

New Hampshire
Department of Corrections
2010 ANNUAL REPORT

Making history for 200 years

COMMISSIONER'S MESSAGE



Larry Dunn Photography

The Justice Reinvestment Initiative brings us into a new era.

William L. Wrenn
Commissioner

In the midst of grappling with the continuing economic downturn, significant changes in the way the Department of Corrections operates were put into place in State Fiscal Year 2010, primarily as a result of state-wide, bipartisan support of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). In September 2009, Governor John H. Lynch, state leaders and the DOC announced this undertaking as a partnership with the Public Safety Performance Project of the Pew Center, the Council of State Governments' Justice Center, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, to develop data-driven, evidence-based strategies which will increase public safety, reduce recidivism, and enable us to reinvest the savings generated into community resources for probationers and parolees.

At the conclusion of the research in February 2010, an analysis of crime trends, corrections trends, probation and parole supervision practices, and behavioral health strategies resulted in recommendations on how best to address these issues. The outcome of this research was the introduction of Senate Bill 500. With the passage of this bill into law at the end of June, we are moving forward with justice reinvestment.

The new Division of Community Corrections (which had been authorized through legislation passed at the end of the previous fiscal year) has a vital role in all of these changes. In October 2009, Joseph Diament was appointed director of the new division, which now also oversees all of our transitional housing.

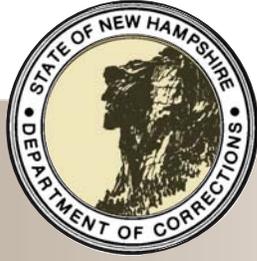
The DOC was also the beneficiary this year of a \$400,000 federal grant through the U.S. Department of Justice's Second Chance Reentry Initiative. This demonstration grant, earmarked for Merrimack County, will provide funding for services and programs that help offenders successfully reintegrate into the community.

We were encouraged to see that most of the corrections officers laid off in SFY 2009 were recalled to work during SFY 2010. But, with an unchanged economic climate, we continued to look at ways to reduce costs while maintaining necessary services. In January 2010, our Field Services Division introduced an automated collection system for restitution and, by the end of this fiscal year, collections had increased by 28% for each month, and 18.5% for the fiscal year over SFY 2009. Other significant cost savings measures included identifying alternative ways to distribute medication to the inmate population and the signing of an agreement with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to deport eligible prisoners.

As you review the following pages, you will see that every division and bureau within our Department has been able to focus on positive change. To accentuate the forward direction in which we are moving, this particular annual report includes an added historical perspective. Looking at all that has happened in the 206 years since Governor John Gilman suggested that New Hampshire should "confine criminals to hard labor in the hopes of reforming them," there is no doubt that we have come a long way. While we hope to always learn from our past, we look forward to being able to implement and benefit from new evidenced-based policies and practices. The opportunities afforded us in SFY 2010 have resulted in concentrated team work and organizational realignment that are catapulting us into the future.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William L. Wrenn". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light-colored background.



New Hampshire Department of Corrections 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

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Governor

Executive Councilors

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John D. Shea, District 2

Beverly A. Hollingworth, District 3

Raymond J. Wieczorek, District 4

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THE MISSION OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IS TO PROVIDE A SAFE, SECURE, AND HUMANE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM THROUGH EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION AND APPROPRIATE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, AND A CONTINUUM OF SERVICES THAT PROMOTE SUCCESSFUL RE-ENTRY INTO SOCIETY FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR CITIZENS AND IN SUPPORT OF CRIME VICTIMS.

The New Hampshire Department of Corrections
is committed to fulfilling its mission
by upholding the following core values:

INTEGRITY

*We adhere to the highest ethical standards
and accept responsibility for our decisions and actions.*

RESPECT

*We treat all employees, offenders and the public
with fairness, honesty, and dignity, while recognizing individual diversity.*

PROFESSIONALISM

*We are firm, fair and consistent in the performance of our duties and responsibilities.
We strive for excellence and take pride in maintaining high quality services,
as reflected by our performance, our appearance, and our commitment to lifelong learning.
We build trust and teamwork in the workplace by providing positive support
and promoting cooperation and communication.*

COLLABORATION

*We promote positive relationships through cooperation
and collaboration in partnership with others as we strive to achieve common goals.*

ACCOUNTABILITY

*We adhere to holding ourselves and our co-workers accountable
in carrying out our mission, values, policies, and directives,
and in upholding the laws of the State of New Hampshire.*

VISION STATEMENT:

The New Hampshire Department of Corrections is an integral part of the criminal justice system, strengthening public safety by achieving excellence in correctional practices.

VICTIM RECOGNITION STATEMENT:

The New Hampshire Department of Corrections recognizes and respects the impact of crime upon victims and their families. We acknowledge and support the rights of crime victims, remaining mindful of our role in their process of recovery.



New Hampshire State Prison for Men

Richard Gerry, Warden

The New Hampshire State Prison for Men (NHSP/M) in Concord provides housing for three classification levels of offenders ranging from general population (C3) to maximum security (C5). In addition, all male inmates received into the NHDOC system are processed through the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (R&D).

The prison campus, located on North State Street, consists of three separate general population housing units: The Parker Hancock Building (H), Medium Custody North (MCN) and Medium Custody South (MCS). Approximately 1,075 offenders reside in these housing units. The Reception and Diagnostic Unit houses a maximum population of 120 offenders.

While in R&D, all new offenders must undergo several types of assess-

ment interviews/testing before they are classified and assigned to a housing unit. The assessment includes an intake physical, mental health intake, unit manager orientation, dental screening, intelligence intake, pre-release planning and educational testing. Up to 100 offenders reside in dormitories adjacent to R&D. Offenders in the dorms are awaiting movement to appropriate general population or transitional work unit housing. There are two higher custody level housing units. The Close Custody Unit (CCU) has a capacity for 120 offenders, and the most restricted, the Special Housing Unit (SHU), routinely has an offender population of between 95-110.

In addition to housing units, the prison campus has a kitchen with three dining rooms, a laundry, an educational floor consisting of a library and nine classrooms, a chapel, mental health offices and treatment group rooms, a health services center for in-patient and out-patient services, a warehouse, maintenance shops, a gymnasium and attached hobby craft area, and a variety of

shops providing industries and vocational/educational training activities.

On June 30, 2010, there were 1,509 male offenders incarcerated at this facility. This figure represents an increase of 28 offenders at this site from SFY 2009 and 83 from SFY 2008. To accommodate the population increase, additional beds have been added to one of the R&D dormitories and onto two pods in the Hancock Building.

With the passage of SB 500, staff have begun developing procedures to implement the various provisions of the recently enacted law. Several initiatives within the legislation are expected to reduce prison population in coming years.

During SFY 2010, two major renovation projects were completed. One project included the addition of a state of the art security checkpoint for access to the Secure Psychiatric Unit (SPU) on the west side of the prison campus. The SPU falls under the supervision of the Division of Medical and Forensics but,

(Continued on page 6)

A Timeline of the New Hampshire State Prison System

(Most events in this timeline occurred during the State Fiscal Year rather than the calendar year.)



1804

Governor John Gilman suggests that NH should "confine criminals to hard labor in hopes of reforming them."

1808

A legislative committee receives its first proposals to construct a prison in NH.

1810

The NH Legislature appropriates \$8,000 for the construction of a State Prison to hold 36 prisoners.

1812

The first NH State Prison opens on North State and Tremont Streets in Concord, and includes a blacksmith shop. The first inmate, John Drew, was sentenced to four years for horse stealing.



1813

First female inmate in NH, Abigail Sweatt, receives one year for stealing.

1815

Prisoner population approaches 40.



1816-19

NH inmates are employed in the smith's shop and at weaving, tailoring, making shoes, making barrels, and preparing the granite to build the new State House.

NHSP/Men
Continued from page 5

since it is located "behind the walls," it is integrated into the overall perimeter security of the prison. In addition to the new control room, security fencing, the repositioning of electronic security detectors and the installation of security cameras are some of the highlights of the project that enhance prison security.

The second project, which took approximately eight months to complete, included the removal and replacement of approximately 200 feet of the south wall of the prison. The wall was part of the original perimeter security wall which was constructed in the 1870s. The 20 foot high replacement wall project (see photo bottom right) also included a state of the art control room tower positioned at the top of the wall. The installation of new security cameras and the continued assignment of a correctional officer to the tower around the clock, provide enhanced security for the south side of the complex. Both projects required a coordinated effort between DOC security and maintenance staff working with numerous private contractors to complete the complex projects. There were no breaches of security during these lengthy construction projects.

More than 50 cameras were obtained and installed throughout the facility in this fiscal year. The strategic positioning of the cameras in both housing areas and programming/recreational areas improves overall security and enhances safety and security for

staff. In order to maximize effective use of space, another project began during SFY 2010 which includes the conversion and renovation of the inmate weight room for an expanded canteen, dividing the multipurpose room to create more office and programming space, and development and planning to convert the existing canteen area into programming space for the Family Connections Center (FCC).

This year, the transportation team conducted 1,034 inmate transports for medical purposes. Also, the team conducted an additional 375 transports for such purposes of picking up parole violators and transporting inmates to other facilities and court hearings.

Staff shortages due to the elimination of positions continue to impact the facility. To ensure that security and public safety expectations are met, overtime continues to be utilized to maintain proper levels of offender supervision.





New Hampshire State Prison for Women

Joanne Fortier, Warden

The New Hampshire State Prison for Women (NHSP/W) houses medium and minimum security inmates. The average daily population during SFY 2010 was 126. On June 30, 2010, the total population of state-sentenced female inmates, including those at the New Hampshire State Prison for Women, the Shea Farm Transitional Housing Unit in Concord, and in non-NHDOC facilities, was 225.

A contract authorizing up to 40 state sentenced female inmates to be housed at the Strafford County House of Corrections was extended through June 30, 2011. On average, 24 state sentenced females were housed at the Strafford County House of Corrections during SFY 2010.

The New Hampshire State Prison for Women provides a variety of gender-responsive substance abuse recovery services, including a 28-day program, an eleven-week educational program and on-

going recovery support groups. The prison cooperates with community recovery groups to also bring volunteer-led recovery activities to the prison. Mental Health treatment, provided through a contract with Mental Health Management, includes assessments, treatment groups and medication management. High school credit-bearing courses and GED preparation are offered year round through the Granite State High School. The Family Connections Center has expanded its services at the New Hampshire State Prison for Women this past year, adding a new mothers' support group, expanded visitation for new mothers, and other parenting events.

The maintenance department has completed upgrades to the fire alarm system, enhanced electronic accessibility for security staff and made substantial kitchen repairs.

The New Hampshire State Prison for Women established an Inmate Communications Committee, consistent with other facilities. The intent of the committee is to address the overall concerns of the inmate population.



1820

NH inmates are put to work at hard labor every day manufacturing various products under contract for private investors. Most of the income paid for the annual operation of the prison. This practice continued until 1932.

1820-1829

The decade begins with and averages a population of 80 prisoners, but ends with 69 in 1829.

1831

New wing added to NH State Prison.

1832

The population at the NH State Prison reaches 100.



1837

A class of six inmates begins learning to read.

1840

Cabinet making is the prime industry at the NH State Prison.



1843

One hundred and twenty-two prisoners are incarcerated in the NH State Prison.



1844

A fire destroys equipment in the smith shop.



Northern New Hampshire Correctional Facility

Larry Blaisdell, Warden

formed security staff to facilitate and maintain prison operations on a 24/7 basis (excluding medical staff). Inmates are offered a number of educational opportunities, chapel services, recreational and legal library times as well as Family Connection services in our Program Suite area of the facility. The industrious inmate can find employment within the facility in the furniture or woodworking shops, the kitchen, laundry, canteen or programs area. Inmates must apply and then interview for a job while maintaining an appropriate record of personal conduct to be eligible. Limited recreational opportunities for the inmates are available and range from seasonal sports leagues to band "jam" sessions, board games, recreational reading, and art. Minimum Custody inmates can seek employment as custodial workers in the Administrative Building, as Warehouse laborers,

On June 30, 2010, there were 746 male offenders housed at the Northern NH Correctional Facility (NCF). The breakdown for this total is: 46 close custody inmates (C4), 569 Medium Security (C3), 17 in Health Services, six in reception, and 108 minimum security (C2). This is an increase of 175 inmates over last year due to the closure of the Lakes Region Facility. Despite the workforce reduction experienced by the Department of Corrections to meet state budget reductions, the Berlin Facility managed the increased population.

During this fiscal year, NCF was staffed with 41 civilian and 123 uni-



1847

Prison Chaplain Rev. Eleazor Smith oversees creation of the first prison library in NH, with the donation of 300 books.

1850

Prison population is 112.



1851

The NH House Committee Instructed to Investigate the Affairs of the State Prison reports that, "books are well and carefully kept, the provisions on hand are of good quality, and the health of the convicts at the present time is remarkably good."

1854

State Prison Physician William Prescott appeals to the Executive Council and Legislature to improve the ventilation of the Prison "for the health and comfort of the prisoners, and to the prosperity of the Institution."

This was accomplished in the next fiscal year.



1855

In 1855, the original NH State Prison (pictured here) is staffed by a warden, deputy warden, physician, chaplain, four guards, and four overseers (one each for the Cabinet Shop, Machine Shop, Shoe Shop, and Prison Hall and Cook Room).





1856

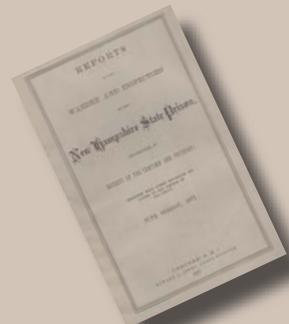
Prisoner population reaches a high of 156.

1862

Warden John Foss commends the four prison guards as "young men of the best reputation, and prompt and efficient in all their duties."

1869

Josiah Pike, age 31, is the first inmate to be executed at the NH State Prison. Prior to 1868, hangings were carried out in public.



1877

The NH legislature appropriates \$200,000 to construct a new prison.



1880

Warden Pilsbury is chastised for whipping inmates as a form of punishment. The investigation results in legislative action that "the warden shall see that prisoners are treated with humanity" and "shall report to the Governor and Council every three months."

and on outside work crews for maintenance and grounds keeping both on and off prison grounds.

This fiscal year was once again a time of major operational change at NCF. On December 18, 2009, the minimum security block, originally built to house C4 inmates, became a close custody (C4) unit through a well-orchestrated and unpublicized transfer of inmates between the Concord and the Berlin facilities. The MSU dorm, constructed in one of the facility's two gymnasiums the previous year, houses minimum security (C2) inmates, with a maximum capacity of 112. The utilization of the other unit for close custody inmates serves two purposes: It relieves pressure from the Concord Prison's Close Custody and Special Housing units which were full of C4 inmates, and it provides an in-house location for the Berlin Prison to house its disciplinary segregation and upgraded inmates without having to

transport them to the Concord Facility. In addition to the hundreds of inmate transports between facilities, the NCF teams transported 976 inmates for medical reasons and 274 inmates to court hearings throughout the state.

In our ongoing effort to be a good neighbor, NCF continued to provide hundreds of hours of inmate labor to the NH Department of Transportation, the Town of Gorham, the NH Bureau of Trails, Jericho ATV Park, the Androscoggin Valley Hospital and New Hampshire Fish and Game, with a variety of chores from brush cutting and painting to general maintenance and cleaning.

INMATE POPULATION DATA

At the end of SFY 2010, the inmate population was 3,063 offenders. That population includes 2,838 male and 225 female offenders. The population total of 3,063 includes 204 NH inmates being held in other jurisdictions, and does not include 71 inmates being held in NH prisons from other jurisdictions. SFY 2010 saw a 3.5 percent increase in the inmate population of New Hampshire's prison facilities from SFY 2009. The following tables offer a further breakdown of the inmate population.

Included in this year's report (on page 13) are the results of the latest recidivism study for the five years from SFY 2002 to SFY 2006, prepared by Research Administrator Dr. Joan Schwartz.

Population by Crime Type – June 30, 2010

Crime Type	Number	Percentage
Crimes Against Persons	1,506	49.2%
Crimes Against Property	717	23.4%
Drugs/Alcohol	459	15.0%
Crimes of Public Order*	282	9.2%
Other Jurisdictions**	99	3.2%
Total	3,063	100%

* This category refers to crimes that fall outside of the first three categories, including Public Order crimes and Motor Vehicle offenses.

** This category includes inmates housed for other jurisdictions or residents of SPU who are on involuntary committal.

Population by Age – June 30, 2010

Age	Number	Percentage
Under 17	0	0%
17-21	97	3.2%
22-25	329	10.7%
26-30	535	17.5%
31-40	809	26.4%
41-50	762	24.9%
51-60	339	11.0%
Over 61	192	6.3%
Total	3,063	100%



Population by Race – June 30, 2010

Race	Number	Percentage
White	2,561	83.6%
Black	198	6.5%
Native American	10	0.3%
Asian	16	0.5%
Other/Unreported	278	9.1%
Total	3,063	100%



INMATE POPULATION DATA
Continued

**Population by Minimum Sentence
June 30, 2010**

Minimum Sentence Length	Number	Percentage
Less than one year	246	8.0%
Between 1 and 3 years	1,380	45.1%
Between 3 and 5 years	462	15.1%
Between 5 and 10 years	576	18.8%
Between 10 and 20 years	104	3.4%
Greater than 20 years	185	6.0%
Unknown*	110	3.6%
Total	3,063	100%

* Unknowns are from inmates housed for other jurisdictions or residents of SPU who are on involuntary committal.

**Population by Maximum Sentence
June 30, 2010**

Maximum Sentence Length	Number	Percentage
Less than one year	138	4.5%
Between 1 and 3 years	304	9.9%
Between 3 and 5 years	525	17.2%
Between 5 and 10 years	908	29.6%
Between 10 and 20 years	686	22.4%
Greater than 20 years	392	12.8%
Unknown*	110	3.6%
Total	3,063	100%

* Unknowns are from inmates housed for other jurisdictions or residents of SPU who are on involuntary committal.

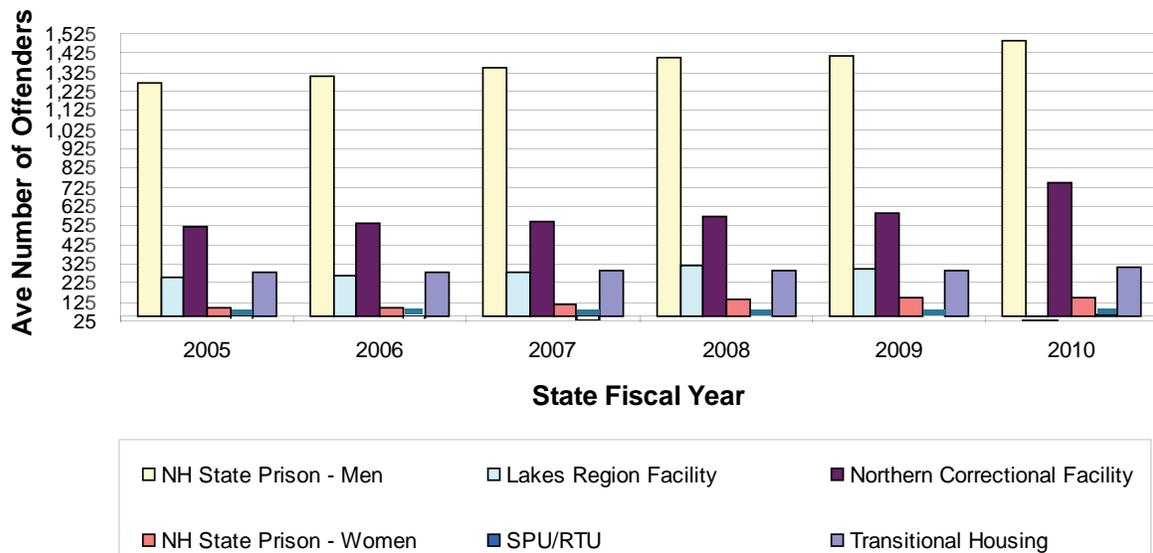
Admissions SFY 2010

Admission Type	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
New Admission	532	68	600	39.1%
Parole Violator	502	70	572	37.3%
Probation Violator	154	35	189	12.3%
Other Jurisdiction	172	0	172	11.3%
Total	1,360	173	1,533	100%

Releases SFY 2010

Release Type	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Maxed Out	220	13	233	16.1%
Paroled	914	109	1,023	70.6%
Released to AHC	38	13	51	3.5%
Released to Probation	76	12	88	6.1%
To Other Jurisdiction	53	0	53	3.7%
Total	1,301	147	1,448	100%

Average Offender Census by Facility 2005 - 2010



Average Offender Population for All DOC SFY 2005 - 2010

FACILITY	State Fiscal Year						Yearly Average
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
NH State Prison - Men	1,271	1,301	1,348	1,398	1,407	1,493	1,370
Lakes Region Facility	255	264	284	316	298	-	236
Northern Correctional Facility	521	536	544	573	587	747	585
NH State Prison - Women	98	100	114	142	147	149	125
Total Secured Facilities	2,145	2,201	2,290	2,429	2,439	2,389	2,315
SPU/RTU	41	41	36	52	51	56	46
Transitional Housing	280	280	289	292	293	310	291
Probation/Parole	5,860	6,976	8,294	12,052	13,142	13,398	9,954
Total Population	8,326	9,498	10,909	14,825	15,925	16,153	12,606

NH Adult Parole Board - Calendar Year Results

	Parole Hearings			Released to Parole
	Total	Approved	Denied	
2007	1,145	841	304	822
2008	1,272	931	341	847
2009	1,332	1,009	313	863

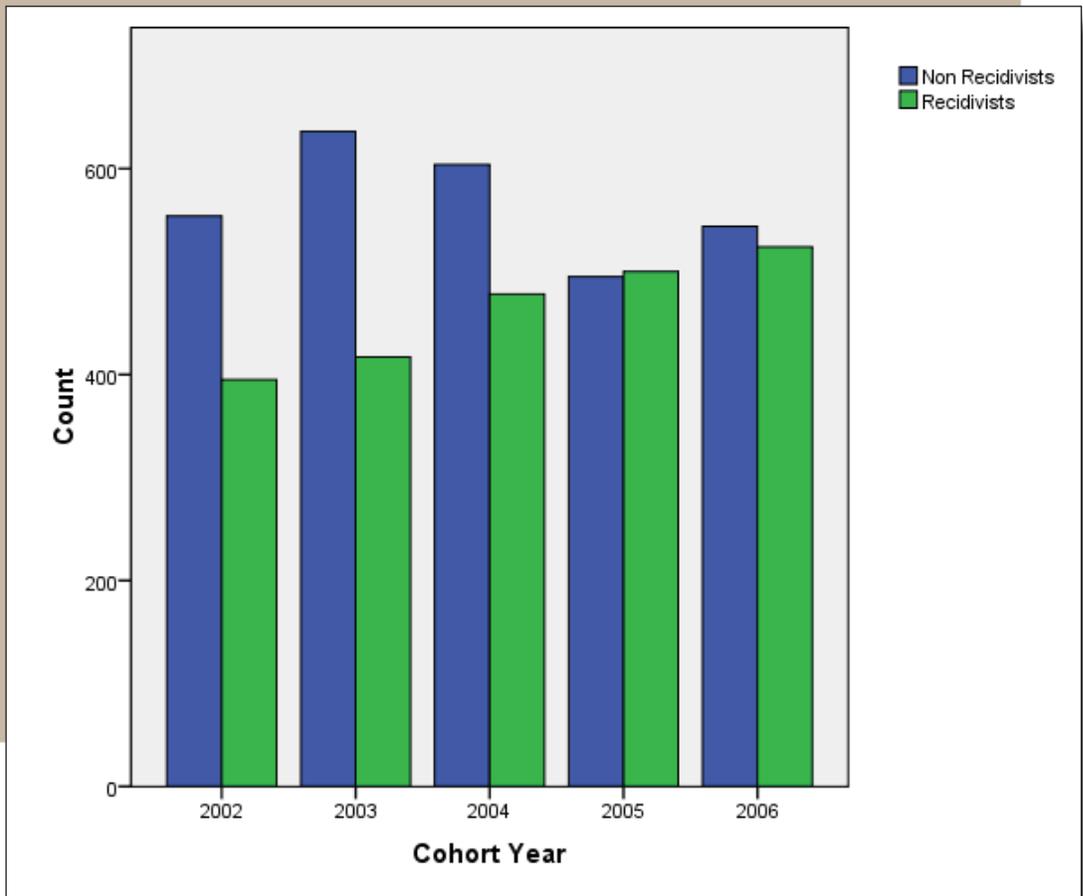
Revocation Hearings	
	Revoked
2007	447
2008	451
2009	449

Summary of Recidivism Study SFY 2002 - SFY 2006

Every year, the DOC conducts a study of recidivism to determine the number and percent of offenders who return to prison within three years of their release, including those under parole supervision and those whose supervision has expired. Studies conducted over the past five years indicate the recidivism rate among New Hampshire inmates has risen from 41.6% among offenders released in SFY 2002 to 49.1% among offenders released in SFY 2006. The overall recidivism rate for these five years was 45%. The lowest rate of recidivism recorded to date was 39.6% among offenders released in SFY 2003. The highest rate of recidivism recorded to date was 50.3% for inmates released in SFY 2005.

Female offenders experienced the largest increase in recidivism between the 2004 and 2005 cohort years, rising from 34.6% to 56.6%, before dropping to 51.9% the following year.

	SFY 2002	SFY 2003	SFY 2004	SFY 2005	SFY 2006	5 Year Total
Total Releases	949	1053	1082	995	1068	5147
Recidivists	395	417	478	500	524	2314
Non-Recidivists	554	636	604	495	544	2833
Recidivism Rate	41.6%	39.6%	44.2%	50.3%	49.1%	45.0%



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



1880

At noon on October 28, 1880, Governor Head commenced the dedication of the new State Prison.

1881

The original State Prison building is sold at auction to Henry Robinson of Concord for \$16,050.

1883

State Prison population is 163. The population remains below 200 for the 13-year period from 1880-1892.

1884

The first federal inmates are housed in the State Prison.



1886

The most common crimes committed by prisoners in the NH State Prison were burglary, stealing, breaking and entering, and horse stealing.

1889

Warden George Colbath ends his annual report to the Governor and Executive Council with this concern: "If ever there was a time in the history of any inmate... when he needed a helping hand, the time is when he is discharged from prison... It is not money they need so much as it is encouragement and kindly care. To me it is a wonder that more of them do not drift back into crime and prison."

Division of Community Corrections

Joseph Diament, Director

While several of the functions known as community corrections are not new, the organizational structure in which they and added functions are now housed is new. The Division of Community Corrections is a new and distinct part of the New Hampshire Department of Corrections. Because the Division was literally created during the time period covered by this annual report, this portion of the report will describe the Division and its aims. Subsequent reports will include offender/client statistics and quantified outcomes.

The Division is responsible for managing evidence-based services that increase the rate of successful re-entry by offenders into society and promote public safety. This will be done through science-based assessments that calibrate the levels of supervision and service

provision for offenders, based on the risk (of recidivism) they pose and the needs they have. The Department as a whole and this Division in particular will maximize efficiency by concentrating resources on high and moderate risk (of further criminality) offenders. Research has shown conclusively that treating low risk offenders the same as the high risk offenders actually increases the risk of them re-offending.

The new Division's responsibilities include oversight of all agency-operated housing units that are "outside the (prison) walls" and direct social and behavioral health services provided to offenders who are on parole and probation status.

The Transitional Work Center (TWC), formerly known as Minimum Security Unit in Concord, houses male C2 inmates dressed in DOC issued clothing who are permitted to work at various tasks required for DOC operations and with proper supervision in some community details.





The North End Transitional Housing Unit (THU) in Concord (pictured on page 14) houses male C1 (lowest correctional classification level) inmates who are dressed in street clothing and are expected to be working in the community as they prepare to re-enter by saving money for a residence in their home community.

The Shea Farm Transitional Housing Unit in Concord houses C1 and C2 female inmates with similar privileges and rules as the men (above).

The Calumet Transitional Housing Unit in Manchester, houses C1 males with programming and rules similar to the THU in Concord.

The Division of Community Corrections' non-residential services include teams of two Correctional Counselors/Case Managers (CC/CMs) located in the DOC's four highest volume District Offices (DOs): Concord, Manchester, Nashua, and Exeter. Each team consists of one generalist case manager and

one Licensed Alcohol and Drug Counselor (LADC). Their tasks are to support the work of Probation and Parole Officers (PPOs) supervising offenders on parole or probation status by assuring that their release case plans are implemented with fidelity. Offenders' case plans will be driven by scientific assessments of risk and need. Services will be prioritized on needs that are known to have a greater effect on criminal conduct.

This science and evidence-based approach to our work is a challenging undertaking. It requires significant efforts to diffuse the knowledge of these methods and an organizational culture change. Under the leadership of the Commissioner, this Department is emphasizing a focus on Corrections, as distinct from simply being the State's Prison System. The latter focuses on control of offender's behavior but only when they are in custody, while the former also focuses on behavior change after they are released. Criminological research suggests that prison-based services, even under the best circumstances, have very modest effects on recidivism. However, community-based services subsequent to services while incarcerated make it possible to achieve significant recidivism reduction.



1893

The NH State Prison continued to be self-supportive, with earnings from all sources totaling \$22,309.48, expenditures \$22,616.16, "leaving a balance against the prison of \$306.68."



1898

Warden Charles Cox writes that, "The New Hampshire Prisoners' Aid Association has helped many discharged men to reach their homes. This association should receive liberal support; few (except the unfortunate) know the amount of good it is doing."



1904

Chaplain E.R. Wilkins writes, "There has been an unusual demand for schoolbooks, and I have purchased the newest and the best on the market."



1906

The custom enforcing prisoners to only look downward when they were out of their cells is ruled to be "unnecessary and harmful" and is abolished.



1908

The red and black striped prison uniforms are eliminated in favor of gray.



1910

The Prison is fitted with electric lights. Prior to this, the facility used candlelight.

1910

The majority of inmates at the NH State Prison are serving sentences for breaking and entering. Five are serving 7-year sentences for horse stealing.



1912

For the next seven years the prison population hovers in the mid-200s after the U.S. Navy sends naval prisoners.

1913

Prisoners receive payment for jobs for the first time.

FIELD SERVICES

Division of Field Services

Michael McAlister, Director

The Department of Corrections Division of Field Services is statutorily responsible for the community supervision of probationers, parolees, and inmates placed on Administrative Home Confinement (AHC); collection and disbursement of fees, fines and restitution; and conducting investigations for the Court and Parole Board. The Division maintains eleven District Offices and

four sub-offices. The District Offices are aligned with the Superior Courts.

During SFY 2010, a total of 10,892 active supervision cases were serviced by the Division. On June 30, 2010, there were 4,502 offenders on probation, 1,869 on parole, 36 on AHC, and 167 on bail. These four categories add up to 6,574 supervised offenders, a slight decrease from the previous year. In addition, there were 6,824 collection-only cases.

The Division implemented an automated billing system to enhance collections of fees, fines, and restitution. The

Field Services Receipts and Disbursements - SFY 2010

Total Receipts (Fees, Fines & Restitution)		\$3,555,477
Disbursements		
Paid to	Paid for	
Individuals	Restitution	1,823,690
Treasury	Attorney Fees	2,582
Treasury	Bad Check Fees	135
Justice	Victim Assistance	33,856
General Fund	Annulments	132,550
General Fund	Supervision	611,144
General Fund	Collection Fees	45,237
DOC	DOC Field Services	262,799
Safety	Police Standards	101,827
Courts	Fines	357,192
Misc. Expenses (e.g., return checks, bank fees, etc.)		-29,955
Total Disbursements		\$ 3,400,967

NHDOC Field Services Locations

Exeter District Office (#01)	Rockingham County
Manchester District Office (#02)	Hillsborough County
Concord District Office (#03)	Merrimack County
Berlin District Office (#04)	Coos County
North Haverhill District Office (#05)	Grafton County
Central Office (#06)	105 Pleasant St., Concord
Dover District Office (#07)	Strafford County
Laconia District Office (#08)	Belknap County
Keene District Office (#09)	Cheshire County
Claremont District Office (#10)	Sullivan County
Wolfeboro District Office (#11)	Carroll County
Nashua District Office (#12)	Hillsborough County



system began in January 2010, and collections increased 28 percent per month through the fiscal year. A total of \$3,555,477 in fees, fines and restitution was collected, and \$3,400,967 was disbursed. Collections and disbursements increased from the previous year.

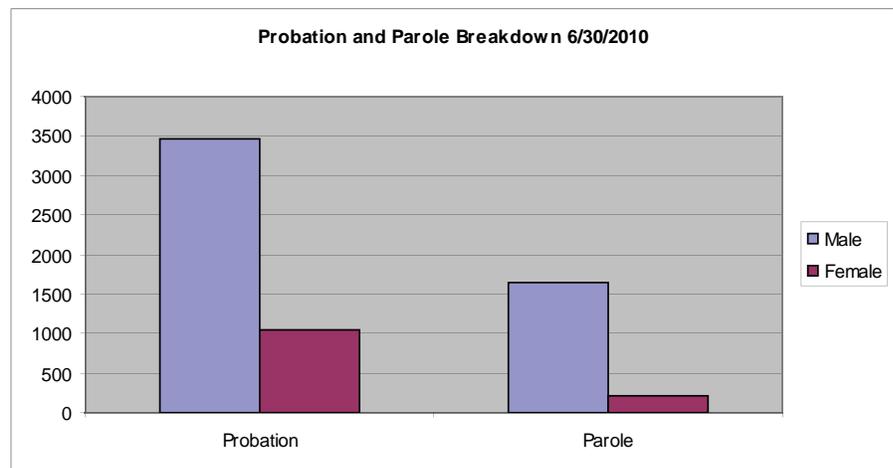
RSA 504-A:13 IV, which authorizes the collection of an application fee for transfer of supervision to another state, became effective on September 13, 2009. During SFY 2010, \$32,450 was collected pursuant to this statute.

A total of 4,318 new probation, parole and AHC cases were opened, and 4,416 cases were closed. The Division completed 400 pre-sentence investigation reports, and 1,780 annulment investigations.

Also in this fiscal year, the Manchester District Office participated in FBI Safe Streets Gang Task Force and in the COPS Child Sexual Predator Pro-

gram. The Academy Programs came to an end, and Carroll County opened a small sub-office in North Conway, to service the northern half of the County. We continue to maintain sub-offices in Lebanon, Portsmouth, and Salem.

PPO Al Previte of Exeter District Office conducts an office visit.





MEDICAL / FORENSICS

Division of Medical and Forensic Services

Dr. Robert MacLeod, Director

The NH Department of Corrections is responsible for the health care needs of approximately 2,800 male and female offenders, a significant number of whom present with severe medical and behavioral health issues. In collaboration with community physicians, hospitals and contracted entities, the Division of Medical and Forensic Services strives to continue to meet those needs by managing a delivery system that focuses on services that are appropriate and cost effective.

This fiscal year, through involvement with Legislative Committees, Medical/ Forensics has participated in many conversations with other State agencies, State leaders, and community partners to successfully enact important legislation. This includes the process for competency evaluation through the Office of the Forensic Examiner and the ongoing revisions of the statute regarding sexually violent predators. The Division

has been an active participant on the Commission to establish a State suicide fatality review committee as a result of HB 1384.

Medical/ Forensics works with the new Division of Community Corrections to effectively assist individuals as they re-enter the community.

A dedicated staff of medical professionals, including nurses, physical therapists, contracted physicians, nurse practitioners, and other contracted professionals, makes it possible to provide appropriate care to the men and women incarcerated at NH State Prisons. The medical records administration office supports the needs of this group by making available current and pertinent information.

When medical necessity leads to community-based treatment, DOC practitioners make referrals or, in emergent instances, care is provided by community providers including hospitals, community clinics, laboratory services, and other medical specialties. Through an ongoing Memorandum of Understanding with Health and Human Services to seek reimbursement for appropriate inpatient

hospitalization for Medicaid eligible clients, stays have been successfully paid by Medicaid rather than only General Fund

Medical/ Forensics works with the new Division of Community Corrections to effectively assist individuals as they re-enter the community.

dollars. A chart on the following pages provides the percentages of services (Top 10) referred to Community Medical Providers.

The Division also completes reviews of those appropriate for medical parole in order to place people in the most appropriate healthcare setting, while protecting public safety and being fiscally responsive to tax dollars.

The Dental Services area has, through a wider contract for physician services, successfully expanded its ability to provide the appropriate services to the prison population, as well as include hygienist services for men and women. A recent appointment scheduler has been implemented to better establish an

on-going review of the dental services rendered and to more accurately track offender access to dental services within the Department.

The Pharmaceutical team has processed numerous prescriptions in order to care for the healthcare needs of this diverse population. On the following pages is a chart showing costs of prescription drugs for NHDOC over the last five fiscal years.

Clinically specific training is provided to Behavioral Health staff, focusing on application of departmental policies and rendering clinical practice that assures appropriate care, continuity of care to the community, and compliance with the Holliday Court Order and SB 500.

Behavioral Health services have maintained on-going meetings to establish Quality Improvement indicators. All Behavioral Health areas of the Division continue, through use of the electronic mental health record known



as CHOICES, to enter and review clinical data including what services are rendered, to whom, and where. This team has focused on expanding group offerings to those diagnosed with mental

The Secure Psychiatric Unit provides the services of an inpatient psychiatric hospital for inmates and other court-committed patients.

illness within the prisons. Groups have ranged from coping skills, men's work, adjustment groups, and others as commonalities arise within the treatment population.

The Division continues to meet the Holliday Court Compliance plan by developing programs and processes to achieve these requirements. Compliance has been successfully achieved in several areas, but continued monitoring is still needed in areas such as medication delays and tracking of mentally ill offenders in the Secure Psychiatric Unit.

The Secure Psychiatric Unit (SPU) provides the services of an inpatient psychiatric hospital for inmates and other court-committed patients. Its major objective is to stabilize acute psychiatric symptoms and restore functionality to seek step-downs to the least restrictive level of care appropriate. This facility has provided services to people committed under a number

(continued on following page)



1914

This photo was taken on July 1, 1914, at a baseball game in the NH State Prison yard between two teams of prisoners. Following each game, a Baseball Bulletin was printed on a mimeograph machine and a copy was given to each inmate.

"The Governor and Council so amended the rules of the prison relative to silence as to permit the prisoners to converse during such times as they were congregated in the yard."



1916

Chaplain Whitman Bassett reports that "attendance, interest and results have all been good in the night school held two nights a week."

1917

Prisoners are authorized to work on State roads and in State forests.



1921

Radios are first installed in the prison, with Warden Cogswell praising the new technology, calling it "fine entertainment... coming to us from as far as New York and Pennsylvania."

1926

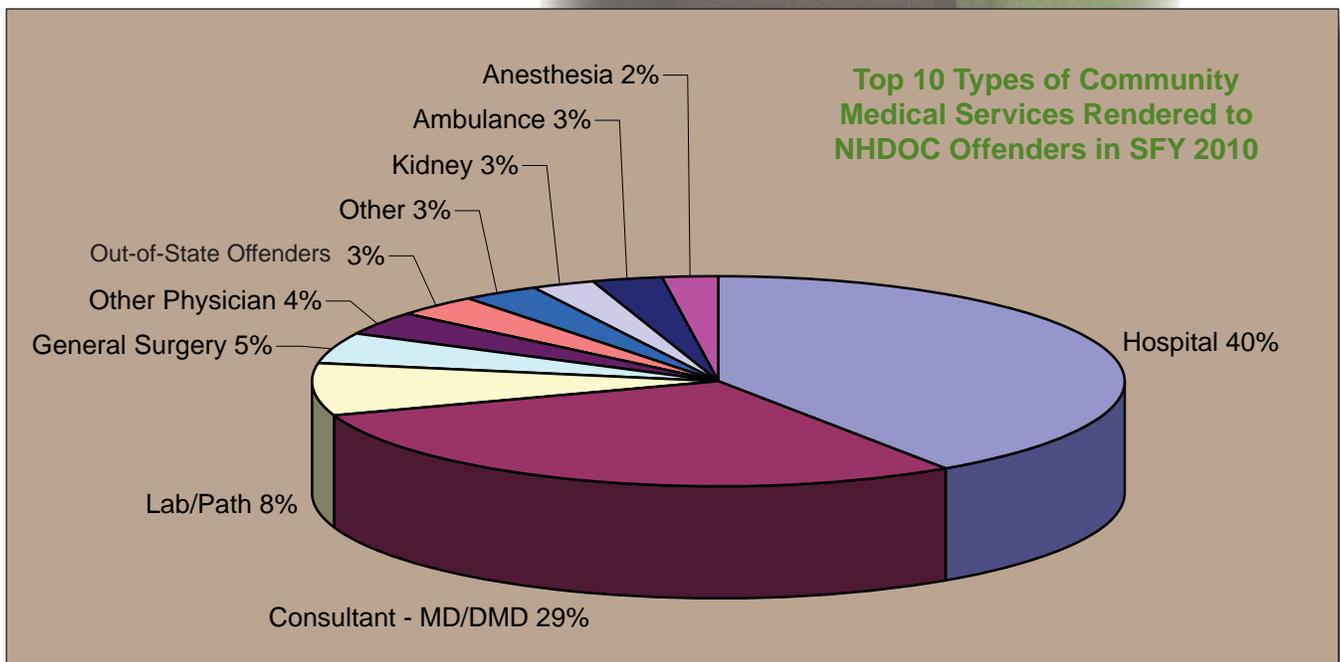
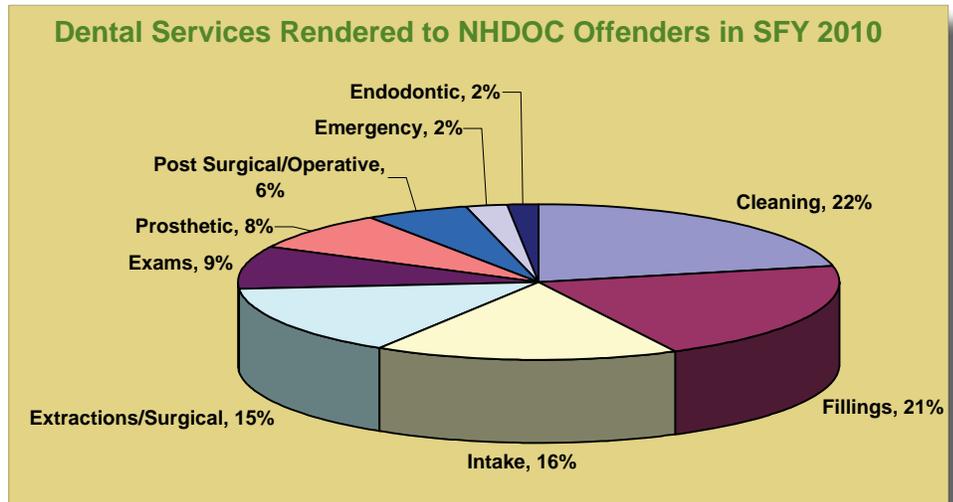
The population of the prison on June 30, 1926, is 135. Warden Clark adds in his annual report, that "although throughout the country there has seemed to be a crime wave, New Hampshire has not experienced that condition."

MEDICAL/ FORENSICS
(Continued)

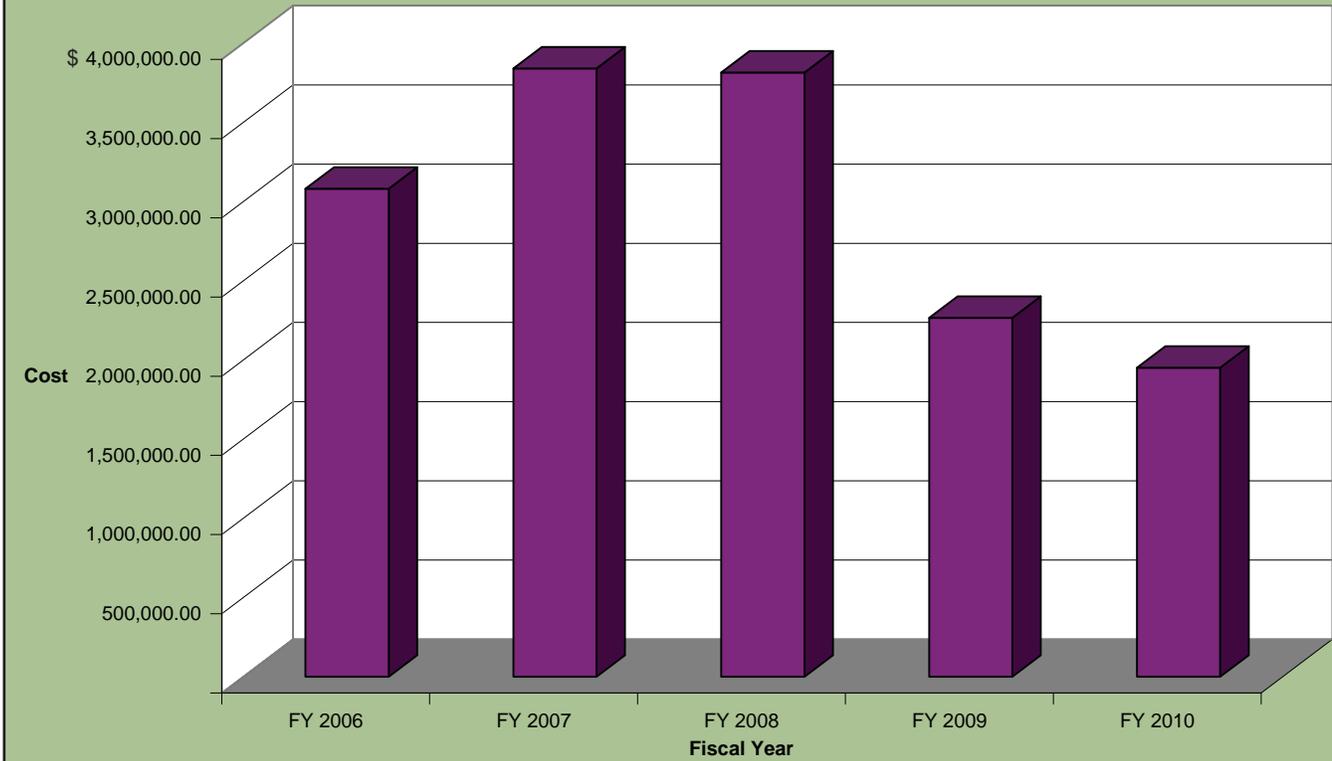
of statutes in the state.

The Department of Corrections notifies the appropriate counties when a sex offender who meets the criteria of RSA 135-E reaches their nine-month minimum notice requirement prior to release from total confinement. The Secure Psychiatric Unit (SPU) has two male civil commitments per this statute. There are sexual offender specific treatment groups to treat individuals civilly committed under RSA 135-E.

The Residential Treatment Unit (RTU) provides a therapeutic community for offenders with functional impairments who need an environment to support their successful transition into the general prison population. Twenty inmates currently reside in the RTU, with the goal of expanding to 40 beds when physical renovations are completed.



Five-Year Comparison of Prescription Medication Costs for NH Inmates



Sexually Violent Predator Notices of Release and Referrals to Multidisciplinary Team

County of Prosecution	2007			2008			2009			2010			To Date		
	Released	Referred	% Referred	Released	Referred	% Referred									
Belknap	2	0	0%	2	1	50%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%	7	1	14%
Carroll	1	1	100%	0	1	0%	3	0	0%	1	0	0%	4	2	50%
Cheshire	1	0	0%	2	0	0%	2	1	50%	3	0	0%	5	1	20%
Coos	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	0	0%
Grafton	10	0	0%	2	0	0%	4	0	0%	0	0	0%	16	0	0%
Hillborough	26	2	8%	22	3	14%	13	0	0%	3	0	0%	61	5	8%
Merrimack	8	1	13%	4	0	0%	4	0	0%	0	0	0%	16	1	6%
Rockingham	11	0	0%	9	0	0%	5	0	0%	3	0	0%	25	0	0%
Strafford	5	1	20%	1	0	0%	6	2	33%	1	0	0%	12	3	25%
Sullivan	3	1	33%	3	1	33%	1	0	0%	1	2*	N/A	7	2	29%
Totals	68	6	9%	45	6	13%	43	3	7%	13	0	0%	156	15	10%

* Note: Strafford County referred two inmates reaching their minimum

VICTIM SERVICES/ PREA

1928

"Several of the inmates have radios in their cells... which gives them fine recreation during the long evenings. Moving pictures have been shown on holidays in the prison chapel."



1932

The prison completes its conversion from contract labor to State-use. A new era of prison industries begins with the license plate shop (shown above), a printing shop, a metal shop, concrete products, and a 14-acre prison farm.



1933

In this photo, State highway trucks and trailers are shown leaving the prison yard with reinforced concrete pipe made in prison industries.

1934

Individual sanitary facilities are installed in each inmate's cell.

1936

In the Annual Report of 1936, the Trustees of the prison "wish to call attention to the over-crowded condition of the Prison. We have 248 cells and at times have had to care for 270 inmates... We trust something will be done at an early date to relieve this condition."

Victim Services

Peter Michaud, Administrator

The Department of Corrections strives to support the rights and needs of people who are victims or survivors of crime. With respect for their role as participants in a successful justice system, Victim Services is committed to honoring each crime victim's right to be informed, involved and reasonably protected. Probation/Parole staff seek victim input during court-ordered presentence investigations, often in collaboration with prosecution-based victim/witness advocates. They also address crime victims' needs related to collection and disbursement of court-ordered restitution.

At the close of SFY 2010, people who were victims/survivors of 1,543 current prison inmates and parolees were registered for notification of offender status changes and other direct services. This does not include victims/survivors whose offenders are under probation or bail supervision in the community. New requests for Victim Notification were received from 359 households. Crime victims/survivors in 1,763 households were served through 4,812 contacts documented by Victim Services staff.

During SFY 2010, the Department continued its partnership with the NH AmeriCorps Victim Assistance Program. Throughout the year, an AmeriCorps Victim Advocate worked alongside NHDOC Victim Services staff serving crime victims and survivors statewide. Many people seek advocacy during

the offender's reduced custody, re-entry and parole process. The Victim Services Bureau documented 1,870 contacts specifically related to victim support and information as inmates were transitioning from prison to parole. Victim safety planning and intimidation/harassment concerns are a priority whether offenders are sentenced to probation or prison

Crime victims/survivors in 1,763 households were served through 4,812 contacts documented by Victim Services staff.

followed by parole. Victim Services staff documented responses to 99 individuals expressing specific safety concerns. Nine survivors of violent crime requested support through Victim-Offender Dialogue, to have a constructive conversation with their offender, facilitated by trained NHDOC staff and community partners.

PREA

Several specialized training events in 2010 focused on best practices for sexual assault investigations in correctional settings. The PREA Victim Advocate teamed with investigators during interviews with inmates reporting sexual abuse. Victim Services staff provided information and emotional support to 24 inmates with sexual victimization concerns. The Victim Advocate and staff at prisons for men and women provided new inmate orientations about sexual abuse and the Prison Rape Elimination

nation Act (PREA).

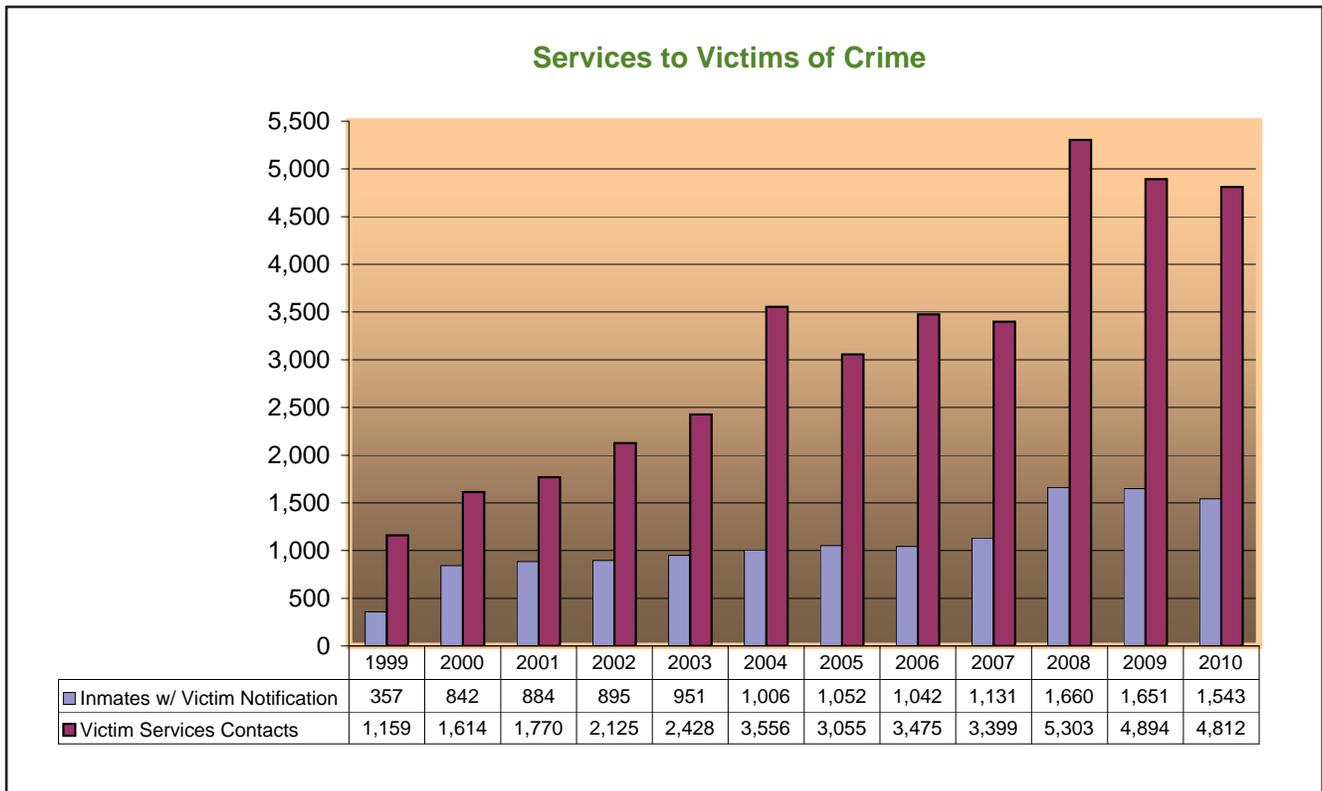
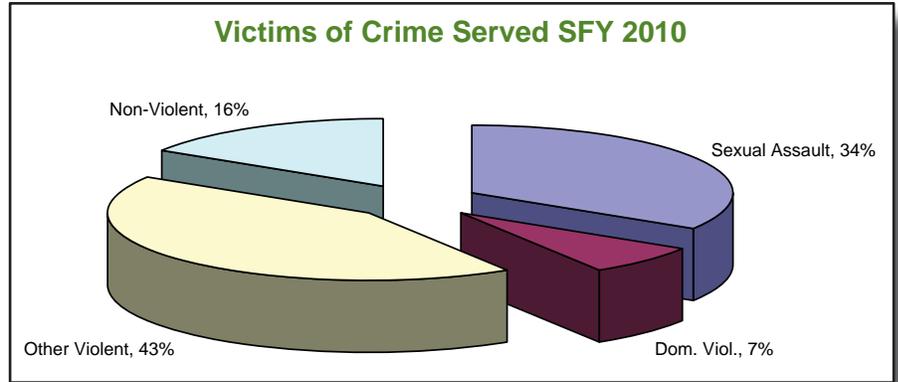
Significant purchases of surveillance monitoring and recording equipment were completed. Implementation plans for retaining and archiving digital recordings will improve investigative

Retaining and archiving digital recordings will improve investigative capacity in cases of delayed reports of sexual assault.

capacity in cases of delayed reports of sexual assault. In partnership with the NH Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, an orientation was provided for first responders at NH State

Prison for Men and Northern NH Correctional Facility. The NH Task Force on Women and Recovery provided education and empowerment groups for women at NH State Prison for Women and Shea Farm THU.

Each of these strategies, and many related activities, are moving NHDOC forward, reinforcing a climate and culture that encourages and supports prevention, detection, reporting, investigation and prosecution of prison sexual assault.





INMATE PROGRAMS



1939

Howard Long is the last person executed in the state prison to date. There were a total of twelve executions between 1869-1939.



1942

Construction on a new cell block is completed as a separate unit, having its own kitchen, dining hall and outside entrance. The new building also permits an opportunity for segregation and classification of inmates. A section is shown above. Today this cell block is the Reception and Diagnostic (R&D) area.

1944

The prison population on June 30, 1944, is 200, of which 176 come from the U.S., and the remainder from Canada, China, Finland, Poland, Ireland, and England.



1948

In the 1948 Annual Report, the Board of Trustees (pictured above) explained that their function is "to grant paroles and to have the legal custody of all prisoners released on parole until they receive their discharge or are remanded to Prison."

Bureau of Programs

Lori Seog, Administrator

The Bureau of Programs provides a wide array of programming services to inmates throughout several facilities and a variety of custody levels. Custody levels served range from C2 (minimum custody) to C5 (maximum custody).

On July 1, 2009, the Bureau of Programs was reorganized to include female offender services under its oversight. This restructuring was done to provide consistency of services between the men's and women's systems while respecting gender responsive needs of both populations and sharing resources between facilities.

In November 2009, the Bureau of Programs experienced another round of programming reductions through state budgetary cuts to personnel. Although this offered significant challenges in operational practice, during SFY 2010, a total of 70 committed staff, both state and grant funded, as well as hundreds of volunteers, continued to provide programming opportunities.

Corrections Special School District

The Corrections Special School District (CSSD) is a unique entity existing within the New Hampshire Department of Corrections. Throughout 2010, the Corrections Special School District administration collaboratively met with various divisions within the NH Department of Education, successfully updating the Interagency Agreement on January 14,

2010, in accordance with RSA 194:60.

CSSD is comprised of Granite State High School (GSHS) and the Career and Technical Education Center (CTEC). Granite State High School's main focus has been to meet the needs of the special education and learning disabled individuals. In accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), interested offenders have had access to a free and appropriate public education. Other undereducated offenders are welcome to attend.

In SFY 2010, Granite State High

Seventy committed staff, both state and grant funded, as well as hundreds of volunteers, continued to provide programming opportunities.

School awarded five high school diplomas to offenders who had earned at least 20 credits for courses completed through an approved curriculum. Individual counseling is available for inmates at the men's and women's prisons to help them choose education and career goals and to show them how the school district's offerings can help them achieve those goals. In November of 2009, the CSSD lost four positions due to state budget cuts. This lessened the frequency of the content offerings throughout the school district.

Fifty-five additional inmates achieved

New Hampshire Department of Corrections

Education	NHSPM	NHSPW	NCF	Total
Intakes	483	76	162	721
Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) Delivered	362	41	67	479
GEDs Awarded	28	2	25	55
High School Diplomas Earned	5	0	n/a	5

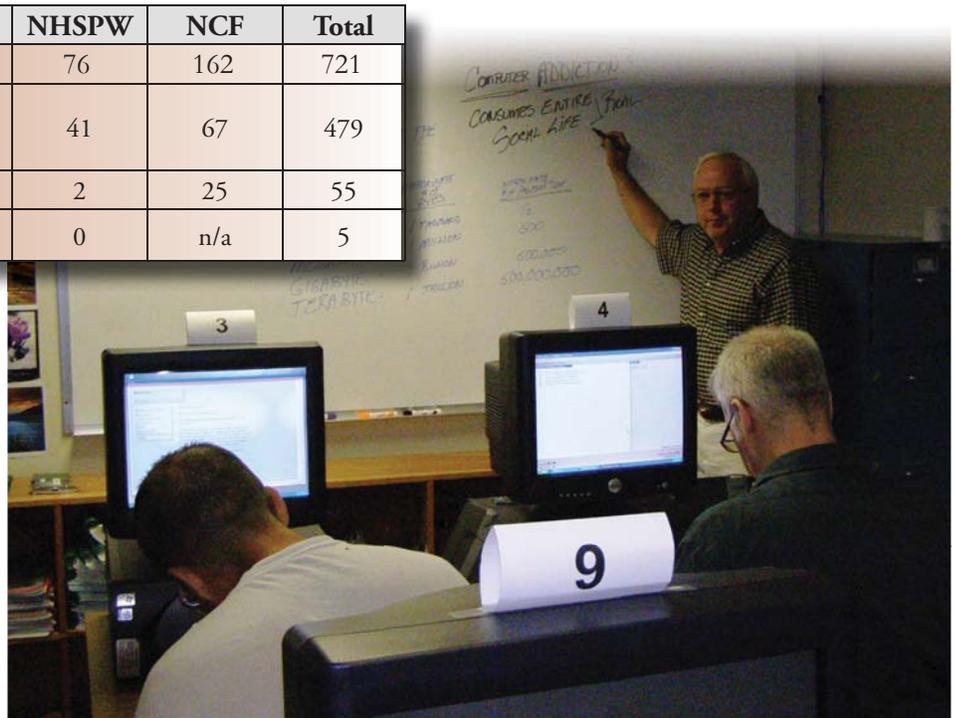
GED certificates. Viewing education as a lifelong process, the CSSD continued to facilitate formal studies at the post secondary level through New England College at NHSP/M and Manchester Community College at NHSP/W. Educational opportunities are offered at all facilities on a year-round basis; the costs are assumed by offenders or through grants.

The Career and Technical Education Center, located at the Concord and Goffstown facilities, offers nine career and technical education training programs. These programs provide opportunities to develop foundational skills and core competencies in relevant occupational areas in preparation for successful reentry into society.

Inmate student enrollment on a daily basis averaged between 250-325 students throughout each of the four quarters in SFY 2010. From July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010, 603 certificates of completion were issued to inmate students enrolled in the various programs. The Career and Technical Education Center lost two positions in this fiscal year; one of which resulted in the closing of the Horticulture Program on October 30, 2009.

Family Connections Center

The NHDOC's Family Connections Center (FCC), the first family resource center in the United States to be located



in a prison facility which allowed supervised one-to-one parent to child visits, experienced a challenging year in SFY 2010. With the closure of the Lakes Region Facility, the FCC lost its administrative hub; staff worked incredibly hard to reestablish an operational center at the Concord facility; they also ex-

panded the FCC presence at the Berlin facility, and introduced programming in Goffstown.

Through a generous private donation and support of the NHDOC administration, FCC began work to construct a full-service family resource center

(Continued on page 26)

CTEC Program	NHSP/M	NHSP/W
Auto Body Repair Program	7	n/a
Automotive Mechanics Program	15	n/a
Building Trades Program	39	n/a
Business Education Program	93	62
Computer Education Program	132	45
Culinary Arts Program	94	n/a
Horticulture Program	0	n/a
Introduction to the Workforce Program	98	n/a
Power Mechanics Program	18	n/a
Total Certificates	496	107

Programs
Continued from page 25

at the Department's largest facility in Concord. This work will continue into 2010/2011.

Opportunities within FCC include weekly parenting support groups, life skills seminars, recorded books on

Through a generous private donation and support of the NHDOC administration, the FCC began work to construct a full-service family resource center at the Concord facility.

audio and videotape to be sent home to participants' children, and virtual/video visitation over the Internet to help bridge the distance for children at home. Re-entry preparation services for a father and his child's caregiver are provided through grant funding by the U.S. Administration for Children and Families, Healthy Marriage/Responsible Fatherhood Initiative. Funding from the NH Division of Children, Youth and Families provides family support programming for female offenders at the Goffstown facility.

Intervention Services

Great strides in providing evidence-based programming were realized in SYF 2010 in both our men's and women's facilities, despite the elimination of the Program Coordinator's position at the Concord facility due to budgetary requirements.

In the men's system, inmates who met the criteria for substance use disorder services were required to complete the 36-session "Living in Balance" pro-

gram, a holistic program based on best practice substance use and prevention education. Female offenders were required to complete the gender specific, evidence-based curriculum entitled "A New Freedom." Following successful completion of these programs, offenders had the option of participating in additional recovery groups and related programs. Additionally, female offenders with assessed needs were able to participate in the 28-Day Program for Women, which utilized the "Seeking Safety" curriculum along with New Freedom materials.

Other programs offered through Intervention Services include the 12-session Anger Management program; the 13-session Impact of Crime program; and "Thinking for Change," a 22-session cognitive behavioral program developed by the National Institute of Corrections and the U.S. Department of Justice.

Other Programming Services

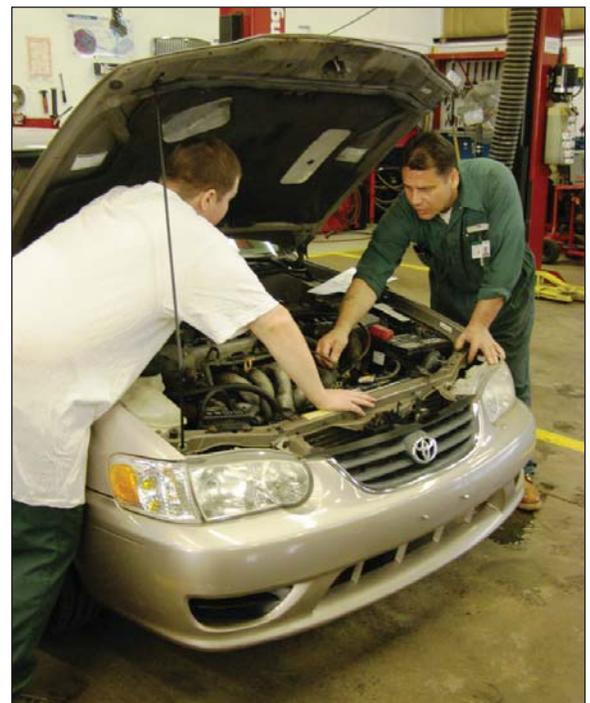
NHDOC is grateful for the thousands of hours of volunteer time donated in this past year to adult felons under incarceration, probation or parole through the **Citizen Involvement and Volunteer Services** program. Hundreds of volunteers offer services including religious support, AA/NA meetings, yoga and fitness instruction, Alternative to Violence programs, life skills, and parenting seminars. The Department and its volunteers were especially challenged with the loss of the volunteer coordi-

nator's position to budget cuts mid-year.

Library Services offered scheduled appointments in the computer-based law library featuring the Lois Law system as well as recreational reading, reference and resource materials. Inter-library loan resources with the State of New Hampshire Library were also available to inmates. NHSP/M has 16,962 volumes of books; NHSP/W has 5,869; and NCF has 8,650.

Case Management was offered by 19 unit Corrections Counselors/ Case Managers (CC/CMs) located at each of the correctional facilities and transitional housing units. One-to-one support services were available to inmates related to classification reassignment, parole planning, linkage to community services, and a variety of other support services aimed at insuring successful re-entry upon release.

Recreation/Hobby Craft activities continued to be made available to



all inmates, either in groups or individually. Among the many activities offered were: Hobby Craft shops for wood-working, art, leather work, and basket weaving, NH Furniture Masters Seminars, Hobby Craft Charity Drives, Toys-For-Tots Manufacturing Program, Music Theory Course, Men's Choir, Guitar Clinic, Theatre Arts, Intramural Softball, Intramural Basketball, Chess Club, Game Boy Program, Summer Package Program, Holiday Package Program, Holiday Celebration Events, Father's Day Celebration, Mother's Day Celebration, Breast Cancer Walk-A-Thon, Running Club, Music Lessons, Garden Club, Sewing Program and Game and Puzzle Exchange.

Chapel Services within NHDOC continued to offer diversity to satisfy members of legitimate and recognized religious denominations for worship, fellowship and study on a weekly and monthly basis for multiple religious paths. Chapel activities, provided by chaplains at each facility and dedicated volunteers, were available. A sampling of the many religious groups and offerings within the offender population in SYF 2010 included Muslim Prayer Service, Bible Study, Buddhist Study Group, Catholic Service, Episcopal Service, Hebrew Studies, Higher Ground, Islamic Study Group, Jehovah's Witnesses, Jehovah's Witnesses Book Study, Kairos, Messianic Jewish Bible Study "Walk Genesis," Native American Sacred Circle, NeoPagan Study Group (THOUGHTI), Pagan Group, Prayer Fellowship, Protestant Service, Sant Mat Satsang (Spiritual Way of Life), Spanish Gospel, Sunday Night Prayer Group, Wild at Heart Study Group (Bible Study), and Worship Choir Practice.

Women Offenders and Family Services

Niki Miller, Administrator

The position of Administrator of Women Offenders and Family Services was established under RSA 21-H:14-b in 2006 to respond to the unique needs of incarcerated women. Niki Miller was appointed Administrator in November 2009. Since then she has served as the Department liaison to the Interagency Coordinating Council for Women Offenders and advised all NH DOC Divisions on gender responsive planning and best practices for women offenders.

The administrator's responsibilities have also included supervising the women's elements of the Prison Rape Elimination Act grant, a federally funded program designed to prevent and respond to inmate on inmate abuse and staff misconduct. The grant has provided resources for women offenders, including safety planning groups, victim advocacy services and an extensive pre-service, trauma-informed offender management training curriculum. The training was presented to all NHDOC recruits, and an abbreviated version was delivered to Field Services staff. A presentation was also developed for community-based training at the Attorney General's Annual Conference on Domestic and Sexual Violence, which included a panel of women speaking about domestic violence and re-entry.

Assistance was provided to the Division of Community Corrections with the women's components of the Second Chance Act Demonstration Grant. This project, which was recently funded by the Department of Justice, enhances ev-



idence-based re-entry services that will improve release planning and community supervision for women. In January of 2010, the Department implemented the recommendation to utilize a state-of-the-art, evidence-based women's assessment tool. Through technical assistance and training from both the Center for Criminal Justice Research at the University of Cincinnati and the National Institute of Corrections, the tool is now in use and will improve the Department's gender responsive case management and release planning for women. In SFY 2011, the efforts on behalf of women offenders will be directed toward design and delivery of a 90-Day parole violators' sanction and other integrated women's substance abuse interventions.

1950

An inmate classification system is instituted at the Prison. This allows for a safe and fair distribution of the prison population throughout housing units.

1950-1959

The NH State Prison population decreases steadily during the decade, from 243 in 1950 to 156 in 1959. In the early 1950s the incarceration of females was discontinued at this facility.



1952

Salaries for the 76 members of the staff for the year totaled \$117,624. The average salary was under \$2,000 a year.

1954

All new equipment for the laundry, kitchen, and bakery is purchased, and a considerable amount of rewiring is completed, along with the replacement of electrical fixtures.



1958

State Parole Officer Robert Johnson (seated center in the above photo) notes in the Annual Report: "In supervising men on parole, we find that many have a serious problem with alcohol. The Commission on Alcoholism and A.A. Units have been most helpful; however, in spite of all efforts, the excessive use of liquor is the major contributing factor resulting in revocation of parole."



GRANITE COR

GraniteCor Correctional Industries

Fred Nichols, Administrator

NHDOC Correctional Industries is publicized under the name GraniteCor. It is a business operating inside prison facilities and funded through the sale of products and services, enabling inmates to train and become prepared for employment after leaving prison. Revenues remain primarily within New Hampshire, covering salaries and purchases of raw materials and supplies. Progress continues to be made toward covering administrative and fiscal oversight costs.

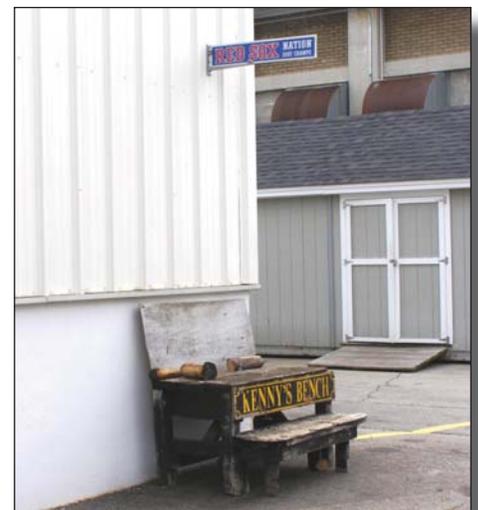
Correctional Industries at NHDOC is committed to green manufacturing, quality measurement processes, and business relationships with progressive businesses.

Rigorous research validates that inmates participating in prison industries are 24% less likely to return to a life of crime and 14% more likely to obtain jobs than similar inmates without prison industry experience.

An Inventory Control and Order Entry System was initiated in SFY 2010 and will be implemented in early SFY 2011. A new vinyl cutter for the Sign Shop and the refurbishment of a hay

bailer supported more than \$300,000 in revenues. RFPs were developed for the purpose of entering the janitorial chemical supply business and medical mattress product line in SFY 2011.

Green House production more than doubled in SFY 2010. The Wood Shop, located at the Berlin facility, saw a successful year in the production of dining room tables, chairs and hutches, as well as desk/side chairs and benches. A Strategic Plan was developed that included legislative proposals to help generate the greater revenue and identified cost/benefits for the creation of possible new business units such as a garment industry and aqua farming.



New Hampshire Department of Corrections

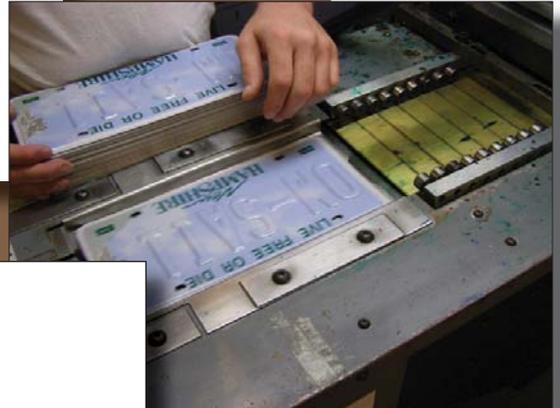
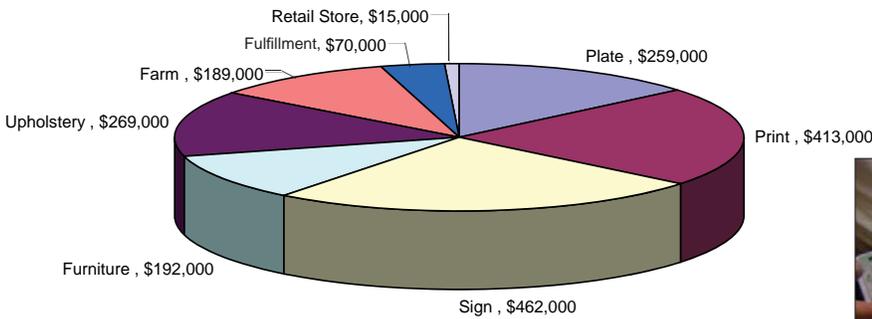
Business Units and Locations Comprising GraniteCor

Plate Shop	NHSP/M
Print Shop	NHSP/M
Sign Shop	NHSP/M
Furniture Shops	NHSP/M & NCF
Upholstery Shops	NHSP/M & NCF
Farm	TWC
Retail Store	TWC
Data/Bulk Mail	NHSP/M NHSP/W & NCF

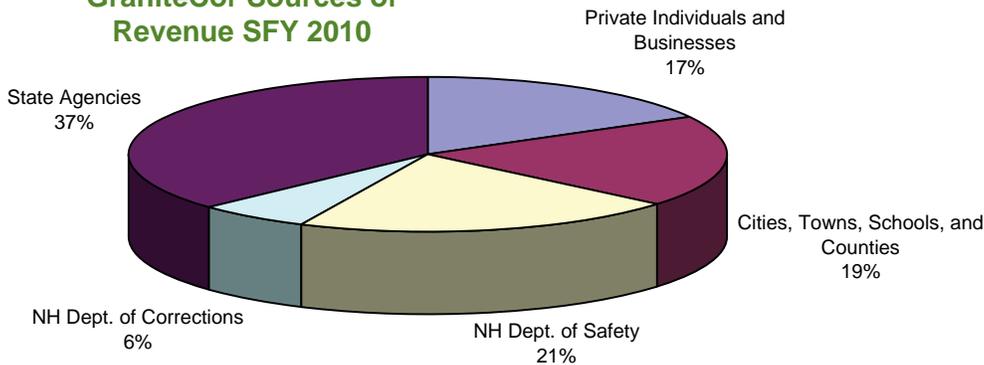


GraniteCor Shops by Revenue SFY 2010

Total Revenue Generated: \$1,869,000

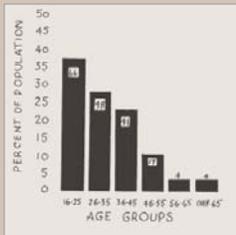


GraniteCor Sources of Revenue SFY 2010



1961

The New England Interstate Corrections Compact is created, allowing for the transfer of inmates to and from other states.



1962

Pre-Excel chart from the Annual Report of 1962, shows that 40% of the inmate population that year is between 16 and 25 years of age at the time of their commitment.



1964

Along with a large variety of produce, the State Prison Farm has 53 head of registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle, eight sows, one boar, and 46 pigs. 259,422 quarts of milk are produced.

1966

The first TV is installed in the prison recreation room.



1968

Edna McKenna, RN, (shown above in the Infirmary) is the Prison Nurse. In her report in the Annual Report of that year, she notes: "The increasing use of tranquilizing drugs and hypnotics presents problems of administration and control."

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

Division of Administration

Robert Mullen, Director

The Division of Administration continued to advocate for the Department as the State faced ongoing budget reductions in a nationwide economic climate that remained discouraging. The Division worked closely with wardens and division directors to limit the negative impact on the Department. Additional layoffs were experienced in all divisions, while essential positions, services and goods were carefully assessed. The Department plans to rehire staff as the economic climate improves and as posi-

Additional layoffs were experienced in all divisions, while essential positions, services and goods were carefully assessed.

tions become vacant through attrition.

Although the implementation of the new State-wide computerized business system at the beginning of the fiscal year challenged accounting staff, they displayed perseverance and patience as the system's issues continue to be worked out and new procedures learned.

Daily financial issues, contracts, grants, inmate accounts, invoices, internal audits and control, and communications with the legislature and other government officials were ongoing.

The maintenance staff at the State Prison in Concord continued to face the

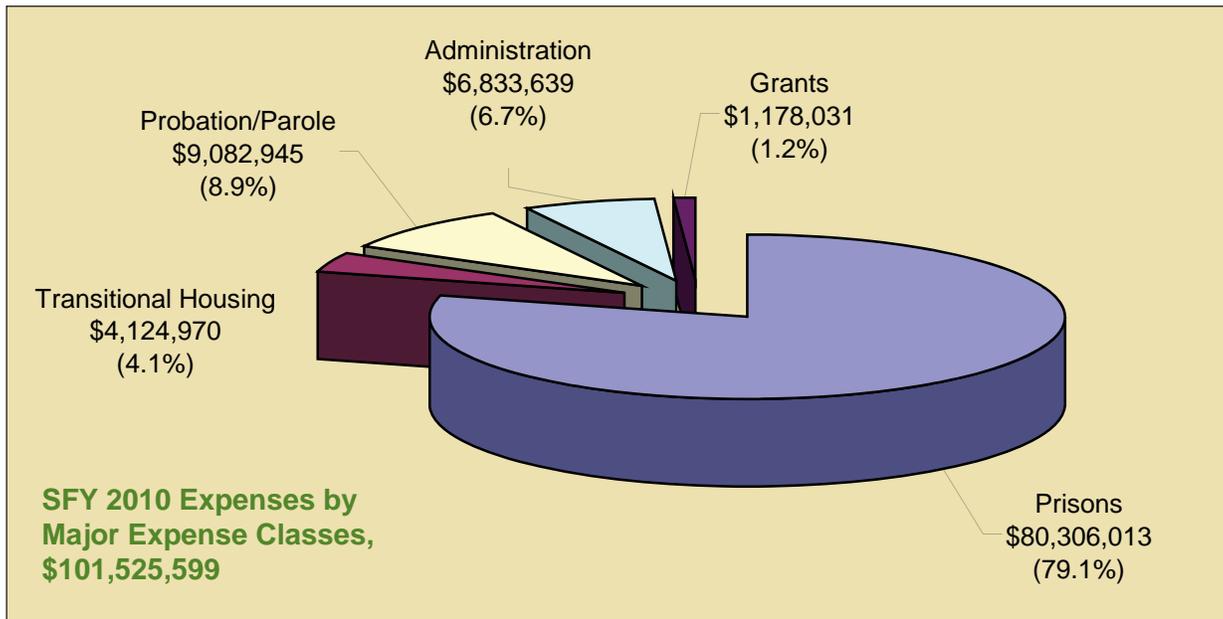
daily challenges of maintaining structures dating back to the 1800s. During SFY 2010, several projects were started, continued or completed, including roof replacement, wall and beam repairs, electrical upgrades, and electronic security upgrades. Using departmental maintenance staff on some of these projects has saved many State dollars. Current staffing limitations mean that projects often extend from one fiscal year to the next in order to address daily problems.

Finally, the Department notes the retirement of Don Andrews who supervised the Bureau of Services for 20 years. In that role, he oversaw the laundry, kitchens, maintenance and warehouse areas of all the prisons, halfway houses and the Transitional Work Unit. He supported his staff in their endeavors to improve their systems and procedures. He worked with the staff to investigate improved and environmentally friendly techniques, resulting in the Department receiving recognition for its efforts; and he served as the Department's liaison with other departments for all capital budget projects. In short, he was the man leading those who keep the prisons working, day in and day out, 24 hours a day. His tireless efforts will be missed.

Grants

The DOC benefitted from several grants this fiscal year, both directly and indirectly.

The Department was the beneficiary of a \$400,000 federal grant from the U.S. Department of Justice's Second Chance Reentry Initiative chan-

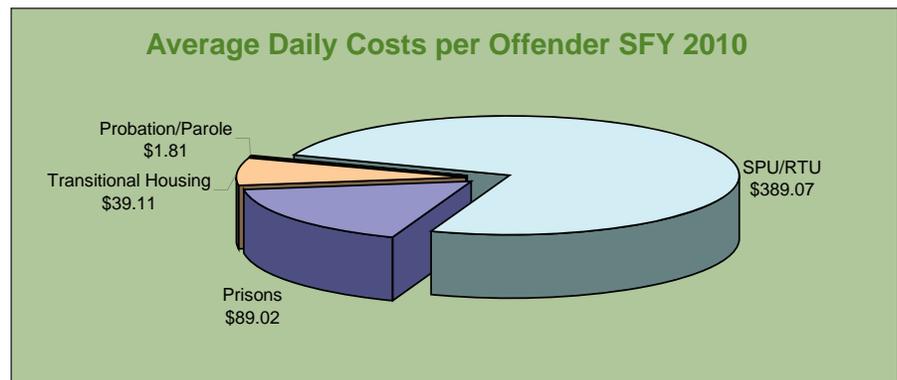


neled through the NH Department of Justice. This funding is earmarked for Merrimack County and will be used to provide services and programs to help offenders successfully reintegrate into the community.

The DOC's Corrections Special School District (CSSD) was the recipient of three grants in SFY 2010: Title I, in the amount of \$47,154, came from the U.S. Department of Education to the NH Department of Education, which

NHDOC was the beneficiary of a \$400,000 federal grant through the U.S. Department of Justice's Second Chance Reentry Initiative.

is responsible for dispersing and monitoring the funds for NHDOC. Title I funds are used to enhance educational and career skills building courses for the support of eligible offenders with disabilities. The DOC received two Carl Perkins grants from the Department of



Education; \$10,030 was provided for "Training Tomorrow's Workforce" for male offenders, and \$8,053 was provided for "Training Tomorrow's Workforce" for female offenders.

The Family Connections Center (FCC) was the recipient of services provided by funds from the following grants in SFY 2010: The State of NH Department of Health and Human Services incentive grant awarded \$6,338 in August 2009 to the YWCA in Manchester, to facilitate a support group

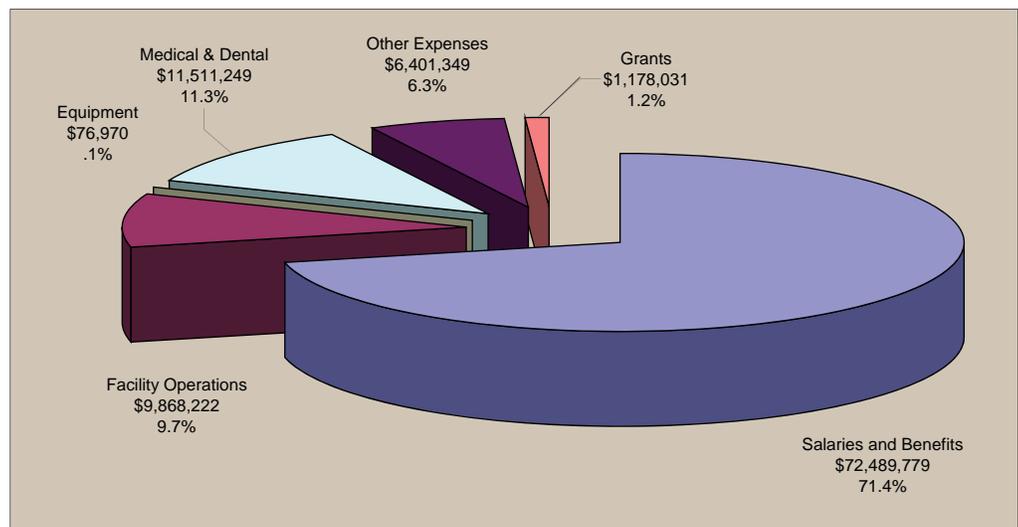
for wives and partners of inmates and a second support group for their children. The NH Children's Trust awarded a two-year grant to Child and Family Services of NH for \$7,692; \$5,128 was received in November 2009, and \$2,564 will be issued in the fall of 2010. This money is to eliminate barriers that prohibit the wives and partners of the incarcerated fathers to attend the "Prep on the Outside" relationship class that

(Continued on page 32)

Total Expenses and Costs per Day SFY 2010

Expense Category	Prisons	Transitional Housing	Probation/ Parole	SPU/RTU
Total Expenses	\$77,620,761	\$4,422,657	\$9,738,435	\$7,976,302
divided by: Ave Number of Offenders	2,389	310	14,775	56
equals: Ave Annual Cost per Offender	\$32,492	\$14,274	\$659	\$142,011
divided by 365 equals: Ave Daily Cost	\$89.02	\$39.11	\$1.81	\$389.07

DOC SFY 2010 Major Expense Classes



Administration
Continued

FCC facilitates around the state.

In October 2009, Child and Family Services of NH received the fourth year of funding in a five-year Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. This annual amount of \$316,854 helps provide services and four full-time CFS employees who work for FCC. In December 2009, the Linden Foundation awarded UNH Cooperative Extension \$15,000 to pay for a part-time FCC staff person to facilitate video visits between children and their fathers who are incarcerated in Berlin.

Funds received under the Victim of Crimes Act (VOCA) included a sub-grant from NH Department of Justice for \$113,000 and an ARRA sub-grant from NHDOJ in the amount of \$15,095. VOCA funds are used to provide many services in the Department's commitment to keep citizens informed,

involved and safe. The NHDOC is still utilizing the \$1,000,000 Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Grant funds awarded in 2006.

The DOC annually receives a State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) award from the U.S. Department of Justice to reimburse the Department for the costs associated with the housing of illegal aliens. The DOC

received \$153,322 in SFY 2010.

The FBI awarded the DOC a Safe Streets Task Force grant in the amount of \$16,903, with a project period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010. The Manchester Police Department awarded a sub-grant for the Child Sexual Predator Program in the amount of \$32,650 to be used over a two-year period.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Division of Professional Standards

Colon Forbes, Director

The Department of Corrections' Division of Professional Standards is responsible for department-wide criminal and administrative investigations, as well as the administrative internal auditing function, which ensures that departmental practices comply with policy expectations. The Division also includes the Polygraph Unit and the Hearings Bureau.

The Polygraph Unit is responsible for conducting polygraph examinations related to the supervision and treatment of sex offenders, the pre-employment recruitment of uniformed staff, and criminal and administrative investigations. Community safety is the number one priority. The sex offender polygraph testing program assists Probation/Parole Officers and sexual offender treatment providers by identifying low level behaviors which, if left unchecked, could lead to high level risk behaviors and possibly re-offense. In SFY 2010, the Polygraph Unit conducted 245 examinations:

SFY 2010 Polygraph Exams

Post Convicted Sexual Offender	227
Law Enforcement Pre-Employ.	5
Administrative	1
Criminal	12

The Hearings Bureau provides a due process system for hearing inmate grievances and claims, and ensures proper due process protection and adherence to disciplinary procedures for the inmate population. In SFY 2010, the Hearings Bureau adjudicated 1,892 cases, ordered restitution in the amount of \$49,175.57, and collected \$20,905.80 in restitution to the State of New Hampshire.

SFY 2010 Infractions

Major Infractions	409
B Level Infractions	1,086
C Level Infractions	397

SFY 2010 Dispositions

Pled Guilty	994
Found Guilty	419
Incident Report	247
Filed Without Prejudice	215
Found Not Guilty	17

During SFY 2010, the Investigations Bureau staff conducted 492 investigations. The investigations included criminal investigations that resulted in indictments for assault and bringing contraband into the prisons. Staff also worked closely with the New Hampshire State Police Major Crimes Unit on major crimes committed within the prison system.

"Sgt. Major" was created by the NHDOC Investigation Bureau with collaboration and programming expertise



Investigator Marc Marchand working in the Investigations office at NHSP/M.

of the Office of Information Technology in order to track gangs and gang activities within the prison as well as on the streets of New Hampshire. This system is web-based and allows a central reporting area for all staff to utilize. To date, Investigations has documented a total of 714 gang members encompassing 46 different gangs.

Overall, the NHDOC regularly receives requests from outside law enforcement agencies regarding gang intelligence and information on current and former offenders. The Division is in the process of creating access to outside law enforcement agencies with the assistance of the U.S. Attorney's Office.

SFY 2010 Investigations

Criminal	68
Administrative	20
PREA	17
Law Enforcement Assists	221
Unit Assists	166

SECURITY AND TRAINING



1972

Parker Hancock retires as warden of the NH State Prison after serving in that capacity for 22 years.

1973

Shea Farm Halfway House, the first male halfway house in the state, opens on Iron Works Road in Concord.

1976

Prison population is 275. 42% admit involvement in the use of drugs.

1978

A lawsuit results in the Laamen Consent Decree. This requires the State Prison to provide adequate programming opportunities for inmates.



1979

Calumet House in Manchester becomes the second male halfway house under the authority of the State Prison. Pictured above is the original staff. Can you pick out future Warden Jane Coplan and future Assistant Commissioner Bill McGonagle?

Division of Security and Training

Christopher Kench, Director

The Division of Security and Training oversaw several important new projects this year. A new Policy and Procedure Directive for the Rapid Repatriation of Deportable Offenders was produced and implemented, in support of the Department's Memorandum of Agreement with the Federal Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. To date, over 20 illegal aliens have been removed from our system. A wheel chair accessible van for the Northern Correctional Facility was purchased, significantly reducing the expense of hiring an outside vendor to provide wheel chair transport services. Staffing levels were reviewed and minimum staffing levels were established for each of our correctional facilities. In addition, the Inmate Classification Manual was updated to better reflect current practices within the inmate classification process.

A concerted effort was made in the Training area to update the corrections academy curriculum. Training staff were successful in updating over 70 percent of the curriculum in SFY 2010.

The first e-learning courses were developed and successfully utilized for staff in-service training. A Leadership Training program was designed and facilitated. Approximately 60 supervisors from uniform and non-uniform staff have completed this training.

Up to 36 staff who complete this

year's leadership training will be challenged to apply for participation in the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Management Development for the Future (MDF) series which the Division is bringing to NH for FY 2011. The MDF engages all levels of agency leadership through internal action-based learning strategies at the individual, team and agency levels. Mentors have been identified to guide up to six teams through the program.

The full academy training for uniform and non-uniform staff has been on hold while laid-off officers have been re-called. While awaiting the resumption of the full academy, a "Mini" Correction Academy was designed and implemented to provide the training needed in order for new staff to be able to work with inmates.

A motor vehicle needs assessment has been completed and the Department will be working over the next few years to adjust its fleet accordingly, ensuring compliance with administrative rules regarding state owned vehicles.

NHDOC participation on the Governor's Advisory Council for Emergency Preparedness and Security continues. An additional curriculum is being created to ensure our departmental compliance with mandatory federal and state National Incident Management System (NIMS) training requirements.

In cooperation with NH Police Standards and Training Council, NHDOC developed a training needs assessment document for staff returning to the Department after a leave of absence (not including military).



HUMAN RESOURCES

Bureau of Human Resources

Lisa Currier, Administrator

*H*uman Resources is a service Bureau to employees and managers of the New Hampshire Department of Corrections and is a liaison with a variety of other State agencies. The Bureau administers the personnel and payroll functions of the Department. Other major functions include recruitment, selection, retention, promotion, worker's compensation claims processing, Family Medical Leave Act tracking, benefits administration, labor relations, employee wellness and the monitoring of the Department's compliance with state and federal employment laws.

With the aftermath of activity associated with the reduction in workforce that faced the Department earlier in the fiscal year, the Human Resource Bureau's efforts focused on recall activity of laid-off employees. By working closely with the NH Division of Personnel, the Department was able to re-employ 38 percent of its laid-off employees, with 15 percent of its total laid-off workers finding employment in oth-

er State agencies. Managing the agency recall list and following the placement of laid off employees will continue through the next couple of years.

Also, due to the reduction in workforce activity, the HR Bureau has focused on updating organizational charts and supplemental job descriptions to reflect operational and reporting changes.

During this period, the HR Bureau also worked to support the implementa-

The Department was able to re-employ 38 percent of its laid-off employees, with 15 percent of its total laid-off workers finding employment in other State agencies.

tion of the new Division of Community Corrections by reclassifying identified vacant positions and initiating recruitment activity for newly established positions within the Division.

The Legislative Budget Office performed an audit and reviewed agency

(Continued on page 36)

1980

Prison staff are now attending a 12-day formal training session with NH Police Standards and Training Council. This was the birth of the Corrections Academy which now runs nine weeks.



1983

The Department of Corrections is created by statute and becomes operational.

Governor John H. Sununu and the Executive Council appoint Ronald Powell as the first Commissioner. This action consolidates the previously independent Probation Department, Parole Department, and the State Prison into one state agency.



1986

The Secure Psychiatric Unit (SPU) opens. Pictured above, the control room on opening day.

1988

Prison population surpasses 1,000 for the first time.



1989

NH State Prison for Women opens in Goffstown.



The Bureau also worked to support the implementation of the new Division of Community Corrections by reclassifying identified vacant positions and initiating recruitment activity for newly established positions.

Human Resources
Continued from page 35

payroll reporting methods to verify compliance with departmental policies. The HR Bureau continues to monitor leave and attendance reporting and performs audit reviews of reported overtime, providing those findings to the Wardens and Division Directors.

The HR Bureau also continues to be involved in effective working relations between labor and management, supporting open communications and negotiations. The Bureau also provides support associated with employee staff development and training.

**Breakdown of State
Corrections Personnel
in SFY 2010**

Position	FY 10 Budgeted	Actual on June 30, 2010			
		Filled	Funded Vacancies	Unfunded Vacancies	Total Vacancies
Executives	12	11	0	1	1
Managers/Administrators	57	46	2	9	11
Corrections Officers	531	467	7	57	64
Probation/Parole Officers	71	66	4	1	5
Medical Personnel	70	60	4	6	10
Teachers/Instructors	28	22	2	4	6
Shop Supervisors/Tradesmen	63	60	0	3	3
Recreation Personnel	2	2	0	0	0
Clerical/Administrative	111	70	8	33	41
Case Counselor/Case Managers	39	35	3	1	4
Psychologists/Social Workers	30	20	2	8	10
TOTALS	1014	859	32	123	155

Of the 155 vacancies, 123 were unfunded

	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10
Executives	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	12
Managers/Administrators	66	66	67	62	68	68	68	71	69	57
Correction Officers	644	644	644	628	626	625	605	596	590	531
Probation/Parole Officers	76	76	74	72	71	71	71	72	71	71
Medical Personnel	55	55	61	60	57	57	73	67	72	70
Teachers/Instructors	34	35	36	32	30	30	28	29	28	28
Shop Supervisors/Tradesmen	79	79	77	79	74	75	70	70	72	63
Recreational Personnel	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2
Clerical/Administrative	127	131	120	122	115	117	106	102	104	111
Case Counselor/Case Managers	N/A	N/A	N/A	51	46	46	40	38	39	39
Psychological/Social Workers	72	66	72	20	19	18	30	30	30	30
TOTALS	1163	1163	1161	1136	1116	1117	1103	1087	1089	1014

During the 10 years between SFY 2001 and SFY 2010, the DOC experienced a 13% reduction in staff.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology

**Robert Jackson, DOIT
Manager for NHDOC**

It is the mission of the Department of Information Technology (DOIT) at DOC to assist the NHDOC with all aspects of information technology, including network support, hardware and software acquisition and maintenance, IT customer support services, application development, and expanded web-based internet/intranet services.

During SFY 2010, DOIT worked in collaboration with DOC to assess and re-design the current hardware structure for data storage. Due to the growing need for information and the acquisition of new IT business solutions, IT has focused on the hardware integrity and worked to make sure the appropriate hardware resources are available for safe and reliable access and storage of the Department's data. Phase One of these efforts was completed during SFY 2010, which included an assessment of the current server environment with recommendations for changes and upgrades to allow long term growth. Phase two, which includes the implementation of these recommendations, is anticipated to be completed during SFY 2011 as funding permits.

DOIT Application Development supports DOC by providing innovative web-based applications and reporting tools that help DOC meet its business objectives. During this last fiscal year, 217 IT projects were initiated by DOC personnel, with 160 of those projects completed;

needs identified ranged from operational reports to the development of web-based business solutions. Examples of these requests include: Online Count Sheets, which assist corrections officers with managing the daily prison populations; Investigations Case Management (RADAR), a web-based application to assist DOC investigators with tracking and managing their investigations; Online Briefing Notes, a web-based application that allows prison administrators and Corrections Officers to share information about daily prison activity, security threats and other information needed to ensure a safe and productive prison environment. Operational Reports and Data Sharing provide a variety of reports to assist DOC in daily operations, research and analysis, finance and collections and more. The Restitution and Fee Collection Initiative is an automated process to assist with collection revenues by generating monthly reminders and past due notices for court ordered restitution, fees and surcharges.

The DOC Online Resources website has proven to be an invaluable resource for all of DOC's business units. During the last fiscal year, the intranet has become host to all operational, management and research reports. As a result of its success, the DOC Intranet is undergoing a redesign for Fiscal Year 2011 that will be more business unit specific.

A number of special initiatives were presented during the fiscal year that required data for analysis and reporting, including the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, PREA, Senate Bill 500, and Legislative Budget Office Audit.

1991

Lakes Region Facility opens on the grounds of the former Laconia State School. It closed in 2009.

1992

The Men's Prison in Concord processes an average of 22,000 lbs. of laundry per week, and 1,144,000 lbs. for the year.



1994

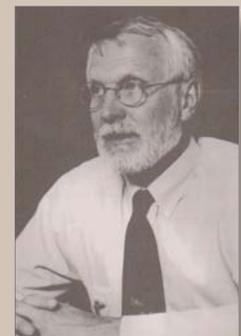
On a bitterly cold night in January, fire destroys the old prison warehouse.

1996

The Northend Halfway House opens on the grounds of the State Prison. The NH State Prison is accredited by the American Correctional Association, representing the prison's third three-year award.

1997

Jane Coplan is Superintendent of the Women's Prison in Goffstown. Sixty-six women are incarcerated there; 35 female inmates are housed at LRF; eight at the Northend House; and eight at Calumet House.



1999

Corrections Commissioner Henry Risley dies in a tragic plane crash while vacationing in Hawaii.



2000

Northern NH Correctional Facility (NCF) opens in Berlin. Governor Jeanne Shaheen (center), Councilor Ray Burton (left), and other key legislative leaders join with Warden Sid Bird and Captain Ross Cunningham at the opening ceremony on April 29th.

2002

The total NHDOC inmate population surpasses 2,500. NCF reaches its full capacity of 500 inmates. Rising medical costs significantly contribute to increases in the Department's operating budget.

2004

Commissioner Phil Stanley retires and Stephen Curry is appointed new Commissioner in July 2004 by Governor Benson. Shea Farm becomes an all-female facility.

2005

William Wrenn is appointed Commissioner by Governor Lynch on December 21, 2005.

2006

SB 262 establishes an Administrator of Female Offender Services position, and the Interagency Coordinating Council for Female Offenders. Also, the Correctional Information Services offender database (CORIS) for Probation/Parole becomes fully functional.

2007

The court-ordered Residential Treatment Center (RTU), located in SPU, begins operation in May. Dick Gerry is appointed Warden of NHSP/M; Joanne Fortier is appointed Warden of NHSP/W; Larry Blaisdell is sworn-in as permanent Warden of NCF, and Mike McAlister is sworn-in as Director of Field Services.

2010

SB 500, the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, is signed into law (see photo on page 39), and NHDOC begins to undertake significant training and reorganization as a result. Colon Forbes is appointed Director of Professional Standards and Joe Diament is appointed Director of the Division of Community Corrections.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Bureau of Quality Improvement, Compliance, Research

Dr. Ben Lewis, Administrator

DOC's Quality Improvement bureau has continued to build on a foundation of performance improvement activities and systems that assure compliance with court orders and settlement agreements through systematic monitoring, evaluation and innovative interventions. Past progress toward attaining and sustaining compliance with health, mental health, and educational and vocational programming has been enhanced this year through the implementation of more efficient and effective processes and documentation. This has resulted in achieving substantial compliance in most court-ordered requirements, with ultimate full compliance in the not too distant future.

The efforts of leadership and staff in the Division of Medical and Forensic Services, Bureau of Programs, NHSP/M, Mental Health Management (MHM) and the Commissioner's Office have contributed substantially to the achievement to date.

On-going weekly, monthly, and quarterly meetings with New Hampshire Legal Assistance and various DOC components have kept channels of communication open, resulting in a partnership to pro-actively achieve mutually desirable goals.

The Research arm of the Bureau of Quality Improvement is responsible for

conducting studies of recidivism to determine which offenders return to prison, and why. Recidivism is measured as the number and percent of offenders released from prison in a fiscal (cohort) year who return to prison within three years of their release.

As noted earlier in this report, the most recent recidivism cohort (offenders released in 2006) had a recidivism rate of 49.1%, only slightly lower than the recidivism rate of 50.3% the previous year (2005). An analysis of recidivism rates over the past five cohort years reveals that the overall recidivism rate for offenders released from prison has increased a total of 17.9%, with an

Offenders are at the highest risk of returning to prison in the early months following their release.

average annual growth rate of 4.5%. Offenders are at the highest risk of returning to prison in the early months following their release, as evidence by the fact that half of the offenders who return to prison within three years of their release return within the first eight months.

On-going studies of recidivism on NH prison inmates help reveal the types of offenders who are most likely to return to prison, and how soon they are most likely to return. Also, until recently, males were much more likely to return to prison (recidivate) than females.



LEGISLATION

The Department of Corrections benefited from many of the bills that were passed during the second year of the 161st New Hampshire General Court, which concluded in May 2010.

Senate Bill 500 was the result of months of statistical analysis and cooperation from all areas of state government. This bill makes sweeping changes in the way the Department manages its offender population. It requires that qualified non-violent offenders are released no later than 120 percent of their minimum release date and that all offenders, except those exempted by the Sexually Violent Predators Act, are paroled under intensive supervision nine months prior to their maximum release date.

This new law utilizes state and federal grant money to implement new case management and counseling support in several DOC Probation/Parole offices. It also places more emphasis on supervising high-risk offenders by developing programming and treatment in these offices with the goal of keeping them

from returning to prison. The money saved by keeping offenders out of prison would be used to develop and sustain expanded community based-treat-

The money saved by keeping offenders out of prison would be used to develop and sustain community-based treatment and support in the years ahead.

ment and support in the years ahead.

There were two other parole bills that the legislators considered. HB 1167 appointed a legislative commission to study the parole board and its procedures and compare the findings to other states. This passed both the House and the Senate. HB 1361, which would have removed parole hearing notifications from the newspaper and publish those exclusively online, passed the House but failed to pass the Senate, which wanted

to keep the newspaper ads in place. The House did not concur and requested a Committee of Conference. In the end, neither side could agree so the bill failed.

HB 1569, which affected NHDOC by implementing the salaries of the Directors of the Division of Community Corrections, Training and Security, and Professional Standards passed both chambers.

Study commissions were also authorized to look at transferring the Secure Psychiatric Unit to the Department of Health and Human Services, to review the State's criminal annulment laws, and to assess education and career development programs for youthful offenders in juvenile and adult facilities.

A bill that would have required the Department of Safety to establish guidelines for municipalities to notify residents about the release of sex offenders passed the House but was tabled in the Senate. A Senate amendment would have shifted the notification process to the Department of Corrections rather than Safety, increasing Corrections costs.

HB 1680 which establishes the crime of aggravated harassment by an inmate, passed both houses. This bill expands existing laws that make it a crime for inmates to hurl bodily fluids at correctional staff. Under the new law, inmates who throw fluids around their cells and do not hit a staff person could be charged with a felony. Governor Lynch signed this bill into law in early June.

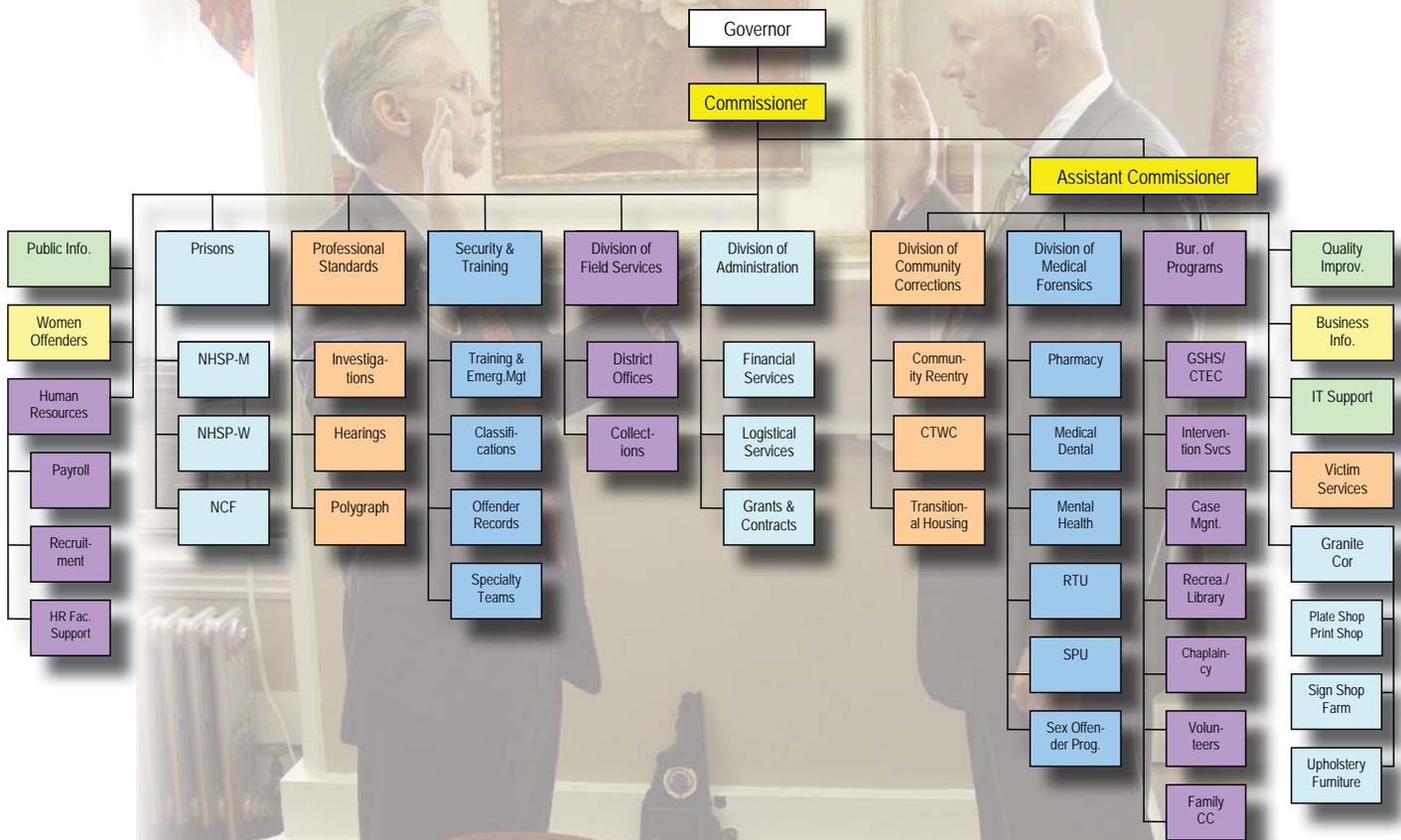


NHDOC Acronyms and Abbreviations used in the Annual Report

ACA	American Correctional Association	NIC	National Institute of Corrections
AHC	Administrative Home Confinement	NIMS	National Incident Management System
C1	Minimum Security Inmate classification	PSTC	Police Standards & Training Council
C2	Minimum Security Inmate classification	PPD	Policy and Procedures Directive
C3	Medium Security Classification	PPO	Probation and Parole Officer
C4	Close Custody Unit (CCU)	PREA	Prison Rape Elimination Act
C5	Maximum Security Classification (SHU)	RADAR	Investigation Case Management
CC/CM	Case Counselor/ Case Manager	R & D	Reception & Diagnostic
CCU	Close Custody Unit (C4)	RSA	Revised Statutes Annotated
CO	Corrections Officer	RTU	Residential Treatment Unit
CORIS	Corrections Information System	SART	Sexual Assault Review Team
CSSD	Correctional Special School District	SAS	Substance Abuse Services
CTEC	Career and Technical Education Center	SB	Senate Bill
CTWC	Concord Transitional Work Center	SCAAP	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program
DOC	Department of Corrections	SEA	State Employees Association
DOIT	Department of Information Technology	SEIU	Service Employees International Union (SEIU 1984)
DCYF	Division for Children, Youth and Families (part of DHHS)	SERT	Special Emergency Response Team
FCC	Family Connections Center	SFY	State Fiscal Year
FMLA	Family and Medical Leave Act	SHU	Special Housing Unit (C5); maximum security
GED	General Education Diploma	SGT MAJOR	Simple Gang Tracking, Monitoring and Joint Online Registry
GSHS	Granite State High School	SOT	Sex Offender Treatment
HR	Human Resources	SPU	Secure Psychiatric Unit
IAD	Interstate Agreement on Detainers	SSTF	Safe Streets Task Force
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	SVP	Sexually Violent Predator
ICJJC	Inter-branch Criminal Juvenile Justice Committee	TABE	Test of Adult Basic Education
IT	Information Technology	THU	Transition Housing Unit
IWP	Introduction to the Workforce Program	TWU	Transitional Work Unit
LADC	Licensed Alcohol and Drug Counselor	VOCA	Victim of Crimes Act
JRI	Justice Reinvestment Initiative		
MCN	Medium Custody North		
MCS	Medium Custody South		
MDF	Management Development for the Future		
MHM	Mental Health Management, Inc.		
MHU	Mental Health Unit		
MSU	Minimum Security Unit (C2)		
NCF	Northern NH Correctional Facility (Berlin)		
NEPBA	New England Police Benevolent Association		
NHDOC	New Hampshire Department of Corrections		
NHH	New Hampshire Hospital		
NHSP/M	New Hampshire State Prison/ Men (Concord)		
NHSP/W	New Hampshire State Prison/ Women (Goffstown)		

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

New Hampshire Department of Corrections as of June 30, 2010



On October 5, 2009, William L. Wrenn was sworn in for a second four-year term as Commissioner of the NH Department of Corrections by Senior Assistant Attorney General Michael Brown.





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