail Number includes inmates on waiver and inmates still under the 30 day deadline, awaiting transfer

Race:

Reported Population	6,588	100.0%
Black	4,392	66.7%
White	1,911	29.0%
Other	23	0.3%
Not yet classified	262	4.0%

Reported Population

First Offenders	4,606	69.9%
Recidivists	1,761	26.7%
Not yet classified	221	3.4%

MS State Penitentiary

Violent Offenders	2,886	61.7%
Property Offenders	1,790	38.3%

County Jail

Violent Offenders	363	38.1%
Property Offenders	589	61.9%

Armed Robbers Serving Mandatory Sentences

	849	12.9%
Lifers	813	12.3%

**Recidivism Rates:**

3 Months	3.2%
6 Months	7.9%
1 Year	15.8%
2 Years	26.4%
3 Years	34.0%

Average Length of Sentence (Outgoing Population) 7.6 years

Average Length of Stay (Outgoing Population) 2.3 years

Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 population)

Black	236
White	455
	113

**Community Services - Active Caseloads**

Parole	2,848
Work Release	52
Supervised Earned Release	8
Suspension	120
Probation	6,235
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,263</b>

**Probation**

Race:

Reported Population	6,235	100.0%
Black	3,524	56.5%
White	2,690	43.1%
Other	21	0.3%

Reported Population

First Offenders	6,235	100.0%
Recidivists	0	0.0%

Reported Population

Violent Offenders	926	14.9%
Property Offenders	5,309	85.1%

**Revocation Rates**

3 Months	2.1%
6 Months	4.0%
1 Year	7.2%
2 Years	11.1%
3 Years	10.9%

Parole (Includes WR and SER)			Parolees Handled	4,506*
Race:			(Includes Work Release, SER and Governor's Suspension)	
Reported Population	2,917	100%	Probationers Handled	9,152*
Black	1,695	63.1%	Total Community Services Offenders Handled	13,658*
White	988	36.6%	Inmates Handled	9,512
Other	7	0.3%	Total Offenders Handled	23,170
Reported Population	2,917	100%	*Starting Population Plus Admissions	
First Offenders	2,407	82.5%		
Recidivists	481	16.5%		
Reported Population	2,917	100%		
Violent Offenders	1,170	40.1%		
Property Offenders	1,747	59.9%		
<b>Mississippi Comparisons to National Averages</b>				
Revocation Rates			Mississippi	National Averages (A)
3 Months		3.1%		
6 Months		7.6%		
1 Year		15.5%	Incarceration Rate per 100,000 People	190
2 Years		26.1%		
3 Years		33.8%		
Inmate Admissions and Departures			Average Daily Inmate Population	8,618
Admissions	3,181		6,336	
Departures	2,908			
Major Offenses of Inmates Sentenced in FY 86			Percent Female Inmates	4.4%
Burglary	797	29%	4.6%	
Larceny	315	12%	Escapes	61
Robbery	203	7%	Inmate Cost Per Year	\$14,591
Assault	166	6%		
Forgery	153	6%	Inmates Per Correctional Officer	4.2
Sale Controlled Substance	276	10%		
Possession Controlled Substance	181	7%	Entry Salary of Correctional Officers	\$15,007
Manslaughter	119	4%		
Murder	64	2%		
All Other Offenses	204	8%		
Total	2,710	100%	Inmates in Local Jails Due to Overcrowding	627

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Percent Serving Life Sentences	11.4%	7.3%
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**NOTE:** (A) National data from 1986 **Corrections Yearbook** reflects calendar year 1985 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 subsystems, 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 standards 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 FY86.

## PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Personnel Department's major responsibilities can be broken down into the following categories:

1. Providing direction and advice to administration regarding personnel related matters (i.e., interviews and the selection process, grievances, complaints, problem employees, performance appraisal, etc.)
2. Coordinating and processing all personnel transactions (new hires, promotions, demotions, transfers, reclassifications, etc.)
3. Functions as an Information Center for employees and/or public regarding personnel functions.

Geographically, the department is divided into two distinct offices. These offices are generally referred to as the Parchman or Jackson Personnel Office. The combined staff consists of seven (7) professionals, six (6) para-professionals and two (2) secretarial positions. Although each office has unique responsibilities, all personnel matters are coordinated as one department.

During Fiscal Year 1986, the State Personnel Board implemented Senate Bill No. 2399 which suspended all hirings, promotions, reclassifications, reallocations, realignments and other related personnel actions from January 28 — June 30, 1986. During FY 86 there were 358 new hires, 248 promotions, 4 demotions and 253 terminations processed.

There were, however, a limited number of positions filled during the freeze period under emergency regulations with the approval of the State Personnel Board.

Our attrition rate for the same period was 15%. The highest number of full-time

employees working at one time during the fiscal year was during the month of January, 1986 (1,781). The lowest number of full-time employees working during the fiscal year was during the month of July 1985 (1,651 employees). The agency experienced an overall growth of 105 employees.

Other transactions included over 36 unemployment claims and 50 workers compensation claims being processed. Additionally approximately 6 desk audits were conducted and over 127 Administrative Review Hearings held.

General personnel services provided to staff included employee orientation and enrollment, maintenance of the various insurance programs offered by the agency, origination and maintenance of personnel interview and background files and answering inquiries from employees, management and the public. Additionally, the Personnel Department conducted background investigations, prepared special projects, represented the agency at unemployment hearings, EEOC Fact Finding Conferences and worker's compensation hearings and acted as a liaison between the agency and the State Personnel Board.

This year we feel that we have taken a step forward in our continual efforts to move towards departmental professionalism and personnel excellence. Some of our accomplishments for the fiscal year are listed below:

Fair and equitable selection through the use of assessment centers and/or oral boards

Reviewed and updated over 1400 employee personnel files

Development and implementation of a new tracking system for personnel transactions

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Implemented the usage of employee identification cards agency wide

Implemented the Fair Labor Standards Act - classified over 1800 employees and submitted of classification to the State Personnel Board

Provided professional training in the areas of:

Disciplinary and Grievance Procedure, Assessment Center and/or Interviewing Techniques, Performance Appraisal, Fair Labor Standards Act, Leave Administration, Orientation

Participation of Personnel in staffing of the following new facilities:

Rankin County Correctional Facility  
George County Community Work Center

Madison County Community Work Center

Rosedale County Community Work Center

### **COMPTROLLER'S REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1986**

The Comptroller for the Department of Corrections is responsible for maintaining a modern accounting system which accurately reflects all fiscal transactions. The Comptroller's office consists of several divisions which handle the financial matters for the Department of Corrections. The

divisions are Accounting, Payroll, Accounts Payable and Purchasing. In 1986 the Comptroller's staff consisted of twelve accountants and twenty support staff. Fiscal year 1986 was a landmark year for the accounting staff because of the new requirement to submit financial statements developed according to generally accepted accounting procedures to the office of the state auditor. The Department of Corrections had not in the past maintained financial records which would allow compilation of financial statements. Financial statements which reflect accounting transactions of fourteen treasury funds and forty-eight bank accounts were prepared with the help of a public accounting firm and submitted to the state auditor within the required deadline.

The number of fiscal transactions processed by the accounting staff continued to escalate in 1986. The payroll office paid over 1900 employees. The purchasing office processed approximately 15,000 purchase orders and accounts payable paid approximately 20,000 invoices. Ten years ago the MDOC had a staff of 900 employees. The purchasing office processed 3,000 purchase orders and accounts payable paid 5,000 invoices. In 1976 the accounting system was totally manual. Currently, the system is partially automated, but there is a commitment on the part of the MDOC to fully automate the accounting function in order to provide correct financial information in a timely manner.

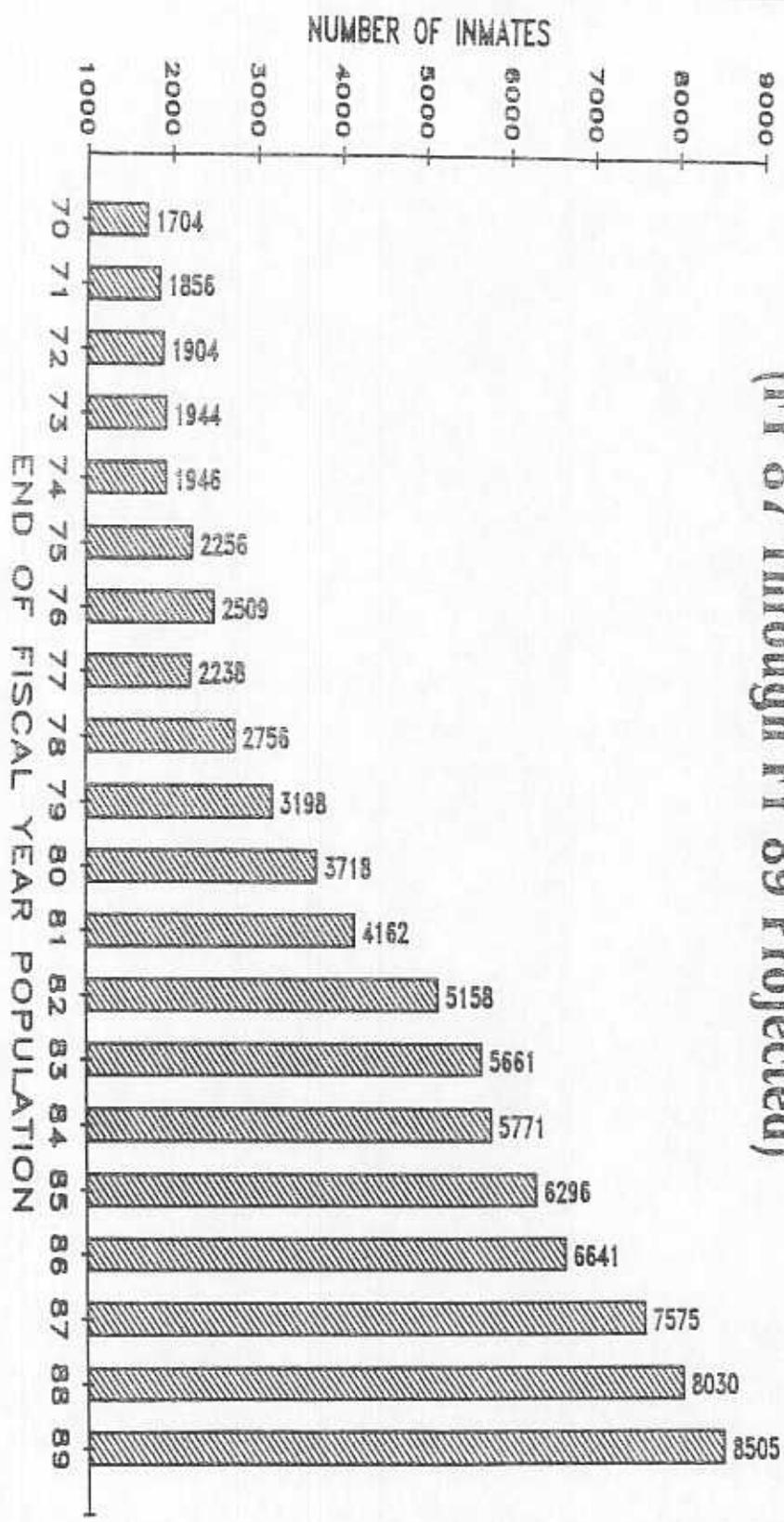
## Financial Data Expenditures by Four Major Programs

Category	Local				
	Administration	Institutions	Community Services	Medical	Confinement
Personnel	\$1,978,058	\$22,015,112	\$5,780,709	\$2,174,513	\$3,438,295
Travel	39,570	74,573	144,290	3,719	
Contractual Services	637,784	3,558,700	771,548	1,539,694	
Commodities	41,952	5,078,825	495,916	385,888	
Capital Outlay Other	1,482	118,879	—	—	
Equipment	30,085	659,837	83,514	9,324	
Subsidies, Loans & Grants	—	238,387	—	—	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,728,931</b>	<b>\$31,740,313</b>	<b>\$7,275,978</b>	<b>\$4,112,918</b>	

**COST PER OFFENDER**  
**Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1986**

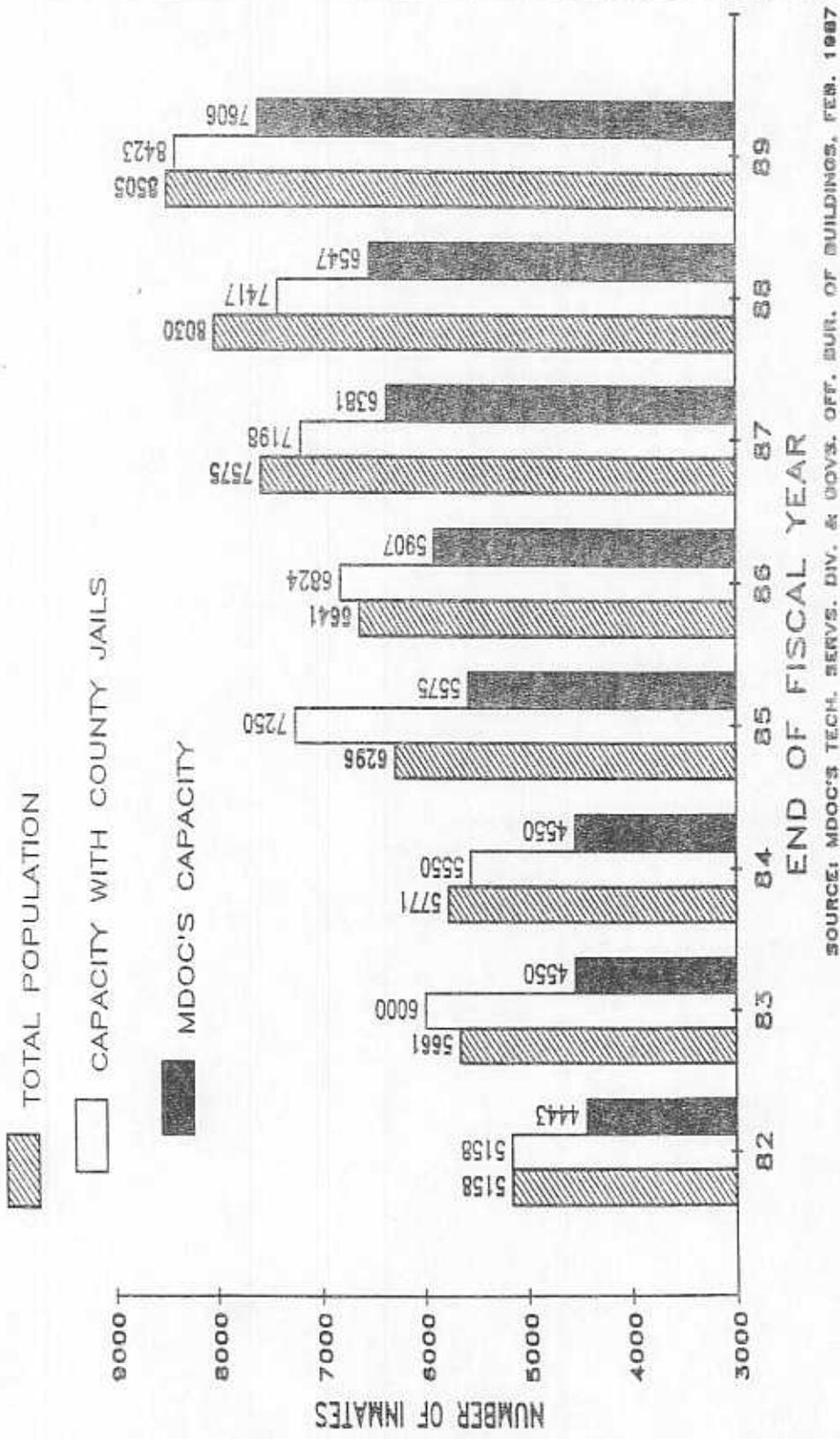
<b>Offender Status</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>Average Daily Population</b>	<b>Cost per Day</b>
Institutions	\$56,872,047	\$1,245,211	4,818	\$20.26
County Jail	3,736,293		978	11.74
Community Work Centers	4,184,069		673	17.05
Restitution Centers	1,266,684	197,210	174	16.84
Probation & Parole	3,667,180	749,996	9,686	.83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$49,725,273</b>	<b>\$2,192,417</b>	<b>16,329</b>	

## Mississippi's Prison Population FY 1970 - FY 1989 (FY 87 Through FY 89 Projected)



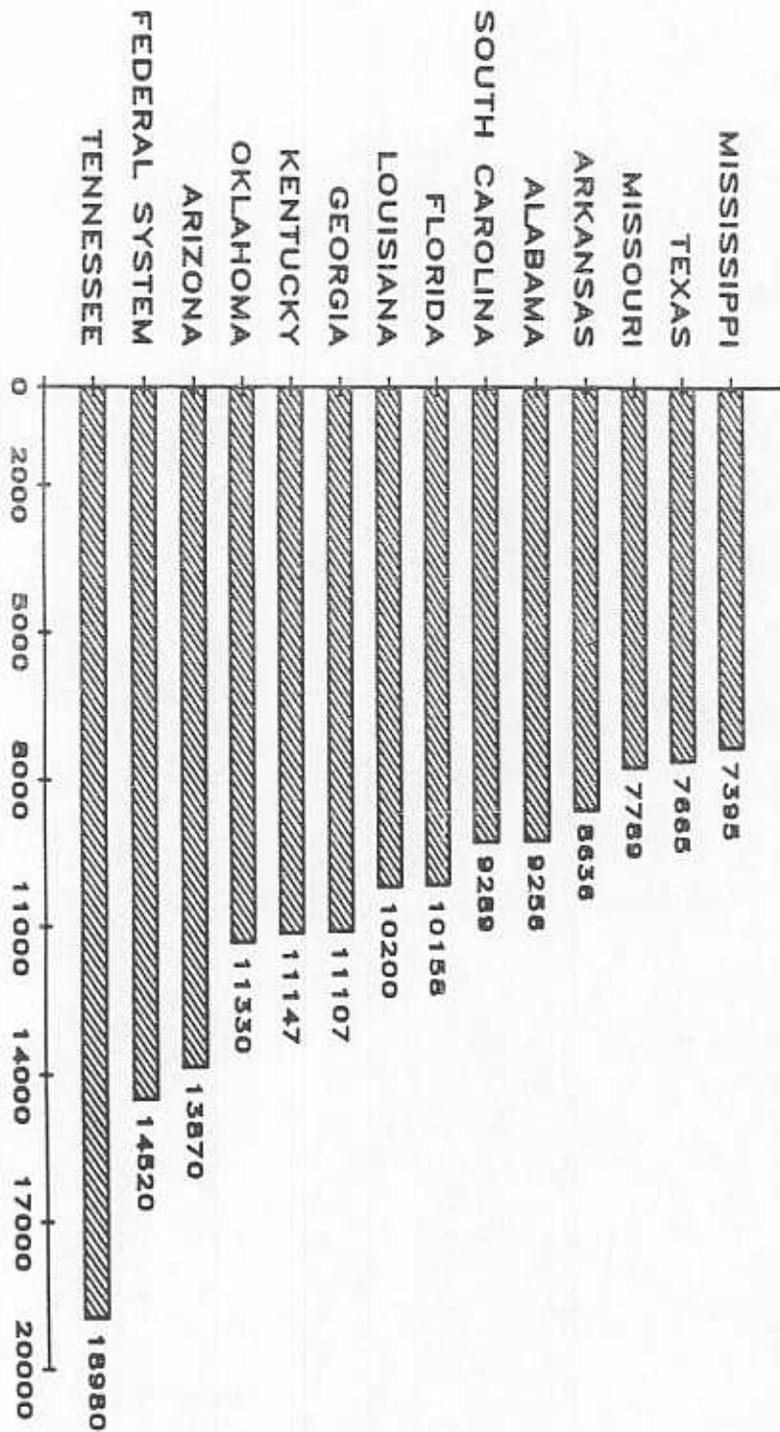
SOURCE: MDOC'S TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION, AUGUST 1986

# INMATE POPULATION VERSUS CAPACITY



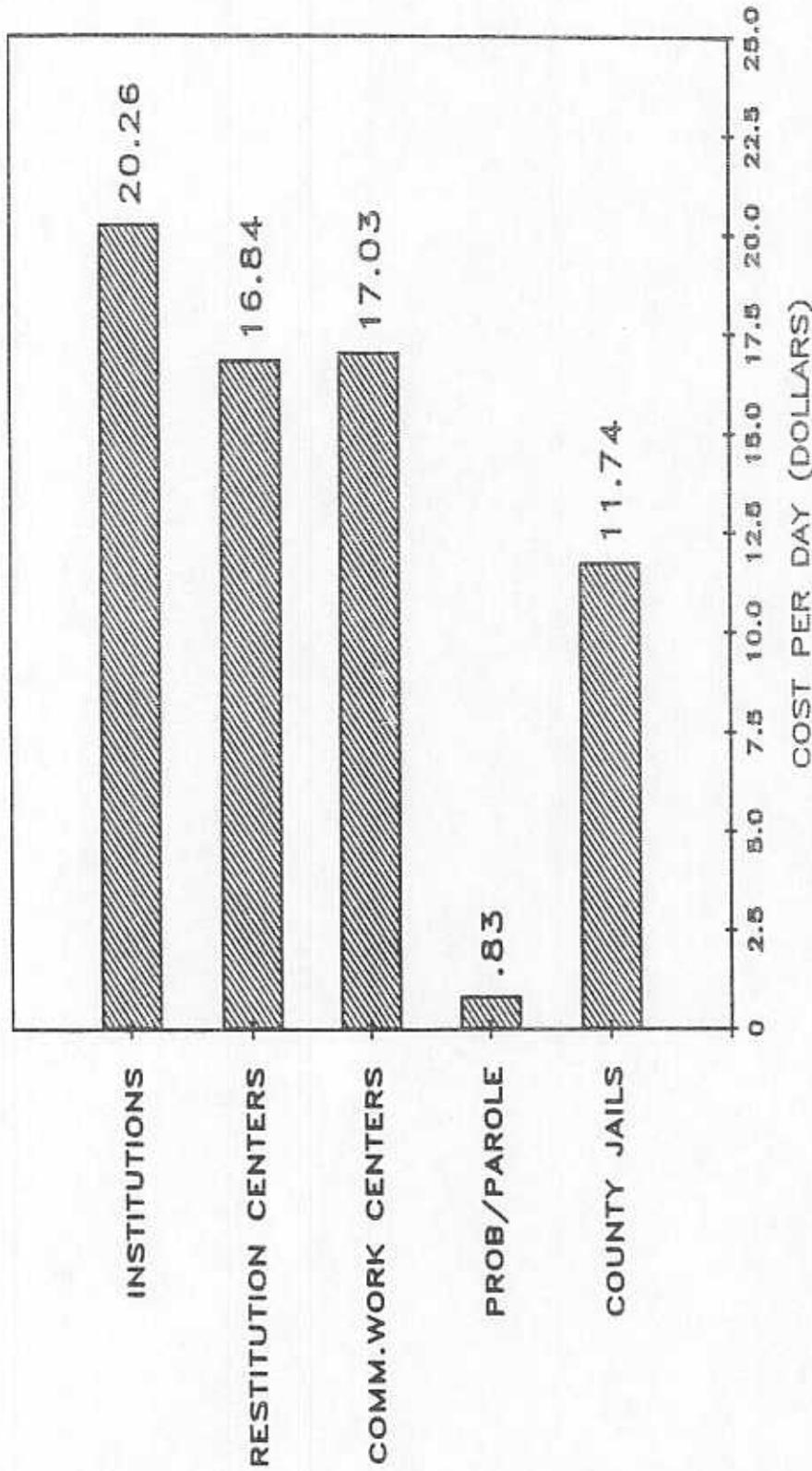
SOURCE: MDOC'S TECH. SERVS. DIV. & GOV'S. OFF. BUR. OF BUILDINGS, FEB. 1987

**Average Yearly Cost Per Offender  
Selected States & The Federal System  
1985 (Mississippi FY 1986)**



SOURCE: CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK, 1989 ED. & MDOC'S TECH. SERVICES DIVISION, 8/88

# MDOC'S AVERAGE DAILY COST PER OFFENDER FY 1986

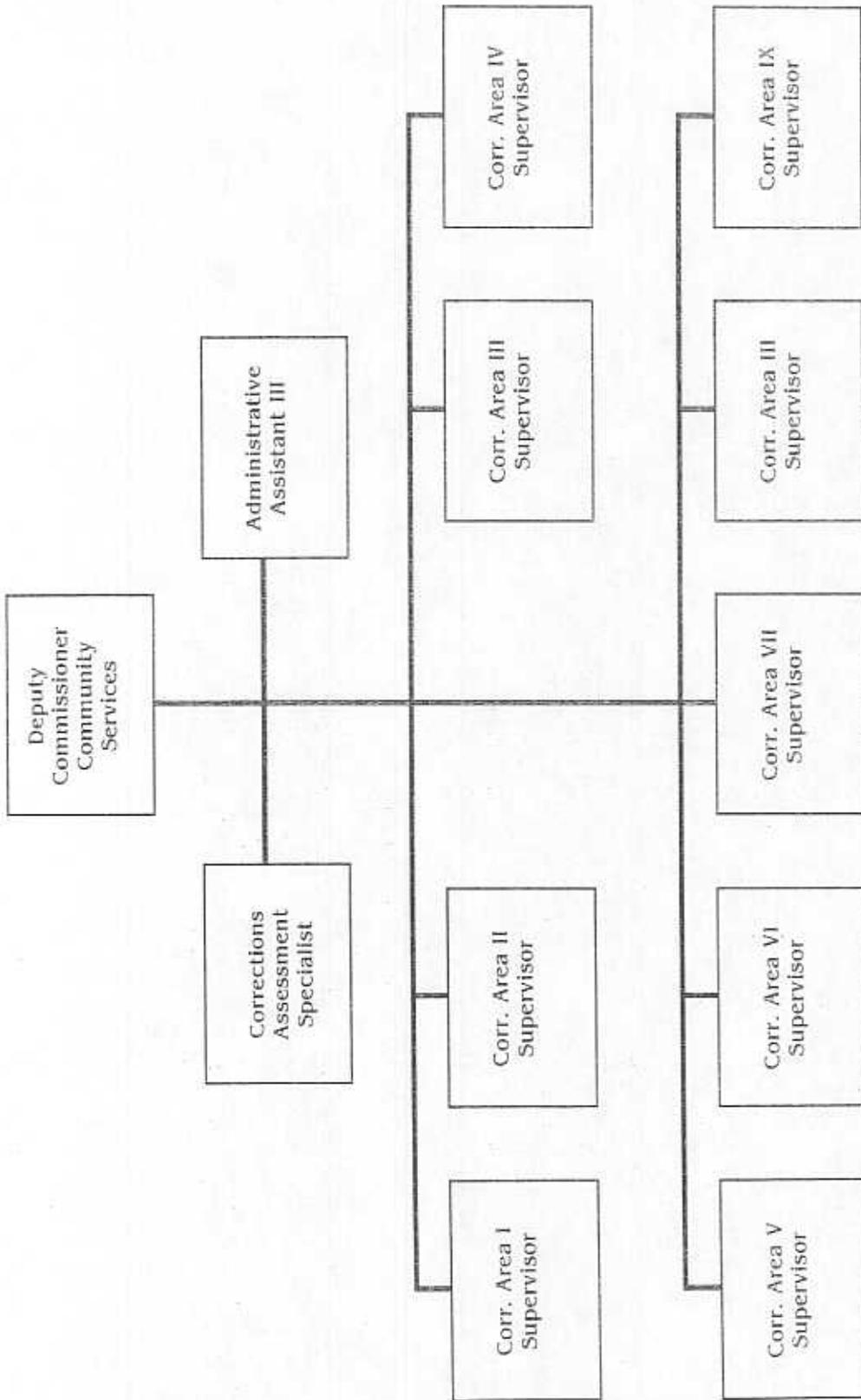


SOURCE: MDOC'S TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION, AUGUST 1986

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# Division of Community Service

**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 programs, offenders housed in Restitution Centers, 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 Principal, nine Area Supervisors, three Hearing Officers, and a Compact Administrator. The Deputy Commissioner's Office is located at 723 North President Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Supervisory personnel and hearing officers are located throughout the state.

Each Area Supervisor is responsible for all division activities in a specific geographic area of the state. These responsibilities include General Field Services, Drug Identification Programs, Pretrial Diversion Programs, Community Work Centers, and Restitution Centers.

The division is composed of 365 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 assist the offender in

becoming an accepted member of the community and to monitor the offender's activities in an attempt to minimize risk to the community in which he resides. Each offender is evaluated and key factors necessary to community reintegration are identified. Individual treatment programs are designed and implemented by the field officer for offenders.

MDOC Field Officers wear many hats. They serve as officers of the court, conduct presentence investigations, issue warrants, and initiate and participate in revocation hearings. Additionally they serve in the capacity of peace officers and have all the rights and responsibilities of law enforcement officers.

Field Officers collect \$15.00 monthly supervision fees from offenders under supervision, and monitor the collection of restitution, court costs, and fines as well.

In FY 86, eighty-three Field Officers supervised a monthly average of 9,695 offenders on probation and parole and collected \$1,156,728.00 in supervision fees. Each officer had an average of 117 offenders under his supervision, at a cost \$.83 per day per offender.

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

### **DRUG IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM**

The Drug Identification Program was implemented in response to an increase in the number of crimes committed by individuals while under the influence of alcohol and drugs. The goals of the 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.

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Such special services include intensive supervision, counseling, Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, home and work visits, and urinalysis screening.

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 a urinalysis screen on a scheduled and unscheduled basis. Failure of an offender to submit to a urinalysis test is considered a violation of the terms of 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.

Upon successful completion of program requirements, the offender is released to regular field supervision. The Field Officer will continue urinalysis screening to insure offender remains drug free.

In FY 86, Drug Identification Officers supervised a monthly average of 338 offenders on probation and parole. The Drug Identification Programs are located in Greenwood, Greenville, Jackson, and Biloxi.

### **PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM**

The Pretrial Diversion Program is an alternative to a felony conviction. Pre-Diversion participants must voluntarily submit to a period of supervision which results in the dismissal of the charge providing the participant successfully completes the program.

The Community Services Division's field

personnel screen for program participant eligibility and supervise 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 an insignificant juvenile record, be indicted, and be a first offender of a non-violent 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.

Priority for placement in Community 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 into society. Programs available to inmates in CWC's are alcohol and drug counseling, individual counseling, group counseling, recreation and religious programs, and GED test preparation.

Community Work Centers are important for many reasons. They are less expensive to operate than a prison. The use of CWC's to house minimum risk inmates free much needed prison bed space to house higher

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risk inmates. In FY 86, the average bed capacity of the Community Work Centers was 771 and the cost to house each inmate was \$17.03 per day.

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

### **RESTITUTION CENTERS**

A Restitution Center is a community based intervention program which serves to divert risk offenders from incarceration.

To be admitted to a Restitution Center, offenders must be an adult and must not have committed a violent or sex related crime. Additional criteria for selection provide that prospective residents must be property offenders, have no extensive history of drug or alcohol abuse, have no lengthy criminal record, and must be employable.

Upon commitment, a new resident is permitted a brief period of adjustment and orientation to the center's routine. During this period, 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 and drug counseling, and mental health services.

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 a resident leaves the center, he logs his time of departure and an estimated time of return. Any deviation makes the resident subject to disciplinary action.

Each resident is assisted in obtaining full time employment in the community. After employment is obtained, he is required to pay restitution to crime victims, court costs and fines, room and board at the center, medical bills, and family support. In addition, he is required to perform at least forty hours of community service work while residing in the center.

Upon successful completion of the program the resident is transferred to a local area field office to be supervised for the remainder of the probationary sentence. Failure to successfully complete the program can result in revocation of the probation status and subsequently being incarcerated.

During FY 86, residents produced gross earnings in the amount of \$690,074.00. Of this amount \$108,772.00 was allocated to restitution to crime victims, \$131,537.00 to court costs and fines, and \$153,030.00 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 86 was 161. The cost to house each resident was \$16.84 per day. MDOC 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 Program, Mississippi provides courtesy supervision to probationers and 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 Interstate Office operates within the Community Services Division of the Department of Corrections and consists of the Interstate Compact Administrator and one clerical position.

A request for a Mississippi offender to leave the state goes from his Field Officer to the Mississippi Compact 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 the state and the Compact Administrator handles progress reports, routine correspondence, and, eventually, discharge papers on the case.

As of June, 1986, there were 1,363 Mississippi offenders being supervised in other states and 903 out-of-state offenders being supervised in Mississippi.

Since its inception, the community work center program has grown rapidly in size and importance. As of June 30, 1986, the Mississippi Department of Corrections was operating twelve Community Work Centers with a total capacity of 834 inmates. The location, opening date, and capacity is outlined in the following chart.

County	Location	Opening Date	Capacity
Warren	Vicksburg	7/77	36
Simpson	Magee	12/77	75
Calhoun	Pittsboro	6/79	63
Forrest	Hattiesburg	9/79	75
Alcorn	Corinth	4/80	60
Harrison	Gulfport	7/84	75
Jackson	Pascagoula	9/84	75
Pike	Magnolia	10/84	75
Yazoo	Yazoo City	11/84	75
George	Lucedale	6/85	75
Madison	Canton	11/85	75
Bollivar	Rosedale	5/86	75

The Department anticipates the opening of five additional centers within the next two years. These centers will be located in Wilkinson, Jefferson, Quitman, Washington, and Leflore Counties.

### Program Purposes And Benefits

The purposes of the Community Work Center are:

- (1) maintain low risk inmates away from large facilities
- (2) make space available at large facilities for higher risk inmates
- (3) house low risk inmates in a more economic manner
- (4) provide inmates with a gradual, systematic reintroduction into community life
- (5) provide inmates with on-site work experience while providing free labor to local units of government

The accomplishment of these purposes has proven beneficial not only to the Department of Corrections but also to the communities where these centers are located and to the inmates that are housed there.

The Department has benefited obviously by (1) reducing the cost of incarcerating the low risk inmates and (2) being able to provide the most secure facilities to high risk inmates.

Inmates have benefited in that (1) they are often closer to their families allowing them to maintain close relationships while incarcerated, (2) they receive more individualized treatment, (3) they are gaining on-site work experience, and (4) they are gradually introduced back into community life making their eventual release much easier.

Communities have benefited in that the local units of government are receiving millions of dollars of labor at no cost. In FY 86 alone, 4½ million dollars in community service work was provided to communities where Community Work Centers are located.

### **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 86, a total of 1,530 inmates were released from incarceration through the early release programs. Listed below are the programs and the respective number of inmates released.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Number Released</b>
Parole	1,497
Work Release	22
Supervised Earned Release	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,520</b>

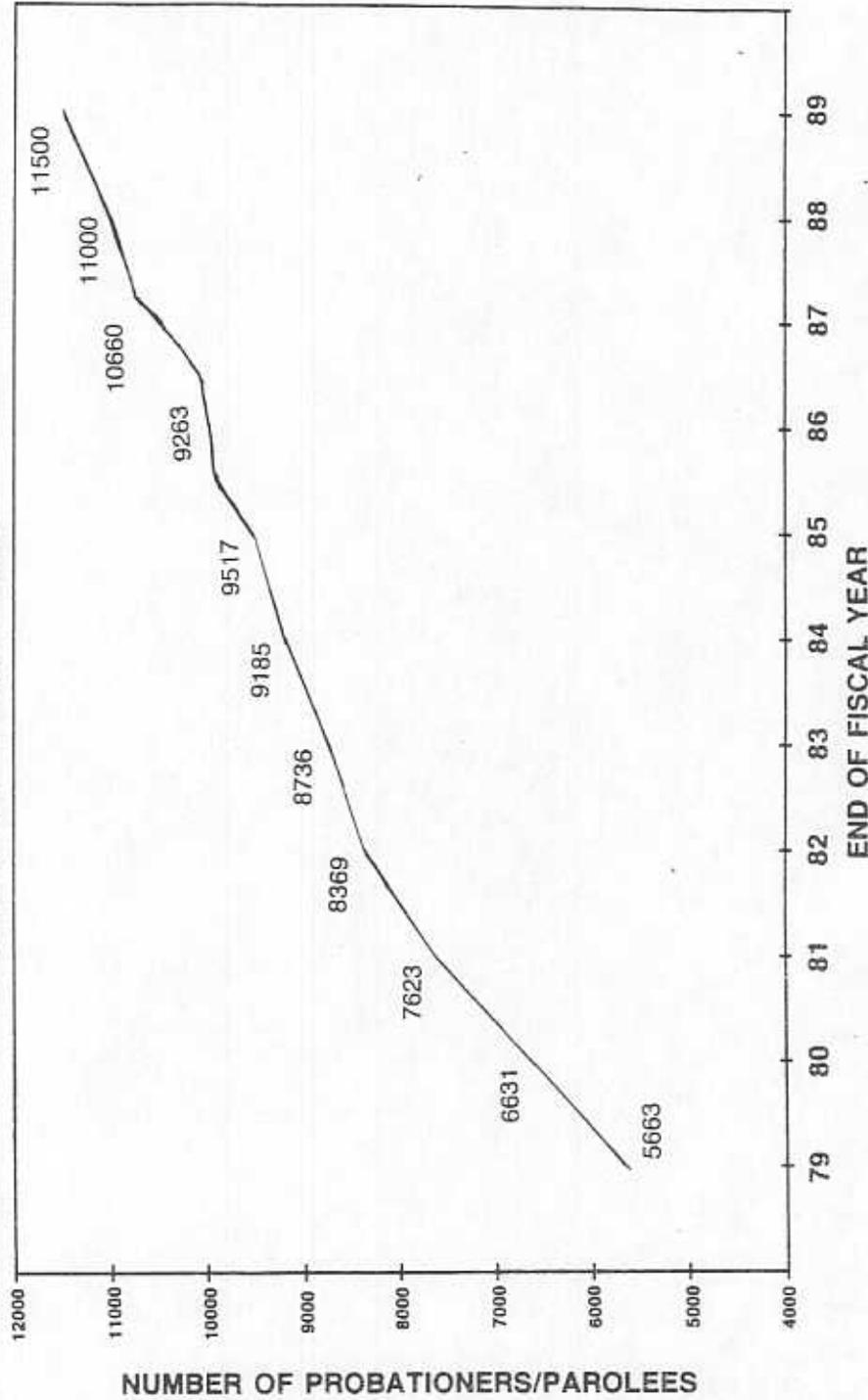
### **Governor's Suspension Program**

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 1986 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 86, a total of 42 inmates were released through the Governor's Suspension Program.

**MDOC'S COMMUNITY SERVICES CASELOAD  
(PROBATIONERS & PAROLEES)  
FY 1979 - FY 1989**

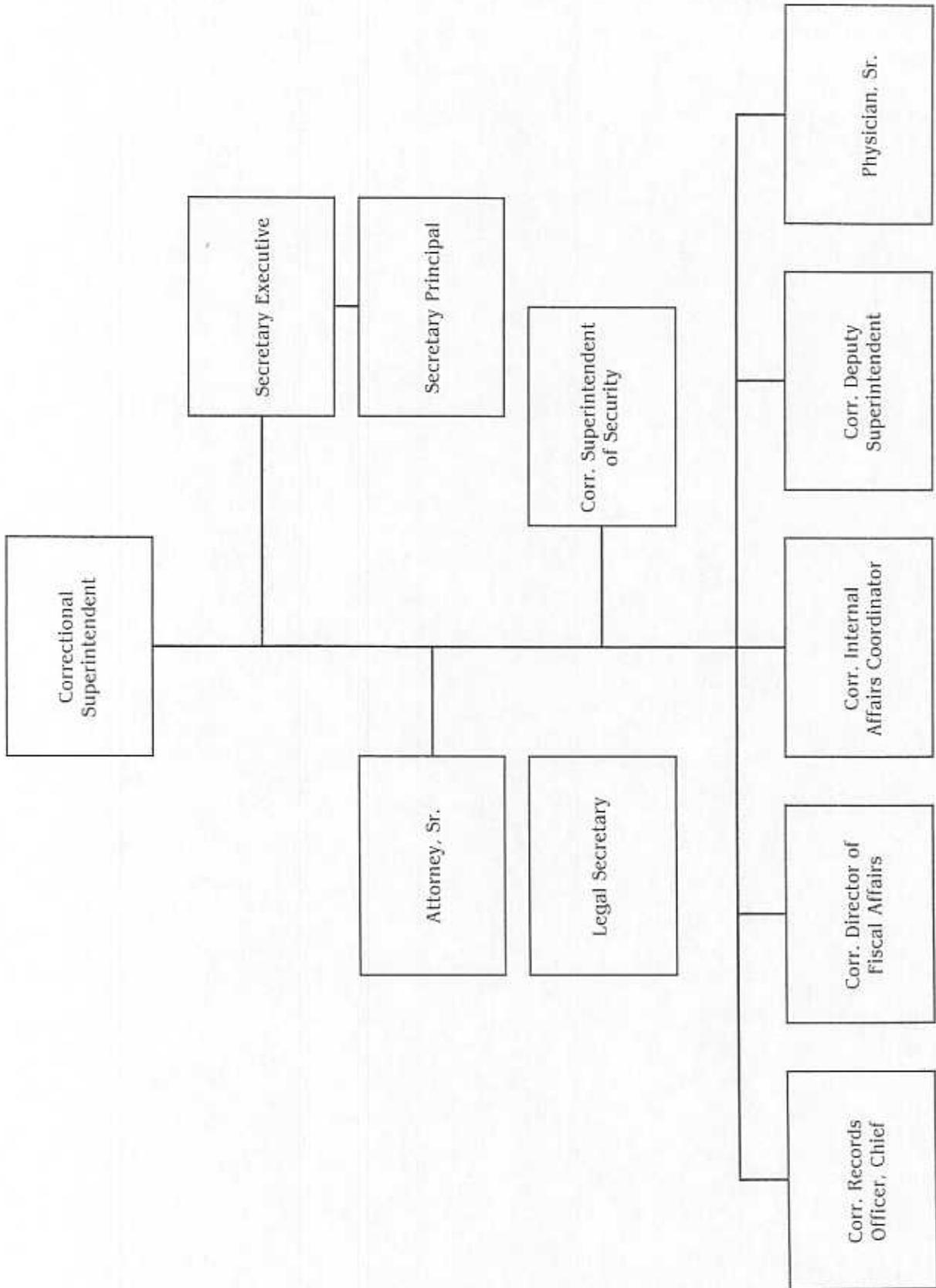


SOURCE: MDOC'S COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION, AUGUST 1985

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# Division of Institutions

**MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY**



## **Mississippi State Penitentiary**

### **TREATMENT**

Concurrent with the mission "to protect society", the Mississippi Department of Corrections, through its' various prisons, work centers and restitution centers, is commissioned with the task of providing resources for positive individual development.

As a part of the task of providing opportunities for positive change, the Mississippi State Penitentiary offers offenders a variety of educational, social and spiritual programs geared toward individual needs. These programs include: Adult Basic Education; Vocational Education; Junior College Education; Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation; Religion/Spiritual Life; Recreation; Family Visitation and Public Information.

#### **Adult Basic Education**

An underlying tenet of rehabilitation in Corrections is the belief that literacy is germane to acceptable social behavior.

Adult Basic Education offers opportunities for improved literacy for the educational deprived offenders. Instructional emphasis is on the development of basic skills in language arts and mathematics. The program is structured to meet the individualized needs of the offender.

Examples of techniques currently utilized include: individualized learning modules, Laubach Literacy and Instructional Television through Educational Television.

Library materials are available through the Adult Basic Education facility along with Contemporary Library resources through the State Library Commission.

Offenders also receive free reading materials from the Mississippi Department

of Education Free Book Give-away. An additional feature of the book give-away program allows offenders to give books and other free learning materials to their dependents and spouses as the material comes available.

The staff of the Adult Basic Education (ABE) Program totals nineteen full-time positions consisting of thirteen teachers, three counselors/coordinators, a media director, one librarian and a school administrator.

Although most of the funding for Adult Basic Education is budgeted through appropriations of the Department of Corrections, funds are utilized from Chapter 1 (Education Consolidation and Improvement Act), the State Library Commission, Coahoma Jr. College, Continuing Education Adult Monies and a recent grant of the Gannett Foundation made available to the Sunflower County Library. Additional resources from the Mississippi Authority for Educational Television (I.T.V.) are also utilized for the adult learners.

Maximum effort is made in enrolling offenders 20 years old and younger with attained education less than a high school diploma or G.E.D. A goal of 55% increased enrollment was set for FY '86 and accomplished by adding four additional evening A.B.E. classes. During 1985, a total of 766 offenders participated in Adult Educational Classes as opposed to a total of 1048 during fiscal year 1986.

The following statistical data provides an overview of the progression of A.B.E. from 1978 through 1986. However, several significant other accomplishments for FY '86 is noteworthy.

During this reporting period, the first inmate Commencement exercise was held at the State Penitentiary for offenders

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received G.E.D.s; Vocational Certificates and Junior College Associate Art Degrees. Graduates were allowed to invite family and guests to take part in the historic event. The pomp-and-circumstance of the graduation may have provided many of the offenders the first opportunity to publically display an individual accomplishment.

Finally, it is significant to note that during fiscal year 1986 with 1048 students enrolled, no serious incidents of rule violations or misconduct was reported.

#### Vocational Education

Vocational Training is offered on a post-secondary level at Parchman.

Offenders may attend either regular day classes or special evening classes in one of the following trade areas:

- Aircondition and Refrigeration
- \* Auto Body Repairs
- \* Auto Mechanics
- \* Carpentry
- \* Cooking and Baking
- Electricity
- Horticulture
- \* Machine Shop
- Marine and Small Engine Repair
- \* Plumbing
- Radio and Television Servicing
- \* Sheet Metal
- \* Trowel Trades
- \* Welding, and
- Remedial Mathematics

Training labs for Vocational Education are split into two locations, the Educational Complex and Unit 30. Students are bused to the learning centers from several inmate housing units at Parchman.

Although Vocational Education is funded 90% through the State Department of Education, Vocational Education Division, funds for four of the current trade areas are provided through a grant of the Job Training Partnership Act (J.T.P.A.) at 100%. Programs listed above with astericks are offered both during regular day-time hours and four evenings weekly. Funding for the nine evening courses is provided by adult

monies through Mississippi Delta Junior College, Moorehead, Mississippi.

The daily combined capacity for enrollment exceeds 360 students, however, during fiscal 1986, more than 770 offenders were provided Vocational training.

Several significant accomplishments were made during this reporting period to include:

- (1) the construction of the Spiritual Life Center at Parchman.
- (2) the operation of the Unit 30 Vocational Program and
- (3) the successful five year evaluation final reports.

#### Junior College

The college program is designed to offer the offender/s an opportunity to acquire an Associate Degree in General Education. Since inadequate decision making skills appear to have a direct correlation to criminal behavior, the Junior College Program offers resources to aid offenders in improving their cognitive skills.

Paired with Industrial Art Training as offered by the various Vocational trade areas, Junior College provides an additional dimension for the offender/s to have knowledge of the totality of the means needed for human sustenance.

Coahoma Junior College, Continuing Education Division, Clarksdale, Mississippi sponsors this program at the prison facility. Matriculation requirements for offenders do not differ from standard procedures required by the school.

During fiscal 86, seventy (70) offenders were enrolled in the Junior Program both fall and spring semester classes. Seven (7) offenders completed requirements and were awarded Associate Art Degrees during Commencement exercises of May, 1986.

## Inmate Records Statistics – FY86

	Records Updated
New commitments	2,655
Additional sentences	345
Entered MSP	2,771
Released from MSP or county jail	2,908
Discharged from Parole	827
Released on emergency suspension/10 day leave	902
Returned from emergency suspension/10 day leave	897
Released on court order	740
Returned from court order	689
Most recent disciplinary action	1,074
Escapes/absconders	88*
Returns from escape	81
Last unit location move	3,669
Last earned time class change	3,536
Last custody class change	4,060
Vocational school adds	361
Vocational school drops	346
Adult Basic Education adds	572
Adult Basic Education drops	506
Counseling program adds	969
Counseling program drops	412
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,408</b>

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 28,408 updates done in FY 86 represent a 3 percent decrease over FY 85.

\* 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 inmates services were rendered in FY 86:

Sick Call	23,422
Dental Services	8,400
Patient Admissions	1,065
Patient Discharges	587
Average Daily In-Patients	55
University Medical Center	1,609
X-ray procedures	6,186
Lab Tests Performed	44,947
Prescriptions Filled	53,559



Inmates Harvest Crop

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

## 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  
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.

## Mississippi Correctional Industries

The Mississippi Correctional Industries in FY 86 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 86 there were 55 authorized positions.

### FY 1986 Prison Rodeo

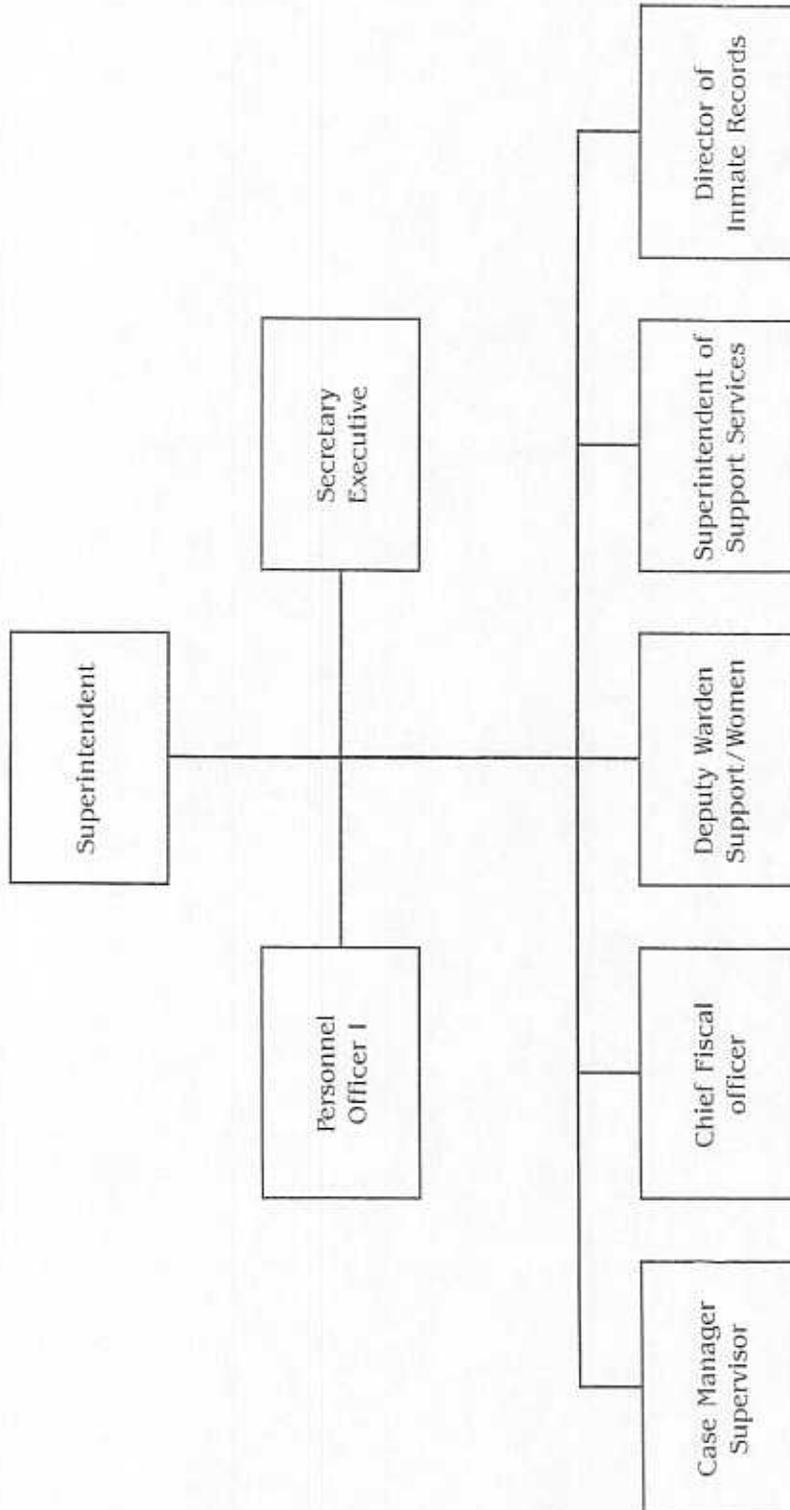
No sooner had the dust settled in the arena following the final Sunday of competition in September 1986, at the 16th annual Parchman Prison Rodeo, penitentiary officials quickly learned that the event was an outstanding success.

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.

## Inmates by County of Conviction

County	Count	County	Count
Adams	141	Leflore	122
Alcorn	45	Lincoln	75
Amite	19	Lowndes	224
Attala	41	Madison	63
Benton	4	Marion	98
Bolivar	199	Marshall	31
Calhoun	19	Monroe	62
Carroll	13	Montgomery	21
Chickasaw	26	Neshoba	48
Choctaw	15	Newton	49
Claiborne	22	Noxubee	27
Clarke	36	Oktibbeha	104
Clay	85	Panola	107
Coahoma	183	Pearl River	98
Copiah	100	Perry	27
Covington	27	Pike	121
DeSoto	146	Pontotoc	33
Forrest	305	Prentiss	28
Franklin	22	Quitman	60
George	27	Rankin	116
Greene	9	Scott	63
Grenada	76	Sharkey	20
Hancock	76	Simpson	43
Harrison	528	Smith	17
Hinds	842	Stone	18
Holmes	44	Sunflower	96
Humphries	36	Tallahatchie	53
Issaquena	4	Tate	46
Itawamba	22	Tippah	18
Jackson	315	Tishomingo	17
Jasper	11	Tunica	58
Jefferson	20	Union	32
Jeff Davis	41	Walthall	27
Jones	147	Warren	122
Kemper	25	Washington	291
Lafayette	45	Wayne	55
Lamar	68	Webster	8
Lauderdale	214	Wilkinson	24
Lawrence	9	Winston	34
Leake	50	Yalobusha	25
Lee	136	Yazoo	92
		TOTAL	6866

**Rankin County Correctional Facility**



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## **RANKIN COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

The Rankin County Correctional Facility (RCCF) is a 26 million dollar prison which is divided administratively into three separate complexes:

- The Reception and Classification Center
- The Women's Unit
- The Support Unit

The Facility has 220 authorized employment positions in both security and support services. The importance of a Reception and Classification Center and a Women's Unit to the corrections system in the State cannot be overestimated. The following descriptions give a general overview of the facilities and their function.

**Reception and Classification Center (R&C):** This 130-bed maximum security facility enables the Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC) to appropriately classify inmates entering the system. Objectives to be met in the facility include:

- Appropriate identification of inmate
- Identify problems regarding both risk and special needs.
- Placement of each inmate in the proper security level through assessment of violence and assaultive risk to staff and other inmates, and through proper supervision custody.
- Development of information on population for monitoring, program planning and MDOC budgeting.

Inmates are scheduled to be admitted to the R&C on a priority basis as follows:

- Fugitives
- Medical Emergencies
- Parole Violators
- Security Risks
- Shock Probationers
- Unapproved Jail Population Incarcerated more than Thirty days
- Approved Jail Population in Excess of 50 Percent Capacity

All arriving inmates are received and processed through the ID Section of R&C. Arrivals are frisk searched and their personal property is searched and inventoried. Non-allowable items are confiscated. Inmates then enter ID maze where they are strip searched, showered, issued state clothing, given a hair cut, fingerprinted and photographed.

The Admission and Orientation (A&O) Process involves a social history interview between R&C Case Managers and the newly arrived inmate. Information gathered includes family data, criminal history, educational background, work history, religious preference, protective custody needs, health problems, and the inmate's version of the crime.

During the A&O interview, inmates are given an orientation to prison rules and regulations, a rule book, advice on available vocational, educational, and rehabilitation programs, and an explanation of the routines and activities that will occur during their stay in the R&C.

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Each new arrival is given a battery of psychological tests and a psychological screening report is prepared by one of three psychologists prior to an Initial Classification interview. A three to four member classification team interviews each inmate (except Court Order returnees) to ascertain appropriate CWC or unit assignment, custody status, work and school programs, special needs, and subsequent special programs to be completed during incarceration. A Risk and Needs Classification instrument is also applied to objectively classify offenders.

Upon completion of the diagnostic evaluation, the inmate is scheduled to transfer from the R&C to Parchman, one of 13 Community Work Centers, the RCCF Support Unit, or the RCCF Women's Facility. The average length of stay at the R&C for normal intake processing is 10 to 14 calendar days.

The Medical/Dental Facility has an integral role in the R&C network. Upon arrival at RCCF all medicines belonging to inmates are checked with the medical staff to ensure adequate supply and dosage. Each inmate is brought to the clinic to receive an x-ray, blood test, TB test and vaccinations, and dental examination. If the doctor notes anything unusual, referrals are then made. The medical section of the R&C is structured similar to a hospital except on a smaller scale. It is equipped with an 8-bed infirmary, examining rooms, pharmacy, x-ray lab, emergency room, and dental clinic. Each area of the hospital is adequately staffed. Most medical and dental needs for inmates are met by the Medical Unit.

The State Records Office located in the R&C is responsible for the planning and direction of all activities related to the development and maintenance of offender records. Specifically, the Records Office is

responsible for receiving all legal documents associated with a conviction and for initiating the inmate's master file. All source documents are translated and entered in the Department's electronic data file for timely retrieval on computer terminals located throughout the facility.

The Office is also responsible for updating records of inmates received and processed by and transferred from R&C. Initial reception data is also collected, processed, and loaded for inmates in county jails. At the present time, the Office is greatly involved in designing and implementing an electronic master file for inmate records. A microfilm system for the storage of records of offenders who have exited the system is also being designed.

**Women's Unit:** All female offenders entering the State's corrections system are housed in a 317-bed facility specifically designed to meet their social, educational, training and remedial needs. Flexible programs are developed in order to achieve RCCF's goal of instilling a positive work ethic in inmates prior to release. All inmates are provided meaningful, full time work and training assignments.

Five vocational trades training programs will become available in FY 1988 to female inmates. These include:

- Industrial Sewing and Upholstery
- Food Service Operations
- Welding
- Business and Economics
- Machine Shop

Additionally, a Home Economics Class will focus on providing inmates who are discharging with life skills, cooking, and other activities to assist them with the transition from prison to free world life.

Other educational opportunities will in-

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clude an adult basic education program and a learning center equipped with audio visual equipment.

A well rounded recreational and family visiting program has been developed for the females. Visiting privileges are not only necessary but of extreme personal value. Provisions have been made to assist the mother, wife and child to maintain positive family ties by providing efficiency apartments in which family visits can take place.

**Support Services Unit:** In an effort to reduce duplication and enhance efficiency, a support facility is maintained at RCCF.

This Unit provides housing for 148 inmates. These minimum security inmates are responsible for providing the following services to the R&C Center and Women's Unit:

- Food Service
- Mail Service
- Maintenance
- Warehousing
- Fire Prevention and Suppression
- Canteen
- Laundry and Bedding
- K-9

In addition, the Support Services Facility houses administrative personnel for the Reception and Classification Center, Women's Unit, and the Support Services Unit. By the provision of this Facility, the need for duplicate space and staff in each of the other units has been significantly minimized. The outcome is the reduction of capital expenditures with accompanying reduction of long-term manpower costs.

The Security Department at RCCF is charged with the security, custody and control of all inmates assigned to the Facility. The mission of the department is to prevent escapes, disturbances, and riots.

To accomplish this task, 161 Security Staff positions are maintained. This staff mans 18 different Control Rooms, 13 of which are in operation 24 hours. These officers also provide security for the following areas:

- Kitchen and Dining Hall
- Maintenance Complex
- Visiting Facilities
- ID Section
- Hospital, Clinic, and Dental Lab
- Educational Section

The Facility utilizes one million dollars worth of Electronic Security Equipment. Access to and within the Facility is controlled by electric gates and locks. The perimeter is protected by two 12-foot fences with a roll of razor wire at the top of each. The Reception and Classification Center, which is a Maximum Security Facility, is protected by an interior fence with five rolls of razor wire. There are two separate and independent Electronic Perimeter Detection Systems mounted on the perimeter fence. The rear entrance to the Facility is guarded by a Control Tower and a Microwave System. These systems will alert Control Room Personnel of an attempted escape.

RCCF has a very efficient K-9 Unit consisting of five bloodhounds and six Narcotic Detection Dogs. The K-9 Unit responds to incidents at the Facility and to requests by local Law Enforcement agencies.

The Rankin County Correctional Facility is a thoroughly modern institution with a hardworking, professional staff. The goal of RCCF is to provide exceptional security, custody, care and programs to resident inmates in an efficient, effective and expedient manner. It is the intent of the Facility to serve as a role model for all correctional facilities of equal size and purpose throughout the nation.

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# Special Section

**PAROLE BOARD ACTIONS**  
**FY 86**

Month	Paroled	Parole Pending Compact Acceptance	Parole Pending County Acceptance	Parole Pending Special Condition	Parole Pending Out-of-State Detainer	Continued	Action	No Parole Rescinded	Parole Revocation Hearing	Total
July	186	3	0	0	0	53	0	1	21	264
August	142	7	3	3	0	56	0	3	13	227
September	128	4	0	0	0	27	1	0	18	178
October	135	4	2	1	0	31	7	3	27	210
November	184	7	1	1	0	54	6	7	12	272
December	54	1	2	0	0	42	0	3	17	119
January	113	3	1	2	0	76	1	4	35	235
February	95	2	0	1	0	72	0	3	28	201
March	127	5	0	0	0	91	0	8	28	259
April	85	0	0	0	0	100	4	8	34	231
May	212	4	3	1	4	160	18	5	25	432
June	167	2	4	1	2	80	0	4	41	301
Total	1628	42	16	10	6	842	37	49	299	2929
Monthly Average	136	3.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	70	3	4	25	245

## Out-Of-State Travel

NAME	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	TOTAL COST	FUND
Glenn Howell	Savannah, GA	SSCA Mid-Winter	01-22-86	185.10	2553
Virginia McBride	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	150.00	2553
Cecelia Lusk	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	150.00	2553
John Grubbs	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	150.00	2553
Betty Hinton	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	150.00	2553
B. C. Ruth	Savannah, GA	SSCA	01-22-86	219.77	2552
B. C. Ruth	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	244.00	2552
Carol Payne	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	150.00	2553
Bill McGarity	Memphis, TN	Inmate Transport	08-07-85	7.00	2551
Wayne Flemming	Boulder, CO	NIC Trg	11-03-85	39.50	2551
Ken Jones	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	150.00	2552
Robert Martin	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	145.00	2552
Marti Naron	Savannah, GA	SSCA-Mid winter	01-22-86	208.60	2553
	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	150.00	2553
	Mobile, AL	SSCA Planning Mtg	03-03-86	88.80	2553
	Mobile, AL	AL Council on Crime & Delinquency	09-20-85	217.24	2553
Mike Edmonds	Reno, NV	Nat Emp & Trg Assoc	02-28-86	735.25	3551
Dorothy Sue Steiger	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	150.00	2552
Lonnie Herring	Des Moines, IA	Police Revolver Championship	07-31-85	306.20	2552
Dallas Brown	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	149.99	2552
Marietta Bremner	Boulder, CO	NIC Training	01-26-86	8.00	2551
Leonard Vincent	New Orleans, LA	Federal Court	02-02-86	304.99	2552
	New Orleans, LA	Federal Court	11-08-85	227.88	2552
	Mobile, AL	State Court	10-02-85	77.15	2552
	Boulder, CO	NIC Training	07-01-85	114.80	2552
Linda Jett Smith	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	149.96	2551
Lynn Warren	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	150.00	2553
Cheryl Rasberry	Hot Springs, AR	SSCA	07-14-85	150.00	2553
Robert Harold	New Iberia, LA	MNDDA Field Trials Certification	04-01-86	280.00	2552
Patricia Sproat	Boulder, CO	NIC Training	02-28-86	16.00	2552
	Boulder, CO	NIC Training	10-04-85	15.00	2552
Bill Knight	Memphis, TN	Parts Pick-up	02-07-86	15.00	3555