



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
DISTRICT OF KANSAS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS,
a body corporate; CORDELL D.
MEEKS, Chairman of the Board
of Commissioners of Wyandotte
County, Kansas; ALBERT J. SACHEN
and RICHARD F. WALSH, Members of
the Board of Commissioners of
Wyandotte County, Kansas; GLENN
E. BRUNK, Sheriff of Wyandotte
County, Kansas; JESS F. BORING,
Undersheriff of Wyandotte County,
Kansas; CAPTAIN SALLEE PACHEO,
Deputy Sheriff of Wyandotte
County, Kansas and Warden of the
Wyandotte County Jail of Wyandotte
County, Kansas,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION
NO. KC-3163

PRE-TRIAL ORDER

FILED

JUL 14 1971

CHARLES W. CAHILL, Clerk
[Signature] Den

Pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of
Civil Procedure and the local rules for the United
States District Court for the District of Kansas,
relating to pre-trial procedure it is ORDERED that:

I. The parties hereto agree upon a stipulation
that the following statements of fact are true:

1. This action was filed on June 5, 1970,
by the Attorney General of the United States alleging
that he was suing pursuant to Section 301(a) and (b) of
the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000b(a) and (b),
and that this Court has jurisdiction under 42 U.S.C.
§ 2000b(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1345. The defendant Sheriff,
Undersheriff, and the Warden deny that the Attorney
General has standing to bring this suit under Title III

and hence deny that this court has jurisdiction under Title III.

2. The defendant, Wyandotte County, Kansas, is a public body corporate and maintains the Wyandotte County Jail, located in the Wyandotte County Courthouse in Kansas City, Kansas. The defendant Cordell D. Meeks is a member and chairman of the Wyandotte County Board of Commissioners. Albert J. Sachen and Julius Novak are members of the Wyandotte County Board of Commissioners. Subsequent to the filing of this lawsuit, Julius Novak replaced the defendant Richard F. Walsh as a Commissioner of Wyandotte County, Kansas. The parties consent to the substitution of Julius Novak for Richard F. Walsh as a party defendant in this action. Novak, Sachen, and Meeks, acting in their official capacities, make up the Wyandotte County Board of Commissioners. All of the above-named individual defendants are residents of the District of Kansas.

3. The defendant Glenn E. Brunk is the Sheriff of Wyandotte County and as such under Kansas law has the charge and custody of the Wyandotte County Jail and of all prisoners of said jail. The defendant Jess F. Boring is the Undersheriff of Wyandotte County and the defendant Sallee Pacheco is a Deputy Sheriff of Wyandotte County and Warden of the Wyandotte County Jail.

Sheriff Brunk and through him Undersheriff Boring and Warden Pacheco are charged under Kansas law with the custody of the Wyandotte County Jail and of its prisoners, and under Kansas law these persons, acting in their official capacities, have the responsibility of operating and keeping said jail. All of the above named individual defendants are residents of the District of Kansas.

4. The Wyandotte County Jail is operated by Wyandotte County for the confinement of Wyandotte County prisoners. The jail consists of the fourth floor of the Wyandotte County Courthouse and has a prisoner capacity of 148 inmates in eight cell blocks or tanks and a kitchen area. The average daily inmate population of the jail is 87. Attached is a diagram, marked Exhibit 1, which accurately sets forth the floor plan of the existing jail. The jail is staffed by the warden, nine jailers, and a steward and matron.

5. The Wyandotte County Jail has a 1971 operating budget of \$60,000 plus salaries. The sheriff has a total budget for salaries of \$346,950 for personnel. The payroll for jail personnel for June 4, 1971 indicates that he is applying approximately \$75,000 annually for jail personnel.

Of the part of the \$346,950 the sheriff
has to pay personnel each month, \$28,912.50, in June
1971 his payroll was distributed in the following manner:

	<u>Monthly Payroll</u>
Undersheriff	748.00
Assistant Chief Deputy	638.00
Seven deputies @ \$499.40	3,495.80
Jury clerk	444.40
Clerical Supervisor	575.00
Three secretaries \$480	
490	
450	
	1,320.00
Two detectives @ \$605	1,210.00
Four dispatchers @ \$550	2,200.00
Captain, Road Crew	638.00
Four Lieutenants @ \$583	2,332.00
Sixteen Patrolmen @ \$550	8,800.00
Warden, Jail	638.00
Nine jailers @ \$550	4,950.00
Steward and Matron	650.00
	<u>\$28,739.20</u>

6. The defendants at present have no facilities, programs or budget for in-prison work projects, work release, education, exercise, or other rehabilitation programs for inmates of the Wyandotte County Jail.

7. The Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, an agency of the United States, pursuant to authority vested in him by 18 U.S.C. § 4002, validly executed a written contract effective November 1, 1969, with Wyandotte County, Kansas. This contract is still in force and is to run for a period of three (3) years from November 1, 1969. The contract and the Rules and Regulations of the Bureau of Prisons which are a part of the terms and conditions of said contract are attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

8. Pursuant to the provisions of the contract described in the preceding paragraph, white and Negro prisoners of the United States have been confined in the Wyandotte County Jail, and monies from the United States Treasury have been paid to Wyandotte County for their confinement.

9. The attachment marked Exhibit 3, consisting of six pages, is a true copy of a free hand drawing of the Wyandotte County Jail and of a list of prisoners, their ages, races, charges, sentences, committing authorities, and cell assignments, as of January 28, 1970, which were supplied to Special Agent Robert V. Harman of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Sallee Pacheco, on January 29, 1970.

10. If called upon to testify, the County Commissioners named as defendants in this lawsuit and the County Auditor would state:

a. That they are governed by the following statutes:

1. K.S.A 19-811, which states:

The sheriff shall have the charge and custody of the jail of his county, and all the prisoners in the same, and shall keep such jail himself, or by his deputy or jailer, for whose acts he and his sureties shall be liable.

(G.S. 1868, Ch. 25, 105; Oct. 31; R.S. 1923, 19-811.)

2. K.S.A. 19-1902, which states:

The judge of the district or criminal court and the county attorney shall during each term of the district or criminal court make personal inspection of the county jail as to the sufficiency thereof for the safekeeping of prisoners, their convenient accommodation and health, and shall inquire into the manner in which the same has been kept since the last term, and make report in writing to the board of county commissioners of the county; and whenever any grand jury shall be in session in any county, it

shall be the duty of such jury to make inspection and report to the county commissioners touching the same matters; and it shall be the imperative duty of the county commissioners to issue the necessary orders, or cause to be made the necessary purchases or repairs, in accordance with the recommendation of the grand jury. (G.S. 1868, Ch. 53, § 2; Oct. 31; R.S. 1923, 19-1902.)

3. K.S.A. 19-1903, which states:

The sheriff of the county by himself or deputy shall keep the jail, and shall be responsible for the manner in which the same is kept. He shall keep separate rooms for the sexes, except where they are lawfully married. He shall supply proper bread, meat, drink and fuel for the prisoners. (G.S. 1868, Ch. 53, § 3; Oct. 31,; R.S. 1923, 19-1903.)

b. That pursuant to K.S.A. Supp. 28-706, the sheriff is authorized by the Kansas State Legislature to make a maximum expenditure for employees in the amount of \$346,950 per year, over which the County Commissioners have no control.

c. That in addition to salaries, the maximum of which is set by K.S.A. Supp. 28-706 and is set by the state legislature, the expenses of running the jail which includes food, clothing, bedding and miscellaneous, etc., the county commissioners authorize or allow, as per the request of the sheriff.

d. That in every instance since 1965 the sheriff has received every dollar to run the jail that he requested. That amount being requested of and furnished by the Board of County Commissioners, is here attached and marked Exhibit 4, which is a schedule of the sheriff's budget requests and expenses from 1965 through 1971, excluding only maintenance, repairs, and capital improvement requests and funding.

II. (a) The names and addresses of the witnesses who may testify at the instance of the plaintiff are:

Jess F. Boring
Undersheriff of Wyandotte
County, Kansas
Kansas City, Kansas

Sallee Pacheco
Warden, Wyandotte County Jail
Kansas City, Kansas

Lewis C. Jones
11317 Lake of the Woods
Bonner springs, Kansas

Willie Joe Jones
13784 Lawrence St.
Bonner Springs, Kansas

Larry James Dooley
2540 High
Denver, Colorado

Ray Homesley
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Kansas City, Missouri

Arthur Lee Sorrells
Deputy Sheriff
Wyandotte County, Kansas
Kansas City, Kansas

Robert Saucedo
5609 Pitkins
Kansas City, Kansas

Robert V. Harman
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Kansas City, Missouri

James R. Graham, Jr.
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Kansas City, Missouri

Mark Richmond
Assistant Director
Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D.C.

II. (b) The names and addresses of the witnesses who may testify at the instance of the defendant sheriff, undersheriff, and warden are:

Glenn Brunk
710 No. 7th Street
Kansas City, Kansas

Jess Boring
1112 No. 19th Street
Kansas City, Kansas

Sallee Pacheco
908 Riverview
Kansas City, Kansas

Larry Groves
2117 So. 98th Street
Kansas City, Kansas

Levi Huggins
3009 Delane
Kansas City, Kansas

Robert Brown
Auditor of Wyandotte County, Kansas
Kansas City, Kansas

M. Tony Coons
Jail Inspector
Dept. of Justice
El Reno, Okla.

II. (c) The names and addresses of the witnesses who may testify at the instance of the defendant County and Board of Commissioners are:

Cordell D. Meeks

Albert J. Sachen

Julius Novak

County Commissioners of Wyandotte County
Wyandotte County Courthouse
Kansas City, Kansas

Richard F. Walsh

Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas
City Hall
Kansas City, Kansas

Robert Brown

Auditor of Wyandotte County, Kansas
Wyandotte County Courthouse
Kansas City, Kansas

III. (a) In general, the contentions of the plaintiff are:

1. This action is properly brought by the Attorney General for the United States, pursuant to Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d and under the contract set forth in Paragraph 7 of the complaint in this action.

2. The Wyandotte County Jail is a public facility within the meaning of Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000b.

3. This Court has jurisdiction of this action under 42 U.S.C. 2000b(a) and 28 U.S.C. 1345.

4. The Wyandotte County Board of Commissioners is the governing body of the Wyandotte County Jail and is charged under Kansas law with the duty of maintaining and operating said jail.

5. The defendants have systematically discriminated against Negroes on account of their race in the operation of the Wyandotte County Jail. The defendants have failed to supervise, classify and separate inmates of the Wyandotte County Jail on the basis of valid and reasonable non-racial standards designed to provide full protection for the safety of the inmates in their custody. The jail has been and continues to be maintained and operated by the defendants as a racially segregated facility. Negro

and white prisoners, including but not limited to federal prisoners, are assigned to separate cells and cell-blocks or tanks on the basis of race.

6. The acts and practices described in the preceding paragraph are in violation of Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000b(a), and of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

7. The acts and practices described in Paragraph 5 above also constitute a violation of the contract between defendants and the United States, and the rules and regulations of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons described in Paragraph 7 of the complaint in this case.

8. The defendants should be required to consult with the Bureau of Prisons and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and to develop a plan which will desegregate the jail, result in prisoner cell-assignments on the basis of valid and reasonable non-racial standards, provide for continuous supervision of inmate activities in the jail, and begin to rehabilitate its inmates by affording them opportunities for work, education, and physical exercise.

III. (b) In general, the contentions of the defendant sheriff, undersheriff, and warden are:

1. Prisoners in the Wyandotte County Jail have been assigned by these defendants on the basis of safety and security for the prisoners themselves and for the personnel of the jail.

2. There has been segregation, not on the basis of racial bias or prejudice, but on the basis of the safety of the prisoners and personnel.

3. The kitchen personnel and the trustees are integrated since there is no problem of security or safety involved in this segment of the jail operation. After the visit to the jail by the parties who originally lodged the complaint, a vote of the prisoners resulted in a unanimous request on their part that Negroes and whites be segregated for their own safety and security.

4. On occasions when Negroes and whites were not segregated serious altercations and disturbances arose without fail.

5. The physical facilities do not permit each inmate to have a separate cell. The limitations of space and facilities require prisoners to be kept in groups in what is commonly referred to as the "Bullpen". The segregation which the government complains of occurs in the Bullpen section of the jail and is accomplished

in accordance with not only the prisoners' own wishes but also in the only manner available to these defendants who manage the jail and its facilities in a secure and safe manner, not only for the inmates but also for the personnel involved.

6. All prisoners without regard to race are issued the same clothing, enjoy the same facilities and eat the same food.

7. The law does not require the sheriff to provide those facilities and programs mentioned in Paragraph 6 of the Stipulation.

III. (c) In general, the contentions of the defendant County and Board of Commissioners are:

1. The Board's duties are limited by Kansas statutes to the providing of the physical facilities of a jail and funding its operation, to the limits provided by statute.

2. The county and the board provide adequate physical facilities, maintenance, the maximum salaries provided by statute, and all of the funding that is needed and requested by the sheriff.

3. These parties have no responsibilities to operate the jail.

IV. (a) The triable issues of fact are:

1. Whether the defendants follow a practice of racial discrimination against Negroes in the operation of the Wyandotte County Jail.

2. Whether the acts and practices of the defendants constitute violations of Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the plaintiff's contractual rights.

IV. (b) The triable questions of law are:

1. Whether or not a jail in a public facility within meaning of the Civil Rights Act.

2. The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners.

3. Whether rehabilitation programs -- work, education and exercise -- are required as a matter of law.

IV. (c) The question of the relief to be granted, if any, is whether the defendants should be ordered to devise a plan to end racial cell assignments of prisoners in the Wyandotte County Jail, employ valid and reasonable non-racial standards for prisoner assignments to cells, provide proper supervision of prisoner activity in the jail in order to promote prisoner safety, and afford prisoners opportunities for rehabilitation through work, education, and daily exercise.

Trial will be to the Court. There is no question as to jurisdiction, venue or propriety of the parties except as set forth herein. Trial time is estimated at one and one half days. Trial briefs are to be submitted by day of trial.

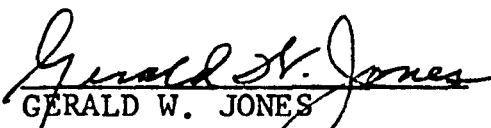
Counsel for the parties have represented to the Court that, in advance of preparation of this Order, there was a full and frank discussion of settlement possibilities, and prospects for settlement appear to be poor. Counsel for the plaintiff will immediately notify the Court in the event of a material change in settlement prospects.

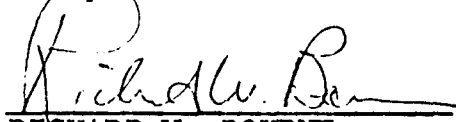
The court hereby orders that Julius Novak be substituted for Richard F. Walsh as a party defendant in this case. The above constitutes the pre-trial order in this case, dated 13th day of July 1971.

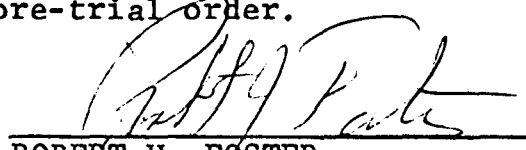
1971 JUL 13 PM 1:15

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Counsel for the parties in this case hereby consent to the entry of this pre-trial order.


GERALD W. JONES
Attorney
Department of Justice


RICHARD W. BOURNE
Attorney
Department of Justice


ROBERT H. FOSTER
Attorney, Wyandotte County
Board of Commissioners


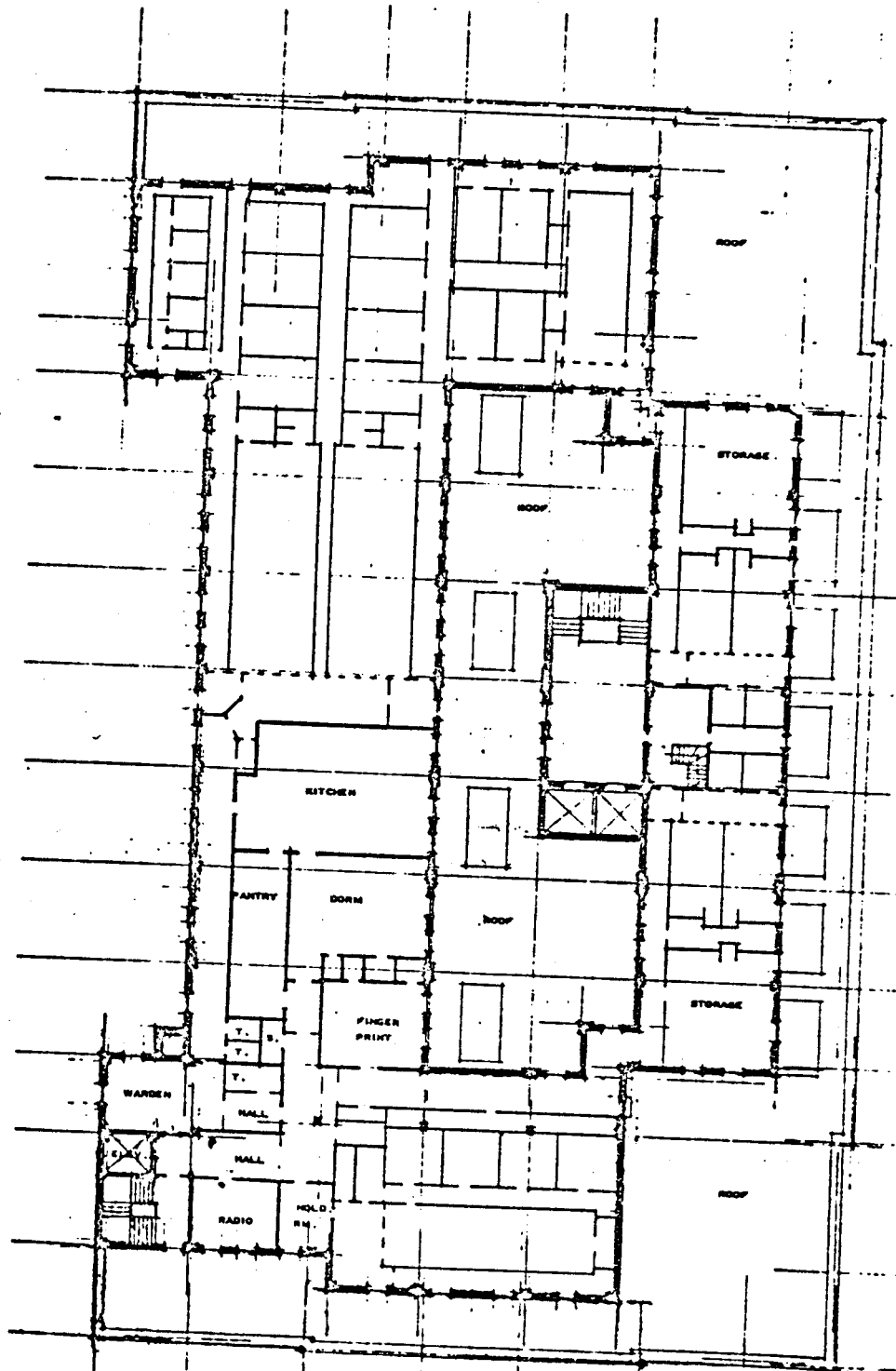

FRANK D. MENGHINI
THOMAS E. JOYCE
J. W. MAHONEY
Attorneys, Wyandotte County
Sheriff, Undersheriff and
Warden

EXHIBIT 1



4TH FLOOR (EXISTING)

CONTRACT FOR SERVICE IN NONFEDERAL INSTITUTION

Contract No.

Jlc- 22125

For THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
With UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF PRISONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20537
Wyandotte County, Kansas

Judicial District

Kansas

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Northwest Region, District 11

Description of Service

Safekeeping, care, and subsistence of persons held under authority of any United States statute, including persons detained as aliens, in the

Wyandotte County Jail, Kansas City

It is understood that the care provided will not include medical treatment.

Rate Per Day Per Person

\$ 2.10

The above-named city, county, state, or agency, by the undersigned, agrees to furnish the services above specified, and shall render monthly on prescribed voucher statement of the amount due (a) for persons other than detained aliens, to the United States marshal for the judicial district specified, and (b) for detained aliens, to the office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service having jurisdiction in the area. In consideration thereof, the United States of America, by the undersigned, agrees to pay the rate specified above.

Terms and Conditions

This contract is subject to the provisions of Title 18 of the United States Code and to the rules and regulations governing the care and custody of persons committed hereunder as set forth in Exhibit(s) A and B, hereto attached and made a part hereof.

This contract will remain in force for a period not to exceed three years and will be modified or cancelled only after thirty days' notice prior to the effective date of any proposed change, which shall be given by the party proposing the change.

The United States reserves the right to enter the institution specified at reasonable hours for the purpose of inspecting the same and determining the conditions under which federal offenders are housed.

No Member of or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit that may arise therefrom unless it be made with a corporation for its general benefit.

Effective Date

November 1, 1969

Board of County Commissioners

Wyandotte County, Kansas

By

Title Chairman

By

Title

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Acceptance of this contract is recommended.

United States Marshal

By direction of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons

Assistant Director

Deputy

EXHIBIT A

**RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING CUSTODY AND TREATMENT
OF FEDERAL PRISONERS IN NONFEDERAL INSTITUTIONS**

GENERAL

Under the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section 4002, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons may contract with the proper authorities of any state, territory, or political subdivision thereof, for the imprisonment, subsistence, care, and proper employment of all persons held under authority of any enactment of Congress.

The rates to be paid for the care and custody of said persons shall take into consideration the character of the quarters furnished, sanitary conditions, and quality of subsistence and may be such as will permit and encourage the proper authorities to provide reasonably decent, sanitary, and healthful quarters and subsistence for such persons.

Persons who will be placed in nonfederal institutions under authority of federal statutes include (1) prisoners held prior to a hearing or conviction, to await trial, for temporary detention while being transported to another institution, to serve short sentences, as parole and mandatory release violators, and as witnesses; and (2) persons to be detained for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The general regulations which follow govern the custody and treatment of federal prisoners in jails and other nonfederal institutions. Institution officials should take up with the United States marshal or the Director of the Bureau of Prisons matters not covered by these regulations and any cases in which it appears that an exception to the regulations should be made.

1. Responsibility for Prisoners' Custody

It is the responsibility of the sheriff, jailer, or other official responsible for the administration of the institution to keep the prisoners in safe custody and to maintain proper discipline and control.

2. Removal of Prisoners

A federal prisoner legally held in a jail or other place of detention may not be removed therefrom by any person without an order of the Federal court, the United States attorney, the United States commissioner, or permission from the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, except that (1) the committing officer may remove a prisoner for a hearing before the United States commissioner or other magistrate concerning the charge on which the prisoner was arrested; (2) the committing officer may remove a prisoner placed in an institution temporarily while being transported; and (3) the United States marshal may remove a prisoner as follows:

(a) For transfer to another jail or institution for specified reasons in accordance with Bureau of Prisons regulations and for medical treatment as prescribed in the medical regulations.

(b) For appearance in court for trial, hearing, or investigation upon request of the court or the United States attorney. In this connection Section 3012, Title 18, United States Code provides: "Prisoners or persons in custody shall be brought into court or returned on order of the Court or of the United States Attorney, for which no fee shall be charged and no writ required."

(c) In pursuance of an oral or written order of the court respecting the trial of an individual's case.

(d) In compliance with writs of habeas corpus.

(e) For interview at the office of the United States attorney or the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as authorized under the United States marshals' regulations.

(f) For the purpose of commitment to an institution where sentence is to be served.

(g) In accordance with instructions from the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to take a prisoner to the bedside or funeral of a dying or deceased parent, husband, wife, child, or other member of the immediate family.

3. Standard of Treatment

Federal prisoners will be held in clean quarters adequately heated and ventilated, and receive adequate and wholesome food, and proper medical services. Juveniles will be held apart from adults and male and female prisoners will be properly segregated. Federal prisoners will not be allowed special privileges or improper liberties. They will not be permitted to purchase or receive spirituous or malt liquors. They will not be permitted to leave the institution for any reason not authorized by law. Sentences and other processes under which federal offenders are held must be carried out impartially and without interference.

Federal prisoners shall not be subjected to corporal punishment or other cruel or inhumane treatment, nor to control or abuse by kangaroo courts. They shall not be handcuffed or otherwise shackled within an institution nor while being employed as authorized in paragraph 13. If the institution officials think that a federal prisoner cannot be restrained by reasonable methods they should report the facts promptly to the United States marshal or to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, and appropriate instructions will be issued for the inmate's custody.

Federal prisoners who violate the rules of the institution may be disciplined by the following methods:

Restriction of privileges.

Restricted diet of a type approved by physicians as sufficient to safeguard health.

Solitary confinement for a limited period of time. Any cell used for this purpose should be properly heated and ventilated; a normal temperature should be maintained and precautions taken to safeguard the inmate's health. The prisoner should be seen by an official at frequent intervals, preferably at least every thirty minutes, during the time he is confined, and should be visited at least once a day by a physician.

Forfeiture of good conduct deductions. This must have the approval of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

No person confined in a jail or other place of detention shall on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin, be subjected to discrimination in any matter relating to his confinement.

4. Photographing and Publicity

Institution officials have no authority to give out publicity concerning federal prisoners. They shall not give out personal histories or photographs of the prisoners or

information as to the arrival or departure of prisoners or permit reporters to interview them. They shall not permit the photographing of federal prisoners by reporters, news photographers, or other persons not connected with the institution. The institution officials may photograph federal prisoners as a means of identification for official use only.

5. Attorneys

Every federal prisoner must be granted the right to communicate with counsel of his own choosing. However, in the case of certain prisoners, the Bureau of Prisons may consider it necessary to require that the sheriff, jailer, United States marshal, his deputy, or other officer, be present at an interview between a prisoner and his counsel, and in such a case will issue special instructions accordingly. The interview will be held within sight but out of hearing of the supervising officer. If a prisoner is serving a sentence, the official in charge of the institution may postpone an interview by an attorney, if in his opinion it would not be proper to permit it, pending advice from the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, which he should request promptly. Except where the safe custody of the inmate is involved, a prisoner awaiting trial should be permitted to correspond with his accredited attorney without having his mail examined.

6. Visits

Visits to federal prisoners shall be in accordance with the institution's prescribed rules. The rules should permit visits from identified members of the prisoner's family, his attorney, and in the case of prisoners awaiting trial, persons with whom he may need to confer to prepare the defense of his case. Institution officials have the right to deny a visit to any prisoner when in their opinion such a visit would not be in the best interest of society or might endanger the security of the institution.

If in the case of a prisoner awaiting trial or hearing the United States attorney considers that visits or communications from persons other than the prisoner's attorney are against the public interest and so advises the officials, such visits will not be permitted without the written approval of the United States marshal on each occasion.

7. Mail

Federal prisoners will be permitted to correspond, within reasonable limits and subject to inspection by institution officials, with their families and friends, their attorneys, and, in the case of prisoners awaiting trial, with persons whom they need to contact in preparing for trial. They must be permitted to write to the Attorney General, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, the Pardon Attorney, the United States marshal, and the United States District Judge, and with their attorneys as provided in paragraph 5, without their letters being opened or read by institution officials.

Prisoners' incoming and outgoing mail should be inspected; however, mail, including packages, that has been processed through a post office should not be opened without the written consent of the inmate to whom it is addressed. Upon commitment to the institution, each federal prisoner should be requested to sign a declaration, similar to the one shown below, authorizing the officials to open, read, and examine his mail.

"I hereby authorize the (official in charge) of (name of institution), or his authorized representative, to open all mail and packages directed to me as long as I am a prisoner in said institution."

Mail privileges should be denied to any inmate who refuses to permit such authority to the institution officials, and the inmate should be informed that any mail received for him will be returned to the post office as undeliverable.

If inspection of incoming or outgoing mail discloses evidence of contraband, attempts to escape, information

concerning criminal activities, or any material in violation of the postal laws, mail should be withheld and the facts reported promptly to the United States marshal or the Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

8. Prisoners' Property

Federal prisoners' personal property and money must be protected and accurately accounted for.

9. Medical Service

Federal prisoners shall be provided with such medical and dental treatment as may be necessary to conserve their health. General medical care will be provided either by the institution physician, if the institution has agreed to furnish medical service, or by a physician paid by the Government. In either event it will be the responsibility of the institution to see that a physician is called when needed for federal prisoners.

When under the terms of the contract the Government is responsible for the expense of special medical services such as dental, surgical, and hospital treatment, the institution should contact the United States marshal for advance authority before incurring any expense for these services, unless an emergency is involved. In an emergency, when the treatment is clearly necessary to conserve the prisoner's health, the institution may proceed with the necessary treatment without prior authority, but in every such case must notify the United States marshal immediately and furnish full information regarding the nature of the illness, the type of treatment to be provided, and the estimated cost. Prior authority must always be secured before incurring expenses for any elective medical service, such as eyeglasses or dentures, or other corrective medical or surgical treatment of disabilities which are not active or progressive.

No federal prisoner will be permitted to undergo treatment at his own expense except with special approval of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

When medical or dental treatment requires removal of the prisoner from the institution, he shall be removed only after the United States marshal has been notified and has authorized the removal, unless an emergency is involved. In the event of an emergency which does not permit prior notification, the institution may remove the prisoner for necessary treatment, but must notify the marshal as promptly thereafter as possible. All necessary precautions shall be taken to insure the safekeeping of the prisoner while he is absent from the institution.

Prisoners afflicted with venereal disease in an infectious state will be segregated and not permitted to mingle with others in the jail until they have been rendered noninfectious by treatment. Prisoners suffering from active tuberculosis or other communicable disease will also be segregated from others. The jail physician will observe the local health laws and report such cases to the proper authorities.

10. Narcotic Drugs

The prescribing or administering of habit-forming narcotic drugs for the purpose of satisfying the cravings of addiction is not considered bona fide medical treatment, and the use of narcotic drugs for that purpose is prohibited by law and forbidden under these regulations. Federal prisoners confined in jails or other nonfederal institutions shall be given narcotic drugs only when absolutely necessary in the course of medical treatment, and then only by the jail physician. Narcotic drugs shall be abruptly withdrawn from addicted prisoners upon commitment, and appropriate safeguards shall be maintained to prevent them from receiving such drugs while in custody. When, however, an individual addict is aged or exceedingly debilitated because of disease or long-standing addiction, drugs may be administered by the jail physician as an emergency measure to save life or to prevent undue suffering, but in gradually diminishing doses until their use has been

entirely discontinued, usually within one week. Exceptions are to be made only in connection with cases afflicted with painful, progressive, and incurable disorders such as advanced malignant growths.

11. Death of a Prisoner

In the event of the death of a federal prisoner the institution should notify the United States marshal immediately, furnish information as requested for the marshal's report to the Bureau of Prisons, and follow his instructions with regard to disposition of the body. If the body is claimed by relatives, the marshal has authority to release it to them, and if the relatives live at a distance and the body must be shipped, the Government will pay the necessary expenses of preparing the body for shipment and the express charges. If the body is not claimed the marshal has authority to arrange for burial in the local potter's field and necessary funeral expenses will be paid by the Government. If death is due to violence, accident, surrounded by unusual or questionable circumstances, or if death is sudden and the deceased has not been under immediate medical supervision, the coroner of the local jurisdiction should be called to review the case.

12. Marriage

Federal prisoners shall not be allowed to marry unless permission has been obtained from the Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

13. Employment

Federal prisoners may be employed only in the manufacture of articles for, the production of supplies for, the construction of public works for, and the maintenance and care of the institutions of, the state or political subdivision of the state in which they are imprisoned. Employment of federal prisoners by private parties and on contract labor is prohibited. (Title 18, United States Code, Sections 436, 4002)

14. Escape

The escape of a federal prisoner must be reported immediately to the United States marshal.

Punishment by fine or imprisonment or both is provided for federal prisoners who escape or attempt to escape; for persons who assist in any way in the escape of a federal prisoner or conceal an escaped prisoner; for persons who have in custody any federal prisoner and voluntarily or through negligence permit such prisoner to escape. (Title 18, United States Code, Sections 751, 752, 755)

15. Deductions for Good Conduct

Federal prisoners serving sentences of six months or more are eligible to earn deductions for good conduct at the following rates:

On a sentence of:	
Not less than 6 months nor more than 1 year	5 days per month
More than 1 year and less than 3 years	6 days per month
Not less than 3 years and less than 5 years	7 days per month
Not less than 5 years and less than 10 years	8 days per month
Ten years or more	10 days per month

When two or more consecutive sentences are to be served, the aggregate of the several sentences shall be the basis for the deduction.

All or any part of a prisoner's earned good time may be forfeited or good time may be withheld if he commits any offense or violates the rules of the institution. When local officials feel that an inmate's conduct warrants withholding or forfeiture of good time, the matter should be referred to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons for consideration. Forfeited good time may later be restored if the prisoner's conduct improves sufficiently to warrant such action. Institution officials should submit recommendations for restoration to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons for consideration.

16. Computation of Sentences

A federal sentence begins to run on the day the prisoner is received at the jail or other place of detention for service of sentence. Any part of a day served on the day the sentence begins and the day it expires is counted as a full day. A prisoner should be released at a reasonable hour during the day his sentence expires. It is not necessary that he be held until midnight, and he cannot legally be held over until the following day.

A sentence expressed in months or years must be computed by calendar months. It extends from the date of sentence to the corresponding date in the month of expiration, less one, when the month of expiration has so many days, otherwise to the last day thereof. For example, a sentence of 2 months imposed June 27 expires August 26. A sentence of 2 months imposed December 31 expires February 28 (or February 29 in a leap year).

A sentence expressed in days must be computed by counting on the calendar the number of days in the sentence. For example, a sentence of 60 days imposed June 27 expires August 25.

On sentences of six months or more, on which deductions for good conduct are earned, the date of discharge is computed by subtracting the number of days earned from the maximum expiration date of the sentence. For example, a sentence of six months imposed June 27 will expire, with full good conduct credits, on November 26 (December 26, date of maximum expiration, less 30 days good conduct deductions).

When a parole or mandatory release violator is committed to a nonfederal institution for service of sentence, his sentence will be computed at the federal institution from which he was released or in the Bureau of Prisons and a statement of the computation will be furnished to the officials of the nonfederal institution.

If a prisoner escapes, his sentence stops running at the close of the day on which he escapes, and resumes running at the beginning of the day on which he is again taken into custody as a federal prisoner. His release date will be extended by the number of days his sentence was inoperative due to escape. For example, if a prisoner under sentence of two months beginning June 1 escapes on June 16 and is apprehended on June 19, his sentence will be considered inoperative for 2 days and his release date changed from July 31 to August 2. If a prisoner escapes and is apprehended on the same day or on the following day, there is no inoperative time.

When the court has specified in the judgment and commitment that a prisoner shall stand committed for nonpayment of fine, the prisoner is required to serve 30 days solely for nonpayment before becoming eligible to take the indigent prisoner's oath. If the prisoner has a term sentence also, the 30 days must be computed as beginning on the day following expiration of the term sentence. For example, a prisoner with a sentence of 6 months and a committed fine imposed June 27 will become eligible for release from the term sentence, with good conduct deductions, on November 26; and the 30 days for nonpayment of fine will begin November 27 and end on December 26.

State laws cannot be used as a basis for computing federal sentences.

17. Release from Service of Sentence

Prisoners serving federal sentences shall be released as follows:

(a) Maximum Expiration

A prisoner having a sentence or sentences totaling less than six months is not eligible to earn good conduct deductions and will be released when he has served his maximum sentence.

(b) Minimum Expiration

A prisoner whose release is based on good conduct deductions of 180 days or less will be released unconditionally at the expiration of his term less good conduct deductions.

(c) Mandatory Release

A prisoner whose release is based on good conduct deductions of 181 days or more will be released conditionally at the expiration of his term less good conduct deductions. A mandatory release certificate will be forwarded to the institution at the proper time by the U. S. Board of Parole. A prisoner so released remains under the supervision of the Board of Parole until the maximum expiration of his sentence less 180 days and if he violates the conditions of his release may be returned to custody to complete his sentence.

(d) Parole

A prisoner sentenced under regular criminal procedure to a term or terms totaling more than 180 days is eligible to be released on parole by authority of the U. S. Board of Parole after serving one-third of his sentence. Prisoners wishing to make application for parole may write to the Chairman, U. S. Board of Parole, Washington, D. C. If parole is granted a parole certificate will be forwarded to the institution by the Board of Parole as authority for release of the prisoner. A paroled prisoner remains under supervision of the Board of Parole until the maximum expiration of his sentence and if he violates the conditions of his parole may be returned to custody to complete his sentence.

(e) Release from Imprisonment for Nonpayment of Fine

When a prisoner held for nonpayment of fine has

served 30 days solely for nonpayment, he may apply to the United States commissioner to take the indigent prisoner's oath. If the commissioner finds the prisoner eligible, he will administer the oath and order the prisoner discharged. The commissioner will furnish the institution officials with a certificate of his findings. If the commissioner reports that the prisoner cannot take the oath due to his circumstances, the prisoner shall not be released. In such a case, the institution officials should bring the matter to the attention of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

18. Gratuities for Discharged Prisoners

Federal laws provide for the issuance of transportation to the place of conviction or legal residence and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, clothing and cash gratuity to all persons discharged after service of sentence, and for the issuance upon court order of transportation and subsistence to persons released without conviction (other than release on bail) or placed on probation. Institution officials should consult the United States marshal when they feel a prisoner is in need of the gratuities mentioned.

19. Vouchers and Records

The United States marshal will instruct institution officials regarding preparation of vouchers and the method of reporting commitments and discharges of federal prisoners.

MYRL E. ALEXANDER
Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Washington 25, D. C.

EXHIBIT B

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PERSONS
DETAINED UNDER THE IMMIGRATION LAWS IN STATE
AND COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

For the guidance of those handling persons detained under the immigration laws in nonfederal institutions, the following information is furnished:

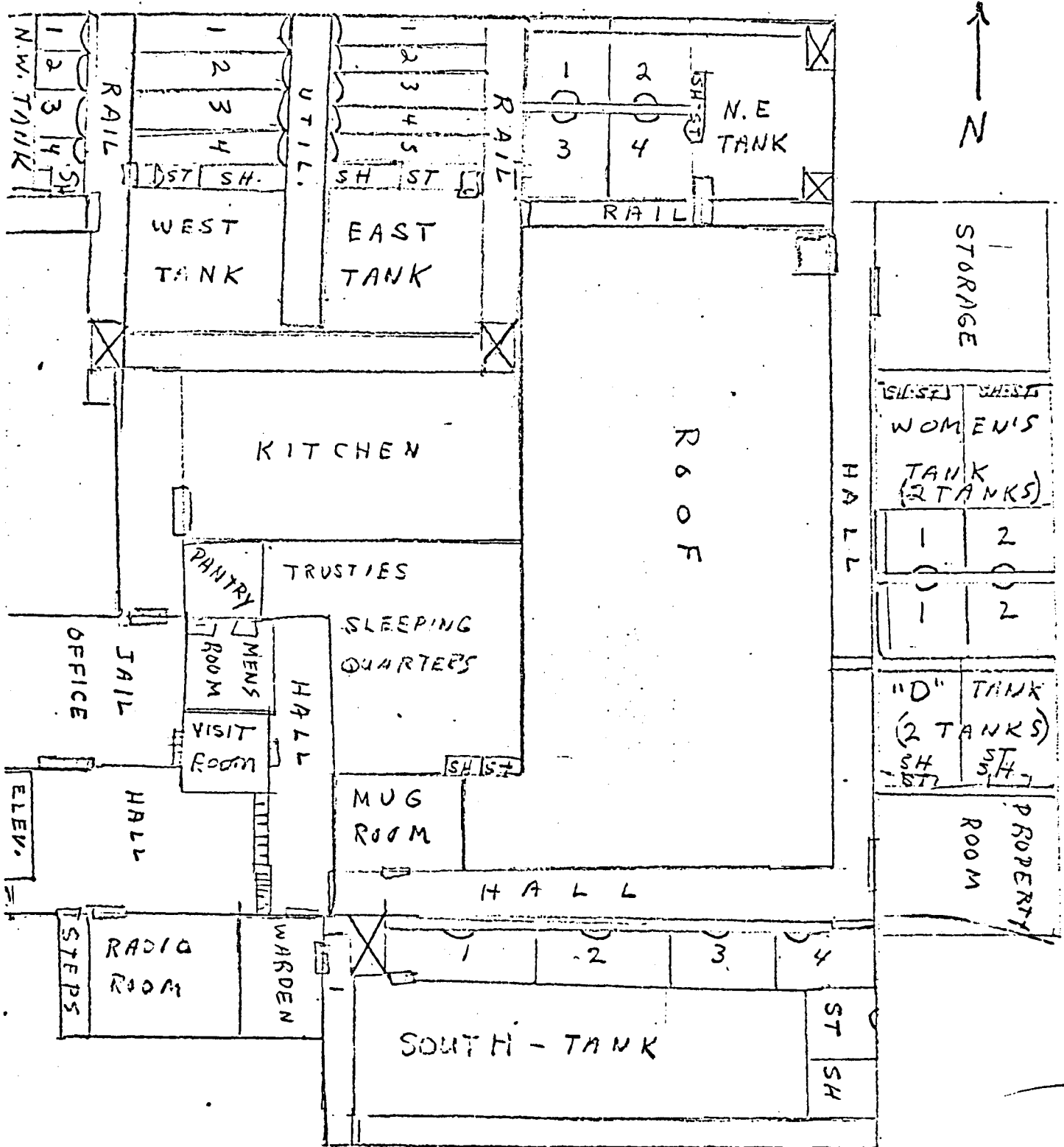
1. Persons detained by the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service under laws enforced by it are not under sentence but are detained solely to insure the person's availability for further proceedings or deportation.
2. Persons detained under authority of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service are not under criminal proceedings, therefore, they shall not be required to work against their will, except for the upkeep of their own quarters.
3. There shall be proper segregation of males and females; adults and juveniles.
4. Unless such restrictions be imposed pursuant to the request of local immigration authorities, none shall be imposed on incoming or outgoing mail privileges, except that if necessary in connection with the efficient management of the facility such mail may be scrutinized to the extent legally authorized for prisoners generally and, if found objectionable from a security or other point of view, may be delivered to the nearest representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for appropriate disposition.
5. The requirements of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with regard to standards of detention set forth in paragraphs above shall be complied with insofar as practicable. In the event that it should become impossible to meet such requirements at the time a person is offered by the Immigration Service for detention, the situation should be explained to the Service officer, and should conditions arise subsequent to the placing of a detainee in detention which constitute a violation of the requirements above stated, the facts should be presented verbally, if convenient, to the nearest immigration officer as promptly as possible.
6. No person detained under the immigration laws shall, on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin, be subjected to discrimination in any matter relating to his detention.

EXHIBIT 3

KC 173-105

4

WYANDOTTE COUNTY KANSAS
COUNTY JAIL



KC 173-105

EAST TANK

NAME⁵

AC

RACE

CHARGE

FELONY OR
MISDEMEANORPEND. OR
SENTENCEDFED.
STAT

CELL 1:

JONES, SAMUEL MAURICE	18	N	PAROLE VIOLA.		5 MONTHS	STAT
BROWN, LEONARD CONNELL	20	N	S.A. ROBBERY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
TIMLEY, JOSEPH HOWARD	18	N	S.A. ROBBERY-3	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
GASAWAY, JAMES LENORD	19	N	AUTO THEFT	FELONY	1 YEAR	STAT
CARTER, JAMES (NMN) JR.	20	N	I.T.F.S.	FELONY	PENDING	FED.
HAYES, JAMES SAMUEL	29	N	SENTENCED JOY RIDING	MISDEMEAN	6 MONTHS	STAT

CELL 2:

CHANEY, GEORGE WENDELL	27	N	P.O. BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	FED.
QUINN, BRUCE (NMN)	31	N	BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
			PAROLE VIOLA.		PENDING	STAT
HARLIN, RICHARD ROSTELL	25	N	BAD CHECKS	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
SMITH, HERMAN WILLIAM	37	N	FORGERY	FELONY	PENDING	FED.
JONES, HENRY PETE	27	N	P.O. BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	FED.
WILLIAMS, RAYMOND LOUIS	22	N	CHEAT & DEFR.	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
JOHNSON, SULLIVAN EUGENE	31	N	MURDER	FELONY	CONVICTED	STAT

CELL 3:

COLUM, ROBERT LEE	25	N	PAROLE VIOLA.		PENDING	STAT
NELSON, WILLIAM DANIEL	28	N	ARMED ROBBERY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
TAYLOR, DELBERT FRANKLIN	32	N	ARMED ROBBERY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
			ASSAULT POLICE	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
HAMPTON, RICHARD HERMAN	27	N	SENTENCED		SENTENCED	FED.
WILLIAMS, LONNIE WAYNE	21	N	S.A. ROBBERY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
NELSON, JAMES FLOYD	25	N	ARMED ROBBERY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
NELSON, JOSEPH ANDREW	21	N	ARMED ROBBERY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
FORD, HENRY CHARLES	40	N	PAROLE VIOLA.		PENDING	FED.

CELL 4:

SANDERS, MOSE WESLEY	34	N	COURT HEARING		PENDING	STAT
TOWNER, VERNON MINOR	26	N	⁸ COURT HEARING		PENDING	STAT

KC 173-105

NAME	AGE	RACE	CHARGE	FEL OR MIS.	PEND. OR. Sentenced	F or
<u>CELL 1:</u>						
DILLARD, DOUGLAS BRADY	44	N	I.T.S.F.	FELONY	PENDING	FED.
MIIMS, DAVID LEE	19	N	ASSAULT W/I	FELONY	6 MONTHS	STAT
LOCKETT, WILLIE LEE	17	N	BURGLARY	FELONY	6 MONTHS	STAT
CHEERS, ROLAND (NMN)JR	29	N	PAROLE VIOL.	MISDEM.	6 MONTHS	STAT
BENTLEY, JAMES SAMUEL	55	N	DRUNK DRIVING	MISDEM.	90DAYS+\$400	STA
SANDERS, CLARENCE H.	29	N	POSS. FIREARMS	FELONY	PENDING	FED.
<u>CELL 2:</u>						
GARDNER, JAMES CALVIN	17	N	BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
			AUTO THEFT	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
WILLIAMS, TOMMY LEE	16	N	BURG-G.LARCENY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
KELLY, AARON CYRUS	18	N	STRONG ARM	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
			ASSAULT W/I	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
JONES, PLEASANT (NMN)JR	28	N	BANK ROBBERY	FELONY	PENDING	FED.
BUCHANAN, JOSIAH LLOYD	18	N	BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
			PETTY LARCENY	MISDEM	6 MONTHS	STAT
WASHINGTON, THOMAS FERMON	18	N	FAIL TO APPEAR	MISDEM	1 YEAR	STAT
			BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
DISHMAN, ANDRE (NMN)	16	N	S.A. ROBBERY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
<u>CELL 3:</u>						
ROBERTS, NELSON EDWARD	52	W	DYER ACT	FELONY	PENDING	FED.
FLOYD, ROLLIN DEE	32	W	BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
DAVIS, RICHARD LEE	32	W	CHEAT & DEFRAUD	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
			DESERTION & AB.	MISDEM.	PENDING	STAT
ALDEN, ROBERT GILBERT	31	W	BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
CARTER, HAROLD SANFORD	32	W	BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT
STACY, CHARLES (NMN)	23	W	PAROLE VIOL.	MISDEM.	PENDING	FED.
WATSON, GEORGE (NMN)	38	W	ON WRIT		PENDING	FED.

KC 173-105

NAME

AGE

RACE

CHARGE

FELONY OR
MISDEMEANOR

PEND. OR
SENTENCED

FED.
STAT.

WEST TANK (CONTINUED)

CELL 4:

Webbski, Joseph Patrick	33	W	CHEAT & D-2CTS FELONY		PENDING	STAT.
AMOS, THOMAS RONALD	31	W	POSS. OF MARCO.FELONY		PENDING	STAT.
PINNEY, NOEL LEE	24	W	BURGLARY-3 CTS MISDEM.		PENDING	STAT.
KOETZLE, RICHARD L.	20	W	PAROLE VIOLA. MISDEM.		PENDING	STAT.
GLOVER, GEORGE OLIVER	42	W	ESCAPEE			FED.
YORKOVICH, MICHAEL J.	17	W	PAROLE VIOLA. MISDEM.		6 MONTHS	STAT.
COLLINS, LINDELL WAYNE	21	W	FAIL TO APPEAR FELONY		PENDING	STAT.
WYATT, CHARLES WAYNE	26	W	burglary FELONY		PENDING	STAT.

NORTH-WEST TANK

CELL 1:

BARNES, JONATHAN (NMN)	25	N.	ASSAULT W/I	FELONY	PENDING	STAT.
------------------------	----	----	-------------	--------	---------	-------

CELL 2:

WING, CLARENCE FRANK	21	W.	AUTO THEFT	FELONY	PENDING	STAT.
----------------------	----	----	------------	--------	---------	-------

CELL 3:

PAWIOSKI, WALTER CHARLES	26	W.	PAROLE VIOLA.		6 MONTHS	STAT.
			BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	STAT.

CELL 4:

RHODES, LEROY GENE	25	W	BURGLARY-2 CTS FELONY		PENDING	STAT.
			POSS.*STOL.PRO.FELONY		PENDING	STAT.
JONES, ROBERT LEE	19	W	DYER ACT	FELONY	PENDING	FED.

DRUNK TANK

NAME	AGE	RACE	CHARGE	FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR	PEND. OR SENTENCED	FED. STATE
BUNKERS, STEVE PHILLIP	18	W	AUTH THEFT	FELONY	PENDING	STATE
MILLER, JOSEPH ANTOINE	36	W	ILLEGAL REGIS. TRAFFIC		30 DAYS+\$425	STATE
HOOVER, TIMOTHY EVERETT	20	W	AUTO THEFT	FELONY	PENDING	STATE

WOMEN'S TANK

BARNETT, GWENDOLYN S.	19	N	MURDER	FELONY	PENDING	STATE
ELLIFRITS, CLEO	31	W	NARCOTICS	FELONY	PENDING	FED.
EVENS, CARLENE ESTHER	46	W	DRIVE UNDER INFLUENCE	TRAFFIC	PENDING	STATE
FLIPPIN, PETTIE ANN	30	W	POSS. OF STIMULATING & NARCOTIC DRUGS	FELONY	PENDING	STATE
MUMFORD, RUBY LEE	34	N	FELONIOUS ASSAULT	FELONY	PENDING	STATE
SEYLER, JOANN LOUISE	36	W	COURT		PENDING	FED.

NORTH-EAST TANK

(NORTH); CELL 1:

HARRIS, ROBERT LLOYD JR	18	W	ASSAULT W/I	FELONY	PENDING	STATE
-------------------------	----	---	-------------	--------	---------	-------

(NORTH): CELL 2:

VICKERS, DAVID WAYNE	18	W	BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	STATE
STEBENS, WILMER LEE	40	W	FOR COURT		PENDING	FED.

(SOUTH): CELL 1:

17 HOCHARD, JOHN	17 16	W W	AUTO THEFT BURGLARY ESCAPE B.I.S.		PENDING PENDING PENDING	JUVE JUVE JUVE
-----------------------------	------------------	----------------	---	--	-------------------------------	----------------------

17 TERBOVICH, RICHARD	17 17	W W	FORGERY		PENDING	JUVE
----------------------------------	------------------	----------------	---------	--	---------	------

(SOUTH): CELL 2:

DE POE, KEVIN	15	N	ESCAPE B.I.S.		PENDING	JUVE
COOPER, DANNY	15	N	B.I.S.		PENDING	JUVE

Sep

NAME	AGE	RACE	CHARGE	FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR	PEND. OR SENTENCED	FED. STATE
SCHARSCHEIL, LEONARD W.	49	W	BAD CHECKS-2	FELONY	1 YEAR	STATE
SITLINGTON, GARY ALLEN	16	W	AUTO THEFT	FELONY	1 YEAR	STATE
BELSHE, SAMUEL REED	18	W	ESCAPE CUSTODY	FELONY	6 MONTHS	STATE
			CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQU. OF MINOR	FELONY	1 YR+\$1,000	STATE
WILSON, KELSO MERRITT	34	N	ARMED ROBBERY	FELONY	PENDING	STATE
			RAPE	FELONY	PENDING	STATE
HUSSEY, HAROLD IRVING	36	W	BURGLARY	FELONY	PENDING	STATE
ALLEN, AUGUSTA (NMN)	28	N	PAROLE VIOLA.		6 MONTHS	STATE
SINGLETON, EARL CLARK	40	N	FORGERY-2 CTS	FELONY	PENDING	STATE
			CHEAT & DEFR.	FELONY	PENDING	STATE
STODDARD, GEORGE WARREN	38	W	BAD CHECK	FELONY	PENDING	STATE

EXHIBIT 4

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

	Budget Request	Approved Budget
<u>1971</u>		
Salaries	\$346,950.00	\$346,950.00
Office Expense	5,500.00	5,500.00
Car Allowance	12,720.00	12,720.00
Conveying to Institutions	8,000.00	8,000.00
Road Patrol	49,000.00	49,000.00
Jail	60,000.00	60,000.00
<u>1970</u>		
Salaries	334,950.00	334,950.00
Office Expense	5,500.00	5,500.00
Car Allowance	10,320.00	10,320.00
Conveying to Institutions	6,000.00	6,000.00
Road Patrol	45,000.00	45,000.00
Jail	55,000.00	55,000.00
<u>1969</u>		
Salaries	304,500.00	304,500.00
Office Expense	5,500.00	5,500.00
Car Allowance	10,320.00	10,320.00
Conveying to Institutions	6,000.00	6,000.00
Road Patrol	45,000.00	45,000.00
Jail	50,000.00*	50,000.00
*\$10,000.00 - Reserved for Contingencies.		
<u>1968</u>		
Salaries	304,500.00	304,500.00
Office Expense	5,500.00	5,500.00
Car Allowance	10,320.00	10,320.00
Conveying to Institutions	5,000.00	5,000.00
Road Patrol	45,000.00	45,000.00
Jail	50,000.00	50,000.00
<u>1967</u>		
Salaries	290,000.00	290,000.00
Office Expense	5,500.00	5,500.00
Car Allowance	10,320.00	10,320.00
Conveying to Institutions	5,000.00	5,000.00
Road Patrol	45,000.00*	45,000.00
Jail	50,000.00	50,000.00
*Budget of Road Patrol reduced \$50,000.00 due to Annexation.		
<u>1966</u>		
Salaries	325,000.00	325,000.00
Office Expense	5,500.00	5,000.00
Car Allowance	10,320.00	10,320.00
Conveying to Institutions	5,000.00	5,000.00
Road Patrol	60,000.00	60,000.00
Jail	50,000.00	50,000.00
<u>1965</u>		
Salaries	252,000.00	252,000.00
Office Expense	5,500.00	5,000.00
Car Allowance	10,320.00	10,320.00
Conveying to Institutions	5,000.00	5,000.00
Road Patrol	60,000.00	60,000.00
Jail	50,000.00	50,000.00