

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT:
INSPECTION AND EVALUATION
OF THE
DAYTON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
AND
MONTGOMERY EDUCATION AND PRE-RELEASE CENTER**

April 21, 2010

**Prepared and Submitted by
Correctional Institution Inspection Committee Staff**

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MONTGOMERY EDUCATION AND PRE-RELEASE CENTER**

INSPECTION PROFILE

Date of Inspection: November 9, 2009

Type of Inspection: Unannounced Inspection

CIIC Members and Staff in Attendance: Representative Peter Beck
Representative Robert Hackett
Shirley Pope, Director CIIC
Greg Geisler, Inspector
Adam Jackson, Inspector
Carol Robison, Inspector
Talmadge Phillips, Intern

Areas and Activities included in Inspection:

Dayton Correctional Institution

Entrance and Security Check	Pre-Inspection Meeting with Administration
Living Units	Segregation Unit
Library	Chapel
Kitchen	Dining Hall
Medical Services	Recreation
Educational Classrooms	Vocational Classroom
Receiving Area and Dock	Holding Vault
Laundry and Quartermaster	Visitation Room
Staff Forum	Warden's Exit Meeting

Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center

Entrance	Visitation Room
Rehabilitative Program – RIDGE	Education Department
Library	Recreation Yard
Living Unit – Charlie One	Kitchen
Dining Hall	Chapel
Commissary	Laundry and Quartermaster

INSPECTION SUMMARY

Although the goal is to complete the full inspection report within 30 days of the inspection, the CIIC completed 17 inspections from August 2009 through January 2010, which caused an unavoidable delay in the completion of the full reports. However, immediate feedback on inspections is considered extremely important, and is in fact provided twice prior to the submission of the full inspection report. That is, on the day of the inspection, verbal communication to the Warden is always provided at the closing immediately following the inspection prior to leaving the institution. The purpose of the closing is to ensure that any serious issue or concern is shared with the Warden who has the authority to determine the facts and to take any corrective action found warranted.

The detailed written inspection summaries serve to provide prompt, yet more detailed communication to the Warden and key DRC central office staff for their information and evaluation. Such summaries have been provided as promptly as the next business day following an inspection, but have taken as long as 30 days in some instances. On December 10, 2009, the CIIC Director provided the following inspection summary to the DRC Assistant Director and DCI Warden, beginning with the following introductory overview, followed by a narrative summary in bullet point format:

There were no burning issues or serious concerns observed or relayed during the inspection. As the summary reflects, there was a predominance of positives. Staff were extremely impressive in terms of caliber, caring and professionalism. Inmate communication was extremely good, as well. To me, the inmates were more friendly, responsive and engaging in serious discussion than past exchanges with DCI inmates. The atmosphere was genuinely good, and it was evident in the inmate discussions that sincere reentry efforts are making a difference. I do not wish to underestimate the impact of staff losses, funding shortages and the consolidation. The CIIC team appreciated the open discussion of a wide variety of staff from both institutions. In spite of the various concerns and suggestions for improvements, they would all agree that they are doing well.

- Local community commitment to the quality of life and local participation in numerous programs inside the fence, have reportedly not waned over the years, and remain influential factors contributing to the positive aspects of the Dayton Correctional Institution. Administrators relayed with pride that the Dayton facility was the *first prison to earn its ACA accreditation, the first prison to be reaccredited, the first prison with back to back reaccreditations, and the first prison to be reaccredited three times consecutively.*

Standards of Institutional Quality

- The Dayton Correctional Institution is the *institution of choice for many inmates, due in part to its single celled medium security housing. Because Dayton Correctional Institution and Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center remain operating at rated capacity, they have not experienced the overcrowding seen in other DRC prisons.* Overcrowding negatively impacts every aspect of

institutional life. *In that regard, the Dayton and Montgomery facilities are extremely fortunate to not have simultaneous overcrowding and understaffing. This is not to minimize the impact of staff shortages and operational funding shortages which are impacting all institutions, including Dayton Correctional Institution.*

- *Inmates in the segregation unit are double celled, which is not the ideal.*
- While the Dayton complex maintains single celled housing in general population, there is some concern among staff that the pressures of an overcrowded state system may cause eventual increases in its population, negatively impacting operations, conditions, and programs.
- Staff relayed a *collective desire to resist reducing any programs* for inmates because the core rehabilitative concept of the Dayton and Montgomery institutions is based on programs and education.

Inmate Population

- Inmate demeanor among the 837 inmates on the inspection date was observably *positive and peaceful*. Inmates benefit from the positive effects of living in an environment where there are not large degrees of overpopulation and crowding combined with staff reductions. The Dayton and Montgomery facilities currently are operating at or under rated capacity.
- Inmates currently represent a *cross section* of demographic details. Historically, the inmate population was predominantly under 30 years of age and consisted of offenders with less violent crimes; however, those statistics have become less prevalent over time.
- The inmate population was generally described as *poor*, with most inmates receiving only state pay.

Inmate Comments and Concerns

- Inmates at the Dayton and Montgomery facilities voiced concerns most frequently about *food quality*, describing it as tasteless, inadequate quantities served, too greasy, and overcooked.
- Inmates complained of inadequate time on the outdoor *recreation* yard and inadequate time out of cell.
- Inmates relayed some concern that their *incoming mail* is often visible to other inmates as it is left on the officers' desk prior to distribution to the inmates in the unit.
- A common inmate concern pertained to *state pay*, especially compared to the rising cost of items for purchase in the commissary.
- An inmate complained that the thin and worn-out *mattress* that he was issued was aggravating his back and causing him pain, such that he was in need of medical services. *This complaint was not unknown to staff, who have been innovative in trying to use parts of worn out mattresses to refurbish other mattresses. Budget reductions have prevented ordering new or replacement mattresses.*

Inmate Grievance Procedure

- Inmate use of the grievance procedure is reportedly minimal. One staff indicated that inmates habitually file grievances about food more than they file grievances regarding medical services.
- During the inspection, staff had *difficulty locating a kite or an Informal Complaint Resolution (ICR) form at the unit officer's desk.*
- The Dayton/Montgomery complex reportedly receives an average of *35 grievances per year.*
- The Institutional Inspector reportedly maintains an *open-door policy to address inmate concerns promptly and completely, reducing the need to submit the concern to the grievance process.*

Consolidation of Dayton and Montgomery Institutions and Staff Level

- The Dayton and Montgomery institutions began merging into one operational complex under a consolidation plan during 2008, and reportedly are in the final phase of the consolidation.
- The consolidation resulted in *12 staff being laid off and 35 positions being combined with other positions, creating an additional decrease of 35 positions.* There have been some staff decreases through an Early Retirement Incentive (ERI) plan. *Approximately six additional positions may reportedly be lost in the future.* The consolidation of redundant services is being completed in compliance with mandates from the Director of the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (DRC), in response to the DRC's 71 million dollar budget reduction.
- Compared to most of Ohio's other adult prisons, staff in unit management positions within the Dayton Complex have not been eliminated or reduced as much. *The number of Unit Management staff has remained relatively stable at the Dayton complex; therefore, inmates have access to staff assistance as needed. Also, Case Manager positions have been retained, with one full-time Case Manager in each housing unit. Each Case Manager has an individual enclosed office on the unit to assist inmates.*
- *The majority of employee job losses due to state budget reductions have reportedly been taken at the management and exempt levels, yet some cuts were reportedly taken from the maintenance staff.*
- Some challenges have been experienced in the processes of thinning staff and merging operations and procedures to consolidate the two separate institutions into one complex. *Leadership reportedly has been consistent in their efforts to keep work standards and staff morale high throughout the process. The administration has taken steps to ease the effects of the consolidation on staff within both institutions through written communication, meetings, and cultivation of an institutional culture that models professionalism, respect, and compassion for all employees while the staff make the necessary changes in carrying out the duties of their jobs.*
- Administrators relayed there was initial staff shock and confusion that affected job performance upon learning of some staff reductions, but this has been followed with a *resiliency and collective efforts to complete job assignments without reductions in job performance. A critical operational area where no*

reductions in service may be tolerated is security; thus, overtime must be implemented as needed to assure continuous and comprehensive security services in the Dayton/Montgomery complex.

- Administrators speculate that the use of ‘cost savings days,’ which require staff to take days off work without pay, could result in an initial increase in costs because some situations may require that an employee be paid at an overtime rate of pay to cover the ‘cost savings’ hours that are not being worked by another employee. *Once the consolidation is complete, the volume of overtime hours is expected to decrease.*

Staff Morale

- *Staff morale was considered to be good. Overall, staff appeared to be positive and resilient to changes in staff numbers and work load; although there was mild apprehension among some staff. The administration indicated that they have strived to be responsive to the apprehension and cultivate a management style that is positive and supportive of staff efforts to do their jobs to the best of their ability.*
- There were minimal staff complaints during the inspection. The few staff complaints that were voiced were based upon *underlying issues associated with changes in work assignments and meeting new expectations associated with budget reductions, staff reductions, and the recent consolidation of the Dayton and Montgomery facilities. The consolidation necessitated that some staff members assume more work, taking on tasks associated with both facilities.*
- Administrators relayed that they have offered staff a larger perspective by communicating how the *work requirements and environment at the Dayton complex compares very favorably to the assignments and conditions of their counterparts in other DRC institutions.*

Inmate Morale

- *Inmate morale was observed to be positive with an overall quiet and contented demeanor among the inmate population.*
- The vast majority of inmates, particularly those who have reduced their security classifications over time and earned their placement at the institution, relayed *positive comments. Inmates communicated that they were primarily focused on their futures and their acquisition of knowledge and marketable skills that would help them acquire gainful employment upon their release. Even inmates with two to three years remaining on their sentences were focused on their education, career development, and re-entry prospects.*
- *Nearly all inmates, particularly those who had spent time in other DRC institutions, relayed a sense of appreciation for the physical and cultural environment within the Dayton and Montgomery institutions. This collective group of inmates, who were found in all parts of the institution, unilaterally spoke with a degree of maturity, reflection, and ‘wisdom’ about their lives and purpose and goals.*
- One particular group of inmates presented an exception to the predominantly positive inmate morale. A group of inmates, who were serving a 90-day sanction

for substance abuse, relayed complaints about *boredom and their discontent with certain limitations placed upon them through the sanction. Inmates receive substance abuse programming during the 90-day period. These inmates, many of them youthful, communicated varying degrees of denial and realistic understanding that their actions had caused consequences. Among this group, there were complaints about poor quality of food and frustration at the limited amount of recreation that they are permitted.*

Physical Architecture, Campus, and Housing/Living Units

- *Physical traits include the college campus-like layout of the facilities, slightly rolling terrain, numerous trees, and extra wide walkways. The architecture of inmate housing units and the program and services buildings includes numerous large windows and open areas.*
- *Single cell occupancy offers several benefits that contribute to quality of life on the units, among them fewer cell relocations, fewer pack-ups, and reportedly fewer conduct reports.*
- *The interior environment of housing units within the Dayton facility was notably different and more pleasant than other prisons. Architectural differences include multiple skylights and multiple levels of inmate single-cell ‘rooms’ within each housing unit. These two architectural features brought a large amount of natural light and a psychological uplift directly into the large open multi-level cavity comprising the common areas of each living unit.*
- *Inmate-painted murals are scattered throughout the Dayton housing units, adding color and interest to the unit environment. The porcelain sinks and toilets within the individual cells add an element of unique quality. Other unit dayroom amenities include a pool table, microwave oven, ice machine, phone room, and ironing board.*
- *The Dayton housing units include eight shower stalls on each 60-inmate side of the unit; thus, there is one shower per 7.5 inmates.*
- *Unit environments were notably clean and odorless; and staff indicated that unit porters ‘washed down’ the units weekly. The unit floors were exceptionally clean and buffed to a shine, and the showers were spotless and free of mold. There were no odors throughout the units or elsewhere. Contract exterminators reportedly provide monthly services in the housing units and as needed elsewhere.*
- *General population housing unit amenities include an officers’ station with a lockable refrigerator, locked locker for office supplies, first aid kit, ironing board and iron, televisions and viewing benches, a pool table, drinking fountain, and an ice machine. Inmate cell assignments are color coded on strips of paper and location so that staff may discern the distribution of inmates on each unit at a glance.*
- *The segregation unit within the Dayton facility was observed as generally clean, neat, non-odorous, and secure, with a sally port entrance to the unit. Showers were generally clean and free of mold. Although acceptable, the segregation cells could benefit from additional cleaning. Large industrial fans reportedly operate almost continuously to keep air flowing. The segregation unit maintains indoor and outdoor recreation areas and a supply of books and other reading materials.*

Segregation laundry is processed daily. Segregation staff may access a unit microwave to warm inmate meals as needed. A single suicide or crisis cell, with the typical stationary box bed, sink, and toilet is located near the officer's desk. The crisis cell appeared in *need of additional cleaning*. While the segregation unit is considered a single-cell unit, it was relayed that segregation inmates are usually double-celled due to the demand for segregation housing.

- Each of the eight inmate housing units in the Montgomery facility boasts a large dayroom with *considerable natural light, open space, and activity tables*. The cells resemble dormitory rooms as one might expect to find in a college dormitory. Units are constructed with an upper and a lower range, with four double-celled rooms and two single-celled rooms located on opposite sides of the unit. There are also two handicap cells, each accommodating two inmates. Each range has its own bathroom. *Each unit is designed to house a comparatively small number of 44 residents.*
- Living units in the Dayton facility are equipped with an electronic touch-screen cell door monitoring system, which allows for electronically locking all cell doors. *The system is in disrepair, which forces staff to secure cell doors manually. Repairing the broken system would reportedly constitute a major capitol expense, so no repairs are planned at this time.*
- Inmates are expected to comply with the DRC policy for 2.4 cubic feet of storage space for keeping personal property within the cell, although the single cells allow for some latitude in that regard.

Capital Expenditures

- Capital expenditures are an ongoing necessity in operating any institution. Capital expenditures encountered at the Dayton complex include upgrades to the electrical system under a Capital Improvement Project and upgrades to the laundry machines. Recently completed capital improvements included updates to the fence alarm system, the telephone system, eight boilers, and a new heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system.

Cultural Environment of the Institutions

- Staff relayed that they make *a concerted and collaborative effort to cultivate and support the inmates' efforts at rehabilitation. The culture was described by staff as one in which even discipline is incremental, measured, and progressive. Progressive discipline is intended as a channel for learning new behavior rather than a punitive measure.*
- A prevailing housing unit *attitude of respect was evident among staff and inmates. Respect was observed in the good manners heard in verbal exchanges between inmates, staff, administrators, and the CIIC inspection team, and also in the well-maintained living units and common areas. Staff relayed that the majority of inmates are so appreciative of their assignment to the Dayton or Montgomery facilities, that they become fine examples, and will go to great lengths to keep their environment clean, neat, and a pleasant place to live.*

- *A spirit of kinship or community was relayed as the more mature inmates have reportedly been known to take a noncompliant inmate aside and try to explain that he should realize that he will never have a better place to serve his sentence.*
- *As with many adult prisons, at the basic unit level, the dog program(s) at the Dayton and Montgomery facilities provide observable evidence that the dog programs contribute favorably to unit culture and have a socializing impact on inmates and staff. Greyhound rescue dogs and their inmate dog handlers were observed on the yard and in one of the living units. All dog and inmate pairs demonstrated a quiet demeanor and the dogs were responsive to the inmate handlers' commands. Each inmate and dog work together for a six to nine month period.*

Safety and Security

- *Three specific unit-level safety and security concerns were noted by staff. First, the arrangement of the desk and furnishings of the unit officers could be improved for better visibility of the unit cells. Second, the broken electronic cell-door system reportedly compromises staff efforts to maintain the highest levels of unit security. Third, there was a perceived need for additional security cameras.*
- *The openness and ready access to the officer's area in the center of the unit denies any true privacy of the officers' work space and paperwork that may be present on the officers' desk. The location of the unit officers' desk is such that some sections of unit cells are always out of the officers' line of sight.*
- *The disrepair of several of the electronic cell-door panels, located within the officers' area, has forced a key-entry system on some living units. The key-entry system is reportedly less secure overall and is time-consuming for staff because key entry takes the officers away from the central officers' station. The cost to repair the broken electronic cell-control panels was reportedly estimated to be \$40,000 per panel. With four panels currently broken, the cost to repair these panels would amount to \$160,000. Meanwhile, the operational cost of the broken electronic door system is the loss of time for programs and the increase of time to complete each inmate 'count,' which includes hand-delivering the count from the Montgomery facility to the Dayton count office before the count is complete and inmates are permitted to resume their programming. The non-electronic count system consumes at least 30 minutes three times daily, for a total of one hour and 30 minutes of nonproductive inmate time per day, per inmate. **(Update: On April 26, 2010 the Warden relayed that replacement of the panels has not been funded, but has been identified as a capital improvement project.)***
- *The number of cameras throughout the institution could be increased; although the Dayton/Montgomery complex has recently installed a SPYDER system that improves staff accountability as well as security because the alarm will sound when there is no movement on the unit; thus, staff more actively engage in unit rounds. Administrators acknowledged that security videos are held for 14 days and some are held for 30 days.*
- *Window security was noted as good throughout the institutions, with security mesh covering the horizontal window bars to prevent inmate access to the bars.*

- Administrators relayed that staff do not carry any OC spray with them; thus, preventing any inadvertent or impulsive use of the spray on inmates. *The absence of OC spray is perceived as a positive aspect of unit supervision and operations.*
- Staff relayed an ongoing problem with *perimeter security*, in that drugs, hidden inside tennis balls, are occasionally thrown over the perimeter fence and into the yard. Administrators relayed that the inmates at the Dayton complex are not immune to the temptations of contraband and that cigarettes, cell phones, and marijuana are most frequently found as contraband. Staff reportedly conduct daily searches around the perimeter and dispose of any contraband they find.
- Staff relayed there is *no problematic presence of gangs. Known gang members are housed in different units.*
- Administrators took note of a CIIC Member's observations of *broken door panels in several living units.*
- Administrators relayed that in a recent drug test, *no tests came out positive.* Marijuana is among the most common forms of contraband found among inmates.
- In order to cultivate safety and security within the environment, staff intervention in any incident involving inmate violence is required. There have reportedly been only six cases of inmate violence.

Emphasis on Rehabilitative and Recovery Programming

- The Dayton complex offers a *variety of recovery programs*, those programs designed to address alcohol or narcotic substance abuse. Among the rehabilitative programs are: Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP), Commitment to Change, Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD), Physiology of Drugs, Parenting, HIV and Hepatitis C, as well as programs from community resources.
- *Programs are provided by groups of volunteers* from the local Dayton area. One such program, the General Education Mentoring (GEM) Power-Net of Dayton, Ohio, which is reportedly funded through a federal grant, was observed in the Dayton visiting room. The session was led by a Social Worker, who used both 'lecture' and interactive dialogue format for the delivery of the program's content. The program was adapted from materials by Dr. Herman's *Psychology of Incarceration*. Inmates in the group were contemplating concepts related to *interpersonal communication, self-awareness, and self-definition*. The inmates were provided parables for consideration, and given opportunities to respond to questions. Some inmates voluntarily provided comments, some appeared reluctant to speak at length, but *all showed an interest in the subject of the session*. One inmate spoke to the other inmates in a manner that demonstrated his leadership skills. The session concluded with comments prompting self-reflection from each inmate.
- Where applicable, *incentives for program completion are offered to inmates.*
- *The dog program at the Dayton complex was observed as a positive form of rehabilitative programming.* There were greyhounds in inmate care on one unit, and a variety of other dogs in a second living unit. *All inmate dog handlers voiced their appreciation for their job. Some dog handlers relayed the need for more indoor space to work with the dogs, having only the gymnasium for limited use during inclement weather.*

- There were some *staff comments regarding the inability to provide as much programming and education as they would like, yet there was also a spirit of acceptance and hope that eventually this situation could be reversed.* One former program, *Children of Incarcerated Parents*, for example, is hoped to be restored through federal grant funding.
- The RIDGE program was observed in progress in the Montgomery institution's visiting room. Led by a former inmate and his wife, the popular program strives to *encourage inmates to exhibit good character, assist with parenting skills, and reconnect with family.*

Emphasis on Education

- The Dayton/Montgomery complex has maintained an emphasis on education and career-vocational programs in addition to General Education Diploma (GED) and Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs. The most notable career-vocational program is the *Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) curriculum.*
- *Classrooms are large, clean, well-lit, and include computers for student use.*
- Students were engaged in academic placement tests during the inspection. Students were completing the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) assessment, which measures reading, math, and writing skills for appropriate placement in an ABE class or in pre-GED courses. The CASAS assessments may also serve as indicators of how well a student may score on the actual GED test, which must be passed to earn the GED certificate.
- Staff reported that the downturned economy *has reduced access to the GED for indigent inmates, as funds have been reduced to cover the costs of the tests, leaving many inmates without a financial means to realize this basic educational goal.*
- The institutions' continued connection with local Sinclair Community College and availability of community college level courses to qualified inmates has reportedly been shown as an *effective channel toward the rehabilitation and successful reentry and reemployment of released offenders.*
- Educational staff relayed a *desire to offer the HVAC program to a larger number of wait-listed inmates and also offer extended training in the HVAC program, so that inmates could receive both basic and advanced national certification and be more assured of gaining employment in the field upon release. The absence of funds was cited as the reason the curriculum has not been extended.*
- A collective complaint from both staff and inmate students was the *difficulty in obtaining parts, tools, and supplies needed to teach and learn all components of the HVAC program. Appliances are accepted as donations;* thus, certain content instruction is contingent upon receipt of donations from businesses, industry, or homes.
- Textbooks are provided through donations from educational publishers. Even though the books are older editions, they offer core content and the instructor provides updated and supplemental content. Additional instructional materials for the HVAC program, for example, are taken from the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) training materials.

- To assure security, the career-vocational instructional shop includes a locked tool cage that uses the chit-shadow system.

Library

- *The library serving the Dayton complex is comparatively small, and uses rolling bookcases to save space.*
- Administrative Rules and DRC Policies are accessible on the Westlaw computer system. Inmates may reportedly request copies of the rules and policies upon presentation of their inmate identification badge.
- Newspapers available to inmates include local papers from Dayton, Cincinnati, and Columbus, as well as USA Today.
- There was an inmate complaint that the *library materials needed to be updated; although observations during the inspection revealed many book selections for the size of the library, including Spanish publications and African-American literature, a good number of reentry books, and religious books representing the Islamic and Jewish religions, among others.*

Chapel

- *The chapel was bright and was appointed with church pews and religious murals. Musical instruments are available to inmates.*
- The Chaplain coordinates new-inmate orientations, which are held in the chapel, with *screened and appointed inmates briefing the new transferees on educational opportunities, volunteer programs, recreation opportunities, and inmate groups. The rationale is that inmates will embrace the message more fully if it is delivered from other inmates; and staff reported the orientation system has been successful.*

Commissary

- *Commissary prices on items for inmate purchase are reportedly higher in the DCI/MEPRC Commissary due to the smaller quantities that are ordered. Larger institutions with larger inmate populations have greater purchasing power and can benefit from volume price discounts that are not available to the smaller Dayton/Montgomery complex.*

Meal

- While *the meal during the inspection was regarded as being of good quality, though absent of seasoning. However, salt and pepper were readily available to inmates. The lunch consisted of a hamburger patty, two slices of bread, salad with dressing, and apples in sweet cinnamon sauce.*
- Some inmates complained that the food was *too tasteless, but other inmates complained that the food is greasy and that the menus did not comply with the heart-healthy diet that they are to receive.*

Food Service

- The food service operations are separate for the Dayton facility and the Montgomery facility, with two separate kitchens and dining halls.
- *The kitchen and storage areas in the Dayton facility were observably clean and uncluttered. The dish clean-up section was a good distance from the food preparation and tray service lines. Floors throughout were freshly mopped and still damp in some areas, but there was little to no surface water from the cleaning process. Inmates were observed cleaning and polishing the steel surfaces of the appliances.*
- *The kitchen in the Montgomery facility was observably clean as well, however, there was excessive water observed on some areas of the floor.*
- *Appropriately scheduled temperature checks and readings for the coolers and freezers were found to be in place at both facilities. The freezer and coolers were notably clean at the Dayton facility, and likewise clean at the Montgomery facility.*
- *Kitchens were equipped with separate hand washing sinks and wall-mounted soap dispensers; and staff reported no shortage of cleaning products and supplies.*
- The bags of garbage and other kitchen waste are held at the back door of the Dayton kitchen, but within the confines of the building, preventing rodents and vermin from having any access to them. Garbage bags are taken directly to the trash disposal on a frequent schedule, removing them entirely from the food services area. *Staff relayed there is no problem with mice or vermin at either Dayton or Montgomery, and when there is an uncommon citing of a mouse, staff promptly address the problem.*

Medical Services

- *Medical services are provided in an impressively clean and well-serviced medical unit. The medical department was representative of any medical unit or private-practice doctor's office in the community. The Dayton medical staff is fortunate to have generous office space and reportedly adequate staffing. The institutional Doctor and the Health Care Administrator have separate offices from which to work.*
- Combined medical, dental, and mental health services are provided to both Dayton and Montgomery inmates from the same health services unit, which is located in the Dayton facility.
- The medical unit operates six days per week, with the Montgomery inmates assigned to appointments beginning at 7:30 am and the Dayton inmates assigned to appointments beginning at 12:30 pm. A motorized cart is available to transport sick and immobile inmates from the Montgomery campus to the medical unit.
- Doctor and dentist services are contracted. The nursing staff includes five Registered Nurses (RNs) and one Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) on first shift, three RNs on second shift, and two RNs on third shift.

- *The two infirmary rooms were observed as notably clean, spacious, and outfitted with a regular hospital bed, hospital tray, a tiled floor, porcelain sink and toilet, television, and an assistance call button. The infirmary door was structured with upper and lower large window panes, allowing for light and visibility of the inmate in distress.*
- The dental services room was equipped with two dental chairs.
- An x-ray machine is available on site for x-rays through a contracted technician.
- Medication dispensary and pharmaceuticals storage are handled from a specific and separate room, which has a double locking system resembling a mini-sally port. The combination lab and pharmacy room serves as a location for the phlebotomist to complete blood draws, and the nurses to dispense medications through a pill call window from the locked medication cage.
- *A single mental health crisis cell is quite large compared to other institutions, and is appointed in the traditional manner, with a platform stationary bed, steel sink and toilet, and little else in the room. Staff relayed there has not been a need to tie down an inmate in more than one and one-half years.*
- The medical records room is another locked room, which houses the medical records for both Dayton and Montgomery inmates.
- The relatively spacious medical unit includes a conference room for *Telemed* conferences between inmates and remote doctors, as well as a small area used as a nurse break room.
- *Medical staff voiced support for the transition to Civil Service Physicians rather than contracted physicians, due to the cost savings without sacrificing quality of services.*
- *Medical staff voiced their opinion that increased and more thorough communication is needed between the Ohio State University medical providers and the institutional Doctor.*
- *Health education is available to inmates through numerous brochures in wall racks in the waiting area.*

Recreation

- Recreation options include a variety of activities, ranging from chess to ping pong, to familiar field and court sports like soccer, baseball, flag football and basketball, to weight lifting and walking the quarter-mile outdoor track.
- The institution organizes structured recreational events like an iron man competition; and the *local Dayton Chess Club partners with the institution so that inmates may participate in chess tournaments.*
- The gymnasium, which includes a full nautilus machine, is large enough for inmates to find quiet time apart from the noise and activity if they wish.
- *Recreation staff indicated the primary goal is to keep inmates active and out of trouble.*
- The recreation yard for the Montgomery part of the complex is a *neatly manicured lawn that is maintained by inmates trained in landscaping and yard maintenance.* Recreation options include two basketball courts, sand volley ball court; and a football field, which was in use during the inspection for a flag football game.

Receiving Area and Dock

- The receiving area is structured to include an inmate holding room, inmate and staff identification (ID) card room, a chemical cage, and the inmate property/pack-up holding room.

Holding Vault

- The 'holding room or pack-up vault' is located in the institution's receiving area. The room provides secured and monitored storage space for inmate property when an inmate is transferred into the segregation unit, or is about to be transferred to or from another institution.
- A common problem in prisons is inmate property that is reported as missing when the property goes into the holding vault. To offset the problem at the Dayton complex, *staff is trained in the inventory practice of only checking items that are actually seen in an inmate's property.*
- *All inmate bedding, clothing, and washable property is thoroughly washed, and bleached when possible, prior to storage in the vault room when an inmate is held in the segregation unit or transfers into the institution. The detailed cleaning process is completed to reduce the spread of any infectious viruses.*

Laundry and Quartermaster

- A central laundry handles all laundry services for both Dayton and Montgomery inmates. The two huge washing machines are 23 years old and are routinely repaired by the Dayton CI maintenance department to keep them operating. *Water temperature is kept at 180 degrees, which will reportedly kill anything on bedding, clothing, or the mesh bag that keeps each inmate's items altogether for the washing and drying cycles. Each inmate's laundry is reportedly washed separately from other inmate's laundry.*
- Quartermaster staff relayed one complaint regarding the *poor quality of the clothing they are issued.* During the inspection, two Montgomery inmates, working as laundry assistants, were folding and repairing a pair of pants and a shirt, using sewing skills they had prior to incarceration.

Visiting Privileges and the Visiting Room

- Visiting privileges are provided to inmates at the Dayton institution twice per month, with reservations required. *Walk-in visits may be granted without reservations on weekdays, but reservations are always required for weekend visitations.* The Montgomery facility provides four visits per month to each inmate.
- *The visiting room has a pleasant environment, with a full wall of windows and large live potted tropical plants that look upon the children's play area, which is used for parent/child visits. The children's play/visiting area is one of the more colorful and interesting of child visiting areas within the prisons, with numerous painted wall murals featuring Disney characters and other popular art themes to entertain children. Each inmate is afforded four chairs around an oak table to meet and talk with his visitors. Two enclosed officer booths and an open officer platform allow surveillance during visitation periods. A wall of five vending*

machines, a microwave oven, and a wall-mounted television provide food, beverage, and network entertainment for inmates and their visitors. The visitation room includes displays of the community service awards that have been given to the inmates and the institution in the past, representative of the rehabilitative and humanitarian contributions of inmates.

Staff Communication

- *At the unit level, there were concerns relayed about the absence of inmate data from the Corrections Reception Center to the receiving institution. It is believed that the information entered into the database per inmate at entry is incomplete and absent of substantive details about the offense, which compromises the parent institution's ability to make sound decisions. In addition, staff identified problems with a dysfunctional signature keypad.*
- *Staff relayed both approval and concerns about a computer-based system to track conduct reports. The system reportedly is intended to make necessary documentation easier and more accessible; however, some staff are reportedly skeptical of its value. Administrators relayed that familiarity and experience with the system is expected to increase staff favor.*
- *Staff identified two concerns about inmate demeanor. Older inmates who entered the system prior to SB 2 experience great stress if they receive a long continuation from the Parole Board. As these older inmates accept the reality of their continuation, they have a difficult time staying calm, they may become disruptive, or they may sink into depression, and any of these reactions creates an increase in the demands on the staff caring for them. Second, younger inmates present challenges to staff because youthful offenders resist being compliant and making personal changes, and they often do not take the requirements placed upon them seriously.*
- *Staff relayed that the reentry process is amiss if it only offers programming without opportunities for work skills development and actual work experience. While many community groups bring helpful programs to inmates, there are not enough work-related or apprenticeship opportunities for inmates. As a result, inmates too often leave the system unprepared or inadequately prepared to acquire employment, leaving them unable to build a future and vulnerable to recidivism.*
- *Staff relayed that over time the quality of clothing, shoes, and bed linens provided to inmates has fallen to poor levels and quantities have been reduced. The boots, for example, were cited for their poor fit and how they more frequently rub sores on an inmate's feet, which may ultimately create costs for analgesic ointments or other podiatric medical attention. Inmates currently annually receive state whites in the following quantities: three pairs of socks and three sets of underwear.*
- *Innovative problem solving has increased among staff and their creative responses to daily problems, such as converting parts of unusable mattresses and blankets or bed linens into extra pillows or refurbished mattresses and using inmate labor to make these items from salvageable materials.*

- Staff volunteered that the institutions could and should consider bringing in revenue by selling salvaged items on e-bay or offset additional expenditures and costs for needed items by swapping items with other institutions, or operating an inter-institutional sharing or loan program of items that institutions mutually use.
- Administrators and staff relayed that cost cutting measures have included use of long-lasting light bulbs, turning lights down or off when not needed, a centralized steam heat system using city water/sewer services, implementation of furlough days, and strictly limiting overtime hours.
- Staff noted that supply inventories are not commonly maintained at the institutions because surpluses are not encouraged and supply requests may be filled the next business day.
- Staff relayed that there actually has been *no additional extortion activity due to the change in policy that allows anyone to send money to any inmate's account*. The policy previously restricted such mailings to persons on the inmate's approved visiting list. There is a limit of \$500 per week that may be added to an inmate's account.
- Staff relayed that *theft among inmates was not seen as a problem* at the Dayton and Montgomery institutions, and it was implied that the predominantly single cell housing is the key to the absence of theft among inmates.
- The Institutional *Inspector for the Dayton complex reportedly works closely with the institution's Investigator, the Chief Inspector, and inmates through an open-door policy in an effort to solve complaints before they become larger problems and to prevent violence from erupting over situations*. The Inspector relayed only 35 grievances were filed over the past year. Reportedly, property concerns constitute the majority of grievances. As noted above, staff relayed that theft of property by inmates was not considered to be a problem.
- Administrators relayed *support for the concept of employing doctors as Civil Service Physicians, employed directly by the state*, instead of hiring doctors as contracted individuals at a much greater cost. With competitive salaries, the state would be able to employ physicians directly and avoid higher expenses associated with contracted individuals.
- Staff relayed careful rationing is exercised in the distribution of toiletries and toilet paper to inmates because quantities are limited.
- Staff relayed a collective opinion that the inmates residing at the Dayton complex are generally settled into their jobs and educational classes, and have a relatively good quality of life. Staff relayed that *desired behavior modifications following minor tickets are commonly accomplished through only a warning and denial of a privilege*.
- However, staff identified that *one of their greatest challenges is in helping older inmates remain calm and accept a continuation when the Parole Board denies them release on parole*.
- Unit management staff relayed that they oversee the day-to-day unit operations associated with several hundred inmates and multiple units.
- In spite of many programs, staff acknowledged that the *younger inmates require the most persuasion in recognizing their problematic behaviors, accepting responsibility for change, and making the necessary life changes*.

- Unit staff credited the Dayton complex *programming options as a fundamental strength in the operations of the institution. This strength is perceived to set the Dayton complex apart and above other institutions.*
- One staff suggested that several specific *components of institutional programming and aspects of institutional operations make a positive difference in the degree of effectiveness realized in the rehabilitation of Dayton complex inmates.* The following practices were offered as having value and quality.
 - Placing an emphasis on *re-entry.*
 - Instilling and accepting *personal accountability.*
 - Cultivating and using the presence of *volunteers* and volunteer programs.
 - Nurturing and creating opportunities for inclusion of *family interventions.*
 - Maintaining *case workers* on staff and continuously providing case worker assistance to inmates.
 - Operating in an environment that is compliant with the requirements of the *local community.*
 - Giving full *attention to inmates' details* associated with their initial transfer paperwork and judicial releases.
- Administrators acknowledged that the consolidation of the two institutions has added *double work assignments* to some of the remaining staff; however, staff indicated that 'going with the flow' helps to ease the consolidation. The consolidation was likened to driving two cars with one steering wheel. *Staff assessed that they have "done well" in that regard. All agreed it remains an occasional challenge to respond to inmate needs as promptly as staff responded prior to the consolidation.* For example, there was acknowledgement that staff need to respond more quickly to inmate confrontations that occasionally occur on the yard.
- Administrators and staff agreed that *resources are lean, and that money for repairs is scarce to non-existent, citing that nearly all funding is allocated to payroll, food, utilities, clothing, and institutional and office supplies.* The financial breakdown includes 80 percent toward wages, salaries, and benefits; 12 percent toward food and utilities; and 8 percent toward clothing and supplies.

DRC FOLLOW-UP COMMUNICATION

In the follow-up communication on December 15, 2009 regarding the summary, it was noted that Dayton Correctional Institution was not only the first DRC prison that received ACA accreditation, but *they also received a 100 percent score in their 2009 audit.* Follow-up communication from the Warden was also received on April 26, 2010 in response to an opportunity to preview the full report and to relay any perceived errors, inaccuracies or needed clarification. The Warden termed the report "excellent" and noted that "the replacement of the electronic cell door control panels has not been funded, but has been identified as a capital improvement project."

CIIC Staff Commentary: Clearly, the discussion with staff on site during the inspection revealed their personal pride in the institution's past and present, as well as their knowledge, understanding and appreciation of their unique correctional history. Dayton Correctional Institution was *envisioned to be a model for the rest of the system, long before it was even built*. The observations of conditions, operations and programs, and the communication from inmates and staff tend to show that *they are continuing to meet hopes and expectations, in spite of sharing the challenges faced system-wide from inadequate funding*.

FACILITY PROFILE

Accreditation from the American Corrections Association (ACA)

The pre-inspection meeting associated with the Dayton-Montgomery inspection was held with the combined administration team, representing both of the consolidated facilities. The historical accreditation success specifically of the Dayton institution was discussed. Staff noted that the Dayton Correctional Institution was the first prison in Ohio to become accredited by the American Corrections Association (ACA). In addition, it was the first institution in Ohio to be 100% re-accredited and to receive back-to-back re-accreditations. It was also relayed that Dayton Correctional Institution is the first to repeat that success three times.

Consolidation Process

Administrators emphasized that the two institutions are now one operational institution, with inmates at security classification level one and two, and exclusively level one residing in the camp. Both facilities were consolidated under one operating administration on October 1, 2009. Administrators indicated that the medical and mental health services were among the first areas of operation to be combined.

Administrators relayed during the meeting that the consolidation process was essentially complete and that consolidated institutional data was expected to be accessible on November 10, 2009. Administrators explained that data representing the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center would be shown as 'camp' data within Dayton Correctional Institution statistics. The new organization reportedly includes a Supervisory position to oversee Montgomery Camp operations every day on all shifts. In addition, the Montgomery Camp will be managed by a Lieutenant and multiple Captains.

The consolidation of the Dayton and Montgomery facilities was a unique and ground-breaking initiative, which followed the announcement by the Director of the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections in 2008, that Dayton Correctional Institution and Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center would consolidate services under one administrative structure. The operational consolidation of the two institutions, which included staff reductions, was prompted by the need to reduce operational costs system-wide due to reductions in the institution's budget. Two goals of the consolidation include greater operational efficiency and cost savings associated with shared staffing and support services at both facilities. Medical and dental services are provided from one centralized unit located within the Dayton Correctional Institution.

The consolidation was one part of the Department's response to address a budget reduction of 71 million dollars. Initial and periodic communication was provided with respect and sensitivity to employees' concerns regarding the consolidation. As early as March 3, 2008, in a letter to all DCI and MEPRC employees, the Warden relayed that the consolidation would not be an overnight process, four sub-committees to assist with planning and preparing for this consolidation would be comprised of management and bargaining unit employees from both institutions, and the process would follow a detailed timeline. The Warden relayed that the consolidation would consist of a review and restructuring of all services, and the process would be implemented for the mutual benefit of both offenders and employees while maintaining support for departmental goals. The Warden further reminded employees to remember to be sensitive, respectful, compassionate, and to remain professional during the difficult times as all individuals worked together during the consolidation. The Warden's communications to employees included comments regarding each of the major departments within the institution and what ongoing roles or new tasks they would complete as the consolidation progressed.

Prior to the consolidation, the Sign and Award Shop, which functioned as one of the businesses of Ohio Penal Industries provided work for approximately 30 inmates. The closing of the sign and award shop was the result of changes to the OPI business plan, rather than purely a product of the consolidation of the two institutions.

Property Description

As provided on the institution's website, the Dayton Correctional Institution originally opened in 1987 and the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center opened in 1994. The Montgomery facility serves as Dayton Correctional Institution's minimum security camp. The total complex is located on 75 acres. Although an operational consolidation has been achieved, the physical buildings and grounds remain as separate entities.

The Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center is located behind the Dayton Correctional Institution. A service road between the two facilities allows for easy transportation by staff. The Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center opened in May 1994 on 15 acres in the Dayton, Ohio city limits. Reportedly, the maximum population limit is 352 inmates.

Budget

As of October 1, 2009, the budget reported on the website for the consolidated Dayton Correctional Institution and the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center was \$23,710,705, subject to monthly review and adjustment. The daily cost per inmate, as of October 1, 2009, was posted as \$98.75. *As of April 14, 2010, their GRF budget is reported to be \$23,355,141, with a daily cost per inmate now \$79.01. This is a reduction of \$355,564.*

DRC website information for April 2010 cites the DRC budget for FY 2009 as \$1,814,942,951, and the FY2010 budget as \$1,777,380,640, *a reduction of \$37,562,311.* The average daily cost per inmate system-wide was reported as \$69.41.

Mission

The Inmate Handbook that is provided to all inmates at the Dayton facility relays that the mission of the Dayton Correctional Institution is to *create a safe, secure, and humane environment at all times for the purpose of providing offenders with the opportunities for treatment, educational programs and other services that will enhance their reintegration into society as productive, law-abiding citizens*. The Inmate Handbook further provides that the *Unit Mission* is to *provide quality case management and unit management services to inmates living in the unit through programming and services to meet the inmates' needs for reentry into the community*. The Inmate Handbook is *thorough in its explanations of every aspect of institutional life, expectations placed upon inmates, a definition of the inmate grievance procedure and instructions for using the grievance procedure, basic rules and policies that apply to the fundamental day-to-day activities, and rules of conduct applicable to all inmates*.

STAFF

Unit Management

With budget reductions realized in all the prisons and the operational consolidation of the Dayton and Montgomery facilities, *the constellation of administrators and staff was changed*. *The total number of staff at the Dayton Correctional Institution was reduced by 35 employees in the past year*. Administrators reported that some positions were lost through attrition and some occurred through vacant positions that were left unfilled. Administrators shared that the majority of the unfilled positions are at the management level. *It was considered desirable to retain staff at the unit level due to a special appreciation of the essential value of unit staff in any prison to fulfill the above referenced mission*. Administrators relayed that a few additional staff reductions are anticipated during the first quarter of 2010.

In the 2009 inspections of *other facilities*, many staff including security staff, expressed serious concern about their facility's loss of unit staff, which also meant loss of programs, and loss of that very important familiarity with and frequent contact with the inmates. Some expressed a renewed appreciation for what they had when unit staff were present. They cited the *major difference made in the institution, solely due to the presence and role of the unit staff*. It is understood that the reversion back to the social services model *and loss of unit management staff and functions was deemed to be a last resort as a cost cutting measure*. *It is sincerely hoped throughout the system that the loss of unit management is clearly viewed as temporary, and will one day be restored*. The CIIC has received letters from high security inmates in near panic after transferring to a facility in which they were reportedly told that there are no unit staff. *The uniformity and predictability of the unit management structure used to provide an underlying sense of security to staff and inmates who could easily transfer from one institution to another without major adjustments to a new system*. Each facility now seems to have developed its own unique adaptation. *There is no question that the loss of unit management as it once was prior to the cuts has made some institutions less able to resolve sources of unrest*. *Unit management marked a change in prison operations system-wide that ultimately moved the system into modern times and what came to be known as enlightened corrections*. *With good reason, it is hoped that, just as Dayton CI has done, that decision-makers will regard unit staffing as essential*.

Staff Gender and Race

The consolidated Dayton and Montgomery institution website posted data showing that as of November 2009, there were 315 total staff members, with 170 security staff among the total. As of January 21, 2010, the total staff count was 314, with 171 working as Correctional Officers and seven vacant Correctional Officer positions.

The breakdown of staff by gender and race is provided below.

An updated check of the racial breakdown of staff at each prison has not yet been prepared, but the fact that the combined DCI/MEPRC employees are 56.4 percent minority, is believed to set it apart from all the rest. One of the many advantages of locating prisons in or near urban areas is related to their ability to attract and retain top notch staff, including professionals, and staff with cultural, ethnic and racial backgrounds which enhance staff/inmate relations. Most would agree that such facilities are far better off than those with a predominant minority inmate population, yet few if any minorities on staff due to a location in white, rural, isolated areas. Such disparities are entangled in chronic racial tension and cultural conflicts. The facility's location is considered to be one of its strengths.

Table 1. Employees by Gender and Race as of January 21, 2010 at Consolidated Dayton Correctional Institution (includes Dayton CI and Montgomery EPRC staff)

Staff Category	Number of Staff	Percent
Black Males	88	28.0
Black Females	86	27.4
Other Males	2	.6
Other Females	1	.3
Subtotal Minority	177	56.4%
White Males	103	32.5%
White Females	34	10.8
Subtotal White	137	43.6
TOTAL	314	100%

INMATE POPULATION

The inmate count on the inspection date was reported at 837 inmates. The inmate demographic was reported as a cross section – some older inmates, many young inmates, and a variety of histories of crime.

Admission Criteria

At its opening, the Dayton Correctional Institution did not accept offenders convicted of Felony 1 or Felony 2 offenses. Numerous additional exclusionary criteria existed, believed to reflect the desires of the community in which the facility was built. In spite of the definite benefits to the prison by locating in a city, the surrounding neighbors initially had much opposition to the idea

of having a prison in their community. Initially, the Dayton Correctional Institution would not accept any inmate with a record of past violence. An age limit was also set, possibly 30 or 35, so that the facility predominantly housed a young inmate population. Such criteria was never placed in any DRC policy or Administrative Rule, but staff were made aware *that placement at DCI required far more than the appropriate security level to be eligible for transfer*. Just as is done today, the DRC Chief of the Bureau of Classification made the final decisions on transfer, and followed a special *admissions criteria that somewhat evolved over time*.

Written criteria of May 8, 2008 compared to revised criteria effective October 20, 2008 are provided below. Although the first column specifies that the security level cannot exceed level two (medium) and the second column does not reference such requirement, in reality, the facility remains a medium security facility which houses level one (minimum) and level two (medium) security inmates. Any inmate with a level three or higher security level due to factors which caused an increase in their lower security level would be temporarily housed in their segregation unit pending transfer to a higher security institution. Note that the second column omits reference to the 45 year old age maximum.

Table 2. Dayton Correctional Institution Inmate Criteria per Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Bureau of Classification, 2008

Admission Criteria as of May 8, 2008	Revised Admission Criteria as of October 20, 2008
No Capital Offenses	No Capital Offenses
No Psychiatric Inmates	No Psychiatric Inmates and Not on Mental Health Case Load ("N")
No Serious Medical Inmates	No Medical Level 3-No Functional Limitations (Medical Level One and Two Accepted)
Inmates Board or Release Dates Should Not Exceed Six Years	Inmate Board or Release Date Should Not Exceed Six Years
Inmates Security Level Cannot Exceed Level 2 (Medium)	
No Prior or Current Escape History	No Current Escape Convictions
No Prior or Current Felony One or Two Convictions or Prior or Current Convictions for Kidnapping, Abduction, Sex Offenses, etc.	No Current Felony One Convictions for Murder, Sex Offenses, Kidnapping, Abduction (All Others Acceptable)
No High Notoriety Cases	No High Notoriety Cases
No Inmate Over the Age of 45	

Staff reported that on the inspection date, November 9, 2009, there were 837 inmates living at the consolidated Dayton complex. Inmates reportedly *average two to four year sentences* at the institution, and their *average age is 22 years*. The institution website posted an inmate count of 838 inmates as of November 2009. The racial distribution of inmates is shown as 504 black inmates (60.1 percent), 327 white inmates (39 percent), and seven 'other' inmates (less than one percent). Based on security level, approximately 64 percent of the inmates are level one (minimum security) and approximately 36 percent of the inmates are level two (medium security).

Table 3. Inmate Population at Dayton Correctional Institution and Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center with Breakdown by Race and Security Level as of November 2009

Inmate Category	Number of Inmates	Percent
African-American	504	60.1%
Caucasian	327	39.0
Other	7	.8
TOTAL POPULATION	838	100%
Security Level One	534	63.7%
Security Level Two	304	36.3
TOTAL POPULATION	838	100%

Security Threat Groups

According to MEPRC staff, the presence of Security Threat Groups (STG) at the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center has been minimal through the years. On the day of the inspection, there were six profiled members involved in security threat groups at MEPRC. The minimal number of security threat groups at MEPRC through 2009 is consistent with the number of reported STG members for the 2008 calendar year.

According to their statistical data, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction identified 7,979 inmates out of a total population of 52,140, as members of a security threat group for the 2008 Calendar Year through November 24, 2008. The 7,979 inmates comprised 15 percent of the population system-wide. In 2008, *the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center ranked 29th with a total of eight inmates identified as STG members, comprising only two percent of the system-wide STG population.*

Rated Capacity and Percent of Crowding

The *rated capacity* of each institution, according to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Central Office, is based on the number of beds in the initial design plus modifications from remodeling or renovation. By comparing the *rated capacity* with the *inmate count*, the *percent of crowding* is derived.

As shown in the system-wide table below, the combined *DCI and MEPRC rated capacity is 834*, and the combined population on November 2, 2009 was 838. *Dayton CI's individual rated capacity is 482, and Montgomery EPRC's rated capacity is reported as 352.* Both facilities were therefore at 100 percent of their rated capacity. The two privately operated facilities, North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility and Lake Erie Correctional Institution are similarly at 100 percent capacity. *The ability of Dayton Correctional Institution to remain single celled is another extremely positive aspect of the institution, which helps it to excel in many other aspects of institution operations and conditions.*

Overcrowding and double-celling can and has created overwhelming stress and strain on support structures and services, as well as on staff and on the inmate population at less fortunate locations. In contrast to DCI, 12 prisons range from 154 percent to 265 percent of their rated capacity, with the Lorain Correctional Institution reception center ranking *most crowded* of all Ohio prisons. The serious nature of this level of overcrowding is reflected in the fact that in past years, the Ohio Reformatory for Women became a focus of concern when they exceeded 132 percent capacity, prompting conversion of the Trumbull CI minimum camp to house female inmates, and prompting the construction of two 500 bed dormitories on the ORW compound.

Table 4. Prison Rated Capacity and Population as of November 2, 2009

Prison	Rated Capacity	Population Count, November 2, 2009	Percent of Capacity
Lorain CI Reception	756	2,006	265%
Lebanon CI	1,481	2,723	184
Chillicothe CI	1,673	2,905	174
Warren CI	807	1,375	170
Corr Reception Center	900	1,512	168
Hocking CI	298	489	164
Grafton CI	939	1,527	163
Mansfield CI	1,536	2,492	162
Allen CI	844	1,361	161
Ohio Ref for Women*	1,641	2,587	158
Ross CI	1,643	2,559	156
Trumbull CI*	902	1,391	154
Belmont CI	1,855	2,648	143
Marion CI	1,666	2,265	136
Richland CI	1,855	2,507	135
Noble CI	1,855	2,475	133
North Central CI	1,855	2,308	124
Southeastern CI	1,358	1,508	111
London CI	2,290	2,493	109
Madison CI	2,167	2,315	107
North Coast Corr TF (Private)	660	674	102
Dayton CI	482	485	101
Montgomery Educ PRC	352	353	100
Lake Erie CI (Private)	1,498	1,496	100
Franklin PRC (Female)	480	475	99
Toledo CI	1,192	1,157	97
Pickaway CI	2,465	2,237	91
Southern Ohio CF	1,540	1,382	90
Northeast PRC (Female)	640	576	90
Oakwood CF (Mental Health Facility)	191	166	87
Ohio State Penitentiary	684	537	79
Corr Medical Center	210	127	60
TOTAL	38,715	51,111**	132.02%

*On November 5, 2009, DRC staff provided data which shows an increase in beds at the Ohio Reformatory for Women by 395 and a decrease in beds at the Northeast Pre-Release Center by 50 beds. DRC opened a

new dorm at ORW that raised their capacity. The ORW capacity has been adjusted in the above table. According to the NEPRC Warden's office contacted on February 12, 2010, the facility has always had a rated capacity of 608 beds.

**The prison population reported in the DRC April 2010 report was 51,145.

Safety and Security

The safety and security of the surrounding urban community is central to the mission of the Dayton complex, as described in the historical account of the institution's origin. The complex is surrounded by a perimeter fence. As with all prisons, the security fence receives priority attention compared to other maintenance concerns. Staff relayed that on occasion they retrieve tennis balls containing drugs from the open land near the perimeter fence. The tennis balls have been thrown over the fence by individuals outside the prison. The situation was not described as a major problem to the overall safety and security, but constitutes one form of security surveillance that the staff conducts.

Even though the Dayton compound and Montgomery camp house inmates at the two lowest security classification levels (one and two), the standard measures of security are in place. Security measures include the Spider system and cameras in certain areas. Staff are reportedly mindful of any presence of contraband found in inmates' possession as these illicit items are sometimes known to prompt or play a part in problematic interactions among inmates, and may therefore, become influential in threatening the level of safety on a living unit or elsewhere. Staff relayed that cell phones and drugs are the most commonly discovered forms of contraband, and tobacco is the new black market.

There are six scheduled counts at the Dayton institution and additional formal counts may be called at any time. There is to be no inmate movement during the count time. Inmates are instructed in the inmate handbook to be in their cell during count time unless assigned to out count. When count is called by the officer, inmates are to immediately go to their cell or designated area and remain there until count is cleared by the officer. Inmates must be plainly visible during count times.

Use of Force

Staff at the Dayton and Montgomery facilities do not routinely carry mace, reportedly in part to eliminate premature use of mace on inmates in an impulsive moment, when neither authorized or necessary. It is felt that the institution's philosophy, which emphasizes the rehabilitative and education aspects of inmate incarceration, is supported by the absence of mace on the units. This thinking has become increasingly rare with the growing practices in many institutions, and again is perceived to reflect positively on Dayton Correctional Institution.

This is not to say that the OC carry practices at other institutions are not warranted. In fact, proof of their value is demonstrated in the reduction in staff and inmate injury in use of force physical altercation injuries. Staff elsewhere have described their teachings to use "words first, then the OC spray, then physical use of force" when warranted. *Still, it is good to find an institution such as DCI that does not feel the need to carry mace to stop staff injuries from assaults and use of*

physical force. It is true that they benefit from the screening criteria, and that inmates at DCI are typically highly motivated to follow all rules to avoid any disciplinary transfer. Even so, the environment and culture of the institution, including attitudes and beliefs affecting inmate/staff interaction, may be their most effective means to prevent staff injury from assault.

All institutional staff receive training and authorization to use certain types and amounts of force in the commission of their duties when there is a threat to the safety and security to self or others. Some situations may dictate the officer employ a greater level of force by using authorized tools and techniques to gain compliance of an inmate. Administrative rules and DRC policy provide written information to staff and to inmates about when force may be used, how it must be documented, how it must be reviewed, and how investigations are conducted.

The table below shows documented use of force incidents at the Dayton complex (Dayton and Montgomery facilities) from October through December 2009. There were *five Use of Force incidents during the three-month period from October through December 2009. Of the five cases of Use of Force, four cases were designated ‘slight use of force,’ and only one case was referred to the Use of Force Committee for investigation.*

Table 5. Dayton Correctional Institution and Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center Report of Racial Breakdown and Use of Force – October through December 2009

	Black	White	Other	Total
Use of Force Incidents during October 2009	1	1	0	2
Number of October Use of Force reports that were:				
Logged as Slight Force				1
Assigned to a Use of Force Committee				1
Use of Force Incidents during November 2009	1	0	0	1
Number of November Use of Force reports that were:				
Logged as Slight Force				1
Assigned to a Use of Force Committee				0
Use of Force Incidents during December 2009	2	0	0	2
Number of December Use of Force reports that were:				
Logged as Slight Force				2
Assigned to a Use of Force Committee				0
TOTAL				5

Mental Health Caseload

As referenced in the discussion of admission criteria for Dayton Correctional Institution, the 2008 criteria included “Not on Mental Health Case Load (“N”) or “No Psychiatric Inmates.” The most recent data provided from the DRC Bureau of Mental Health Services is for November 2009. The consolidated Dayton complex held *one inmate with a Mental Health Classification of C2. There were no other inmates with Mental Health Classifications.* A review of the following mental health tables shows that the number of Dayton or Montgomery

inmates with a mental health classification or receiving mental health services has remained *consistent at one for the past two years*. Distinctions and services for the mental health classifications are provided below.

It is CIIC staff's understanding that while the term "Serious Mental Illness" will still be used in identifying those with such diagnosis, *the C1-3 classification system has or will soon cease to be used, a change that is viewed as positive for the inmates and the staff*. During the period of *Dunn*, the focus of staff and resources was diverted to those with serious mental illness, some believe to the detriment of those who also had mental health needs, but were not or were not yet seriously mentally ill. The increase in resources and staffing in the period mirrored a corresponding decrease in services to the less seriously mentally ill, and to those not on the mental health caseload but in need of mental health services. It is good to see that *even though their admissions criteria excludes the mentally ill, the Dayton Correctional Institution still has a Psychology Department to provide mental health services to the inmate population*.

Table 6. Mental Health Classifications with Definitions

C1
The inmate is on the psychiatric caseload and meets criteria for Seriously Mentally Ill designation: a substantial disorder of thought or mood which significantly impairs judgment, behavior, and capacity to recognize reality or cope with the ordinary demands of life within the prison environment and which is manifested by substantial pain or disability. Serious mental illness requires a mental health diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, as appropriate, by mental health staff.
C2
The inmate is on the psychiatric caseload but does not meet the criteria for Seriously Mentally Ill. Inmate is receiving mental health care and supportive services, which include medication prescription and monitoring, individual and group counseling and therapy, crisis intervention and behavior management.
C3
The inmate is receiving group or individual counseling, therapy and skill building services. He/she has a mental health diagnosis and treatment plan and is being treated by mental health staff other than the psychiatrist.

Deaths, Suicides, Attempted Suicides

Institutional data for the calendar year 2009 indicates that there were no deaths or suicides at the Dayton Correctional Institution and the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center. There were *no* reports of deaths expected, deaths unexpected, suicides, homicides, deaths at a local hospital, deaths at Ohio State University, or deaths at the Corrections Medical Center.

System-wide data on attempted suicides shows that in 2009 there were 72 attempts, none at the Dayton Correctional Institution. As of April 1, 2010, system-wide data shows that there have been 13 suicide attempts in 2010, but *none* at the Dayton Correctional Institution.

**CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT:
ATTENDANCE AT GENERAL MEAL PERIOD**

Pursuant to Section 103.73 (A) (1) and (2) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee shall establish and maintain a *continuing program of inspection of each state correctional institution* used for the custody, control, training, and rehabilitation of persons convicted of crime. The statute also states that the Committee shall inspect each correctional institution *each biennium*, and further, that *each inspection shall include attendance at one general meal period and one rehabilitative or educational program*.

The Meal

The lunch meal at the Dayton facility consisted of a *beef patty, mashed potatoes, salad and dressing, peas and carrots, two slices of white bread, and a sweetened beverage*. The meal was *colorful and appealing*. Although the food was unseasoned, salt and pepper are available to inmates. *The meal temperature was uniform. Warm foods could have been improved by being served at a warmer temperature*.

Inmates indicated they were not entirely fond of the food, and relayed that the meals served do not always match the posted menu. One inmate relayed that he felt the food was too greasy and not in compliance with his medical dietetic needs. The perception of bland tasting food is not uncommon among the adult prisons, as inmates have voiced similar comments in other prisons and are in general agreement.

The establishment of a “heart-healthy” diet has reportedly reduced the degree of fat content in the state system’s menu. Yet inmates allege that they now receive more starchy foods than ever before . *There is a degree of skepticism state-wide about the extent to which the meal changes are truly “heart healthy” or devised solely to reduce costs. System-wide, the CIIC has yet to hear any positive comments about the “heart healthy diet,” not from facility staff, not even from food services staff. If in fact it is truly “heart healthy,” consideration should be given to providing more information to inmates and staff to improve their understanding and perception. Food is **not** a burning issue at Dayton Correctional Institution, but it has the potential of being a burning issue in the prison system. DRC veterans have cited from lessons of the past, the importance of “not messing with” the food, mail or visiting.*

Kitchen

The two Dayton and Montgomery facilities operate with two separate kitchens. Both kitchens were inspected. The kitchen serving the Dayton facility was observed to be *clean and in good order*. Inmates were observed completing cleaning and maintenance duties during the inspection.

The meal period at the Montgomery facility was over at the time of the inspection; however, the food services area and kitchen at the Montgomery facility were observed. The Montgomery kitchen had just been cleaned following the lunch meal period. *Counters were free of debris*, but there was some excessive water on the floor, which staff explained may have been caused from spillage during the cleaning process. *The coolers and freezer in the Montgomery kitchen were*

observed to be clean and free of smells and spills. Each cooler has a dedicated purpose in the storage of specific food types. *Maintenance of the coolers appeared to be up to date. The freezer was in need of several light bulb replacements, which staff indicated were pending.* The Montgomery food services staff indicated that the facility is participating in a research project to measure the forms and levels of bacterial growth in foods that are stored uncovered for two days. Inspectors observed the project's 'test' trays, which are kept in the freezer.

Dining Hall

The Dining Hall serving the Dayton facility was observed as *clean* and equipped with traditional steel tables and bench seats bolted to the floor. The floors and walls behind and beneath the serving line, which is an area that is subject to a build-up of food debris and spillage, was observed to be *clean and in good condition.* *There were no repair issues or problems noted in the dining hall, which was clean and odorless.*

The layout is effective in directing incoming inmates through the food line on one side, while having inmates discard soiled trays and exit the hall on the opposite side. Dayton inmates eating during the general meal period were inmates from the drug sanction unit, who are assigned to eat first and then return to their required programming. Inmates in the group relayed their meal schedule as 8:30 am breakfast, 10:00 am lunch, and 5:30 pm dinner.

The MEPRC dining hall was empty as the afternoon meal had recently been served. Although the occupancy limit of the dining hall was reported to be 167 inmates, staff relayed that only 99 inmates are permitted in the dining hall at one time. *The floor and tables were clear of any debris.* A convenient mailbox/kite box is stationed in front of the entrance to the dining hall for inmate communication. According to staff, inmates can use the mailbox for their outgoing mail and their kites to institution staff as well.

CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT: ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL OR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM

At the time of the inspection, both Dayton and Montgomery facility general classrooms were occupied with students taking placement tests for the General Education Development (GED) program. There were no general classroom instructional periods in session on the inspection date. In fulfillment of the statutory requirements, the inspection included observations of a vocational program at the Dayton facility and a rehabilitative program at the Montgomery facility.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) at Dayton Correctional Institution

The inspection included attendance at one of the vocational programs, Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC), at the Dayton institution. *The open and well-lit vocational workshop/lab was well-populated by inmates who unanimously relayed their enjoyment of this vocational track and their high hopes for employment in the field after release. The instructor of*

the HVAC program relayed his passion for teaching the required technical skills to inmates and to assure that they are able to pass the required test for an industry technician's certification. The instructor relayed that his challenges, which are due to shortages of funding, include the acquisition of appliance parts and supplies needed to deliver some instructional topics. The program is dependent upon donations of old appliances and parts, and if donations are not made, then certain aspects of the curriculum must be taught in a simulation manner, which is not as effective as true hands-on experience. The Warden cited the difficulty in acquiring brazing rods, for example, and that it simply is not possible to teach brazing without the rods.

The HVAC program has an enrollment of 15-20 students from both the Dayton facility and the Montgomery Camp in both morning and afternoon sessions, for a total of 30 to 40 students at any given time. With some self-paced instruction, and open-entry admission, the program maintains a full student enrollment at all times. There is, nonetheless, a waiting list of inmates to enter the popular HVAC program. *The instructor relayed his desire to take the HVAC program beyond basic levels of circuitry to advanced levels of electronics technology because it would clearly be to the students' advantage and make them more marketable and skilled in their vocation; but the lack of funds has prevented him from fully realizing that goal.*

One group of inmates seemed happy to explain the details of a power system they had developed from schematic to fully functioning system. The project was assigned with specific technical criteria that had to be met with minimal other instructions. The assignment required students to analyze the required system, create an original schematic, build the system, test it for functionality, correct errors or flaws, make revisions so that it would function in full compliance with the specifications of the assignment, and demonstrate the fully-functioning system. *The students and instructor were equally proud of the successful completion of this assignment.*

Students in Dayton's HVAC program use training materials published by and in accordance with the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) so that the students may incorporate credentials associated with industry standards among their resume-cited skills. Educational publishers occasionally make copies of their latest textbook editions available to the instructor, who uses these complimentary copies as reference materials in updating his lesson plans. The instructor also loans the new textbooks to interested students for further reading.

Adjacent to the HVAC workshop and instructional center is the instructors' office, which includes a section serving as a resource library, and a locked tool cage with chit system in place. At the opposite end of the career and technical educational building is a second large workshop, which is used for woodworking and carpentry trades.

Carpentry

The Dayton facility also offers a carpentry vocational track, taught from a wood shop at the opposite end of the vocational instructional building. Tools for the vocational programs are kept in a locked tool cage using the chit-shadow security accountability system. Reference and resource literature are available to inmates on a loan system within the vocational building.

Administrative Office Technology

According to the website for the Dayton institution, the Administrative Office Technology program is available to inmates as an educational option. The website describes the program as one designed to develop knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary for initial employment in business in *keyboarding and Microsoft's Windows, Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Publisher. Lifelong learning concepts, and work ethics.* Workplace expectations are also integrated into the program. In spite of the economy, the Dayton institution has continued its connection with local Sinclair Community College, with some community college level courses available to qualified inmates. Staff indicated that the continuation of post-secondary academic options for inmates has not remained consistent within some of the adult institutions.

RIDGE Program at Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center

During the inspection of the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center, a session of the Ridge Project was observed in the visiting room. Staff relayed that inmates are encouraged to have their families join them in the class. The program is reported to be very popular among inmates and has been one of MEPRC's most successful programs.

According to their website, the Ridge Project was co-founded in 2001 by a former Ohio inmate and his wife, to empower, strengthen, and heal families by building strong, thriving relationships. According to information provided by staff, the mission of the Ridge Project *is to establish a path of honor, discipline, and integrity; by way of education, motivation, and inspiration; in order to lead families into a future defined by hope, peace, and righteousness for generations to come.* Classes are taught in 11 correctional facilities statewide.

Their newsletter is entitled "Tyros Times." Tyros is defined as "a warrior, someone learning something new." The Tyros Declaration outlines the purpose of the program. Each inmate involved in the program is expected to state the words of the declaration and to believe in its purpose. The Tyros declaration is provided below:

I (state name) am a (husband and) father. I am a man of good character. I do not embarrass my family nor do I cause them pain and suffering. I live my life upright and full of virtue. I am a man of integrity. I do not lie, cheat or steal. I do not live my life justifying my mistakes and shortcomings. I am trustworthy. I openly admit my faults and seek to become stronger each day. I am loyal. I protect those that I love and defend those who are weaker than I. I am grateful. I strive to achieve my highest potential. I know what I believe. I am a man of faith. My self-esteem does not come from others, but from doing what is right and just in all things.

I am confident. I am neither arrogant nor boastful. My confidence comes from knowing myself and my character. I am a friend. I do not use or manipulate people for my own personal gain. I live my life in moderation. I do not need material things to make me feel important or valuable. I know the difference between what I want and what I need. Others' needs are important to me. I am

strong. I do not succumb to temptations like drugs, alcohol or lust that will keep me from fulfilling my destiny.

I am a Tyro. I love learning and strive to increase my knowledge that I may live up to my highest potential. I am good. I understand pain and suffering. Pain and suffering have been my greatest teachers. I will not use them as an excuse to fail. I am free. I am free to dream and to create a better world for myself and all those around me. I do not use my freedom to imprison others mentally or physically. I am patient. I do not lose my temper when I do not get my way or give up when I encounter resistance. I understand that those things worth having are worth waiting for. I am an ambassador of hope for the hopeless. I am beautiful. My actions and words reflect beauty and life. I do not spread poison with my life. I am proud of who I am and what I have overcome. I love myself. In loving myself, I am able to love others. I love my family. I am a man of discipline. The discipline I embrace guards me against envy, greed, hate, and violence. I am responsible. I can be depended upon to do what I say I will do. I am a leader. I am a man worth following.

The organization's fall 2009 newsletter, "Tyros Times," includes a participant's interpretation of the program, using the letters found in the program's title, RIDGE PROJECT, as provided below:

- **R**esources for a start on a new relationship,
- **I**nteraction to keep the faith,
- **D**etermination to learn,
- **G**etting back on track with life,
- **E**ffort it takes to make a relationship work,

- **P**ermanent is what we are striving for,
- **R**ealizing how important this opportunity is,
- **O**pening up to new ideas and objectives on relationship,
- **J**ustifying what a true partner is really about,
- **E**xperiencing a whole new outlook on life,
- **C**ommitting, caring, considering, communicating, cooperating, celebrating, and contributing, and
- **T**eaching a new train of thought.

Educational Services and Classrooms

Educational services are provided to inmates through the Ohio Central School System, which operates as a division of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. The school system was formally chartered by the Ohio Department of Education under Ohio Revised Code 3313.61 in April 1973. As noted on the school system's website, the *charter provides the DRC with quality programming and the Ohio Central School System with the authority to seek additional federal funding. The chartered school district enables the Department to provide comprehensive and thorough education and programming that addresses the needs of vastly*

under-educated and under-skilled inmates. These services include Adult Basic Literacy Education, General Education Development (GED), adult high school, apprenticeship training, library services, special education, vocational education, and other educational programs as directed by the needs of the inmate population.

The academic classrooms in the Dayton compound and at the Montgomery camp are of traditional size and style, with individual desks or tables and chairs, teacher desk, and instructional dry-erase or chalk boards. The few academic classrooms observed during the inspection appeared to have been designed to accommodate small numbers of students at 13:1 student/teacher ratio.

Due to pre-GED testing using Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) assessment tests, there was no formal instruction occurring during the inspection. According to the ODRC website, CASAS is the inmate education achievement test that the Ohio Central School System uses to determine school placement. Reportedly, CASAS is a more appropriate assessment instrument for reentry goals than one which provides grade level scores. *Recent national economic conditions and subsequent reductions in grant monies have made access to funds for the GED tests and program more challenging for indigent inmates.*

The MEPRC education wing is located in the lower level of the entry building. The inspection included a stop in the guidance counselor's office and the Adult Basic Education (ABE) and Pre-GED classrooms. Several inmates were observed taking the CASAS test that would place them in Adult Basic Education (ABE) courses or Pre-GED courses. In addition to the ABE, Pre-GED, and GED courses offered, MEPRC also offers Administrative Office Technology (AOT), and career enhancement classes. Staff relayed that the career enhancement courses are offered in the morning and in the afternoon. Thirteen inmates attend the morning classes and 12 inmates attend in the afternoon. Inmate participation and completion of educational opportunities for December 2009 are provided in the following tables.

**Table 7. Monthly Education Enrollment Report
Dayton Correctional Institution
December 2009 with Breakdown by Program**

Education Programs at Dayton Correctional Institution – December 2009					
Academic Programs		Monthly Participati on	Year-to-Date Participati on	Wait List	Certificates Earned Year-to-Date
	Literacy	0	0	0	0
	Adult Basic Literacy Education (ABLE)	25	40	29	13
	Pre-GED	13	18	21	13
	GED	10	21	18	15
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	48	79	68	41
Career-Tech Programs		Monthly Participati on	Year-to-Date Participati on	Wait List	Certificates Earned Year-to-Date
	Cabinetmaking (vacant)	0	0	0	0
	Culinary Arts	13	13	23	0
	HVAC -AM	19	20	31	0
	HVAC – PM	18	19	32	0
	CAREER-TECH TOTAL	50	52	86	0
Special Education		5	10	0	0
TEP		11	19	12	18
Career Enhancement		5	20	11	18
Apprenticeship		12	17	22	NA
Advanced Job Training		0	44	52	NA

**Table 8. Monthly Education Enrollment Report
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center
December 2009 with Breakdown by Program**

Education Programs at Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center – December 2009					
Academic Programs		Monthly Participation	Year-to-Date Participation	Wait List	Certificates Earned Year-to-Date
	Literacy	0	0	0	0
	Adult Basic Literacy Education (ABLE)	17	46	12	20
	Pre-GED	18	32	19	13
	GED	16	21	9	14
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	51	99	40	47
Career-Tech Programs		Monthly Participation	Year-to-Date Participation	Wait List	Certificates Earned Year-to-Date
	Automated Office Technology (AOT)	13	18	6	0
	Baking (vacant)	0	0	0	0
	Work and Family	12	19	5	6
	CAREER-TECH TOTAL	25	37	11	6
Special Education		9	11	0	0
Career Enhancement		12	38	16	38
Apprenticeship		3	10	4	NA
Advanced Job Training		0	28	32	NA

Variety of Programs

As shown on the website, in addition to General Education Development (GED) academic track, the Dayton complex offers academic studies in Adult Basic Education, Peer Tutoring Fast Track GED studies, and college programs through Sinclair Community College. In addition to the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) vocational track, the Dayton complex offers vocational programs in Culinary Arts, and a Work and Family Life course. Numerous *religious programs* are also offered at the Dayton facility and Montgomery facility.

In addition to the academic, vocational, and religious-oriented programs, the website for the consolidated institution highlights two programs as unique: the Automated Office Technology program, and the GEM Leadership Development Program. Facility staff indicated that PowerNet of Dayton contributes numerous services and volunteers to the institution through the

GEM program. PowerNet of Dayton is described as a *grassroots, community-based, nonprofit organization founded to empower poor inner-city communities to define and enhance their quality of life. As published, the GEM program provides intensive pre and post release supportive services starting 15 to 18 months prior to an inmate's release and from 18 to 36 months after release to equip offenders with the knowledge and skills to become leaders in their communities. The GEM program uses a holistic approach to reentry, which integrates leadership models, mentoring, and support services in a coordinated case management system involving a variety of relevant service providers within communities. The GEM acronym represents the first letter of "Group, Education, and Mentoring," which describe the major features of the program.*

- **Group** interaction, relationship and team building, and interpersonal skills development.
- **Education** and training, which supports either personal or career goals of the participant.
- **Mentoring**/coaching (career and personal), which is intended to encourage, support, and guide the participant's consistent, meaningful progress toward their ultimate personal and career goals.

The website also lists the following *Community Service programs*:

- Pilot Dog Program,
- Montgomery County Parks litter pick-up,
- Greater Dayton Humane Society,
- Trash pickup for the Ohio Department of Transportation,
- Team Greyhound,
- Button assembly for various organizations,
- Crayons2Computers,
- Ohio Reads,
- Adopt A School,
- Clean up for Dayton Art Institute Oktoberfest,
- Quilting to Nursing Home Facilities, and
- African American Wellness Walk set-up/clean-up.

Staff relayed that a Therapeutic Program includes discussions of topics associated with life crisis to assist inmates in identifying their sources of personal gratification, boundaries, inner and outer locus of control, plus respect for the rights of others. Printed materials supplied by staff at the inspection also listed the following programs:

- Cabinet Making (vocational)
- Business Management (college)
- Apprenticeships:
 - Janitorial,
 - Alteration tailor
 - Animal trainer
 - Cook
 - Plumber
- Unit programs:
 - Eliminating Self-Defeating Behavior
 - Children of Incarcerated Parents
 - Victim Awareness
 - Financial Management
 - Responsible Family Life Skills I, II, and III
 - Building Positive Behavior
 - Miami Valley Re-Entry Initiative
 - Professional Development
 - Nurturing Fathers and
 - Entrepreneurship.

Also offered within the units are several programs that address substance abuse:

- Intensive Outpatient Program,
- N.A./A.A Recovery programs,
- Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACOA),
- Drug Awareness Education,
- After Care, and the
- Twelve-Step Foundation.

Additional programs shown as unit programs include:

- Commitment to Change,
- Positive Parenting,
- Voluntary and Mandatory Tobacco Cessation programs, and the
- Adult Service and Training Administered for Re-Entry (A.S.T.A.R.) program.

**CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT:
ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS**

The statute requires the CIIC to “Evaluate and assist in the development of programs to improve the condition or operation of correctional institutions; (and to) Prepare a report for submission to the succeeding General Assembly of the findings the Committee makes in its inspections and of any *programs that have been proposed or developed to improve the condition or operation of the correctional institutions in the state.*” The statute’s use of the term “*programs*” can include the traditional concept of programs, such as the rehabilitative or educational programs that the CIIC is required to attend during each inspection. In addition, the dictionary definitions for “program” include, “*a plan or procedure for dealing with some matter,*” *which would be consistent with any recommendation to assist in bringing about improvements in conditions or operations*

LISTENING SESSION WITH STAFF GROUP

The best source of recommendations for improvements is communication from those who live or work in the correctional institutions. As a result, the CIIC has always welcomed communication regarding prison operations, conditions, programs or grievance procedure to assist in identifying problems or areas in need of improvement. The 2009-2010 inspections to date have all included a group session with a variety of staff. The wardens have been requested to gather a group of staff from the many different departments and positions to meet with the CIIC inspection team. Staff are asked to relay any *problems, issues, concerns or areas of pride* regarding the facility.

Representative staff from both the Dayton and Montgomery facilities spoke with the inspection team. A point-by-point presentation of staff comments throughout the inspection is provided in the *Inspection Summary* at the beginning of this report under *Staff Communication*, but a more concise coverage of subjects raised at the Staff Forum is presented in the following paragraphs.

The correlation between *staff morale* and the reduction in staff due to statewide budget reductions has emerged at numerous institutional inspections. The subject of staff morale was also raised at the Dayton/Montgomery inspection. Staff members indicated that it has been a challenge to maintain good morale while their work demands change and sometimes increase; yet simultaneously, other staff have been cut and lost their jobs. The loss of staff through layoffs has reportedly been somewhat offset by rehiring some staff when positions become vacant through attrition or retirements.

The reduction in budget has caused *shortages in basic items needed to operate* the units, including mattresses, pillows, and hygiene items for inmates like soap and toilet paper, which must be carefully rationed to prevent depletion of supplies prior to the arrival of new shipments.

Praise was offered regarding a *new computer system* that allows for administrative paperwork to be handled quickly online, even though there was some criticism regarding delays or incomplete electronic transfer of new inmate data from the Corrections Reception Center to the parent institution at the time of an inmate’s placement in the parent institution. Another complaint regarding the computer system was that the signature pad associated with use of the DRC inmate tracking system is reportedly flawed and in need of technical intervention.

Staff praised institutional management for their *consolidation efforts and success* associated with merging the operations of the Dayton Correctional Institution and the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center. There were, however, some comments regarding the alleged reluctance of Dayton Correctional Officers to adequately manage inmates on the yard and conversely, a perception that the Montgomery inmates have gained more respect for themselves and for the staff, reportedly due to more strict management.

Staff relayed that the amount of *reentry programming remains at full capacity*. Since there is a comparatively high volume of Dayton/Montgomery inmates who are embarking on reentry, the institutional complex provides much reentry programming. One staff indicated that she is responsible for serving at least 850 inmates from the consolidated institution. Staff relayed that the reapplication process has been started to replace funding for the Exodus program, which had been operating on recently-expired grant monies.

Staff also relayed the historical and ongoing *challenge to motivate inmates toward programs*, especially as the challenge applies to younger inmates. Staff indicated that younger inmates more actively resist acknowledging their behaviors and are unwilling to make personal changes. In some cases, the opportunity for early release serves as a motivator to inmates to complete programs. Staff reported that reentry programming could be improved and should be structured to include more work in skilled jobs and apprenticeships as well as specific training in life skills that include development of a work ethic and the saving and budgeting of resources.

Staff expressed concern over a supply *shortage and poor quality of inmate clothing* that they receive for inmates. The staff shared there is a greater need to issue clothing conservatively and less frequently due to shortages. There was a suggestion that the DRC might begin to maintain a clothing inventory to address severe shortages on an emergency basis, although it was acknowledged that order fulfillment is typically completed within 24 hours, negating the true need to maintain inventory.

The theme of *operational efficiency* was raised as it pertains to the need to identify and implement cost savings measures within the institutions. The Dayton staff identified that they have started using energy efficient light bulbs to cut costs and add efficiency, and they are keeping their mind open to other supply-closet items that offer a cost benefit. New and efficient perimeter lighting has reportedly been ordered. Staff indicated that the institution operates using the Dayton city water and sewer line, so these costs are held at reasonable rates. There has been reported cost savings associated with the implementation of 'cost savings days' or furlough days, which are unpaid days off work. Furlough days reportedly account for a reduction in pay equivalent to 3.4 hours per pay period per staff. Careful scheduling has allowed furlough or cost savings hours to be covered by substitute staff at a regular hourly rate, rather than at overtime rates; thus, a payroll savings is realized. A limited number of overtime hours are reportedly budgeted for unit officers, medical personnel, or by technicians at the power plant.

Funding to the institutional operating budget has been an outcome of Ohio's economy and subsequent budgetary reductions. Currently, the consolidated Dayton complex operates with approximately 80 percent of funding allocated to wages, salaries, and benefits. Approximately

12 percent of monies are spent on food and utilities, and the remaining eight percent is spent on all other expenses, ranging from clothing to office supplies. While the department has reportedly become more efficient, the institution's fiscal supervisor has reportedly realized a doubling of administrative work since the consolidation.

Staff relayed the recent monetary increase in the amount of the monthly *deposit to the inmate account* has not prompted an increase in extortion. Although there may have been some speculation that extortion could increase as money in inmate accounts increased, the staff relayed they have not seen a change in that regard.

The handling of inmate grievances is a core function of correctional institutions. Staff relayed that *property concerns constitute the biggest grievance* brought to the attention of the Institutional Inspector. Although the total annual number of approximately 35 grievances filed at the Dayton complex is comparatively few, there are many Informal Complaints reportedly filed. Reportedly, nearly all concerns are resolved at the first level, the informal complaint step, through communication in response. Regarding the concern about property, it was relayed that the problem predominantly results from procedures followed in the process of packing inmate property for storage prior to an inmate's unit or institutional transfer.

Staff relayed that *security measures include the use of videos* and that surveillance videos are held for 14 days, and in some cases, they are held for 30 days.

Staff relayed the need for funding for certain *capital expenditures*, including repair of the electronic door locking system on the living units, at a total cost of \$160,000.

INMATE COMMUNICATION ON SITE

Inmates shared the following concerns and comments to the inspection team:

- **Appreciation:** An inmate relayed that the Dayton institution is held in high regard among inmates, who speak very favorably of it because they perceive it as an institution that offers more programs, maintains a calmer and less conflicted living environment, and inmates may have televisions in their own cell.
- **Staff:** Inmates on unit relayed there is an absence of professionalism among the staff and correctional officers.
- **Staff:** Inmates voiced various criticisms of various staff, whom they identified as "challenging" or with "authority problems."
- **Lockdown:** Inmates in the HVAC program relayed that upon returning to their units for a scheduled count, they must lock down immediately and are not given enough time to get ice prior to the count lock down.
- **Lockdown:** Inmates indicated the cell lock-down on third shift is uncommonly long, extending from 8:30 pm through 7:30 am on weekdays and through 10:30 am on weekends.
- **Food:** Inmates relayed the state menus are not being followed and portions are insufficient, daily recommended allowance is not provided, and food is watered down and lacking in substance.

- **Food:** Inmates relayed meal temperatures are not appropriately hot, rather hot foods are served cold.
- **Food:** An inmate complained of cockroaches in the kitchen, although the inspection found no evidence of roaches.
- **Food:** One inmate indicated the food was not always cooked.
- **Food Services Cameras/Force:** Inmate claimed staff used force in food services but did not report it, and added that there are no working cameras in food service area.
- **Medical Services, Food:** One inmate indicated he has a chronic health care status and while at another institution, nothing substantive was done to help him; but now at Dayton Correctional Institution, he is receiving the proper treatment he needs and is getting physical therapy, with good results. He also relayed, however, that the food was too greasy, which is not good for him because he has been prescribed a cardiac diet.
- **Education:** Inmate relayed he believes he has a learning disability and has trouble with comprehension.
- **Education:** One inmate relayed dissatisfaction in some teachers, who reportedly tell inmates to get a book, while reportedly allowing sleeping in class.
- **Drug Testing Procedures:** Inmate relayed officers do not follow DRC policy on drug testing and make their own rules.
- **Drug Sanction Group:** Inmates in the drug sanction group complained that they were excluded from *programming*, receive only one hour of *recreation* per day, left with only books and *idle time*, are denied *visits*, and receive limited *mail* during the 90-day sanction.
- **Dim Lights:** Some inmates relayed the interior lights are kept dim on the living units, and that the brightness observed during the inspection would not last after the inspection team had departed.
- **Bedding:** Inmate on unit relayed the worn out mattresses are too thin to provide adequate support for most adult men.
- **Older vs. Younger:** One inmate relayed the opinion that the mature inmates should be those who are given the opportunity to live at the Dayton facility, and that the “less mature or mouthy” inmates reportedly should be advised by more-settled inmates that they may get moved out. Further, the inmate voiced that some short-term inmates do not realize how much nicer the Dayton facility is compared to other prisons.
- **Real Recreation Time:** Outdoor recreation time is reportedly limited to 1.5 hours per session, even though the yard is open from 6 am through 7 pm. Indoor recreation is reportedly limited to one hour per session, and reportedly denied in the summer.
- **Grievance Procedure:** Inmates relayed they know how to use the grievance procedure, but it is not used much at the institution.
- **Commissary Prices:** Inmates relayed that the prices of items at their commissary are higher than same items at other prisons. Staff responded it is true for some items because the purchasing power of the institution is less based on smaller quantities ordered. The institution reportedly does not receive an equivalent price break associated with large volume purchases.
- **State Pay:** Similarly, inmates relayed the amount of their state pay is too low to cover costs of their basic items adequately.

CIIC CONTACTS AND REPORTED CONCERNS

The CIIC appreciates the communication from staff and inmates in the Ohio prisons received in between the inspections. Again, their input assists the CIIC in carrying out the inspection and evaluation duties. The following section includes communication received through contacts and reported concerns primarily by letter in the 2009-2010 biennium.

From January 1, 2009 through January 15, 2010, there were only four contacts regarding Dayton Correctional Institution. The contacts relayed eight concerns in four broad subject categories. The following table shows Dayton's categories of concerns, further broken down into eight specific types of concerns.

**Table 9. Reported Concerns regarding Dayton Correctional Institution by Subject
January 1, 2009 through January 15, 2010**

Dayton Correctional Institution	
TYPE of CONCERN	NUMBER of CONCERNS
Health Care Access /delay in receiving medical care – 1 Improper/inadequate medical care - 1	2
Staff Accountability Access to Staff – 1 Failure to follow policies - 1	2
Institutional Assignment Transfer/denial of transfer – 1	1
Non-Grievable Matter RIB/Hearing Officer – 1 Court – 1 Separate Appeal Process - 1	3
TOTAL CONCERNS – Dayton Correctional Institution	8

During the same period, January 1, 2009 through January 15, 2010, there were five contacts regarding the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center logged into the CIIC database. The five contacts relayed 21 problems, issues or concerns contained in 13 broad categories. The breakdown and distribution of concerns is provided in the following table.

Table 10. Reported Concerns regarding the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center by Subject, January 1, 2009 through January 15, 2010

Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	
TYPE of CONCERN	NUMBER of CONCERNS
Staff Accountability Access – 1 Failure to perform job duties – 1 Failure to respond to communication – 1 Failure to follow policies - 1	4
Health Care Access/delay in receiving medical care – 1 Medical records – 1 Medical transfer - 1	3
Recovery Services Recovery services Program – 1 Mandatory Program Placement - 2	3
Education Educational programs – 1 Vocational programs - 1	2
Safety/Sanitation Smoking/non-smoking - 1	1
Facility Maintenance Water temperature - 1	1
Food Service Denial of food - 1	1
Personal Property Lost/damaged/confiscated by staff - 1	1
Visiting Rules - 1	1
Telephone Denial of Privilege - 1	1
Security Classification Procedural Issue - 1	1
Institutional Assignment Transfer/Denial - 1	1
Housing Assignment Unit Assignment - 1	1
TOTAL CONCERNS - Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	21

LETTERS OF INQUIRY

In response to CIIC contacts and reported concerns, when warranted, the CIIC sends letters of inquiry to the institution Warden. Such inquiries tend to be reserved for the most serious of allegations, and to provide information that needs to be communicated to staff in a position to investigate and to take action on findings. From January 1, 2009 through April 15, 2010, a total of 508 letters of inquiry were sent to DRC wardens and DYS superintendents. Only one inquiry was made regarding the Dayton Correctional Institution. The two institutions with the most inquiries were the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility with 141 and Mansfield Correctional Institution with 56.

LIBRARY: CREATION OR EXPANSION OF MINORITY BOOK SECTION

During the course of the 2009 inspections, which always includes the library, the former CIIC Chairman cited the need for:

- African American and also Hispanic designated Book Sections in Ohio prisons and juvenile correctional facilities.
- Sufficient copies of periodicals of popular magazines for the African American and Hispanic inmates. (Jet, Ebony, and Black Enterprise were suggested.)
- In addition to the literature, African American and Hispanic movies, and books on tape.

The purpose of the proposed improvements is to enhance cultural awareness, not only one's own but of others, and to enlighten inmates through classic biographies. The proposal has been offered as a means to help improve inmates, contribute to good order, and improve the libraries. So much good could be done by a focus on the library, which could provide books about real people who inspire and bring out the best in us.

Similarly, in the therapeutic community model of substance abuse treatment in prisons, they insist that the critical ingredient for success is that a real person is on the staff who has been where the offender is, and who has succeeded in changing their life. They provide the model and this is said to provide renewed hope and confidence that they, too, can overcome addiction and make something of their life. It is the proposal's premise that the same inspiration can come from books about real people.

Dayton CI and Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center Libraries

As reflected above, the recommendation for specific improvements to institutional libraries has emerged as a desirable form of improvement; thus, inspections include focused observations of prison libraries.

The Inmate Handbook for the consolidated institution of March 2009 provides information to inmates about the Main Library in the Dayton Correctional Institution and also a second Main Library that serves the Montgomery Camp. The handbook indicates the Main Library at the Dayton Correctional Institution is located in the school and the chapel area, and the Camp's Main Library is located on the second floor of the "Upper School Area." The handbook describes library provisions to include a range of services, including photocopying of documents for a small fee, and specialized collections that support the educational, vocational, rehabilitation and recreational needs of the inmate population. These collections include: a Re-entry Resource Center, general reference, research materials, popular books, newspapers, magazines, and educational videos. A collection of books from the main library is rotated among living units and segregation inmates may request a book from this collection.

The main library serving the Dayton facility was observed to hold many book selections for the size of the institution, including one section of books published in Spanish, magazines, two computers for use in accessing the Westlaw system, the DRC Administrative Rules and Policies, re-entry books, and religious books. The Dayton institution's Main Library maintains the sundry,

food and music vendor catalogs and order forms. Inter-library loan services are available for appropriate reading materials not owned by the library. DRC Policies and Administrative Rules are also available for inmate review in the main library. A typewriter in the main library is available only for legal work. Through library services, inmates may participate in Aunt Mary's Story Time, which is a program that enables fathers to tape and send a recording of the father reading a story to their children.

A Law Library provides legal materials and related services within Dayton institution's Main Library. Court case information and online legal information are available to inmates on computer workstations through the Westlaw Online Legal Database System. The Law Library has a word processor and legal forms available to inmates. Segregation inmates must send a kite to the librarian to request legal materials and motions that require immediate attention.

During the inspection of the MEPRC library, staff relayed that educational books are available for Spanish speaking inmates. The library also has selections of literature for African-American inmates. The literature was observed tucked in the corner in a set of rolling bookcases. Although the literature and education books were not easily accessible, staff relayed that inmates could obtain those items upon request.

In the inspection of the housing units, inmates expressed that they would like to see new literature added to the library. One inmate relayed that the available library material is outdated and in serious need of upgrade.

Although the area was small, the librarian appeared to make good use of their limited space. Newspapers and periodicals were neatly stacked in the corner of the library. Facility staff relayed that local newspapers for the Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus areas are delayed two or three days because of where they are distributed. It was also relayed that the daily subscription to USA Today was recently renewed and it is usually received on the same day.

Administrative Rules are available on computer. If a hard copy of Administrative Rules and Policies are needed, staff can accommodate their request after inmates present their inmate badge.

The CIIC memorandum from the 128th Biennium was not posted in the library. However, a list of CIIC members and staff was posted on the bulletin board without address or phone number that would enable staff or inmates to contact the CIIC. The current CIIC memo with information on the CIIC functions, duties and address, may be copied from the CIIC website at www.ciic.state.oh.us.

Additional information about the Montgomery Camp library services was provided in the responses to the *Expectations* questionnaire submitted by the Montgomery administrators following the 2008 CIIC inspection. At that time, the Montgomery facility reportedly provided materials for all academic disciplines, work-related topics, vocational subjects, and social and life skills development. The Montgomery library materials reportedly include materials that reflect cultural and handicap differences, legal textbooks, DRC Administrative Rules, and DRC Policies.

**CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT:
EVALUATION OF THE INMATE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE**

The Inspector indicated that he is out of his office much of the day and circulating among the inmates wherever they are, so that he may engage in reviewing and addressing their concerns without the need for paperwork. The Institutional Inspector is assigned to both the Dayton Correctional Institution and the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center. He relayed that approximately 35 grievances have been filed throughout the 2009 calendar year, and that the most frequent concern to date had been in the category of personal property.

On a monthly basis, an Institutional Inspector's Activity Report is prepared by each Institutional Inspector. The report statistically shows types of inspector activity as well as inmate use of the grievance procedure. The Institutional Inspector's report provides monthly and year-to-date data regarding inmate use of the inmate grievance procedure, described in Administrative Rule 5120-9-31. Data received for the months of October through December 2009 reflects the consolidation of the Dayton and Montgomery facilities. The fourth quarter 2009 data shows that the Institutional Inspector completed *internal inspections of the package room, the main property vault at DCI, inmate personnel, visiting, food service at a lunch meal, satellite feeding in segregation, the work site for a maintenance worker, money accounts, the mail room at MEPRC, religious services, arts and crafts, and recreation.*

During the fourth quarter of 2009, there were *inmate orientations conducted on 12 dates to a total of 126 inmates: 41 inmates in October, 64 inmates in November, and 21 inmates in December.* The Institutional Inspector's Activity Reports for the months of October, November, and December 2009 for the consolidated Dayton complex show there were *26 kites were received in October, 20 kites in November, and 27 kites in December. During the fourth quarter of 2009, there were 63 Informal Complaints filed. There were 15 Informal Complaints filed in October, 29 in November, and 19 in December.*

Grievance Activity and Dispositions

Consolidated data from the Institutional Inspector's Monthly Report for December 2009 shows that *39 Grievances were filed during 2009, that 34 inmates filed grievances, and the highest number of grievances from a single inmate was two.* During the month of December 2009, there were two grievances on hand from the preceding month, and two new grievances were filed in December 2009. The four grievances were completed, with no extensions for investigations during December 2009, leaving no grievances on hand at the end of December. Grievance activity, including the disposition of grievances, for December 2009 within the consolidated Dayton complex is shown in the following table. Of the four grievance decisions, three were denied due to "insufficient evidence to support the claim." One was granted, with the problem noted and a report/recommendation submitted to the Warden.

Table 11. Grievance Activity and Dispositions for Dayton Correctional Institution and Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center with Breakdown by Type of Disposition and Race for December 2009

DISPOSITIONS		White	Black	Other	Total
Granted					
	Problem corrected	0	0	0	0
	Problem Noted, Correction Pending	0	0	0	0
	Problem Noted, report/recommendation to Warden	1	0	0	1
Denied					
	No violation of rule, policy, or law	0	0	0	0
	Staff action was a valid exercise of discretion	0	0	0	0
	Insufficient evidence to support claim	2	1	0	3
	False claim	0	0	0	0
	Failure to use informal complaint procedure	0	0	0	0
	Not within the scope of the grievance procedure	0	0	0	0
	Not within the time limits	0	0	0	0
Withdrawn	Withdrawn at inmate's request	0	0	0	0
TOTAL – Grievances receiving Dispositions or withdrawn by inmate shown by Race		3	1	0	4
Pending	Pending disposition	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dispositions by Race		3	1	0	4

Subject of Grievances

The four December grievances pertained to “Staff/Inmate Relations” with three alleging force was used but no use of force report was submitted by the staff who allegedly used force. One of the three grievances was granted, while the other two were denied. One additional grievance pertained to alleged harassment by staff, which was denied. The subject category of grievances are provided in the following table.

Table 12. Subject of Grievances at Dayton Correctional Institution and Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center with Breakdown by Type and Number for December 2009

CATEGORY of COMPLAINT	Specific CONCERN	Granted	Denied	Total
Staff/Inmate Relations - Supervision	Harassment	0	1	1
Staff/Inmate Relations - Use of Force	Use of Force with No report	1	2	3
TOTAL		1	3	4
WITHDRAWN - Withdrawn at inmate's request		0	0	0

ADDITIONAL ASPECTS OF THE INSPECTION

The majority of the November 9, 2009 inspection was conducted at the Dayton correctional facility, with a full day spent at the facility, while half of the CIIC inspection team conducted a walk-through of the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center for an approximate half day, then returning to the Dayton Correctional Institution for the closing and a portion of the listening session with a group of staff. This section includes additional aspects of the inspection of both facilities. Certain operational subject or topical information about the Montgomery facility is presented immediately following the presentation of the same subject for the Dayton facility; thus, operational information and data is unified

Entrance and Security Check

The entry processing at the Dayton Correctional Institution was handled in a routine manner as a security officer completed metal detection using a wand. Identification badges were checked. The entrance officer conducted a search of coat pockets and bags.

The Dayton entrance was *notably clean and polished floors shined*. The lobby included oak bench seating and lockers for visitor use. Individuals leave the Dayton main compound entrance through the sally port system. At the end of an outdoor walkway, individuals again have identifications checked, and pass through a set of locked gates before entering the administration building for the Dayton facility.

Upon entering the MEPRC facility, there is a walk-through metal detector and counter with a processing officer on duty for entry screening. The Dayton and Montgomery sign-in procedure and identification check are handled in the same manner. The *screening was thorough, and the officer was efficient and cordial*. DCI staff went through the same security screening. The main entrance to the Montgomery facility is also the main entrance to the camp's administrative offices. The Montgomery administrative building opens on the interior side to a large oval

campus surrounded by several buildings, including those for inmate housing. Walkways cross a landscaped oval and covered exterior walkways connect some camp buildings

The layout for Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center is a vocational setting with several separate buildings surrounding the outdoor recreation yard. The entry is a ranch style building with two levels. The upper level of the entrance building includes the visiting room and business offices. The lower level included education classes and an entrance to the main compound.

Typical security measures and operations were observed during the inspection. Security cameras are in operation in the front entry of the Dayton main compound, as well as the entrance sally port and parking lot. No cameras are in inmate living units in either the Dayton or the Montgomery facilities. Security measures for staff include a “Spyder” system. Staff complete their rounds every 30 minutes on the units. Dayton staff relayed their perception that their system improves security and contributes to accountability. Inmate count is taken six times each day.

The Dayton Investigator conducts random shakedowns of staff entering the facilities to verify that no tobacco or other contraband is being conveyed into the institution. The days on which staff shakedowns are performed are known as ‘red tag’ days. During the shakedowns, staff are requested to empty pockets and open food items from home.

Medical and Dental Services

Medical services are provided to the inmates at the Dayton Correctional Institution and the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center by civil service staff and contractual staff. A single Medical Services unit is located within the Dayton facility to serve inmates from both the Dayton facility and the Montgomery facility. *The medical unit was observed as clean, non-odorous, and large compared to other prisons.* The area provides for multiple medical staff offices, doctor office and exam room, two nurse exam rooms, nurse administrative area, file space, and a staff meeting area. Health education literature is available to inmates through numerous brochures in wall racks in the waiting area.

Although medical services are available 24 hours per day, the medical unit reportedly operates six days per week, with the Montgomery inmates assigned to appointments beginning at 7:30 am and the Dayton inmates assigned to appointments beginning at 12:30 pm. A motorized cart is available to transport sick or immobile inmates from the Montgomery campus to the medical unit. Doctor and dentist services are contracted. Doctors take appointments four days per week. *The nursing staff includes five Registered Nurses (RNs) and one Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) on first shift, three RNs on second shift, and two RNs on third shift.* Two infirmary rooms were observed as notably clean, spacious, and outfitted with a regular hospital bed, hospital tray, a tiled floor, porcelain sink and toilet, television, and an assistance call button. The infirmary door was structured with upper and lower large window panes allowing for light and visibility of an inmate in distress. The window bars are covered as a safety feature.

Mental health and dental services are also provided in the medical unit. A larger-than-average crisis cell is available, but reportedly rarely used. The dental clinic includes two dental chairs

for treating patients, and an x-ray machine is available on site for x-rays through a contracted technician.

Medication dispensary and pharmaceuticals storage are handled from a specific and separate room, which has a double locking system resembling a mini-sally port. The combination lab and pharmacy room serves as a location for the phlebotomist to complete blood draws, and the nurses to dispense medications through a pill call window from the locked medication cage.

The medical records room is another locked room, which houses the medical records for both Dayton and Montgomery inmates. The relatively spacious medical unit includes a conference room for *Telemed* conferences between inmates and specialty doctors, as well as a small area used as a staff meeting area and nurse break room.

Medical staff voiced support for the concept of transitioning to Civil Service Physicians rather than contracted physicians, due to the cost savings without sacrificing quality of services. Regarding correlation of medical services rendered through the Ohio State University, the medical staff voiced their opinion that increased and more thorough communication is needed between the Ohio State University medical providers and the institutional Doctor.

Using data provided from the consolidated Dayton complex, the following table displays a breakdown of the basic types of services rendered through the medical department for the recent month of December 2009.

**Table 13. Number and Type of Health Care Services at Dayton Correctional Institution and Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center
December 2009**

Health Care Services Rendered	December 2009	Year-to-Date 2009 (Jan – Dec 2009)
Sick Calls		
Nurse Intake Screen	31	873
Nurse Referrals to Doctor	56	740
New intakes referred to physician	6	57
Nurse Sick Call and Assessments	164	2010
Doctor Sick Call	164	2356
Emergency Triage		
Sent to Local Emergency Room	4	41
Sent to OSU Emergency Room	0	12
Inmate Emergencies Treated On Site	42	338
Infirmiry Care		
Bed Days Used for Medical	5	99
Bed Days Used for Mental	0	0
Bed Days Used for Security	0	42

Dental Care		
Scheduled Visits	237	2329
Emergency Visits	12	195
Total Dental Visits	249	2524
Dental No Shows	0	0
AMA – Amalgam (filings)	32	180
Optometry		
Consults	1	10
Inmates Seen	19	162
Emergencies Seen	0	0
Hours on Site	6	55
Podiatry		
Consults	0	1
Inmates Seen	21	140
Emergencies Seen	0	0
Hours on Site	4	33
Pharmacy		
Medical Refills	377	3114
Mental Refills	4	11
Medical New Prescriptions	765	8656
Mental New Prescriptions	0	17
Total Prescriptions	1146	11798
Medical Controlled Prescriptions	7	125
Mental Controlled Prescriptions	0	0
Lab Data		
Blood Draws	69	851
DNA Blood Draws	0	0
Mental Health Blood Draws	0	0
EKGs	2	29
Non-CMC X-Rays	19	309
Infectious Disease Data		
* ANNUAL Inmate TB Test – September 2009: 776 Inmates Tested	0	776
* ANNUAL Staff TB Test – September 2009: 253 Staff Tests + 11 tests in other months	0	264
Positive Inmate PPD Test - TB Screening Results	0	4
Positive Staff PPD Test – TB Screening Results	0	0
Inmates Completed INH Treatment	1	8
Inmates Incomplete INH Treatment	8	67
Inmates Refusing INH Treatment	0	0
HIV Positive Inmates	0	22
HIV Conversions in Inmates	0	0

Unit Description

The Dayton institution is comprised of four living units, each unit having two pods. The interior environment is observably enhanced by architectural features that include multiple skylights and multiple levels of single cells within each housing unit. Porcelain sinks and toilets are in the individual cells. *The architectural features brought large amounts of natural light to the environment within the large open multi-level cavity comprising the dayrooms of each living unit. Inmate-painted murals are scattered throughout Dayton housing units, adding color and interest to the unit environment. Facility staff relayed that inmates reportedly keep their cells very clean because they have an appreciation for the unique qualities of their units.* Other unit dayroom amenities include a pool table, microwave oven, ice machine, phone room, and ironing board. The Dayton housing units include eight shower stalls on each 60-inmate side of the unit; thus, there is one shower per 7.5 inmates.

Unit environments were notably clean and odorless; and staff indicated that unit porters “wash down” the units weekly. The unit floors were exceptionally clean and buffed to a shine, and the showers were predominantly spotless and free of mold. Contract exterminators reportedly provide monthly services in the housing units and as needed elsewhere. General population housing unit amenities include an officers’ station with a lockable refrigerator, locked locker for office supplies, and first aid kit. Living units include ironing board and iron, televisions and viewing benches, a pool table, drinking fountain, and an ice machine. A visual system is used to quickly locate inmate cell assignments. The inmate-location system uses color coded strips of paper showing each inmate’s name, number, and cell location so that staff may identify the distribution of inmates on each unit at a glance.

Living units in the Dayton facility are equipped with an electronic touch-screen cell door monitoring system, which allows for electronically locking all cell doors. *The system is in disrepair, which forces staff to secure cell doors manually. Repairing the broken system would reportedly constitute a major capital expense, so no repairs are planned at this time. Staff relayed that until the electronic system is repaired, each inmate count process consumes more time than the electronic system would take. The disrepair requires that staff manually lock and unlock cell doors and physically drive or walk the count slip to the count office located up the hill in the Dayton buildings. The loss of program time to the inmates reportedly amounts to an extra half-hour for each of the three daytime counts, for a total loss of up to 7.5 hours per week. Staff relayed the cost to repair the four broken panels within the institution would amount to approximately \$160,000, based on a cost of \$40,000 per panel.* The reduced budget does not allow for this major capital expense, so the manual key-lock process will remain in place.

MEPRC Housing

The Montgomery Camp is also comprised of four units with each unit having two pods. Units provide general population housing, segregation cells, inmate laundry facilities, inmate alternative libraries, classrooms, multi-purpose rooms, and staff offices. The Montgomery living units include a segregation cell, a handicap cell, a ‘safe’ cell for suicide watch, and a variety of perimeter rooms used for staff-inmate private conferences, community service programming, and

educational classes. The dayrooms at the Montgomery facility are two-story structures that allow much natural light to enter.

The living units for the Montgomery inmates are located in four buildings and are designed with a large central dayroom from which two pods of rooms extend. Double-occupancy rooms contain beds, desk, bookshelves, and wall-mounted television, with use of a private bathroom. Each of the housing units has a similar layout, with an upper and lower range. Each unit has four double bunked rooms and two single-bed rooms on each range. There is also one bathroom for each side that is shared by the single-celled and double-celled inmates. There are also two handicapped cells that house two inmates each. There are a total of 44 inmates in each unit.

The housing units are a unique blend of traditional and non-traditional prison housing. The dayroom area is similar to many prisons with a television, microwave, and seating area. The rooms are equipped with a desk and chair, and were not unlike those of a college dormitory. *The atmosphere was calm and quiet as most inmates were outside participating in recreation. Personal items were neatly stacked against the wall and the rooms appeared to be neat, clean and well-kept, even though some of the inmates are dog handlers, sharing their space with their assigned dog. The sinks and showers appeared to be clean.*

DCI Housing Units

There are a total of eight blocks of inmate living units for the combined Dayton Correctional Institution, and Montgomery facility. *The quality of living unit design and living standards was observed to be better than the norm found in Ohio's other prisons. Housing units at both the Dayton and Montgomery facilities include large, open, multi-level dayrooms that architecturally allow for maximum natural light through multiple windows and skylights. The standard of cleanliness in all living units was evident as observed in the clean floors, showers, walls, and even in many cells. Living units were odorless and absent of mold and excessive moisture. The warm colors used in interior paints and the presence of numerous vibrant inmate-painted wall murals within the Dayton units created an overall environment that was welcoming and uplifting.* The living units included most of the following amenities: microwave ovens, ice machines, multiple phone banks, community televisions and viewing areas, games, library resources, and tables for activities. One unit had a pool table for inmate use.

Living units were observed to include a lockable staff refrigerator and locker for supplies, a wall-mounted first-aid kit, an ironing board and iron, television and viewing benches, ice machine, and drinking fountain. Staff use an inmate-locator board with color-coded nametags and cell numbers for easy identification of inmate locations on the unit.

The general population units have four showers on the lower level and four showers on the upper level. Staff relayed that generally the inmates may have unlimited minutes for showers.

Even with single cells and the appearance of comparatively more spacious living units, the inmates must maintain the 2.4 policy regarding the volume of personal property. *Both lower and upper levels are constructed with a large open common space that inmates may access during their out-of-cell time. The predominance of single cell housing contributes to fewer incidents of*

inmate conflict and fewer property pack-ups associated with cell relocations; thus, there are fewer inmate conduct reports and fewer reports of missing property.

The *Inmate Handbook* indicates that the living units are designed to accomplish three things: to provide a *safe, secure, and sanitary environment, to provide a full range of activities and programs that meet the reentry needs of the inmate population, and to provide inmates with as normal an environment as possible.* The observations of the inspection team affirmed that all three of the unit goals appear to be met. The living units indeed communicated a spirit of rehabilitation and healing, rather than harshness and deprivation that one may find in severely punitive environments.

Flyers-Exodus II Unit

The Flyers-Exodus Unit houses approximately 120 general population inmates within the Dayton facility, with approximately 60 inmates living on each half of the unit. The two units are known as Flyers-Exodus I and II. There are reportedly no cameras on the unit. The décor of the unit includes inmate-painted wall murals. Flyers-Exodus I houses inmates in drug programs.

The Dayton institution is very program-oriented and in some cases, the programs qualify the inmate for earned program credit on completion. Staff did relay on site that some programs have been eliminated with the decrease in staff. A variety of recovery services (substance abuse) programs, life-skills, and rehabilitative programs are brought to the unit. Inmates may enroll in programs such as Intensive Out Patient Drug Program, Commitment to Change, Alcohol and Other Drugs, Physicality of Drugs, Parenting, an HIV and Hepatitis C program, and other programs that are brought into the institution from local community groups. One local group, PowerNet, is funded by federal grant monies to provide programming to inmates. The PowerNet programming has added leadership and entrepreneurship content to some of their programs.

Marauders Unit

The architecture of the Marauder Unit is the multi-level open plan allowing for much natural light to directly and indirectly beam into the center of the common area. The unit was described as a *drug sanction block, used as a disciplinary sanction for those who have violated rules related to substance abuse.* Some of the inmates are enrolled in the Mandatory Substance Abuse Program. *Inmates are not permitted to possess any electronics such as television or music during their residency in the unit. The inmates are reportedly kept in a lock-down mode, except for meal periods. Inmates may sleep, read, or talk to other inmates through the window in their cell door. The showers in the unit were clean, but showed some wear and tear and the water temperature was felt to be lukewarm.*

Cells were observed to be extremely neat and clean. However, some had a rolled towel at the bottom of the cell door, reportedly due to roaches. Staff relayed that inmates must maintain their cell's appearance as provided on page 40 of their inmate handbook, which details the proper placement of each permissible item. As a result, the unit was most impressive in appearance.

Tartans Unit

The Tartans Unit II was eye-catching in the number of very large, colorful, and cheerful murals that inmates had painted on the walls. The unit was very clean, and is reportedly washed once per week. Inmates in the unit reportedly are sensitive to the appearance and cleanliness of their unit, are protective of the environment and amenities they have, and are careful not to cause a reason to lose their housing status. The dayroom or open common area on the unit was architecturally similar to others with cells on multiple levels and the open areas receiving much natural light from sky-lights. The CIIC Memorandum that informs inmates how to contact the Committee was observed as one of the postings on the bulletin board within the unit.

The staff work area within the unit was observed as very open. A drawback associated with this open arrangement is that sensitive inmate information, such as family addresses on incoming mail, may be left in places that *other inmates might be able to observe and thus, gain some access to sensitive information.*

Six inmates in the Tartan Unit are greyhound dog handlers. Each dog lives with their assigned inmate, sharing their cell. The inmate cells are equipped with porcelain sinks and toilets. *The showers were noticeably clean and only one shower showed what appeared to be mildew along the floor.*

Inmates in Tartans Unit voiced a concern that the recreation yard was closed at 6 pm and the unit is managed “like a close camp.” Inmates indicated that they should receive more recreation and outside cell time, and that they should be allowed to have some late nights.

Receiving Area and Dock

Occasionally, inmates arrive from the Montgomery facility for disciplinary purposes, to be held in the Dayton segregation unit. During the inspection, some inmates were waiting in one room at the receiving center and loading dock that serves both institutions. The receiving area is structured to include the inmate holding room, inmate and staff identification (ID) card room, a chemical cage, and inmate property/pack-up holding room. Identification cards are color coded to show inmate status as ‘intake’ or ‘going home.’

Holding Vault

The ‘holding room or pack-up vault’ is located in the institution’s receiving area. The room provides secured and monitored storage space for inmate property when an inmate is transferred into the segregation unit or is about to be transferred to or from another institution. Staff described a common prison problem of missing inmate property, so the Dayton institution has adopted a system of only checking items that are actually observed in an inmate’s property. Prior to storage in the vault room and distribution of incoming property to inmates transferring into the Dayton facility or transferring to another living unit, all inmate bedding, clothing, and washable property is thoroughly washed, and bleached when possible. The detailed cleaning process is completed to reduce the spread of any infectious viruses.

Laundry and Quartermaster

A central laundry handles all laundry services for both Dayton and Montgomery inmates. *The two huge washing machines are 23 years old and are routinely repaired by the Dayton maintenance department to keep them operating.* Water temperature is kept at 180 degrees, which will reportedly kill anything on bedding, clothing, or the mesh bag that keeps each inmate's items together for the washing and drying cycles.

At MEPRC, staff relayed that inmates receive three pairs of socks, three briefs, and three undershirts once a year, per policy. Inmates that work in the kitchen reportedly can receive new underwear in less than a year. Additional underwear can also be provided to inmates for medical reasons. Reportedly, the MEPRC inmates have not complained about the three pair per year limitation. Staff relayed that *the most common complaint by inmates is that the quality of the clothes at the institution is poor, and that the underwear and linens are easily torn.*

In an effort to save cost, staff reportedly makes an effort to repair torn underwear and linens. Staff relayed that the repairs are made by two inmate workers who have the necessary sewing skills. During the inspection, two diligent inmate workers were repairing a pair of pants and a shirt. In addition to repairing inmate clothes, staff reportedly uses the stuffing from ripped or torn mattresses to make pillows.

Segregation Unit

Inmates may be placed in segregation for investigation under security control status, in Disciplinary control as a penalty for rule violations, or in Local Control for extended lockdown for up to six months. Staff relayed the most common reason for assignment to segregation is fighting and contraband. The segregation inmate count within the Dayton unit on the inspection date was *23 inmates, comprised of 12 inmates in security control for failure to pass a random drug test, six inmates in disciplinary control, and five inmates in local control.* Most of the segregation inmates were observed to be sleeping at the time of the inspection.

The Dayton segregation staff have direct line of sight in observing segregation inmates in outside recreation. Pull-up bars and a basketball hoop are available to inmates in outside recreation. Outside recreation is available in customary prison chain-link cages with a mesh chain 'roof' completing the enclosure. Two inmates may share one outside recreation cage at one time. Outside recreation is provided for one hour per day, five days per week. Inside recreation options include access to a pull-up bar, dip bar, and sit up area inside the unit. Inmates may read from a few books on the unit and leave their cells to sit at a table in the common area during indoor recreation.

Entry to the Dayton segregation unit is through a double-door system that functions like a sally port. The officer control center is located at the entrance to the unit. The layout of the 20-cell segregation unit serving Dayton inmates is structured with cells on two levels and a catwalk to access the upper cells. *While the segregation cells were built for single-occupancy, inmates must be double-celled when there is a shortage of segregation space.* With inmates double celled, the

unit may hold up to 40 inmates. According to staff, *with the consolidation of the Dayton and Montgomery facilities, inmates in the segregation cells have commonly been double-celled.*

Overall, the Dayton segregation unit appeared clean, but not as clean as general population housing units. Some segregation cells appeared to be dimly lit. Inmate charts are posted beside their cell doors according to policy. One of the two segregation shower rooms was observed to be in need of more thorough cleansing. Segregation inmates are permitted a daily shower using their own towel and soap. Large unit fans are reportedly in operation nearly continuously to keep air flowing and reduce moisture.

A single crisis or suicide cell within the Dayton segregation unit is equipped with a sink and toilet. The crisis cell is equipped with the customary 'box' bed that is stationary to the floor.

Staff indicated the Dayton segregation unit is self-contained. Laundry is rotated and clothing exchanged on a weekly schedule. Segregation inmates receive an orange jump suit and wear their own shoes on the unit. Meals are brought to segregation on covered trays directly from the nearby kitchen and reportedly rarely lose heat; yet a *microwave oven is available for staff to reheat food as needed.*

The Montgomery Camp maintains one segregation cell on each of the four living units. The Montgomery Camp segregation cells are designed to house two inmates if needed, and include an upper and lower bunk, two writing stations, a shower, sink, and toilet within the cell, and an exterior window.

Commissary

The MEPRC Commissary was closed on the day of the inspection. Staff relayed that commissary is available to the inmates twice a week on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Reportedly, deliveries are made on Monday and Thursday of each week. Inmates are required to present their identification badge at the time of purchase. The badge is scanned by the commissary staff at the beginning of the commissary line, which provides an account balance for the inmate so they have an understanding of what they can purchase.

Recreation

Recreation staff indicated the primary goal is to *keep inmates active and out of trouble.* Recreation options at the Dayton facility include a variety of activities, ranging from inmate-taught yoga classes, chess games and tournaments, residential unit ping pong games and tournaments, to familiar field and court sports like soccer, baseball, flag football, and basketball. Further, inmates may engage in weight lifting and walking the quarter-mile outdoor track. The institution organizes structured recreational events like an iron man competition; and the local Dayton Chess Club partners with the institution so that inmates may participate in chess tournaments. The inspection team learned that local community members of the Dayton Chess Club come to the prison on the last Sunday of every month to teach chess. Prior to release, inmates in the chess club reportedly get registered. The iron man competition includes a variety of athletic skill tests, such as push-ups, pull-ups, dips, and running. *The Dayton facility*

gymnasium includes a full nautilus machine and is large enough for inmates to find quiet time apart from institutional noise and activity.

The recreation yard for the Montgomery camp within the complex is a neatly manicured lawn that is well maintained by inmates trained in landscaping and yard maintenance. Recreation options include a walking track, two basketball courts, sand volleyball court; and a popular flag football field, which was in use during the inspection. Flag football is reportedly widely enjoyed by inmates. A recently completed soccer field at the Montgomery camp is reportedly popular among the increasing Hispanic inmate population, and a soccer league has been formed.

While some of the inmates walked on the track, most were watching a group of inmates play flag football. According to staff, flag football is the most popular sport played by the inmates.

Chapel

The chapel was observed to be brightly lit, with musical instruments, pews and colorful religious murals across the walls. Inmate interaction with the inspection team indicated that inmates have a sense of appreciation for the environment afforded them at the Dayton institution, especially as it compares to institutions of previous residency.

MEPRC staff relayed that they recently transformed their former staff dining hall into a Chapel for the inmates. Staff relayed that the former staff dining hall was not being used and believed it was no longer needed. In an effort to make the best use of their space, staff believed it would be best to provide inmates with a place of worship. Reportedly, the Chapel has a capacity of 38 and is very much appreciated by the inmates.

Inmate Orientation

The Warden noted that the Chapel is the site for one part of new inmate orientation, which is conducted by a team of eight current inmates, who brief pre-qualified new inmates on educational opportunities, volunteer programs, recreation opportunities, and inmate groups. The inmate-to-inmate orientation model has reportedly demonstrated success in the past year since its origin, by engaging new inmates in programs and day-to-day living that draws them away from trouble or problems and directs them toward the successful completion of their sentence and release. The orientation sessions are under the supervision of the institution's Chaplain.

Such use of inmates in addressing other inmates in orientation sessions has been observed in at least one other institution in the 2009 inspections. It is regarded not only innovative and effective, but also as having additional potential for expansion. However, it is critical to ensure the presence and supervision of a staff person at all times to prevent the communication of misinformation and to ensure that no inmate is even perceived as having authority over any other.

Visiting Room and Visitation Privilege

Visiting privileges are provided to inmates at the Dayton institution twice per month, with reservations required. Walk-in visits may be granted without reservations on weekdays, but reservations are always required for weekend visitations. The Montgomery facility provides four visits per month to each inmate.

The Website serving the Dayton complex indicates that the Dayton and Montgomery visiting room is open for use on Wednesdays through Sundays; 8:30 am to 11:30 am and 12:30 pm to 3:30 pm. The visiting room is closed on Mondays and Tuesdays and on all state holidays.

The visiting room at the Dayton Correctional Institution has a pleasant environment, with a full wall of windows and large live potted tropical plants that look upon the children's play area, which is used for parent/child visits. The children's play/visiting area is one of the more colorful and interesting of child visiting areas within the prisons, with numerous painted wall murals featuring Disney characters and other popular art themes to entertain children.

Each inmate is afforded four chairs around an oak table to meet and talk with his visitors. Two enclosed officer booths and an open officer platform allow surveillance during visitation periods. A wall of five vending machines, a microwave oven, and a wall-mounted television provide food, beverages, and network entertainment for inmates and their visitors. The visitation room includes displays of the community service awards that have been given to the inmates and the institution in the past, representative of the rehabilitative and humanitarian contributions of inmates.

According to staff, the MEPRC visiting room area is available to inmates Wednesday through Sunday from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and from 12:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. Approved visitors are required to make reservations with staff. Reportedly, *the visiting room capacity is small, ranging from 15-17 inmates.*