

MINUTES OF THE LONG RANGE BUILDING COMMITTEE
April 4, 1983 7:30 p.m.

ROLL CALL: MANUEL, DONALDSON, THOFT, WALDRON, BARDANOUVE, OCHSNER,
THOMAS, HAFHEY, HIMSL, ETCHART - Present
None - absent
Staff Present: CURT NICHOLS, LFA; PATTI SCOTT, SECRETARY

Also present were PHIL HAUCK, Administrator of the
Architecture and Engineering Division, and TOM O'CONNELL,
Chief of the Facility Planning Bureau.

(Tape #58-001)
HOUSE BILL - 22 "RENOVATION OF THE OLD PRISON"

CHAIRMAN MANUEL introduced Exhibit 1, a "Critical Analysis of State
Prison Expansion Options" from Willard Parrish.

REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD introduced his bill. He also introduced the
"Final Report of the Factfinding Task Force on Corrections - 1983"
(available through the Montana Legislative Council). REPRESENTATIVE
ELLERD again requested that the Long Range Building Committee pass
HB-22 out of Committee with no recommendation, so the full Legis-
lature may consider the renovation question.

REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD went through the report with the Committee,
highlighting important points. He emphasized the "Summary of
Findings and Recommendations," specifically on Page 12 of the yellow
sheets, which addresses the Long-Range Planning and renovation of
the Old Prison.

(Tape #58-135)
REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD continued through the Task Force Report. He
stated he is willing to amend his bill to add \$178,000 to pay back
the Powell County Museum for their investment in the Old Prison.

(Tape #58-291)
REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD addressed Plan "C" under Appendix B - Evaluation
of the Old Montana State Prison by Mr. Parrish. He felt this was
a "fuller set of plans here than what has been provided by the
administration thus far." He addressed Page 24 in Appendix B, which
addresses operating costs for renovation. REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD
felt that the administration's estimate that it would cost \$60
million more in operations over 40 years is not justified.

(Tape #58-414)
REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD referred to Page 29 - Appendix B - Renovation
Feasibility. He stated the renovation refers to 200 units, the admini-
stration's plan only refers to 97 units.

REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD felt one year could be saved by renovating the
Old Prison, instead of new construction. Again, he did not feel the

Long Range Building Committee should make the decision, but the full Legislature.

(Tape #58-560)

PROPOSERS

REPRESENTATIVE THOFT stated three options should be explored:
1 - Renovate the Old Prison at \$8 million, square the fence and put in guard towers for a total of \$9 million; 2 - Renovate the Old Prison, square the fence, the guard towers, and add a new library and gym for \$12 million; or 3 - Plan B by the administration for \$14 million.

REPRESENTATIVE THOFT stated the advantages of the Old Prison are security, separation, and renovation means a work program for the lower security group. The psychological affect on the Maximum Security is an advantage, as the walls are more of a deterrent than a fence.

REPRESENTATIVE THOFT felt the operational costs have never really been pinned down. You would have to take the difference in costs of each of the proposals on any money that you save, apply an interest rate, and then credit this to the operational costs. He felt there should be a value placed on the work opportunities at the Old Prison, because the administration is spending a lot of money to furnish work opportunities at the new one.

REPRESENTATIVE THOFT stated the \$8 million bid on the Old Prison was inflated in 1983, and contains a 15% contingency, so he is comfortable with that figure.

REPRESENTATIVE THOFT stated renovation would mean one year in construction. With the explosive situation at the Prison, this is important. He also felt the Power County Museum should be reimbursed - excluding grants and gifts, as long as there are receipts.

(Tape #59-001)

SENATOR BOYLAN appeared in favor of renovation. He felt the State is creating a ghost town in Deer Lodge by not renovating, and compared this situation to what ASARCO did to Butte. He felt renovation would be more beneficial than a museum.

REPRESENTATIVE BRAND stated he was not opposed to renovation. He felt more consideration should be given to the workers input. He does not feel the administration knows what it wants.

REPRESENTATIVE SWITZER stated the Old Prison does have access to water, and the capacity for Maximum Security. He felt the State should be

getting bids in order to pinpoint costs. By renovating, people in Montana could go to work sooner than with new construction. He urged support for renovation.

JOHN MATSKO, member of the Task Force on Corrections, favors renovation. He felt the administration's proposal was not as detailed as the Parrish report on renovation. If the administration will not take suggestions from those who work at the Prison, you cannot expect the Legislature to decide. He feels the Legislature should adopt a proposal that they know.

(Tape #59-197)

REPRESENTATIVE MARKS presented Exhibit 2, a comparison on staffing with renovation. The well at the Old Prison is completely adequate. The general impression of the Old Prison is that it looks and feels like a prison. He stated it is a benefit to have a four-mile buffer from the other facility. To transfer the food and 10 FTE would be a one-time cost.

OPPONENTS (Tape #59-290)

REPRESENTATIVE MENAHAN stated the Old Prison was falling apart 25 years ago. He favored Plan B, and the separation of different offenders. He did not agree that the Old Prison acts as a deterrent to crime. The new facility would be more functional.

CARROLL SOUTH, Director of the Department of Institutions, stated the renovation question has already been heard three times. It has had a fair hearing. There are only 15 Legislative days left, and still no decision. The charge that the administration does not have a plan is not true. Mr. Parrish has critiqued all of the plans, and has recommended Plan B. MR. SOUTH stated the \$60 million more operational figure to operate the Old Prison over 40 years is accurate. The charge that the administration has not listened to the people is not fair. He felt if the people wanted renovation, they would be here tonight.

BERNICE MANNIX, Powell County Museum, presented Exhibit 3. She is opposed to renovation and recommended Plan B. She noted #5 on her exhibit, which explains the ramifications of a \$25,152 grant the Museum has received from the State Historical Preservation Office.

RON SHARP, Deer Lodge Businessman, stated he is opposed to the renovation.

(Tape #60-001)

CHUCK FANNING, former employee at the Prison who just retired, stated he has worked at both the Old and New Prison. He is not happy with the new facility, but has not ever heard any of the employees say they

Minutes of the Long Range Building Committee

April 4, 1983

Page Four

would want to move back to the Old Prison. He spent 15 years at the old facility, and would not want to go back. No matter what you do to the Old Prison, he felt "you are still left with a 100-year-old prison."

SENATOR KERMIT DANIELS, stated he has talked with staff at the Prison, and they are pleased with the separation proposal. He feels the well at the Old Prison is not usable, and the water tower is needing repair. Renovation does not make sense.

DISCUSSION (Tape #60-097)

SENATOR THOMAS asked Mr. Fanning what he felt the disadvantages are at the New Prison. MR. FANNING stated the real problem is security. Units A-B-C are not secure units. As long as you can keep "trust-worthy" prisoners in them, you don't have a problem. But the Prison is growing too fast, and those units will be used to house inmates, who should not be house in such units. If there are problems in Units A-B-C, it will be uncontrollable. The new prison was not built like a prison. The problem with the Close Security is visibility. The officer in the Control Room has four wings, but can only see half way down any one of the four wings. He does not have complete visibility on any one of the wings at any time. The Control Room is so big, with controls at both sides. "He should have roller skates to work there." He felt those units could have been constructed with a cylindrical officers Control Room, perhaps with an elevator that goes up and down, where the Control Officer could observe all four units very simply. "Anyone with any corrections expertise at all would have seen the fallacy of what they did in Close 1 and 2."

(Tape #60-199)

REPRESENTATIVE BARDANOUVE asked what happens 15 years from now in the Old Prison if you have to expand. REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD stated you can expand within the South Wall. REPRESENTATIVE BARDANOUVE stated this would cut down the exercise area. REPRESENTATIVE THOFT stated another cell block could be constructed, and pointed out that Maximum Security prisoners have a limited exercise area and time.

REPRESENTATIVE BARDANOUVE pointed out that the New Prison is easy to criticize, but the architects at the time were supposed to be the best.

(Tape #60-340)

REPRESENTATIVE BARDANOUVE asked for clarification from Mr. South about the comparison in operational costs of Plan B and the renovation. MR. SOUTH stated the difference in costs, based on this year's budget, would be over \$1 million a year in operational costs. MR. SOUTH stated he and his staff have gone over each of the four plans, and have

Minutes of the Long Range Building Committee
April 4, 1983
Page Five

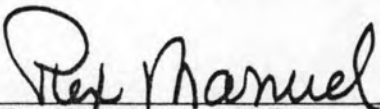
estimated what they feel is need for staffing. MR. SOUTH stated it may be subjective, "but I don't feel anyone is more qualified to do that than the Warden."

SENATOR OCHSNER asked for the costs of the different buildings, and the perimeter fences. He stated he has asked for this before. MR. SOUTH presented Exhibit 4 - "Plan B-Total Project Costs" and Exhibit 5 - "Cost Comparisons for Prison Expansion Options."

MR. SOUTH stated that in current plans, they would build the "support capacity," so any new buildings would be for housing only.

In closing, REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD again requested this Committee to pass the HB-22 out with no recommendation, so the full Legislature could consider the questions.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 p.m. (Tape #60-700)



REX MANUEL, CHAIRMAN

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE Long Range Bldg

COMMITTEE

BILL HB 22

DATE 4-4-83

SPONSOR Ellend

[illegible]

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE	COMMITTEE
33	4

DATE 4-4-83

[illegible]

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Exhibit 1
4-4-83

MEMORANDUM

FROM: WILLARD PARRISH
TO: LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA
DATE: APRIL 2, 1983
SUBJECT: CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF STATE PRISON
EXPANSION OPTIONS

WITH THE INCREASING POPULATION OF THE STATE PRISON SYSTEM AND THE RESULTING NECESSITY TO DEVELOP PLANS TO APPROPRIATELY ACCOMMODATE BOTH PRESENT AND FUTURE ANTICIPATED POPULATIONS, THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA HAS TAKEN THE FOLLOWING RECENT ACTIONS:

- PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY STUDY OF THE RENOVATION OF THE OLD STATE PRISON (THE PARRISH ARCHITECTS, NOV. '82), HEREIN REFERRED TO AS PART OF PLAN D.
- PREPARATION OF THREE ALTERNATIVE PLANS OF EXPANSION AT THE NEW STATE PRISON BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS (MARCH '83), HEREIN REFERRED TO AS PLANS A, B AND C.
- ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE ALTERNATIVES, PERTINENT PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE PARRISH ARCHITECTS - THE SUBJECT OF THIS MEMORANDUM.

IT SHOULD BE STRESSED THAT THE EXTREMELY SHORT TIME AVAILABLE FOR THIS ANALYSIS HAS NOT PERMITTED AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF ALL FACTORS; THEREFORE, THE COMMENTS HEREIN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN A GENERAL CONTEXT.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE FULL COOPERATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS IN ACCESS TO AND JOINT REVIEW OF THEIR MATERIAL. THE READER SHOULD REFER TO THE DEPARTMENT'S LATEST PRESENTATION HAND-OUT FOR SITE PLANS AND DETAILED STAFFING PLANS REFERRED TO IN THIS MEMORANDUM.

EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO MAKE THE VARIOUS PLANS AS COMPARABLE AS POSSIBLE, SO THAT WE MAY COMPARE ORANGES WITH ORANGES. THIS IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCOMPLISH IN ALL ASPECTS; THEREFORE, WE SUGGEST THAT PRIMARY CONSIDERATION BE FOCUSED ON THE GENERAL CONTENT OF EACH ALTERNATIVE RATHER THAN MINOR SPECIFICS. EACH PLAN, HOWEVER, DOES PROVIDE 199 ADDITIONAL BEDS (PLAN D HAS 8 ADDITIONAL ISOLATION BEDS).

FUTURE PRISON POPULATIONS

WHILE THERE IS NO GENERAL AGREEMENT AS TO THE ULTIMATE POPULATION OF THE STATE PRISON SYSTEM, THERE IS FULL AGREEMENT OF VIRTUALLY ALL PERSONS DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE SYSTEM THAT THE POPULATION WILL CONTINUE TO EXPAND INTO THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE. THE PRESENT POPULATION IS ABOUT 790 - ALMOST 200 OVER CAPACITY. IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT AN ULTIMATE DESIGN CAPACITY OF 1300 BE PLANNED FOR AT THIS TIME. WHILE THIS REPRESENTS AN ULTIMATE INCREASE OF 65% OVER THE PRESENT POPULATION, THIS WOULD OCCUR WITH A 10% PER YEAR INCREASE FOR FIVE YEARS.

WE BELIEVE THAT THIS IS A REASONABLE PROJECTION UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS AND WE RECOMMEND THE ADOPTION OF AN ULTIMATE SYSTEM DESIGN FIGURE IN THIS APPROXIMATE AREA. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT PLANS A, B AND C CONTEMPLATE A SYSTEM TOTAL OF 1283, WITH 1098 INMATES WITHIN THE SECURITY COMPOUND.

GENERAL SECURITY

WHILE PRISON POPULATION IS A COMPELLING CONCERN, PRISON SECURITY HAS BEEN AT LEAST AN EQUAL CONCERN TO STAFF, INMATES AND THE PUBLIC. SECURITY PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN THE DIRECT RESULT OF THE LACK OF APPROPRIATE CONCERN AND/OR BUDGET FOR SECURITY DURING THE INITIAL PLANNING PROCESS. THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION IS WELL AWARE OF THE INADEQUACIES AND HAS VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRESS TO CORRECT SOME OF THESE PROBLEMS; HOWEVER, SUBSTANTIALLY MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE TO INSURE AN ADEQUATE, DEPENDABLE AND CONSISTENT LEVEL OF SECURITY.

THE PRINCIPAL METHODS OF ACHIEVING THIS ARE -

- SEPARATION OF INMATE CLASSIFICATIONS

AT LEAST THREE LEVELS OF SECURITY - MINIMUM, MEDIUM AND MAXIMUM - SHOULD BE SEPARATED TO THE GREATEST PRACTICAL EXTENT BY CONTACT, SIGHT AND SOUND. THE GREATER THAT SEPARATION IN TERMS OF DISTANCE, THE BETTER; HOWEVER, THE QUALITY OF THE SEPARATION IS OF EQUAL CONCERN. STAFF INTERACTION BETWEEN THESE GROUPS SHOULD BE MINIMIZED TO PROTECT THE INTEGRITY OF THE SEPARATION.

- IMPROVEMENT OF PERIMETER SECURITY

FENCE LINES SHOULD BE STRAIGHT AND PROVIDED WITH ADEQUATE GUARD TOWERS AND STATIONS TO PROVIDE FULL VISUAL COVERAGE OF THE ENTIRE PERIMETER ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FENCE. WHILE A RELIABLE ELECTRONIC SYSTEM SHOULD BE PROVIDED AT THE FENCE LINE. IT SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON AS MORE THAN A BACKUP SYSTEM.

THE PRESENT DOUBLE FENCE WITH CONCERTINA WIRE IS TYPICAL OF THOSE USED BY THE MAJORITY OF NEWER PRISONS IN THIS COUNTRY. OPAQUE FENCES HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF ELIMINATING SIGHT BEYOND THE FENCE - AN ADDITIONAL DETERRENT TO ESCAPE. THEY MAY, HOWEVER, REDUCE GUARD'S FIELD OF VISION. DEPENDING UPON PLACEMENT OF TOWERS.

• IMPROVEMENT OF INTERIOR SECURITY

INTERIOR SECURITY IS PARTLY A MATTER OF THE ABILITY TO SUPERVISE AND MOVE SMALL, MANAGEABLE GROUPS OF INMATES WITHOUT THREAT TO STAFF. THE PRESENT SITUATION IS VERY THREATENING TO STAFF. IT HAS RESULTED IN SERIOUS INCIDENTS AND MUST BE REGARDED AS CRITICAL.

BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF SECURITY AND THE INABILITY TO ADEQUATELY CONTROL INMATE ACTIVITY AT THE NEW PRISON, ANY EXPANSION PLAN UNDERTAKEN, INCLUDING RENOVATION OF THE OLD PRISON, SHOULD INCLUDE MAJOR CHANGES AT THE NEW PRISON INCLUDING -

- EXPANSION OF AND STRAIGHTENING OF THE PERIMETER FENCE, WITH CONSIDERATION FOR FULL OR PARTIAL OPAQUE INTERIOR FENCES.
- FENCE SEPARATION OF INMATE CLASSIFICATION REMAINING WITHIN THE COMPOUND.
- ADDITIONAL FACILITIES TO MINIMIZE COMMON-USE FACILITIES.
- THOROUGH ANALYSIS DURING THE DESIGN STAGE OF EXISTING STRUCTURES TO IMPROVE SEGREGATION CAPABILITIES.
- PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL GUARD TOWERS AND STATIONS TO PROVIDE FULL VISION OF PERIMETER, WITH HIGH INTENSITY LIGHTING FOR ALL AREAS.

SITE PLANNING ANALYSIS

WE BELIEVE THAT THE SITE PLANNING SHOWN ON PLANS A, B AND C GENERALLY CONCURS WITH THE ABOVE CRITERIA AND PROVIDE A BASIC, VIABLE APPROACH TO EXPANSION AND SECURITY IMPROVEMENT UNDER THE PROBLEMS THAT THE EXISTING CONDITIONS PRESENT. IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE PROPOSED NEW BUILDING CONFIGURATIONS AND LOCATIONS ARE ONLY REPRESENTATIONS AT THIS TIME AND WOULD BE SUBJECT TO MORE EXACT DEVELOPMENT DURING THE DESIGN PROCESS.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME CONCERN VOICED ABOUT SEWER AND WATER AVAILABILITY FOR FURTHER EXPANSION. ENGINEERING DESIGN HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED ON THESE UTILITIES AND TENDS TO ASSURE THAT SEWER AND WATER CAN BE PROVIDED WITHOUT UNDUE PROBLEMS.

WHEN INITIAL PLANNING WAS COMMENCED SOME TEN YEARS AGO, NO ONE COULD HAVE BEEN EXPECTED TO FORESEE THE PROBABILITY OF THIS FACILITY GROWING TO THE SIZE THAT IS NOW BEING CONSIDERED. PLANNING CENTERED AROUND THE UTILIZATION OF THE EXISTING BUILDINGS TO PROVIDE A RELATIVELY SMALL STATE PRISON. BECAUSE OF THIS LIMITED APPROACH, EXPANSION PRESENTS SOME PLANNING PROBLEMS, MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE THE FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS THAT WE MIGHT ACHIEVE WITH NEW CONSTRUCTION. THESE PROBLEMS ARE THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF OUR COMMENTARY ON THE SITE PLAN, AS FOLLOWS -

- THE EXISTING SERVICE (JOINT-USE) BUILDINGS - FOOD SERVICE, CHAPEL, GYMNASIUM, RECEPTION, INFIRMARY AND ADMINISTRATION - ARE VERY LOOSELY AND REMOTELY RELATED ON THE SITE. THEY MUST HAVE A SECURE SEPARATION FROM THE HOUSING UNITS, ~~YET THEY SHOULD BE EASILY ACCESSIBLE~~ AND PROVIDE FOR SECURE AND EFFICIENT MOVEMENT OF FOOT AND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC MOVEMENT WITHIN THAT "SERVICE CORE." AN EXAMPLE OF COMPLICATED VEHICULAR TRAFFIC IS FOOD DELIVERY SERVICE TO THE VARIOUS UNITS. WE FEEL THAT FURTHER STUDY ON THIS ASPECT OF THE SITE PLAN MAY RESULT IN AN IMPROVED "SERVICE CORE."
- ACCESS OF VISITORS TO INMATES WILL BE COMPLICATED BY THE NEED FOR TWO SEPARATE ENTRANCES TO THE COMPOUND TO THE VARIOUS VISITING AREAS.
- ALTHOUGH EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS IN THE WAY OF GUARD TOWERS ARE PLANNED, NONE HAVE BEEN CONTEMPLATED FOR THE MINIMUM SECURITY END OF THE COMPOUND. WHILE THE ESCAPE RISK OF LOW SECURITY INMATES IS PROBABLY LESS THAN THAT OF OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS, ANY PERSON PLANNING ESCAPE THROUGH THE FENCE WOULD TRY TO REACH THAT AREA. WE BELIEVE THAT THIS PRESENTS A BREACH IN AN OTHERWISE GOOD PERIMETER AND THAT TWO ADDITIONAL GUARD TOWERS BE ADDED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COMPOUND.
- WE BELIEVE THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF A POPULATION OF 1300 WITHIN THE PRISON COULD BE FACILITATED BY EXTENSION OF THE NORTHERLY AND SOUTHERLY FENCE LINES 200 FEET AT SMALL ADDITIONAL COST.

COSTS OF CONSTRUCTION, STAFFING AND OPERATION

THE COSTS OF CONSTRUCTION, STAFFING AND OPERATION FOR PLANS A, B AND C HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND HAVE BEEN REVIEWED BY THE WRITER. THE PARRISH ARCHITECTS DEVELOPED THE COSTS OF PLAN D AND JOINTLY DEVELOPED A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE STAFFING PLAN WITH THE DEPARTMENT. THE COSTS HAVE BEEN PROJECTED FOR BIDDING IN MARCH, 1984.

	<u>PLAN 'A'</u> 2 COMPOUND	<u>PLAN 'B'</u> 3 COMPOUND	<u>PLAN 'C'</u> 3 COMPOUND MAX. AWAY	<u>PLAN 'D'</u> OLD PRISON RENOVATION
BASIC COST	\$11,821,700	\$14,029,400	\$15,176,700	\$ 8,053,000
ADD'L COSTS	-	-	-	4,311,800
TOTAL CONSTR.	\$11,821,700	\$14,029,400	\$15,176,700	\$12,364,800
STAFF	373.67	380.07	400.87	428.07
APPROPRIATION	\$ 9,307.900	\$ 9,307.900	\$ 9,307.900	\$ 9,307.900
ADD'L COSTS	1,616.400	1,774.700	2,148.600	2,839.000
TOTAL OPER.	\$10,924,300	\$11,082.600	\$11,456,500	\$12,146,900

THE ADDITIONAL COSTS UNDER PLAN D REPRESENT THE COSTS OF THE IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED UNDER PLAN A AT THE NEW PRISON, EXCEPTING THE HOUSING UNITS.

THE ABOVE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE ADDITIONAL COSTS NOR ADDITIONAL STAFF FOR ~~ANY RECOMMENDATIONS~~ CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT. WE WILL FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL FIGURES REQUESTED.

WE RECOMMEND THAT AN ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF \$400,000 BE INCLUDED UNDER ALL PLANS FOR REVAMPING LOCKING SYSTEMS AND OTHER SECURITY FEATURES WITHIN EXISTING BUILDINGS THAT HAVE BEEN A SOURCE OF PROBLEMS.

WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE COSTS PRESENTED ABOVE ARE REASONABLY ACCURATE AND RELIABLE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE PROGRAMS AS PRESENTLY DEVELOPED. BIDS RECEIVED BY THE PARRISH ARCHITECTS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS HAVE AVERAGED 1.5% UNDER INITIAL COST ESTIMATES.

ANALYSIS OF PLANS

EACH OF THE PLANS BEING CONSIDERED CONTEMPLATES THE ADDITION OF LESS THAN 200 BEDS. AS OF LAST WEEK, THERE WAS A SHORTAGE OF 190 BEDS. THERE IS A DISTINCT POSSIBILITY THAT BY THE TIME CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED, THERE WILL BE ANOTHER SHORTAGE OF 200 BEDS. IF THE DEPARTMENT CAN EXPEDITE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRE-RELEASE CENTERS PLANNED, SOME RELIEF WILL BE AVAILABLE; HOWEVER, IT APPEARS TO BE AN INESCAPABLE FACT THAT CURRENTLY PLANNED NEW ADDITIONS WILL NOT KEEP PACE WITH DEMAND. WE WOULD, THEREFORE, RECOMMEND THAT ONE ADDITIONAL HOUSING UNIT OF 96 BE FUNDED AT THIS TIME. TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BUILDING PROGRAM, IF AND WHEN THE NEED BECOMES APPARENT.

PLAN A

THIS PLAN, DEVELOPED AT AN EARLIER DATE, DOES NOT PROVIDE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE THREE-COMPOUND DEVELOPMENT. IT DOES NOT ADEQUATELY ISOLATE MAXIMUM SECURITY. IT'S SMALLER ENCLOSED AREA DOES NOT ADEQUATELY PROVIDE FOR EXPANSION TOGETHER WITH DESIRABLE OPEN AREA. THE PLANNING PROBLEMS PREVIOUSLY CITED AS COMMON TO ANY EXPANSION AT THE NEW PRISON APPLY TO THIS PLAN.

WE WOULD NOT RECOMMEND CONSIDERATION OF PLAN A AS A BASIC EXPANSION PLAN. WE WILL, HOWEVER, CONSIDER IT FURTHER AS A PART OF PLAN D.

PLAN B

THIS PLAN PROVIDES FOR THREE SEPARATE COMPOUNDS, EACH BEING SELF-SUFFICIENT TO VARYING DEGREES. COMMON SERVICES WOULD INCLUDE FOOD SERVICE, CHAPEL, INTAKE, INFIRMARY AND ADMINISTRATION. SUPPORT AND TREATMENT STAFF WOULD BE SHARED BY ALL LEVELS OF SECURITY.

AS A GENERAL PRINCIPAL OF SECURITY PLANNING, WE WOULD PREFER TO HAVE THE FEWEST COMMON SERVICES AND STAFF POSSIBLE; HOWEVER, WE MUST REGARD THIS PLAN AS VERY WORKABLE FOR MINIMUM AND MEDIUM SECURITY. SOME DOUBTS CAN REASONABLY BE RAISED REGARDING MAXIMUM SECURITY IN TERMS OF FOOD SERVICE AND INFIRMARY. THE MORE COMMON SERVICES AND STAFF, THE MORE THE POSSIBILITY OF COMMUNICATION WITH OTHER INMATES.

WE BELIEVE THE 200 FOOT SEPARATION OF MAXIMUM SECURITY TO BE CAPABLE OF PROVIDING SEPARATION BY SIGHT AND SOUND, PARTICULARLY WITH THE USE OF OPAQUE FENCES.

THE PLANNING PROBLEMS PREVIOUSLY CITED WOULD APPLY TO THIS PLAN.

WE CONSIDER PLAN B AS A SOUND AND EFFICIENT APPROACH TO THE EXISTING PROBLEMS.

PLAN C

THIS PLAN, REMOVING MAXIMUM SECURITY A MILE AWAY, WOULD SURELY REMOVE ANY DOUBTS ABOUT SIGHT AND SOUND SEPARATION BUT WOULD RETAIN THE SAME POTENTIAL PROBLEMS OF SHARED SERVICES AND STAFF WHILE REQUIRING SOME 20 ADDITIONAL STAFF FOR PERIMETER SECURITY.

WE SERIOUSLY QUESTION THAT THE ADDITIONAL 1500 YARDS REMOVAL IS WORTH THE ADDED COSTS OF OPERATION, LET ALONE CONSTRUCTION COSTS.

IF THE PLAN INCLUDED SEPARATE FOOD SERVICE, WE WOULD TEND TO REGARD IT MORE HIGHLY.

PLAN D

MOST DISCUSSION OF THE RENOVATION OF THE OLD PRISON HAS TENDED TO IGNORE THE FACT THAT IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE MADE AT THE NEW PRISON AS A COMPANION PROJECT. TO MAKE ANY DIRECT COMPARISON TO THE OTHER PLANS, THIS MUST BE DONE.

THE RENOVATION STUDY ESTABLISHED THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE CONCEPT WHILE QUESTIONING THE ECONOMICS OF THE ADDITIONAL STAFF ANTICIPATED COMPARED TO EXPANSION AT THE NEW PRISON. THIS POINT OF VIEW HAS NOT CHANGED. WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FURTHER REFINE THE STAFFING PLAN TO MAKE MORE ACCURATE COMPARISONS TO OTHER ALTERNATIVES.

RENOVATION CAN PROVIDE A VERY ADEQUATE MAXIMUM SECURITY UNIT. IT WILL ALSO PROVIDE THE BEST SEPARATION IN TERMS OF DISTANCE, SEGREGATION, LACK OF SHARED SERVICES AND SHARED STAFF. WHILE EXPANSION AT THIS SITE IS PHYSICALLY POSSIBLE, WE QUESTION WHETHER IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE UNDER THE CONCEPT OF THIS UNIT EVENTUALLY HOUSING ONLY MAXIMUM SECURITY INMATES.

THE ADDED STAFF REQUIRED UNDER THIS PLAN LARGELY RESULTS FROM THE FACT THAT IT IS MORE SELF-CONTAINED THAN THE OTHER SOLUTIONS AND THAT MORE PROGRAM STAFF IS REQUIRED FOR THE MEDIUM SECURITY INMATES THAT WOULD BE HOUSED THERE FOR SEVERAL YEARS, AT LEAST. AS TIME PROGRESSES, WE WOULD EXPECT TO SEE A REDUCTION IN STAFF AND A LESSENING OF THE DISPARITY BETWEEN THIS AND OTHER PLANS.

WE HAVE RECENTLY LEARNED THAT THE CITY OF DEER LODGE WILL NOT GUARANTEE WATER SERVICE FOR THE OLD PRISON, CONTRARY TO THEIR PREVIOUS POSITION. ADDITIONAL COSTS OF OUR PROVIDING THIS SERVICE ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE COST FIGURES, HEREIN.

A PROBABLE ADVANTAGE TO THE ADOPTION OF THIS PLAN IS A SIGNIFICANT SHORTENING OF CONSTRUCTION TIME. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT FULL OCCUPANCY OF PLANS A, B OR C WILL REQUIRE ABOUT 33 MONTHS FROM THE TIME OF ADOPTION OF THE PLAN. WITH THIS PLAN WE WOULD EXPECT TO REDUCE THIS PERIOD TO 24 MONTHS.

WE REGARD PLAN D AS A VIABLE SOLUTION WITH THE ADVANTAGE OF SEPARATION, EXCELLENT SECURITY AND SHORTER CONSTRUCTION TIME. THE DRAWBACKS REMAIN - COST OF STAFF, LIMITATIONS OF ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING CAPABILITIES AND THE TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF REACQUISITION OF THE PROPERTY.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

WE BELIEVE THAT THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE STATE WILL BE SERVED BY THE ADOPTION OF PLAN B. THIS PLAN PROVIDES THE BEST COMBINATION OF SECURITY, EXPANDABILITY AND EFFICIENT OPERATION COMPATIBLE WITH CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONAL PRACTICES. WE WOULD STRONGLY RECOMMEND INCREASING THE SELF SUFFICIENCY OF MAXIMUM SECURITY AS WELL AS OTHER GENERAL SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED.

PLAN D IS OUR SECOND CHOICE FOR THE REASONS PREVIOUSLY CITED.

RECOMMENDATIONS PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING -

- FURTHER PLANNING ON 'SERVICE CORE'
- ADDITION OF GUARD TOWERS AT MINIMUM SECURITY.
- EXTENSION OF NORTH AND SOUTH FENCE LINES.
- REVAMPING OF LOCKING SYSTEMS AND OTHER SECURITY EQUIPMENT DEFICIENCIES.
- CONTINGENT FUNDING FOR ANOTHER 96 BEDS.


WILLARD C. PARRISH, JR. AIA

PRESIDENT
THE PARRISH ARCHITECTS



JUDY RIPPINGALE
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST

STATE OF MONTANA
Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst

STATE CAPITOL
HELENA, MONTANA 59620
406/449-2986

Exhibit 2
4-4-83

April 4, 1983

Representative Bob Marks
Montana House of Representatives
State Capitol Building

Dear Representative Marks:

I offer the following observations regarding the proposed staffing at the old prison which is displayed in appendix B, attachment A of the prison task force report.

As a general observation, in many cases it appears that the department wishes to set up an entirely independent staff at the old prison, especially regarding the upper management or director positions. I question why the employees of the old prison could not report to the current higher levels of the chain of command already in place at the prison.

Specific positions include:

1. Director of Treatment Services - This duplicates a position already in place at the prison.
2. Education Director - This also duplicates a position already in place at the prison. Under the department's proposal, only 1.5 FTE would report to this director.

Security

To understand the security chain of command, it is important to look at how it is operated at the main prison today.

A captain of security oversees the security, with one lieutenant per shift reporting to the captain. Under the lieutenant are three sergeants on each shift each of whom is responsible for a specific housing area - the minimum units (A, B, and C,) the close units (I and II), and the maximum security unit.

Under the proposed old prison staffing, there is a captain, one lieutenant per shift and one sergeant on each shift. The need to have a captain at both facilities does not seem necessary. The lieutenant of the old prison could report to the captain at the main prison. As the captain is a five-day, eight hour post, it is obvious that the lieutenants have the ability to carry-out their jobs without direct supervision of the captain because no captain is on the job for two shifts every day, nor is there a captain on weekends.

Clerical Support

The department also proposes one secretary for administration, one secretary for treatment, and one clerk for security.

For comparison purposes, it should be noted that at the main prison now, there is one secretary for treatment personnel (44 FTE), two secretaries for the warden and deputy warden, and two in the administration section for a total of five FTE secretaries. With this as a comparison it does not seem that three FTE secretaries would be needed at the old prison.

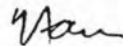
To give you an approximate dollar amount of the positions I have discussed, I have listed them below in Table 1.

Table 1
Approximate Annual Salaries and Benefits of
Proposed Positions Referred to

	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Director of Treatment Services	16	\$24,822	\$4,215	\$29,037
Education Director	16	24,822	4,215	29,037
Captain of Security	15	22,832	3,881	26,713
Secretary	8	13,549	2,303	<u>15,852</u>
Total Annual Cost				\$100,639 =====

If you have further questions, please stop by.

Sincerely,



Norm Rostocki
Associate Analyst

NR:cm:(jt):s

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BUDGET AND PROGRAM PLANNING



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

CAPITOL BUILDING

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 449-3616

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

April 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM

To: Representative Bob Marks

From: William S. Gosnell *WGS*
Lead Analyst

Re: PRISON STAFFING/OPERATING PROPOSALS

As background to the Parrish FTE figures, I offer the following.

1. In discussion with Carroll South and Dan Russell, Department of Institutions, I have determined that the original 96 FTE figure arrived at by Parrish for the old prison was done independently of the Department, and was based on Mr. Parrish's experience with other correctional facilities. The Department analyzed Mr. Parrish's figures, and arrived at the FTE figure of 107.4 which is the figure the task force has used regarding the renovation of the old prison. It is also my understanding that Parrish has concurred with the 107.4 FTE figure (or at least he has not publicly disputed that figure). The major difference between Parrish's and the Department's figures is in the area of security.
2. The reason that a deputy warden would be needed at the old prison but not under Plan C is due to the role that each facility would play in the institutional setting. Under Plan C, the maximum security compound would be utilized solely to house high security prisoners. No program activity would be conducted in that compound. The inmates that would be involved in programs would participate as part of the overall prison program. Therefore, Plan C would not require an additional administrator.

The opposite is true of the old prison renovation. Of the 200 inmates to be housed in the old prison, a large number would be involved in program and work activities within the walls. This would require administrative support and direction along the lines of program content, scheduling, classification, etc. In summary, the maximum security compound under Plan C is strictly security, whereas the old prison would be both security and program.

Attached is the listing of the original Parrish staffing and the Department's regarding the old prison.

ATTACHMENT A
STAFFING

	Parrish Recommendation	Parrish Recommendation Modified by Dept	192 Man Housing Unit, divided compound and Two Support Bldgs.	192 Man Se' Contained Un' Adjacent to Exist. Priso
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>				
Administrator	1	1	1	1
Admin. Asst.	1	0	0	0
Secretary	1	1	0	0
Accts.&Property Clerk	1	1	0	0
Records & Mail Clerk	1	1	0	0
Switchboard/Recept	1	1	0	0
Disciplinary Clerk	0	1	0	0
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>SUPPORT SERVICES</u>				
Asst.Plant Supt.	1	1	0	0
Maint. Worker	1	2	2	2
Custodial Worker	1	0	0	0
Store & Warehouse Mgr	0	1	0	0
Groundskeeper	1	0	0	0
Inmate Crew Superv.	1	0	0	0
Food Service Manager	1	1	0	0
Cooks	<u>3</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	9	8.2	2	2
<u>TREATMENT SERVICES</u>				
Director	1	1	0	0
Clinical Serv Superv	1	0	0	0
Social Worker	1	2	3	3
Social Serv Superv	1	0	0	0
Counselors	2	0	0	0
Psychologist	0	1	1	1
Education Director	1	1	0	0
Teachers	1.5	1.5	1	1
Librarian	.5	.5	.5	0
Secretarial Pool	2	1	1	1
Recreation Supervisor	1	0	0	0
Recreation	1.5	2	3	1
Chaplain	.5	.5	0	0
Infirmary Supervisor	1	0	0	0
Nurse R.N.	3 (2*)	3.2 (2*)	0	0
L.P.N.	5 (3*)	4.8 (3*)	3.2	3.2
Medical Records Clerk	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	24	19.5	12.7	10.2

* 7-day shifts

SECURITY	Parrish		192 Man Housing	192 Man Se
	Recommendation	Recommendation Modified by Dept	Unit, divided compound and Two Support Bldgs.	Contained Un: Adjacent to Exist. Priso
Captain	1	1	0	0
Lieutenant	5 (3*)	4.8 (3*)	1.6 (1*)	1.6 (1*)
Clerk	1	1.1 (1**)	0	0
Sergeant	5 (38*)	4.8 (3*)	8 (5*)	8 (5*)
C. Officer-Housing	15 (9*)	19.2 (12*)	35.2 (22*)	35.2 (2*)
C. Officer-Towers	15 (9*)	14.4 (9*)	9.6 (6*)	4.8 (3*)
C. Officer-Yard/Gate	5 (3*)	4.8 (3*)	0	0
C. Officer-Control	5 (3*)	4.8 (3*)	3.2 (2*)	3.2 (2*)
C. Officer-Visiting	2 (2**)	3.2 (2*)	3.2 (2*)	3.2 (2*)
C. Officer-Yard	0	4.8 (3*)	4.8 (3*)	0
C. Officer-Recreation and Dining	0	3.2 (2*)	3.2 (2*)	0
C. Officer-Sally Port	0	1.1 (1**)	1.6 (1*)	1.6 (1*)
C. Officer-Transportation	0	2.2 (2**)	2.2 (2**)	2.2 (2*)
C. Officer-Escort	0	1.1 (1**)	0	0
C. Officer-Infirmery	0	3.2 (2*)	0	0
	54	73.7	72.6	59.8
Aggregate Positions	3			
TOTAL	96	107.4	88.3	73
Reassign Present Custody Staff	9.6	9.6	19.2	9.6
Net Increase	86.4	97.8	69.1	63.4

* 7 - day posts
** 5 - day posts

44-83

Sponsors of

- .Powell County Museum
- .Towe Antique Ford Collection
- .Old Montana Territorial Prison

April 4, 1983

Dear Legislator:

It comes as a shock to us that renovation of the Old Montana Territorial Prison is still being seriously considered by some legislators. Since discussion of the Old Prison continues, we feel compelled to resist this effort and to explain to you why we oppose it. We hope you will take the time to read and understand the problems created by making a maximum security facility of the Old Prison: problems that affect not only those of us in Deer Lodge, but all Montana taxpayers as well.

I. Background: Why was the Old Prison Abandoned?

1. Ten years ago, the Montana Legislature voted to replace the Old Prison. At that time, experts testified that it was not feasible or economical to renovate the Old Prison. We ask, "what has changed to cause a reversal of that decision?"
2. It was abandoned because the physical plant was archaic, because there was too little room for expansion, and because it was outdated and too old to repair.
3. There has been considerable more deterioration in recent years and it is less serviceable today than it was 20 years ago when Warden Powell tried to pass a referendum to replace the old institution in the early 1960's.
4. When it became clear that the state no longer wanted the Old Prison, and because there was even talk of destroying it, the City of Deer Lodge with the cooperation of the Powell County Museum and Arts Foundation (PCM&AF) leased the property to save it from destruction and to create a tourist attraction from the abandoned facility.

II. What Problems are Created by Renovation of the Old Prison?

1. The State will have to break the 25 year lease with our organization.
2. We have been responsible for \$118,500 in private sector capital improvements to stabilize and preserve the Old Prison and make it useable as a museum. We will ask for reimbursement of this amount if the lease is broken by the State.
3. In addition to the above investments in this property, we have also spent \$600,000 from other sources in the seven acre prison property. Thus, our investment in the Old Prison, of almost three-quarters of a million dollars and five years of vigorous developmental effort will be wasted. When we took over the Old Prison and launched this program, there was never any discussion about the possibility of the state taking it back.
4. The Old Prison is on the National Register of Historic Places and as such is recognized as a significant historical structure worthy of preservation and national attention. Renovation will destroy many of the features that placed the Territorial Prison on the National Register.

5. In 1980, we received a \$25,152 grant from the State Historical Preservation Office of the Montana Historical Society "for the purpose of restoration and preservation of the Montana Territorial and State Prison." In accepting the grant we agreed to "maintain the premises for a term of ten(10) years...preserving the historical integrity of the features, materials, appearance, workmanship, and environment which made the property eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places." Renovation plans included in HB-22 and SB-171 would violate the terms of that agreement and might require a return of the grant monies because of such a violation.
6. The Old Prison has become an important tourist attraction for Montana: 43,000 visitors have toured the Old Prison since it opened in late 1980. Attendance was up 41% last year and we expect nearly 30,000 visitors this year. Prison tours generated \$56,000 in gate receipt income last year. Not only would renovation destroy these benefits to our community, it would also seriously jeopardize the major tourist attraction in the area: the Towe Antique Ford Collection. We fully anticipate that reduced attendance at the Towe Museum, caused by the loss of the Old Prison, will force the Towe Collection to go elsewhere because operating expenses will exceed income. Let us emphasize this point: the loss of the Old Prison as a tourist attraction will probably also result in the loss of Towe Collection from Montana.
7. The PCM&AF and the Deer Lodge Chamber of Commerce have spent over \$112,000 in promotion of Deer Lodge and its historic attractions which include the Old Prison. Deer Lodge is becoming a tourist destination through these promotional efforts and the maintaining of four excellent historical museums. To a community that has been severely impacted by the depression of the lumber industry, the abandonment of the Milwaukee Railroad, and the closure of the Anaconda Company, this prison museum is one bright spot in the Deer Lodge economy. We feel it is a poor policy to trade this developing tourist economy for renovation of the Old Prison when it would be best for Deer Lodge and best for Montana to build new facilities as needed at the present prison site and leave the Old Prison as a museum.
8. Renovation of the Old Prison would separate the two prison units by almost four miles of poorly maintained roads. Additional funds would need to be allocated to reconstruct portions of this connecting road. Also, there is very little parking space around the Old Prison for the 100 new employees that would be hired to run it.

III. The majority of people in Deer Lodge and Powell County place the greatest of importance to adequate security. Unfortunately, the Old Prison does not, in itself, offer a high level of security. We support on the other hand, either plans "B" or "C" of the existing prison expansion program, which provides the needed, secure facilities in a centralized pattern for the least amount of duplication and the least amount of operating costs. Not only is the present overcrowding alleviated by either Plan "B" or "C", building at the new prison avoids the loss of five years effort by PCM&AF and almost a million dollars worth of building, repairing, stabilizing, promoting, and operating of these facilities by the people of Deer Lodge.

Eighty Deer Lodge Citizens volunteer time each summer to give guided tours through the Old Prison: there is strong community support for continuing it as a museum. We urge you to vote against HB-22 or SB-171 to renovate the Old Prison, and to support plans for adequate and secure facilities at the new prison west of Deer Lodge.

*Powell County Museum & Arts Foundation
Bernice H. Mannix, Pres.
Stephen C. Owens, Vice Pres.
D. Warner, Secy.*

Exhibit 4
4-4-83

PLAN B - MONTANA STATE PRISON

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (INCLUDING 10% INFLATION)

<u>BUILDING</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT COST</u>
Building #17, Gym/Dining	\$ 1,007,600
Building #22, Admin./Library/Visiting	1,414,600
Building #23, High Security Housing	3,767,500
Building #26, Maximum Security Housing	<u>4,299,900</u>
Subtotal Buildings	\$10,489,600
 <u>FENCING</u>	
Including: razor wire, alarms, lighting, and sally ports	<u>\$ 2,025,300</u>
Subtotal All Above	\$12,514,900
 <u>OTHER ITEMS</u> (Excluding Warehouse)	
Food Cart Addition	225,500
Guard Towers (3 each)	627,350
Gate Control House	49,010
Paving & Utilities	<u>612,640</u>
Subtotal	\$ 1,514,500
 TOTAL OF ALL ABOVE	 \$14,029,400

17 22-23-26

COST COMPARISONS FOR DAYTON
EXPANSION

OPERATIONAL COSTS	1983 Appropriation	Plan			Plan D
		A	B	C	
E	304,57	373.67	380.07	400.87	428.07
Personal Services	\$6,567,567	\$8,009,283	\$8,117,524	\$8,471,468	\$9,100,643
Contracted Services	784,698	792,352	792,352	792,352	796,440
Supplies and Materials	1,165,264	1,198,900	1,208,900	1,212,900	1,236,439
Communications	40,269	45,669	45,669	45,669	58,095
Travel	20,228	20,679	20,679	20,679	21,197
Telephone	9,790	9,790	9,790	9,790	18,298
Utilities	279,646	378,046	408,046	420,046	424,282
Repairs and Maintenance	216,309	243,175	253,175	257,175	263,711
Other Expenditures	152,589	154,886	154,886	154,886	156,260
Equipment	71,570	71,570	71,570	71,570	71,570
TOTALS	9,307,930	10,924,350	11,082,591	11,456,535	12,146,935

CONSTRUCTION COSTS	11,821,700	14,029,400	15,176,700	12,364,845
--------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Exhibit-5
4-4-83

	FY83	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C	Plan D
<u>Administrative</u>					
Warden	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Warden	1	1	1	1	2
Associate Warden	2	2	2	2	2
Investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Personnel Officer	2	2	2	2	2
Training Officer	2	2	2	2	2
Secretarial Support	3	3	3	3	4
Word Processing	3	3	3	3	3
Accounting	6	6	6	6	7
Records	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.5
Mail	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Swiathboard	2	2	2	2	3
Hearings Officer	2	2	2	2	3
Total	33	33	33	33	39
<u>Support Services</u>					
Maintenance Superintendent	2	2	2	2	3
Plumber	2	2	2	2	2
Painter	1	1	1	1	1
Electrician	1	1	1	1	1
Locksmith	1	1	1	1	1
Welder	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenter	1	1	1	1	1
Machinist	1	1	1	1	1
Custodial Worker	1	1	1	1	1
Gen. Maintenance Worker	4	6	6	6	7
Equipment Maintenance	5	5	5	5	5
Warehouse	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07	8.07
Food Service Manager	1	1	1	1	2
Food Service	10	10	10	10	13.2
	38.07	40.07	40.07	40.07	47.27
<u>Treatment</u>					
Social Work Supervisor	1	1	1	1	2
Social Worker	7	10	10	10	10
Drug & Alcohol Counselor	1	1	1	1	1
Psychologist	2	3	3	3	4
Clerical	1	2	2	2	2.5
<u>Education</u>					
Education Director	2	2	2	2	3
Academic Teaching	6	7	7	7	7.5
Voc. Teaching	5	5	5	5	5
Librarian	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
<u>Religion</u>					
	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2
<u>Recreation</u>					
	3	6	6	6	7
<u>Infirmery</u>					
Supervisor	1	1	1	1	1
RN	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	7.7
LPN	6.5	9.7	11.3	11.3	12.9
Records	1	1	1	1	2
Dental Assistant	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
	43.9	56.60	58.20	58.20	69.5

	FY83	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C	Plan D
<u>Custody</u>					
Administration	2	3	3	3	4
Release & Receiving	1	1	1	1	1
Property	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation	2	4.2	4.2	5.8	4.2
Count	1	1	1	1	2.1
Training	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Lt - Shift Super.	5	6.6	6.6	6.6	9.8
Max. Sgt.]					
CU I Sgt.]					
CU II Sgt.]					
A Sgt.] -----	20.2	21.8	21.8	21.8	26.6
B Sgt.]					
C Sgt.]					
Housing Sgt.]					
Trans. Sgt.]					
New High Sec. Sgt.		3.2	3.2	3.2	
New Max. Sgt.		3.2	3.2	4.8	
	<u>38.60</u>	<u>51.40</u>	<u>51.40</u>	<u>54.60</u>	<u>55.1</u>

Corrections Officers

New High Sec.]					
New Max.]					
Max.]					
CU I]					
CU II] -----	80.0	97.6	97.6	97.6	81.6
Unit A]					
Unit B]					
Unit C]					
Escort	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.3
Main Control	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.6
Towers	9.6	19.2	24.0	38.4	33.6
Infirmery	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	8.0
Guard Station	3.2	4.8	4.8	8.0	5.9
Yard	4.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	14.4
Check Point	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Perimeter Patrol	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Education	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Food Service	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.4
Visiting	6.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	11.2
Rec. Yard	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.4
Gym	3.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Hospital	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Front Gate	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Dairy	8	8	8	8	8
New Administration		3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
	<u>151.0</u>	<u>192.6</u>	<u>197.4</u>	<u>215.0</u>	<u>217.2</u>
Total	<u>304.57</u>	<u>373.67</u>	<u>380.07</u>	<u>400.87</u>	<u>428.07</u>