

Oklahoma Department of Corrections

History

The 20th Century



History Preface

The state of Oklahoma has been incarcerating inmates and supervising offenders prior to statehood. As is often the case in a large organization or agency, staff get caught up in their daily activities, and fail to document the history of the agency. Such is the case of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. As the end of the 20th century neared, some agency officials determined that the department should make an attempt to document the history of the agency. This proved to be a difficult task as there was virtually no official documented history. Much of the accepted history has been passed along from staff and citizens and may or may not be entirely accurate. Each facility was asked to submit information and pertinent historical information. Several staff have reviewed this data and corrected as best they could.

The historical information following is not absolute but is generally accepted as accurate. There were many contributors, thus, writing styles vary. The various contributors also results in the historical flow being fragmented. Hopefully you will find the history of the agency interesting. This history attempts to cover the agency from “the beginning” through the year 2000.

Oklahoma Department of Corrections:
The 20th Century

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CHAPTER I: THE BEGINNING

The Advent of Oklahoma's Prison System

Prior to 1908 Oklahoma was sending prisoners to Kansas Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas. As commissioner of Charities and Corrections, Ms. Kate Barnard had received numerous complaints about the mistreatment of Oklahoma inmates in the Kansas Penitentiary. She arrived unannounced in August 1908 and toured the institution. After the tour, she identified herself and requested that she be allowed to conduct a thorough inspection. During her inspection, Barnard found systematic torture of inmates by the use of "crib" and the "waterhose." On her return to Oklahoma, she wrote a report about the conditions in the Kansas Penitentiary and recommended that all Oklahoma prisoners be transferred back to Oklahoma. Kansas rejected Barnard's report, but overwhelming evidence came to light from prisoners and ex-prisoners in support of Barnard's report. As a result, the first contingent of 50 inmates was placed on a train and moved to McAlester, Oklahoma, on October 14, 1908, within two months of Ms. Barnard's visit to Kansas.

What kind of prison should Oklahoma have? This question continued to arise. What was Ms. Barnard's definition of a good prison? "The best prison is the one which turns out the largest percentage of prisoners who never return to a life of crime."

She added that the mission of prison should be character building of inmates who would not seek revenge. She wanted Oklahoma State Penitentiary to be designed after the federal penitentiary, in Leavenworth, Kansas, based on humane standards of confinement.

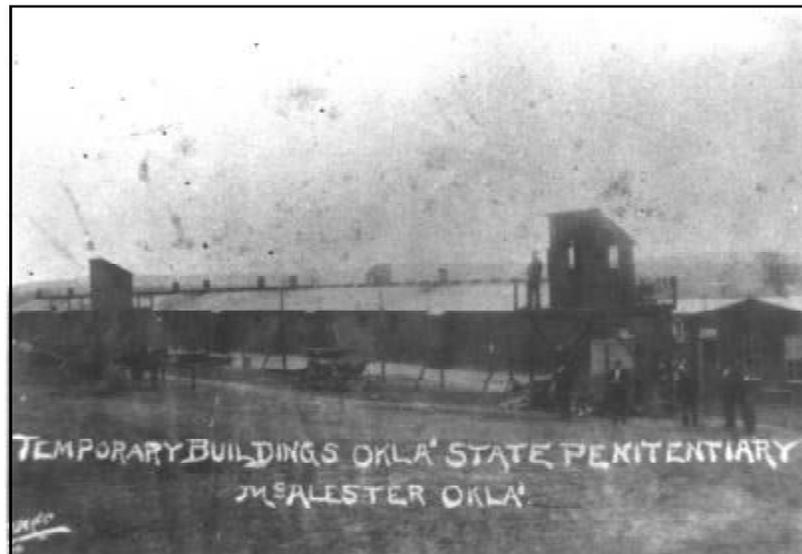
By early January 1909, there were 155 inmates at the facility in McAlester. There were still over 562 including juveniles under 16 years of age, at Lansing, and the contract with Lansing was expiring by the end of January 1909. Governor Haskell pursued legislative funding for the permanent construction of the penitentiary.

Earlier, the first legislature of Oklahoma had enacted a law for the establishment of a state penitentiary and had also provided an appropriation of \$50,000 to cover the cost of returning over 575 Oklahoma convicts to the state. The citizens of McAlester had also donated 120 acres of land for the prison. The first two groups of 50 prisoners each received from Lansing were temporarily housed in the former federal jail at McAlester. Under the direction of the new warden, Robert W. Dick, these inmates built a temporary stockade to house themselves.

Construction of the penitentiary began in May of 1909 under the direction of Warden Robert W. Dick. Oklahoma, unlike other states which contracted with private firms for the construction of their prisons, used inmate-labor under the direction of state officials. The Oklahoma penitentiary followed the Auburn (New York) model separating the factory area from the associated cell blocks. The construction started with a massive wall, built of concrete and steel. The building of the prison required a stupendous effort, and the builders of the prison took pride in claiming that the prison would be second only to the State Capitol.

The original 120 acres of land for the penitentiary site had been donated by a group of people from McAlester. The state bought additional acreage until it had acquired approximately 2,000 acres upon which to build. This land was hilly and had many sloping grades, gullies, and ravines. This rugged landscape required massive amounts of land fill. At some points along the wall the concrete piles go as deep as 35 feet below the grade to the foundation. More than 6,357 cubic yards of concrete were used, and over two million cubic yards of dirt and rock were moved for the wall alone at a total cost of \$108,644. The state literally moved mountains to build its prison.

The state also moved 200 families who had built small homes on the land surrounding the initial 120 acres.



1909 Temporary Inmate Housing at OSP

Female prisoners were also sent to Leavenworth, Kansas, during the territorial days. The first female ward at McAlester was built near the east gate around 1911. It was later condemned and torn down. From

More than 6,357 cubic yards of concrete were used, and over two million cubic yards of dirt and rock were moved for the wall alone at a total cost of \$108,644. The state literally moved mountains to build its prison.

1905 to 1908, 60 boys had been sent to Lansing Penitentiary, and many of these were under 16 years of age. The presence of these offenders prompted Kate Barnard to make a case for a state reformatory.

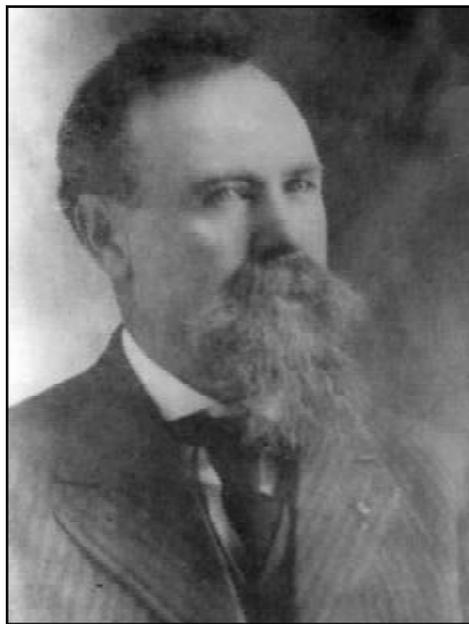
Within a year after the beginning of the construction on the penitentiary, reformers began to lobby for a state reformatory. Kate Barnard, commissioner of

Charities and Corrections, led the fight and articulated the need for such an institution in her annual reports to the Governor and legislature.

After an initial rejection, the proposed reformatory became a political issue. Sam Flourney, the first warden of the reformatory, in his letter dated December 12, 1909, complained to Governor Haskell that southwestern Oklahoma was being discriminated against for not getting a reformatory and requested an appropriation of \$100,000.

The Oklahoma State Reformatory was legislated in March 1909. The temporary quarters (built south of 'wildcat' mountain) were completed, and the first 60 inmates were received from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary on April 22, 1910. Two hundred more prisoners were transferred on March 18, 1911, of which 100 were assigned to public roadwork in Caddo County. Clyde A. Reed was appointed warden on September 12, 1910. Construction of the main facility began in 1911 and was completed in 1914. The temporary quarters were destroyed by fire that same year. The reformatory was completed during the tenure

of Governor Lee Cruce (1911-1915). The newly appointed Warden Clyde A. Reed demanded additional funds for a school and vocational training equipment.



**1st Warden at OSR
Colonel Sam Flournoy**

Money was found for both institutions and by the end of 1914, most of the permanent structure had been completed, and 150 inmates were transferred from McAlester to the reformatory, at Granite. Having completed the reformatory, Kate Barnard, an unforgettable reformer, removed herself from the active scene.

Kate Barnard was succeeded by William D. Mathews (1914-22).

Governor Williams clearly wanted to use the reformatory as a second penitentiary. He wanted the warden to be a businessman. Making use of the state-owned mountain of granite and the reformatory's captive labor pool, he negotiated a contract with a Rock Island Railroad Company. The railroad exchanged a small rock crusher (capability of 80 yards a day) for "over 1,200 carloads of rough rock for its track beds. With this contract, the Governor claimed, "Now the reformatory is self-sustaining." Superintendent Boon Williams reported on three years of achievement from September 1, 1915, to September 1, 1918, claiming enlargement and improvement in prison gin machine, dairy barn, and power house machinery. He also reported the building of a 20,000 bushel grainery, east cell (two-thirds completed), and broom factory. To assist the government in its aid to World War I, the institution supplied building materials to the Aviation Field at Fort Sill. In the area of rehabilitation, it was reported that 75 to 80 percent of the inmates released from the institution have not returned to criminal life (the annual reports often recognized their reformation role).

... proudly claimed that all of them were working (no idleness) . . . an adequate wage system . . . establishment of a parole board . . . on education and religious programs for prisoners.

The next few years were fortunate for the reformatory as it moved closer to its reformatory ideal. Governor James B. Robertson (1919-23) made a consistent and honest effort to run the institution as a reformatory. He appointed Warden Dr. George A. Waters who was a highly respected and successful farmer and dentist. Waters immediately made plans to travel east to study modern methods of organizing and conducting reformatory work. He sent a requisition to the Board of Public Affairs for 500 books for a nucleus for the general library. He also initiated a public call for book donations from charitable organizations.

Mabel Bassett replaced William Mathews as commissioner of Charities and Corrections, and she remained in that position for 24 years from 1922 to 1946.

Dr. George Waters was reappointed as warden and resumed office in 1924. On resumption of office, Dr. George Waters found that many programs he had instituted had been eliminated. In December 1925, there were 591 inmates, all usefully occupied in tannery, carpentry, blacksmithing, stone masonry, tailoring, cooking, baking, tinning, and plumbing. Despite all of his achievements, he was modest in his claims. Talking about the farm, he reported in his annual report, "The produce is not as good as I would have liked it to be, but it represents our very best effort." Warden J. J. Savage, in his Annual Report of the Oklahoma State Reformatory (OSR), reported a population of 606 prisoners on December 13, 1926, and proudly claimed that all of them were working

(no idleness). Many of them were learning a trade (bakery, cooking, plumbing, cleaners, and stone masonry), going to school for half a day, and working for the other half of the day. Warden Savage recommended the introduction of an adequate wage system and wanted to transform the institution into a REAL REFORMATORY. He also recommended the establishment of a parole board with the head of each penal institution as one of the members on the board. In 1927, Mrs. George A. Waters (Clara) became the warden and carried on the work of her husband. She focused mainly on educational and religious programs for prisoners. In order to employ all prisoners, she leased several hundred acres of land (OSR already had 1400 acres of land in 1927). At the end of 1928, OSR's population was 782 (an increase of 176 prisoners in one year), constituted of mostly property offenders with 61 fowl thieves. There were four deaths in 1928, two of which were caused by accidents at the rock crusher. Clara Waters, often distinguished as the first and the only female warden of a large state reformatory for males proved herself as very popular both locally and nationally. She was elected to the board of directors of the National Prison Organization. Mrs. Waters was considered one of the most convincing women speakers in the country.

Prison breaks, prison riots, and prison protests are often characterized by their suddenness, unpredictability, and unexpected course of developments. All of the above was true of the prison break at Granite which occurred on February 17, 1935, soon after Sunday lunch. As many as 31 inmates made a bid for this daring escape. However, eight of them surrendered in the front yard of the institution after being peppered with a blast of small shot from a shotgun in the hands of the Deputy Warden M. T. Gallion. Two returned voluntarily, and 18 were at large until the following day.



**Fred Hunt
Warden at OSP**

The inmates conspiring to break had, somehow, managed to smuggle two guns which they used to threaten Officer Tom Denton, asking him to unlock the prison doors. They later shot Peter Jones, the correctional officer on the front tower. Gathering a number of women and children visitors in front of them, the inmates rushed down the front steps. Piling in two cars in front of the institution, 20 of the men fled east. Later, they confiscated other cars and continued their flight.

Warden Waters was fired two days later and Sheriff Fred Hunt was appointed as the new warden.

Commissioner Buck Cook reported the population of the two institutions jointly as 2,365 in 1948 and 2,461 in 1949. Commissioner Cook spoke appreciatively of the two wardens. In 1949 at OSP, school was taught from first through eighth grade. He talked about the classification unit which was manned by 15 inmates and three civilians, who took complete history of new prisoners under the supervision of a superintendent.

Wardens at Oklahoma State Penitentiary

1908 - 1916	R. W. "Bob" Dick
1916 - 1920	Samuel Mobley
1920 - 1924	Fred C. Switzer
1924 - 1927	William S. Key
1927 - 1931	John Q. Newell
1931 - 1931	Sam Brown
1931 - 1935	Roy Kenny
1935 - 1941	Jess Dunn
1941 - 1943	Fred Hunt
1943 - 1947	R. D. Conner
1947 - 1951	Clarence Burford
1951 - 1955	Jerome Waters
1955 - 1959	Howard McLeod
1959 - 1963	Robert Rains
1963 - 1971	Ray Page
1971 - 1973	Park Anderson
1973 - 1978	Richard Crisp
1978 - 1980	Norman Hess
1980 - 1983	A. L. Murphy
1983 - 1985	John Brown
1985 - 1987	Gary Maynard
1987 - 1991	James Saffle
1991 - 1994	Dan Reynolds
1994 - 1998	Ron Ward
1998 -	Gary Gibson

Wardens at Oklahoma State Reformatory

1909 - 1911	Samuel H. Flourney
1911 - 1912	Clyde A. Reed
1915 - 1919	Boone Williams
1919 - 1920	John A. Phillips
1920 - 1923	George A. Waters
1926 - 1927	J. J. Savage
1927 - 1935	Clara Waters
1935 - 1941	Fred Hunt
1941 - 1943	Edward P. O'Brien

1943 - 1945	Claude F. Moore
1949 - 1969	Joe Harp
1969 - 1975	John Grider
1975 - 1984	Jerry Sunderland
1984 - 1988	David C. Miller
1988 - 1993	Steve Hargett
1993 - 1995	Jack G. Cowley
1995 - 1998	Ken A. Klingler
1998 - 2000	L. L. Young
2000 - present	Brent Fatkin

The commissioner of Charities and Corrections made some necessary mid-century recommendations to the 23rd Legislature in early 1950.

- ✓ We recommend that all penal institutions, reform schools, and training schools in the state be removed from politics.
- ✓ We recommend that a director be appointed over all of the foregoing institutions and that he have sole responsibility to prescribe certain rules and regulations in said institutions; that he will select the wardens and superintendents, and they will be answerable to him alone for the management of said institutions.
- ✓ That said director shall have had at least four years experience in penal institution supervision.
- ✓ That all guards at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, McAlester, be required to attend a training school comparable to the Oklahoma Highway Patrol, and that they attend a refresher course of one week each year thereafter. It is further recommended that all guards be placed on a merit system.
- ✓ That all guards at the Oklahoma State Reformatory no longer be referred to as guards, but shall be designated as supervisors; and that no supervisors shall be employed who have less than a high school education.
- ✓ We recommend the following types of legislation:
 - Legislation creating the indeterminate sentence
 - Legislation creating a system of adult probation

Although these recommendations were modest in nature, it would take two to four decades for these recommendations to become a reality.

A statewide adult probation system should be established, preferably as a part of the Department of Corrections.

Because of several negative reports about Oklahoma's prisons in 1957, the legislature went outside the political arena and contracted with the Oklahoma Citizens Committee on Delinquency and Crime. This was the first time in Oklahoma's history that a citizens' organization had an opportunity to influence public policy on crime. The Citizens' Committee hired a number of consultants and presented its first report in September 1958. The Citizens' Committee observed

that in 1957 there were only two adult probation officers in the entire state of Oklahoma and more than two and a quarter million people. The effect of the inadequate use of probation was that "almost 60 percent of the men and women received sentences of two years or less." Most of these prisoners were eligible for probation. The Citizens Committee made several recommendations, a few are given below:

Probation

- ✓ A statewide adult probation system should be established, preferably as a part of the Department of Corrections.
- ✓ The initial goal for probation should be the employment of 35 probation officers, five supervisors, and a director.
- ✓ Qualifications for professional staff should be established according to the standards published by the National Probation and Parole Association.
- ✓ Staff should be selected through a merit or civil service system (eliminating political patronage).

Adult Institutions

- ✓ Adult correctional system should be centrally administered (the committee stopped short of recommending the establishment of the Department of Corrections).
- ✓ The functions of the institutions should be divided into three divisions each supervised by a deputy warden: a) custody and security, b) classification and treatment, and c) business and procedures.
- ✓ Idleness should be eliminated.
- ✓ Sale of goods manufactured in prison should be eliminated.
- ✓ A central file system should be created.

✓ Gambling by inmates should be eliminated at McAlester (apparently, this was a disturbing problem for many, because several reports talked about it).

✓ Each institution should set up a full time in-service training program.

CHAPTER II: CORRECTIONS ACT

January 10, 1967, is an important day in corrections history. It was on this date that Governor Dewey Bartlett made a historic announcement in his Legislative address, when he said:

I have had prepared for introduction, today, a bill creating a new Department of Corrections. This bill has been prepared, after consultation with leaders of both Houses of the Legislature. It is a joint recommendation of your leadership and the administration. Briefly, this bill provides for the creation of a new state Corrections Department, consisting of a state Board of Corrections, and state director of Corrections, and three divisions: a Division of Institutions, a Division of Probation and Parole, and a Division of Inspection. The Division of

On May 8, 1967, under the leadership of newly elected Governor Dewey Bartlett (1967-1971), the legislature passed the Oklahoma Corrections Act of 1967.

Inspection will perform duties of the present Charities and Corrections Department.



Our illustrious Central Office before it was Central Office. Here, at approximately 1928, it was still the original Union Soldiers Rest Home.

Let us recall that the Oklahoma Citizen Committee on Delinquency and Crime had recommended in 1962 the creation of a Department of Corrections. It, however, took several years for the recommendation to be implemented. During Governor J. Howard Edmonson's administration (1959-1963), the House and Senate drafted bills, but they were never enacted. The legislature, once again, neglected to address the needs of the penal system. Governor Henry Bellmon (1963-1967) then commissioned National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) to study the system and make recommendations. NCCD investigation found that the Board of Public Affairs, which administered the penal system, concentrated primarily on the business aspects of the prison

system and ignored the larger problems of corrections . Two priorities existed in Oklahoma corrections, according to NCCD: OSP and OSR should cease to operate independently of one another; and the Board of Public Affairs should separate itself from the control of the penal system.

On May 8, 1967, under the leadership of newly elected Governor Dewey Bartlett (1967-1971), the legislature passed the Oklahoma Corrections Act of 1967. House Bill 566 created the seven-member Board of Corrections, with one member from each of the state's congressional districts and a seventh member appointed at large.

Arnold E. Pontesso (1967-1970) Pontesso was appointed the first director of the new Department of Corrections on October 16, 1967. The 52 year old Pontesso was a 28-year veteran of the federal prison system, and retired as warden of El Reno Federal Reformatory just prior to beginning his job as director of Oklahoma corrections. He pledged to follow the guidelines advocated by the NCCD.

He requested funding from Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the U.S. Department of Justice. Perhaps, the hallmark of his administration was the establishment of the first community treatment center (CTC) at the Thunderbird Motel in Oklahoma City. The experience with this center popularized the movement for CTCs, and as a result, the state developed eight other such community treatment centers in different cities over the next four to five years.

The Division of Probation and Parole set up five district offices at Oklahoma City, Tulsa, McAlester, Duncan, and Arnett.

To prepare the inmates for the community, the corrections department introduced the following trades: auto-body repair, masonry, carpentry, refrigeration and air conditioning, dry cleaning, welding, meat cutting, electrical, plumbing, auto mechanics, drafting, and cooking and bakery. The per capita cost of an inmate during 1968 was \$147.97 per month. In 1969, the cost to keep one man for one day in OSP was \$3.26; for OSR \$5.35 and for supervision under probation and parole \$26 per month.

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Pontesso proved much too progressive for his time in Oklahoma, and he was forced to resign in 1970. He was replaced by Leo McCracken who worked as acting director for 18 months, a position which he held until after the riot in 1973.

Leo McCracken in his Annual Report of 1972, addressed to Governor David Hall and the legislators, reported the continuance of the following LEAA sponsored research project:

Improved and expanded probation and parole services. The goals of this project were:

- to reduce the average caseload to 90 per officer
- to expand the use of pre-sentence investigation, and
- to encourage the expanded use of probation as an alternative to prison or jail commitment

Special Community Supervision Project (July 1969 to June 1972). This project evaluated the effects of intensive supervision.

In May of 1971, a building situated about a mile from OSP and used as the pre-release center was converted into a second women's ward to alleviate a serious overcrowding problem. In the same year, Lexington Correctional Center was added to the list of facilities. Lexington facility used to be an annex to the Navy Base in Norman which was later vacated by the Navy.

CHAPTER III: GROWTH

David Boren was a college teacher before becoming a Governor, and F. Warren Benton, Ph.D., was the project director for developing the Oklahoma Corrections Master Plan. This master plan was developed by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, Department of Architecture, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Illinois. The central theme of the master plan was that the offenders be kept closer to their home community where the local resources could be effectively harnessed for rehabilitation of correctional clients. The plan made the following recommendations:

✓ Regionalization

Under Benton's leadership, three institutions were built—Lexington Assessment and Reception Center, Joseph Harp Correctional Center, and Dick Conner Correctional Center—and had them open in a short time of four years.

Oklahoma be subdivided, into nine community service districts, which would be further combined to form five institution regions. Each community service district represents a combination of several judicial districts. Because implementation of a progressive correctional system depends to a large extent upon cooperation between the judiciary and the Department of Corrections, the coordination of the regional organization of both bodies is of vital importance.

✓ Changes in Disposition Patterns

With modest reductions in commitment and length of sentence, Oklahoma's incarcerated population could be reduced by a third.

✓ Changes in Programs and Services

Changes were proposed in the area of planning, implementation, coordination, and continuous evaluation of both institutional and community programs.

On August 20, 1975, the board hired the 26 year old Ned Benton to implement his master plan. His master plan was well spoken of. He had been brought to Oklahoma primarily to implement the master plan and to build three new prisons which were completed during his tenure. Under Benton's leadership, three institutions were built—Lexington Assessment and Reception Center, Joseph Harp Correctional Center, and Dick Conner Correctional Center—and had them open in a short time of four years. Joe Harp was completed in 1978 and Conner Correctional Center at Hominy was completed in 1979. A substantial

savings was effected in the construction costs by utilizing inmate labor. These institutions cost around \$13 million each. Benton took the department from a budget of \$18 million to \$52 million in less than four years.

For over a century, the courts never interfered in the management of the prisons in the United States. After the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, inmates in Oklahoma and all over the country began filing complaints. In fact, the 1970s brought several prisoners' civil rights issues to the forefront not only in the United States, but also in Europe. In Oklahoma, a Black inmate named William Robert Eugene Battle, better known as Bobby Battle, filed a federal lawsuit (Battle v. Anderson) on April 24, 1972, in the U.S. District Court in Muskogee, Oklahoma. The suit alleged the following civil rights violations:

“... deprivation of the right to due process and equal protection of the laws, to free speech, to petition for the redress of grievances, to have access to the courts, and to be free from cruel and unusual punishments”

In mid-March 1974, the above complaint was further expanded by the following allegations:

- There was racial segregation and discrimination in inmate housing, job assignments, and employment practices in Oklahoma prison system, and specifically at Oklahoma State Penitentiary.
- Inmates were denied the right of due process when assigned to disciplinary cells. Further, inmates were confined in dark, unventilated, and unsanitary cells for prolonged periods.
- The penitentiary officials randomly used tear gas and mace as a cruel and unusual punishment rather than as a control device.
- Medical care was inadequate and did not meet the needs of the inmates.
- The practice of censoring inmates' incoming and outgoing mail was a violation of inmates' civil rights.
- The inmates were denied the freedom of religion, especially those of the Muslim faith, who were denied the right to gather for corporate religious service.

Judge Bohanon found that all of these allegations were correct and these conditions, indeed, did exist before the riot of 1973. The judge subsequently ordered remedial action for each of the allegations. Bohanon ordered that the racial composition of all housing units should approximate that of the inmate population as a whole. He also ordered that attorneys fashion and submit to the court, within 60 days, a detailed and comprehensive disciplinary system. Concerning the use of the tear gas and mace, the judge set stringent guidelines for their use. He ordered the Department of Corrections to formulate a comprehensive plan to provide adequate routine and emergency medical care (including psychiatric care) for all inmates. The department was further ordered to devise a plan within 60 days which would provide for religious counseling and group services for all inmates, regardless of religious belief.

Judge Bohanon was very firm and persistent that the court's orders be fully complied with, and he kept requiring the defendants to appear in court every six months to report compliance. Yet, the judge was sympathetic to the defendants, he being fully cognizant of the administration's problems. In hearings held on May 4, 1976, and October 15, 1976, the plaintiff and plaintiff intervenors presented evidence about the problem of prison overcrowding. Judge Bohanon indicated that population levels and conditions were intolerable and that he would consider issuing an injunction against the state if the population problems and the related conditions were not addressed.

Prison overcrowding remained impervious to any easy solution. It kept raising its ugly head from time to time in Judge Bohanon's court. In April, 1977, the Plaintiff-intervenor (U.S. Department of Justice) requested an evidentiary hearing regarding overcrowding and conditions

A great recognition came to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections from the American Correctional Association . . .

of confinement. The court held the hearing on May 23-24, 1977, and the resulting court order came to be known as Battle II. After hearing several expert witnesses, the judge observed that a large percentage of prisoners (about 34 percent) were idle, with neither jobs nor programs to fill their time. The judge further required that each prisoner should have 60 square feet of cell space or 75 square feet of dorm space. On March 7, 1977, out of 4,440 inmates in residence in Oklahoma prisons, one-fourth were housed in below 20 square feet, and another 10 percent were confined in areas ranging from 20 to 39 square feet. The court ordered the state to reduce at the rate of 100 inmates per month at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary and 50 inmates per month at Oklahoma State Reformatory until the population came down to 800 and 450 inmates respectively.

On May 27, 1976, Governor David Boren announced an accelerated prison construction program promising to provide 1,450 new spaces by August 1978. The administration also liberalized parole, releasing eligible inmates after they had undergone one-fourth of their sentences, rather than one-third of their sentences. The court ordered the state to reduce all housing to one man to a cell by April 1, 1979, in OSP and OSR. Boren secured \$3 million from the Law Enforcement Association,

The Construction and Maintenance Unit was formed in 1974 and initially was part of the Technical Services Unit.

U.S. Department of Justice, matching it with \$4 million of state funds to build a new Assessment and Reception Center at Lexington, Oklahoma. The construction of the Lexington Assessment and Reception Center was completed in December, 1977.

On February 15, 1978, the reception process was transferred from McAlester to its new modern housing. The assessment procedures were greatly expanded and updated. In order to secure all kinds of inmates under assessment, LARC provided tri-level security units—maximum, medium, and minimum security units.

Satisfied with the efforts of the administration, Judge Bohanon agreed to permit double celling at the four prisons on January 27, 1982, if all other conditions within the institution were adequate to meet inmates' needs. This lawsuit had gone on for over ten years, and it was not until December 7, 1983, that Judge Bohanon announced that he was stepping out of the case.

Toward the middle of the 1970s, there was an increasing emphasis on the training of staff. The necessary incentive came from Law Enforcement Educational Program (LEEP) and the funds were provided by this federal program. A private agency known as Professional Agency for Correctional Training (PACT) on funding from LEEP assumed responsibility for training correctional officials at lower and mid-management levels. PACT hired both full-time and part-time instructors to instruct in their areas of specialization. PACT served for over a year. Later, the Department of Corrections assumed the responsibility of training and established a training academy to house 56 trainees at one time.

A great recognition came to Oklahoma Department of Corrections from the American Correctional Association (ACA) when its Commission on Accreditation, after a professional audit, accredited the agency and all of its facilities and probation and parole divisions.

The Construction and Maintenance Unit was formed in 1974 and initially was part of the Technical Services Unit.

When the unit was started in 1974, the major function was renovation and maintenance of the department's main offices in Oklahoma City and the operation of inmate training in architectural drafting. In addition, this unit coordinated maintenance and renovation.

In 1975, the name was changed to the Architecture and Engineering Unit. This unit assumed the responsibility for the development and implementation of all construction and maintenance programs for the Department of Corrections.

The first administrator of the unit was Mr. Carl Perkins. Upon his retirement in 1979, Mr. Vernon Davis became the administrator until he was transferred to the Office of Public Affairs in December 1985. Mr. Tom Wright was administrator of the unit until fall 1987 when he took a job with a private company to supervise prison construction. Mr. John Kanoski assumed the position of administrator of Construction and Maintenance in December 1987. He was followed by Al Milligan. The unit was disbanded and reorganized in late 1990s.

This agency-wide appropriation allowed the Department of Corrections to prepare a central budget for the entire agency.

After the establishment of the Department of Corrections, each institution continued to receive its own appropriation and prepare its own budget work program until 1980. Although there was a small central accounting unit at the Department of Corrections that

helped process bills for the field units, central accounting exercised little control over field financial operations.

In 1980, the legislature gave the Department of Corrections a single agency appropriation. This agency-wide appropriation allowed the Department of Corrections to prepare a central budget for the entire agency. In 1976, a restitution accounting unit was created pursuant to a new law that transferred responsibility from the counties to the Department of Corrections for the receipt of money from probation clients.

The Human Resources Unit was initially created as a central "personnel" office in February 1974 when Gary A. Parsons was hired to serve as the personnel manager for the department. Before that date, central office staff were minimal and personnel duties were carried out as an adjunct responsibility of the administrative assistant to the director.

Initially, Mr. Parsons and one secretary handled personnel activities. As the agency continued to grow and expand, payroll activities were transferred to the Personnel Unit with a resultant increase in staff

members to four. The unit used the services of CETA employees and female inmates from the Women's Treatment Facility to perform clerical work.

In 1974, there were 21 black employees in corrections among a total of approximately 1,200 employees. As a result, affirmative action responsibilities were added to the Personnel Unit in 1975 through receipt of a federal grant. Salary programs were implemented during this period because of legislation that mandated a salary increase for correctional officers. The increase in salaries was later extended to employees in other job classifications. The first Employee Handbook was printed and issued in 1976. In 1977, female correctional officers were employed to work in male institutions.

In February 1980, Max Worrell was hired as the departmental personnel manager. By this time, the central personnel office had grown to a staff size of 13 employees. For an approximate period of four years during 1980-1984, the Personnel Unit coordinated the centralized hiring of all correctional officers.

The use of automation to process information for the Department of Corrections began in 1972. The first application was a simple listing of inmates. The agency used a keypunch machine to create data on punched cards and sent the information to an outside service to process the data and produce the report.

The Department of Corrections began in-house data processing with approval to acquire computers in May 1976. Two Data General computers were eventually obtained to set up the first automated Inmate/Client Systems in August 1977.

In 1982, the IBM 4300 computer was purchased to meet the needs of new reporting requirements for restitution accounting. This was followed by development of the Financial Management System in 1984 and 1985.

The first attorney for the Department of Corrections was Betsy Pain who worked until approximately 1979. The Department of Corrections hired Ray McGeorge in 1981. In 1982, a Legal Division was officially created by enactment of 57 O.S. Section 508.1 that became effective March 25, 1982. Ms. Jo Glenn was the attorney for a short time and was replaced by Mr. Michael Pybas. Mr. Pybas resigned in January 1984 and was replaced by Don G. Pope in September 1984. Vincent Knight became the general counsel after Don Pope.

Legal History

Richard W. Kirby, General Counsel 3/00 to Present
Vincent L. Knight, General Counsel 1992 to 12/99
Don Pope, General Counsel 1984 to 1992
Michael Avant-Pybas, General Counsel 1982 to 1984
Jo Glenn, General Counsel 1982
Ray McGeorge, General Counsel 1981 to 1982
Betsy Pain, General Counsel 1979 to 1981

In July 1972, the Planning and Research Unit was implemented with a federal grant from the LEAA. In 1972, all operating grants had to be studied and evaluated in terms of their operational management offenders. The Planning and Research Unit was involved in the preparation of federal subgrant applications followed by the evaluation of programs funded by subgrants awarded to the Department. Between 1972 and 1976, the Planning and Research Unit applied for and received a total of \$9,410,415 in discretionary and action grant funding.

The director of the newly created Department of Corrections, Arnold E. Pontesso, signed the first policy statement on December 4, 1967. This policy statement 1001.1, entitled, "Policy Statements and Operations Memoranda," established the process for the development of procedures. Under the direction of Dr. Kiehlbauch, administrative assistant, a system of numbering and the index was created. The system was similar to the Federal Bureau of Prisons manual format. From 1968 to 1974, relatively little was done in the development of written procedures.

Community Corrections in Oklahoma began in 1970 as a "spin off" of a pre-release center operated within Oklahoma State Penitentiary.

The first specific reference to the Division of Programs and Services can be found in OP-010101, entitled "Organization of Administrative Staff," dated September 18, 1980. John Rees was the first deputy director of Programs and Services. In March 1981, Tom White was appointed deputy director.

In November 1984, Tom White left the position of deputy director of Programs and Services to assume the position of warden at Ouachita Correctional Center. R. Michael Cody became deputy director in November 1984. After Mike Cody, Jerry Johnson served as deputy director of Programs and Services. Kathy Waters followed Jerry Johnson and in 1997 the unit dissolved with the various duties and functions absorbed by other units.

Central Classification moved from Oklahoma State Penitentiary to Oklahoma City in 1974 and John Rees was the administrator. At that time, inmates were still received at Oklahoma State Penitentiary and a committee met there every Tuesday to classify new receptions. The committee took into consideration age of the offender, time served, the crime committed, prior incarcerations, history of violence and escapes. Those under 25 went to Oklahoma State Reformatory. First term non-violent offenders under 25 went to a community treatment center or to Ouachita Correctional Center for vo-tech training.

Central Classification moved to Lexington Assessment and Reception Center in 1978 with Mike Fairless as administrator. All receptions and initial classifications were processed there. Initial classification was based on the previous considerations; however, additional concerns such as inmate needs and bed spaces were taken into consideration.

Mike Parsons became the administrator in 1979 and Steve Kaiser assumed this position in 1980. Mary Livers became the administrator in 1985 and remained until November 1987. In January 1988, Arnold Wagoner assumed the position of administrator of Classification Programs.

Prior to the time that the Central Records Unit was created in 1975, all records were kept at Oklahoma State Penitentiary. When Central Records was created, Mike Fairless was the administrator and a duplicate record system was maintained at the central office.

In 1976, the "Time Credit Law" was revised. Before 1976, release dates were calculated upon reception, a release date was established subject to change due to loss of credits. Beginning in 1976, because of the law change, a new consolidated record card was created. The credits were posted on a monthly basis, release dates were calculated monthly at the confining facility, and inmates were informed of their release date on a monthly basis.

Joy Hadwiger became administrator in 1978. The first records manual, known as the *Records Manager Resource Manual*, was distributed in 1979. Although it was not official policy and procedure, it did serve as a reference guide. In addition, in 1979, the position of records auditor was established.

The first official public information officer for the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was Howard English. He held the position from May 1 through August 29, 1974. Bill George followed from July 1, 1975, thorough June 30, 1977. Nancy Nunnally was the next person to hold

the position and served in that capacity from July 25, 1977 through October 17, 1982. Joyce Jackson became public information officer on November 19, 1982. She continued in that role until February of 1985 when public information duties were separated from public relations responsibilities and Martin Ewing performed the duties of public information officer. On July 1, 1987, Jerry Massie became public information officer.

In November of 1976, Tom Lovelace was appointed chief of security for the Department of Corrections. At that time, he had two correctional officers who worked directly for him. Their duties included security of the administration building, writing operations memoranda, inspecting facilities, escape team, escape desk, and assisting at Oklahoma Memorial Hospital and Central State Hospital when necessary. In addition, Mr. Lovelace was the supervisor of the two hospital units.

In 1980, the Internal Affairs Unit was added to the Security Unit, to include three investigators. Tom Lovelace was followed by Elvin Baum then Eric Franklin.

Community Corrections in Oklahoma began in 1970 as a “spin off” of a pre-release center operated within Oklahoma State Penitentiary. The original facility opened in Oklahoma City and provided employment services and counseling for some 15 residents.

Training for the Oklahoma Department of Corrections had been in transition since its inception in 1974. The need for a formal training program was apparent after the riot in 1973 and the subsequent involvement of the federal court. Prior to this time, training had been handled informally by various Department of Corrections personnel. In 1974, training was imparted by the Professional Agency for Correctional Training, this agency was funded by a federal grant.

**One of the first groups trained
at Central Office**

Front row: Jerry Johnson, David Jackson, Robert Sanders, and Cherry Scott

Back row, second from right:
Ray Little, later warden at William S. Key Correctional Center



In 1976, the first “Training Academy” was established at the former Sun Tide Inn in Oklahoma City. This site witnessed the beginnings of a training program designed to meet the needs of an agency of 1,379 employees.



One of the first groups of official DOC trainers

Front row:

Jerry Johnson, David Jackson

Back row, second from right:

John Boren, Cherry Scott,
and Betty Lytle

The Department of Corrections moved the training academy in 1980 to the grounds of the Jess Dunn Correctional Center, at Taft, Oklahoma, a former juvenile treatment center of the Department of Human Services. The academy remained there until July 1, 1986, when it moved to the former Oklahoma Children’s Center, also located in Taft, Oklahoma.

The academy was re-structured in 1989 and became the Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center for female offenders. During 1989 the agency established the Employee Development and Training Center on the campus of Oklahoma State University and the Gene Stipe Correctional Training Academy on the campus of Eastern State College in Wilburton, Oklahoma.

The department began utilizing the concept of full-time facility training officers during 1986.

Training has continued to develop since its inception, thereby reflecting the unique ability of each training director and the needs of the agency at that time. Training directors for the Oklahoma Department of Corrections have been Warren Rawles, Cherry Scott, Joe Wheeler, Joy Hadwiger, Linda Green, Michael D. Parsons, Ph.D., Grayson Dawson, and Ms. Penny Frazier. During organizational times when the agency did not have a training director or administrator, the oversight of training was assigned to Deputy Directors Jerry Johnson and J’me Overstreet, and Debbie Boyer, Administrator of Human Resources, respectively.

During FY 83, James Crabtree Correctional Center was opened to serve mentally retarded offenders with a capacity of 100 inmates. The program was specifically designed to help these offenders adjust to incarceration and learn living skills necessary to successfully return to society. Construction of new housing units and renovation of existing buildings was planned to prepare the facility to eventually house 300 to 350 medium-security inmates.

While cost-efficient measures like the Nonviolent Intermediate Offender Act, the 120-day Judicial Review, and "CAP" legislation all helped to reduce Oklahoma's prison population, the number still shot up to 6,658 inmates on July 1, 1985, excluding the inmates under the House Arrest Program. Since the inception of the Department of Corrections in 1967, the prison population has been rapidly increasing except for a small temporary dip in mid-1970s. The increase in population was particularly spectacular in the 1980s.

One of the most significant events of the year 1985 was the expansion of House Arrest Program as authorized by a new law (SB 65). The candidates for House Arrest were required to meet the following conditions to be eligible for the program:

- ✓ Only those inmates who were incarcerated for a nonviolent crime and were within six months of their projected release date could apply.
- ✓ No inmate could be placed on house arrest who had been denied parole by the Pardon and Parole Board within the last six months.
- ✓ An inmate was required to have served at least 15 percent of the sentence of incarceration.

The case manager developed a program plan for each inmate on house arrest. Included in the plan were items such as: counseling, education, payments of court costs, victim compensation assessment fees, and/or restitution, curfews, substance abuse surveillance, and payment of program support fees amounting to \$45 per month.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections began a victim/offender mediation program in 1985. In some cases, victims participated in the hearings. The mediation facilitator, after input from an initial interview with the victim, determined whether any given case is appropriate for such a hearing. The most common cases handled were larceny related crimes although violent acts were also the subject of some mediation hearings.

During the 1980s, Oklahoma remained consistently among the top 20 states in the nation in terms of incarceration rate. In 1981, the incarceration rate in Oklahoma was 129 inmates per 100,000 population, which ranked Oklahoma 16th in the country. The incarceration rate nearly doubled in Oklahoma between 1981 and 1986. In 1986, the incarceration rate in Oklahoma had increased to 255 inmates per 100,000 population, which placed Oklahoma tenth among the 50 states and District of Columbia. By the end of November 1986, the incarceration rate in Oklahoma had continued to increase, to over 290 inmates per 100,000 population. Regionally, Oklahoma and Texas were the leaders in terms of incarceration. Among Oklahoma and its six contiguous states, Texas ranked first and Oklahoma second from 1981 through 1985. However, in 1986, Oklahoma surpassed Texas, and had the highest incarceration rate in the region. The incarceration rate in Oklahoma increased every year from 1978 to 1986 despite downward fluctuations in crime rates during some of these years.

According to FY 87 Annual Report, the upsurge in crime during the 1980s in Oklahoma was primarily in the nonviolent crime categories. The nonviolent offenders accounted for an increasing percentage of a new commitments; from 69 percent of commitments in 1981 to over 78 percent in 1987. Within the nonviolent offense category, the increase was almost entirely a result of increases in two offense types, drug offenses and DUI offenses. The number of commitments increased from 4.8 percent to 14.1 percent between 1981 and 1987.

CHAPTER IV: PROBATION AND PAROLE

Prior to the Corrections Act of 1967, only parole services were offered on a statewide basis under the direction of the commissioner of Charities and Corrections. Officers were located at the State Capitol. With the passage of the Corrections Act of 1967, the parole officers became a

The first female officer was also hired.

part of the newly established Department of Corrections. The first Oklahoma City area probation and parole officers were located downstairs beneath

the Department of Corrections headquarters in the Plaza Court Building at Northwest 11th and Walker.

By 1969, when probation and parole services were relocated with the Department of Corrections to Northeast 4th and Walnut, the number of officers for Oklahoma City had grown to 10 (of 28 statewide). The first female officer was also hired. In 1971, Oklahoma County probation and parole services moved to Thunderbird (now Oklahoma City Community Corrections Center) along with Department of Corrections administration.

Services were significantly expanded in 1974 as part of a federal grant from which 100 new officers were hired statewide. These new officers were subject to new requirements, including a college degree, which changed the staff from mostly male, retired military or law enforcement, to a more varied group with many recent college graduates. Notable increases in minority representation of both women and blacks followed these changing requirements.

In 1975, the first classification system which involved a three member committee was implemented.

In 1976, probation and parole services were combined into two district offices in the Oklahoma City area. The career positions of senior probation and parole officers were added- to the district structure. Restitution joined probation fees as areas of district responsibility.

In 1977, a new classification system based on a modification of the Wisconsin Risk-Needs system was implemented.

In 1981, the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Program was merged with existing services of the department, but maintained a status separate from district field operations. In August of 1981, probation and parole field services was awarded accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation in Corrections.

W. J. "Tex" Bynum was the first deputy director. Tex was the state's pardon and parole officer prior to July of 1967 and was retained until early 1969. He divided the state into districts based on county boundaries.

The second deputy director, Earl Clayton Grandstaff, a former prison chaplain from the Texas system brought organized training into the system. He conducted the first formal training for Probation and Parole staff in the Kellog Center located on the O.U. Campus. It was after his training that the old PACT school came on board.

The third deputy director, Dr. John Kielbauch, started serving in 1969 and served to 1971. He was a quiet, well-educated man who commanded respect and admiration from the staff. He was very supportive of training and it continued with an added philosophy of service. He demanded honesty and fair-play both with staff and offender. "Dr. John," as he was referred to, added another layer of dignity and integrity to this division.

The fourth deputy director, C. E. "Chuck" Williams, who started as deputy director in 1972, was a retired Highway Patrol Trooper who re-emphasized the importance of the law enforcement aspect, coupled with service delivery. Chuck was very active in obtaining federal grant money for the establishment of a training academy. It was during his administration that sub-offices began to spring up. One hundred new probation officers were added to implement the pre-sentence investigation legislation in 1974.

In 1975, the first classification system . . . was implemented.

The fifth deputy director, Earl C. Brewer, was excellent at internal and external politics in obtaining things for this division. His administration was responsible for the first *Probation and Parole Officer's Manual*. Also under Brewer's direction, preparation for ACA accreditation was started and the state-wide audit system for measuring accountability was implemented. By assignment of Earl Brewer, W.A. Watkins was given the task of the first state-wide audit. Watkins, with the assistance of Sam Issacs, wrote the policy and procedures manual in addition to auditing for the first time, the central office, including Interstate Compact. Shortly thereafter, David Collins became the first audit coordinator.

This administration was operating under the "Master Plan," and it was at this time that senior probation officers came on board as team leaders. Each district had two assistant district supervisors, one for office management and the other for field services. The career ladder in probation and parole was established.

The sixth deputy director, Jeannie Johnson, continued the policies of Earl Brewer with ACA readiness as a primary focus. Computerization was implemented with forms and procedures being changed to accommodate a computer system. She had a very short tenure.

R. Michael Cody was the seventh deputy director. During his administration, unit and district budgets became a reality along with the division receiving its first ACA accreditation. Mr. Cody was also credited for establishing district training coordinators.

The eighth deputy director, Linda Green, held one of the shortest terms. Her administration was marked by an emphasis in local procedures.

The ninth deputy director, Lester Leroy Young, was the first black deputy director in the Department of Corrections. One of the things Leroy will be remembered for is his establishment of a career ladder for probation and parole. With his help, probation officers no longer had to change jobs and become supervisors in order to upgrade their positions.

Justin Jones became the tenth deputy director on May 18, 1987. The third ACA accreditation occurred during Justin's first month in office. In addition, the allocation of 75 additional divisional FTE was accomplished.

. . . Earl C. Brewer . . . was responsible for the first Probation and Parole Officer's Manual.

Pro-active planning concerning audits, equipment purchasing, personal computer usage and budgeting was implemented. Full-time training officers were added to each district. Upgrading and expansion of

office space was an ongoing priority in this administration. Mr. Jones' administration recreated the Interstate Compact Office and the Executive Parole Revocation position. Mr. Jones was known for spending a great deal of time visiting staff in the field. The Division dissolved during 1991 under regionalization only to be reformed in 1996 with Kathy Waters serving as deputy director.

District I came into existence on March 1, 1978, when the entire Division of Probation and Parole underwent a major reorganization. The basic premises were to place district offices in cities where community treatment centers were located, and to keep judicial districts intact, if possible. Muskogee, therefore, was selected as the site for the district office.

The first district supervisor in District I was Kenneth L. Haile. Early in 1981, Ken Haile left District I. On April 1, 1981, John Middleton was named District I's second district supervisor. Rita Andrews was appointed as district supervisor in 1990 and was followed by Stormy Wilson, who holds that position today.

Venture back to the 1950s, to a time prior to the establishment of the Division of Probation and Parole to a time we will call the “old system.” The Tulsa area probation staff was headed by Chancy Lacy. Another interesting occurrence during the “old system” was the fact that the probation staff supervised only probationers and no parolees. Mr. Lacy was followed by Gilbert Pinkerton, who later became a Wagoner County commissioner. The “old system” regime ended in the late sixties with Sterling Acton at the helm in Tulsa.

In 1968, the Oklahoma State Legislature provided for the creation of the Division of Probation and Parole. In District II, J. R. Porter was the first district supervisor, serving from 1968 to 1971. In 1971, Earl Brewer became the second district supervisor and Dayton Wagoner became the first official assistant in District II. Staff size in 1971 was 10 officers with an average caseload of 50. Clerical staff consisted of three. The emphasis of Probation and Parole was truly on field contacts. For example, some requirements were: the officers were required to spend 80 percent of their time out of the office and to see 80 to 95 percent of their caseload each month in the field because of the level I and II field contact requirements. In 1973, the district supervisor position changed hands again to Dayton Wagoner, who served in that capacity until January, 1980. In January, 1982, Edward Evans became district supervisor and remained until September 1, 1987 when he assumed the position of deputy warden at Ouachita Correctional Center.

District III, Probation and Parole was created July 1, 1967, having been fathered by the Oklahoma Corrections Act of 1967. The district supervisor, James Elliott, was the only employee in the district until August 14, 1967, at which time W. A. Watkins reported for duty as a probation and parole officer. In January 1968, Art Hamilton was named district supervisor, and the first district office, consisting of two rooms, was opened on the third floor of the Pittsburg County Courthouse. Art retired from the Oklahoma Highway Patrol, December 31, 1967, where he was the founding father of the Airplane Division which he headed until retirement. Art picked up where Elliott left off in the area of marketing the services provided by the Division of Probation and Parole. The Corrections Act authorized the supervision of probation cases which was the first for the state of Oklahoma. Art was a very structured person, and relied heavily on written procedures. This coupled with the problems of rapid growth, prompted Art to volunteer the privilege of drafting the first *Probation and Parole Operations Manual*. The manual consisted of the duties and responsibilities of the central office, district office, and field staff. Art retired as district supervisor in October 1978. W. A. Watkins replaced Art Hamilton as district supervisor in 1978. Watkins had gone to District V as district supervisor from December 1977 to

October 1978. Watkins remained in the capacity of district supervisor of District III until his retirement at the end of 1987. In January of 1988, Ron Hartwick was named district supervisor. He had been with the department since 1974, and served it well in the capacity of probation and parole officer, sr. probation and parole officer, and Intensive Services coordinator.

In January 1988 Ron Hartwick was named District Supervisor. Mr. Hartwick had been with the department since 1974 and served as a probation and parole officer and Intensive Services Coordinator. Prior to starting with the District III, Mr. Hartwick was assigned to the Planning and Research Unit. Upon the change to regionalization the district was renamed to Southeast Region Probation and Parole. Mr. Hartwick remained in the capacity of District Supervisor until February 1996. When the Division of Probation and Parole was reestablished the district again picked up the old title of District III. Michael Dunkle was appointed as District Supervisor.

As part of the Corrections Act of 1967, the Division of Probation and Parole began conducting community supervision of persons on parole and probation. The state was divided into several Districts, and Bill Thomson became the first district supervisor of District IV. Probation and Parole Officers were Jack Tillick, Max A. Anderson, Kenneth Zachary, John Collier, Carl Neuenschwander, Les Auston, and Colonel Hoopert. Each officer received a new 1967 Plymouth. The officers worked out of their vehicles and were assigned to the office one day a week. Donna Purdue and Mildred Wilson were the first clerks of District IV. Clerical personnel, at that time, maintained field files by

Judy (Reed) went on to become the first female district supervisor in the state.

filing monthly reports. The officers did not maintain written chronological records on clients. Officers, during this era, were responsible for seeing clients in the field, and, as a part of their equipment, were issued tape recorders. These were used by the officers to record all client contacts: field, office, and collateral, and were later transcribed by Ms. Wilson and Ms. Purdue and filed in each offender file. These were all reviewed by the district supervisor, which was a part of the accountability during that time. Another method to ensure that offenders were seen monthly was a checklist with each officer's name with a listing of each client. Clerical personnel would check off the receipt of the monthly report and contacts from the taped chronologicals that they had typed prior to filing these items in the case files. This accountability procedure was used in lieu of the audits of modern day Probation and Parole. Bill Thomson was responsible for establishing the first administrative caseload in probation and parole. This caseload was first managed by Nancy Bennett as a probation and parole officer aide. This position

was possible through a federally funded program. It was a cross between an officer and a clerical position. In approximately 1973, H. D. (Jelly) Morgan came to be the second district supervisor of District IV. It was during this time that the "Weekly Activity Report" came into the lives of probation and parole officers. It was met with resistance and dislike. This form of employee accountability required all officers to keep an account of each minute of their day including each client seen, amount of time spent with each client, amount of time spent in travel status, as well as any other activity involving the officer's time. This was discontinued in the Spring of 1979. Mr. Morgan left in 1975, and Max A. Anderson, who had been the assistant district supervisor since 1973, became the third district supervisor. At that time, each district was designated to have two assistant supervisors. Carl Neuenschwander was the assistant supervisor for the Eastern Half of the district, and Judy Reed had the Western half. Judy went on to become the first female district supervisor in the state. In 1977, she left District IV to assume supervisor duties in Oklahoma City, and later became an administrative assistant in the Probation and Parole Central Office. Bill McCollum came to be the fourth district supervisor in June or July, 1981. He had been the Interstate Compact administrator, and brought with him a great deal of knowledge. It was during this time that the role and function of the Division of Probation and Parole expanded. We saw the addition of the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes Unit and the Intensive Services Unit to complement traditional Probation and Parole functions. Leroy Young began his tenure as the fifth district supervisor in January, 1985. Leroy was no stranger to District IV, as he began his Department of Corrections career as a probation and parole officer in 1974 in Lawton. In July, 1986, Robert F. Dibble, Jr., was chosen to become the sixth district supervisor of District IV. On February 19, 1988, Senior Probation and Parole Officer Conrad J. "Jack" Tillick, Jr., celebrated his 20th anniversary with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, District IV Probation and Parole. Jack was the first employee of the Department to serve 20 years within the Division of Probation and Parole. Wayne Smith was appointed as district supervisor in 1990.



Probation and Parole Officers being sworn in after completion of law enforcement "CLEET" training.

District V was created in 1971, with Calvin Vincent as district supervisor. Calvin was one of the original probation and parole officers, and he earned \$250 a month with a \$150 travel allowance. The district office was in Arnett. Some of the staff members during this time were Jim Morgan, Gene Harmon, Otto Rauh, and Richard Carmichael. The first female probation and parole officer to be hired was Debbie Kretchmar. Debbie later became an assistant supervisor. In 1975, the district had 17 staff members. In 1976, Gene Harmon was the assistant district supervisor. During this same year the position of Probation and Parole Officer II was implemented. The first Black probation and parole officer to be hired was Alvin Nixon. In 1977, the district office moved to Enid. Pay was \$805 a month for a probation officer. Willie Watkins became the acting district supervisor, and probation and parole officers were allowed to have field manuals for the first time. In 1978, Richard Carmichael became the third district supervisor. In 1986 after John Middleton became the acting district supervisor, Richard Carmichael retired. During that same year David Hargrove became the district supervisor, and Greg Williams the assistant supervisor.

District V

Supervisors since David Hargrove are as follows:

Kathy Waters

Pat Lindley

Mike Carr

District VI

Sharon Neumann was District VI Supervisor from April 1980 to January 1986 when District VI was located at 4030 N. Lincoln in 1980. District VI ADS's were Rick Earley, Clint Johnson, Jerry Massie and Frank Hudson. District VI was responsible for Canadian, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Garvin and McClain counties. Marta Ahhaitty was Ms. Neumann's secretary during that time. State vehicles were very limited at that time.

District VI "split" in 1986 and District VI was relocated to SW 44th and S. May where Ms. Neumann was supervisor until 1993. District VII was a product of the split and was located at 4545 N. Lincoln.

Treatment Alternative for Street Crime (TASC) was initiated from 1984-1987. During Ms. Neumann's tenure, the Department became involved in ACA and the District was first accredited. It was also during Ms. Neumann's service with District VI that the department purchased the

majority of state-owned firearms. Prior to this time, officers had to purchase their own.

District VII

In 1986, when District VI and District VII split, Justin Jones became District VII Supervisor until approximately August 1987. Russ Buchner then became District VII Supervisor until January 1990. House Arrest was utilized during this time.

Peggy Carter was appointed as District VII Supervisor from 1990 to 1993. At this time, District VII had five teams. One team, under the supervision of Team Supervisor Ron Lock, had specialized caseload of Parolees.

Dan Reed and Rick Earley were ADS for Ms. Carter. House Arrest had been replaced with PPCS/SSP.

Ms. Carter left District VII in June 1993 when she was appointed as Affirmative Action Officer with the Legal Division of DOC, located at DOC Administration Offices at 3400 Martin Luther King Blvd.

In 1993, Kenny Holloway was appointed District Supervisor for Central Region Probation and until March 1997. Central Region was the result of combining District VI and District VII, sub-offices District VII East, located in Midwest City, District VII Metro, located downtown OKC, Norman, Purcell and Pauls Valley.

In March 1997, Central Region Probation and Parole ended with District VI and District VII splitting once more. Mr. Holloway assumed the responsibility of District VII Probation and Parole/Community Corrections. The district included the probation and parole office located at 4545 N. Lincoln and Kate Barnard CCC. In November 1997, his responsibilities included Oklahoma City CCC. In July 1999, Mr. Holloway accepted a position with the Division of Probation and Parole/Community Corrections as Population Coordinator.

July 1999, Philip Brandon was appointed as Acting District Supervisor of District VII Probation and Parole/Community Corrections. He was confirmed in March 2000 as District VII Supervisor.

During the same timeframe, March 1997, Marc Norvell assumed responsibility of District VI that included District VI South May and Oklahoma City CCC.

NOTE: Millicent Newton-Embry was appointed District VIII Supervisor that included District VIII Probation and Parole Office located at 2915 N. Lincoln and Clara Waters CCC. Drug Court began during this timeframe and the Weed and Seed with the Federal Government began within this time period also.

District VIII became District VI North (2915 N. Lincoln) and District VI South (4512 S. May), and Clara Waters CCC. This occurred on or about March 1, 1999.

CHAPTER V: PRISON GROWTH

A new facility for the Oklahoma Department of Corrections to be named "Hominy Medium Security" was proposed in the late 1970s. This name was changed to the Jess Dunn Correctional Center in honor of a prison warden a short time later. In February of 1977, a joint Senate-House Resolution renamed the facility for a third time to reflect the heritage of Osage County. The proposal filed by Senator John Dahl and Representative Bill Kennedy proposed the changed to R.B. "Dick" Conner Correctional Center. A former Osage County sheriff and Oklahoma State Penitentiary warden, R.B. "Dick" Conner still has relatives who live in the area today. The facility was built for \$12.8 million. Dick Conner Correctional Center received its first inmates in August, 1979, and reached its original design capacity of 400 during the spring of 1980. James Kyker, the first warden of the facility, was replaced by L.T. Brown. Brown had served as deputy warden at Dick Conner since its opening, and brought with him 15 years of correctional experience from the Kentucky Department of Corrections. Warden Brown served at Dick Conner until June of 1982. In August, 1982, Tim West, former deputy warden at Oklahoma State Penitentiary, was appointed as warden at Dick Conner. In late December of 1984, Warden John Makowski came to Dick Conner from a deputy wardenship in Michigan. Warden Makowski guided Dick Conner through the completion of its reconstruction phase and returned to Michigan in February, 1986. On August 29, 1983, inmates at Dick Conner created a disturbance which ultimately caused approximately five million dollars damage to the facility. The reconstruction of the facility took approximately 18 months to accomplish. Under the leadership of

Howard McLeod Correctional Center is the only correctional center in Oklahoma that has ever utilized a sawmill to produce lumber.

Warden Tom White, Dick Conner moved to the forefront of correctional institutions throughout the United States. After assuming the warden's post in May of 1986, Warden White directed his staff in modernizing and defining the institution's post orders and inmate rules, implemented a prescriptive staff development program, and took decisive measures to ensure the quality of life, safety and security of those who lived and worked at Dick Conner. In 1986 the facility had 17 escapes. Following this large number of escapes, high-tech security upgrades in addition to intensive security training and procedural measures were enhanced. These changes made a significant improvement in the security of the facility. Ron Champion became warden at Dick Conner in October of 1987. He came to Dick Conner from Howard McLeod Correctional Center at Atoka where he served as warden. Warden Champion spent 12 years at Conner prior to his retirement in 1999.



**Jess Dunn, Warden at OSP
Killed in a 1941 Prison Break**



1996 brought about another huge increase in offender populations. Here is an example of the DOC response. Day room space at Dick Connors Correctional Center is converted to double bunks.

The Howard McLeod Correctional Center was named after Howard C. McLeod, who was warden at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary in McAlester from 1955 to 1959. During his tenure as warden, Howard McLeod developed a great concern for creating worthwhile work programs for inmates. The Howard McLeod Correctional Center is a minimum security institution located approximately thirty miles east of Atoka, Oklahoma. Construction of the institution began in November,

Paleontologists . . . were sent to HMCC . . . and have discovered 14 individual dinosaur skeletons of four different dinosaur species . . .

1961 and was completed a year later. The facility was constructed by inmates from Stringtown Correctional Center, who were supervised by Stringtown Vo-Tech instructors. The center is a 5,000 acre site. Howard McLeod Correctional Center was under the direction

of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary until July, 1973. Wardens have included: Hayden D. McCasland, July, 1973-October, 1975; Charlie D. Carter, October, 1975-September, 1981; Ronald J. Champion, September, 1981-October, 1987; and Earl O. Allen.

Frank Rember, 02/01/91—10/31/91

Frank Rember became interim warden at Howard McLeod Correctional Center February 1, 1991. He was the Chief of Security at HMCC prior to becoming interim warden. Warden Rember was appointed to this position to fill a vacancy that was created due to Operation Desert Storm. Warden Saffle was activated causing a vacancy at the penitentiary. Warden Reynolds was appointed temporary warden at Oklahoma State Penitentiary, and Earl Allen was appointed temporary warden at Mack Alford Correctional Center leaving Howard McLeod Correctional Center with the vacancy.

During his tenure, the institution was involved in a major construction phase, building a new kitchen, starting a new fire station, and planning a new vo-tech complex. Warden Rember continued the construction and saw the kitchen completed in June, the fire station was 90 percent completed during this time, and the vo-tech complex revised and approved with construction to start November 15, 1991. The Idabel Work Center was also opened March 29, 1991.

James L. Moon, 11/01/91—09/11/92

James Moon began his career with the Department of Corrections as a correctional officer in 1978. He served as correctional case manager, administrative officer, unit manager, and deputy warden of Operations before being appointed warden. The fire station was completed and dedicated during his tenure.

Ronnie J. Ward, 09/16/92—10/31/94

Ronnie J. Ward began his career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in 1980 as a correctional officer and worked his way up from there. The 32,400 square foot vo-tech skill center was completed and dedicated during his tenure. At that time, it housed the heavy equipment operator school, heavy-equipment diesel-mechanic school, automotive service, and welding school. The armory and new central control was also completed during Mr. Ward's tenure.

Denise L. Spears, 01/01/95—07/31/97

The new visiting building was completed and dedicated to the memory of Gary T. Nanny on October 9, 1996. The water tower was completed.

Frank Rember, 08/01/97—10/31/97 (Interim Warden)

Marty Sirmons, 11/01/97—Present

During 1997, the sewer lagoon was completed. During 1998, the facility security status was changed to high-minimum and the work programs were expanded. The chief of Security Crew was created and the garden program was started with labor provided by this crew. This garden is now producing over 400,000 pounds of vegetables per year and these vegetables are shipped to institutions around the state. The new administration building was completed in November 1998.

The new farm office building was completed in September 1999. During 2000, a toxics and caustics storage building was started and the deputy warden's residence was renovated. During 2001, video monitors were installed in the dorms and kitchen, fire sprinklers are being installed in the dorms, and emergency generators have been installed. Plans for the construction of a new 42-bed segregated housing unit have been approved with construction scheduled to begin in early 2002.

In 1978, a name change was implemented by the Oklahoma State Legislature, from McLeod Honor Farm to Howard McLeod Correctional Center. The building now known as west dorm was built from Oklahoma State Penitentiary brick and lumber saw milled from trees harvested from state land. Howard McLeod Correctional Center is the only correctional center in Oklahoma that has ever utilized a sawmill to produce lumber. In 1994, while training HMCC's tracking dogs, CO IV Bobby Cross found an extremely large bone north of the facility on state property that had been uncovered by rain. The bone was sent to the University of Oklahoma and was determined to be a dinosaur bone. Paleontologists from the university were sent to HMCC and have discovered 14 individual dinosaur skeletons of four different dinosaur species to include Tenontosaurus, Deinonychus, Acrocanthosaurus, and Sauroposeidon which is listed in the *Guinness Book of World Records* as the tallest land dwelling dinosaur. Also, found while digging dinosaur bones was a small mouse size mammal from the same era that was named *Paracimexomys-crossi* after CO IV Bobby Cross. The skeletons from the mammals and dinosaurs found on HMCC's land are displayed in the Sam Noble Museum of Natural History in Norman.

The Jackie Brannon Correctional Center was officially established as a minimum security institution July 1, 1985. The center, which was formerly known as the trusty unit of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, was originally opened in 1927. The facility is located in McAlester, Oklahoma. The Jackie Brannon Correctional Center has 142 employees. The reason for the separation of the Jackie Brannon Correctional Center from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary as a trusty

unit was based on the number of inmates assigned to the unit. At one time, there were over 400 inmates living in the dormitories. In order to properly supervise, control, and manage this many inmates, good management called for the establishment of a separate administrative facility. The structure known as "Building One" was constructed in 1926-1927 for female prisoners. Females had previously been housed on the top floor of the west cellhouse at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary and later in an old stone warehouse located about one half mile east of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. Female prisoners remained at "Building One" until 1975, when they were moved to a building located on the far west side of the prison property, known as "Building Three." In 1983, all female prisoners were relocated to the Mabel Bassett Correctional Center in Oklahoma City and in September of 1984, "Building Three" was lost due to a fire. The Jackie Brannon Correctional Center was named after Jackie Brannon, who served as deputy warden of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary from July 1, 1981, until his death in 1984. He started in corrections August 7, 1961. Over the years, his career in corrections expanded from Correctional Officer I to the position of deputy associate warden in November, 1982. Jackie Brannon died of cancer April 2, 1984. The Jackie Brannon Correctional Center maintains the only cemetery within the Department of Corrections that is used to inter deceased inmates whose remains are unclaimed by next of kin. Available records indicate that the first burial took place in 1913. As far as can be determined, the cemetery currently contains 619 graves, including three infants born to female prisoners. In recent years, burials have averaged ten to twelve a year. The graves were at one time apparently marked with a wooden stake identifying the deceased. Over time, the stakes were moved or destroyed by the elements. As a result, 192 graves cannot be identified. These graves are now marked with a red granite marble stone with only the word "UNKNOWN" and a picture of an open lock engraved on it. When appropriate, the Veteran's Administration is contacted to provide headstones for inmates who were veterans.

Jackie Brannon Correctional Center Wardens

1985 to 1986	Dan Lawrence
1986 to 1988	Steve Hargett
1988 to 1995	H.N. "Sonny" Scott
1995 to 1998	Howard Ray
1998 to present	John D. Grubbs

Jackie Brannon Correctional Center was established as a prison on 7-1-85.

The area now occupied by Jim E. Hamilton Correctional Center, formerly Ouachita Correctional Center, dates back to 1933 when it served as the home of the Civil Conservation Corps. The facility grounds were later utilized by the U.S. Forestry Department and in the early 1960's by the Hodgen Job Corps.

The facility is located in Hodgen, Oklahoma on the northern edge of the Ouachita National Forest. The town of Poteau is approximately twenty-eight miles to the North.

The facility grounds is a one hundred forty acre site which includes three inmate housing units, a food service building, administration building, medical clinic, warehouse, leisure and law libraries, chapel and program buildings, educational buildings, maintenance building, a multi-purpose building, gym, and extensive career-tech facilities.

In 1969 the Federal Government made the decision to demolish the existing campsite, but plan was delayed when legislation was sponsored by Senator James E. Hamilton to introduce a better plan for the site. Camp Hodgen as it was called then was the first inmate training facility in the U.S. offering vocational-technical training by the State Department of Vo-Tech Education in cooperation with the State Department of Corrections. The first site director was Captain Allen Verteas.

The first contingency of inmates arrived at Camp Hodgen in early 1970 with the responsibility to secure and clean all existing buildings for use. The first position of Chief of Security was filled. The cell houses were open bay and were called dormitories.

In 1971 the first inmate Vo-Tech students arrived at the facility. Also during the early seventies, the first PPWP crew was dispatched to Broken Bow and was transported by Forest Service bus to the area. The facility operated as a sub-unit of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma until 1973. At that time it became a separately managed institution known as the Ouachita Correctional Center . The name Ouachita is taken from two Choctaw words, "OWA and CHITAW." The meaning of the name is "BIG HUNT." Warden James M. Crabtree managed the facility.

The first Deputy Warden was appointed in 1975. The same year the first chapel was dedicated.

Mr. Leonard Sullivan was Chaplain then and Mr. Clifton DeHorney III followed and remains Chaplain at Hamilton.

The Administration building was constructed in 1976 and Cellhouse One was constructed the following year along with the first Segregated Housing Unit.

The facility was first accredited by ACA in November, 1980.

The medical unit was constructed in 1980 and the staff consisted of one facility RN. The construction on Cellhouse Two also began in 1980 and was completed in 1981. The same year Mr. David C. Miller became Warden at Ouachita Correctional Facility and served in that capacity until 1984. Cellhouse Three was constructed and double celling of inmates began.

In 1983 the first Correctional Health Services Administrator position was filled.

Mr. Thomas F. White began management of the facility in November 1984 and remained until 1986. During that time the Warden's home was constructed.

Unit Management began in 1987. Mr. William F. Yeager served as Warden at that time.

In October 1989, Mr. Edward L. Evans became Warden and served in that capacity until November 1990 when Mr. James E. Sorrells then became Warden.

Mr. Sorrells remained at Ouachita Correctional Center until 1993. During that time Ouachita Vo-Tech celebrated its twenty year anniversary. Mr. Sorrells remained at the facility until July, 1993 at which time the present Warden, Michael K. Addison, began management of the facility.

In 1995 the New Directions program began.

On December 10, 1998 the Board of Corrections approved the renaming of the Ouachita Correctional Center to the Jim E. Hamilton Correctional Center in honor of the State Senator responsible for its beginning.

In 1999 the Department of Vocational and Technical Education became the Department of Career and Technical Education also known as CareerTech.

The facility now employs around one hundred seventy staff members which includes unit management staff, correctional officers, medical staff, administrative, support staff and CareerTech staff members. The

facility houses approximately seven hundred inmates at minimum-security level.

The Jess Dunn Correctional Center is a minimum security campus-type institution located in Taft, Oklahoma. The center, formerly a hospital, was opened in April, 1980. The Jess Dunn institution was originally constructed in 1932, and used as a mental hospital for Black patients only. Through the years, the institution has been used as a tuberculosis sanitarium, a juvenile girls facility, and a juvenile coed home. The facility was transferred from the Department of Human Services to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. The institution is located on approximately 1100 acres and is comprised of six major buildings. The Jess Dunn Correctional Center continues to have the state's largest Prisoner Public Works Program providing approximately 200 inmates to assist 24 non-profit organizations in Tulsa, Muskogee, Okmulgee, and Wagoner counties. Inmate labor saved Oklahoma taxpayers approximately \$750,000 per year.

Jess Dunn Correctional Center

Jack Cowley	April 1980 – February 1985
Stephen Kaiser	March 1985 – October 1987
Michael Cody	November 1987 – September 1992
Michael Carr	September 1992 – July 1995
Rita Maxwell	July 1995 – June 1998
Reginald Hines	June 1998 – November 2000
Eric R. Franklin	December 2000 – Present

The John Lilley Correctional Center was first built as a tuberculosis sanitarium/hospital for Blacks in 1923. In 1925, the facility became the State Training School for Negro Boys and housed Black males who had previously been incarcerated at the Boys Training School in McAlester. The institution was integrated in 1965, and the name was changed to Boley State School for Boys. The Administration Building at the facility was completely renovated in 1971. A new, six dorm unit was constructed in 1972. Boley State School was closed by legislative action in 1983 and on July 1, 1983 the facility was given to the Department of Corrections. In August 1985, two new 90 bed units were constructed and in February 1987 the kitchen/dining room was completely renovated. John H. Lilley, for whom the facility is named, was appointed superintendent of the facility at its inception in 1916. He remained as superintendent until his death in 1933. Mr. Lilley, himself called the "Orphan Boy," was known to love the kids he served. He died at his residence on the Training School campus as a result of declining health following an auto accident. State Commissioner of

Charities and Corrections at that time was Mrs. Mabel Bassett, and she delivered a eulogy at Mr. Lilley's funeral. Permission was granted by the Governor and the State Board of Public Affairs for Mr. Lilley to be buried upon institutional grounds and a monument presently stands at the entrance of the facility marking John Lilley's gravesite.

The first Warden was Jerry Johnson and his tenure was from July 1983 until December 1987. What is most remembered about Mr. Johnson was taking Department of Human Services employees and making them into Correctional Professionals. Howard Ray became the second Warden in January of 1988. His tenure lasted until February of 1990. Andrea Bynum became the third Warden. Her tenure was from May of 1990 until March of 1991. She began the Fall Festival which enhanced community knowledge of how the facility was run. L.L. Young became the fourth Warden. His tenure was from August of 1991 until September of 1998. His asset was his resourcefulness. He knew how to purchase items at great savings to the facility. Glynn Booher became the fifth Warden. His tenure began in October of 1998 to present. His asset is always having time for his employees.

Inmate labor saved Oklahoma taxpayers approximately \$750,000 per year.

The Joseph Harp Correctional Center is a medium security institution located near the town of Lexington in central Oklahoma. The facility officially opened on September 26, 1978, and received its first inmates two days later. The site of the facility was used by the Navy as a firing range during World War II. After the war, the land was turned over to the Mental Health Department, which in turn, transferred it to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in 1971. The prison was named for Joseph Harp, who served as warden at the Oklahoma State Reformatory from 1949-1969. Warden Harp's enlightened attitude toward corrections not only improved the operation of the facility at Granite, but also greatly affected Oklahoma corrections today. In addition, Warden Harp was responsible for the Reformatory's having the first fully-accredited high school behind prison walls in the nation. Al Parke was Joseph Harp Correctional Center's first warden. Warden Parke came to Oklahoma from Kentucky in April of 1978, five months before the facility opened, and served as warden until April of 1980. Joseph Harp's next leader was Gary Maynard. Warden Maynard held the position from June 1980 until March 1982. Ron Angelone followed Maynard as warden. Warden Angelone served from October of 1982 until November of 1984. Jack Cowley was then appointed warden. In September of 1983, as an aftermath of the Conner Correctional Center riot, Joseph Harp experienced its only major disturbance to date. The incident began as a dispute over the size of food portions and festered into a bat-swinging melee. Before being quelled, the disturbance

included 150 participants and did \$32,000 worth of damage. The Intermediate Mental Health Unit at Joseph Harp was initiated in response to a federal court order to provide care for the incarcerated mentally ill. This federal court mandate was the result of the *Battle vs. Anderson* lawsuit and was subsequently approved by the Oklahoma State Legislature. A study of the mental health needs of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections inmate population was requested by a special committee of the State Legislature in December of 1978. As a result of this study a Comprehensive Mental Health Plan was developed in October of 1981. On January 4, 1982, the Intermediate Mental Health Unit (IMHU) at Joseph Harp Correctional Center opened and began accepting psychotic inmates. Currently, the IMHU program is divided into three separate treatment units. One unit consists of a 20-bed secured unit which houses acutely ill patients and all new receptions to the IMHU for assessment and observation. While on this unit, the patient will be evaluated and assessed by way of psychological testing and continual observation. Once the assessment is completed, the patient will either be discharged from the IMHU or be moved to one of the other IMHU treatment units.

Warden Steve Hargett was Warden April 1993 – September 1995.

Accomplishments Include:

- Began Habilitation Program for Mentally Retarded and Developmentally Disabled inmates
- Instituted Drug Free/Gold Card Program for inmates
- Improved softball field – dugouts constructed

Warden H.N. “Sonny” Scott was appointed Warden in October 1995.

Accomplishments Include:

- Constructed new centralized Food Service/Dining facility
- Constructed a new housing unit which added 200 more beds
- Constructed institutional Warehouse
- Installed motion detection system around the Oklahoma Correctional Industries perimeter
- Installed new Micronet detection system on the perimeter fence
- Remodeled ten cells into “Safe Cells” on the Mental Health Unit and one cell on Segregated Housing Unit to better protect the inmates
- Replaced old concertina style razor wire with newer, more advanced type of razor wire, and added additional wire in high-risk areas
- Installed air conditioning systems for the Mental Health Unit

- Constructed cable fence barrier around South perimeter of facility for added security
- Instituted landscaping program to include planting trees, shrubs, and flowers
- Resurfaced institutional roads
- Installed new staff telephone system at JHCC and LARC that connects the two facilities

The Lexington Assessment and Reception Center began construction in 1976 as a part of the Oklahoma Master Plan, authored by F. Warren Benton, Ph.D. The maximum security receiving, medical, support services, and administrative core building composed Phase I; Phase II constituted three medium security housing units. The building site was

To maximize the affects of the short period of incarceration for these youthful offenders, the Lexington Assessment and Reception Center designed and implemented the Regimented inmate Discipline Program (RID) in 1983. RID was the first paramilitary program of its kind in the United States.

west of the Lexington Regional Treatment Center, a minimum security facility that was a converted naval air station and acquired by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in 1971, from the Division of Human Services.

The official opening of the Lexington Assessment and Reception Center was attended by then Governor, David L. Boren, and Lieutenant Governor, George Nigh, after construction completion in December,

1977. The medium security housing units began receiving inmates on December 26, 1977, in order to provide support services. On February 15, 1978, the reception process was transferred from McAlester to Lexington. Since the grand opening, additional units have been added. The minimum security unit (Rex Thompson Trusty Building) began housing inmates in May, 1983, and the fourth medium security unit opened in September, 1983. In November, 1983, the Lexington Assessment and Reception Center medium security incepted the Non-Violent Indeterminate Offender Program. The program was composed of youthful offenders committed to the Department of Corrections for an indeterminate sentence, who, after 120 days of programs, were to return to the court for sentencing for determinate sentencing. In July, 1986, a first in the state of Oklahoma occurred when Oklahoma County judicial officials held court at the facility to re-sentence 130 inmates sentenced under the NIO Act which was ruled unconstitutional. The Youthful Offender Act has since replaced the NIO law and continues the original programming for youthful offenders. To maximize the affects of the short period of incarceration for these youthful offenders, the Lexington Assessment and Reception Center designed and implemented the Regimented Inmate Discipline Program (RID) in 1983. RID was the first paramilitary program of its kind in the United States. Since that time, RID has had much national and international attention

and has been featured in national publications and symposiums. Over 20 states have since implemented or are planning to implement similar programs. The paramilitary approach to discipline and program concentration was considered an effective approach to discipline and program concentration has been proven an effective approach to corrections, as evidenced by the lower recidivism rate for RID graduates compared to general population inmates. This program was discontinued in February 1989.

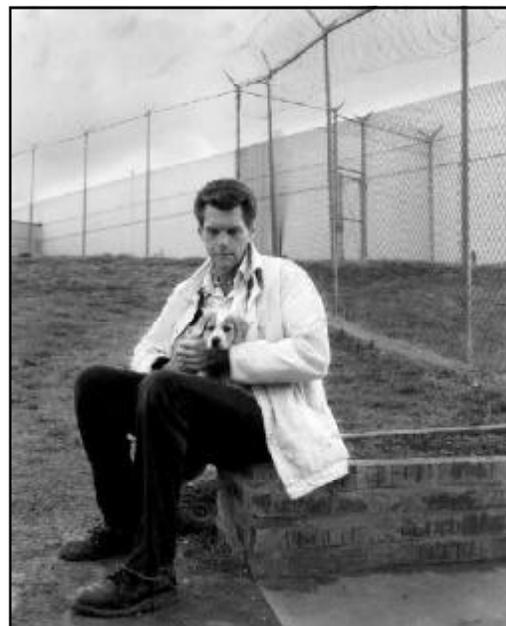
The Lexington Assessment and Reception Center Wardens are as follows:

1977 to 1987	Pete Douglas
1987 to 1992	Steve Kaiser
1992 to 1995	R. Michael Cody
1995 to Present	Steve Hargett



One of the first buses purchased for the newly created DOC Central Transportation Unit. Prior to this, each facility was required to transport offenders who transferred to other facilities or to court.

Friends for Folks was a program started at Lexington Correctional Center in 1990 to train dogs to assist the elderly and handicapped.



Warden Douglas: Was our first warden. In 1983 a 174-bed unit was added to the medium yard along with the Rex Thompson Minimum Unit which houses approximately 258 minimum security inmates. The Rex Thompson Minimum Unit was named for Officer Rex Thompson who was killed by a LARC inmate while on duty.

Warden Hargett: 1996 LARC added a 40,000 square foot building to allow OCI to operate a modular furniture plant. In 1998 a 200-bed unit was added to the facility. 100 of the beds are used as “over-flow” for A&R. These inmates have already been classified as medium security or below and are awaiting placement. The other 100 beds are used to house our drug treatment program, “Vision for Change.”

The Mabel Bassett Correctional Center is the only maximum security institution for women in the state of Oklahoma. The center, located in northeast Oklahoma City, is adjacent to the Department of Corrections administration building. Originally opened as a community treatment center in January 1974, the center was changed to a medium security facility in 1978. In 1982, Mabel Bassett was converted to maximum security. The operating capacity in 1988 was 269. The actual population averaged 300 residents.

A popular photo used for offender crew marketing. Offenders at Mabel Bassett Correctional Center working on a highway crew in 1989.



Ted Logan opened the facility in 1974 as facility head. He was followed by Larry Fields, Mary Livers, Howard Ray, and Neville Massie.

In the early 1930s, the Mack Alford Correctional Center was used as a sub-prison of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary in McAlester, Oklahoma. Inmates assigned were “trustees” and worked the farm and cattle. The sub-penitentiary was established for four basic reasons by Governor Murray: To separate first term convicts from the seasonal convicts, to construct a tubercular ward for segregation, to provide work for the

new convicts and to raise food and lower the cost of penal institutions. At some point in the 1930s, the inmates were returned to the main institution and this facility became a federal, state and local Venereal Disease Hospital. Early in 1940, the facility was used as a German

The RID program at William S. Key Correctional Center was the first accredited boot camp program in the nation, acquiring that honor in May, 1990, at the time of the facility's initial accreditation.

Prisoner of War Camp. The fate of the previous venereal disease patients and POWs is not clear, with the exception of those POWs who chose to return home at the end of the war. During the late 1940s, the State Penitentiary again used the facility as a sub-prison. In 1948, the inmates were returned to the main prison and this facility then became the Stringtown Training School for White Boys. In August of 1956,

the facility again became an Honor Farm of the main institution and in 1959, the Vocational Rehabilitation Schools were added and the institution became known as the Vocational Training School, a sub-unit of the main institution. In 1968, the institution erected the current fence and towers and became a medium and minimum security sub-unit. In July 1973, the unit was separated from the main institution and in November 1977, the name was changed to Stringtown Correctional Center and the security level was made medium. The center's name was officially changed to the Mack Alford Correctional Center, on March 27, 1986, in honor of Warden Mack Alford. Warden Alford, a 30 year veteran of corrections, died on March 10, 1986. During his 24 years at the Stringtown facility he served in the capacity of captain, superintendent, deputy warden, and the warden. On May 1, 1986 Ted Wallman became warden of the Mack H. Alford Correctional Center.

MACC was established in July of 1973

Ted Wallman was followed as Warden by Dan M. Reynolds from September 12, 1988 - December 16, 1991, and Bobby Boone was appointed Warden December 16, 1991.

During Warden Boone's tenure the following accomplishments have been realized.

1. No fatalities at the facility
2. Facility CERT Team went to National Final Competition three successive years
3. CATCH Program (drug rehabilitation program) developed
4. Warden's Crew and Warden's Crew trailer prototype initiated and developed
5. Instrumental in development of first statewide CERT training at Camp Gruber
6. Initiated SOC (Save Our Kids) Program

7. Completed C Unit
8. Built New Kitchen, Lower Administration Building, Warden's Residence, Wellness Center, OCI Warehouse and Sallyport, and remodeled the Scout House
9. Planted first DOC garden; installed computerized fence alarm system

The William S. Key Correctional Center was formally opened on December 6, 1988, as a minimum security institution at Fort Supply, Oklahoma, and named after the late General William Key. General Key served as warden of Oklahoma State Penitentiary on two different occasions. He was president of the U.S. Wardens Association and also served as chairman of the Oklahoma Pardon and Parole Board from 1928 to 1932. Key was best known for his military activities, serving as commander of the 45th Division in 1940, commanding general of the U.S. Forces in Iceland from June 1943 to December 1944, and commanding general of the U.S. Forces in Hungary from January 1945 to August 1946. Sue Frank was the first warden.



OSP Warden William S. Key

In 1957, Ms. Frank graduated from Bristow High School. In 1960 she received a nursing degree from Hillcrest Medical Center School of Nursing in Tulsa and a Bachelor of Arts Degree with a Social Work Certification from the University of Northern Iowa, in 1975.

Upon transferring from William S. Key Correctional Center in 1992 Ms. Frank had 16 years of experience in corrections, joining the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in 1984, initially working as a Case Manager at the Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center. In 1985 she was promoted to Superintendent of Kate Barnard Community Treatment Center.

On October 10, 1988 she was appointed warden of the yet-to-be established minimum-security facility at Fort Supply, William S. Key Correctional Center, which was officially opened December 6, 1988.

Ms. Frank has prior correctional experience in Iowa as assistant director, division supervisor, probation supervisor, probation officer, and volunteer director for the First Judicial District Department of Correctional Services. Other experience includes psychiatric management in Wyoming.



Built by offenders in 1995, this is a replica at Fort Supply on the William S. Key Correctional Center campus.

Ms. Frank was instrumental in the establishment of the Historic Foundation dedicated to restoring and interpreting the history of the Camp Supply era, a former military site.

Jim Dennis Followed Warden Frank

In June 1978 Mr. Dennis graduated from Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Health and Physical Education. Continuing graduate study has been completed at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, East Central State University in Ada, and Bowling Green State University in Bowling Green, Ohio.

Mr. Dennis' career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections began in June 1981 as a Correctional Case Manager at Lexington Assessment and Reception Center, following a three-year career in the mental health field in Ohio. In October 1981 he was promoted to Mental Health Training Specialist at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center. Mr. Dennis was promoted to the position of Management Training Coordinator June 1, 1982 at Central Office.

In August 1984 Mr. Dennis was promoted to the position of Administrative Assistant to the Deputy Director of Community Corrections. April 1986 he was promoted to Superintendent of Enid Community Treatment Center. He assumed the position of Deputy Warden at Oklahoma State Reformatory in February 1988. In May 1992 he was appointed as Warden at William S. Key Correctional Center. In April 1993 Mr. Dennis assumed the position of Executive Director of the Corrections Center of Northwest Ohio.



Youthful offenders assigned to the Regimented Inmate Discipline Unit at the William S. Key Correctional Center, completing their daily marching drills.

Mr. Dennis was involved in the following professional organizations: American Correctional Association, Oklahoma Criminal Justice Association, Central States Deputy Wardens Association, and the Oklahoma Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association.

Mary Punches Followed Warden Dennis

Ms. Punches graduated from Laverne High School in 1973. In 1976 she received her Bachelor's Degree in English Education from Northwestern Oklahoma State University in Alva and in 1978 received her Master's Degree in English from the University of Oklahoma in Norman.

Ms. Punches' career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections began in 1979 as Administrative Technician/Typist Clerk III in Central Office for Programs and Services. In 1980 she transferred to Lexington Assessment and Reception Center as a Teacher II. In 1985 Ms. Punches became the Regional Training Coordinator for the Western Region. She held three positions while at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center, beginning in 1986 as Warden's Assistant, being promoted to Case Manager Coordinator in 1989, and promoted again in 1990 as Deputy Warden II. Ms. Punches assumed her appointment as Warden of William S. Key Correctional Center on May 17, 1993, bringing to the institution a high degree of professionalism as well as her unique people skills. Fostered by a genuine love of people and belief in their basic goodness, she changed the philosophy of WSKCC by promoting programs designed to bring about positive changes.

Ms. Punches was involved in the following professional organizations: American Correctional Association, Oklahoma Correctional Association, Southern States Correctional Association, and the National Deputy Wardens Association.

Ray E. Little Followed Warden PUNCHES

From his native New York City, Ray E. Little came to northwest Oklahoma in 1972 to attend Phillips University in Enid on a basketball scholarship. He earned his Bachelor's Degree in 1975.

Mr. Little began his career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in 1976 as a Community Treatment Specialist at the Lexington Regional Treatment Center and transferred to the Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center in the same position in 1978.

Following a promotion in 1979 to Case Manager Supervisor, he served at the DOC Administration Building in Oklahoma City until 1984. He transferred to Clara Waters Community Treatment Center, and in 1988 he promoted to Unit Manager at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center.

In 1989 he was promoted to Deputy Warden and served in that capacity until assuming his appointment as Warden of William S. Key Correctional Center on March 1, 1996.

Mr. Little was an advocate of drug and alcohol treatment programs in corrections, as well as a strong supporter of education.

He brought a desire to enhance existing programs and implement new strategies in the war on drugs to WSKCC. He believed prevention is the key a promoted prevention programs in the schools and communities.

Mr. Little served on the Board of Trustees of Phillips University, the Board of Directors of the Woodward Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Directors of the Woodward Chamber of the American Red Cross, and was Secretary of the Historic Fort Supply Foundation. Additionally Mr. Little was a member of the following professional organizations: American Correctional Association, Oklahoma Correctional Association, Southern States Correctional Association, and National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice.



OSP Warden W.S. Key and Deputy Warden Roy Kenny (dark suit) walk the yard. Notice what was affectionately referred to as the loafing sheds.

The Charles E. "Bill" Johnson Correctional Center (BJCC) is the newest of the seventeen facilities operated by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. The facility is designed to house 443 adult male, felon drug offenders, ages 18-40. The facility houses minimum-security inmates. The facility consists of five metal buildings and three portable buildings inside the compound and three buildings, a green house, and a Skills Center outside the perimeter fence. The buildings inside the compound consist of the administrative offices, medical facilities, a dining hall, programs building, three portable buildings used for programming, and two multi-story dormitories. On September 5, 1995, the facility received the first trainees for the Regimented Treatment Program.

Charles E. "Bill" Johnson, for whom the facility is named, was a catalyst in the pursuit of the correctional center designed to impact drug offenders. When he learned about the possibility of such a program being placed in a community in Oklahoma, Mr. Johnson recruited his friends and business associates to help in the pursuit of making the facility a reality.



Ground breaking ceremony for the Bill Johnson Drug Offender Work Camp in Alva. Pictured in the center are Governor David Walters and DOC Directory Larry Fields.

Unfortunately, Mr. Johnson died on February 18, 1995, at the age of 66, and was unable to see the completion of the facility he had worked so hard and faithfully to bring to his hometown. He would, however, be pleased to know that the Charles E. "Bill" Johnson Correctional Center provides more than 120 jobs for this area of the state. Mr. Johnson also would be pleased to know that because of his efforts, and those of his friends and colleagues, the trainees at BJCC are provided the opportunity to change their habits for life.

The Jim E Hamilton Correctional Center is a minimum security, campus-type institution located on a scenic 140-acre site on the northern edge of the Ouachita National Forest. The center is located approximately 26 miles south of Poteau in LeFlore County.

The area now occupied by the Jim E. Hamilton Correctional Center (formerly the Ouachita Correctional Center) and the Jim E. Hamilton Career Tech Center (formerly Ouachita Training Center) is one of a colorful and awesome servitude. In 1933, during the Great Depression,

this area served as the home of a Civil Conservation Corps – better known as a CCC Camp. The U. S. Department of Forestry later used the area and in the 1960s, the Hodgen Job Corps was established.

With the demolition of the existing campsite by the federal government looming, Senator James E. Hamilton sponsored legislation creating the Ouachita Correctional Center in 1969. OCC was the initial offender training facility in the United States offering vocational technical training by the State Department of Vo-Tech Education in cooperation with the Department of Corrections. In early 1970, the first offenders arrived at Camp Hodgen (as it was originally called) with the responsibility to secure and clean all existing buildings in use. The first offender vo-tech students arrived at Ouachita Correctional Center on February 15, 1971. The facility operated as a sub-unit of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester until July 1973 when it became a separately managed institution known as the Ouachita Training Center.

Ouachita Training Center began operations under the supervision of the Manpower Development and Training Division of the Oklahoma Department of Vocational and Technical Education and Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech based in Wilburton. Mr. Harvey Clagg was hired as the first site director.

Since the first programs opened at Ouachita, part of the training for the student involved “live work.” Citizens of the surrounding area are allowed to bring items to the skill center for repair by the appropriate technical program. The responsibility of working on “real-world” projects promotes maturity in the student as well as providing community service.

Ouachita Correctional Center was renamed to the Jim E. Hamilton Correctional Center by the approval of the Board of Corrections on December 10, 1998. Through the action of the Board of Corrections, the Ouachita Vo-Tech Skills Center was renamed to the Jim E. Hamilton Career Tech Center in April 1999 in honor of state representative Jim E. Hamilton.

Henry Manning and Paul Mode, masonry and building technology instructors at the Jim E. Hamilton Career Tech Center, used several of their students to assist in the construction of the Regional Fire/Safety Training Center in Poteau. The Fire/Safety Training Center is the second in a network of 11 throughout the state that are funded by the legislature through the Department of Agriculture. The information regarding this project was printed in *Inside Corrections*, August 1999.

The first warden was James M. Crabtree, followed by David C. Miller in 1981, Thomas F. White in 1984, William (Bill) Yeager in 1986, Edward Evans in 1989, James E. Sorrels in 1990, and Michael Addison in 1993.

Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center (EWCC) is built on the original site of the Indian Mission School Haloche Industrial Institute in Taft, Oklahoma. In 1909, Stephen Douglas Russell founded the Deaf, Blind and Orphan Institute (DB&O) which housed deaf, blind and orphaned children. From 1909 until 1961 the DB&O Institute was self-sufficient. The state operated children's homes under many different names until May of 1986 when legislative action transferred the facility to the Department of Corrections. The facility became the George Nigh Staff Development Center handling the department's pre-service and in-service staff training. During the 1988 special legislative session called to address prison overcrowding, the center was designated as a minimum-security prior for female inmates.

EWCC was named after Dr. Eddie Walter Warrior who had been appointed business manager over the DB&O Institute, a juvenile facility and mental institution. He was superintendent of Muskogee County Schools in 1950-51 and was appointed principal and then superintendent of the Taft school system in 1961. He retired from service in February 1979.

EWCC opened in January 1989 and currently houses 650 female minimum-security inmates. It is the largest facility operated by the state and employs over 150 staff. The facility is divided into three general population units and the Regimented Treatment Program (RTP), a 12 month military style program with substance abuse and domestic violence components added to address addiction and family violence issues. The RTP unit is housed in one of the original buildings built for the DB&O Institute in 1909.

Dr. Eddie Warrior Correctional Center Wardens

Joy Hadwiger	December 1988 – November 1992
Rita Maxwell	November 1992 – November 1995
Debbie Mahaffey	July 1995 – July 1999
Vicki Shoecraft	July 1999 to December 2000
Eric R. Franklin	December 2000 - Present

Northeast Oklahoma Correctional Center is a minimum security facility with an operating capacity of 420 adult male inmates. The relationship between the Department of Corrections and the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services at Eastern State Hospital in

Vinita, Oklahoma, began in 1985 with the establishment of the Treatment Alternatives for Drinking Drivers (TADD) program. A trusty unit was established to provide institutional support to the hospital in 1980. In 1987, the Department of Corrections Agri-Services Unit began leasing the farmland at Eastern State Hospital. After several years of this expanding relationship, the legislature passed laws in 1994 transferring three large buildings at Eastern State Hospital to the Department of Corrections for use as prison bed space. In December 1994, the first inmates were transferred to the newly established facility. Subsequently, a new 264 bed housing unit, a dining/kitchen facility, Central Control and the warehouse/maintenance building were constructed. Both renovation and construction continue. A portion of the inmate population continues to provide institutional maintenance and support functions for both the Eastern State Hospital and Northeast Oklahoma Correctional Center. Other inmates are involved in Prisoner Public Works (PPW) programs and institutional farming operations. John Middleton was the first warden at this newly created facility.

Northeast Oklahoma Correctional Center Wardens

John H. Middleton	July 1994 to June 1998
Michael B. Mullin	July 1998

During Warden Mullin's tenure, NOCC received its first accreditation from the American Correctional Association in May 1999.

The History of James Crabtree Correctional Center

James Crabtree Correctional Center is located in Helena, Oklahoma, on the grounds of the old Connell Agriculture College. The institution has a history that precedes statehood.

The facility was originally established in 1904, and has served the people of the state of Oklahoma as a county high school, a junior college, an orphanage, and a Department of Human Services' training school for boys. On May 24, 1982, by action of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, the former Helena State School for Boys was redesigned as the *James Crabtree Correctional Center*.

This facility was named in honor of a former warden, James Crabtree. Mr. Crabtree's career in corrections began in 1949 as a correctional officer at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. In 1978, three years prior to retirement, he was named warden of the Ouachita Correctional Center. Warden Crabtree passed away in 1981.

Former wardens of James Crabtree Correctional Center are:

1982 - 1986 James Frazier
1986 - 1990 Michael D. Parsons
1990 - 1997 Edward L. Evans
1997 - 1998 Gary Gibson

The current warden, Lenora Jordan, was named to this position in January 1998. Warden Jordan began her career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in September 1981. She has served as an administrative assistant, records manager, case manager supervisor, and as the administrator of the Center for Correctional Officer Studies. Prior to transferring to James Crabtree Correctional Center, Warden Jordan was the deputy warden at Oklahoma State Penitentiary in McAlester.

Since the transfer of this facility to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in 1982, the James Crabtree Correctional Center has

undergone two major construction phases. It currently is composed of seven housing units, and houses 875 medium and minimum security inmates. James Crabtree Correctional Center is the only medium security prison in Oklahoma that primarily operated as an open dormitory-style facility passing its last ACA re-accreditation



audit in May 2000 with the highest score ever achieved at JCCC: 10% on mandatory standards and 99.1% on non-mandatory standards.

The return of gun gangs at James Crabtree Correctional Center where medium security offenders work outside security perimeters.

Clara Waters Community Corrections Center

The Clara Waters Community Treatment Center was opened in March, 1978, as an all female facility and later changed to coed in September, 1983. In 1978, the center was the only Department of Corrections facility which fosters family ties by allowing overnight visiting with inmate children on the weekends.

Joyce Jacobson March 1978 – December 1982

Ms. Jacobsen was the first superintendent of Clara Waters. During her tenure, Clara Waters Community Corrections Center was co-ed.

Mary Livers May 1983 – March 1985

During her tenure, the population at Clara Waters increased to 212 inmates due to the need for the agency to increase the number of inmates housed. Ms. Livers left Clara Waters Community Treatment Center in March 1985 to assume the position of Administrator of Classification and Programs for DOC.

Richard Morton May 1985 – October 1990

The five years between 1985 and 1990 saw a complete turnaround in the philosophy of community corrections. In May of 1985, the direction was towards work release and reintegration back into the community. Community service work was given to the minimum facilities, and the inmates were to focus on getting jobs and preparing for returning to the community. By 1990, the leadership returned the focus to work programs and brought the crews back to Community Corrections Centers.

Reginald Hines October 1990 – July 1997

During his tenure, correctional officers were put in uniform. The facility became an all-male facility. The facility passed two ACA audits.

A walking/jogging track, a programs building, an exercise yard for SHU, and a basketball court were built. All the inmate living areas were remodeled. A vo-tech program, landscaping, was started in conjunction with the Governor's mansion.

Community projects were:

A walking/jogging track at Eastside YMCA

A training program was established to train inmates as basketball officials, and they officiated at Little League basketball games.

Millicent Newton-Embry July 1997 –

- First District Supervisor of CW under agency reorganization which initiated probation and parole and CCC supervision as a combined unit.
- 1998 – Facility passed ACA with 100% mandatory and 100% non-mandatory
- Added program space with trailer units and established RSAT/RTP programs as well as Therapeutic Community
- Received several awards from Oklahoma City Beautiful for work at Lincoln Park in Oklahoma City
- Enlarged the facility garden and greenhouse
- Sgt. Eddie Williams was named Agency Correctional Officer of the Year in 1999
- 1998 – Held 20-year anniversary ceremony of the facility and erected a wall on grounds to honor Mrs. Clara Waters
- Converted CW from 210 male bed to 152-bed facility
- Community Project – Remodel of Donje School

The Enid Community Treatment Center is a community security facility located in Enid, Oklahoma. The center was established in January, 1974. Since its opening in 1974, Enid CTC has had several superintendents beginning with Terry Dungee, Curtis Fisher, Lee Semones, Rob Melton, Kevin Meyers (Acting), Les Crabtree, Ron Van Boening (Acting), Mike Parsons, Jim Dennis, and Marc Norvell.

Janice Melton followed Marc Norvell. After she left in 1995 they combined District V with ECCC and Kathy Waters was the District Supervisor, then Pat Lindley, and Mike Carr.

The Kate Barnard Community Treatment Center was opened in June, 1977. The center is housed in a former motel located in northwest Oklahoma City. Due to the support of a special 25-member committee appointed by the Governor, Oklahoma opened its first community treatment center during October of 1970 in Oklahoma City. During the 1990s, the emphasis of the CTCs changed to an emphasis on providing inmates for Prisoner Public Works Programs and names changed from the term "Treatment" to "Corrections."

Jerry Johnson was the first facility head and was succeeded by Joyce Jacobson, Jeff Gedeon, Sue Frank, Marc Norvell, Dan Merritt, Kenny Holloway, and Philip Brandon.

Due to the success of this facility and a second CTC in Tulsa, a third CTC was opened in Lawton in April of 1973 making it the third CTC in

the state. As with the two centers previously opened, the Lawton CTC encountered opposition because of a lack of public education concerning the program. In March of 1973, the Oklahoma Board of Corrections held an open meeting in Lawton and approved the location of the Lawton Community Treatment Center at South West 6th and Coombs Road, adjacent to Interstate 44. The facility is housed in a renovated warehouse that was prepared for the Department of Corrections' use at the expense of the leasor. The facility was leased until September, 1981, when the property was purchased from the leasor for the sum of \$10. Superintendent T. G. Byrns and his staff of ten received the first six residents on April 4, 1993. FY 84 saw the retirement of first LCTC superinendent, T.G. Byrns. Ted Logan, former warden of the Mabel Bassett Correctional Center, became the second superintendent. In FY 88, Dennis Cunningham, formerly assistant superintendent at the three Oklahoma City area CTCs became the third superintendent of the Lawton CCC.

Lawton Community Corrections Center Superintendents

FACILITY ADMINISTRATOR	DATES OF APPOINTMENT
T.G. Byrns, Supt.	July 1972 to October 1983
Pat Collins, Asst. Supt.	October 1983 to May 1984
Ted Logan, Supt.	May 1984 to December 1987
Dennis Cunningham, Supt.	December 1987 to December 1992
Janice Melton, Acting Supt.	December 1992 to February 1993
Cherie Miller Sales, Supt.	February 1993 to October 1996
Greg Camp, Interim Supt.	October 1996 to April 1997
Jimmy Carter, Asst. Dist. Supv.	May 1997 to Present

In 1992, Lawton Community Corrections Center and Waurika Community Work Center inmates teamed up with nearly 1600 citizen volunteers from the City of Duncan to construct the Centennial Park on the grounds of the multimillion dollar Simmons Center. The Centennial



Left: The first Community Work Center in the state was opened in 1989 at Waurika, Oklahoma. **Right: Ribbon cutting ceremony** at Waurika Community Work Center.

Park is the first part of it's kind in this area that provided handicap accessibility. Inmates supervised by Lawton CCC staff worked 12-hours a day for five days alongside the volunteers to completely construct a mammoth wooden park structure.

In 1993 Lawton CCC inmates participated in the Gang Graffiti Project with the Lawton Police Department Gang Task Force. The project was established to remove gang graffiti from twenty-eight sites throughout the City of Lawton using donated items. This project was the second in the state and was established per new legislation co-authored by Senator Sam Helton and Senator Keith Leftwich.

In 1994, the Lawton CCC/CWC's Management Team received the Governor's commendation for the 1994 Quality Oklahoma Team Award for implementation of Lawton CCC/CWC's central transportation unit and the warehouse unit. Both of the projects reduced costs to the state by eliminating staff overtime and added vehicle usage. By implementing the central transportation unit the facility was able to reduce the number of state vehicles having to travel from various parts of the state to drop off and pick up inmates which were being transported by the agency's central transport unit. With the installation of the warehouse this allowed for less waste and the monitoring of supplies and equipment.

In 1995, Lawton CCC inmates helped in the refurbishing of a dormitory wing at the Fort Sill Indian School in Lawton. The building had been vacant for years and required extensive work. After the work was completed, the Comanche Language Program for tribal children of pre-school ages 3, 4 and 5 took possession. From this project stemmed the refurbishing of one of the old dormitory buildings at the school. The refurbished dormitories will be used as a drug recovery halfway house for the Comanche Tribe.

In 1995, Lawton CCC inmates worked on extensively repairing the grandstands at the American Indian Exposition in Anadarko. The grandstand was originally constructed in 1913 and provides a revenue source to the City of Anadarko and Caddo County. Before Lawton CCC's involvement in this project the fairground grandstand could not be safely used and this project could not be completed in time allotted without our involvement. Construction workers performed saved Caddo County and the City of Anadarko thousands of dollars.

In December 1995, Lawton CCC inmates began work on a neglected five-acre city park in Fletcher. Through contributions of equipment from local businesses the ten to fifteen inmate crew began the extensive clean up of the park by hauling out old refrigerators and furniture dumped

there and clearing out brush and old trees. Plans for the park are to make it accessible for people to have picnics, walk their pets and ride bicycles and horses. Fishing will also be available in one of the ponds on the property. In July of 1996, Lawton CCC was recognized with a first place plaque at the annual Keep Oklahoma Beautiful banquet for donating a wide range of skills toward cleaning and renovating the city property.

In 1996, Lawton Community Corrections Center received a donation of an old barracks building from the Fort Sill Army Installation. Moving and renovating the building were the only costs incurred by the facility. The building was gutted and redone from the floor to the ceiling using inmate labor. The building provided five new offices for the case managers, case manager supervisor, records officer, and a typist clerk III. The building also has a large room for inmate programs. However in 2001 another renovation resulted in the medical unit being moved into the building and the case management staff relocating to the previous medical unit location.

In June 1997, a request from the Town of Medicine Park for Lawton CCC to provide labor on a major renovation project resulted in twenty-five Lawton Community Corrections Center inmates joining with the Friends of the Creek and the Town of Medicine Park to revamp Medicine Park's entertainment park. The park was built in 1926 for the community of Medicine Park. Friends of the Creek are a board that plans and supervises the project. Approximately \$90,000 in federal funds was given to the renovation project. Materials needed for the project were purchased with the funds and the Lawton Community Corrections Center inmates furnished the labor. The inmates drained and cleaned the bottom of the creek. They removed glass (as old as 60 years), rocks and boulders from years of cumulating, sludge (from the 1980 spill from the Waters Treatment Plant), and dead trees and brush. The planted trees and grass on the beach area did repair work on the cobble stone wall in the picnic area and washed off the fungus on the mountainside waterfall.

The Lawton Community Corrections Center enjoys a unique relationship with Cameron University. In addition to the Cameron University students accessing the Lawton CCC to fulfill internships/on the job training, Cameron University also serves as a resource for secondary employment for some DOC/LCCC staff. In January 1997 Cameron University employed a second LCCC staff member as an adjunct professor. This staff member was a student at Cameron University who completed an "OJT" course requirement at LCCC, stayed on as a volunteer, was selected as a Carl Albert intern for the LCCC, completed

graduate requirements as a Carl Albert Fellow at the LCCC and then became employed by LCCC.

In 1998, District IV Probation and Parole/Community Corrections received a team excellence quality award for the implementation of a two-way radio communications system. The team received the award for the establishment of a central radio dispatch system that sends radio messages to both probation and parole officers and correctional officers. The team was tasked with creating a uniform radio system for both District IV Probation and Parole and Lawton Community Corrections Center that would enhance public and officer safety as well as improve the communication capabilities of both facilities in a more effect manner. A standard radio system was created using a minimum amount of available funds.

In 1999, funds were allocated to install a hard ceiling in the inmate housing units, dining hall, medical unit, GED room, library, the latrines, restrictive housing unit and correctional officer station. Lawton CCC inmates helped with the replacement of the sheet rock tiles and installation of the now hard ceiling. Also, during the year, renovations of both latrines resulted in the south latrine being converted into a gang shower. Both latrines were tiled and a handicap accessible shower was installed in the south latrine. These improvements have helped in maintaining a higher quality of sanitation and cleanliness.

The McAlester Community Treatment Center is a community security facility established in October, 1978. The facility was originally built as a hospital in 1938.

McAlester Community Corrections Center

The center was accredited by ACA in January 1981 and employed as many as 32. From a starting population of 0, the offender population grew to 200 on center at the time of the closing. Work release and CAP (Chemical Abuse Program) were core programs of the center. On July 1, 1993 while under regionalization, the center was merged with Jackie Brannon Corrections Center and ceased to exist as a part of Community Corrections.

Jerry Maddox was the first superintendent appointed to the center on July 1, 1993 and remained at this post until May 1980.

Richard Carswell reported as superintendent in August 1980 and remained for only twelve months.

Dan Lawrence was appointed in January 1982 and remained until January 1985 when he was appointed as the first warden of Jackie Brannon Correctional Center.

Henry Hutcherson followed Lawrence in January 1985 and remained until June 1986 when he transferred to become deputy warden of Jackie Brannon Correctional Center.

Debbie Mahaffey came to McACTC in August 1986 and remained until April 1988 when she left the department to pursue private sector employment.

Willie Higgins promoted from Assistant Superintendent at the center to the lead role in May 1988 and was present during the renaming of the center to McAlester Community Corrections Center. Higgins remained as superintendent until the center merged with Jackie Brannon Corrections Center on June 1, 1993 when he was moved to fill a deputy warden's role for the new merged center.

Muskogee Community Corrections Center

The Muskogee Community Corrections Center (MCCC) is a community based correctional center located north of Muskogee. The facility opened in February, 1974. Mr. H.C. "Andy" Anderson was the first superintendent until July of 1986, when Superintendent Richard A. Hudley assumed the position.

The first superintendent of the Muskogee CCC was Andy Anderson followed by Rick Hudley, John Middleton, and Stormy Wilson.

Oklahoma City Community Corrections Center

The Thunderbird Motel (T-Bird) was leased by the Department of Corrections in 1970. It originally served as the offices for the agency's administrative staff and probation/parole officers. In August 1971, the Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center hired its first Superintendent, Lee C. Johnson. Johnson started the first pre-release center in McAlester, Oklahoma, in January of 1967 prior to his transfer to Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center. The Oklahoma City Community Treatment Center had approximately 16 residents in 1971. The superintendent traveled to Oklahoma State Penitentiary to screen offenders for the Work Release Program. The early 1970s saw the beginning of CTCs. The Oklahoma City CTC was the subject of much controversy in the community. This "plush" motel with a swimming pool caused quite an uproar. As a consequence, the swimming pool was

filled in. The Thunderbird Motel was the first correctional property ever purchased by the state of Oklahoma, under a lease/purchase agreement. Officers were all of the same rank, called Community Treatment Officers (CTOs). No one officer was designated as the supervisor. No employment counselors, mess stewards or maintenance supervisors were employed. The CTOs did it all, rotating responsibilities. Very little, if any training occurred for employees.

Tulsa Community Corrections Center

Tulsa CCC superintendents include: Sonny, Scott, Larry Fields, Karen Shortridge, Peggy Freeze, Rick Hudley, and Ruby Cooper-Jones.

The Tulsa Community Treatment Center was a coed community security facility located in downtown Tulsa, Oklahoma. The facility, formerly a school, was opened in March, 1977. The center was originally named after Horace Mann, a pioneer in public education in America. The name was retained after the building was purchased from the Tulsa Public School system and eventually changed to the Tulsa Community Treatment Center in 1985. The facility was coed and then all female when it closed in 1998 due to costly structural repairs.

Following is an interesting composition written by Francis Campbell, a former (deceased) employee. It provides insight into the original CCC concept and also details obstacles which may be encountered in the establishment of a CCC.

Since 1971 I have been involved in establishing and relocating work release centers in Oklahoma and particularly in Tulsa. I am writing this account of my experiences with work release centers for the benefit of board members and staff of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections (DOC) and for citizens who may be interested in improving the system of criminal justice in Oklahoma.

Prior to 1971 I had no relationship with the system of criminal justice and only a vague understanding of criminal acts, arrests, trials, convictions, incarceration, and release of persons from the system. In 1970 I was elected city auditor of Tulsa and a year later the Governor of Oklahoma asked me to accept appointment to the Oklahoma Crime Commission. The Commission dispenses \$6,000,000 in federal funds annually under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act "to improve the system of criminal justice in Oklahoma." The Commission was made up of 30 appointees--mostly chiefs of police, sheriffs, district attorneys, and other law enforcement officials. Eight of the 30 members of the Commission were not directly engaged in law enforcement. I was one

of two elected officials to be members and I succeeded Mayor Robert J. LaFortune of Tulsa.

Recommendations for grants came to the full commission from committees of its members for police, courts, juvenile delinquency, and corrections. After several months on the Commission I volunteered to serve on the corrections committee and became deeply involved in expanding parole services, setting standards for operation of jails, and establishing work release centers. In 1973 the DOC and the corrections committee established work release centers in Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Enid and plans were made to establish three more.

The function of a work release center is to provide a transition from the rigid environment of a security prison to the free environment which a prisoner will live in after completion of his or her sentence. The center is a residence facility for prisoners who will complete their sentences within three to six months. Counseling for job placement and for adjustment to an open society are important components of the work release program. It is desirable for the center to be located near a work area where a variety of job skills are employed or to have ready access to them through transportation services. A vital aspect of the program is to permit contact with families and friends during the transition period.

The first attempt at locating a work release center in Tulsa was focused on a vacant motel near 51st South and Southwest Boulevard. This attempt was defeated by objections from owners of surrounding businesses and from members of the legislature who represented the area. This attempt preceded my activity on the corrections committee.

When I was a member of the committee we visited the site of the John 3:16 Mission in a building at Archer and Boston. The building was constructed to house the printing plant and the business and editorial offices of the Tulsa Tribune. After the Tribune and World combined in Newspaper Printing Corporation, the building was sold to a charitable foundation which let the John 3:16 Mission under Rev. Homer H. Still occupy the three lower floors. In 1974 the DOC rented the three upper floors from the foundation as a suitable site for a work release center. Dormitory facilities, cafeteria facilities, and offices for administration and counseling were installed. No structural changes in the building were made.

The work release center continued in the John 3:16 location until January, 1982. Operation was terminated after a small fire in the center and the requirement of the state fire marshal that the building be equipped with an external fire escape. The foundation which owned

the building declined to install the fire escape because of lack of funds and the DOC was prohibited from expending state funds on a building it did not own.

From 1974 to 1982 the record of the prisoners who were residents in the work release center was good on the whole. There were a few prisoners who broke the rules of the center, who took part in new criminal activity, and who were apprehended by Tulsa police officers. Unfortunately, these few incidents were played up in the news media and gave the program a poor image in the community.

In 1978 the DOC made a contract with the Board of Education for Tulsa School District #1 to lease the former Horace Mann Junior High School building at Twelfth Street and Boston for a community based treatment center. Under terms of the lease only male first time offenders who had been convicted of non-violent, non-drug related crimes were to be eligible for treatment at the center.

The Horace Mann site is one block removed from the downtown campus of Tulsa Junior College (TJC). During negotiations for the site I called on President Al Phillips of TJC to solicit his support. He was seriously disturbed by the proximity of the site to TJC and recalled several rapes of students within a few blocks of the TJC building. He predicted a loss of 2,000 students in the next year if the community based treatment center were established at Horace Mann. After the center became a reality the growth of student enrollment at TJC was arrested for one year but there was no loss in the size of the student body.

Later the facilities of the community based treatment center were modified and expanded to accept women prisoners. There were no restrictions in the lease regarding women prisoners so women from high security prisons were admitted to a program for them which was similar to the program at the work release center for men at John 3:16. In 1986 the community based treatment center had an inmate population of 100 men and 125 women.

In 1982, after the center at John 3:16 was closed, I recruited an ad hoc committee to assist the DOC in finding a new location for the men's work release center. Members of the committee represented the metropolitan Tulsa Chamber of Commerce (Met CC), Downtown Tulsa Unlimited, Tulsa Metropolitan ministry, League of Women Voters, city government officials, and the DOC. A large number of sites suggested by real estate agents were inspected and evaluated by staff members of DOC. The first feasible site was a warehouse on the east side of the downtown business area and within the Inner Dispersal Loop. Former

Mayor Robert LaFortune, Sonny Scott, and I called on the owner of the land around the warehouse and to the south of it. The owner of these properties was violently opposed to the proposed location because of his plans for development of the area. Later I was informed through the Met CC that women employees of a large employer parked their cars near the warehouse site and that this employer would move to Houston if the DOC leased the warehouse for a work release center. That killed this effort.

Later in 1982 a building at 38th and Memorial was proposed. It was immediately south of the I-244 Expressway with the Vo-Tech school on the north side of the expressway. To the south was a commercial and industrial complex, and to the northeast was a residential area. Residents of this area were invited to an evening meeting in the auditorium of the Vo-Tech school. The meeting was arranged by present state legislators elected from the area and by candidates for their positions.

Nearly 500 persons attended the meeting. DOC was represented by John Grider, Joy Hadwiger, and Sonny Scott. After they described the work release program they were berated by the legislators and candidates for not informing them much earlier about the proposed site. Next came a barrage of objections from residents of the area to the northeast and from businessmen with operations close to the site.

Toward the end of the meeting a minister of a church in Tulsa, who had been on the faculty of Phillips University in Enid, spoke about the work release center near the University. He said several students volunteered to be on the staff of the center and became so interested in the program that they majored in studies in criminal justice and then embarked on careers in that field. One of the last speakers was a young lady who identified herself as a member of the staff of the Community Based Treatment Center at Horace Mann. She said her parents lived in the residential area to the northeast and she had grown up there. She said she worked with several of the prisoners at Horace Mann who had come from the residential area to the northeast. These testimonies calmed the audience to some extent, but there was no doubt that most of those present were opposed.

The legislators and candidates closed the meeting by promising to oppose the location when the DOC budget came before the legislature for approval.

In July, 1983, the former Longfellow Elementary School was advertised for sale by the Board of Education of Tulsa School District #1. It is

located at the northwest corner of 6th and Peoria. Sonny Scott and I visited the site and found part of it occupied by the Street School whose students are dropouts from the public school system. Sonny and I also inspected two warehouses near the airport and vacant land in an industrial area south of the Ford glass plant. The Longfellow school site appeared to be the most readily adapted to a work release center. Sonny asked me to make a presentation about the site to the DOC board at its next meeting.

Before going to the board meeting, I called on three key people of agencies near the school. First was the minister of the Central Assembly of God which is north of Longfellow school and operates a day-care center for children across the street from the school. I explained the program of a work release center to the minister and he promised to present the proposal to the board of trustees of the church.

Second was the executive of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) which occupies a lodge building west of the school. He was a Sea Bee in WWII and at first was strongly opposed to any program of assistance for persons convicted of felonies. Like the minister he agreed to take the proposal to the VFW board of directors after I had explained the program for a work release center.

The third key person was the assistant to the executive of the Senior Citizens' Center operating in a building at the west end of Central Park. Central Park is on the south side of Sixth Street and across from Longfellow School. He was supportive of the DOC proposal and said the students at the Street School had caused no problems for the participants at the Senior Citizens' Center.

I presented the proposal to bid on the Longfellow School to the Board of Corrections and the board took the matter under consideration. My presentation to the board was recorded by a television team from Tulsa Channel 8. That same afternoon, people living around Longfellow School were interviewed by a TV recording team from Channel 8. Without an explanation of the program, the responses were strongly negative. These interviews killed the promises of the minister and VFW executive to present the DOC proposal to their boards.

Sale of the Longfellow School was discussed at the next three meetings of the Board of Education.

At the first meeting there were vociferous protests against sale of the school to DOC even though no bid had been submitted. At the second meeting Joy Hadwiger did make a formal proposal from DOC. Questions

from members of the Board of Education were chiefly concerned with how the work release program would be conducted. The bid was referred to a committee of the board and to staff. Tactical errors by representatives of DOC were not to have a prepared press release and not to answer questions by reporters. At the third meeting the committee returned a negative recommendation, the board voted no, and the protestants cheered.

In September, 1983, the \$500,000 appropriation to DOC for purchase of a site in Tulsa and for modification of a building was deleted from the budget. Consequently the search for a site for a work release center in Tulsa is dead until funds are available to renew such an appropriation.

Kate Barnard Community Corrections Center

Superintendent Jerry Johnson September 1977 – July 1982

While he was District Supervisor, Kate Barnard was the first community facility to be ACA accredited.

Joyce Jacobson December 1982 – October 1984

(Also see note under Clara Waters)

Jeff Gedeon January 1985 – November 1985

Sue Frank December 1985 – July 1988

During tenure as Superintendent of Kate Barnard, the community service program was expanded to decrease offender idleness and to increase the involvement of the community. During this time, the contract with Red Rock Mental Health was developed for a transitional living program for mentally ill inmates. The liaison with and monitoring of contracts with out-count agencies was also improved. Under my direction, the job readiness and family orientation programs were also started to promote successful reintegration of offenders.

Marc Norvell September 1988 – October 1991

The Tree Farm was started at Kate Barnard during tenure. We also became involved in Adopt-A-Park, which included fixing the swimming pool at Delaney Park. Kate Barnard was a first offender, male facility initially but was changed to a non-violent male offender facility during this time.

Dan Merritt

October 1991 – March 1997

- Converted KB from a 90-bed male facility to a 125-bed female facility
- Acquired transfer of land to the west of KB from Department of Transportation to the Department of Corrections
- Received “beautification award” from Oklahoma City Beautiful
- Expanded number of PPWP jobs available at KB
- Achieved re-accreditation for KB twice

Kenny Holloway

March 1997 – June 1999

Acquired former DOC Construction & Maintenance building, which became administrative offices for Kate Barnard and presently are the administrative offices for District VI Community Corrections/Residential Services

Philip Brandon

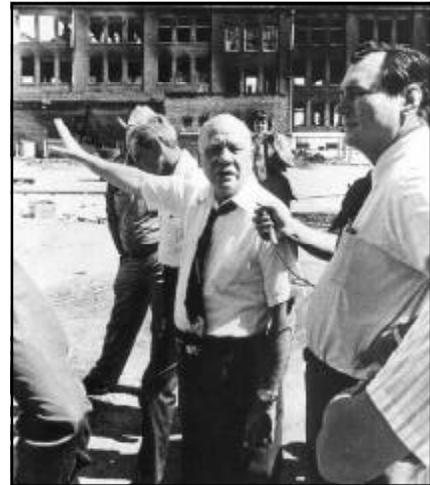
July 1999 – December 2000

During tenure as District Supervisor for District VII Probation and Parole/Community Corrections, KB inmates assumed the horticulture program at the Governor’s Mansion from Clara Waters Community Corrections Center. The Therapeutic Community at KB was also established and implemented during tenure as District Supervisor.

CHAPTER VI: DISTURBANCES

The 1973 OSP Riot and Fire

A devastating riot which took three lives, caused several serious inquiries, burned 24 buildings together with costly equipment, furniture, and raw goods and paralyzed all utilities in the prison, started on July 27, 1973, at about 2:30 p.m. close to the mess hall. A good part of the prison, which earlier generation prisoners helped build, was destroyed by later generation of prisoners. Sixty years of work was undone in a few hours, inflicting a heavy loss of over 20 million dollars on Oklahoma's taxpayers.



OSP Warden Park Anderson and State Senator Gene Stipe tour the facility after the 1973 riot.

Causes

- ✓ Overcrowding; OSP, with a capacity for about 1,100 inmates, had a population of about 2,200 in the summer of 1973.
- ✓ The refusal of Governor David Hall to sign parole recommendations for drug offenders or those convicted of violent crime was driving the affected prison inmates to desperation.
- ✓ The correctional officers were poorly paid (\$390 a month), ill educated, and untrained. A consultant for ACA referred to the officers as "functionally illiterate or nearly so." These officers felt threatened when some controls were placed on their clubbing or gassing of the inmates. The use of mace was also curtailed.
- ✓ The security staff was severely inadequate in number which hurt security and control. Also, their monthly turnover rate was as large as nine percent.
- ✓ The violence within McAlester was alarming. From January 1970 until the riot and fire of July 27, 1973, records show 19 violent deaths, 40 stabbings, and 44 serious beatings of inmates. Much of this violence was attributed to the severe shortage of convict supervision.
- ✓ Continued racial segregation and discrimination, censorship, and restriction of mail, inadequate health care, poor food preparation,

and idleness were factors which contributed either directly or indirectly to unrest at OSP.

- ✓ Narcotic traffic and beer making were commonplace. Gambling, loan-sharking, and power plays of 'convict bosses' became a vicious circle. These practices could, at times, lead to assaults and rapes.
- ✓ A majority of prisoners on January 22, 1973, staged a three-day hunger strike to elicit sympathy for their cause from the appropriate quarters outside the prison.
- ✓ Poor communication and dialogue between the inmates and the authorities.

Prison officials feared that riot was coming, but no one knew "when." When it did come, "it was somewhat of a spur of the moment deal." There were about 15 prisoners who were hiding long knives and were wandering around in the yard asking some other prisoners to join them. They went to the inmate mess hall and stabbed Lieutenant Thomas Payne and Captain C. C. Smith. Both of them had to be rushed to the hospital. Six or seven armed inmates started taking hostages. Then came the first call over the public address system: "We have taken over. We've got weapons. We've got hostages. It's a revolution. Come and help us." Within 15 minutes, a full-scale riot was in progress. Some looted the medical supplies in the hospital area and began taking any kind of drugs available. Still others spent time in the paint shop, sniffing glue and paint thinner. They then armed themselves with long knives.

*Chilling words begin OSP Riot:
"We have taken over. We've got
weapons. We've got hostages. It's
a revolution. Come and help us."*

By 5:35, the hospital had been seized and additional hostages taken, bringing the number of hostages to 14. By 6:00, all buildings on the north side of the main security area were burning. The print shop, chapel, library, and sign plant were destroyed. The plasma clinic, book bindery, broom and mattress factory, bakery, and mess hall were burning. Inmates roamed freely everywhere except the main administration area. At 6:20, the hospital was burning. At 7:30, the canteen had been torched. Some 21 officers were now held hostage, ten of whom were dressed in inmate uniforms. The flames and dark clouds of smoke added to the horror of the tragedy. The utilities were completely gutted; there was no electricity; and the prison plunged into complete smoky darkness as the night fell. The only light in the prison came from the burning buildings. The inmates had seized an outside telephone line in the fire house and were placing calls all over the country. Many inmates used the darkness as an opportunity to take revenge on fellow-inmates against whom they had a personal vendetta. Others plundered the cells of some of the "wealthy" inmates and took

their personal belongings. Three inmates were fatally stabbed by the rioting inmates. The officials at the key positions handling the tragic situation were Governor Hall; his press secretary, Ed Hardy; Leo McCracken, director of Corrections; Irvin Ungerman, chairman of the Board of Corrections; Warden Anderson, and Sam Johnston, deputy warden (who was one of the 24 hostages).

Prison inmates had formulated a list of demands to be delivered to the Governor, including a demand for live television coverage, a visit by Governor Hall to the cell block to discuss grievances, an American Civil Liberties Union attorney, and newspaper reporters. At 7:45 p.m., the Governor's message to the inmates to "release all hostages and restore order, whereupon he (would) appoint a committee to investigate their complaints" was read out to the inmates, who refused to accept it.

By midnight, about 250 troopers were poised to strike if necessary. But a strike would have been costly in terms of the lives of the 24 hostages and the countless inmates. With a knife at his throat, hostage Johnston urged restraint. He pleaded on the phone: "Whatever you do, don't let the troops come in here. Just give me time. I can talk them out of it." From that point onward, phone negotiations became more frequent. A few hostages had already been released for health reasons as a gesture of good will. By early morning, the Oklahoma Highway Patrol troopers who were standing guard in the rotunda were replaced by National Guard troopers to meet prisoners' request. Chairman Ungerman personally assured the inmates that no one would be beaten or abused as a result of the riot. Shortly after 8:00 a.m., approximately 250 inmates exited via the east gate, they dropped their weapons-hammers, screwdrivers, and homemade knives. At 8:30, four more hostages were released. When the Governor agreed to allow television and news staff inside the prison, the inmates agreed to release all hostages by 12:30 p.m. In the afternoon around 4:30, Governor Hall had a meeting with a group of nine inmates keeping his pledge. Following the meeting, Governor Hall said he felt that "ignorance" of the recent rules and policy changes at the prison was one of the reasons for the riot. He added that a new communication system would keep inmates informed of the changes. He indicated that inmates' grievances included medical care, uniform rules of punishment and detention, and living conditions within the prison. The hostages had been released, and most of the demands had been met; but the riot was still not over. On Saturday night and Sunday morning reports were received of new fires in the compound. Officials believed the new outbreak was likely caused by inmates looking for informers. Oklahoma Highway Patrol troopers and National Guardsmen entered the prison at 9:30 a.m. on Sunday to begin sweeping the compound and looking for bodies, weapons, and hiding

inmates. There were four deaths in all, but one of the inmates was found to have died of a heart attack.

Once the inmates had burned and destroyed their own dwelling, they had no place to sleep, no kitchen, no drinking water because of the broken water mains, no canteen, no hospital, and no medicines. The Red Cross supplied meals to 1,656 prisoners on Monday, but by Tuesday a temporary field kitchen was set up. It was not until October 23, that inmates began to eat hot meals again. They had their first shower on August 14, 1973, after 19 days of rioting. On July 30, a pouring rain helped to put out the last of the fires which still smoldered throughout the compound. However, it was that same rain which brought further distress to many inmates who remained within the walls amidst the rubble. Later in the week, it was discovered that three inmates had escaped. One of the escapee was Rex Brinlee who hid himself in a 6-foot hole until he could scale over the wall.

Most of the prison having been burned, all kinds of suggestions were made. Some wanted to abandon it; some wanted to rebuild it and improve upon it; and some wanted to reduce its capacity. Officials agreed that Oklahoma State Penitentiary should be retained only as a maximum security institution with a population of 400 to 500 inmates, and with only one man per cell.

On January 19, 1914, three inmates stole a gun in an escape attempt at OSP. They killed three prison employees and a federal judge, The Honorable John R. Thomas. The employees killed were deputy warden, P.C. Values; bertillion expert, H. H. Drover; and storekeeper, F. C. Godfrey. The inmates involved were Ching Reed, Tom Lane, and Charlie Koontz. The convicts were later killed behind a rock ledge located on a ridge overlooking a wagon road.

After a lapse of 27 years, OSP witnessed another tragic prison break on Sunday, August 10, 1941. Prison riots and prison breaks often occur unexpectedly. At 10:30 in the morning, Warden Jess Dunn went inside the prison, accompanied by J. H. Fentriss, an electrical engineer; and R. W. Murray, a contractor; and the ten-year-old son of Mr. Murray. Warden Dunn's objective was to point out a spot which needed repairs. Little did this group know that there were four prisoners planning a prison break. Inmates Clade Beaver, Roy McGee, Bill Anderson, and Prather, all in their mid 30s and undergoing long sentences for Robbery and Murder, pounced upon Warden Jess Dunn and the party, and stabbed Warden Dunn. The inmates then used them as hostages and threatened to kill the hostages if anyone tried to interfere with their

escape. Once they managed to get out of the building, they seized an officer's car and drove off with two hostages, Warden Dunn and Engineer Fentriss. The escaping inmates took a lane which came to a dead end because of a culvert which had been taken out. Sheriff Alexander, accompanied by Deputies Ford and Pollak, were in pursuit. When the prisoners could not turn back from the dead-end street, they encountered the pursuing police and shot at Deputy Ford who fell. Sheriff Alexander took cover and shot at the escaping convicts killing three of them. The fourth convict, Prather, surrendered and was subsequently tried for killing Warden Jess Dunn and Deputy Ford. He was already undergoing a life sentence for Murder; and he finally met his end in an electric chair. Jess Dunn was a respectable warden, who lost his life while performing his duties. Both prison breaks of 1914 and 1941 were similar in many ways, both were tragic in that they inflicted heavy losses of life both for prison officials and escaping inmates.

On December 17, 1985, the inmates became disruptive and attempted to gain control of the first floor of the F Cellhouse and to take hostages. This attempt was unsuccessful; however, they managed to take hostages and gain control of A and C units. Five employees were taken hostage on both A and C units, and there was destruction on both units in the approximate amount of \$375,000.

The inmates on C unit seriously wounded three of their hostages which resulted in permanent physical damage to two of the officers. These correctional officers were released in order that they might have medical attention. The remaining officers were released at approximately 11:30 a.m., on December 18, 1985. The ultimate result of this very serious incident was a total change in the operation of Oklahoma State Penitentiary. Very tight security measures were imposed. Inmates were allowed to move about freely, but had to move in small groups escorted by security staff. Recreation was limited to one hour per day. A level system was implemented, requiring the inmate to advance from the lowest level to the highest level before a transfer to a lesser security facility would be considered.

In January, 1949, a riot occurred at OSR during the noon meal in the dining hall when inmates refused to return to their work stations. Some officers were beaten when they tried to get the inmates to leave and three officers were taken hostage. Other officers fired tear gas into the dining area, and the riot ended as quickly as it had begun. Three officers were injured, and 38 inmates were placed in solitary confinement.

Dick Conner Correctional Center Riot

While the Department of Corrections was making rapid strides and all-round progress, the system experienced an unfortunate, though temporary, setback at a brand new institution. At approximately 7:30 p.m., August 29, 1983, a group of approximately 37 inmates from Units A and C of the Conner Correctional center proceeded to the facility kitchen to protest the shortage of food served those respective units for the evening meal. After arriving at the kitchen, this group of inmates was joined by stragglers, causing the congregation to accumulate to approximately 80 inmates in the area. A number of verbal exchanges occurred between various staff members, and the group of inmates grew increasingly larger. Orders were given to the group to return to their assigned housing units with instructions that additional food was being prepared. The orders and instructions were ignored. As frustrations intensified, a rock was thrown through a kitchen window. The acts of destruction then escalated into a full scale riot. A riot proclamation was issued by Governor George Nigh at 1:00 a.m., August 30, 1983. The inmates torched the buildings adjacent to the kitchen and completely destroyed the library, school, and church area. All of this resulted in the death of an inmate and the loss of \$3 million to the tax payer. Legislators were furious because they were forced to find extra millions of dollars within three years of the opening of the prison.

It must be noted here that this occurred a little more than 10 years after the deadly riot at the Penitentiary. It appears that Oklahoma prisoners were into the pattern of burning prisons at the time of riot. This infuriated some legislators who were unwilling to replace the burned law library.

There were no persistent and chronic deep-seated grievances on the part of prisoners, and the triggering factors were food shortages; long lockdown times; and high summertime temperatures. In September, 1983, the first special session of the 39th Legislature reappropriated nearly \$2.5 million to fund reconstruction of the Dick Conner Correctional Center.



Gay Carter
Killed in the Line of Duty
November 13, 1998 at the
Dick Conner Correctional Center

Riot at Mack Alford Correctional Center

At approximately midnight on May 13, 1988, two inmates took a correctional officer hostage at knife point. Attempts were made to negotiate with the inmates to no avail. The inmates dressed the hostage in an inmate's white uniform and moved him to the East Building, where they were joined by about 15 other inmates. The incident continued to escalate into a serious hostage situation, during which eight correctional employees were taken hostage, and approximately 80 inmates rioted and destroyed state property at a cost of near \$7 million.

The uprising was finally terminated during the late morning hours of Monday, May 16, when the ten main participants in the hostage taking and destruction of property released the last two hostages and surrendered without incident. An additional 41 inmates, still on the compound, also surrendered without incident.

Commissioner of Charities

From the election of Kate Barnard as the state's first Commissioner of Charities and Corrections in 1907 until the abolishment of the office in 1979, a total of five people held the post that controlled prisons in Oklahoma prior to the creation of the Department of Corrections in 1967. The final commissioner, Jim Cook, remained in office for three, four-year terms, although the legislature removed corrections from his oversight less than six months into his first term in office.

Kate Barnard (1907-1915)

Kate Barnard was an important figure in the history of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. She was an active social reformer and the first female in the nation to be elected to a statewide office without a single female vote. She was elected the first commissioner of the Department of Charities and Corrections during a time that women were not allowed to vote in Oklahoma. From the time of her election in 1907 until the end of her two terms of office in 1914, Miss Barnard caused 30 statutory laws to be passed by the Oklahoma Legislature, a record that few legislators could boast or compete with today. These laws had to do with the establishment of what is today called the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Human Services, and the Department of Corrections.

William B. Matthews (1915-1923)

William B. Matthews was elected as the second Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. The legislature promptly cut the department's budget from its \$15,600 level in 1912-1913 to just \$8,900 for the first two years of his administration. At the same time Matthews was elected to the position of commissioner of Charities and Corrections, the Governor appointed him to the Board of State Pensions and he was subsequently elected chairman. As a result, he devoted more than half of his time to that board and neglected his elected office.

Mabel Bassett (1923-1947)

Mabel Bassett served as the third commissioner of Charities and Corrections. During her tenure, Miss Bassett worked to establish and maintain standards for juvenile and adult correctional facilities and the state's mental institutions. She was responsible for establishing the state Pardon and Parole Board in 1944 in an effort to create a more equitable system for inmates to be reviewed for a pardon, leave, or parole. In addition, with funds raised through legislative appropriation,

she was involved in building the facility that once housed women at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. Among other accomplishments, Miss Bassett fought for the statute (enacted by the Eighth Oklahoma Legislature) that made wife and child desertion a felony. For her outstanding services for the betterment of mankind, she was inducted into Oklahoma's "Hall of Fame" by the Oklahoma Memorial Association on Statehood Day (November 16) in 1937.

Buck Cook (1947-1967)

Buck Cook was Oklahoma's fourth commissioner of Charities and Corrections. The activities of the office were primarily limited to routine inspections of jails and other institutions.

Jim Cook (1967-1979)

The legislature enacted the Oklahoma Corrections Act of 1967 four months after Jim Cook took office as the fifth commissioner of Charities and Corrections. This act created a new Department of Corrections as of July 1, 1967, and removed it from the commissioner's jurisdiction.

Directors, Oklahoma Department of Corrections

Arnold Pontesso (1967-1970)

Arnold Pontesso was appointed the first director of the new Oklahoma Department of Corrections on August 2, 1967. The 52 year old Pontesso was a 28-year veteran of the federal prison system and retired warden of the El Reno Federal Reformatory just prior to beginning his job as director of Corrections. He created the first community treatment center in Oklahoma City, as a pilot program at the Thunderbird Motel.

Frank Johnson (1970)

Frank Johnson never actually served as director. His appointment was rescinded by a new Board of Corrections just 10 days after he had been named to the position.

Leo McCracken (1970-1973)

Leo McCracken was hired by Arnold Pontesso in November 1967 to direct the Division of Institutions. Prior to his appointment, McCracken, a retired corrections executive, held several federal prison positions in Illinois, Washington, California, and Colorado. He was appointed director

of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in December 1971, a position he held until after the Oklahoma State Penitentiary riot in 1973.

Russell Lash (1974-1975)

Russell Lash was the warden of the Indiana State Penitentiary before assuming the position of director of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in August 1974. About a month after taking office, Governor David Boren demanded Lash's resignation. But Lash, supported by the Board of Corrections, refused to resign. Later that year, Lash announced his resignation to become effective on Easter of 1975. His most significant contribution was to restore order to the state penitentiary and establish the department's first emergency response teams. He served approximately eight months as director.

F. Warren Benton, Ph.D. (1975-1979)

The youngest director ever appointed to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was F. Warren Benton, Ph.D., on August 20, 1975. Benton was a 26-year-old Illinois architect. He was project director for the development of the master plan and was later hired to implement it in Oklahoma. Dr. Benton compensated for his lack of experience in penology by being well-motivated, widely read, and basically sound in terms of his goals for the corrections system in Oklahoma.

Larry R. Meachum (1979-1987)

Larry R. Meachum was named director of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in September 1979. Under Meachum's direction, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was released from the court supervision that followed the *Battle v. Anderson* case. It was also during Meachum's tenure that the Oklahoma correctional system achieved full accreditation. Meachum resigned in 1987 to become the commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Corrections. Meachum was responsible for having one budget for the DOC as opposed to each facility being appropriated separate budgets directly from the legislators.

Gary D. Maynard (1987-1992)

Gary D. Maynard was the first native Oklahoman to be named director of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in February 1988. He started with the department in 1970 as an inmate release counselor at the Thunderbird Treatment Center in Oklahoma City. He left Oklahoma in 1977 to serve as the assistant director of the Arkansas Department of

Corrections. He returned to Oklahoma in 1980 to be a warden at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center. He was later appointed deputy director of Institutions, warden of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, and associate director before being named director. He was appointed adjutant general of the Oklahoma Military Department in June 1992. Mr. Maynard will be remembered for his emphasis on the mission statement and regionalization. Community work centers were also developed under his leadership.

Larry A. Fields (1992-1996)

Larry A. Fields began his career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in 1975 as a probation and parole officer in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. In 1977 he was appointed superintendent of Tulsa Community Corrections Center and in 1979 transferred to Horace Mann Community Corrections Center in Tulsa, where he also served as superintendent. Fields was appointed deputy warden of Joseph Harp Correctional Center in 1980 and was promoted to warden of Mabel Bassett Correctional Center in 1984. He served as deputy director of Institutions Division I from 1987 to 1991, when he was appointed regional director of the Central Region. On June 30, 1992, Fields became the seventh director of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Mr. Fields brought a balanced approach to the director's position which included efforts to implement current research into what works to reduce recidivism. He implemented programs for reintegration and attempted to partner with local criminal justice systems to integrate services.

James L. Saffle (1996-Present)

Mr. Saffle began his corrections career with the U.S. Army Military Police Corps in 1972. His career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections began in November 1975, at Ouachita Correctional Center in Hodgen, Oklahoma, as Corrections Officer I. He served there in several other capacities including sergeant, lieutenant, training and safety officer, chief of security, and deputy warden.

Mr. Saffle was promoted to deputy warden at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary in McAlester in March 1987. In June 1987, he was promoted to warden at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, and was in that position until appointed Southeastern Regional Director in December 1991. Mr. Saffle was in active duty and served his country in Desert Storm.

On September 4, 1996, Mr. Saffle was appointed as interim director by the Oklahoma Board of Corrections and was appointed as director by the same body on March 5, 1997.

POTPOURI

Who is to decide how much history to include in a book such as this? There is so much to choose from and so little space. In an effort to capture the emotions, beliefs, and concepts of the times, the following is a sampling of reports presented in the DOC annual reports to the Governor.

1987

The primary cost concerns for the Department of Corrections are housing and food for inmates and salaries for staff to supervise inmates and clients. In FY 87, the department took a budget cut of \$3 million. The initial cut had been higher, but for the first time, the department was allowed to carry funds over from the previous year. Normally, when an agency had not spent its budget appropriations by the end of the fiscal year, the money not spent was lost. FY 86 and FY87 were different from other years in the respect that the department had a surplus of appropriated funds and was allowed to carry the funds over into FY 87.

In FY 87, the State Legislative Services Bureau received a grant from the Federal Bureau of Justice Assistance to purchase a computer model which would generate projections of prison populations. The model was developed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and has already been implemented in other states. Personnel from the Oklahoma Department of Corrections worked closely with the NCCD staff to adapt the model to match Oklahoma's correctional system, collect appropriate data, and run the projection program.

1968

DI-P&P

	July 1, 1967	July 1, 1968
Number of Parole Officers	4	9
Size of Total Caseload	324*	952
Number of Special Investigations	38	267
Average Caseload per Officer	81.0	105.8
Median Caseload per Officer	77	104

*Where exact figures are lacking, the best approximations of the Division of Probation and Parole are presented.

The expanded services offered have seen the numbers of referrals multiply by leaps and bounds over a relatively short period of time. Not only are the number of cases handled by each probation and parole officer greater throughout the state, but also the demands for diversified endeavor on the parts of each probation and parole officer have been rapidly increasing. The Legislature has authorized the expansion in numbers of probation and parole officers through increased appropriations and the department has undertaken extensive basic training programs to help old and new officers acclimate to the new demands of their positions. Even with these advances, however, the pressing need for even more field officers and in-service training programs in more specialized technical areas have become apparent and are currently being responded to by this Division of the Department of Corrections.



**Mrs. M. F. Sherrill
Head Matron**

Mrs. M. F. Sherrill, Head Matron at the Women's Ward at McAlester, has had the opportunity to institute several new programs during this past year. Through the cooperative efforts of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Department of Corrections, she has been able to start typing classes for women in order that they might be able to gain knowledge and experience which will ready them for employment in this particular field when they return to society. During the last part of the year, the institution was able to acquire from Vocational Rehabilitation the necessary equipment to establish a school of cosmetology at the Women's Ward. It is anticipated that approximately one-third of the inmate population at the Ward will be involved in this program. Through the testing and screening processes that have been established, a woman can enter the program, be tested, and be licensed by the time she is ready for parole.



New Beauty Shop



Typing Class

Mr. W. L. Galloway, stepping up from the position as agricultural coordinator of McAlester into the newly created position of institutional farms coordinator for the department, plans and directs all agricultural programs including livestock, poultry, and crop productions, based on the Institution requirements; the purchase of livestock, agriculture machinery, supplies and equipment and assigns and supervises the work program of employees and inmates assigned to trusty units engaged in agriculture production.

He supervises expenditures in the farm operation and maintains records, inventory and production reports from all farm units.

Other responsibilities include the coordination of institution policies, inmate care and welfare, security and personnel matters between various trusty units and the Administrative Offices.

Two of the major changes of this past year are the establishment of a beef herd at Granite and the coordination of all agricultural products for Institutional needs.

Pat Nimrod, industrial coordinator of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, has for the past six years developed and expanded the various industrial programs within our institution. The Industries Department was established by State Statute which provides for its operation and its finance. During the past year, we have seen the establishment of two new industries—those being the sign shop and the acquisition of a new sawmill. Both these industries will help considerably in expanding the financial basis of the institution. Auto license tags for the state are produced under the industries program, and this report was produced through the facilities of the print shop. Other industries currently operating include a canning plant, book bindery, soap and paint factory, furniture factory, garment factory, broom and mattress factory, and brick plant.

Net proceeds from the Industries program for the past year were in excess of one million dollars.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PROGRESS REPORT JANUARY 1, 1967, THRU DECEMBER 31, 1967

The objective of the Prison Farms is to furnish food for the Institution and to provide a rehabilitation program for the inmates in the field of Agriculture. This report of operation is for the period of January 1, 1967, through December 31, 1967.

Farm Production

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>Percent of Institutions Requirements filled</u>
DAIRY			
Milk	233,440 gal.	\$140,530.88	100%
Beef (dressed)	32,582 lbs.	10,575.21	-
Cattle Sold (cash)	52 head	<u>3,366.70</u>	-
TOTAL DAIRY PRODUCTION		\$154,472.79	
POULTRY			
Eggs	196,596 doz.	\$ 53,473.95	100%
Broilers – Hens (dressed)	68,889 lbs.	18,140.26	100%
Turkeys (dressed)	23,714 lbs.	<u>8,299.90</u>	100%
TOTAL POULTRY PRODUCTION		\$ 79,914.11	
SWINE			
Pork (dressed)	257,353 lbs.	<u>\$ 66,477.05</u>	100%
TOTAL SWINE PRODUCTION		\$ 66,477.05	
BEEF HERD			
Beef (dressed)	62,304 lbs.	<u>\$ 27,232.75</u>	45%
TOTAL BEEF PRODUCTION		<u>\$ 27,232.75</u>	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTION (Total)			\$ 27,714.29
Varies			
FIELD CROPS			
Hay (Alfalfa)	43,710 bales	\$ 30,597.00	100%
Hay (Prairie)	20,613 bales	8,245.20	100%
Milo-Maize	4213.4 bushels	5,056.08	25%
Soybeans Sold (cash)	107,490 lbs.	<u>4,281.51</u>	
TOTAL FIELD CROP PRODUCTION			<u>\$48,179.79</u>
CASH SALES (Sundry)		<u>\$ 17,782.22</u>	
TOTAL FARM AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION		\$421,773.00	
LIVESTOCK AND FEED INVENTORY INCREASE		54,364.49	
LAND VALUE INCREASE		<u>75,000.00</u>	
GRAND TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		<u>\$551,137.49</u>	

1982

In July, 1981, an administrative probation and parole officer was selected to administer the Probation and Parole Resource Officer Program. The purpose of this program is to establish a network of resources to be used in the supervision of clients. The program involves the utilization of resource contacts (substance abuse, employment, education, mental health), case consultations, officer education, development of a resource directory, utilization of volunteers and student interns, public relations, and advocacy for client needs.

The successful experience of Oklahoma City TASC in working as a viable referral and monitoring agency has resulted in expansion and funding of five other locations in the state. TASC programs have been set up in Enid, Lawton, McAlester, Muskogee, and Tulsa along with continued operations in Oklahoma City. All six TASC projects are part of a network administered by the TASC coordinating office.

During Fiscal Year 1982, approximately \$1 million provided for an administrative staff of three persons, and the establishment of the new TASC sites.

1981

The Division of Probation and Parole provides community supervision for offenders who are paroled from correctional facilities or are placed on probation by the court. On an average day in FY 1981, 184 probation and parole officers were supervising a total of 16,646 probationers; 2,398 parolees; and 1,818 offenders from other states, through the Interstate Compact, with an average size caseload of 74 clients. The Interstate Compact is a legally binding agreement which provides a statutory mechanism for transferring probation and parole supervision between states, providing the necessary criteria of employment and residence are met.

This division is also responsible for conducting court ordered pre-sentence investigations. These investigations provide the court with the most factual and complete information available regarding the defendant, the offense, and what alternatives to incarceration are available in the community. A total of 6,283 investigations were completed by probation and parole officers in FY 1981. These investigations included pre-sentence, pre-parole, pre-pardon, interstate, and pre-employment.

The administrative offices for the Division of Probation and Parole are located in Oklahoma City in the central office. The administrative staff coordinates all field operations and supplies clerical support to the field. Probation and parole services are provided through six district offices. With the exception of Tulsa and Oklahoma City, which only serve two counties, as many as 20 counties are served by some district offices.

Probation and Parole supervision is a very cost effective program for the taxpayer in Oklahoma. Probation fees in the amount of \$696,604 were collected by the Department of Corrections during the 1981 FY. Monetary restitution in the amount of \$588,972 was collected by the Department of Corrections and \$557,782 dispersed to victims.

During FY 1981 many innovative programs in the Division of Probation and Parole were begun. Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime was on the verge of statewide expansion, the National Institute of Corrections Model Probation and Parole Supervision and Management System Grant was awarded to the division. In addition, the parolee mainstreaming program and the resource network system were begun. The American Correctional Association began the process of auditing the Division of Probation and Parole for Accreditation.

The comprehensive Mental Health Plan was developed by Dr. Armond Start, medical director, in conjunction with the Department of Mental Health. It calls for the opening of an 80 bed Intermediate Mental Health Unit at Joseph Harp Correctional Center. This unit will provide care for inmates discharged from Eastern State Hospital, attempting to reorient them to general population. Chronic active treatment for inmates who cannot function in the general population due to mental deficiencies will also be provided.

1985

In November 1983 and January 1984, two laws became effective in Oklahoma which require the Department of Corrections to develop and submit sentencing plans for certain offenders to District Courts. Offenders that are eligible are generally 18 to 21 year old nonviolent offenders and/or offenders convicted of any felony and sentenced to be incarcerated but who have not been incarcerated at any time in the preceding ten years. In the case of the nonviolent offender, the department's sentencing plan (which may be modified by the court) actually becomes the court's original order for the convicted offender. Under the other category of eligible offenders, the department may only recommend a modification in the sentencing court's original order.

The court may or may not accept such a plan for modification in these cases.

In order to develop Specialized Offender Accountability Plans (SOAP), the Oklahoma Department of Corrections created an Intensive Services Unit in each of its six probation and parole districts and at the Facility Classification Unit at LARC. The basic purpose of the SOAP Program is to ensure that each eligible offender is subject to an appropriate degree of accountability for his or her behavior. The fundamental premise is that punishment and treatment of offenders should be fair and just to all concerned, including the victim and the community. Forms of accountability include restitution, community supervision, substance abuse and educational programs, employment and residential stipulations.

On April 4, 1984, the governor signed the Oklahoma Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act. This act requires the Department of Corrections to petition the Governor to declare a state of emergency release when prison population exceeds the 95 percent capacity for 30 straight days. The Governor then has 15 days within which to make his decision. If the Governor declares an emergency the Department of Corrections grants 60 days earned credits to certain inmates. During FY85 "cap" release was invoked five times and resulted in the early release of 517 inmates. Although "cap" releases have an important impact on the control of the prison population size, other alternatives are preferable. Use of house arrest, under which inmates can be released but still remain under the direct supervision of the Department of Corrections, is a better option.

House arrest is a security level to provide intensive supervision of inmates in the community prior to their eventual release. In 1980, the Oklahoma Legislature enacted a law authorizing the Department of Corrections to extend the limits of confinement for inmates. This law allowed a broad range of activities and provided for the initial implementation of house arrest. This statute enabled inmates to be on leave from prison for emergency or medical situations, programmatic reasons or for the extension of confinement to a home, halfway house or other alternative confinement mode. In June of 1985, after the procedures and the impact of an expanded security level had been closely reviewed by the legislature, legislation was enacted which provided specific authorization and criteria for the operation of the house arrest security level.

Almost every inmate currently incarcerated in Oklahoma will eventually be released from prison. Given this fact, how does the system attempt

to ensure that an inmate is successfully reintegrated into the community in a manner that is compatible with public safety? Historically, the parole system has functioned by releasing inmates into the community after a period of incarceration. While on parole, the inmate is supervised by a parole officer whose responsibilities include monitoring compliance with parole stipulations, assisting in the reintegration process, and providing a structure which will aid in keeping the parolee crime free.

In FY 80 parole accounted for approximately 48 percent of all inmates released from prison in Oklahoma. However, in FY 85 parole accounted for only 13.4 percent of all inmates released from prison.

Inmates released without supervision need only to be concerned with being apprehended by law enforcement entities. Should they desire assistance or support, whether it be for medical, counseling, financial or other needs, they are on their own to obtain assistance.

1980

The number of lawsuits filed by inmates, the recent developments in prisoner's rights lawsuits, the continuing *Battle v. Anderson* litigation and the growth of the number of Department employees and institutions evidenced the need for legal advice which was readily available on a daily basis at the Department of Corrections.

The Department attorney's position is patterned after the California system whereby the California Corrections Department uses in-house counsel to render advice on a day-to-day basis, while the state attorney general retains the authority to defend the department in court proceedings.

During January, 1979, the attorney general's office estimated that there were approximately 360 inmate lawsuits pending against the Department of Corrections, most of which were civil rights issues and other habeas corpus actions.

The Affirmative Action Unit directs programs involving the recruitment of minorities and women for openings throughout the Department.

During FY 79-80, the Affirmative Action Unit maintained a positive recruitment program by establishing and maintaining continuing relations with schools having a large number of minority groups and/or women students.

The Affirmative Action Unit prepared studies regarding the evaluation of the Affirmative Action Program, such as the percentage of minority and women employees hired. Also, detailed reports were submitted to the United States Civil Service Commission and other authorized organizations for analysis.

**Personnel Data
For FY '79 & '80**

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
No. of Employees	1,935	2,225
No. of Black Employees	187	227
% of Black Employees	9.6	10.1
No. of Minority Employees	293	369
% of Minority Employees	15.5	16.5
No. of Female Employees	535	688
% of Female Employees	28.2	30.7
No. of Case Managers	142	160
No. of Probation Officers	191	201
No. of Medical Employees	155 FT* 24 PT*	147FT* 23 PT*
No of Employees completing Correctional Officer Training	328	578

*FT = Full Time

*PT = Part Time

From 1977 to 1980, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections Health Services has developed into a program that provides the institutional population with a level of health care comparable to services available to the general population. During this transformation period, the Health Services' budget has increased from \$750,000 to \$4.3 million. This increased funding provides the financial support needed to expand programs, services, and staffing available to the institutional population. Staffing has increased from 33 employees in September 1977 to 177 at the present time with a licensed staff consisting of 5 doctors, 7 dentists, 7 psychologists, 14 registered nurses, and 12 physician assistants.

1978

The Central Personnel Unit coordinated a successful Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) program during FY 78. The program provided 68 temporary positions throughout the department, which enabled the department to implement new programs, improve existing programs, and provide staff where understaffing was a problem. Forty-

three of the CETA employees were transferred to permanent positions with the department.

Another accomplishment was completion of the initial draft of the *Comprehensive Personnel Manual*. The manual will serve as a training tool for employees in the personnel unit. The *Personnel Procedures Manual* will be published during the first half of FY 79.

With the adoption in 1977 of the *Probation and Parole Field Officer's Manual*, there was a need to develop a method of up-dating procedures and of monitoring implementation of those procedures. A standing manual revision committee, composed of field officers, supervisors, and administrative staff, was created during the year. This committee meets monthly to review and up-date the procedures outlined in the *Field Officer's Manual*. In order to assure uniform implementation of probation and parole procedures, a group of officers were trained as caseload auditors. Each month 25 percent of the cases in a probation and parole district are audited for completeness, accuracy, and procedural compliance.

TABLE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICES

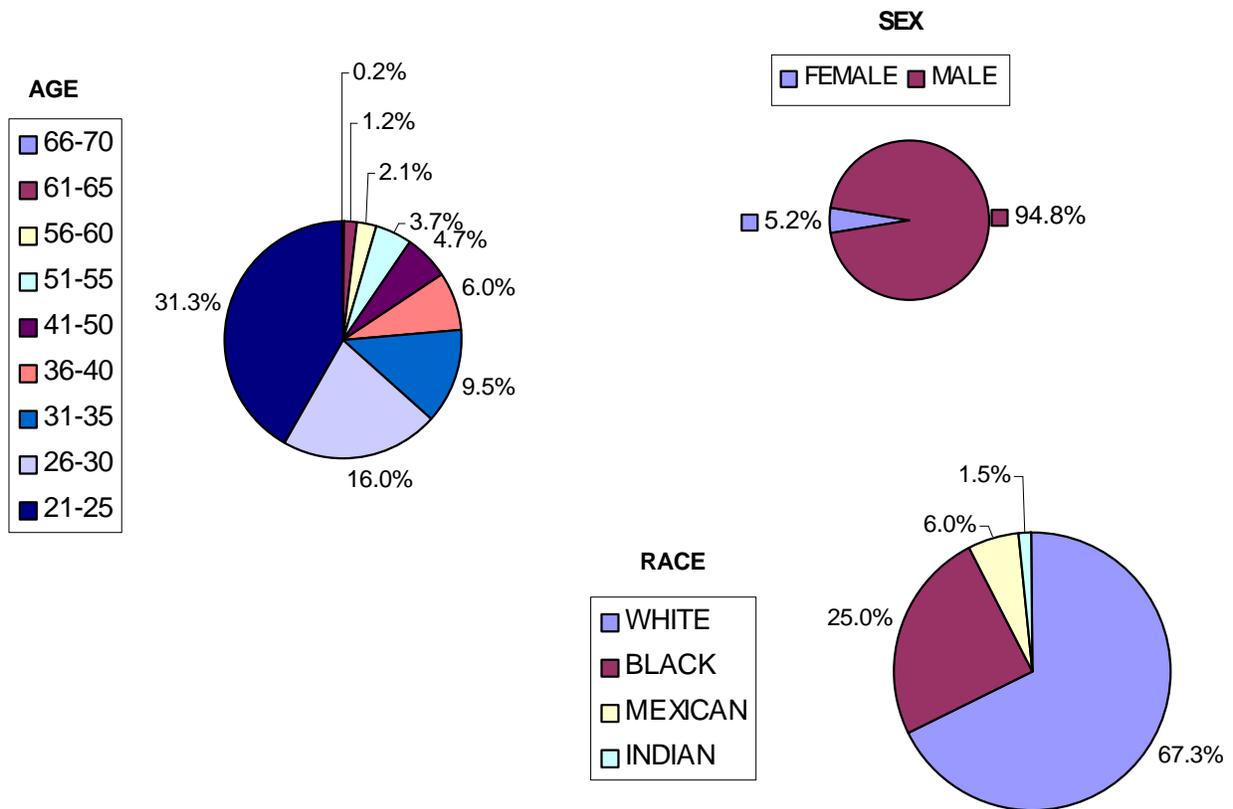
<p>DIVISION OFFICE</p> <p><u>Deputy Director:</u> Paul W. Inbody</p> <p><u>Location:</u> 3400 North Eastern Oklahoma City, Oklahoma</p> <p><u>Assistant Deputy Director:</u> Earl C. Brewer</p> <p><u>Location:</u> 3400 North Eastern Oklahoma City, Oklahoma</p>	<p>District 1-B</p> <p><u>Supervisor:</u> John Schoonover</p> <p><u>Location:</u> 4715 Southeast 29th Street Del City, Oklahoma —And— 3222 South Western Oklahoma City, Oklahoma</p> <p><u>No. of Asst. Supervisors:</u> 2 <u>Avg. No. of Parole Officers:</u> 24</p>	<p>District 3</p> <p><u>Supervisor:</u> Art Hamilton</p> <p><u>Location:</u> 307 South Main McAlester, Oklahoma 74501</p> <p><u>No. of Asst. Supervisors:</u> 2 <u>No. of Parole Officers:</u> 12</p>
<p>District 1-A</p> <p><u>Supervisor:</u> Wayne Long</p> <p><u>Location:</u> 4901 North Lincoln Oklahoma City, Oklahoma —And— 1900 North MacArthur, Suite 1A Oklahoma City, Oklahoma</p> <p><u>No. of Assistant Supervisors:</u> 2 <u>Avg. No. of Parole Officers:</u> 39</p>	<p>District 1C</p> <p><u>Supervisor:</u> Kenneth Shipman</p> <p><u>Location:</u> 1219 North Classen Oklahoma City, Oklahoma</p> <p><u>No. of Asst. Supervisors:</u> 0 <u>Avg. No. of Parole Officers:</u> 10</p>	<p>District 4</p> <p><u>Supervisor:</u> Max Anderson</p> <p><u>Location:</u> P O Box 1003 Duncan, Oklahoma 73533</p> <p><u>No. of Asst. Supervisors:</u> 2 <u>Avg. No. of Parole Officers:</u> 19</p>
	<p>District 2</p> <p><u>Supervisor:</u> Dayton Wagoner</p> <p><u>Location:</u> 440 S. Houston, Suite 401 Tulsa, Oklahoma 74127</p> <p><u>No. of Asst. Supervisors:</u> 3 <u>Avg. No. of Parole Officers:</u> 44</p>	<p>District 5</p> <p><u>Supervisor:</u> Calvin A. Vincent</p> <p><u>Location:</u> P.O. Box 298 Arnett, Oklahoma</p> <p><u>No. of Asst. Supervisors:</u> 2 <u>Avg. No. of Parole Officers:</u> 13</p>

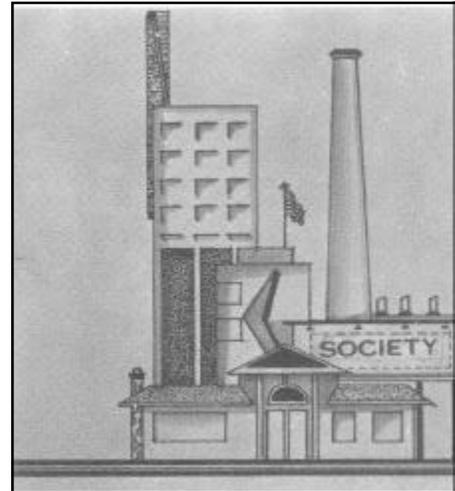
TOTAL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION DURING FY '76

	I-A	I-B	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
Parole	794	501	625	163	377	158	2,618
Probation	3,015	2,203	3,232	740	1,792	1,121	12,103
Interstate Parole	137	51	179	48	84	40	539
Interstate Probation	180	103	320	73	161	80	917
Total	4,126	2,858	4,356	1,024	2,414	1,399	16,177

Division of Institutions

PERCENT OF INMATES RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1975 BY SEX; BY AGE; BY RACE





1969

The probation and parole officer is at the focal point of the entire rehabilitative process. It is he/she alone who maintains constant and individual contact with the offender. The responsibility for instilling moral values and aiding in the restructuring of an offender's life-style is assumed by the officer. Moreover, since so many criminal offenders are the products of low economic environments, the officer is often the first personal associate with whom the offender has contact over a prolonged period of time who is himself an educated, successful, law-abiding citizen. Therefore, a good officer must establish an atmosphere of relaxation and transmit feelings of empathy and understanding without sacrificing the dignity of the supervision role.

Experts in the corrections field generally agree that some offenders upon receiving probation or being released from prison, will become

and remain law-abiding citizens for the remainder of their lives. Others will return to a life of crime and eventually to prison despite any and all advantages offered them. For these two groups there is little benefit which the officer can provide. However, for the vast majority of offenders, the assistance, guidance, and counseling of the probation and parole officer are critical factors in determining the patterns of their lives and the success or failure of their rehabilitation.

For this reason, the Division of Probation and Parole in the state of Oklahoma is constantly striving to upgrade the quality of its officers. No one factor of education, experience, personality or ability makes a good officer. A careful combination of all these factors is required.

In order to obtain officers of such diverse talents, the division has selected a staff from a diversity of backgrounds. When the department began in July of 1967, of the 13 initial officers, only one had a college degree. As 1970 begins, the department has 48 full-time officers, seventeen of whom hold bachelor degrees in the social sciences, two of whom also hold a master's degree and a law degree respectively. Officers range in age from 22 years to 68 years. The officers have been formerly employed in such occupations as sheriffs, highway patrol, local police officers, members of the military, ministers, lawyers, and welfare and army caseworkers. As provisions are made for the hiring of more officers to meet the demands of increasing caseloads and for the increase of salaries to meet nation-wide professional standards, the division will be able to increase steadily the quality of its staff. Many attempts are being made to improve the ratio of degree-holders to the entire staff. In addition, more qualified representatives of minority groups are being sought in order to facilitate the successful supervision of a total caseload heavily composed of minority group members.

An especially successful attempt to recruit Blacks into Probation and Parole work is being conducted currently under the auspices of the Concentrated Employment Program in Tulsa. Black persons of unusual ability, but lacking in the required educational and vocational background, are employed in district offices as probation and parole aides and are receiving on-the-job training in the full range of functions performed by regular officers. After the successful completion of four years of such work, and upon the attainment of a passing score on the Merit System competitive examination, the ordinary educational and experience qualifications are attained and these people can be hired as full-time probation and parole officers. A total of six aides are currently working in the Oklahoma and Tulsa County district offices, and reports of the district supervisors indicate that the aides are doing a superlative job.

The addition of Blacks, Indians, and women to the staff of officers since the department's creation is providing unexpected benefits to supervision. Minority-member offenders are showing marked increases in positive response to rehabilitative supervision, although the officer assigned to their case may not be of the same race or sex. The visual impact of such officers on the force seems to indicate to the probationer or parolee that the department as a whole is aware of and concerned with the particular problems faced exclusively by members of these groups.

The most dramatic institutional feature of the year 1969 was the continuing population increase for all institutions and facilities. This population increase is attributable to a variety of factors, among them a tendency to impose longer sentences in several jurisdictions in Oklahoma, upgraded probation services that increased possibilities of revocation for those who would not conduct themselves acceptably in the community, and a tendency to stress productive accomplishments as a basis for consideration of release by parole throughout the system. The net effect is to bring the population of our institutional system to a point higher than has been at any point since the years immediately preceding World War II. Over time, we expect that a peak will be reached and that the population will be equalized, and that, when all programs are operating at peak capacity, there will be a decline in the overall institutional population compatible with the experience of other jurisdictions.

Penologists are generally in agreement that the greatest problem in institutional administration is to prevent idleness on the part of inmates in the population. For a variety of reasons, the lack of productive activity to occupy the time of inmates, not only has the potential for producing real problems within the institutional community, but also is the antithesis of personal improvement toward assuming a responsible position in the free community upon release. By and large, maintenance, industrial, and training functions make up the programs of the modern day correctional institution.

A survey conducted during August and September, 1969, of Oklahoma's institutions revealed that 45.8 percent of the population at that time was employed in maintenance activity, 40.8 percent worked at farm or industrial jobs and 13.4 percent were in training assignments in the institution. This reflects a top-heavy maintenance function at the apparent expense of training services, and this is a condition which we will strive to ameliorate over the next few years.

1970

In light of the tremendous success of the Oklahoma City center, federal grants have been approved to expand this program during fiscal 1973 to include two additional centers. Mr. Lee C. Johnson, director of the Oklahoma City Center will become the administrator in charge of operating all three centers beginning on July 1, 1972.

Site selection is underway for a proposed center in the Tulsa area which is to have a capacity of 35 residents. Employment and educational opportunities will be similar to those already established in Oklahoma City. Lawton has been chosen as the site of the third Center, also to have a capacity of 35 residents. Employment will be obtained for residents in the Lawton community. Staff training for this center has already commenced.

Finally, plans are tentatively being formulated for grants to establish three additional centers in metropolitan areas of Oklahoma in the near future.

House Bill 1700, which created the Probation and Parole Fund, was passed by the State Legislature and signed by the Governor in March of 1972. This bill provided for the courts to impose a fee, not to exceed \$5.00 per month, as a condition of granting or continuing probation services in either suspended or deferred—sentence cases.

Imposition of the fee is optional with the sentencing judge. The fee, when imposed, will be collected by the district court clerks' offices, forwarded to the court administrator, and credited to the newly-created probation and parole fund. All monies collected will be used to defray the expense of providing probation services in the state of Oklahoma. It is anticipated that many district judges will impose such fees during the next fiscal year and that the fund will greatly implement the Division of Probation and Parole's operations.

The publication of the *Eye Opener*, an inmate newspaper, serves a variety of functions in the institutional setting. Not only does the inmate-staff receive invaluable work experience in writing, editing, and publishing a newspaper on their own, but the *Eye Opener* also provides needed lines of communication among inmates and between the inmate population and the world outside the walls. It plays a major part in maintaining a high level of morale among inmates, who are afforded an opportunity to express beliefs, convictions, and ideas in an acceptable fashion.

Regular features of this award-winning penal publication include editorials, articles on penal reform and prison programs, sports news, a chess column, jokes, and a crossword puzzle. Inmate contributions of poetry, prose, cartoons, and art are also included. Civilian subscriptions to the *Eye Opener*, published once a month, are actively solicited to help defray publication costs and to inform the public of occurrences behind the walls.

Prior to July of 1970, prison art was little more than a means by which an inmate could pass a little time until his sentence was served. In that month, however, newspaperman Jenk Jones, Jr., managing editor of the *Tulsa Tribune*, passed through the prison compound at McAlester, intent upon another assignment, when he noticed some paintings hanging in a makeshift gallery. Mr. Jones subsequently wrote a feature story about the plight of a few convict-artists which aroused the interest of members of the University of Tulsa Art Department, headed by Brad Place. As a result, the Prison Art Program as it now exists began.

Monthly visits to the prison by Mr. Place and other artists who sometimes accompany him began in September of 1970, when noted fine arts authority Alexandre Hogue lectured to an initial group of four convict-artists. Attendance has since risen at these meetings, in which are conducted short lecture, briefing and grading sessions on work completed during the preceding month.

1971

In February of 1971, the first student-inmates were received at the camp, and training programs staffed and operated by the federal vo-tech program began. Areas of study include air-conditioning and refrigeration, automobile mechanics, specifically motor tune-up, front-end and brake alignment, welding, and basic adult education.

1972

A major problem at the Women's Wards has been the provision of sufficient activities to occupy inmates' idle time. Great strides, however, are being made in this area. Plans are now being formulated to build a new laundry at the New Women's Ward to provide additional vocational training for the female inmates. The purchase of modern laundry equipment has already been effected.

In September of 1972, a hand-work program will be initiated which will allow inmates to sell their crocheted and knitted articles through the Penitentiary's Souvenir Shop, and proceeds from these sales will be

deposited in each inmate' s account for her release. Arrangements have also been made for inmates to make doll clothes and dress approximately 500 dolls through the Salvation Army's annual Christmas program for needy children.

1972

Lakeside School, the educational facility of the Reformatory, in operation since 1949, is fully accredited by the Oklahoma Department of Education and currently maintains a staff of 17 full-time employees: an administrator, a teacher-vocational coordinator, an athletic director, a clerk-librarian, and 13 certified teachers.

Current enrollment in the educational program consists of 160 elementary students, 220 secondary students, 160 vocational students, 30 adult basic education students, and 13 college-level students, for a total enrollment of 583. However, since some inmates are enrolled in an academic and vocational program simultaneously, this represents a total of approximately 420 individuals.

1973

A probation and parole officer in Oklahoma is required to possess at least a college degree in the social sciences or four years of successful, full-time paid employment in probation and parole work, social work, vocational counseling or law enforcement. A combination of the above is accepted. After he is deemed qualified, an applicant must attain a passing score on the State Merit System's competitive examination. Probation and parole officers are employed from the register provided by the Merit System.

Each applicant is carefully screened by a thorough background investigation and an interview to determine if he is able to establish and maintain effective working relationships with a variety of people, to organize and present facts and observations in clear, concise reports, both written and oral, and to demonstrate stability and responsibility in handling stressful situations. The screening board searches for an applicant who can also organize his time and effort wisely and be innovative enough to perform efficiently under adverse conditions.

The following lists the crops that were planted during Fiscal 1973 and records the pounds distributed to McLeod and Stringtown; amounts distributed to the Penitentiary were not available.

3 acres of Okra — 5,950 pounds
5 acres of Tomatoes — 8,400 pounds
1/2 acre of Radishes — 2,000 pounds
5 acres of Watermelons — 24,800 pounds
Irish Potatoes — 6,400 pounds
Sweet Corn — 3,720 pounds
Squash — 6,190 pounds
Hay — 10,700 bales
Silage — 150 tons
Combined for seed (oats, wheat, barley, rye) — 1,000 bushels

A modern plasma building is available to accommodate the inmates who wish to donate plasma; inmates from McLeod Honor Farm may also use these accommodations. Donations are made on a voluntary basis, and an inmate may donate weekly. Inmates who do make plasma donations receive a payment of \$5 for each donation.

After much discussion, a sight was selected for the second of Oklahoma's Community Treatment Centers. The Tulsa Community Treatment Center was opened in January of 1973, and began receiving inmates in February of that year.

After extensive remodeling, the top two floors of the John 3:16 Mission were utilized to house all of the center's operations. Renovation of the center included the addition of kitchen and bathroom facilities, offices and a recreational area. Inmate labor was utilized for all of the remodeling; the cost for materials and professional services was over \$28,000. However, this facility was obtained on a lease for a cost of only \$1 per year to the State of Oklahoma.

The Tulsa Center operated with a minimum number of inmate-residents until the end of Fiscal 1973.

Center visitation regulations permit residents' families and friends to visit between 9 am and 4 pm on Saturdays and Sundays.

Correspondence and visitation are encouraged by the centers' staff to allow the residents to establish and maintain close contact with family and friends. These relationships may help to strengthen family ties before an offender is released from the center.

1976

A major advantage of community corrections is the relatively low cost of community supervision as compared to the cost of incarceration. Offenders serving their sentences in the community are afforded the opportunity to work and therefore can contribute to the support of themselves and their families as well as pay state and federal taxes. During FY 77, offenders in work release programs earned \$4,275,486.79 in wages. Of this amount \$459,079.47 was paid for room and board, \$223,839.58 went for support of inmates families, and \$421,787.63 was placed into inmate savings accounts. In addition, \$11,048.14 was paid for state taxes, \$120,014.26 for federal taxes, and \$44,689.38 for FICA.

1970

Statistical Analysis Oklahoma State Penitentiary

CRIME	RECEIVED	CRIME	RECEIVED
Abandonment	8	Indecent Exposure	9
Aid Escape	3	Incest	1
Arson	13	Kidnapping	14
Adultry	0	Larceny (Petit)	33
Assault to Commit Felony	3	Larceny of Animal	16
Assault to Kill	23	Larceny of Automobiles	187
Assault to Rape	6	Larceny from Person	9
Assault w/Dang. Weapon	48	Larceny from House	0
Att. Burglary	23	Leav. Scene of Accident	2
Att. Forgery	2	Manslaughter	47
Att. Robbery	5	Maming	1
Att. Suicide	1	Molestation	12
Bigamy	1	Murder	28
Burglary	515	Obt. Prop. U/False Pret.	1
Carr. Conc. Weapon	1	Passing Bogus Checks	97
Carr. Firearms	28	Pandering	0
Child Beating	4	Possession of Marij	41
Conc. Stolen Property	2	Possession of Narc	20
Confidence Game	0	Possession of Stl. Prop.	0
Conc. Mortgage Property	1	Rape	27
Defrauding Innkeeper	3	Rec. Stl. Prop.	41
Crime Against Nature	1	Removing Mtg. Prop.	2
Dest. Mortgage Property	3	Robbery, Conjoint	29
Driving While Intoxicated	63	Robbery, 2nd Degree	41
Dest. Public Property	1	Robberty w/Firearms	125
Embezzlement	30	Taking Lib.w/Fem.Child	4
Escape	19	Sodomy	7
Extortion	0	Sale of LSD	2
False Pretense	9	Sale of Barbituates	2
Forfeit Bond	1	Shoot w/Int. to Injure	3
Forgery	133	Shoot w/Int. to Kill	0
Grand Larceny	171	U/U Motor Vehicle	12
Illegal Sale of Marij	8	Utt. Forg. Prescription	0
Illegal Sale of Narc	5	Utt. Forg. Instrument	92
Illegal Sale of Amph	0	Violation Liquor Law	4
		TOTAL	2099

TABLE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICES

DIVISION OFFICE

Deputy Director: Paul W. Inbody

Location:
3400 North Eastern
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Assistant Deputy Director:
Earl C. Brewer

District I

Supervisor: John Schoonover

Location:
218 Northeast 4th
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

No. of Assistant Supervisors: 0
Avg. No. of Parole Officers: 9

District II

Supervisor: Dayton Wagoner

Location:
440 South Houston, Suite 401
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74127

No. of Assistant Supervisors: 3
Avg. No. of Parole Officers: 46

District III

Supervisor: Art Hamilton

Location:
307 South Main
McAlester, Oklahoma 74501

No. of Assistant Supervisors: 1
No. of Parole Officers: 12

District IV

Supervisor: Max Anderson

Location:
P O Box 1003
Duncan, Oklahoma 73533

No. of Asst. Supervisors: 2
Avg. No. of Parole Officers: 19

District V

Acting Supervisor: Gene Harmon

Location:
808 West Main
Enid, Oklahoma 73701

No. of Assistant Supervisors: 2
Avg. No. of Parole Officers: 14

District VI

Supervisor: Leonard Clark

Location:
1411 North Classen, Suite 256
Oklahoma City, OK 73106

No. of Assistant Supervisors: 2
Avg. No. of Parole Officers: 40

District VII

Supervisor: Judy Reed

Location:
5350 South Western
Oklahoma City, OK 73106

No. of Assistant Supervisors: 2
Avg. No. of Parole Officers: 27

Community Treatment Centers

OKLAHOMA CITY CTC

Superintendent	John Herdt
Year Established	1970
Capacity	110
Staff Size	22

TULSA HORACE MANN (Women)

Superintendent (Acting)	Blanche Snow
Year Established	1977
Capacity	35
Staff Size	11

TULSA CTC

Superintendent	Larry Fields
Year Established	1973
Capacity	74
Staff Size	19

ENID CTC

Superintendent	Lee Semones
Year Established	1974
Capacity	46
Staff Size	14

LAWTON CTC

Superintendent	T.G. Byrns
Year Established	1973
Capacity	55
Staff Size	15

MUSKOGEE CTC

Superintendent	H. C. Anderson
Year Established	1974
Capacity	36
Staff Size	14

OKLAHOMA CITY SUNTIDE INN CTC

Superintendent	Jerry Johnson
Year Established	1977
Capacity	100
Staff Size	20

TULSA HORACE MANN (MEN)

Superintendent	Jerry Maddox
Year Established	1977
Capacity	100
Staff Size	21

1977

**INCARCERATION RATES FOR THE
MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES IN OKLAHOMA***

OFFENSES	STATE POPULATION 2,710,224	NUMBER INCARCERATION D	INCARCERATION RATE** PER 100,000
BURGLARY		892	32.91
ROBBERY		791	29.20
HOMICIDE		448	16.53
LARCENY		299	11.03
DANGEROUS DRUGS		230	8.49
SEXUAL ASSAULT		218	8.04
FORGERY		193	7.12
STOLEN PROPERTY		182	6.72
FRAUD		177	6.53
STOLEN VEHICLE		157	5.79
ASSAULT		123	4.54
TRAFFIC OFFENSES		98	3.62
WEAPON OFFENSES		80	2.95
KIDNAPPING		52	1.92
SEX OFFENSES		47	1.73
FLIGHT-ESCAPE		46	1.70
EMBEZZLEMENT		25	0.92
ARSON		24	0.89
OBSTRUCTING GOVERNMENT		11	0.41
FAMILY OFFENSES		10	0.37
DAMAGE PROPERTY		5	0.18
EXTORTION		1	0.04
OBSTRUCTING POLICE		1	0.04
BRIBERY		1	0.04
OTHER		377	13.91
TOTAL		4488	165.62

*Inmate Population on June 30, 1977

**Incarceration Rate: $\frac{\text{Number Incarcerated}}{\text{State Population}} = \frac{X}{100,000}$



Correctional officer uniforms have changed since this photo was taken in the 1940s at OSR.



Still the old beige uniforms, but one of the first examples of improving the corporate image. Images of how an officer should wear their uniform.



With the emphasis on professionalism and recognition on the role of correctional officers in the Criminal Justice System, the Oklahoma House and Senate honors correctional officers during National Correctional Officer Week. Pictured is the House of Representatives.



A new uniform change also brought about the first official graduates of the DOC Honor Guard.



Then, Warden Leroy Young of OSR, presented his “Buffalo Soldier” historical program to employees and visitors. One of many cultural and civic programs presented by DOC employees.



Since 1987, DOC employees have made the Special Olympics Law Enforcement Run one of their many community service projects.





CERT competition at Lexington. DOC teams competed with other teams from federal facilities, military, other state DOC, and police departments.





State Representative Kevin Cox and a group of children who toured the Mabel Bassett Correctional Center. Many such tours are conducted at all facilities each year.



Still the largest rodeo behind prison walls.



**Offenders Participate in the
OSP Rodeo Wild Cow Event**

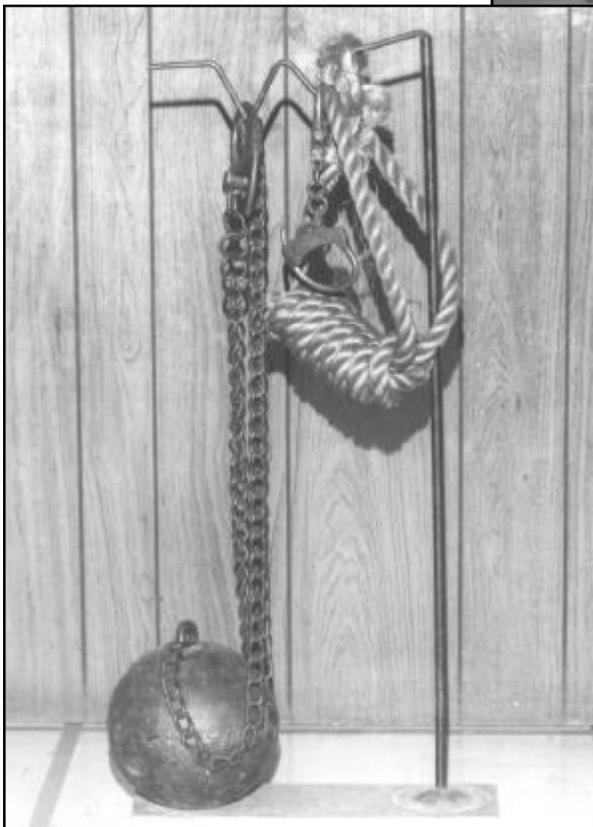
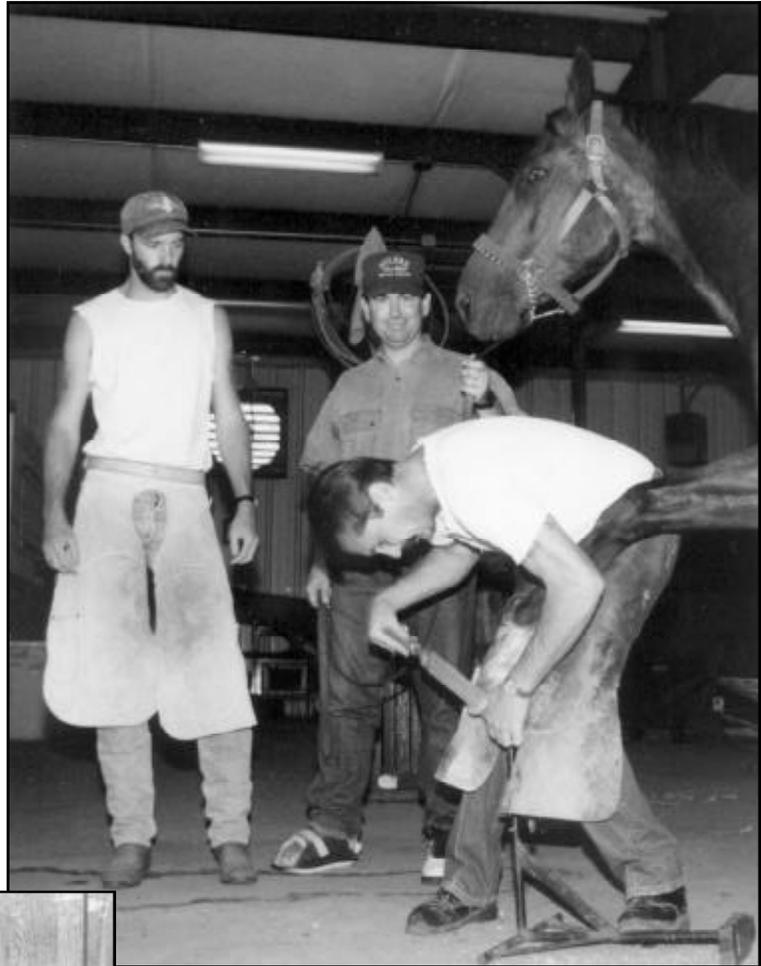


Animal hide tanning operation at OSP.
One of the first industry programs.

During World War II, inmates assisted farmers in Southwest Oklahoma with their cotton crops.



Offenders being instructed on horse shoeing at the James Crabtree Correctional Vo-Tech Wild Horse Project.



The last hangman's noose and ball and chain at OSP



View of the OSP Rotunda



1952, High School Graduation from OSR

Senator Basil Wilson on left, Superintendent Edgar Vaughn on right, and Warden Joe Harp in the center. All men were into stylish footwear.



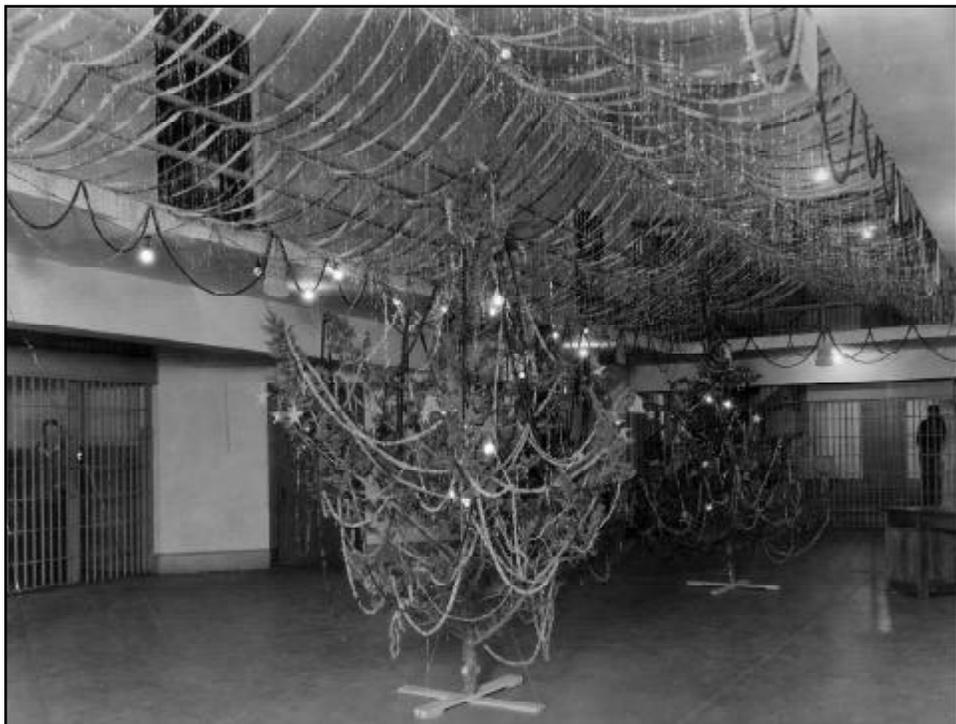
“The Wages of Sin Are Death” as goes the saying printed on the ceiling at an OSR classroom.



With OSR Warden Clara Waters on the right and the band director at center, the OSR inmate band performs.



A 1920 innovative way to apply sanctions. These two inmates are forced to dress in women's clothing and sit in the OSR Rotunda.



A 1946 view of the OSR Rotunda dressed in the spirit of Christmas. It has received several renovations in the last 44 years.