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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the Matter of :
PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY :
Limerick Generating Stations :
Units 1 and 2 : NOS. 50-352 and 50-353

OFFICE OF SECRETARY
DOCKETING & SERVICE
BRANCH

PETITION FOR REVIEW

I. DECISION UPON WHICH REVIEW IS SOUGHT

The Graterford inmates, intervenors in the above-captioned matter, seek the review of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of a Memorandum and Order filed on February 5, 1985 by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. This Order is entitled, Memorandum and Order Regarding Graterford Prisoners. The Order denied the Motion of the Graterford inmates for full disclosure of the Graterford evacuation plan. Said inmates had requested a review of the entire evacuation plan for Graterford, had specified an expert in the field of corrections, and had requested that said review be conducted under a protective order of the court. The Licensing Board denied any further disclosure beyond the "sanitized" version of the plan, which had already been made available to the inmates.

The inmates appealed this decision to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board on February 8, 1985. On February 12,

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1985, the Appeal Board in a Memorandum and Order denied the inmates' appeal. This Petition for Review is brought pursuant to 10 C.F.R. 2.786.

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On September 18, 1981, the inmates for the State Correctional Institute at Graterford filed a petition to intervene in the Limerick Licensing proceedings. On June 1, 1982, in a Special Prehearing Conference Order, the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board admitted the Graterford prisoners as a party to this proceeding. See Philadelphia Electric Company (Limerick Generating Station, Units 1 and 2) LBP-82-43(a), 15 NRC 1423, 1446 through 1447 (1982). On April 20, 1984, in a Special Prehearing Conference Order, the Board granted the Graterford inmates twenty days after the receipt of the evacuation plan for Graterford, to submit specific contentions. Through no fault of the inmates, the completion of the evacuation plan was significantly delayed. On December 13, 1984 the Commonwealth sent to the prisoners an unclassified ("sanitized") copy of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections, Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Graterford (see Exhibit A). On December 19, 1984, the Graterford inmates moved for an Order requiring full disclosure by Pennsylvania of the Graterford plan. They further moved that the submission of contentions be measured from the receipt of the uncensored plan. Their request for the uncensored version of the plan was denied on

January 29, 1985 by the Licensing Board. Also denied was the inmates' request for a stay of their twenty day time frame in which to file contentions based upon the expurgated copy of the plan. (TR. 20,842). The inmates appealed said decision to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board. Said appeal was dismissed by way of Memorandum and Order dated February 12, 1985 by the Appeal Board. Thus, the inmates respectfully request that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission review these two previous Orders based upon the following arguments.

III. THE GRATERFORD INMATES REQUEST THE REVIEW OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

A. The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board and the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Panel based their decisions upon an erroneous legal standard, 10 C.F.R. 2.790(a).

B. The rulings of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board and the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Panel threatens the Graterford prisoners (intervenors) with immediate and serious irreparable impact, which as a practical matter, could not be alleviated by a later appeal, thus affecting the basic structure of the proceedings in a pervasive manner.

IV. ARGUMENT

A. The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board and the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Panel based their decisions upon an

erroneous legal standard, 10 C.F.R. 2.790(a).

The Graterford inmates are appealing the denial of their Motion for Full Disclosure of the evacuation plan for the State Correctional Institute at Graterford. While this matter is still pending before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, the inmates move to have the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to review this interlocutory appeal. In order to allow for the review of such an interlocutory appeal, our courts have indicated that a ruling must meet a twofold test in order that it can be overturned. See Public Service Company of Indiana, (Marble Hill Nuclear Generating Station, Units 1 and 2) ALAB-405; 5 NRC 1190, 1192 (1977). Briefly stated, this standard indicates that such an appeal must not only be based upon a legally erroneous standard, but also must affect the basic structure of the proceedings in a pervasive or unusual manner, or threaten the petitioner with immediate or irreparable impact which, as a practical matter, could not be alleviated by a later appeal. This section will deal with the first portion of that test and the following section will deal with the second portion of this test.

With regard to the contention that the Panel and the Appeal Board utilized a legally erroneous standard, the inmates draw the attention of the NRC to 10 C.F.R. §2.790(a), which states that a balancing test should be utilized when determining the rights of an intervenor to review sensitive information under a protective

Order of the Court. This test should weigh the interests of the "person...urging non-disclosure and the public interest in disclosure". 10 C.F.R. 2.790(a) and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2) 5 NRC 1398 (1977) In that particular case, the issue involved the release of the site security plans to interested intervenors. Said court ruled that the applicants' request for non-disclosure was outweighed by the public interest in disclosure and allowed for the intervenors to review portions of the plan under the protective Order of the Court. While this case deals with evacuation plans of a prison and not the site security plans of a nuclear facility, it is a case of first impression and thus the inmates contend by analogy that standards utilized for site security plans are adequate in order to formulate a legal standard for their request for full disclosure of the Bureau of Corrections evacuation plan. The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, in denying the inmates access to the unsanitized version of the evacuation plan cited erroneously the standard mentioned in 10 C.F.R. 2.790(a). In their Memorandum and Order regarding Graterford Prison, dated February 5, 1985 (ASLBP No. 81-465-07 OL), they note on number 3 that this is a case of first impression. In paragraph number 4 they indicate "The need to protect the general public far outweighs the needs of the Graterford prisoners to have present access to full details of an evacuation plan which

is to be implemented only in the event of a nuclear accident were it to occur at Limerick." The prisoners contend that the Board's interpretation of 10 C.F.R. 2.790(a) is incorrect in that it balances the interests of the general public against the interests of the Graterford prisoners in deterring their request to full access of the evacuation plan. The inmates contend that the appropriate legal standard would be to weigh the interests of the individual urging non-disclosure, i.e. Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency or their subordinate, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections vs. the public interest in disclosure, that being the Graterford inmates designated intervenors' request for the disclosure of the additional details in the evacuation plan. Thus, the Licensing Board has misconstrued the balancing test and failed to apply the appropriate legal standard in its decision making process that resulted in the inmates being denied the opportunity to inspect the evacuation plan.

Furthermore, the Board accepted as a basis for not allowing the plan to be reviewed under a protective order, an affidavit signed by Bureau of Corrections Commissioner Glen Jeffes, which was attached to the sanitized version of the evacuation plan. Mr. Jeffes' affidavit reads in paragraph 23, "There have been occurrences where attorneys have, or have been suspected of, divulging to inmates material almost as sensitive as this plan. Thus, there is a reasonable suspicion that, even though we are given assurances

by an attorney for the inmates that the plan will not be divulged, that it will be divulged to the inmates in some form or another." The Board in paragraph 5 of their ruling, insists that any contention based upon detailed information contained in the plans would, of necessity, violate even the most rigidly drawn protective order. The Board further states that it does not hold to the belief that an attorney would overtly disclose the plans, but to discuss any matter, underline any matter, with the prisoners in framing a contention might lead to an inadvertent disclosure which would compromise the integrity of the plan. The inmates contend that the court has once again used an erroneous legal standard upon which to make their decision. Under the commission's rules of practice, parties may obtain discovery of any matter relevant to the proceedings, but not privileged. See 10 C.F.R. §2.740(b)1. The inmates in support of their request for full disclosure cite the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board's decision in this matter, dated February 12, 1985, on page 3, which states:

"Because disputes often arise concerning matters of a discoverable, yet sensitive nature, protective orders are the favored means of handling such problems. See 10 C.F.R. §2.740(c). Protective orders can be drafted to limit the time and place of access to the sensitive information, as well as the individuals who may see it. See, e.g., Pacific Gas and Electric Company (Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1

and 2) ALAB-600, 12 NRC 3, 14 through 17 (1980); Consumers Power Company, (Midland Plant, Units 1 and 2), LBP-83-5318 NRC 281, 289 through 291, (1983), affirmed ALAB-764, 19 NRC 633 (1984). Lastly, we have stated on more than on occasion (sic), that we assume protective orders will be obeyed, unless good cause is demonstrated as underlined by appropriate affidavits that the individual subject to a potential protective order will not abide by it. Commonwealth Edison Company. (Byron Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2), ALAB-735, 18 NRC 19, 25 through 26 (1983)."

The inmates contend that there has yet to be a showing of untrustworthiness of any individual who may be subject to such a protective order as was contemplated in the prior reading. Thus, the Licensing Board has based its decision once again on an inappropriate legal standard.

Finally, the inmates would like to direct the court's attention to the rationale that was utilized by the Licensing Board in their decision making process. Referring to paragraph 3 of the Board's decision, "We, therefore, adopt what the Supreme Court said in Bell vs. Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520 (1979). We defer to those prison administrators who are responsible for maintaining internal order and discipline. The case that the Board uses to justify its decision was brought by inmates as a class action in the United States District Court, challenging the conditions of

confinement and practices in the Metropolitan Correctional Center, a federally operated, short term custodial facility in New York City, designed primarily to house pre-trial detainees. The issues that the District Court ruled upon included the practice of housing, the practice of double-bunking, enforcement of the so-called publishers only rule, prohibiting inmates from receiving hard covered books, the prohibition against inmates receipt of packages of food and personal items from outside the institution, the practice of body cavity searches of inmates following contact visits, and the requirement that pre-trial detainees remain outside the rooms during routine inspections by MCC officials. See Bell vs. Wolfish, 47 LW 4507 (May 14, 1979). The inmates contend that the Pacific Gas and Electric case, supra, which involves the site security plans of a nuclear facility and an intervenor's request for disclosure of such under a protective order, is a better guideline for this court to follow than the one suggested by the Board, i.e. Bell vs. Wolfish, supra. For these reasons, the inmates contend that they have satisfied the initial test regarding an illegal erroneous standard being utilized in the decision making process.

B. The rulings of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board and the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Panel threatens the Graterford prisoners (intervenors) with immediate and serious irreparable impact, which as a practical matter, could not be

alleviated by a later appeal, thus affecting the basis structure of the proceedings in a pervasive manner.

In order for an interlocutory appeal to be heard, the inmates must satisfy the second portion of the test cited in Pacific Gas and Electric, supra. This test involves the intervenors' ability to go forward despite this ruling and to form valid contentions in the licensing process. The inmates contend the denial of access to the unsanitized version of the plan causes an immediate and serious irreparable impact upon their ability to form such contentions. Initially, the inmates contend the unsanitized version of the plan is so overly censored that it is virtually incomprehensible, and thus it is impossible for them to form a reasonable contention based upon the information given. See Exhibit A, sanitized version of the plan, attached. Inmates contend that their safety and well being may not be protected under the current evacuation plan. A review of the sanitized version of the plan reveals little details about the workings of the plan itself. The deletions from said plan are so pervasive that it is unreasonable to force the intervenors to file their contentions based upon such limited information. Inmates further contend that their retention of Major John Case, currently field director for the Pennsylvania Prison Society, past warden of the Bucks County Prison for fifteen years, and a member of the United States Marine Corps for twenty-one years,

should have been sufficient to alleviate the fears of the persons requesting non-disclosure. Major Case, while in the United States Marine Corps received a top secret Q classification entitling him to review matters of national security. Deputy Commissioner Erskine Deramus, testifying before the Licensing Board, indicated that he had known Major Case for over fifteen years and considered him to be a trustworthy individual. He further testified that he would have no problem with Major Case reviewing the plans under the protective order of the court. Thus, the persons wishing to keep the plan classified presented witnesses that agreed with the inmates' contention that a review by their expert under a protective order would be confidential with no fear of disclosure to said inmates.

Furthermore, Judge Hoyt, of the Licensing Board, commenting on the sanitized version admitted that certain portions were unreadable. As evidence of the overly broad nature of the censorship of this plan, the intervenor inmates referred to page E-1-7 which states under Section G:

"The SCIG infirmary has a capacity for
(deleted) patients."

Deputy Commissioner Deramus testified that all information that was deleted from the plan was confidential and not available in the public domain. The inmates contend that the censorship is so broad that it includes information already within the public domain. They offer a copy of the December, 1984, January 1985

edition of Graterfriends, a publication of community and inmate volunteers which is circulated within the Graterford community as proof of this claim. See Exhibit B attached. Page 10 of Graterfriends has an article entitled "SCIG Infirmary Pleases Administrator", authored by Joan Gauker, a community volunteer at SCIG. The third to last paragraph begins, "The extended care or recovery unit has a twenty-five bed capacity broken into four wards". This illustrates the overly broad concept of censorship utilized by the Bureau of Corrections in sanitizing the evacuation plan. It further illustrates the incomprehensible nature of the plan itself. As further evidence of this incomprehensible nature the inmates also draw the court's attention to page E-1-A-1 (Appendix E, Annex 1, Attachment A, page 1) general concept of evacuation. A review of the general concept of evacuation gives the intervenors virtually no idea as to what that concept is, whether it will adequately protect the safety of the inmates and staff, or whether it will assure a safe and secure evacuation from the facility.

It has been the inmates' contention throughout that full disclosure of the plan is necessary in order for them to file valid contentions. The inmates note that they have submitted contentions based upon the sanitized version, however, they have reserved the right to file additional contentions based upon the entire plan if this appeal is successful. Furthermore, the contentions that were filed are based primarily upon their fears

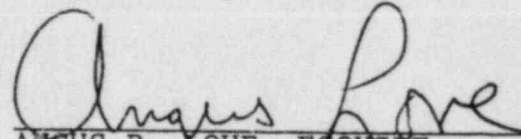
that a safe and secure evacuation has not been properly planned and not upon the limited information available in the sanitized version of the evacuation plan.

Finally, upon request of Chairman Hoyt at the urging of the NRC staff, the inmates approached their expert, Major Case, and asked what additional information in the plan he would require in order to make a valid judgment regarding the viability of such. Major Case responded that the entire plan was necessary in order to determine the viability of such. His response was predicated upon a review of the sanitized version of which he found little or no information available upon which to make his determination. The inmates' counsel, in response to the same question from Judge Hoyt, listed several specific concerns, including the number of buses necessary to conduct an evaluation, their availability, the routes to be taken to and from the institution, the security equipment necessary, the weapons necessary to provide safe passage, and the destination to which the inmates would be relocated. Chairman Hoyt, however, rejected both the opinion of Major Case and the additional data of the inmates' attorney and stated in her opinion that the inmates have refused to provide any further information necessary for her to make a decision.

V. CONCLUSION

Wherefore it is the inmates' request that this Honorable Commission allow the interlocutory appeal due to the fact that the inmates have met both tests of the Pacific Gas and Electric case, supra, i.e. that the Licensing Board decision was based on an erroneous legal standard and that the unavailability of the unsanitized plan, even under protective order, with a recognized and trustworthy expert in the field of corrections, substantially alters their ability to form an adequate contention regarding the evacuation plan for the State Correctional Institute at Graterford. Thus, they request that this Commission utilize its powers as outlined in 10 C.F.R. §2.786 and grant the within Petition for Review and to issue an Order accordingly.

Respectfully Submitted,


ANGUS R. LOVE, ESQUIRE
Montgomery County Legal Aid
Attorney for Inmates

PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF CORRECTION

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
(RERP)

ANNEX 1 TO APPENDIX E OF THE BUREAU OF CORRECTION'S
EMERGENCY PLAN

October 26, 1984

E-1-i

(Appendix E - Annex 1 - page i)

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Unclassified

EXHIBIT "A"

GLEN R. JEFFES
Commissioner



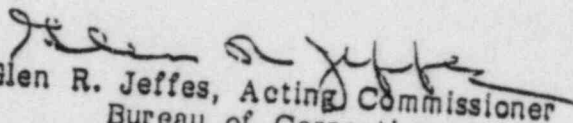
ERSKIND DERAMUS
Deputy Commissioner

PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF CORRECTION
P. O. BOX 598
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(717) 787-7480
October 26, 1984

Annex 1 to Appendix E of the Bureau of Correction's Emergency Plan was prepared for response to incidents at the Limerick Generating Station.

This plan is coordinated with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Disaster Operations Plan, Annex E, entitled "Fixed Nuclear Facility Incidents" and complies with Federal Government guidance for radiological emergency response. Further, the risk institution's (State Correctional Institution at Graterford) plan is coordinated with the Bureau plan and it is included here as Attachment G.

This plan and the State Correctional Institution at Graterford's RERP will be updated and changed as required by Federal Government direction, as necessitated by changes in the Commonwealth's Disaster Operations Plan, Annex E, and as necessary to meet changing needs and demands in the Bureau of Correction and at the State Correctional Institution at Graterford.



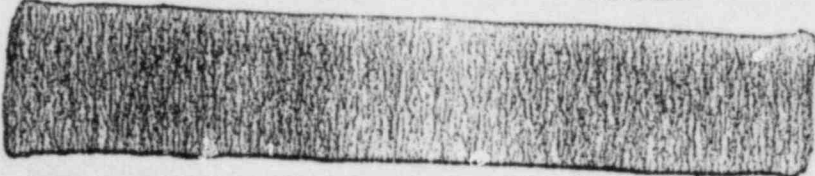
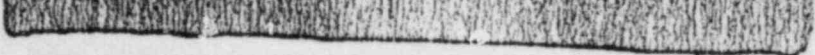

Glen R. Jeffes, Acting Commissioner
Bureau of Correction

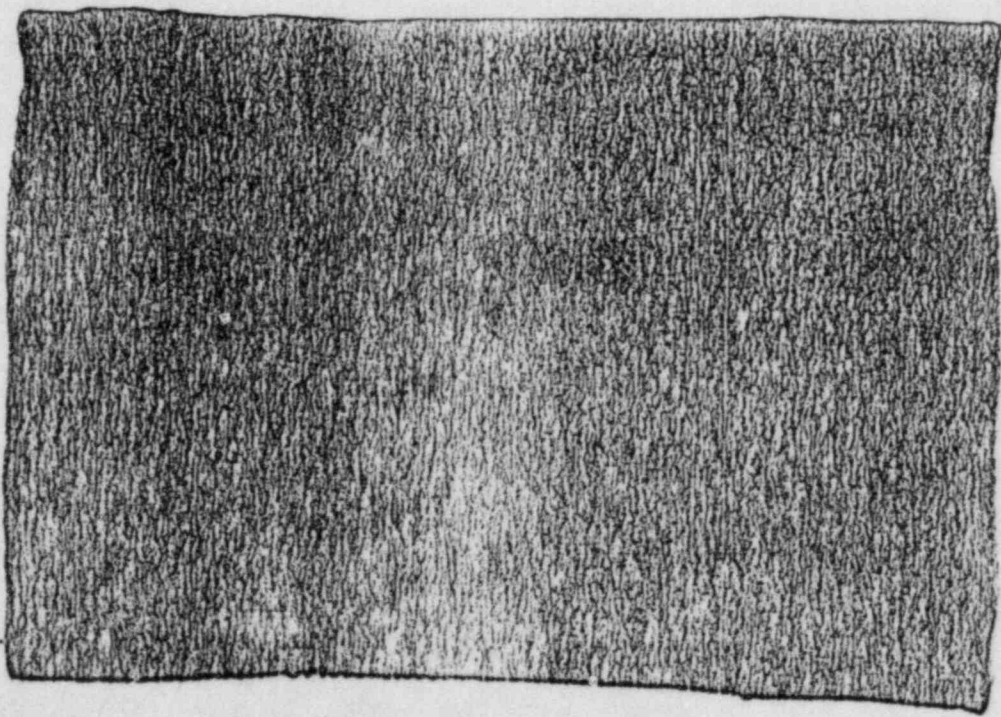
RECORD OF CHANGES

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BASIC PLAN

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is:

- A. To establish policy and procedures to be followed by the Bureau of Correction and the State Correctional Institution at Graterford (SCIG) in coordination with the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) in the event of a nuclear incident at the Limerick Generating Station (LGS) located at Limerick in Montgomery County.
- B. To provide guidance to the Bureau's Central Office Emergency Management Team (COEMT), to the State Correctional Institution at Graterford, to the supporting state correctional institutions, and to the Bureau's response team at the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency's emergency operations center.
- C. To provide guidance for the protection of the SCIG staff and inmates as well as all support personnel.
- D. To establish procedures for the safe and secure evacuation of SCIG to approved relocation sites.
- E. To provide guidance for the safe and secure return of staff and inmates to SCIG when the emergency has ended as determined by PEMA.

II. AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

A. Authority

This plan will be implemented under the authority of the Pennsylvania Commissioner of Corrections in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency.

B. References

1. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Disaster Operation Plan, Annex E, "Fixed Nuclear Facility Incidents", dated November 1981, with changes.
2. PEMA Agency Directive No. 32, "Development of a Mass Care Operation Plan," dated November 14, 1980.
3. Pennsylvania Emergency Management Act 323, Pamphlet Law 1332, 1978.
4. Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction Administrative Manual Volume VI-OM-084.11, Emergency Plan.
5. Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction Operation Manual, Volume VI, OM-084.

G. Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction Administrative Directive 201, "Use of Force and Chemical Agents," October, 1978.

III. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

See the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Disaster Operations Plan, Annex B:

1. Basic Plan, Section III
2. Appendix 8, Section II
3. Appendix 13, Section II
4. Appendix 15, Section I
5. Appendix 16, Section II
6. Appendix 20, Section I

A. Abbreviations

B.C.

Bureau of Correction

BUREAU

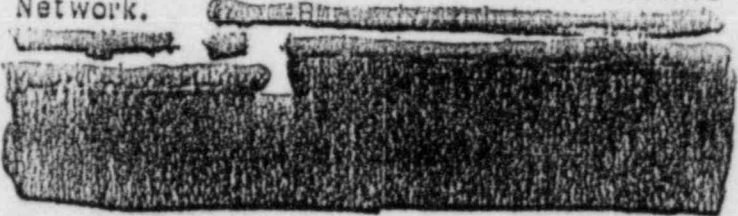
Bureau of Correction

COEMT

During the emergency the Bureau's Central Office Emergency Management Team.

CLEAN

Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network.



CD V-700

Survey meter (Geiger counter) used to conduct decontamination monitoring.

CD V-730

A self-reading dosimeter with a scale from 0-20 R. (Roentgen).

CD V-742

A self-reading dosimeter with a scale from 0-200 R. (Roentgen).

CD V-750

The dosimeter charger used to charge (zero) the DCA-622, the CD V-730 and the CD V-742 self-reading dosimeters.

COMMISSIONER

Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction

DCA-622

Dosimeter Corporation of America's Model 622 self-reading dosimeter; has a 0-20 R (Roentgen)

scale, and is the commercial equivalent of the CD V-730.

Decontamination
Monitoring

The process of checking a person or object with a survey meter to ascertain if the person or object is fouled with a radioactive substance.

Double Clothing or
Rain Gear Protection

The donning of outer rain clothing (rain hat, coat, gloves and boots) by emergency workers as a protective measure to prevent radiocontamination directly on the body.

EOC

Emergency Operation Center.

EPA

Environmental Protection Agency

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency.

KI

Chemical symbol for potassium iodide, a prophylactic drug that offers some protection to the thyroid gland from injury due to accumulation of radioiodine in the thyroid.

Protective Actions

(a) Sheltering - The restricted containment of SCIG staff/inmate population to INDOOR ACTIVITY (windows and doors closed, and outside air intake minimized to the highest extent possible).

(b) Selective evacuation - A protective action that will pertain to selected groups of people, e.g., preschool children and pregnant women. Very probably this protective will not pertain to SCIG.

(c) Evacuation - general evacuation of all persons from the area.

PEMA

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency.

PennDOT

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

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[Redacted]

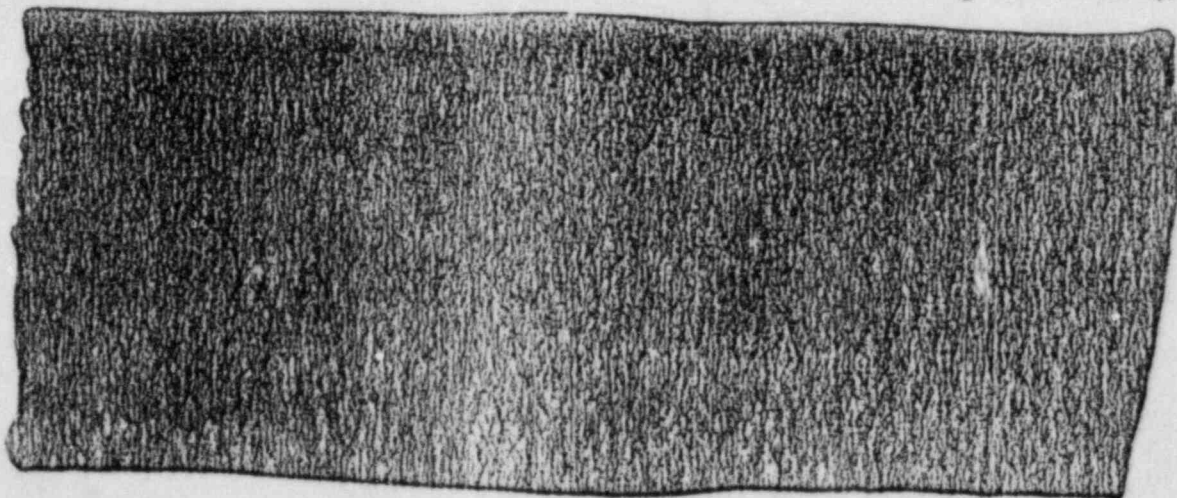
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Program Level I

Maximum Status - Single housing,
officer/employee escort required

Program Level II	<u>Close Status</u> - Single housing, constant visual control by employe
Program Level III	<u>Medium Status</u> - General freedom for internal institutional programming; direct visual control by officer
Program Level IV	<u>Minimum Status</u> - Outside programming on the institutional grounds; intermittant visual control by officer.
Program Level V	<u>Pre-release Status</u> - Inmate allowed off institutional grounds without direct supervision (furlough; work release)
Radiiodine	Radioactive iodine
RERP	Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
REM(r)	A unit of radiation measurement that is based upon effects as measured in the human body. In this plan, Roentgen (R) and rem (r) are considered to be essentially the same.
RHU	Restricted Housing Unit - That cell arrangement and location which affords the maximum of security, surveillance, and scrutiny of the inmate assigned to Program Level I.
Roentgen (R)	A unit of measurement of x-ray or gamma radiation based upon effects as measured in the air (e.g. by the self-reading dosimeters).



Security Vans	Bureau of Correction owned vehicles especially designed for the transport of high security risk inmates. Outwardly they may appear as a bus or a van. Bureau of Correction personnel often refer to the bus
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type as "maxi vans" and the van type as "mini vans"; these two ("maxi" and "mini") derive from the physical size of the vehicles.

Support Institutions

Those state correctional institutions providing direct support [redacted] of SCIG inmates) to SCIG; [redacted]

TLD

Thermoluminescent dosimeter - A crystalline dosimeter that measures radiation by the amount of luminescence induced into it. The crystal is mounted in a card.

Unit of Dosimetry

The number of dosimeters and the amount of KI to be issued to each individual assigned duties within the plume exposure pathway EPZ. Consists of: one CD V-730 or one DCA-622; one CD V-742; one TLD; one Dosimetry-KI Report Form; and a fourteen day supply of KI for one person. Decontamination team members working outside the plume exposure pathway EPZ will have the same items with the exception of not having the CD V-730 or its commercial equivalent, the DCA-622.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The officially adopted emergency classification scheme for fixed nuclear facility incidents is the general guideline upon which the Bureau, SCIG, and supporting SCIs will respond to any incident at the Limerick Generating Station (see, NUREG-0654 and Annex E to the Commonwealth Disaster Operation Plan). This four-stage emergency classification is as follows:
1. Unusual Event Unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.
 2. Alert Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.
 3. Site Emergency Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near site boundary.

4. General Emergency - Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.

B. PE/MA will notify the Bureau directly [redacted] in the event of an incident classified at ALERT or higher. The Bureau will notify SCIG support SCIs [redacted] event status.

Also, as a redundancy measure, SCIG will receive direct notification from [redacted]

C. The [redacted] is the only official who may authorize evacuation of SCIG to the relocation sites.

D. [redacted]

E. For planning purposes, the figure used for the total number SCIG inmates is 2,450¹.

[redacted]

For planning purposes this plan assumes there are [redacted] Program Level I inmates and [redacted] Program Level I [redacted]. These inmates are considered maximum security risks. Program Level I [redacted] inmates will be relocated to [redacted]. Program Level I [redacted] inmates will be relocated, [redacted] each to [redacted].

For planning purposes this plan assumes a total of [redacted] Program Level II inmates; these inmates will be relocated to [redacted] each to [redacted].

[redacted]

This plan assumes there is a total [redacted] Program Levels III, IV, and V which will be relocated [redacted]

F. In the event of evacuation, Program Level I inmates will be transported in [redacted] Program Levels II, III, IV, and V will be transported in [redacted]. All drivers and guards in transport vehicles will be [redacted] employees. Security measures for each group are specified in Attachment [redacted]

G. The SCIG infirmary has a capacity for [redacted] patients with a daily average of [redacted]. Generally, most of the infirmary patients are ambulatory and capable of sitting up in a bus or van. In the event of evacuation the ambulatory patients will be transported with their respective Program Level group with an accompanying medical attendant and housed in the infirmary at the relocation site.

Bed ridden and communicable disease patients will be transported by ambulance to the infirmary at [redacted]. The estimate of the number of patients that will require transport by ambulance is [redacted]. At Site Emergency [redacted] will notify the contracted ambulance service [redacted] of the possible need for service and indicate how many ambulances will be needed (this information obtained from the Bureau COEMT). At General Emergency [redacted] will request the ambulance to report to [redacted] to pick-up [redacted] dosimetry-KI for the ambulance crew, and a [redacted] radio. Upon notification of evacuation, [redacted] will dispatch the ambulance with [redacted] to SCIG where it will pick up the patients and transport them to [redacted]. Suitable restraints will be used on the patients and each ambulance will be escorted by [redacted]. [redacted] The ambulance crew will undergo decontamination monitoring at [redacted]

Inmates who are hospitalized in a community based hospital(s) will remain there under the normal surveillance of SCIG guards. If the hospital is in the 10 mile risk area, the hospitalized inmate will be moved to the hospital's relocation site as per the hospital's plan. The SCIG guards assigned guard duty will provide security during transit and at the relocation site.

H. If support personnel are dispatched to SCIG ([redacted]), SCIG will house and feed these personnel (approximately [redacted] persons) at SCIG until: (1) they are officially recalled, or (2) the evacuation is implemented. SCIG will house these personnel in mass care arrangement in the [redacted]

I. Upon implementation of evacuation [redacted]

Return to SCIG will take place upon termination of the incident and official clearance is given [redacted]

J. If and when inmates are at relocation sites some normal services for inmates will be suspended or severely limited due to the extenuating

circumstances. Some such services may include: Training and education programs; counseling; normal visiting privileges; some recreational activities; library availability; certain administrative proceedings.

K. Upon declaration of SITE EMERGENCY

[REDACTED]

L. The number of Bureau of Correction guards, food service personnel, medical personnel, administrative and other support personnel needed for operation at [REDACTED] totals approximately [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The estimated number of SCIs employees that will relocate to [REDACTED]. Should the need arise for more personnel, the COEMT will obtain the necessary personnel resources from the Bureau of Correction's SCIs.

M. Equipment and supplies (security restraints, radios, dosimetry, survey meters, KI) specified in this plan will be stored [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] to facilitate quick and orderly distribution to the users.

N. Necessary restraints, batons and radios will be assembled [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. At the appropriate time this [REDACTED] equipment will be signed out [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

O. Radiological equipment and KI will be stored [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Individuals will be issued the dosimeters, KI, and survey meters as appropriate and each person will acknowledge receipt of the equipment by signing the "Acknowledgement of Receipt by Emergency Workers for Dosimetry-KI and Survey Meters" form included as Tab [REDACTED] to Attachment [REDACTED]. This equipment and any unused KI will be turned back to [REDACTED]

P. The following is a general list of preparedness measures and protective actions which the Bureau will utilize as guidelines for its level of response and preparedness at each step of the four level emergency classification scheme:

1. Classification: UNUSUAL EVENT

Unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. NO release of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring is expected unless further degradation of safety system occurs.

B.C. RESPONSE:

NO ACTION REQUIRED

2. Classification: ALERT

Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guidelines exposure levels.

B.C. Response:

- (1) Receive notification from PEMA.
- (2) Notify Superintendent's office at SCIG [REDACTED]
- (3) Activate the COEMT.
- (4) Send two COEMT representatives to PEMA's EOC [REDACTED]
- (5) Notify all other SCIs [REDACTED]
- (6) Notify the [REDACTED]
- (7) The COEMT representatives at the PEMA EOC will make direct contact with the [REDACTED] COEMT representative at PEMA's EOC will alert [REDACTED] of possible need for [REDACTED]
- (8) The Bureau's COEMT, in cooperation with SCIG and support institutions, will compile a current list of unmet and special needs NOTE: All needs will be met with Bureau resources if possible; PEMA will be notified of those needs which the Bureau cannot meet.

3. Classification: SITE EMERGENCY

Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failure of plant functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels, except near the site boundary.

B.C. Response:

- (1) Notify SCIG and other SCI's and relocation sites of the SITE EMERGENCY status.
- (2) Complete the appropriate preparations cited under the ALERT classification above.

- (3) [REDACTED]
- (4) Assemble all support personnel and equipment [REDACTED]
- (5) Confirm with PEMA the arrangements for PSP and National Guard. COEMT representative at EOC will request PSP to dispatch two PSP escort vehicles to respective support SCI.
- (6) [REDACTED] pick up busses from transport sites and assemble security vans [REDACTED]
- The support [REDACTED] busses and vans will rendezvous with [REDACTED] vehicles [REDACTED]. With their [REDACTED] escort, the support [REDACTED] busses and vans will proceed on order [REDACTED] to SCIG [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- (7) Upon [REDACTED] direction, supporting [REDACTED] [REDACTED] will dispatch their personnel to their respective assignments [REDACTED]
- (8) The Bureau will provide PEMA status reports received from SCIG and support personnel on preparations that are underway [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] % complete; special conditions to include institution climate (mood of inmates/staff)).
- (9) If appropriate, request (through PEMA) U.S. Department of Energy response team plume monitoring representatives be sent to SCIG (see Attachment D, section I.B.).
- (10) Upon receipt of protective action recommendations from PEMA, e.g., sheltering, the [REDACTED] will direct SCIG to implement the appropriate protective action.
- (11) The Bureau will confirm with SCIG the distribution of dosimetry-KI to staff and report this information back to PEMA.
- (12) Upon recommendation by the Pennsylvania Department of Health to take KI, the Bureau will relay the KI recommendation to SCIG which, in turn, will notify its staff to take KI and offer KI to the inmates.
- (13) The Bureau will confirm that the transport busses with drivers, restraints, communication equipment, and [REDACTED] escort

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN MESSAGE

for _____

TAB D
TO
BASIC PLAN

Date: _____ Time: _____ hours

Message No. _____

Message Handling

From:

TO:

FLASH

URGENT

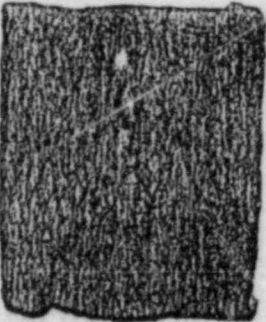
ROUTINE

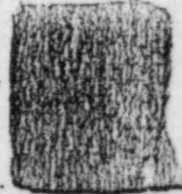
Subject:

Text:

Routing for:

Central Office






ACTION

INFORMATION

MESSAGE CENTER USE ONLY

 Initials: _____
Other: _____
Other: _____
Other: _____

Date: _____
Time: _____
Staff Member _____
Receiving Message: _____
Message No.: _____

have reported to SCIG. This information will be transmitted to PEMA.

- (14) The Bureau will coordinate with the relocation sites about the necessary preparations to receive SCIG inmates and inform SCIG and PEMA of the readiness status of relocation sites.
- (15) Assure that the [REDACTED] has been notified of the need for [REDACTED]
- (16) The Bureau will assist relocation sites as necessary.
- (17) The Bureau will direct [REDACTED]
- (18) The Bureau will alert emergency food vendors of the possible need for TV dinners (approximately 6000 meals) for transit [REDACTED]

4. Classification: GENERAL EMERGENCY

Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Release can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline, exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.

B.C. Response:

- (1) Notify SCIG and relocation sites [REDACTED] of GENERAL EMERGENCY status.
- (2) Complete the appropriate preparations cited under the ALERT and SITE EMERGENCY classifications above.
- (3) Upon receipt of protective action recommendation(s) from PEMA, [REDACTED] will direct SCIG to shelter or evacuate, as appropriate.
- (4) Dispatch the required number (2) of ambulances [REDACTED] to SCIG to transport non-ambulatory/communicable disease patients to [REDACTED]
- (5) Provide to PEMA progress reports on the evacuation of SCIG. [REDACTED]
- (6) Notify relocation sites [REDACTED] of commencement of evacuation from SCIG.
- (7) Notify other state correctional institutions of SCIG's evacuation.
- (8) Notify PEMA of SCIG's arrival at relocation sites; specify any unmet needs as they arise.

(9) The Bureau will notify Emergency Food Service Vendors and order at least two days of TV dinners (at least 6,000 dinners) for [redacted] relocation site. Other related and/or support equipment (e.g., refrigerated trucks, etc.), will be dispatched [redacted]

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. Direction and control will be implemented by the COEMT [redacted]

B. [redacted]

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

A. Primary: [redacted]

B. Back-up Communications:

1. The back-up communications among the Bureau, SCIG, and the support SCI's is [redacted]

2. Back-up communications between the Bureau and PEMA is [redacted]

3. Back-up communications with relocation sites will be:

- a. Through PEMA [redacted]
- b. By [redacted] Messenger

4. Central Office Activate the RERP Message Processing System

- a. RERP Log
- b. RERP Message forms [redacted]

VII. DISTRIBUTION OF THIS PLAN

A. Bureau of Correction Copies to: [redacted]

[redacted]

B. PEMA: Copies to: [redacted]

1) [redacted]

TAB A
TO
BASIC PLAN

CENTRAL OFFICE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM
REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PEMA EOC

Team A:

[REDACTED]

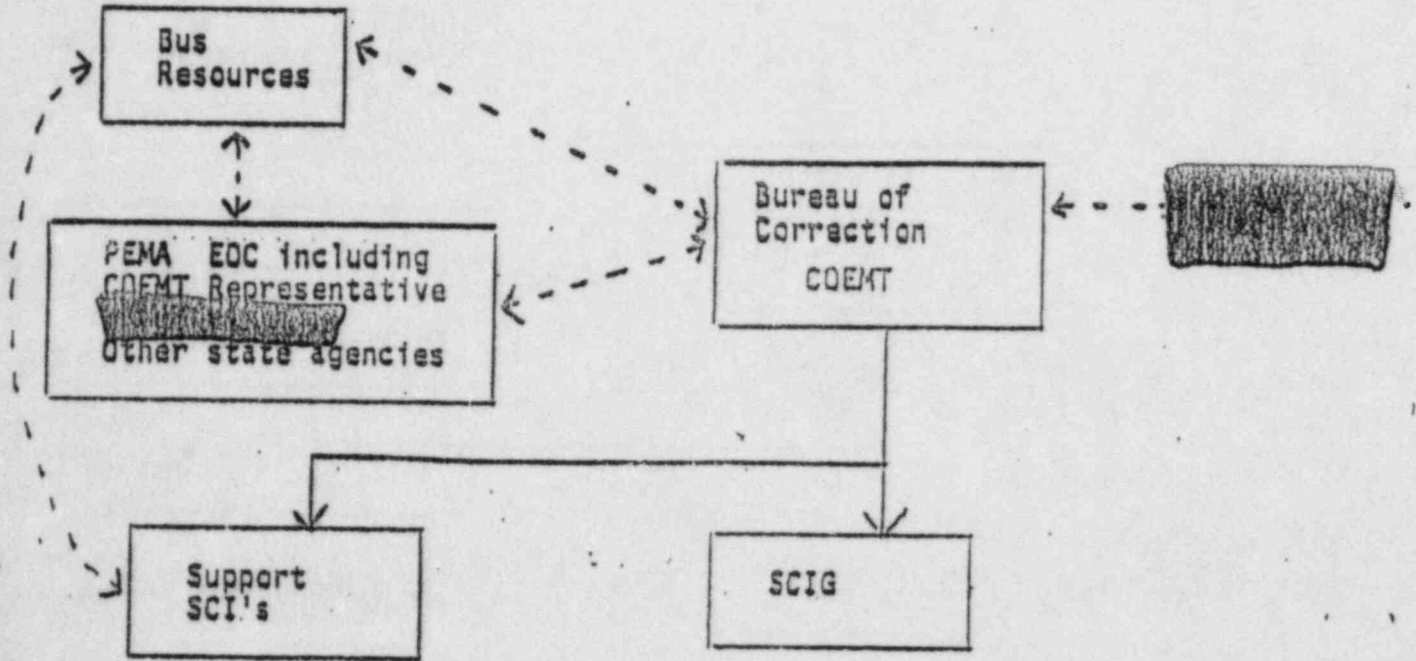
Team B:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

TAB C
TO
BASIC PLAN

EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION CHART



Legend:

- ← Line of Authority
- ← Communication and Coordination

ATTACHMENT A

STAFFING, TRANSPORTATION, AND EQUIPMENT

I. GENERAL CONCEPT OF EVACUATION

SCIG inmates will be evacuated to

[REDACTED]

Support [REDACTED] will provide all necessary services to SCIG inmates relocated to their respective [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Additional perimeter security personnel [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

II. STAFFING AND TRANSPORTATION

[REDACTED]

III. RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT AND KI

A. Dosimetry-KI and Survey Meters (see Attachment D)

1. SCIG staff - Each staff person at SCIG will be issued at the SITE EMERGENCY level a unit of dosimetry-KI which consists of: one CD

E-1-A-1

(Appendix E, Annex 1, Attachment A, Page 1)

V-730 or one DCA-622; one CD V-742; one TLD; one bottle of KI tablets; and one Dosimetry-KI Report Form.

2. SCIG inmates - Inmates will receive KI tablets. SCIG will distribute (upon receiving notice of the Department of Health to take KI) one tablet per inmate per day and keep appropriate records including notation of individuals who do not take the KI (see Chart 2 to this Attachment).

3. Support [redacted] - Each support [redacted] staff person responding to SCIG will be issued by their respective [redacted] prior to departure a unit of dosimetry-KI (one CD V-730 or one DCA-622; one CD V-742; one TLD; one bottle of KI tablets; one Dosimetry-KI Report Form). Also, decontamination monitoring teams at support [redacted] will be distributed dosimetry - KI (less the CD V-730 or DCA-622). See Attachment [redacted]

IV. SECURITY EQUIPMENT (See Chart 2 to this Attachment)

A. Inmate Restraints - If evacuation is necessary, inmates will be secured for transportation [redacted]:

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

B. Correctional Officer Equipment

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[REDACTED]

4. The use of force will be in compliance with the Bureau Administrative Directive 201 "Use of Force and Chemical Agents" (1975).

V. COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

[REDACTED]

VI. PERIMETER SECURITY EQUIPMENT

A. [REDACTED]

B. [REDACTED]

C. [REDACTED]

ATTACHMENT D
PROTECTIVE ACTIONS AND
RADIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE CONTROL MEASURES

I. PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

A. Two Basic Protective Actions

The two primary protective actions specified for the general public are sheltering and evacuation; these protective actions apply to State Correction Institution Graterford (SCIG).

B. Sheltering

Upon PEMA's recommendation to shelter, inmates will be kept indoors, windows and doors will be closed, and outside air intake will be minimized to the extent possible.

During the summer months when high ambient temperatures and humidity may necessitate opening of windows in the inmates cells in order to prevent serious medical problems, "sheltering" as specified here, may not be fully implementable. To compensate for this situation the COEMT will request, through PEMA, that a DOE plume monitoring team of two persons be sent to SCIG. This DOE team's mission will be to provide continuous air monitoring outside and inside the cell blocks, and based upon the actual readings at SCIG, advise the SCIG Superintendent with regard to the actual need for sheltering. For example, even though sheltering is officially recommended for the entire 360°-10 mile radius EPZ, the team at SCIG could assure the superintendent, and the inmates as well, that only background levels are detectable (if that's the case, of course) and windows could remain open. In like manner, the team will indicate if a radioactive plume reaches SCIG, and how long it stays before dispersing or decaying. The team will give its recommendations directly to the SCIG Superintendent as well as its own reporting channel. The Superintendent will relay the information to PEMA via the COEMT and will take interim actions as per his best judgment. After consultation with BRP, PEMA will issue instructions for the institution to follow and these will be official actions which the institution will implement. Note: The special arrangement for the DOE team at SCIG pertains only to open (closed) windows when sheltering has been recommended during the high ambient temperature months.

C. Evacuation

If general evacuation is recommended by the Governor (or PEMA), SCIG will commence with evacuation of inmates to the relocation sites as planned.

_____ special provisions for the staff and inmates of SCIG and for support personnel () and Bureau employees from supporting

are made in this plan. Dosimetry and Potassium iodide (KI) will be provided to all employees and Dosimeters will be placed in stationary locations inside SCIG so as to allow close estimate of total doses that inmates may be exposed to, also, inmates will be offered KI.

Busses will enter the compound and inmates will be boarded with minimum exposure to the outside environment. Security hardware will be installed on the inmates while under shelter. Windows of busses will remain closed while the bus is inside the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone.

II. SPECIAL MEASURES FOR CONTROLLING RADIATION EXPOSURE

A. Staff

Each SCIG staff person and each support SCI employee responding to SCIG will receive two self-reading dosimeters (one CD V-730 or DCA-622 and one CD V-742), one thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD), one bottle of potassium iodide (KI) tablets (14 tablets; a 14 day supply), and a Dosimetry-KI Report Form (see Tabs B and C).

B. Inmates

KI tablets will be available for inmates and when appropriate (the Department of Health recommends when KI should be taken) will be offered to each inmate.

Additionally, in each cell block and other areas utilized by inmates, two self-reading dosimeters (a CD V-730 or DCA-622 and a CD V-742) and a TLD will be placed in suitable stationary locations and read at least each 30 minutes by staff personnel. A record of the readings from the self-reading dosimeters and their respective locations will be maintained.

C. Decontamination Monitoring

Should evacuation be implemented each employee and inmate will undergo decontamination monitoring at the relocation site.

Decontamination monitoring is merely the process of checking each person with a Geiger Counter (CD V-700 survey meter) to ascertain if the individual has radioactive contamination on his person or clothing. If an individual is found to be contaminated he/she will undergo decontamination (shower and clean clothes) (see Tab D).

Decontamination monitoring procedures for people, supplies, equipment and vehicles will be as specified in the Commonwealth's "Fixed Nuclear Facility Incidents" plan, Appendix 16, Attachment A. Decontamination monitoring teams for FIG and each support institution will receive dosimeters (one CD V-742 and one TLD), KI, and a Dosimetry-KI Report Form. The numbers of survey meters and team members (monitors and recorders) are indicated on Chart ● to this Attachment.

D. Double Clothing and Improvised Respiratory Protection

Should the situation warrant, additional clothing and emergency respiratory protective measures can be implemented (see the Commonwealth's "Fixed Nuclear Facility Incidents" Plan, Appendix 16, sections VI. C. and D.).

III. RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Each SCI will follow the guidance of the Commonwealth's "Fixed Nuclear Facility Incidents" plan, Appendix 16 with regard to (a) control TLDS, (b) dosimetry and KI record keeping, (c) property control and (d) equipment inventory and maintenance procedures.



GRATER FRIENDS

Volume II Number 9

December 1984
and January 1985

RE-ENTRY SHOCK SEMINAR A BIG SUCCESS - SUBJECT NEEDS MORE ATTENTION

"Prisons release men out into the public with no damn way to make it. The responsibility is on the public to support or help the man, because when he's cold or hungry he will prey on the public ... Also, men must do time one foot in and one foot out of prison. It's hard to do, but we must train more men about what to do when they get out ..." - Norman Pearson



"You must prepare inside for the outside. Identify skills you need and zero in on those with perseverance ... We need meetings like this and a concern for re-entry shock. People inside have problems relating to the outside world. They know the world they left, and it's not that way anymore. They need support groups. What was important to me was that I had two volunteers who didn't know me from a can of paint ..." - Arnold Mitchell

"Don't make it easy for the men by saying it will be OK when they are out. It isn't. You have to work to find work ..." - John Lopes

"It's always a help to have some place to go and someone to talk to - particularly if you have no family ..." - Nathaniel McKinnon

"I was a career criminal. I thought society owed me, and I took. I have been going in and out of jails since '59. I just stopped Thursday ..." - Stephen Rines

... and, so it went at the CIVICS (Concerned Inmates and Volunteers in Correctional Service) Re-Entry Shock Seminar last month at the Montgomery County Community College. The comments above are from ex-offenders who participated in the session's opening panel - which proved to be a highlight of the day. Serving on the panel were Lopes, Pearson, Mitchell, McKinnon, Rines and Charles Freeman.

The Re-Entry Shock Seminar was the idea of five SCIG inmates who kept seeing men return to prison, wondered why, and set about to see if something can be done about it. The five men, who are Kenneth Tervalon, Leo Walloe, Bebly Wells, Maurice Talley and Rines (who was released two days before the seminar), planned the seminar and set the agenda for the day with the help of some volunteers over the past year.

By the end of the seminar, the 60 people in attendance were in total agreement that the subject is one which needs more attention, and that the panel of ex-offenders should participate in many more such seminars to get their stories out.

CIVICS' goal is to establish better communication between the prison system and the community to provide for less re-entry shock for both the ex-offender and the community when the person is released from prison.

Marie Tervalon served as moderator for the panel and coordinator for the day's events which also included discussion sessions and a lunch at which Arthur Clark served as keynote speaker. Clark is executive director for the Pennsylvania Program for Justice, Inc.

"Not only are we helping others, but they are helping us," Marie Tervalon said as she open the session. "The greatest thing about this seminar is that it came from the men within the prison."



ABOUT FEELING LEFT OUT

I couldn't understand them!

"Wait a minute guys, I don't know what you are saying - talk to ME!" I implored, and the Spanish conversation switched to English once again.

This happens frequently as the GRAN AMIGOS editorial board and I meet to discuss that newsletter written for the Hispanic community of Graterford. The men often revert to their native language, because it is easy and comes more naturally when an intense discussion arises.

The good news for me is that these men are bi-lingual, and graciously shift gears for me into the language I understand when they realize the situation.

But, at the most recent of these experiences, it came to me how "left out" I felt when I couldn't understand the language. I thought of the Hispanics at Graterford who don't understand English but have it spoken around them constantly - AND I suddenly had a lot of empathy with them.

Likewise, I regularly pass memos or signs written in Spanish posted on a wall or bulletin board (a move which I whole-heartedly support) BUT I can't read them. I can't even guess at the topic in most cases. Again, I feel left out, almost diminished as a person - illiterate! At times like these I have a lot of empathy with the members of the Hispanic community at Graterford who cannot understand English memos and signs pasted up all over the institution.

Now I know why these men stick to themselves, and often don't participate in programs. They feel left out, just as I feel left out when confronted by Spanish.

I've taken language for granted - I, like so many others, have developed a language snobbery.

But now I am struggling to be an active part of something I can't understand because of my lack of education - a lack of my own choosing, which makes it a snobbery.

The enthusiasm and initiative shown by the men working to make GRAN AMIGOS happen at Graterford

each month is an inspiration to me - and I don't want to feel left out when we meet or when the stories need to be read. I am going to try very hard to learn Spanish to overcome my handicap.

However, I still have a concern for the Hispanic men at Graterford who need help to become bi-lingual. Without volunteers willing to teach these men English as a second language, many will continue to feel isolated and left out in an English-speaking community.

If you are bi-lingual in Spanish and English, please offer your help to this community.

Joan Gauker
Managing Editor

GRAN AMIGOS NEEDS

Inmates and outmates are needed to write and translate stories for the Spanish language GRATERFRIENDS called GRAN AMIGOS.

Also needed is a Spanish/English-speaking outmate interested in working with the GRAN AMIGOS editorial board each month.

Contact Joan Gauker, volunteer coordinator if interested in helping with this publication.

CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS UNION ELECTS

Gabriel White Jr. is elected president of Local 2497 of the AFSCME (American Federation of State and County Municipal Employees) in elections held this fall by the SCIG Correction Officers.

William Watson is recording secretary; Joseph Mushinski is the secretary/treasurer; and Robert Caponi is chief steward. The union members also elected an executive board and trustees.

TELL GRATERFRIENDS IF
YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS



As you read this, we are in the holiday season and 1984 is drawing to a close. Through the efforts of Deputy Superintendent Thomas D. Stachelek and his Christmas committee, which included staff representation from all pertinent areas of the institution as well as the leaders of the inmates social organizations and an active participation by our volunteer groups, we are able this year to provide many more services and benefits to all inmates in recognition of the season.

I am very pleased with the accomplishments the committee has made, and I sincerely hope that the Christmas package, the special events and programs, the availability of a package to be purchased from an outside vendor, and the decorations all serve to make the holiday season merry.

I think it appropriate at this time of the year to thank everyone for their efforts throughout 1984. My thanks go to Mattie Humphrey and Joan Gauker, as well as all of their supporters and active volunteers who have helped us during this past year. I am thankful to the inmates in Graterford who have helped in our efforts throughout this past year to operate the institution, to clean up the institution, to develop new and better programs, and to uniformly maintain operating procedures. Special thanks go to all of the staff who by their daily work contribute to a smooth and safe operation. Many of them contribute far above and beyond merely putting in their time, and I know it is recognized not only by myself, but by inmates, volunteers, and visitors throughout the year. To single out everyone would be an impossible task but I do express my appreciation to all of the above and my wishes for a very happy and successful 1985.

I am looking forward in 1985 to continue to improve our operation, to accommodate the needs of the courts, and hopefully to see many inmates achieve parole and leave Graterford for the last time. In other cases, I hope to see many more inmates in pre-release programs, entering Community Service Centers, or at least progressing to the point where they are working and perhaps living outside of the main perimeter. We stand ready to assist those of you who wish to progress in this direction and we will support you when and where we can. As always, the individual challenge is up to you, the individual man. I close by wishing all a very Merry Christmas, a happy holiday season to all non-Christians who must feel the spirit of the times, and to all a very happy, peaceful, and successful New Year.

Charles Zimmerman
SCIG Superintendent

PROGRAM REVIEW COMMITTEE STATISTICS

Because inmates have questioned the justice available when they are brought before the institution's Program Review Committee (PRC), Superintendent Charles Zimmerman provided GRATERFRIENDS with this information.

The PRC is the first level of hearings for an inmate with a misconduct or write-up.

From the first of this year to Oct. 24, the PRC entertained a total of 352 appeals by inmates. Of this number, 288 or 81% were sustained.

Of the remaining 64, 22 were amended or otherwise reduced to a Class II misconduct. Twenty (20) were exonerated and the remaining 22 were not heard for reasons such as duplication, not actual appeals, or because the inmate had been transferred.

The number exonerated, 20, does not include the number exonerated by Supt. Charles Zimmerman after the PRC had reached a decision. Presently, 11% of all appeals heard by the PRC are either amended downward or exonerated.

DATES TO REMEMBER

- Dec. 12 Wed. - PLP Community Orientation
4th & Arch, 8 P.M.
- Dec. 14 Fri. - DEADLINE - Stocking Packer Sign-up
- Dec. 15 Sat. - KWANZA - SCIG African-American Celebration
- Dec. 19 Wed. - SCIG HANUKKAH Celebration
- Dec. 19 Wed.) Pack Stockings
20 Thurs.) 9-6:30 P.M.
21 Fri.) SCIG
- Dec. 20 Thurs.- SCIG - HISPANIC Advent Service
- Lifers Support Meet
4th & Arch, 7:30 PM
- Dec. 22 Sat. - Community Chorus Concert at SCIG
- Dec. 24 Mon. - SCIG CHRISTMAS EVE Mass (Catholic)
- Food Distr. for Homeless, Phila.
- Dec. 25 Tues. - SCIG PROTESTANT CHRISTMAS Service 8 A.M.
- CHRISTMAS DAY
SCIG Holiday
(No. Vol. Program)
- Jan. 1 Tues. - NEW YEARS DAY
SCIG Holiday
(No. Vol. Program)
- Jan. 5 Sat. - FEAST OF THREE KINGS
Worship & Festival
SCIG Spanish Comm.
- Jan. 15 Tues. - MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY
SCIG Holiday
(No Vol. Program)
- Febr. DEADLINE
GRATERFRIENDS/
GRAN AMIGOS
- Jan. 24 Thurs.- Lifer Support Meet
4th & Arch, 7:30 PM
- Feb. 9 Sat. - THRESHOLD Teacher Sign-up DEADLINE
- Feb. 11 Mon. - PRESIDENTS DAY
SCIG Holiday
(No. Vol. Program)
- Feb. 15 Fri. - March DEADLINE
GRATERFRIENDS/
GRAN AMIGOS
- Feb. 23 Sat.)- THRESHOLDS Training
24 Sun.) Weekend - SCIG
- Feb. 28 Thurs.- Lifer Support Meet
4th & Arch, 7:30 PM
- Mar. 2 Sat. - THRESHOLDS
Pre-Service Day
at SCIG

SCIG STAFF PROMOTIONS/APPOINTMENTS

The following have been appointed Correctional Officer Trainee:

THOMAS A. TERRA, GREGORY GLADDEN, SCOTT A. MARSTON, JR., DONALD R. VOGEL, DAVID S. MARBELSKI, RICHARD E. TETI, CHANO J. REYES, JAMES E. MACON, ANTHONY L. BAKER, ANTONIO A. BRAXTON, JAMES E. BRIGGS, ELLIOTT W. CARTWRIGHT, DANIEL T. CAPONI, DAVID F. GEOSITS, PAUL W. MOLINARO, DAVID W. VAUPEL, WILLIAM S. WAGNER, KENNETH E. FITTS, SR., DANIEL M. JACOBS, ANTHONIO LUCIANO, JR., MARK J. NAPERKOOSKI, CHARLES C. BAZEMORE, JR., STANLEY P. MAKARCZYK, GEORGE J. BUDAI, JR., HARRY T. GOODWIN, DANIEL S. MOLNAR, JAMES R. MULLEN, CHARLES R. ROTHERMEL, HAYWARD L. RUFF, MARK D. SAWA, RICHARD F. VOGEL, JR.

Promoted from Correction Officer 1 to Correction Officer 2:
WAYNE WILKIE, JOHN M. SKINGER, WILLIAM J. MASH, RICHARD T. WILLS, GERALD SOBOTOR, JOHN W. COLLIER, ELLIOTT C. BENNETT.

Promoted from Correctional Officer Trainee to Corr. Ofc. 1:
ANTHONY J. PORTA.

Promoted from Corr. Off. 2 to Correctional Officer 3: ROBERT SHANNON, ISMAEL SOLER, JASPER L. DAVIS, CHARLES F. CROLL.

Appointed Labor Foreman 1:
FRANKLIN STEHMAN, THEODORE MCNEELY

Promoted from Corr. Textile Mill Foreman 1 to Corr. Ind. Mgr. 1:
PETER MIMMO

Appointed Stock Clerk 3:
WILLIAM P. PALMER

Appointed to Corr. Plumbing Trade Instructor:
DONALD A. NICODEMUS

Appointed to Nurse 2:
GRACE BURKE

Appointed Clerk Typist 1:
NANCY SNYDER

Promoted from Clerk Typist 1 to Clerk Typist 2: ELEANOR H. JEFFERSON

GRATERFRIENDS NEEDS
YOUR \$\$\$ FOR MAILINGS
(And REMEMBER, it's tax
deductible! - (Ed.)

"TAKE ME TO THE WATER" USHERS 27 TO SCIG BAPTISM

by Joan Gauker

Under a banner which says "In Christ you are a new creation," 27 men were baptised into the Christian faith at the SCIG chapel recently.



Chaplain Nathaniel Williams conducted the baptisms (his 11th annual baptism service at SCIG) while he and an assistant were standing in waist-deep water in the chancel area by the alter. Each man was gently helped into the water, his name followed by the words of baptism were intoned by the Rev. Williams, and then the man was fully submerged in the act of baptism by Rev. Williams and an assistant. Each man approached the pool hearing the congregation sing "Take Me To The Water", led by the Rev. Margurite Miles.

Preceding the baptisms, Rev. Miles gave the message in which she called on Christians to lose themselves in Christ - but to beware of just being good. "Some are so good they are good for nothing," she said. She reminded the congregation that brokenness is overcome by healing, and Christ is the greatest healer.

The chapel seats were full for the service which included uplifting music, prayer, spirit-filled messages, recognition and fellowship.

Those baptised are: WILLIAM EDNEY, KEVIN BAYARD, GARY JORDAN, FREDERICK CANNON, COLUMBUS ROSS, CHARLES JENKINS, LARNELL WOODS, REMIGIO COLON, LEONARD WRIGHT, HARRISON MANIGAULT, SAMUEL THOMAS, RICARDO CORTEZ, ELWOOD DANIELY, ROBERT JOHNSON, WARREN ROBINSON, RICHARD BRINSON, JAMES MANCE, RODNEY SMITH, JONATHAN MAPLE, GREGORY PRATT, RAYMOND LEE, PATRICK PERRY, ROBERT SINGLEY, GREGORY WILLIAMS, ALEXANDRO LOURIDO, LARRY JONES and MARION JACOBS.



... brief notes about Chaplain Nathaniel Williams.

He serves as administrative chaplain at SCIG, having been on the Bureau of Correction staff since 1963. He previously served as chaplain at the Old Eastern State Penitentiary, Phila., and at Huntingdon SCI.

Chaplain Williams has been a preacher for 21 years, currently the pastor at Campbell A.M.E. Church, Kinsey St., Phila. He holds a Doctor of Divinity Degree from the Baltimore College of the Bible in Baltimore, MD and a pastoral counseling certificate from Penn State University. He is an instructor in the Ministerial Institute in Philadelphia, teaching pastoral visitation and pastoral counseling.

Chaplain Williams, who was born and raised in Jackson, Miss., has a brother in the ministry at Greenville, Miss. He is married and has a married daughter.

SCIG HOLIDAY WORSHIP SCHEDULE

Among the special programs and worship services planned for the current season are the following:
Wed. Dec. 19, the Jewish congregation will celebrate Hanukkah; Sat. Dec. 22, in the afternoon a Christmas concert by a community chorus; Mon. Dec. 24, 7 p.m. a Christmas Eve Mass by Father John Galyo; Tues. Dec. 25, 8 a.m. at Christmas morning service of carols and meditation by Chaplain Sidney Barnes; and Sat. Jan. 5, Hispanic worship and celebration of the Feast of the Three Kings.



REMEMBER - THERE WILL BE NO JANUARY GRATERFRIENDS. THE NEXT GRATERFRIENDS DEADLINE WILL BE JANUARY 15, FOR THE FEBRUARY ISSUE.

ST. DISMAS REMEMBERS

As the holiday season arrives, St. Dismas members at Graterford remember their beloved and departed brothers and sister - Mrs. Eleanor Townsend, Hayward Speaks and Charles Ali Craft, and their families, and keep them in our prayers.

PRISON LITERACY PROJECT - UPDATE

by: Rosemary Dugan
and Ziyadah A. Musawwir

The philosophy "each one, teach one" is underway at Graterford. Since the Prison Literacy Project tutoring began in early September, the results have been tremendous with the number of students increasing weekly to a Nov. 1 total of 69. Twenty-six inmates have completed the teacher training and have begun tutoring fellow inmates. Another 40 inmates are in the process of becoming certified tutors. The inmate tutors will also supplement the outmate volunteers' efforts to ensure a continuous learning experience for the student. The outmate and inmate tutors are dedicated, enthusiastic individuals who are committed to making a difference ... and they have.

The contribution that one individual makes to another has a domino effect. The ability to read and write is a freedom, and an independence to set one's own goals. The Prison Literacy Project's purpose is not only to increase the reading level of a student, but also to develop his awareness of his own capabilities and magnificence.

The PLP has several needs. One need is to enroll tutors who can teach English as a second language to the Hispanic population. Another need is for transportation from West Philly and Center City to Graterford at a reasonable price.

The PLP's first fund-raising project, held in November, was a success, not only financially but in the experiences gained in interacting with other groups within the community.

However, there is still a need for funds for the literacy program and contributions may be sent to PRISON PROJECT, INC., P. O. Box 59356, Philadelphia, PA 19102-9356.

If interested in participating in the Prison Literacy Project, call 248-3494.



FROM TEARS TO POTENTIAL PLAYWRITE

by Rosemary Dugan

Gordon Shoemake stood in the aisle clutching a slip of paper from the prison commissary. Tears welled up in his eyes and then streaked down his face.

Shoemake needed to buy some items and he didn't know how to write them down. In fact, he couldn't read the names of the products available for him to buy. He was very frustrated and upset. At 28, he was unable to read or write, too embarrassed to ask for help, and yet knew he wanted to eliminate this handicap from his life.

It was Captain Rufus Jones who directed Shoemake to the education department for help. There School Principal Irwin Schmuckler paired him with a teaching inmate who faithfully tutored Shoemake daily since March. In September, Shoemake enrolled as a student in the Prison Literacy Project and has been also tutored by an outmate volunteer twice weekly with the Laubach Literacy method.

Through his dedication and determination, Shoemake has not only been an inspiration to everyone in the program for the remarkable progress he has made, but also has grown from not being able to read simple labels to dreams of being a playwright.

Shoemake is expecting to be paroled soon, and says he will continue his education and work toward a G.E.D. ... and then look out BROADWAY!

CREATIVE WRITING WORKSHOP

by Tom Mazza

Residents at Graterford are learning how to write what it is they want to say in a poem, short story, or magazine article, in a new program which began this fall. The Creative Writing Workshop was conceived by Manager Mark Wangberg, who is also an instructor of prose in the class. The other instructors are Carolann Robertson (fiction), Mbali Umoja (oral presentation, poetry/drama), Kathryn Greenwood (poetry), Chris Peditto (prose forms, autobiography/essay), and Tom Mazza (journalism).

The Writing Workshop was established in connection with the Prison Literacy project as one more way to demonstrate that we are all members of one and the same community.

The Workshop is in need of an Administrative Assistant.

SAMPLE FROM WORKSHOP

AS A CHILD ONE DAY BEING
IN A RUSH
AGAINST THIS OLD LADY'S
HAND ACCIDENTALLY I BRUSHED
SHE STARED AT ME SUCH HATE
I HAD NEVER SEEN
AND PROCEEDED TO WIPE AS
IF TRYING TO CLEAN
SOME INFECTIOUS DISEASE
FROM HER WHITE SKIN
AND NO ONE COULD HAVE FELT
AS SMALL AS I DID THEN
SAYING I WAS SORRY
I TURNED AND WALKED AWAY
NOT KNOWING AT THE TIME
THAT I WOULD NEVER FORGET
THAT DAY
NOW THIRTY YEARS LATER
I STILL WONDER AS I LOOK
BACK
WAS THE APOLOGY FOR TOUCHING
HER HAND
OR WAS IT FOR BEING BLACK
- John Griffin



NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS

Celebrating one year at SCIG

by Titus (Hakim) Brown
M 8133 (B-99)

Narcotics anonymous (NA) is a non-profit fellowship of men and women for whom drugs had become a major problem. We are recovered addicts who meet regularly to help each other stay "clean" or drug free. The program is one of complete abstinence from all drugs. We believe our approach to the problem of addiction is realistic, and that the therapeutic value of one addict helping another is without parallel.

We are celebrating our first anniversary at SCIG this month. In the future, we hope to inspire a greater number of the prison population who suffer from the disease of drug addiction to join our Tuesday evening group.

Personally, this past year as a member of NA has been an interesting experience. I find the principles and the scope of NA to convey an inspiring amount of logic, spiritual insight and downright earthy common sense.

WEDNESDAY, 12/12 8:00-10 PM
COMMUNITY ORIENTATION.
Open-to-Public community meeting for anyone interested in learning more about the PLP at Friends Meeting House, 4th and Arch Sts.

WEDNESDAY, 12/19 - PLP
Christmas/Hanukkah Party
at Prison, 6:00 P.M.

"My husband is incarcerated and is illiterate. I write letters to him, but he is too embarrassed to ask a guard or fellow inmate to read my letters to him. Please teach him to read."

Student's Wife

PLEASE SHARE YOUR COPY OF
GRATERFRIENDS - THANKS!

"I feel guilty sometimes because I seem to be getting so much more out of my participation in this project than I am contributing." - Volunteer

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WISHES AND THANKS

We the men of the Fishers of Men for Christ gospel group wish a good and safe holiday season to all the readers of GRATERFRIENDS. We say a special thank you to the companies which print GRATERFRIENDS - the General Electric Company, Sears and ARA Services - and the many others who give financially for the mailing each month.

With the coming of the holidays we remind you to slow down on the highways to avoid accidents - and all of us to slow down with each other so we don't have accidents there either.

Happy Holidays!

(Ed. note) The Fishers of Men for Christ is a new gospel group at SCIG which participated in the Musical Showcase earlier this fall. Renee V. Lucas of the Phila. Daily News staff has said lead tenor Dennis Lowell Grady, baritone John Blunt and second tenor Charles King "blend perfectly into a tender mix reminiscent of the Delphonics' or Chilites' tight satin harmony - as for real and at home on a street corner as in a church sanctuary."

VETERANS DAY THOUGHTS

"For those who have fought for it, life has a flavor the protected will never taste." Thus goes the slogan of Vietnam Veteran's Committee For Better Legislation celebration of Veteran's Day here in Graterford. Actually, it is a universal slogan that a veteran of any war can identify with no matter where in the world it was fought.

After a person has experienced the horrors of war it will always affect the flavor and taste of his or her life, especially a terrorist type war such as the one fought in Vietnam.

There are thousands of Vietnam Veterans in prisons all over America who are still fighting the war, mentally affected with the delayed stress disorder, and physically infected with Agent Orange contamination.

A large number of Vietnam Veterans had no criminal record before experiencing Vietnam. A

daily habit of violence and horror have a drug-like affect which cannot be cured overnight, it takes long-range treatment. It was a mistake not to debrief and stabilize returning Vietnam Veterans.

So here in Graterford linger hero's of war who have received many awards and commendations for their actions on the battlefield, but have received no help at all towards alleviating the mental stress suffered as a result of that action.

The only thing they got was thrown into a more stressful environment (prison).

At the end of each Veteran celebration here in Graterford there are 25 candles lighted representing the 25,000 MIA's (missing in action) still left in Vietnam. At the same time we realize many of us who have returned are also missing in action because we left 90% of our mind's in Vietnam. The 10% we brought back is the human sacrifice ingredient in that special flavor the protected will never taste.

- Samuel Martin F-8650

THRESHOLDS NEEDS PEOPLE AND DOLLARS

In preparation for a spring Thresholds course, a training weekend will be held Feb. 23 & 24, followed by a pre-seminar day Mar. 2, for all people interested in teaching the Thresholds program. Thresholds is designed to teach inmates the art of responsible decision making.

The deadline to sign up as a teacher is Feb. 9. Interested people may phone Kay Forsythe, Thresholds director, at 721-6637 or Sharon Schiele, outside coordinator, at 935-0896 evenings.

Thresholds also needs financial assistance. Help in any dollar amount is welcome, or people may specify at least \$20 to sponsor the cost of materials for a student-teacher team. Contributions may be sent to Kay Forsythe, 81 W. Broad St., Souderton, PA 18964.

Anytime we help provide the skills a man or woman needs to improve his or her life experiences, we are improving the quality of life for all of us. Thresholds is worthy of our assistance.

FOOTNOTES



... THE HANDMADE CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS can be recycled this year. Inmates who want to keep the stockings which are given on Christmas Eve as a gift from the volunteers are welcome to keep them. However, those with no use for them are asked to place them in a designated box on each block to be recycled for use in 1985. It IS quite a task to hand-make 2,400 Christmas stockings EVERY year. THANKS FOR THE HELP, MEN.

... People interested in supporting the Boxing Association of America, Inc., which benefits boxers in prison and when released, may fill out a donor option form on its behalf when pledging to the United Way - or send contributions to P.O. Box 42702, Phila., PA 19101-2702.

... Volunteers and money are needed to help provide food and clothing to the homeless on Christmas Eve at the Philadelphia City Hall Courtyard. For information call Ms. Keller at 844-0631.

... More than 400 SCIG inmates walked inside the SCIG prison yard to benefit the Deborah Heart and Lung Center in Brown Mills, NJ this fall. They raised \$300. Volunteer Karen Seals wrote a letter to the Phila. Daily News to ask why this positive effort by the men was not covered by the news media, as had been requested, but negative occurrences are always covered. A good question, Karen.

... It is currently estimated there are 7,086 existing facilities for incarcerating people in the U.S., and 765,929 people being detained in these facilities. Under construction or proposed across the country are 13 new federal, 349 new state and 738 new local facilities for a total capacity of 194,689 and a cost to taxpayers of \$7,848 billion!!!

... Remember there will be no January edition of GRATERFRIENDS, see you in February.

- J.G.

ANOTHER LETTER TO THE EDITOR

WE READ GRAN AMIGOS (the Spanish edition of GRATERFRIENDS), but sincerely could not appreciate how one can speak of the Hispanic community when no activities or programs presently exist for this community's benefit.

To explain, take the article, "Zimmerman Reports Parole Stance." It is a fact that one should learn and better himself because it will benefit him in the future. In this institution we have many Hispanics who are near their minimum sentence or are "way-over" their minimum release date. For these people there are no opportunities, simply because no present programs or agencies can assist them in obtaining their liberty. For the English-Americans there are many programs and agencies assisting them. When Hispanic residents submit a Home and Job Plan to the Parole Board for approval, they are rejected and denied, having to start all over again and find another home and job. This is very difficult to do in today's world, particularly without assistance, no programs, no agencies.

Since we are speaking about the Hispanic community at Graterford, we also have to mention that we do not have any Spanish programs in here, everything is in English. There is one Hispanic teacher who teaches English classes during the day only. Many of us work and don't have sufficient time to attend the day classes regularly. Aside from this, there has to be an incentive for the prisoner to motivate and drive him to betterment. The present wage is insufficient in today's cost of living. Many of us are married and have children out there, whom we should and must help. Again, every program that exists is in English, none in Spanish.

The Hispanic community has many important immediate needs, and if we cannot get help or assistance with these needs, we cannot look for betterment of self. Race or nationality should have no importance. What should be important is that we are people in need of help. Due to the circumstances in life, we find ourselves in here, but this does not mean we are incapable of learning and bettering ourselves.

In closing, we note that we do not find the educational department interesting. It is true volunteers come at night to teach classes, but again none speak Spanish to assist and teach us, so we cannot attend or participate. If it is possible to find English-speaking volunteers, then it is also possible to find Spanish-speaking volunteers so we can participate. Then we, too, can look forward to, and think of a better future each and every day.

Thank you for your attention.

Jorge Solis M-7846

Jose Cruz M-3521

Donald McMonagle, SCIG infirmary administrator, is proud of the infirmary and its staff. He is particularly pleased with the many operational and physical plant improvements which have taken place recently or are underway currently - all of which are for the benefit of SCIG inmates, he told a visitor recently.

Everywhere one looks in the infirmary, there is renovation or new equipment in place. Also pleasant personnel are dealing with patients or their records in the various rooms which make up the infirmary.

Among the new equipment in place are: a complete new dental unit including chair and accompanying dental instruments, along with a renovated unit; a new eye-exam unit of chair, eye-exam instruments, a slit-lamp (to see if something is in the eye) and a contact lens machine; a spanking new X-ray unit along with automatic film processing equipment; a totally automatic EKG machine which utilizes telephone lines and a computer hook-up to a hospital for analyzing a patient and reporting back to SCIG; a computerized pharmacy on the premises; and an emergency computer phone system which pinpoints the location in the institution from which an emergency call has been made on the 300 line - should the caller not be able to stay by the phone.

However, among other things such as scheduling and meetings, McMonagle says he is faced daily with two big problems - personnel turnover and security.

"We have considerable staff turnover," McMonagle said, adding that "to work here it takes a special individual with not only the needed skills, but also the ability to adapt to the correctional environment." Often the inmates threaten the staff, and inmates can be very aggressive. For health reasons or other reasons, McMonagle said, some people cannot handle this environment.

McMonagle calls security a "big problem," and said he meets daily with the captains to discuss particular problems. He was quick to affirm a "good working relationship with the correctional officers."

One way McMonagle is dealing with the personnel turnover problem is to contract with a nursing agency for infirmary nurses. More than 20 nurses are provided round the clock by the agency. This is a major change in infirmary operation and is working out well, he said, markedly improving the continuity of care provided to the inmates.

The infirmary is not a hospital, McMonagle points out. It provides clinical, emergency and inpatient extended and recovery care, he said, with no provision for surgical work. In the clinic, sick call is conducted Monday through Friday receiving men who have signed up in the morning on each block. At sick call, the problem is assessed by a physician who either treats the problem or refers the man to the infirmary for additional treatment. Men unable to be cared for at the infirmary are sent by ambulance to area hospitals.

On staff at SCIG, either fulltime or parttime in the infirmary program are 15 specialists, including a neurologist; ophthalmologist; optometrist; podiatrist; dermatologist; internal medicine specialist; general surgeon; orthopedic appliances (braces) specialist; audiologist; urologist; ear, nose & throat specialist; two consultants; two staff doctors; two dentists; a dental hygienist; four RNs headed by Judy Ritter; two Emergency Medical technicians; four LPNs; five clerks; and a Clerk Supervisor. The infirmary also houses a dental lab where men are taught how to make prosthetics (false teeth). The x-ray technician is on contract.

McMonagle, who has been at SCIG since 1969, recalled previous practices of staffing a lot of the infirmary positions with inmates. "I used to train inmates in surgical procedure and in using the X-ray equipment," McMonagle said. "Then they could get good jobs when they left here." But times are different now, and the only inmates working in the infirmary are as janitors.

The extended care or recovery unit has a 25-bed capacity broken into four wards. A-ward is for contagious patients - an isolation unit, and D-ward, with 10 beds, is for patients with emotional problems. Long-term patients, such as paraplegics, live in B-ward.

The infirmary's records unit is crowded with the medical records of every SCIG inmate, including any previous medical record, the first-day-at-SCIG assessment and the complete physical exam a few days later, along with the medical records accumulated in SCIG.

McMonagle said there will continue to be crowding and renovations to accommodate the infirmary needs until the new psychiatric and medical administrative unit is complete at SCIG in 1987 - something to which this administrator said he is looking forward for everyone's sake.

"The saddest thing is the men don't show up for their medication," the pharmacist told a visitor to the Ganse Apothecary at SCIG.

Pharmacist Gerry Ganse said this is unfortunate for the men who need the medication, and is time consuming for his staff which fills hundreds of new prescriptions a day for inmates and about 100,000 doses each month. Because the medication (if pills) is individually hermetically sealed in blister packs for each patient, some unused pills may be returned to inventory - and each month this adds up to 20,000 to 30,000 doses, Ganse said. Creams, eye drops, etc., are also individually dispensed, but are usually not returned to inventory if unused.

The exciting news is that the Ganse Apothecary is computerized - which means medication safety for the inmates, and fast, efficient operation for the pharmacy staff. Medication safety is achieved when a patient's medical profile is called up on the computer screen. There the pharmacist checks the newly prescribed medication against the inmate's medical history and against any other medication the inmate may be taking, to check for possible reactions. Doctors rotate on sick call at SCIG, making this role of the pharmacist vital to the health of the inmates treated.

The efficiency is realized each time this verification can be done so quickly and when the pharmacist pushes a computer button and instantly receives the required number of labels to be attached to the inmate's passes and the medication.

Four times a day, nurses leave the pharmacy with medication carts for stops on each block to dispense medication. An inmate arrives on the medication line on his block with his medication pass, and his medication is dispensed (if a pill, it is popped out of the blister pack) to him. He is provided a cup and water, and takes the medication there in the presence of a correctional officer and the nurse. Unfortunately, many who asked for and need medicine don't show up.

Ganse Apothecary is a contract operation, which has been in business at SCIG since March.

"We are fortunate to have a registered pharmacy right here in the institution," Infirmary Administrator Donald McMonagle said, "that means prescriptions are filled the same day." At most other state institutions the prescriptions are filled at a pharmacy off site, which often causes a two-day delay in getting needed medication to the patient, McMonagle said.

"It's one of the biggest medical improvements in this operation in years," McMonagle said of the computerized system used by Ganse. "I like the system. I think it's great."



THANKS TO G.E.

We thank the General Electric Company at Valley Forge for this issue of GRATERFRIENDS. We particularly thank Kenneth Leinweber, Manager Division Communication and Public Affairs, who authorized the printing, and to Frank Cunningham who shephered it through his Printing Shop.

G.E. will also print the February and March issues.

We agree "G.E. Brings Good Things To Life," for instance, GRATERFRIENDS.

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MASJID: CONGREGATIONAL PLACE OF BELIEVERS

by Abdullah Shah F-4687

The Arabic word, "masjid", literally translated means, "the place of prostration." The masjid is the place of public prayer and it is the place where all believers are encouraged to come and perform their prayers at the appointed times - preferably in congregation.

On Fridays, Jumu'a Services are conducted in the masjid. Jumu'a Services consists of a khutbah (sermon, address) of two parts and a two rak'ah prayer. A rak'ah is a unit of the prayer and consists of standing, bowing, sitting, and prostrating at specified times during the performance of salaah (prayer).

The word "jumu' " means "congregational prayer," and "Yauma-l-Jumu'a," means, "the Day of the Congregational Prayer" - Friday.

It is related that a man entered the masjid while Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was leading the believers in prayer. When the man entered, Prophet Muhammad and the believers were in the bowing position (ruku). So the man bowed right where he was at before joining the ranks of the believers. After the completion of the prayer, he mentioned his act to the prophet. The Prophet said to him, "May Allah increase your love for the good. But do not repeat it again (bowing in that way)."

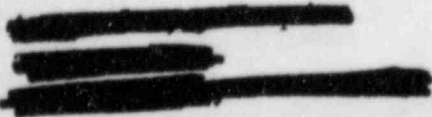
Prophet Muhammad was encouraging the man to perform his prayers in congregation - in unity - with the other believers. It is obligatory upon the believer to perform his five daily prayers and he is encouraged, no - admonished to perform his prayers in congregation with other believers when he can. Again, Prophet Muhammad said that the prayer in congregation has 27 times greater blessings than the prayer performed alone.

So, the masjid stands as a place for the coming together of believers for the purpose of worshipping Almighty God in unity and in harmony. The masjid is where anyone who believes in Almighty God can come and praise His name, Allah.

"Each time a man stands up for an ideal or acts to improve the lot of others or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."
- Robert F. Kennedy

GRATERFRIENDS, a communicator for the Graterford SCI community, is published nine times a year, excluding July, August and January, by volunteers of the Graterford State Correctional Institution.

Related news stories are welcome. Send copy by the 15th of the month to Joan Gauker, Managing Editor, Treatment Department, Room 15B, SCIG, P. O. Box 244, Graterford, PA 19426. (Telephone Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons: 489-4151, Ext. 408.)



DATED MATERIAL - Please do not delay

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

DOCKETED
USNRC

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

FEB 25 11:04

In the Matter of :
PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY :
Limerick Generating Stations :
Units 1 and 2 : NOS. 50-352 and 50-353

OFFICE OF SECRETARY
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BRANCH

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Angus R. Love, attorney for the Inmates at the State Correctional Institute at Graterford, hereby certify that a true and accurate copy of the Petition for Review, in reference to the above-captioned matter, was mailed first class, postage prepaid, on February 21, 1985, to the following list:

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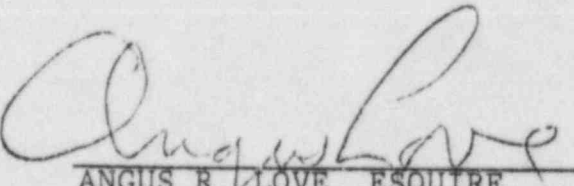
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