

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT
ON THE INSPECTION AND EVALUATION OF
FRANKLIN PRE-RELEASE CENTER

Prepared and Submitted by CIIC Staff

February 24, 2010

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**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT
ON THE INSPECTION AND EVALUATION OF
FRAN KLIN PRE-RELEASE CENTER**

INSPECTION PROFILE

Date of Inspection: September 28, 2009

Type of Inspection: Unannounced

CIIC Member and Staff Present: Representative Tyrone Yates
Representative Connie Pillich
Shirley Pope, Executive Director
Toni Del Matto, Inspector
Darin Furderer, Inspector

Facility Staff Present: Samuel Tambi, Warden
Paul Guyton, Major
Jeff Stanforth, Business Administrator

CIIC spoke with many additional staff at their posts throughout the course of the inspection.

Areas/Activities Included in the Inspection:

Entrance/Processing	Inmate Dining Hall
General Population Housing Units	Kitchen/Food Storage
Segregation/Seclusion Cells	General Population Recreation
Medical	Library/Law Library
Mental Health Office	Intensive Program Prison (IPP)
Inmate Visitation	Meeting with representative group of staff

INSPECTION SUMMARY

On October 1, 2009, the CIIC Director provided the following inspection summary to the DRC Assistant Director and Warden. Although the goal is to complete the full report within 30 days of the inspection, the volume of inspections conducted in the time period, a total of 17 from August 2009 through January 2010, caused an unavoidable delay in the completion of the full report in this instance.

Verbal communication to the Warden is always provided at the closing immediate 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. The following summary was provided to such staff on October 1, 2009.

Follow-up communication regarding the summary was provided through the DRC South Regional Director on October 5, 2009. Such communication has been inserted below in bold and identified as **DRC Follow-Up Communication**.

On February 24, 2010, the Warden and DRC Director were provided with an opportunity to preview the full inspection report, and to provide follow-up communication regarding any perceived errors, inaccuracies or needed clarification. On March 3, 2010, further follow-up communication was provided by the Warden through the DRC Regional Director and DRC Director. That communication is similarly included below as **DRC Follow-Up Communication**.

Representative Tyrone K. Yates, CIIC Chairman, Representative Connie Pillach, the CIIC Director and two CIIC Inspectors conducted an unannounced inspection at the Franklin Pre-Release Center on September 28, 2009. The inspection included a pre-inspection meeting with the Warden and department heads, attendance at a general meal period, attendance at the alcohol and other drugs Intensive Prison Program, listening session with a group of staff who are representative of different departments and positions, a walk through the facility with interviews of staff in their respective areas, and discussions with inmates during the lunch period, in the day rooms, in their two, four and six person rooms, outdoors, and in the commissary line. Areas inspected included medical services, library, mail room, quartermaster, food services, staff training department, and most housing units.

Staff Communication:

- ***Staff Satisfaction:*** *In the staff group communication, nearly all staff expressed that they enjoy working at the Franklin Pre-Release Center. The number of years that many have worked at the facility was impressive, reflective of a low staff turnover rate presumably due to job and environmental satisfaction. Staff described the facility as a “staff oriented institution where we work as a team to resolve problems and to learn.” Numerous staff described the facility as a “good place to work.” Staff relayed that although they have many needs, the facility is a “great place to work,” citing that custody staff and the department work well together. One nurse with prior experience at three prisons for men, relayed being very impressed with the extent to which Franklin Pre-Release Center is the opposite of “warehousing.”*
- ***Unique Needs of Women:*** *Some female staff specifically expressed that they “love working with the women” and expressed a passion for helping to address the “gender specific needs.” Discussion included information on the Family Ties Program, a Task Force to empower women, and a Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts program to nurture ties with their children. Staff relayed that female inmates have different needs than the male inmates. The importance of connecting them with community partners while they are still in prison was stressed.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: **In addition to the groups mentioned, ODRC Reentry Program Oversight Committee (R.P.O.C.) identified a group of core**

programs within eight domains to address the criminogenic needs of inmates. The domain areas identified are employment, education, marital/family relations, associates/social interaction, substance abuse, community functioning, personal/emotional orientation, and attitude. FPRC offers programming in all eight domains. An annual needs assessment is also conducted to review programs and services offered at the institution. The results of the assessment conducted in 2009 recommended no changes to the current services and programs provided at FPRC. Inmates completing the assessment recommended the programs currently provided to continue. They wanted institutional programs to address the elements of family reunification and staff to continue their efforts towards assisting with community resources.

- *Young, Short Term Offender:* Although staff relayed that they are getting young, short term offenders, the difference is that they take a lot more encouragement to get them involved in groups. They lack the motivation that the others have.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: FPRC is in the process of implementing an offender incentive opportunity for those who are eligible to become involved in reentry approved programs. Staff is planning to assign those inmates doing less than 60 days to attend a second week of orientation which will focus specifically on release preparation.

- *Housing for the Mentally Ill:* Unit staff relayed that their greatest need is more housing for the women after release. Although they stated that they are doing well with community partners, finding housing for the mentally ill is “really hard.”

Impact of Budget Cuts:

- One staff person relayed that the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction was once a leader nationally due to its practices. However, due to the repeated deep budget cuts, the staff person relayed that DRC is no longer the leader, for the budget has negatively impacted practices. It was noted that the fat was cut under the previous DRC Director, and they also cut into the meat. There have been three more deep cuts since that time. At one time, when a door was in bad need of repainting, it would be painted. Now, the facility does not have the money to fix what needs to be fixed. Staff relayed, “We’re always in a crisis mode.”
- Shortage of funds was cited as one of the greatest concerns affecting the ability to meet so many other needs. Each department seems to have legitimate needs, which cannot be met due to lack of funds.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Overall funding for Institutional Operations has decreased during the current and previous biennium. Gone are the days of “Use it or Lose it” and has been replaced with “Do more with Less.” As a result, facility health and safety needs take precedence over other operational support issues. Priorities are established to determine which operational needs best meet the mission of the institution.

Shortage of Programs and Program Space:

- *Inmates relayed that the facility “needs more programs but there’s no space.” They relayed that the facility has activities, but there are waiting lists. Some inmates stated that they do “a lot of reading” and “play dominoes.”*
- *Staff relayed the concern about the impact of staff shortages on inmate programs, and also that they need space in order to address the need for more programs.*
- *Staff mentioned that the upper dayrooms have “terrible ventilation” two seasons of the year. Staff have reportedly asked for air conditioning just in the dayrooms, so that they can use that precious but under-utilized space with guest speakers and volunteers. However, staff relayed that one of the positive things about the facility is that they have many volunteers, and without them, “things could be a lot harder.”*

DRC Follow-Up Communication:

- **FPRC offers a wide variety of programming opportunities to the inmates. The annual needs assessment conducted in 2009 reflected the inmates’ opinions that, there was no need for more programs. However, inmates felt the programs that were offered should be offered more often. A plan is being set in place to offer currently approved programs more frequently.**
- **FPRC staffing has been affected by downsizing due to budget matters. However, staff has been resourceful in utilizing community partners and volunteers to offer programs to the inmates. While limited in programming space, capital improvement projects continue to open up space within the institution for use. The modular building now houses training which has opened up room #142 for programming**
- **The upper dayrooms are utilized by a number of departments for programming purposes. Organization for the scheduling of the space has assisted in increasing the utilization of it.**

Proposed Multi-Purpose Room:

- *As noted below, the facility has no chapel and no centralized indoor recreation room. With the planned addition for medical and mental health staff, both departments will be moving to the new addition. This will create an opportunity for others to move to their previous areas. In examining the possibilities, consideration should be given to identifying a space that could serve multiple purposes, including for religious services and recreation.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Franklin Pre-Release Center is a small facility which does not have a chapel or centralized indoor recreation room. However, the space previously designated as The Officer’s Dining Room recently has been repurposed as an additional space for the Recreation department. The Central Food Service area, visiting hall, and room #142 are also utilized for activities in the evenings when available. With the proposed capital improvement projects at FPRC, space will be vacated and opportunities to change the mission of the space are being evaluated.

Staff Shortages:

- *Staff shortages were cited by staff as a genuine concern which “pains” the staff. Staff also relayed that basic office supplies such as paper is “hard to come by.”*
- *Many staff cited funding shortage, staff shortage and lack of basic supplies as their greatest concern.*
- *There are numerous examples of individual staff taking on three positions. One of the most unique merging of assignments is the Activity Therapy Administrator who coordinates community services work, supervises the beauty shop and the prison puppy program, with the valuable background of having worked with the mentally ill in the Residential Treatment Unit at the Ohio Reformatory for Women.*
- *The caseload of the Case Managers was cited as a concern, particularly with the special needs of the growing numbers of pregnant women. Additional staff relayed the concern for the two case managers who work on data entry and handle a difficult caseload of 250 inmates each. One staff person relayed that “We’re family. We try to work together. I can call on mental health and they’ll send someone over to help. I can call any department and get cooperation.” Praise was also relayed for the Warden who is available to talk to any time, is the best member of their team, who works with unit management and supervisors to “lead us through.”*

DRC Follow-Up Communication:

- **Supplies:** In addition to staff shortages, the allotment for institutional operations was reduced by twenty five (25) percent from previous year. The result of which has caused certain sacrifices in obtaining supplies which may not be critical in meeting operational needs.
- **Case Managers:** Although the tasks are many for the Case Managers, the utilization of volunteers helps by allowing them to facilitate programs to allow the Case Managers to do other duties.

Officer Reduction at OSU:

- *An officer assigned to cover patients at OSU Hospital relayed that there are not enough officers, and they are reportedly now assigned to more than one room. As a result, there is concern about liability and the possibility of an incident in which personal injury could result. An example was cited in which an inmate patient recently jumped up and threw the IVs. The officer requested that the problem be remedied, with a return to one officer per room.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: FPRC and CMC both face the ongoing challenge of meeting the obligations of their respective missions with the number of officers that are allotted in their table of organizations. Both facilities perform functions that are staff intensive and generate above average levels of overtime. In an effort to perform these functions effectively and efficiently, management employs good judgment in determining how to best manage the operation with the amount of resources that are available. These practices are not contradictory to the bargaining agreement, pick-a-post agreement or to good, sound security principles.

Yard Officers:

- *A yard officer relayed that they perform 15 different job functions including running the sallyport, so it is extremely difficult when they keep “pulling my partner” to do other things.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The primary purpose of the yard officer posts is to perform a wide array of functions that are required by the operation. The officers working these posts bid for the posts with an understanding of the job duties involved. They have the ability to bid for other, less active posts, should they choose to do so.

Shared Services:

- *As a cost savings measure, the facility shares services with the Correctional Medical Center in five areas, consisting of personnel, records, maintenance, information technology, and food services. Another cost savings measure cited by staff pertained to eliminating contract services with Wilmington College and Community Connection. The education and re-entry programming and services are now provided by two DRC staff. In addition, a previous Pre-Natal Administrator position was abolished. FPRC staff members do all of the education as well as student nurses who do clinicals at FPRC. Each which has a placement plan.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: “OSU does not provide nurses who educate our pregnant girls. We do all of the education as well as student nurses who do clinical here.”

- **Maintenance and Food Service:** The design and purpose of “shared services” is benefiting Corrections Medical Center and Franklin Pre-Release Center. Each institution has gained a broader scope of job skills in Maintenance and Food Service as a result of incorporating the sharing of these services.
- In 2001, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction decided not to renew its contract with Community Connection to provide Pre-Release Classes. Therefore, it became the responsibility of our staff to provide comprehensive reentry programming within six months of their release date. The programming is offered by the unit management staff and numerous community volunteers.
- ODRC and the Ohio Penal Education Consortium have a standing approved Post-Secondary Programming with the Franklin Pre-Release Center. Wilmington College offers a curriculum in Business Administration which enables inmates to receive a semester certificate, a year certificate or a two year certificate.
- The pre-natal needs of the inmates are being met through the Education Department and the Medical Department. The Education Department offers the GRADS Program; this program focuses on healthy pregnancies and healthy babies, child-development, positive health care practices, knowledge of positive parenting practices, setting vocational and career goals, balancing work and family, delaying subsequent pregnancies. Additionally, GRADS meet the mandatory education requirements and has been approved as an earned credit program. Completion certificates are issued by the Ohio Department of education.

- **The Franklin Pre-Release Center’s medical staff along with interns from the Chamberlain School of Nursing and the Columbus City School of Nursing offer educational classes for the pregnant women.**

Maintenance Department:

- *Good security procedures are in place with a locked cage for class A tools, a chit sign out tracking method and daily inventory. Although it may cause a day or two delay in repairs, a cost savings measure includes purchasing parts as needed, rather than keeping items in inventory.*
- *Inmates pointed out a water fountain off of the dayroom that reportedly has been out of order for over a year.*
- *In one of the four person rooms on the upper level of Dorm One, an inmate relayed that their window screen is broken, which results in flies and spiders entering the room. The problem was described as “terrible.” The inmates relayed that they reported the problem to an officer and that maintenance staff know about the problem, but they were reportedly told that they cannot address the concern because it is “not an emergency.”*
- *Staff relayed that Franklin Pre-Release Center is an aging facility that is in constant need of repair work regarding plumbing, heating, roofing and replacements.*
- *Regarding the washer and dryers, maintenance staff relayed that because the facility has no space to store extra parts, they wait to purchase the part when they need it, causing some delays in repairs. Approximately five inmates have job assignments in the Maintenance Department.*
- *One of the upstairs rooms in Dorm Two had a huge crack from the entry door to the back wall, with a middle portion wide enough to easily see the ceiling below. This was relayed to administrative staff in the closing with suggested referral to the maintenance department.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication:

- **Repairs: Work Orders submitted to the Maintenance Department are reviewed daily and prioritized based on health and safety needs. While storage space is quite limited, repair parts are obtained as soon as possible, generally from local vendors. Of the items identified as needed repaired: the drinking fountain in Unit two has been fixed; at the time of the inspection, window screens were in the process of being replaced throughout the institution, and continue to do so.**
- **Plumbing, Heating etc: FPRC’s infrastructure is and has been showing its age. As such, several capital improvement projects have been approved and or slated. They include: Fire Suppression System Replacement; HVAC Replacement; Electrical Upgrade; Shower/Bathroom Renovation; Window Replacement; Telephone Upgrade; Entry Building Renovation; Security Camera Upgrade; Fence Replacement; Roofing, Tuck Point, Gutter Replacement; Mechanical Room Renovations; Plumbing Valve Replacement; Asphalt Project; Food Service Renovation.**
- **Washers and Dryers: New washers and dryers were purchased in 2008, and are beginning to meet their useful life cycle. A Request for Proposal is being drafted to obtain bids to replace all washers being used in the institution.**

- **Upstairs Room Dorm Two:** The crack in the floor occurred as a result of the building settling after construction. Engineers have studied and examined the floor and have found the settling process has ceased and the structure is secure. Plans are in process to fill the crack and make the rooms more esthetic.

Laundry:

- *The facility has only one large washer and one large dryer to wash all bedding for 500 inmates. The washer and dryer are also used for clothes that are not laundered in the housing units. Each dorm provides a laundry room to wash clothes for 75 inmates.*
- *Inmates relayed that there is a need for more washing machines and irons, which are reportedly “always broken.” One of the dorm laundry rooms had three washers and four dryers, plus an old beat up chair. The laundry room in Dorm Three included two working washers, one broken washer, and four dryers. It also included a fine folding area with a metal counter. Regarding the washer and dryers, maintenance staff relayed that because the facility has no space to store extra parts, they wait to purchase the part when they need it, causing some delays in repairs*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Laundry Rooms: Again, new washers and dryers were purchased in 2008, and are beginning to meet their useful life cycle. A Request for Proposal is being drafted to obtain bids to replace all washers being used in the institution. Clothes irons are always in a cyclical state of replacement due to the frequency of their use.

Crowding:

- *The facility housed 490 level one (minimum) and level two (medium) inmates on the day of the inspection. The population is 196 percent of its 250 bed designed capacity. Although some inmates relayed that they “don’t feel crowded here,” those in assigned to the six person rooms who share the bathroom and shower with a total of 12 inmates relayed that it feels extremely crowded to them when they are all in their room and juggling access to the toilet and shower.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: FPRC’s population does exceed the design capacity. The staff of the facility does an excellent job of providing an adequate quality of life and effective programming regardless of the population level, as this section of the committee’s report indicates. The ratio of restroom facilities is routinely evaluated and found to be in accordance with established industry standards.

Inmate Morale:

- *Almost without exception, the inmate morale appeared to be good. One member of the CIIC team described the inmates as “optimistic.” There was a general contentment with the absence of any burning issues expressed. The inmates were very respectful to each other and to staff, and very cordial to the CIIC inspection team.*

Staff/Inmate Interaction:

- *Based on observations during the inspection, the interaction between staff and inmates was positive, and no tension was present in any area.*

Inmate Appreciation for Staff:

- *Inmates described the facility as “great.” Many inmates in different areas of the facility relayed that the best part of being at Franklin Pre-Release Center is “the staff.” One particular Captain was cited as “the best” of the staff because the Captain “stops and asks us questions.” Inmates also responded that the best part of the facility is “the people, the staff, especially the Major.” One inmate relayed that, “We have a wonderful Chaplain here,” and many referred to the staff as “nice.” One inmate relayed that she experienced a personal tragedy in February when loved ones were killed in a car crash. She relayed that the staff helped her to cope, and that outside of being home, there was “no better place” for her to be. She plans to send thank you cards to the staff when she goes home this week.*

Outdoor Visiting Area/Courtyard:

- *The facility includes a corridor with five large windows viewing an outdoor seating and child play area that is truly beautiful, well-maintained and accented with bright bold flowers. Inmates and staff who otherwise work in horticulture apprenticeship at the Ohio State Fairgrounds also maintain the landscaping in the courtyard and in the outside entry to the facility, which is equally impressive.*

Thorough Entry Screening:

- *The visitor screening process was very thorough, requiring removal of everything that even remotely may be causing the detector to sound, including no pocket suit jackets and eyeglasses, before staff would use the hand wand to verify that the visitor’s shoes which commonly contain metal supports, were the cause.*

Hand Sanitizers:

- *Wall mounted hand sanitizers were displayed in the administrative building and throughout the facility. However, many were found to be empty.*
- *A restroom in food services was out of sanitizer, but soap was available. The sink in the dish room had no soap and no sanitizer, but a container of eye wash was available. The sanitizer container in the program room was empty.*
- *The hand sanitizer in the OB/GYN room was empty, but the soap dispenser had soap.*
- *The Health and Safety Officer is in charge of refilling the sanitizers. Facility staff explained that they ran out of hand sanitizer which they purchase from Ohio Penal Industries. They expected to receive a shipment the day of the inspection.*
- *In light of the predictions that the H1N1 virus could affect 90 million Americans, it is essential that the hand sanitizers contain sanitizer at all times. The cost of the sanitizer pales in comparison with the potential cost of medical treatment to those who contract the virus in the prison environment. In the closing, it was suggested that hand sanitizer be sold in the commissary.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: An order for hand sanitizer was expedited and is in heavy demand. To meet the demand of the institution, FPRC has made arrangements with an alternative vendor to obtain the non alcohol sanitizing lotion prescribed by the department. The Commissary now offers hand sanitizer to the inmate population. To date, sales are marginal.

Protective Gloves:

- *Inmates relayed that as a cost saving measure, disposable gloves have been replaced with heavy duty gloves which cannot be decontaminated. Inmates suggested that disposable gloves be sold in the commissary.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Latex gloves have been purchased for use by the offenders. The gloves will be replenished and distributed through the Chemical Control Room by placing them in the porters' boxes on an as needed basis. The Unit Sergeants have been tasked to reorder the gloves.

Commissary:

- *Like all of the supportive services areas at the Franklin Pre-Release Center, the commissary appeared to be very small considering that it sells commissary items to up to 500 inmates.*
- *A small group of inmates waited in line for the commissary to open. One inmate was assigned as a "helper" to a pregnant inmate confined to a wheelchair. They were pleasant and respectful, including to each other.*
- *Some relayed that the commissary should provide "more nutritious food" rather than "junk food."*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Similar to other operations within the facility, the Commissary could benefit from having additional shelving and storage space. The Commissary Manager makes very good use of the space made available. Items sold in the Commissary adhere to a Heart Healthy diet, and review of the food items offered for sale, shows a balanced mix of staples and treats made available to the inmates.

Mail Room:

- *The room is extremely small considering that the facility houses nearly 500 inmates. The Mailroom officer was aware that CIIC mail is legal mail.*

Quartermaster:

- *The Quartermaster area had no staff on site due to in-service training. The area is very small for storing and processing state issued items for 500 inmates.*
- *Numerous inmates relayed concerns about the issuance of shoes and underwear at six month intervals. At least one inmate relayed an inability to obtain replacements even after six months.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: State Issue Clothing: DR&C policy 61-PRP-02 was revised in January 2009, and no longer stipulates State Issue exchanges are to

occur every six (6) months. Rather, inmates are to KITE the Quartermaster and request an exchange of worn clothing. The Quartermaster submits requisitions for clothing on a quarterly basis, utilizing inventory records to determine sizes and quantities needed to replace current inventory.

Recycling:

- *The facility appears to have an excellent recycling program, which generates money for the I & E fund.*

Recreation:

- *The facility has an outdoor recreational area, but no centralized indoor recreational area. However, some of the housing areas provide dayroom space with workout equipment and pool table. A large number of inmates seemed to enjoy exercise.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The Franklin Pre-Release Center is a small facility which does not have a centralized indoor recreation room. However, the space previously designated as The Officer's Dining Room recently has been repurposed as an additional space for the Recreation department. The Central Food Service area, visiting hall, and room 142 are also utilized for activities in the evenings when available. With the proposed capital improvement projects at FPRC, space will be vacated and opportunities to change the mission of the space are being evaluated.

Community Service Projects:

- *Sewing machines are reportedly available in a room in Dorm One for community service projects, and inmates may sign out projects which they can take back to their rooms. Supervised inmates assist churches and meals on wheels programs. The pilot dog program consists of currently 12 dogs who receive 12 to 14 months of animal training.*

Religious Services:

- *The Franklin Pre-Release Center has no chapel, but they have services, choirs, programming and a drama team. Staff indicated that they recently had an all weekend Kairos retreat.*
- *One inmate relayed that she became a Christian after her arrest, that it has helped her to be content, even in prison. She was proud to report that she has received no conduct reports for 14 years straight.*
- *Religious services staff expressed high praise for the security staff, from Captains "all the way down," for their "great help." Appreciation was also expressed for their attitude which is "really geared for programming." Praise was also relayed for the cooperative spirit of mental health staff and recovery services staff.*
- *The facility has the services of an Imam and enjoys "great community support for faith based programs." Mention was made of the assistance one of the churches has provided in helping those released.*

Dining Room:

- *The dining room was extremely clean and bright, with cafeteria tables connecting to form long lines of tables for seating. The school cafeteria-like atmosphere was relaxed yet orderly. Inmate workers cleaned tables as soon as inmates finished their meal, preparing the table for the next group which filled up the tables in a specified order, rather than sitting anywhere.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Food Service operations are frequently criticized by inmates at other institutions, not so at Franklin Pre-Release Center. We are very proud of our Dining Room staff. They supervise inmates in a fair, but firm manner and take ownership of the operation

The Meal:

- *Inmates relayed that the food at Franklin Pre-Release Center is “much better” than the food at the Ohio Reformatory for Women.*
- *Inmates appreciated the fact that large salt and pepper shakers are on each table.*
- *The meal consisted of breaded fish, spoon size baked potatoes, spinach, coleslaw, an orange and two slices of wheat bread.*
- *Inmates had a choice of diet Kool-Aid from a dispenser or milk in a bag. Unlike practices at the prisons for men, milk was not restricted to only the under 21 group. The availability of milk at the Franklin Pre-Release Center is highly regarded.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Again, we receive very few complaints regarding the meals served at FPRC. The staff and inmate workers take much care in preparing the meals.

Brunch:

- *The weekend brunch in which there are two meal periods per day instead of three is another cost saving measure, reportedly a savings of 1.5 to \$2 million department-wide.*
- *Only one complaint was expressed about the brunch during the inspection.*
- *Brunch is provided after count at about 10:45 a.m. According to staff, weekend staff work from 8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Weekdays staff work overlapping shifts from 5:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The weekend and holiday Brunch has gone over well with the inmate population, as it serves as a change of pace. In addition, FPRC has reduced its payroll cost as a result of implementing the program.

Vegetarian Diet:

- *Inmates relayed that there is no diversity to the vegetarian diet, which reportedly consists of noodles and peas.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: As with the non-vegetarian diet, FPRC subscribes to all DR&C cycle menus. The ability to offer a variety of vegetarian menus is somewhat limited.

Food Services:

- **Staff/Inmates:** Overall, the food services area was very impressive. Staff relayed that they enjoy teaching the inmate workers how to cook and to clean. Twenty inmates are assigned to work in food services each shift. Inmate workers were busy with their assigned duties and appeared to be in good spirits.
- **Pan Washing Area:** Some were washing large pans in soapy water, and relayed that they have what they need to do a good job. Staff relayed that the floor is cleaned in the morning and cleaned again at 1:30 p.m. Staff relayed that inmates use a broom and a brush, and then mop it up using very little soap so that it is not slippery.
- The floor in the pan washing area was very dirty. The floor appeared to be in major need of scrubbing to remove built up dirt. An adequate amount of soap should be used to truly clean the floor. If necessary, a rinse with plain water should prevent a slippery surface.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The floor in the pan washing area requires frequent cleaning. Additional soap is now being used to clean the floor to promote better cleanliness.

- **Store Room:** The store room which contained canned goods was found to look clean, smell clean and all items were in good order.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The Food Service Manager manages her inventory and storage areas very effectively to ensure waste is kept to a minimum.

- **Covered Food:** No food was observed uncovered. Cake for the evening dessert was properly covered in a tall cart of enclosed metal trays.
- **Secured Tools:** An old metal cupboard under lock and key, and sign out log is used to secure "tools" which included ice cream scoops, spoons and tongs.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Proper tool control has never been an issue in the Food Service operation. All policies and procedures are carried out as prescribed.

- **Equipment:** The facility has two ovens and a warmer. Staff relayed the need for a coffee machine, but indicated that they do not have the funds to make the purchase. A steamer, coffeemaker and food carts were also mentioned by other staff as items which would benefit food services.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Several pieces of equipment are needed in the area. Since a limited budget does exist, FPRC is investigating the utilization of non rotar5y funds in an effort to procure the equipment.

- **Hairnet/Gloves:** No hair net was required to be worn by administrative staff or the CIIC team in the food preparation area. The best practice is to enforce the requirement for all

who enter the area. Others in the kitchen and food line were observed with hair coverings and gloves.

- **Meal Times:** Breakfast is provided at 6:30 a.m. Lunch is served after count at about 11:30 a.m. and dinner is available after count at approximately 4:45 p.m. Meals are served by dormitory, dorm one through dorm five.

Pregnant Women:

- **Increase in Pregnant Inmates:** Staff relayed that the number of pregnant women has more than doubled in just one year, increasing from an average of 35 to currently 80.
- **Receiving Them Early in Pregnancy:** The facility receives the pregnant women from the Ohio Reformatory for Women in the beginning of their pregnancy.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: “We have always received the earlier ones. There is just more pregnant women in prison.”

Upon their arrival at ORW reception inmates that are identified as pregnant are recommended for transfer to FPRC to receive obstetrical care. This allows for adequate prenatal care and education to the inmates. Over the past year, the number of pregnant women entering prison has shown a marked increase.

- **Cost as Causal Factor:** Staff relayed that more judges seem to be sending pregnant women to prison who are six to nine months pregnant. Staff questioned the extent to which the decisions are impacted by the desire of the local communities not to be burdened with the medical costs of pregnancies and deliveries. In some cases, the Ohio Reformatory for Women does not even have enough time to complete the reception and classification process on the inmates before they must be transferred to the Franklin Pre-Release Center for delivery at the hospital.
- **Increased Needs:** Based on communication from staff, since Franklin Pre-Release Center has the largest number of pregnant women than ever in the past, there are needs for more services, including for depression, and specialized programming. Some indicated that this population tends to be high maintenance with many needs. It was noted that with an increased pregnant population, there are increased requests directed at the Case Managers which are already short staffed. Staff relayed that the number of pregnant women is a hardship for the staff. Difficulties were faced due to the elimination of the Pre-Natal Administrator position, though the function has reportedly been taken on by a staff person who is now performing the responsibilities of three positions. A multi-disciplinary team has been created at the facility to focus on meeting the growing needs.
- **Increased Round Trips:** According to a number of officers, the increase in the number of pregnant women has caused an increase in the number of medical round trips for which they reportedly do not have enough officers. They urged a refocus on safety and security.

- **Breast Pump:** *Once the baby is born and the inmate leaves the hospital, they can reportedly bond during visiting from birth to age 18. Staff relayed that provisions can be made so that the mother can use a breast pump and feed the baby during visiting.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: “They can breast pump and feed during visits, but can’t store milk.”

Inmates can choose to breast feed during visits. However, they must sign a lactation agreement with medical. There are no provisions available for storage of breast milk.

- **Merits of Separate Housing:** *One inmate, whose baby was born a week prior to the inspection, relayed that currently pregnant women are bunked all over the institution, where some in the inmate population have contracted Hepatitis C and other communicable diseases. The pregnant inmates reportedly worry about their health and the potential impact on the health of their babies in that regard. It is recommended that consideration be given to the potential benefits not only to the pregnant women, but to the staff as well, if the pregnant inmates were housed together. According to follow-up communication, the facility tried to do this but was told it was a violation and they could not separate any one group. However, FPRC provides separate housing for the IPP group. There are many examples in the prison system of designated housing for program and other purposes. Further research to determine what if any violation exists relevant to implementing the recommendation. One housing unit holds approximately 75, almost the perfect size to accommodate the number of pregnant inmates in one dorm.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: “I tried to do this but was told it was a violation and we couldn’t separate any one group.”

It is the policy of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to create an atmosphere of racial equality in the correctional institutions by minimizing even the appearance of segregation. The fostering and creation of integrated housing and job assignments should be accomplished to enhance rehabilitation efforts and serve the security interests of the institution. Inmates shall be assigned without regard to the inmate’s race, ethnicity or national origin. Inmates are to be assigned to housing units in a manner that will promote integration and limit segregation or racial bunching.

Concerns Regarding Staff:

- **Disrespect:** *Repeated concerns were relayed by numerous inmates to multiple members of the CIIC inspection team regarding a specific security supervisor who reportedly is generally disrespectful to the inmates, and tells them, “Don’t look in my eyes! Look at my shoes!” Complaints were also received about a particular officer who reportedly “yells at, intimidates and spits on them.”*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The Major personally met with both of the employees referred to in these allegations. Both employees denied the actions that

were alleged to have occurred. There was no record of informal complaints or grievances having been submitted by any inmates regarding the alleged incidents. FPRC was not made aware of what inmates claimed to have knowledge of the matters. The Major informed both employees that they are expected to be professional in their interactions with inmates. These meetings were documented.

- ***Alleged Mistreatment:*** According to an officer, there are several staff at the Franklin Pre-Release Center who “mistreat” inmates and who should not be working at the facility.
- ***Prior Abuse and Prostitution:*** An officer relayed that some of the inmates have already been abused in their past and some have been prostitutes. The officer’s comment indicates accurate knowledge of the female inmate population.

The Mentally Ill:

- ***Mentally Ill, Short-Term Stay:*** One staff person relayed that Ohio Reformatory for Women has the highest per capita mental health caseload in the state, and that the inmates are transferred to the Franklin Pre-Release Center when they are close to release. Fifty percent reportedly stay only three months, and 75 percent are released in six months.
- ***Highest Percentage of Mentally Ill at Women’s Facilities:*** Based on the monthly average on the mental health caseload in 2008, and the January 2009 inmate population system-wide, the Franklin Pre-Release Center had the highest percentage of inmates on the mental health caseload of all Ohio prisons, with 50 percent, followed by the Northeast Pre-Release Center at 49 percent, followed by the Ohio Reformatory for Women at 41 percent. Following the maximum security Southern Ohio Correctional Facility where 30 percent of their population is on the mental health caseload, the Trumbull Correctional Institution minimum camp for female inmates ranked next, with 26 percent of the population on the mental health caseload.
- ***Caseload:*** Staff relayed that 218 of their 490 inmates are on the mental health caseload, comprising 44.5 percent of their inmate population. In a breakdown of recent data, out of a caseload of 214, the largest number, 103 inmates were classified as C1 (Serious Mental Illness) comprising 48.1 percent of those on the mental health caseload. Ninety one inmates are classified as C2, and 20 are classified as C3.
- ***Great Needs:*** Staff indicated that the need is so great that staff often are “putting out fires.”
- ***Mental Health Groups:*** Budget constraints impact the group programming provided at the facility. Mental Health groups were on the staff’s “wish list” based on discussions. The budget has also impacted the availability of videotapes and handouts stemming from a paper shortage. Two orientation groups are provided by mental health professionals, from which inmates are recruited for their longer term groups, which focus on family relationships and dealing with change. The mental health staff at the Franklin Pre-

Release Center has found that the women frequently have underlying trauma, sexual and/or physical abuse, and neglect. The groups are more educational than therapy, because of confidentiality issues.

- **Central Office Support:** *The DRC Central Office Mental Health Administrator has reportedly made changes and “reconfigured things that helped.” For example, he is reportedly making better use of the licensed psychologists on staff by shifting them from duties beyond an assistant to the psychiatrist, to where their services are most needed.*
- **No Psychiatric On-Call Coverage:** *It was noted that the facility currently has no 24 hour emergency psychiatric coverage. Reportedly, efforts are being made to hire a civil service psychiatrist to include such on call coverage. Staff expressed and reflected a love and passion for the field of mental health and for working with the mentally ill.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: **The committee was apparently misinformed regarding a lack of 24 hour emergency psychiatric coverage. There is in fact 24 hour coverage. Contact names and numbers are maintained by the medical department, mental health department and shift supervisors.**

- **Loss of Best Program:** *The impact of budget cuts on mental health programs was cited. Reportedly one of the best programs which aided re-entry of the mentally ill by working with them at the institution three months prior to release and after release for as long as necessary, had a recidivism rate of seven or eight out of 150. The program combined resources of a mental health center and vocational programming, and was available through a grant to DRC to promote linkages with partners in the community for the mentally ill in prison.*
- **Suicide Watch Reduction:** *Staff relayed that they have a “great mental health department” including good staff and interns to help with programs. Staff feel that improvements have been made, citing the decrease of suicide watches from three or four per week to now nine per year. This was done in part by paying “better attention to the needs of the offenders,” including “reducing the stress.”*
- **Underlying Trauma:** *In the recent inspection of the Northeast Pre-Release Center where 50 percent of the women are now on the mental health caseload, a mental health professional relayed that many on the caseload have underlying trauma from severe neglect and/or physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse in their past. Such abuse victims reportedly tend to self medicate through alcohol and drugs. As noted in the CIIC Biennial Report in March of 2009, DRC reports an increase in the number of females at all levels of felonies, one through five. DRC further reports that the top two crimes committed by the female population include drug offenses and theft offenses likely related to drugs.*
- **Responses to Child Abuse:** *Many reputable studies have shown a link between prior sexual abuse and child prostitution as well as pedophilia. Studies have shown that as many as 80 percent of incarcerated sex offenders were previous victims of severe child abuse. According to the Ohio League Against Child Abuse, effective treatment to break*

the cycle in which some prior victims of child abuse ended up abusing their own children, involves dealing with that prior victimization.

- ***Mental Health Expertise in Staff Training:*** *Based on the above information, it is recommended that the mental health staff assist in developing staff training sessions to guide staff on the unique problems and needs of their female inmate population that impacts staff/inmate interaction and relationships.*

Reporting Staff Misconduct:

- *When asked if the staff at Franklin Pre-Release Center would report another staff person if they had evidence or strong suspicions of staff misconduct including but not limited to an inappropriate relationship between the staff person and an inmate, the officer's response was, "I don't know."*
- *Administrative staff commented that it is important to discuss the concern and noted the importance of reporting and documenting such problems and concerns so that they will be addressed.*
- *It is strongly recommended that administrative staff use this opportunity to advise, direct, and enlighten all staff of their responsibility to report incidents of misconduct even by their co-workers. They should be reminded of the inevitable corrupting result when systems operate under any "code of silence."*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: **Employees receive in depth training while at the Corrections Training Academy during pre-service regarding their duty to report staff misconduct. Annually, staffs receive an in-service about unauthorized relationships, staff misconduct and their duty to report this. In reviewing the incident reports from the past year, evidence would support a willingness of the majority of staff to report a variety of issues occurring within the institution.**

Inspector/Investigator:

- *An officer relayed that a lot of officers and inmates do not trust the Inspector/Investigator. The officer encourages them to turn in the complaints, and to keep trying, but there is a reported lack of trust that anything will be resolved. Administrative staff relayed that the Inspector/ Investigator also runs the Family Ties Program and other programs. The implication was that the staff person may be overloaded.*
- *It is suggested that the Inspector/Investigator develop or improve upon training sessions for staff on the subject of inappropriate supervision and unauthorized relationships, including the duty of witnesses to report misconduct.*
- *Consideration should be given to reviewing the CIIC inmate grievance procedure survey report at www.ciic.state.oh.us, to study the input of the inmates regarding the grievance procedure, as well as the input of the Warden in the Warden's Survey Report.*
- *An assessment should be made to ensure that the Inspector/Investigator/Program Facilitator has sufficient time and support services to maintain frequent presence through rounds in the facility, to thoroughly investigate reported concerns, and to build faith and trust in the grievance procedure as a safe, effective way to solve a problem.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: In spite of the opinion that was stated to the committee by one employee, the evidence suggests that staff and inmates are generally comfortable with sharing information with the Investigator/Inspector. Inmates routinely utilize the grievance process. All indicators suggest that the grievance process is effective at resolving concerns within the facility. Incident reports are also frequently submitted by staff reporting various concerns that are subsequently investigated. While these investigations may not always produce the result that the reporting staff may desire, the matters are addressed appropriately. The programming activities conducted by the investigator are very beneficial to the mission of the facility and do not interfere with her ability to conduct effective investigations. The Warden and key executive staff are satisfied with the quality and integrity of investigations and with the Investigator's rapport with staff and inmates.

Library:

- ***Ten Person Maximum Capacity:*** *The library is extremely small, and includes one typewriter and five computers. The posted sign states that only 10 persons are allowed in the library at one time, per fire and safety regulations. The library serves a population of nearly 500 inmates. The library is obviously inadequate in size to even begin to fulfill its tremendous potential as a positive activity to reduce idleness in a crowded facility, and as a rehabilitative tool to provide reading that will inspire, enlighten and teach. In the closing session of the inspection, the CIIC Chairman noted that from the interaction with the inmates, the facility has a "brilliant population."*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The legal and reference materials are maintained in the Main Library located in the Administration Building. There is a satellite library located on the first floor in each of the five living units. There are also surplus materials located in each of the five living units in the upper day room. The Main Library, satellite library and upper day room areas provide services 7 days per week with various hours of operation.

The Annual Library Needs Assessment is conducted between the months of December and January. The Library Advisory Committee meets on a quarterly basis. The inmate population and staff are asked to suggest materials for acquisition. The librarian will conduct an evaluation of the availability of culturally diverse reading materials and follow up as needed based on the results of that evaluation.

- ***Catalogued Books:*** *The books in the library are catalogued and grouped in sections for Fiction, Non-Fiction and Reference. Staff relayed that a DRC project is underway which will catalogue all library books in the prison system. In the closing session, the CIIC Chairman suggested an increase in the availability of life enriching classic books, as well as literature that is more racially mixed to represent the diversity of the population.*

- *Westlaw: The CIIC Chairman suggested that the computers in the “law library” be checked to ensure that the inmates have access to Westlaw. It was also noted that no legal books could be located in the library.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: There are two terminals dedicated to Westlaw Legal. The library maintains legal materials in printed form as mandated by Legal Services and DRC policy.

- *Upstairs Dayroom Mini-Library: The small, upstairs dayroom which was described as an extremely stuffy area that no one chooses to use because of the lack of ventilation and cooling, as well as the first floor dayrooms contain what was referred to as “part of a mini-library.” One of the upstairs dayrooms has a wall mounted air conditioner that staff relayed has never worked. Others had no such air conditioners. One inmate was looking at the paperback books on a small corner bookcase in the upstairs day room, and stated her frustration that she “can’t find anything good to read.” She took a suggested Ernest Hemingway classic, *The Sun Also Rises*, and seemed anxious to read it for the first time. Floor fans were observed in the rooms, but staff relayed that they are so loud that it is difficult to speak over the noise in any class or group.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The issues with the institution’s heating, cooling and ventilation systems are being addressed. The statement “good to read” is individualized and subjective. Library services provides materials that cover various topics and subject matters.

- *First Floor Dayroom Mini-Library: The first floor dayrooms each contain three locked cabinets with a fairly impressive book collection. In Dorm Two, the Officer relayed that inmates in the dorm do not have access to the mini library at the present time because their inmate Library Aide was released and has not yet been replaced. Based on the information provided by several staff, once the officer unlocks the cabinets which store the books in the first floor dorm dayroom, the inmate Library Aide keeps documents and checks out books for the inmates. In Dorm Three, the dayroom had two shelves of paperback books. The officer relayed that the books are accessible from 6:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. when he unlocks the cabinets for the Library Aide. However, staff later clarified that in fact, the books are accessible whenever the dayroom is accessible.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Inmates are re-classed into job assignments. Inmate workers are assigned as positions are vacated. Library staff and Education staff are available to assist inmates when the need is communicated. Inmate library workers assigned to the main library or another unit is available to assist when requested.

The 6:30 am-2:30 pm designates the schedule of the 1st shift Correctional Officer. Library services are also available during the second shift, 7- days per week.

- *Librarian Credentials: Librarians must have a master’s degree in Library Science and be licensed.*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The minimal education requirement for the position of the Librarian is the MSL. Other positions require different certifications. If the institution does not have a degreed Librarian (MSL) it is required that the DRC Library Administrator conduct site visits. FPRC's librarian does have an MSL.

- *CIIC Memo:* The CIIC informational memo from the previous General Assembly was posted. It was suggested that facility staff obtain the updated memo at www.ciic.state.oh.us
- *Legal Services:* One staff person relayed that the Ohio Reformatory for Women has a Paralegal on staff, but the Franklin Pre-Release Center does not. In light of the special legal needs of women during prison and prior to release, it was suggested that consideration be given to contacting the law schools in the Columbus area to determine the extent to which mutual benefit could be provided by a law student program supervised and directed by a law professor. The students may welcome the opportunity to learn and gain real work experience in researching real problems. The facility would benefit because one important, and stress-producing need would be met for the inmate population, favorably impacting their attitude and adjustment.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The Table of Organization at FPRC does not include a Paralegal. To date, no school has contacted the DRC Library Administrator and no inmate has requested the service.

Proposed Library Improvement:

- *Law Library:* As an alternative to finding a larger room to serve as the main library for the 500 inmates, it is suggested that the current 10-person library serve exclusively as the law library, which would provide additional space for computers. The existing space is also adequate for the Administrative Rules, DRC policies, and legal reference books.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The Main Library provides reference, reentry resource; inter library loan, magazine, newspaper, periodicals, and the required legal materials. The space also serves as the location for education assessments and testing; therefore, making the area exclusively for legal would not serve the needs of the institution.

- *Expansion of Satellite Libraries:* The satellite or mini-libraries in the existing dayrooms of each of five dorms could be expanded, providing additional library aide job opportunities and space for the currently cramped library location.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The space allowed is sufficient for services. Expanding the space would further take away dayroom space from general population and limit recreation space.

- ***Ad Hoc Committee:*** Each dorm could form a staff-supervised inmate ad hoc committee to submit suggestions for the best use of existing space for an expanded library in their different dayroom areas. They could also embark on a project to add to the library collection through fund raising activities. In addition, staff could ensure that community organizations and agencies are aware that they may accept donated books and other materials for the library.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The Library Advisory Committee (meets quarterly) and the Annual Library Needs Assessment provides means for inmate, staff, and community input into the acquisition of library materials and supplies. The DRC Library Administrator coordinates agency and organization donations. All materials are screened for content and appropriateness. Materials that are deemed detrimental to the security of the prison are prohibited.

- ***Catalog:*** A computerized catalog would assist in identifying the availability and location of each book. Inmate library aides could be assigned responsibility to develop, implement and manage this tool.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The Automation project was implanted at FPRC a year ago.

- ***Books Under Lock and Key:*** Books in the dayroom at the present time are locked in storage cabinets and are only accessible through library aides after the officer unlocks the cabinets. Consideration should be given to the extent to which it is necessary to keep the books under lock and key. In the recent inspection of the Northeast Pre-Release Center, books were displayed on open bookshelves without locks.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The materials in the lower dayrooms are secured. These materials are circulated via library guidelines and inventories are maintained. The materials that are deemed surplus, out of circulation, or donated are maintained on book shelves in the upper dayrooms. These materials are not inventoried.

Program Attendance:

- ***Intensive Prison Program:*** The IPP Instructor did an excellent job leading the group discussion and has good rapport with the inmates. He explained that there are two classes offered, each starting with 12, but some inmates are removed due to disciplinary reasons or because their sentencing judge disapproves. The class that was observed has nine students, while the class upstairs in Dorm Three has 11 participants. The program at Franklin Pre-Release Center is reported to be the only Intensive Prison Program for females with an Alcohol and Other Drug structure. All IPP inmates are housed together and staff inspects their rooms every morning. Participants run the meetings and discuss the thought for the day, as well as current and historical events. Central Office provides the first four Alcohol and Other Drug Journals which are cognitive behavioral therapy based.

- **Outside Guest, Former Inmate:** *The group spoke about what happened over the weekend. One received a letter from her mother, the first in the last four months. They also spoke about the visit from an outside guest who has four prison numbers in her past. The inmates stated that her visit was “very encouraging” because she has obtained advanced educational degrees, and made something of her life. One relayed the message, “Know just because you’re a felon, don’t give up.” They were appreciative that she shared her story, which they termed “more spiritual.”*
- **Intimate/Casual Relationship:** *The group turned to their journal work about living with others and relationships. Discussion included examples of an intimate relationship and a casual relationship. They were asked to identify three of each in their own life and discuss them in the group, including personal responsibilities in these relationships.*

Housing Units

- **Clean and Orderly:** *There are approximately 75 inmates per dorm. Showers tiles, restrooms, and small rooms were clean and orderly. Showers contained a small and large brush used for cleaning. Inmates relayed that they receive disinfectant from the Officer. Handicapped showers and bathroom are available. Some rooms have two in a room, some have four, and some have six. An inmate reported that there is a problem with mold in one of the Dorm One rooms. However no such problem was observed or reported by any others. One relayed that she wished that they had clothes hangers. Clothing is reportedly kept in two drawers and hooks are mounted inside the “cubby.”*

DRC Follow-Up Communication: **Samples have been taken of the substance found in Dorm One, and sent to OPI and CMC for analysis. Mr. Ed Murphy, Laboratory/Radiology Manager at CMC initial analysis of the substance is that it is mildew and not toxic. Once determined what the substance is, a proper method for removal and preventative measures will be followed.**

- **Upstairs Dayroom:** *In Dorm One, the upstairs dayroom is used for classes and mental health counseling. Facility staff relayed that the wall mounted Samsung air conditioning does not work.*
- **Floor Repair:** *One of the upstairs rooms in Dorm Two had a huge crack from the entry door to the back wall, with a middle portion wide enough to easily see the ceiling below. This was relayed to administrative staff in the closing with suggested referral to the maintenance department.*
- **Three Dorm:** *Three Dorm had a very clean dayroom with two workout machines. A pot of hot coffee was available in the dayroom which includes a pool table and two shelves of paperback books. The officer unlocked the supply closet/utility room to show how cleaning disinfectant is accessed. Within the closet is a locked plastic tub containing two bottles of cleaning solution. Five bottles are also maintained at the officer’s desk. Third shift staff replenish the supply when needed. The four bed rooms were very orderly and clean.*

Medical Department

- **Literature:** Medical literature on Hepatitis B, TB, HIV and staying smoke free is available on entry to the area containing the medical services department.
- **Immaculate:** The emergency clinic room was immaculate and equipped with essentials. The adjoining inmate restroom was also extremely clean and included a hand sanitizer. The examination room was occupied with staff reviewing charts.
- **OB/GYN by Monitor:** The OB/GYN clinic from OSU is available on Wednesdays. Forty to fifty are seen at each clinic. The room was very clean and includes a bed, ultrasound and desk. An attendee from OSU is connected by TV monitor. An OSU resident is physically on-site each clinic and the attending physician is on telemed for oversight.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: “An OSU resident is physically on site each clinic and the attending physician is on telemed for oversight.”

The OB/GYN clinic is held at FPRC every Tuesday. There is an onsite resident who physically assesses each patient and there is an Attending who oversees the clinic via Telemedicine. For patients with complicated pregnancies, they are managed at OSU. Our pregnant population has gone back to an average of 45 over the past few months.

- **Medical Space Addition:** Additional space is being constructed for medical services which will include two infirmary beds for overnight or several hours as needed. The facility currently has no infirmary. The building project will begin in March 2010. On completion, mental health and medical services will move to Dorm Five.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Additional space is being constructed for medical services which will include two infirmary beds for overnight or several hours as needed. The facility currently has no infirmary. The building project will begin in March 2010. On completion, mental health and medical services will move to Dorm Five. FPRC utilizes the Corrections Medical Center for infirmary needs at this time.

- **Multi-Purpose Dayroom:** The day room doubles as staff orientation and program space. The area was clean and includes two pay phones for inmate use.
- **Improvements, Training:** One staff person relayed that even in the last year, there have been noticeable changes for the better. Staff relayed that their nurses are very well trained.
- **Dental Clinic:** A large number of inmates relayed that they are not getting needed dental care. However, staff relayed that dental services are provided to the inmates at the Corrections Medical Center twice per week.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: A recent change in dental staff has greatly improved the delivery of dental services to the inmates at FPRC. Beginning in January, the dental assistant has been meeting with inmates monthly at FPRC in an open forum to discuss any dental issues and go over dental hygiene.

Education/Vocational Programs:

- ***Staff Needs:*** The major need expressed by staff was to fill the guidance counseling and teaching positions which have been vacant for years in the library.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The request to post and fill has been requested several times. The decision is not made locally.

- ***Staff:*** Staff relayed that all DRC teachers are licensed. The students have access to a full time Guidance Counselor.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Although the Guidance Counselor position is vacant, a Regional Guidance Counselor is assigned to the institution.

- ***Curriculum:*** They have adopted the high school curriculum used in the community to prevent pregnant students from dropping out of school.
- ***GED Graduates:*** Photos of inmates who received their GED certificates were displayed on a large bulletin board in the hallway.
- ***Drafting Class:*** Two Drafting classrooms, one of which was in a dayroom, had impressive equipment. Unfortunately the class in the dayroom left very limited space for dayroom activities. Inmates relayed that they are not permitted in the area when class is in session.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: The program meets 7:45 am-3:45 pm, Monday – Friday. The inmates have access to the space after class ends or during times that the class is not in session.

New Modular Training Center:

- ***Unarmed self defense training*** was underway for approximately 10 staff of the Correctional Medical Center and Franklin Pre-Release Center. The training area contains two restrooms, an office with copy machine, and training space with table, chairs and floor room. The area was clean and orderly.

Segregation:

- ***There were two inmates in one segregation cell.*** One relayed that she is five months pregnant, that she has been in segregation for six days, and that she is afraid to go back to her room in Dorm One due to being threatened by one of the six inmates assigned to the room. She alleged that the other inmate threatened to “beat my baby out of me.” She alleged that nothing happened to the person who threatened her and that “they say I’m refusing to lock.” In follow-up communication from staff, it was relayed that a Captain

interviewed the inmate. She reportedly received 10 conduct reports related to problems with inmates and staff, and has been moved six times since June.

DRC Follow-Up Communication: Both inmates referred to in this section were interviewed and given an opportunity to address any concerns they had. They were also both afforded all due process relating to their alleged rule violations.

- *The other inmate relayed that she was rushing to a visit, put on her special shoes saved just for visits, and some Benadryl that she purchased from commissary was found in her shoes. She sobbed that it was a complete accident, that she throws everything she owns in her lock box, where the Benadryl must have been mistakenly thrown into her shoes. As the facility staff relayed, the Rules Infraction Board process exists to determine the facts regarding rule violations and to issue penalties. If the inmate sees the Rules Infraction Board, the inmate may appeal the conviction and penalty to the Warden and in some cases may further appeal to the DRC Director. If the inmate is denied an RIB hearing, and instead found guilty by a Hearing Officer, the inmate may kite the RIB Chairman to request review.*

INTRODUCTION TO THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Two questionnaires were developed by CIIC for use on inspections beginning in 2007. Completed questionnaires were requested to be returned to the CIIC office when possible following the inspection so that the results could be included in the inspection report.

Correctional Faith Based Initiatives

One of the questionnaires is based on the 16 recommendations of the *Ohio Correctional Faith-Based Initiatives Task Force*. *The purpose of the questionnaire is merely to gather information on the extent to which progress is being made in implementing the recommendations.* Brief, handwritten responses to the questions by any staff person knowledgeable of the subject, were requested. Questions and responses are provided at the end of this report.

Adult Expectations

The other questionnaire is based on selected sections of *Expectations*, which contains inspection criteria used by the British Inspectorate. These Expectations were the subject of one of the presentations at an international conference on effective prison oversight in 2006. They are reported to be consistent with international standards. The purpose of gathering information on the extent to which Ohio correctional institutions are similar or different from selected sections of *Expectations* is twofold: *To identify possible areas in need of improvement, and to identify possible means of addressing reported areas of concern.*

According to Expectations, it is a tool for examining every aspect of prison life, from reception to reentry. They draw upon, and are referenced against, international human rights standards. The Inspectorate's four tests are:

- **Safety**
- **Respect**
- **Purposeful activity**
- **Reentry**

These are increasingly accepted internationally as the cornerstones of a “healthy” custodial environment, providing consistent criteria in a system that is increasingly under pressure and subject to conflicting demands. *Expectations* have been used as the basis for an independent and evidence-based assessment of conditions in prisons. Its content and approach have proven to be helpful to those who are monitoring and examining prisons in other jurisdictions. *Expectations* consist of eight sections and subsections. Sections included in the questionnaire are provided below:

Environment and Relationships

- Residential Units
 - Clothing and Possessions
 - Hygiene
- Staff – Prisoner Relationships

Duty of Care

- Complaint/Grievance Procedure
- Bullying and Violence Reduction
- Self-Harm and Suicide

Activities

- Learning and Skills and Work Activities
- Library

Good Order

- Security and Rules
- Rules

Services

- Food Services

To avoid burdening any one staff person at the facility with the task of responding to the entire questionnaire, sections and subsections identified by topics were separated and stapled, ranging from one to three pages each. The Warden could choose to give each section or subsection to a different staff person who is knowledgeable in the particular area. Very brief responses, such as “yes,” “no” and/or explanations, indicating the extent to which the facility’s practices are similar or different from *Expectations*, were requested. The questions and responses on particular subjects are provided in sections of this report dealing with similar subject matter.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS:

I. ATTENDANCE AT A GENERAL MEAL PERIOD

The statute mandates inspections to include attendance at a general meal period. On the day of the inspection the lunch meal period was attended and the menu consisted of fried breaded fish, two pieces of wheat bread, oven baked potatoes, spinach, coleslaw, an orange, and a choice of water, milk, or Kool Aid. Inmates also received two napkins and a spork with their meal. The food was appetizing, fresh, and served at the appropriate temperatures. The serving of the meal was orderly and it appeared as though inmates were moved through the line in a timely fashion.

Inmate Dining Hall

The inmate dining hall's maximum capacity is reported to be 146. The appearance/setup does not resemble that of other institutions, as inmates sit at long tables instead of small tables with four attached seats. Also unlike other institutions, FPRC had large salt and pepper shakers on all the dining hall tables. Staff relayed that inmates are called by dorms, after count clears and commented that there are 490 inmates at the facility. Meals are provided as follows:

Breakfast – 6:30 a.m.
 Lunch – 11:30 a.m.
 Dinner – 4:45 p.m.
 Brunch (only on weekends) – 10:45 a.m.

Brunch

Staff commented that the brunch menu has saved approximately one and a half to two million dollars Department wide. They also reported that they have received positive feedback about it from the inmates. The cost saving factor is accomplished by staffing providing only two meal periods instead of three as well as only operating appliances two times a day instead of three times per day. The following is the schedule for food service staff during weekdays (three meal periods per day) and weekends (two meal periods per day).

Table 1. Food Service Shifts

Food Service Shifts	Hours	Total Hours
Weekdays	5:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.	20
Weekends	8:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.	10

With the brunch schedule, there is an approximate savings of 10 hours per day for a total of 20 per weekend.

Kitchen

During the walkthrough of the kitchen, the inmates were working on preparing the lunch meal for the day. Despite the activity, the cleanliness of the area was very impressive and it is evident they pay close attention to sanitation conditions in the kitchen. The inmate restroom soap dispenser was nearly full and a sink in the kitchen area had a sign hanging over it that informed inmates to wash their hands.

The kitchen's tool cabinet, which secures kitchen utensils, was locked, but did not appear to be sealed tightly. The kitchen utensils (spoons, scoops, tongs, etc.) hang in designated locations and are signed out when in use. However, in the food preparation area, knives are connected by cords to the work tables.

The dish room had a remarkably dry floor. Staff relayed that they clean the floor daily in the morning as well as before second shift. Staff further reported that they sweep and then mop the floor with just a small amount of soap so the floor does not become sticky. It was noticed that one of the smaller hand sinks in the dish room was leaking.

A room that contains cleaning chemicals for the food service area was also visited. The area was locked and full of chemicals neatly organized on the shelving. Outside of the chemical room there were trash bags lying on the floor in the hallway, full of what appeared to be disposable cups, plates, and leftover food debris.

A dry storage room, which staff relayed is their storeroom, was full of canned goods and other food items. The storeroom was well maintained and staff commented that one inmate works in the area and is responsible for tracking the food. The kitchen also had several trashcans in the hallway which were utilized for storing cooking ingredients such as flour, salt, rice, corn starch, and brown sugar. Staff insisted that they do not have a mice problem and relayed that they spray weekly and set traps.

Staff relayed that they have approximately 20 inmates who work in food services per shift. The preparation of the meal was running smoothly and inmate workers were following proper sanitation practices through utilization of gloves and hair nets. When asked about any maintenance issues or appliance needs, staff stated their industrial coffee pot is down plus they recently had a steam kettle that was removed and needs replaced. They expressed that the institution is close to 15 years old and most of the equipment is the original.

EXPECTATIONS QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: FOOD SERVICES

1. Are prisoners offered varied meals to meet their individual requirements? **Yes, allergies.**
2. Is food prepared and served according to religious, cultural and prevailing food safety and hygiene regulations? **Yes**
3. Do all areas where food is stored, prepared and served, conform to the relevant food safety and hygiene regulations? **Yes**
4. Are religious, cultural or other special dietary requirements relating to food procurement, storage, preparation, distribution and serving, fully observed and communicated to prisoners? **Yes**
 - a. Are Halal certificates displayed where prisoners can see them? **No**
 - b. Are appropriate serving utensils used to avoid cross-contamination? **Yes**
 - c. Do kitchen staff make special arrangements for different types of food, and special dietary requirements for e.g.
 - Pregnant inmates? **Yes**
 - Specific religions? **Yes**
 - Prisoners with disabilities? **Yes**
 - d. Do prisoners who are on special diets have confidence in the preparation and content of the meals? **Yes**
5. Are all areas where food is stored, prepared and served properly equipped and well managed? **Yes**
6. Are prisoners and staff who work with food, health screened and trained, wear proper clothing, and prisoners are able to gain relevant qualifications? **Yes**
7. Do medical clearance forms exist on food service workers, and are training courses offered? **(Blank)**
8. Are prisoners' meals healthy, varied and balanced and always include one substantial meal each day? **Yes**
 - a. Are prisoners encouraged to eat healthily and are they able to eat five portions of fruit or vegetables a day? **Yes**
 - b. Do prisoners on transfer miss out on their main meal? **Usually not.**

9. Do prisoners have a choice of meals including an option for vegetarian, religious, cultural and medical diets? **Yes, vegetarian meals are always offered.**
 - a. Are all menu choices provided to the same standard? **Yes**
 - b. Are options for religious or cultural groups open to all, and not just those who practice their religion officially? **No**
10. Are prisoners consulted about the menu, and can they make comments about the food? **Yes**
 - a. If logs of comments are kept, how frequently are they consulted? **N/A**
 - b. Is there a food comments book? **No**
11. Is the breakfast meal prepared on the morning it is eaten? **Yes**
12. Is lunch served between noon and 1:30 pm and dinner between 5 pm and 6:30 pm?
Lunch begins at approximately 11:40 a.m. Dinner begins at approximately 4:35 p.m.
13. Do prisoners have access to drinking water (including at night time), and the means of making a hot drink after evening lock-up? **Yes in their housing unit.**
14. Are prisoners able to eat together (except in exceptional circumstances)? **Yes**
15. Does staff supervise the serving of food in order to prevent tampering with food and other forms of bullying? **Yes**
16. Where prisoners are required to eat their meals in their cells, are they able to sit at a table?
Yes
17. Do pregnant prisoners and nursing mothers receive appropriate extra food? **Yes per their diet.**

STATUTORY REQUIREMENT:

II. ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL OR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM

Per the Ohio Revised Code, each inspection must include attendance at an educational or rehabilitative program. During the inspection, the Intensive Program Prison (IPP) was observed. Information regarding this program and others is provided below.

Staff relayed on site that FPRC is very active with programming. This is reflected below and in the list of programs available.

Recovery Services Programs : Intensive Program Prison (IPP)

- Intensive Program Prison – The Intensive Program Prison (IPP) at FPRC is designed to help offenders gain life altering skills that will impact recidivism. The program can also return the inmate to the community in as little as 90 days as detailed in the Ohio Revised Code.

The focal point of the FPRC's Intensive Program Prison is the residential Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Program. The substance abuse treatment program is centered on the principles and practices of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy or CBT. The program groups and materials have been developed and refined over the years to treatment substance abuse and addiction in a correctional setting. The principles and practices, that become the topics of group sessions and day-to-day living on the unit, are likened to a blueprint for living life on life's terms. Offenders discover how to live, learn, love and leave a legacy without the need for substances or resorting to criminal behavior.

The treatment and support staff have established a rigorous program schedule and pace that includes alcohol/drug education and groups, academic instruction, life skills, community service, victim awareness and physical conditioning. The goals include a redirection in lifestyle, increasing self-esteem, group cohesiveness, values clarification, principle centered living, and taking responsibility for setting goals for the future.

Unit three is the location of the Intensive Program Prison (IPP). During the inspection one of the classes was observed. Staff relayed that there are two classes, one with nine inmates and another with 11. Staff further clarified that they start with 12 inmates per class, but some are removed for various reasons such as disciplinary or the sentencing judge does not approve of the early release which is granted to those who successfully complete the program.

It was explained that this is a cognitive based early release recovery service program with a structural emphasis on drug treatment. The institution has had the IPP since 2006.

The females in the IPP are located in the same housing area and staff inspects their rooms/cells every morning. For the most part the inmates lead the daily topics and conversations while a staff member promotes communication and supervises the group. Staff relayed that the only piece of the IPP that is dictated is the AOD component and everything else is created by the inmates.

On the day of the inspection inmates were going over journal entries about living with others and they were also discussing relationships. They were asked to differentiate between intimate and casual relationships then personally identify three from each group to describe their responsibilities within those relationships.

Other Recovery Service Programs

- Outpatient Program
- Relapse Prevention
- Smoking Cessation
- Sisters in Recovery
- 12 Step Meetings
 - Alcoholics Anonymous
 - Cocaine Anonymous
 - Narcotics Anonymous

Mental Health Programs

- Bi-Polar Disorder Diagnosis Mental Health
- Mental Health Activity Group
- Anger Management
- Stress Management
- Psychotropic Medication Education Group
- Mental Health Adjustment Issues Group
- Family Connections Mental Health Group
- Mindfulness Medication Mental Health Group
- Creating Good Sleep Habits Mental Health Group

Education Programs

- Guidance Services
- Special Education Services
- Adult Basic Literacy Education
- Pre-GED
- GED Programming
- Tutor Programs
- Vocational/Drafting
- Apprenticeship Programs
- Graduation Reality and Dual Roles (GRADS)
- M.O.M.S. (Mothers on the Mend Society) – Parenting Enrichment/Education
- Childbirth Education/Lamaze
- Choices for Victims of Domestic Violence
- College
- Library

The education area is located in housing unit two. Pictures of past GED graduates were displayed in the hallway. During a conversation with education staff, it was relayed that they have approximately 230 to 250 inmates in school. They stated that a few of the programs they offer are GED, Pre-GED, classes through Wilmington College, two career tech courses, a domestic violence class (CHOICES), a drafting course, and a GRADS (Graduation Reality and Dual Roles) career-tech program.

Regarding educational and re-entry programming services, staff relayed that they cancelled a contract with Wilmington College and Community Connections and now have two DRC employees in those positions teaching those courses. They stated that this cost saving measure will save \$94,000 per year. Staff relayed that all educators must be licensed with the Department of Education and conveyed that the Librarian must have a Master's of Library Science.

Program	For Month	< 22	YTD	Waiting List	# of Certificates		% Attained Goals	
					Month	YTD	QTR	YTD
Literacy	54	3	54	33	1	1		
ABLE (Adult Basic and Literacy Education)								
Pre-GED	24	4	24	76	5	5		
GED	34	0	34	48	1	1		
GED Evening	0							
HS/HS Options	0							
Academic Total	112	7	112	157	7	7		
Career-Tech (by program)	For Month	< 22	YTD	Waiting List	# of Certificates		% Attained Goals	
					Month	YTD	QTR	YTD
Drafting	17	3	18	13	0	0		
GRADS	16	4	16	61	0	0		
Career-Tech Total	33	7	34	74	0	0		

Program	Month	<22	YTD	Wait List	Cert. Month	Cert. YTD	% Goal QTR	Goal YTD		
Special Education	0						-	-		
Title One	0						-	-		
EIPP (Education Intensive Prison Program)	0						-	-		
TEP (Transitional Education Program)	0						-	-		
YTP	0						-	-		
ESL (English as Second Language)	0						-	-		
Career Enhancement	30	0	30	64	14	14	-	-		
					50%	100%	50%	100%	-	-
Apprenticeship	13	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	-	-
					Program Cert.		1-Year Cert.		2-Year Cert.	
	For Month	< 22	YTD	Waiting List	Term	YTD	Term	YTD	Term	YTD
Advanced Job Training	46	0	46	0	0	0		0	0	0

	For Month	< 22	YTD	Waiting List	# of Certificates		% Attained Goals	
					Month	YTD	QTR	YTD
Total GEDs given	10		23	–	–	–	–	–
Total GEDs passed	4		13	–	–	–	–	–
Literacy Tutors	6		6	–	–	–	–	–
Other Tutors	6		7	–	–	–	–	–
Tutors Trained	0		0	–	–	–	–	–
Tutor Hours	664		1,283	–	–	–	–	–
Children served in Reading Room	425		818	–	–	–	–	–
Narrator Hours	276		528	–	–	–	–	–
Work Keys	0		16	–	–	–	–	–

Unique Programs

- **Family Ties** – Family Ties programming at FPRC, initially established in 1998, is designed to support a strengthening of bonds between the offenders, their children and all members of their families. Using an intergenerational approach, the activities are designed to offer healthy models of family activities to assist women in learning appropriate and positive ways to engage in activities with their families. Strengthening family ties also serves to help reinforce the support system the offender will have when she returns to the community, thereby helping to ensure a more successful reentry. Offender participation in Family Ties program development helps to ensure the activities meet their needs.

The following are components of the FPRC Family Ties Program:

- **Bonds Beyond Bars** – This structured program is a partnership between FPRC and the Girls Scouts of America, Seal of Ohio Council. Offenders who have daughters, granddaughters, or other close female relatives between the ages of 5-11 who reside in Franklin County may apply to be in the program. With the permission of their mother and caregivers, the girls are transported to FPRC by volunteers for meetings twice each month. Participation in the program helps the women develop positive parenting skills while strengthening the family relationships and providing a network of support for the girls through activities that teach them new skills, help them learn to make positive choices and increase their self-esteem.
- **MOMS B.O.N.D. (Boys Opportunity for Nurturing and Development)** – This parent-child prison visitation program provides an opportunity for incarcerated women to create positive bonds with their sons and grandsons, through a series of fun activities, discussion groups, and educational sessions. The program's goal is to reduce the impact of parental separation while helping the offender to develop positive parenting skills, to recognize her son's or grandson's positive accomplishments and to practice healthy parent/child interactions.

- **T.I.E.S. (Teaching, Inspiration, Enrichment and Strength) for TOTS** – This is a new program that will be offered on a monthly basis for offenders with children or grandchildren between the ages of 18 months and 4 years. The goal of the program is to empower incarcerated women by teaching them how to care for their growing children, encourage socialization, and provide interactive educational and child development opportunities. The program is designed to strengthen the bonds between the mothers and their toddlers and thereby to support an easier transition to fulltime parenting upon the offender's release.
- **Special Events** – The FPRC Family Ties program also includes special events throughout the year including, but not limited to, a Back to School kickoff during which the women can give school supplies purchased through their fund-raising efforts, to their children. Special mother-child holiday celebrations have also included organized activities for Easter, Mother's Day, Valentine's Day and Christmas during which family ties are strengthened through the sharing of craft projects, special treats and other fun activities.
- **Hope Class** – In February 2006, the Hope Class, which is a faith-based class, began its weekly sessions to encourage and empower women to address issues of sexual abuse through scriptures and the sharing of their life stories. The class strives to equip the women with emotional and spiritual tools to begin healing, reconciliation and forgiveness. The Hope Class has a profound and lasting impact on the women involved in the class. Additionally, a monthly follow-up session is offered to the graduates during and after incarceration to continue their progress towards healing and for support.
- **Parents Anonymous Support Group** – Parents Anonymous is a peer support group for parents. This open-ended group meeting gives parents an opportunity to share ideas, experiences, and similar life circumstances. Parents share the stresses and burdens of parenting. The group is a vehicle which provides a place for parents to become more knowledgeable about parenting issues, to develop a support system, to enhance coping skills, to strengthen the parent-child relationship, reduce social isolation and link parents to community resources. The group is particularly significant to those mothers returning from the delivery of their babies as a source of support.
- **Woman to Woman – A Renewing of Spirit for Reentry Workshop** – The purpose of the all day workshop is to provide vital information to the female offenders as they prepare for a successful transition from prison to their respective communities. The offenders are encouraged to take an active role in preparing for their reentry by identifying roadblocks and resources and guiding them toward making the right choices for their lives. The sessions ignite a sense of passion within them to renew their spirit and move them toward becoming productive, law-abiding citizens upon reentry into society.
- **Watch Night Service** – As part of Franklin Pre-Release Center's (FPRC) commitment to the mission and reentry initiative, FPRC held their 2nd Annual Watch Night Service on December 31, 2005. This special New Years Eve Service afforded the women an opportunity to end the year and begin a New Year in worship, praise and prayer. It was very

important to the Warden to expose the women to an alternative way of celebrating the New Year that does not self-destructive activities. *(Note: This was reported in information updated September 1, 2009 and may actually refer to a service on December 31, 2008.)*

- **Central Ohio Regional Ex-Offender and Family Reentry Program** – This program is sponsored by the Ohio Strengthening Families Initiative, “Together for Stronger Families.” In collaboration with the Economic and Community Development Institute four community partners shared their resources and services with offenders from six surrounding counties.
 - **Opening Doors in the Family** – A prison ministry that helps offenders build healthier family and workplace relationships; Opening Doors in the Family is a prison ministry helping those impacted by incarceration build healthier relationships for stronger families and steady employment. The offender is introduced to Opening Doors in the Family through a 3-day interactive program which focuses on: conflict resolution skills, building trust and community, encouraging personal growth, listening and communication skills, learning to “think about what we think about,” the gift of laughter and understanding the “law of use” and the value of our choices. Upon completion of the introductory program, the offender is enrolled in the program.

The program identifies a family support person for the offender who is actively involved in parenting the offenders’ child or children. A mentor is provided and designed to “meet the offender at the door” and walk alongside her as she returns home to stay. The offender and the family support person select an interactive journal to complete. The purpose of the journal is to explore their beliefs, values and choices about the important relationships in their lives. The journal allows them to map out where they have been, identify where they are today and decide together where they wish to go in strengthening their personal and/or family relationships. The offender and the family support person will enjoy an 8-hour course that will give them practical help to improve their relationship with each other. Together they will receive help, instruction and in-class time to practice these disciplines: character, communication, conflict resolution, continuous improvement and their life calling. The offender and the family support person will each have the opportunity to complete parenting skills training at their own pace. The training is computer based and offered through the library for the offender.

Several weeks prior to the offender’s release one or more face-to-face meetings with the family support person are scheduled through a family mediator that volunteers for Opening Doors in the Family. The intended end result is affording the offender to build the strong family relationship prior to release. Post release support begins with a mentoring relationship. The assigned case manager with Opening Doors in the Family will create a connection between the ex-offender and the appropriate mentoring service provider. The ex-offender will also receive helpful instruction in preparing for their job search and choosing an appropriate career path to ensure post-release employment is gained.

- **EXOFAC, INC.** – Their mission is to provide linkage to all services necessary for the successful transition of the ex-offenders into their respective communities and family reunification with their families. EXOFAC has partnered with FPRC for the purpose of filling any gaps in service upon release; community reintegration by providing linkage to community agencies, churches and services in the community; housing and employment. Additionally, EXOFAC provides mentoring and a support group for those who attend the Saturday sessions. This initiative strives to strengthen family bonds and help offenders establish productive ongoing relationships with community service providers prior to being released, with the goal of maintaining and expanding these ties after reentry into their community.

Unit Management Programs

- Building Bridges
- Victim Awareness Program
- Responsible Family Life Skills
 - Phase I
 - Phase II
 - Phase III
- Pilot Dogs
- Money Smart (10 weeks)
- The Inside Out (12 weeks)
- The Clark County Family Connection
- Back to Basics – 12 Step Support Group
- Women of Excellence
- Thinking for a Change

Religious Service Programs

- Alpha
- Alpha II
- Altar Guild
- Aunt Mary's Storybooks
- Believers' Bible Study
- Believer's Bible Study II
- One to One Mentoring Program
- Power of Prayer
- Protestant Worship Services
- Rachel's House
- Rachel's House Mentoring
- Steps of Faith/Sign Language Based Praise Dancing
- Taleem
- Vineyard
- Wings of Wisdom
- Women Aglow – H.E.A.R.T Program

Recreational Activities/Programs

- **Exercise** – Offenders have the opportunity to participate in several exercise programs offered on a continual basis as well as having weight machines and stationary bikes to use during leisure time. Many offenders track the number of miles walked and monitor their weight loss.
- **Sports** – Open recreation allows the inmates to participate in basketball, volleyball, pickle ball, jump rope, tether ball, miniature golf and other outdoor games.

- **Arts and Crafts** – Monthly arts and crafts shows allow offenders to make items to sell to staff and fellow offenders. Items are purchased by the general population to send home to their loved ones.
- **Leisure** – The units have a variety of puzzles, card and board games available for daily use. Bingo and special tournaments are scheduled continually, i.e. such as pool, different card games, game show activities, talent shows, karaoke groups, dance groups, designing groups and contests. Open hours are set for recreation staff to be available to offenders weekly.
- **Community Service** – Many offenders participate in community service work inside the prison. Local non-profit churches schools and educational organizations provide FPRC with materials and project specifications for each project.
 - One unique program is the community service crew who works at the state fairgrounds. These inmates grow flowers from seeds in greenhouses and then plant them all over the fairgrounds in preparation for the state fair each year.
 - They also conduct maintenance type tasks to assist in the maintenance of the grounds.
 - Additionally, the Pilot Puppy Program houses up to 12 dogs at FPRC for training that taked up to 14 months per dog.
- **Self-Esteem** – The recreation department operates the inmate beauty salon known as “Totally You.” The hair care services offered in the salon paired with the opportunity to purchase make-up items assists in boasting the offender’s self-esteem.
 - Additionally, several groups have been developed and implemented to assist in this area, i.e. Coping Skills, Chicken Soup for the Soul Writing Group, Art Design, Sign Language and Yoga/Thi Chi.
- **Recycling** – Quarterly FPRC recreation department recycles aluminum cans. The money collected adds to the Industrial and Education Fund, which is utilized to support various recreational activities.

Offender Job Opportunities

Offenders are compensated for their time and work within the institutions. Institutional state pay can range from \$18.00 to \$24.00 per month for a full-time job. The following is a list of offender job opportunities at FPRC as provided by FPRC staff:

- **Administrative Clerk** – Compiles and maintains records of transactions and office activities and performs a variety of clerical duties. Tabulates and posts data in record books, records order for merchandise, operates office machines, prepares outgoing mail.
- **Commissary** – Offenders assist commissary manager with unloading boxes, stocking shelves, pulling orders, counting inventory, etc. to maintain operations.

- **Computer (Terminal) Operator** – Operations on line computer typewriter terminal to transmit data or receive data from computer, compiles data on printout and on computer screen. Keep inventories and other programs in order and computes other information for other departments.
- **Custodial** – The offender's duties may include sweeping, mopping, dusting, waxing, buffing, removing trash, cleaning and restocking restrooms, cleaning windows, and setting up tables and chairs for meetings, banquets, etc.
- **Food Service** – Offenders working in food service will perform basic food preparation tasks (cutting, chopping, cooking, baking, frying, etc.). The women will learn how to use and clean restaurant size equipment, serve food and maintain sanitation.
- **General Clerk** – Writes or types documents, copy information from one record to another. Proofreads records or forms. Sorts and files records. Addresses envelopes or packages by hand or with typewriter. Stuff envelopes. May sort mail and copy documents.
- **Laundry Attendant** – Offenders operate washing machines and dryers to wash and dry laundry. Clean laundry is sorted and folded to be returned to owner. Offender also keeps machines and work area clean.
- **Legal Clerk** – Manages law books and materials. Researches literature annotates or abstract materials. Assists clientele in research problems. Assists in filing shock probation motions. Assists public defender. Schedules women for use of library, with staff supervision.
- **Library Aide** – Compiles records, sorts and shelves books, and issues and receives library materials. Records identifying data and due date on cards. Inspects returned books and publications.
- **Maintenance** – Offenders may repair woodwork, plumbing fixtures, paint, maintain institutional grounds (cut grass, plant flowers, trim shrubs, snow/ice removal, etc.).
- **Photographer** – Offenders with knowledge of photographic equipment, use a still camera to photograph subjects.
- **Animal Trainer** – Offenders take responsibility for feeding, exercising, basic training and socialization training for puppies beginning at six weeks of age. The dogs remain at FPRC until they are at least one year old when they are returned for further training.
- **Tutor** – Instructs offender student on a one on one basis. Evaluates written assignments. Assists students with lesson assignments to reinforce learning concepts. Records any measurements necessary to aid teaching staff in ascertaining proper diagnostic prescription.
- **Typing Clerk** – Compiles data and operates typewriter to perform routine clerical duties such as typing reports and correspondence or maintaining records and reports. Sorts and distributes mail.

**EXPECTATIONS QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: LEARNING SKILLS AND WORK
ACTIVITIES**

1. Are prisoners encouraged and enabled to learn, and do they have access to good library facilities? **Yes. There are a variety of educational programs! Academics, career tech, post secondary, and tutor training. The library provides access to legal, research, fiction, non-fiction, and release prep.**
2. Is sufficient purposeful activity available for the total prisoner population? **The table of organization for education dictates the number of teaching staff. Facility space utilization is also an issue.**
3. Are all prisoners assessed to provide a clear understanding and record of their learning and skills needs including literacy, math, and language support, employability and vocational training, and social and life skills? **Yes, there are several assessment tools used: CASAS, Pre-GED test, GED test, career scope, CAIL computer labs, work keys, and specified education evaluations.**
4. Is the learning and skills and work provision in the prison informed by and based on the diverse needs of prisoners and provides prisoners with both the opportunity of and access to activities that are likely to benefit them? **Annual needs assessments, depict merit of education site visits and staff surveys are used to determine the needs.**
 - a. Does provision meet the needs of older, younger adult, and disabled? **Yes, education programs meet all needs regardless of age, disability, disadvantage, or gender.**
5. Are there sufficient activity places to occupy the population purposefully during the core working day? **Space is limited. Inmates are assigned to work, school, or programming.**
 - a. How many prisoners are locked up during the day? **Only those in isolation/segregation cells are "locked up." There is an open yard practice throughout the day.**
 - b. How many are formally registered as unassigned? **Varies daily, medical restriction.**
 - c. What is the rated capacity compared with current population? **Population is consistently at capacity.**
 - d. How easy is it for a prisoner to get a job? **Inmates are required to have a job assignment unless they are medically unable to work for a period of time.**
6. Are activities that fall outside the learning and skills provision purposeful and designed to enhance prisoners' self-esteem and their chances of successful reentry? **Programming and activities are designed to be purposeful.**

7. Are facilities and resources for learning and skills and work appropriate, sufficient and suitable for purpose? **Facility is 20 plus years old. Renovation is needed. The physical plant space is a limitation.**
8. Are all prisoners able to access activity areas? **Yes**
 - a. Is there access for older and disabled prisoners? **Yes ground level and ramps.**
 - b. Are there any inaccessible areas because of poor mobility and insufficient help to get to them? **Accommodations are made when necessary and as needed when scheduling programs.**
9. Is every prisoner who wishes to able to engage fully with all prison activities offered, and is no one excluded from participation, other than as a result of a disciplinary punishment? **There are limitations based on fire code room capacity and student/teacher ratios.**
 - a. Is a full schedule of activities available to all prisoners? **Yes, bulletin boards are used to inform inmates of activities.**
10. Is allocation to activity places equitable, transparent, and based on identified reentry planning needs? **Physical space is limited.**
11. Can prisoners apply for job transfers and are they given written reasons for any decisions? **Unit management oversees job classification.**
 - a. Does case management link with the reentry planning process? **Unit management oversees reentry process.**
 - b. Do prisoners with identified learning needs work in low-skilled, production line work, rather than relevant classes? **Inmates work and attend education programs according to assessment and ability.**
 - c. How are unit-based jobs (cleaners, painters, food service workers etc.) allocated, as these often bypass formal procedures? **Inmates are re-classed into job assignments.**
 - d. Is there any favoritism or line jumping? **Not to my knowledge.**
12. Do local pay schedules provide disincentives for prisoners to engage in education or training activities? **Not familiar with inmate pay schedules.**
 - a. Do unskilled jobs with no links to learning offer more pay than education and training activities? **N/A**
13. Do prisoners who do not work because they are exempt (Long-term sick, etc.) receive sufficient weekly pay? **Needs are met.**

14. Do prisoners who are unemployed through no fault of their own or who are exempt from working unlocked during the day, provided with access to the library and other activities?

Main library is open seven days per week, including evenings and weekends. There are materials and library aides (inmate worker) assigned to each housing unit.

15. Does the prison have an effective strategy to ensure that learners are able to regularly and punctually attend those activities that meet their needs and aspirations? **Students are re-classed/enrolled. Time schedules are set, attendance rules are written.**

a. What systems are in place for managing punctuality and encouraging attendance at prison activities? **Passes indicate place and time of activity. Students are given oral and written expectations.**

16. Are all prisoners given accurate information, advice and guidance about prison activities, which support their learning and sentence plans and link to their reintegration into the community? **Information is made available to the population via staff, information boards, flyers.**

17. Does the assessment and provision of individual learning and skills form an effective part of prisoners' reentry plans and are they used effectively to record and review overall progress and achievement? **Education programs use! Student goal sheets, portfolios, team meetings, assessments.**

18. Do work placements provide purposeful and structured training for prisoners? **Work provides avenue for academics, trade, and life skills.**

a. Wherever possible, can vocational qualifications be obtained alongside their work?

Two career tech programs are offered:

One technical

One life skills

Apprenticeship:

Landscape Management

Animal Trainer

b. In the absence of such qualifications, are developed skills recognized and recorded? **N/A**

19. Are prisoners helped to continue on their courses when transferred or to progress to further education, training or employment on release? **Resource information is given, resource and job fairs held.**

20. Does the prison accurately record the purposeful activity hours that prisoners engage in, excluding non-purposeful activities in their calculations?

Education

Academic and career tech: Maintain attendance and transcripts

Career tech: Maintains hours, attendance and transcripts

Apprentice: Maintains hours and attendance

Post secondary: Records course hour completion and attendance

III. 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 Library: Creation or Expansion of Minority Book Sections

During the course of the 2009 inspections which always include the library, the CIIC Chairman, Representative Tyrone K. Yates, has cited the need for African American and also Hispanic designated Book Sections in Ohio prisons and juvenile correctional facilities. There is also a need for 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 should be provided. 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 will help to 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. 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. The same inspiration can come from books about real people.

With the overcrowding and understaffing, it is a constant challenge for staff to keep the inmates busy with programs and activities, yet idleness leads to serious safety and security problems. Many inmates seem to crave the library, possibly for the solace that it provides. Many more could learn to enjoy reading with the right selection available.

Surely some of the reading incentives that the public libraries and schools use for school children, could be used within the DRC and DYS institutions. The facilities could form ad hoc committees to include inmates in order to zero in on making their library the best that it can be.

There are dedicated librarian staff in the prisons. Unfortunately, a number of librarian positions have been left vacant due the budget problems. At some institutions, other staff volunteer their time just to keep the library open for a few hours per day.

System-wide, inmates in segregation have limited access to the library. Those in Local Control are in segregation for up to six months. Those in “4B” and above are effectively in isolation indefinitely, sometimes for years. If they were provided with good biographies and even good self-help books, at least the isolation would be filling their mind with something positive that

may make a difference in their life. Reading can keep them mentally healthy, as well as make them think, which ultimately affects their actions.

In regard to the female facilities, this same effort could be applied to providing a number of selections relevant to their gender. By providing an adequate quantity of reading selections about other females who have overcome adversity, or have had to endure extreme hardship in order to achieve success; inmates could find solace, inspiration, or examples of role models worthy of emulating by way of reading the literature. Furthermore, a collection of modern and classic women's studies literature should be stocked in the libraries of all female institutions.

FPRC Library/Law Library

The library and law library for the facility are located in a relatively small room as only ten inmates are permitted in the library at one time. In an effort to combat the small centralized library, the institution has mini satellite libraries located in each of the housing units for inmates to have access to library materials. However, it was noticed that the mini satellite libraries are locked at all times and inmates relayed concerns that inmates may only access the books when an inmate library worker is present.

During a recent inspection of Lebanon Correctional Institution, which is a higher security, level three (close security) institution, it was noticed that their satellite libraries in the housing units consist of books on open shelves, with inmates having free and easy access to reading materials. Rather than idleness in the blocks, many inmates were observed as reading or using the cards or board games which were also stored and retrieved from the open shelves. This arrangement certainly was observed to have positive results and facility staff relayed the same. *It is suggested that the need to keep books in the housing unit day rooms under lock and key be reassessed at the FPRC.*

Inmates have access to Westlaw through two computer terminals, but it was reported that the computers for inmate use are not functioning. The library has a typewriter available for inmates to use as well as a small periodicals section. A project is reportedly under way to catalog all the DRC libraries by computer.

The library was equipped with compact shelving to maximize the use of valuable limited space and each shelf was clearly labeled fiction, non-fiction, or reference. A sign near the area stated that only one inmate is allowed between the expandable shelves at a time. An old CIIC memo was posted along with the library schedule. According to the schedule, which is also posted throughout the institution, the library hours are as follows:

Table 3. Library Schedule

Library Schedule	
Sunday	12:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m. 5:00 p.m. – 7:45 p.m.
Monday	8:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.
Tuesday	12:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m. 5:00 p.m. – 7:45 p.m.
Wednesday	12:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m. 5:00 p.m. – 7:45 p.m.
Thursday	8:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m. 12:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.
Friday	8:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m. 12:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.
Saturday	8:00 a.m. – 10:45 a.m. 12:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

EXPECTATIONS QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: LIBRARY

(See also above section “Expectations Questions and Responses: Learning Skills and Work Activities” which also includes questions regarding the library.)

1. Does the prison have an effective strategy for maximizing access to and use of a properly equipped, organized library, managed by trained staff? **Staff – Masters of Library Science. Open seven days per week.**
 - a. How do prisoners with mobility problems get access? **Library is located on ground level. Ramp access to buildings.**
2. Are the library materials broadly reflective of the different cultures and needs of the prison population, including Braille, talking books, and foreign language books? **Inter library loan agreement with district public library enables us to borrow materials.**
3. Do all prisoners have access to a range of library materials, which reflect the population’s needs and support learning and skills? **Yes**
GED study books – reading, language, math, social studies, science and writing.
Sample exams.
Occupational outlook handbook.
Reentry resource materials.
Resume writing guides and software.
Variety of books, magazine and newspapers.

4. Does this include:
- a. Literacy? **Yes**
 - b. Math? **Yes**
 - c. Language? **Yes**
 - d. Employability? **Yes**
 - e. Vocational training? **Yes**
 - f. Social and life skills? **Yes**
5. Do library materials include a comprehensive selection of up-to-date legal textbooks and DRC Administrative Rules and DRC Policies? **Yes. Maintain required legal materials printed. Legal updates accessed via computerized system updated by Westlaw. ARs and policy indexes printed and updates weekly or as needed.**
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CIIC CONTACTS AND REPORTED CONCERNS

In order to for the CIIC to address the statutory provision on proposals for improvements in prison operations, conditions, programs or grievance procedure, it is necessary for the CIIC to be knowledgeable of the problems, issues or concerns regarding the prisons. Therefore, the large volume of communication received by the CIIC regarding the prisons is most appreciated.

System-wide, from January 1, 2009 to February 4, 2010, a total of 2,667 contacts were received by CIIC regarding the prisons, mostly in the form of letters. The Southern Ohio Correctional Facility had the highest number of contacts with 525 followed by the Mansfield Correctional Institution with 252. System-wide, the 2,667 persons who contacted the CIIC relayed 11,348 problems, issues or concerns to the CIIC. The top five categories of concerns statewide were:

- **Staff Accountability** with 1,883 concerns: The group includes subcategories of Access to staff, Failure to perform job duties, failure to respond to communication and failure to follow policies.
- **Supervision** with 1,707 concerns: The group includes subcategories of Unprofessional conduct, Abusive language, Racial or ethnic slurs, Conduct report for no reason, Intimidation/threats, Retaliation for filing grievance, Retaliation for filing lawsuit, Retaliation for voicing complaints, Privacy violations, and Harassment.
- **Health Care** with 1,092 concerns: The group includes subcategories of Access/Delay in receiving medical care, Improper/inadequate medical care, Delay/denial of medication, Medical records, Eye glasses, Forced medical testing, Medical transfer, Prosthetic device, Medical co-pay, Medical restriction, Medical aide/device, Disagree with diagnosis/treatment.

- **Inmate Grievance Procedure** with 842 concerns. This group includes subcategories of Informal Complaint, Inspector and Chief Inspector.
- **Non-Grievable Matters** with 741 concerns: The group includes subcategories of RIB/Hearing Officer, APA, Court, Legislative action, and Separate appeal process.

As shown in the table below, the CIIC received only six reported concerns regarding the Franklin Pre-Release Center from January 1, 2009 through October 13, 2009. Three of the concerns pertained to visiting, two pertained to sanitation, and one pertained to an inmate funds account.

Table 4. Reported Concerns Received by CIIC regarding the Franklin Pre-Release Center from January 1, 2009 through October 13, 2009

Category and Subcategory	Number of Reported Concerns	Total
Visiting		
Visitor not approved/removed from list	1	
Visitor denied access	1	
Visit cut short	1	
Subtotal Visiting		3
Safety and Sanitation		
Dirty living quarters/work areas	1	
Cleaning supplies	1	
Subtotal Safety/Sanitation		2
Inmate Account		
State pay	1	
Subtotal Inmate Account		1
TOTAL	6	6

INMATE COMMUNICATION ON SITE

The following summarizes the communication received on site from the inmates during the inspection. Since so very few of the female inmates communicate with the CIIC, not only at Franklin Pre-Release Center but also at the Ohio Reformatory for Women and the Northeast Pre-Release Center, their communication on site is considered especially important.

- Inmates relayed concerns about a particular *CO* and alleged that he spits on inmates, stands over inmates, yells at them, and intimidates them. Concerns were also relayed about a particular Lieutenant who reportedly tells inmates to look at his feet, and not his face when they are talking to him. Inmates expressed that he belittles them and makes them feel less than human.

- One inmate alleged that the *staff members at ORW hold the babies over the mom's heads that are in the nursery and threaten to have the babies taken away.*
- One inmate relayed that inmates like it at FPRC because they are actually *"treated like everyday people" and it is the "best place to do time."* She added that FPRC has *"a lot of programs."*
- Inmates stated that the *staff members are "wonderful," but commented that there "just are not enough staff."* They also relayed that the Warden is *"great."*
- Several inmates in a group relayed concerns about the reported *unsanitary food preparations* and maintained that food service workers *do not wash their hands.* They also relayed that some rooms/cells are *moldy and dusty* specifically referring to room 117 in housing unit four. In addition, they reported concerns about *sick people living with healthy inmates.* They expressed concerns about the *dog program as well as not receiving bleach for cleaning.* One alleged that *"medical does not want to assist people and they do not take you serious."* Finally, they relayed frustration regarding the *brunch menu* and maintained that they *do not receive enough food and commented about the time between dinner and brunch on the weekends.*
- One inmate inquired into why they do not sell individual *hand sanitizers in the commissary.*
- One inmate relayed frustration about *recently having a baby at OSU and not being permitted to use the phone.* Specifically she stated that if you have a vaginal delivery and go home in two days, you cannot use the phone. However, she reported that *inmates that have a c-section delivery stay longer and are only able to use the phone on the third day.*
- Another inmate in unit one showed how several of the *springs in her bed were coming apart from the frame.* She stated that *the springs have torn up her sheets and her clothing.* She expressed that she has asked staff to put in work orders.
- Inmates in unit one voiced concerns about the *washers stating they are always breaking.* They also reported that they *do not have irons and when they bring it up to staff they are told there is no money to fix anything.*
- One inmate relayed that the *water fountain in housing unit two* has been out of service for a year. Another inmate in that unit voiced concerns about the *low lighting* in the shower.
- Concerns were relayed about *screens not being in all the windows.*
- An inmate relayed concerns about the *Parole Board* regarding receipt of a continuance and lack of consideration for *earned credit.* She commented that FPRC is *"a better place"* than other institutions.

LISTENING SESSION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STAFF GROUP

The inspection included a meeting with a representative group of staff who were given an opportunity to speak to the CIIC Inspection Team about any problems, issues, concerns, and/or areas of pride. The content of the communication is included in the inspection summary, in addition to what is summarized below.

- The general consensus of the staff was that they enjoy working at FPRC. Several commented that they are like a family and all work together as a team. Staff relayed that this is the first time the facility has had a male Warden and they regard it as “a nice change.”
- Security staff explained that there have been a lot of changes, most notably the *population increase*.
- Medical staff expressed that the one major change has been the *increase in the number of pregnant women at the facility*. It was explained that their pregnant women population *doubled within one year*. One staff member mentioned that when they arrived at the institution, there were only 35 pregnant inmates and now the population *ranges from 70-80*. Staff stated that pregnancy tests are done at reception, but sometimes not all the reception procedures take place at ORW before pregnant women are transferred. However, staff are reported to be well trained, and experienced in dealing with OB emergencies. Inmates are reportedly better off coming to FPRC as early into their pregnancy as possible. Staff cited an incident where they had to deliver a baby in the clinic bathroom.
- One officer expressed frustration with always having the partner *officer pulled for other posts or duties*.
- An officer relayed that some do not *trust* the Inspector/Investigator and *do not report* problems or concerns. It was relayed that there are a few who work at the institution who should not work there at all. The officer mentioned allegations of problems with *some male staff mistreating inmates*. In addition, the officer stated that some of the inmates used to be *prostitutes on the streets and alleged that there are incidents where their services have been taken advantage of* inside the institution. Labor relations staff mentioned that *documentation is important and if problems are not reported they cannot be resolved*.
- An officer stated that they have *very good programs*, but commented that there are problems with *staff shortages*. They stated that there are *many pregnant women, which increases roundtrips, consequently reducing the amount of officers needed at the institution*.
- One staff member relayed that the institution has been through three Wardens in two years. They also expressed that there was a general concern for the *shortage of staff and basic office supplies such as paper*. It was relayed that they have had to hide reams of paper so that they have paper for later use.
- Unit staff stated that they *need more workers* and commented that it is difficult to input data, conduct programs, and manage the caseload, which is reportedly 250 plus inmates per Case

Manager. It was further mentioned that women have different needs and are in need of continuing care when they are released. They relayed that the special part is community connections partners and expressed that DRC has done a *great job partnering with the community*. It was also relayed that they have *staff support from other departments*.

- The school administrator stated that they have had *two vacant positions* for four years, which are the library assistant and the guidance counselor. In addition, concern was relayed for a *lack of unit staff* and a *suggestion was made to add a social worker to unit management*. They relayed that *when you cut one branch it affects everyone. There was a general concern for not having staff educated about legal matters* as many inmates ask them questions regarding legal mail that they do not know how to answer.
- Maintenance staff explained that they work at both Franklin Pre-Release Center and the Corrections Medical Center. They relayed that they have four to five inmates who work with the maintenance staff. Staff commented that FPRC is an *aging facility and has problems that need to be repaired such as plumbing, heating, and roofing*. It was also mentioned that they *need funding for replacing washers and dryers*. Staff relayed that they have to focus on *fixing the essentials*. *Reportedly, there have been things that needed to be fixed, but were not because of money issues*, especially toward the end of the fiscal year.
- The Activity Therapy Administrator commented that she is also the Volunteer Coordinator and relayed that it is sometimes *difficult to keep inmates busy as they do not have an indoor recreation area* and they are limited for what they can provide women. She stated that the flowers were a result of work at the local fairgrounds. She added that they perform *community service work such as cleaning and painting*. In addition, she mentioned that they have a *pilot dog program as well as a beauty salon*. The only concern relayed was the *lack of funding due to budget cuts*.
- Recovery Services staff stated that they try their best to provide for inmate's recovery service needs and communicated that their mission has changed to include *new initiatives*. However, they clarified that their primary mission has not changed, which still relates to preparing women for release.
- A separate officer in food services commented that it is *challenging because some of the inmates have never had a real job before and are just now learning how to cook and clean*. It was further relayed that they provide recommendation letters for the inmates upon request.
- When asked about the top three things on their wish list, an officer relayed that they need a steamer, coffee maker, and carts.
- The Chaplain stated that they could not do what they do without the *security staff as they are helpful and have a "great attitude."* He also mentioned that they have *strong support from the community*. He commented on the three faith-based violence studies. It was also relayed that they have a priest and an imam and that his *only concern was not having a chapel*.

- A mental health employee relayed that they like the administration and they all work well together. Staff complimented the mental health department they are very talented. Staff also relayed that FPRC is a *very good place to work and is a much less stressful institution than it was a few years ago*.
- Mental health staff relayed that they are *paying better attention to the mental health needs*. It was added that in the past they used to average three to four inmates on *suicide watch* per month, but now average nine or so a year.
- Mental health staff relayed that that they typically have the *highest ratio of inmates per capita on the mental health caseload*. They reportedly have a *very transient population with 50 percent of the inmates leaving within three months of arrival and 75 percent of the population leaving within six months*.
- Mental health staff commented on the *loss of a particular re-entry program* and stated that the source of funding was from local, state, and federal grants. It was reported that this program was *only for those on the mental health caseload and was very effective*. Staff relayed that the recidivism rate of the program was approximately *seven or eight out of 150*.
- Administrative staff stated that they enjoy the opportunity to meet specific needs of the female population and relayed that the institution is very unique with the *level of excellent programs* they have. Staff commented on the Family Ties program and stated that this program now has a task force with inmates on the panel.
- A medical staff member stated that they are impressed with the institution and added that *staff are genuinely interested in the programs*. Concerns were relayed about “warehousing” in the men’s institutions.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENT:

IV. EVALUATION OF THE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The statute requires the CIIC to evaluate the grievance procedure at each institution and to report findings and any recommendations for improvements to the Ohio General Assembly. In partial compliance with the requirement, the CIIC in cooperation with DRC, conducted surveys of wardens, inspectors and a random sample of inmates system-wide in the previous biennium, and completed reports on the results in 2009. Each report is posted on the CIIC website at www.ciic.state.oh.us.

CIIC staff are currently focusing on completing the inspection reports and will then need to focus on completing the remaining inspections due in 2010. However, it is CIIC staff’s sincere hope to carefully study and identify the most significant findings in the system-wide survey that can evolve into proposals or recommendations to assist in the development of improvements in the grievance procedure. The grievance procedure’s importance is reflected in the CIIC statutory requirement to evaluate and report on the procedure at each institution. The grievance procedure has the potential to prevent costly litigation by preventing and solving problems. It has the

potential to prevent violence, both individual and mass violence that can otherwise erupt from unaddressed problems.

The following table provides information on the three steps of the inmate grievance procedure including time frames for submissions and responses.

Table 5. Inmate Grievance Procedure Timeframe per AR 5120-9-31

Step of Grievance Procedure	Time Frame for Inmate to File	Time Frame for Staff to Respond
Informal Complaint Resolution (ICR)	14 calendar days of the date of the event giving rise to the complaint	7 calendar days*
Notification of Grievance (NOG)	14 calendar days from the date of the informal complaint response or waiver of the informal complaint step	14 calendar days (The inspector of institutional services may extend the time in which to respond, for good cause, with notice to the inmate)
Grievance Appeal	14 calendar days of the date of the disposition of grievance	30 calendar days (The chief inspector or designee(s) may extend the time in which to respond for good cause, with notice to the inmate)

*If staff do not respond within a reasonable time, inmate is to contact the Inspector. Inspector is to take prompt action to ensure that a written response is provided within four calendar days. If no response is provided by the end of the fourth day, the informal complaint process is waived.

Administrative Rule 5120-9-29 outlines the duties of the inspector of institutional services as follows:

- Facilitate all aspects of the inmate grievance procedure, as established by rule 5120-9-31 of the Administrative Code.
- Investigate and respond to grievances filed by inmates;
- Monitor the application of institutional and departmental rules and policies affecting conditions of incarceration; and report to the warden any noncompliance including recommendations for corrective action;
- Conduct regular inspections of institutional services and serve as a liaison between the inmate population and institutional personnel;
- Review and provide input on new or revised institutional policies, procedures and post orders;
- Provide training on the inmate grievance procedure and other relevant topics;
- Perform other duties as assigned by the warden or chief inspector which do not create a conflict with (top two points)
- Submit all reports, documents, or other forms of accountability of their work to the chief inspector and/or warden as directed.

Inspector Activity Reports

A review was made of the monthly reports received from the Franklin Pre-Release Center Inspector in 2009. However, only reports for a five month period, specifically February, June,

August, September, and November were received. *It is hoped that such reports will be provided monthly in 2010.* They are helpful in monitoring the use of the grievance procedure.

Areas Inspected

As shown below, based on the information contained in the monthly Inspector's report for five months in 2009, the area most frequently inspected was medical services, followed closely by Dorms 1-5. However, Dorm 1 was cited as inspected separately from the others in one month, indicating that it received six inspections while the others received five. Food Services and education ranked third in frequency of inspection, followed by visiting and mental health services with three inspections each in a five month period.

Table 6. Frequency and Areas Inspected by the Inspector in a Five Month Period in 2009 at the Franklin Pre-Release Center

Areas Inspected	Frequency of Inspections
Medical	6
Dorms 1-5	5
Food Service	4
Education	4
Visiting	3
Mental Health	3
Vault	2
Mailroom	2
Commissary	2
Unit office	2
Library	2
Recovery Services	1
Units	1
Dorm 1 (See also Dorms 1-5)	1
Recreation	1
Maintenance	1

Table 7. Inspector Activity Reports 2009: Areas Inspected by Date in a Five Month Period in 2009 at the Franklin Pre-Release Center

Dates	Inspected Area
2-5-09	Dorms 1-5 Library Food Service Medical
2-11-09	Dorms 1-5 Unit office Recreation Visiting
2-24-09	Dorms 1-5 Maintenance Commissary Segregation Education
6-3-09	Dorms 1-5 Medical Mental Health
6-11-09	Visiting Commissary Food Service
6-16-09	Mailroom Cashier
8-10-09	Visiting Mailroom Vault Food Service
8-25-09	Library Education Medical
9-9-09	Dorm 1 Medical
9-23-09	Mental Health Education
9-24-09	Vault Beauty Salon
9-30-09	Units
11-13-09	Dorms 1-5 Unit Office Medical Food Service
11-18-09	Mental Health Medical Education Recovery Services

Orientation/Training

According to the monthly Inspector reports, on 11 days in February 2009, the Inspector conducted orientation/staff training for groups of staff ranging from 29 to 36 persons. February

was the only month of the five months in which reports were submitted, that orientation/training was provided to staff by the Inspector.

In February and in the other four months in which reports were submitted, the Inspector provided inmate grievance procedure orientation to 22 inmate groups ranging from 13 to 33 inmates each.

**Table 8. Inspector Activity Reports 2009:
Grievance Procedure Orientations Presented
with Number of Staff and Inmates Attending by Date**

Dates	Number of Staff Attending Orientation/Staff Training	Number of Inmates Attending Orientation
2-2-09	35	
2-3-09	35	
2-4-09		30
2-5-09	34	
2-6-09	36	
2-9-09		32
2-10-09		33
2-11-09		29
2-12-09	36	
2-13-09	30	
2-16-09	32	
2-17-09	30	
2-18-09		30
2-19-09	29	
2-23-09	34	
2-24-09	33	
2-25-09		32
6-2-09		24
6-9-09		18
6-16-09		22
6-23-09		27
6-30-09		32
8-5-09		22
8-13-09		12
8-26-09		18
9-2-09		18
9-9-09		13
9-17-09		16
9-23-09		13
9-30-09		20
11-4-09		30
11-11-09		28
11-18-09		26
Group Range	29-36	13-33

Special Assignments

The Inspector's Monthly Activity Reports list the following Special Assignments, Meetings and Seminars

Table 9. 2009 Inspector Activity Report: Special Assignments/Meetings/Seminars by Month in the Five Month Period in which Reports Were Provided

Dates	Special Assignments, Meetings, Seminars
February	Department Head Meeting, Executive Staff Meeting, Girl Scouts, Mom's Bond, Ties for Tots, Medical QA, Orientation, Annual In-service Trainer, Family Ties, Talbert House Meeting, Back to Basics, ACA Audit, Girl Scout Leadership Meeting, Valentine's Day Couples Event
June	Executive Staff Meeting Department Head Meeting Weekly Orientation Family Ties Moms Bond Girl Scouts Medical QA Vacation Ties for Tots Fundraiser
August	Weekly Executive Staff Meetings Monthly Department Head Meeting Family Ties Girl Scouts Moms Bond Ties for Tots Fundraising EAC Cost Savings Days
September	Unarmed Self Defense Training Family Ties Executive Staff Meeting Department Head Meeting Medical QA Girl Sc outs Ties for Tots Back to School Kickoff Moms Bond Citizen's Advisory Fundraisers CCC Training
November	STG (Security Threat Group) Executive Staff Pre D Department Head EAC Cost Savings Days Medical QA Orientation Family Ties Girl Scouts Moms Bond Ties for Tots

Kites, Court of Claims, Outside Contacts

As shown below, the Inspector received from 15 to 27 kites per month, a monthly average of 21 in the five month period of 2009 in which reports were submitted. The Inspector conducted no court of claims property investigations in four of the five months, but conducted nine such

investigations in September 2009, with nine approvals for settlements per administrative rule 5120-9-32.

The Inspector received no outside agency contacts in the five month period, but received 12 contacts from inmate family and friends, all in September, with no such contacts in the other four months.

Table 10. Inspector Activity Reports 2009: Number of Kites, Court of Claims Investigations, Approved Property Settlements, Outside Agency Contacts, Other Outside Contacts, Inmates Seen in Open Office Hours

Month	Kites	Court of Claims Investigations	Approved 5120-9-32 Settlements	Outside Agency Contacts (i.e. CIIC, A.G.)	Other Outside Contacts (i.e. Inmate family, friends)
February	18	0	0	0	0
June	24	0	0	0	0
August	15	0	0	0	0
September	20	9	9	0	12
November	27	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	104	9	9	0	12
Monthly Average	20.8	1.8	1.8	0	2.4
Monthly Range	15-27	0-9	0-9	0	0-12

Informal Complaints, Grievances

In the five month period in 2009, a total of 95 informal complaints were submitted, ranging from seven to 24 per month, with a monthly average of 19 informal complaints filed per month.

However, only five grievances were filed in the five month period, at a monthly range from zero to two.

Table 11. Number of Grievances and Informal Complaints Received at Franklin Pre-Release Center by Month in 2009

Month	Informal Complaints Received	Grievances Received
February	7	0
June	24	1
August	23	2
September	17	2
November	24	0
Total	95	5
Average Per Month	19	1
Monthly Range	7-24	0-2

Grievances Granted/Denied

During the five month period in 2009 in which reports were submitted, two grievances were granted by the Inspector, with one categorized as “Problem Noted, Correction Pending,” and one categorized as “Problem Noted, Report/Recommendation to the Warden.

Table 12. Number of Granted Grievance Dispositions with Status of Problem Correction and Month in 2009

Month	Problem Corrected	Problem Noted, Correction Pending	Problem Noted, Report/Recommendation to the Warden	Total Granted
February	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	1	1
August	0	0	0	0
September	0	1	0	1
November	0	0	0	0
Total 2009	0	1	1	2
Monthly Average	0	.2	.2	.4
Monthly Range	0	0-1	0-1	0-1

During the five month period, four grievances were denied by the Inspector. One each was denied due to a determination that there was no violation of rule, policy or law, due to insufficient evidence to support the claim, failure to use the informal complaint procedure and due to a determination that staff action was a valid exercise of discretion.

Table 13. Grievance Dispositions Denied by Month in 2009 with Reason for Denial

Month	No Violation of Rule, Policy or Law	Insufficient Evidence to Support Claim	Failure to Use Informal Complaint Procedure	Staff Action Was Valid Exercise of Discretion	Not Within Scope of Grievance Procedure	False Claim	Total Denied
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
September	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
November	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 2009	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Monthly Range	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0	0	0-3

In all, six grievance decisions or dispositions were issued in the five month period, with two granted and two denied.

Table 14. Number of Grievances Granted and Denied by Subject in Five Months of 2009 at the Franklin Pre-Release Center

Subject of Grievance	Granted	Denied	Total
Dental Care: Delay/denial of dentures	1		1
Personal Property Lost or Damaged During Transfer		1	1
Personal Property: Other	1		1
Staff Unprofessional Conduct		1	1
Harassment		1	1
Discrimination: Other		1	1
Total	2	4	6

**EXPECTATIONS QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: DUTY OF CARE –
COMPLAINT/GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE**

1. Are there effective complaint procedures in place that are easy to access, easy to use, and provide timely responses? **Inmate can access informal complaints in each dorm. Inmates receive weekly orientation regarding the grievance procedure. Close monitoring of timely responses is maintained.**
2. Do prisoners feel safe from repercussions when using these procedures and are they aware of an appeal procedure? **Inmates can access appeals through the inspector's office. They are encouraged to appeal if dissatisfied with the grievance disposition.**
3. Is information about the grievance procedure reinforced through notices and posters that are produced in English and other languages and displayed across the prison? **The using of the inmate grievance procedure pamphlet is produced in English and Spanish. If other languages are necessary interpreter services are available.**
 - a. Are there posters in prominent places on all residential units, including for those with literacy problems and those with disabilities so that they can understand and are able to access the procedures? **Each inmate is issued a pamphlet on how to use the grievance procedure. The pamphlet has been scripted at an elementary level for easy reading.**
 - b. Since some prisoners, e.g. foreigners, may need to be specifically told about the whole process, is there a single channel of contact or clear information on how to make a complaint? **Inmates who need further explanation of the grievance procedure can meet with the Inspector individually.**
 - c. Is information on the units/blocks always displayed and do prisoners understand it? **Kites and informal complaints are always available in the dorms.**
 - d. What are the procedures for blind prisoners? **Blind inmates will be offered information in Braille.**
4. Are prisoners encouraged to solve areas of dispute informally, before making official complaints? **The first step in the grievance procedure is for the inmates to speak with the supervisor of the person or the area in which the complaint originates.**
5. Can prisoners easily and confidentially access and submit complaint forms? **Inmates can easily submit forms via kite to staff confidentially.**
 - a. Are forms required to access complaint forms? **Informal complaints are readily accessible. Grievance appeals and notifications of grievance are available via kite to the IIS (Inspector of Institutional Services).**

- b. Are there forms, and at least one kite box on each block/dorm? **A kite box is available outside Central Food Service area. Forms are available in every dorm.**
 - c. Are the boxes emptied daily by a designated officer? **The mailroom officer empties the box Monday through Friday.**
 - d. Are form dispensers always stocked with forms? **Yes and the unit office and IIS office maintain additional forms.**
 - e. Are informal complaints and grievance files secured on a limited access basis? **These files are maintained in the Inspector's office in a secured file cabinet.**
6. Do prisoners make use of the procedures, and are they free of pressure to withdraw any complaints or grievances? **Inmates utilize the grievance procedure at FPRC and readily engage in the process to address their concerns.**
- a. What are the procedures for prisoners with learning or other disabilities? **Inmates with disabilities are offered individual assistance as needed.**
7. Are all complaints and grievances, whether formal or informal, dealt with fairly and answered within three days, or 10 days in exceptional circumstances, with either a resolution or a comprehensive explanation of future action? **ICRs are responded to within seven days and grievances are responded to within 14 days per AR 5120-9-31.**
- a. Are complaints resolved? **Yes**
 - b. Are complaints answered within three working days, or within 10 days in exceptional circumstances? **ICRs are responded to within seven days and grievances are responded to within 14 days.**
 - c. Are forms sent back to prisoners because of technicalities in procedure? **Inmates are required to file ICR to the appropriate supervisor. If they do not, staff will forward to the appropriate person.**
 - d. Are such complaints referred to the relevant staff member, not back to the prisoner? **Yes**
 - e. Are target return times recorded? **Yes**
 - f. Are letters of complaint/concern from third parties, such as legal representatives, family or voluntary organizations, logged and answered? **Yes**
8. Do prisoners receive responses to their complaints/grievances that are respectful, legible, and address the issues raised? **Yes**

9. Are formal grievances signed and dated by the respondent? **A disposition of grievance with details regarding the inmate's complaint, the IIS's action, the results of the investigation, and the course of action to resolve the matter.**
- a. Regarding the quality of responses, is there a quality assurance system in place? **Responses are reviewed for appropriate response upon receipt in the Inspector's office.**
 - b. Does the staff member who dealt with the complaint clearly print their name on the response? **The staff member's signature is on the complaint response.**
 - c. Are staff responses to confidential complaints returned in sealed envelopes? **Inmate responses are secured either by staples, envelopes or tape.**
10. Do prisoners feel able to ask for help in completing their complaint or grievance form and in copying relevant documentation? **Copies are made as requested by inmates.**
- a. Are staff responsive to requests for help with forms? **Inmates will receive assistance with completion of forms as requested.**
 - b. Are translation services provided for those who need them? **Translation services are available as needed.**
 - c. What are the arrangements for prisoners with literacy problems, and for those who are blind? **Inmates with literacy problems are offered assistance as needed.**
11. Is any declaration of urgency by prisoners fully assessed and answered? **Inmates can indicate on the form if they feel they could suffer harm if not addressed immediately.**
- a. Are staff responsive to requests for urgent help? **Immediate action is taken to address urgent matters.**
12. Are prisoners who make complaints against staff and/or other prisoners protected from possible recrimination? **FPRC has a zero tolerance policy for retaliation and inmates are protected from the good faith use of the process.**
- a. What protection measures are in place and put into practice? **Inmates are encouraged to report any retaliation and can do so easily.**
 - b. Are responses objective and factual, and conclusions based on evidence rather than supposition? **Responses are based on facts and not opinions.**
 - c. What are the adverse effects of filing complaints? **Inmates' complaints may not be resolved in the manner the inmate would like.**

- d. Do prisoners know that there are protection measures if they complain about staff or other prisoners? **Employees are encouraged to remain professional when inmates file complaints about them. There is a zero tolerance policy for retaliation by staff.**
13. Do prisoners know how to appeal grievance decisions? **Grievances are able to be appealed and are informed via weekly orientation and through the grievance pamphlet.**
- a. Are appeals dealt with fairly, and responded to within seven days? **Appeals are responded to by the Chief Inspector's office per policy.**
- b. Are prisoners reminded of their appeal option on the relevant forms? **Appeal forms are sent to inmates with their disposition of grievance.**
- c. How many have appealed in the last six months? **None**
- d. What was the outcome, and how promptly were they answered? **N/A**
14. Do all prisoners (and staff) know how to contact members of the Ohio General Assembly's Correctional Institution Inspection Committee, and can they do so in confidence? **Yes**
- a. Is CIIC contact information posted in dorms, blocks, library and other areas to ensure that staff and inmates are aware of how to contact CIIC? **Yes**
- b. Are there any difficulties with access to the CIIC? **No**
15. Do prisoners receive help to pursue complaints and grievances with unit managers, prison administrators, or other central office staff, if they need to? **Yes**
16. Do all prisoners know how to contact the Inspector and Chief Inspector? **Yes**
- a. Do blocks/dorms have contact details and information? **Yes**
17. Do prisoners receive help to pursue grievances with external bodies if they need to? **Yes**
- a. Do they also receive help in contacting legal advisers or making direct applications to the courts? **Yes**
- b. In the last month, how many original grievances and appeals were sent to the Chief Inspector? **None**
- c. What do they tend to be about? **N/A**
- d. What proportion are generally resolved? **N/A**

18. Do prison managers analyze complaints (both granted and denied) each month, by ethnicity, disability, block/dorm/unit, prisoner type, etc., and if necessary, make any appropriate changes? **Complaints are reviewed regularly to address any patterns that may occur and to make appropriate changes.**

- a. Is data studied and is action taken when strong patterns/trends emerge? **Necessary action is taken when notable patterns are noticed within the grievances filed.**

***EXPECTATIONS QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: STAFF-PRISONER
RELATIONSHIPS***

1. Are prisoners treated respectfully by all staff, throughout the duration of their custodial sentence, and encouraged to take responsibility for their own actions and decisions? **Yes**
2. Is there a well-ordered environment in which the requirements of security, control and justice are balanced and in which all members of the prison community are safe and treated with fairness? **Yes**
3. Are all prisoners treated with humanity, and with respect for the inherent dignity of the person? **Yes**
 - a. Is staff aware that the prison has a duty of care for all prisoners, to ensure no prisoners are at risk of physical or emotional abuse by staff or prisoners, and that prisoners are to be held in decent and humane conditions? **Yes. Mandated by policy.**
4. Are staff aware that they should set a personal example in the way they carry out their duties at all times? **Yes**
5. Are staff always fair and courteous in their day-to-day working with prisoners? **Yes**
6. Do staff positively engage with prisoners at all times? **Yes**
7. Is interaction between staff and prisoners encouraged by the senior management team? **Yes**
 - a. Does staff help and encourage older and less able prisoners to participate in and access all facilities offered across the prison? **Yes**
8. Does staff routinely knock before entering cells, except in emergencies? **Yes**
9. Are prisoners encouraged by staff to engage in all activities and routines, promoting punctuality, attendance and responsible behavior? **Yes**
 - a. What methods are used to encourage prisoners to get involved? **(Blank)**
10. Is inappropriate conduct on the part of prisoners challenged? **Yes**

- a. Do staff demonstrate skill in confronting low-level disputes without using official disciplinary measures? **Yes**

11. Are prisoners encouraged and supported to take responsibility for their actions and decisions?
Yes

INSTITUTION OVERVIEW

Franklin Pre-Release Center (FPRC) is a level two (medium security) facility that houses level one (minimum security) and level two (medium security) female inmates. The institution, which opened in 1988, is a 10 acre facility with a reported design capacity of 250 inmates.

STAFF

Staff relayed that the institution has approximately 153 approved positions and only has a few vacancies. One of those vacancies is a Deputy Warden, which they expected to fill in October. However, it was also relayed that they were recently advised of a budget shortfall. According to information provided by staff at FPRC, \$11,919,139.00 was spent on payroll for Fiscal Year 2008.

The institution has 147 total staff of which 69 are Corrections Officers (CO). According to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's website, the following is a breakdown of the staff population at Franklin Pre-Release Center as of October 1, 2009:

Table 15. Franklin Pre-Release Center Staff Population Breakdown by Race and Gender with Number and Percent in October 2009

RACE AND GENDER	NUMBER	PERCENT OF SUBGROUP	PERCENT OF TOTAL STAFF
FEMALE STAFF			
White	38	44.71%	
Black	47	55.29	
Total Female Staff	85	100%	57.82
MALE STAFF			
White	39	62.9%	
Black	21	33.87	
Other	2	3.2	
Total Male Staff	62	100%	42.18%
TOTAL STAFF	147		100%

OFFICER RACE AND GENDER	NUMBER	PERCENT OF SUBGROUP	PERCENT OF TOTAL OFFICERS
FEMALE OFFICERS			
Black	23	60.53%	
White	15	39.47%	
Total Female CO	38	100%	55.07%
MALE OFFICERS			
White	19	61.29%	
Black	12	38.71%	
Total Male CO	31	100%	44.93%
TOTAL OFFICERS	69		100%

SHARED SERVICES

As a cost savings measure, Franklin Pre-Release Center (FPRC) and the neighboring facility, Corrections Medical Center (CMC), share five areas of service which include maintenance, personnel, information technology, food services, and the records office. It was relayed that this is the first year of the implemented cost savings measure and although it took some time to adjust, staff commented that they are “finally getting the hang of it.” Staff explained that since this is the first year, they are unsure of the exact cost saving amount.

POPULATION

System-Wide Data on Female Inmates:

As of October 5, 2009 the total number of females in the custody of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, was 3,956, which is 108 female offenders more than the previous year. While the percentage of the female population, in comparison to the entire prison population, remained steady from Fiscal Year (FY) 2004 to present, the growth in the total female population was 28.07 percent in five years. According to DRC’s Annual Reports for Fiscal Years 2004 to 2008, the number of female commitments to the reception center at the Ohio Reformatory for Women has steadily increased to a peak of 3,847 in FY 2007 and then decreased to 3,569 in FY 2008.

**Table 16. Growth in Total System Wide Female Prison Population
Fiscal Years 2004 to 2008**

FY Year	Female Population	Percent of Total Prison Population	Number of Female Commitments	Percentage of Total Commitments System-wide
2008	3,848	7.8%	3,569	13.00%
2007	3,840	8.0	3,847	13.00
2006	3,279	7.0	3,505	12.78
2005	3,098	7.0	3,144	12.58
2004	3,089	7.0	2,879	12.06

According to the information in the Department's Annual Reports, female offenders are mostly incarcerated for fifth and fourth degree felony offenses. The information contained in the following two tables was extracted from the *DRC Fiscal Year 2008 Commitment Report*, specifically found in the table of "Number of Senate Bill 2 (SB2) Commitments by Felony Level of Most Serious Conviction offense, Sex, and Length of Aggregate Sentence." As stated in *CIIC's Biennial Report: The Prisons*, DRC reported an increase in the number of females at all levels of felonies, one through five. The top two crimes committed by the female population include drug offenses and theft offenses most likely related to drugs.

**Table 17. Number of Female Offenders by Felony Sentence Category, Minimum, Average, and Maximum Sentence in Months
Fiscal Year 2008**

Felony Sentence Category	Female Offenders		Minimum, Average and Maximum sentence Term (In Months)		
	Number	Percentage	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Fifth Degree	1,733	48.58%	3.00	10.71	90.00
Fourth Degree	836	23.44	1.92	15.07	126.00
Third Degree	585	16.40	1.92	27.77	156.00
Second Degree	269	7.54	12.00	43.69	246.00
First Degree	127	3.56	24.00	78.99	240.00
Life	17	0.48	N/A	N/A	N/A
Death	0	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	3,567	100%	-	-	-

**Table 18. Number of Female Commitments by Offense Category of Most Serious Offense
Fiscal Year 2008**

Category of Most Serious Offense	Number of Female Inmates	Percentage of Female Inmate Population in 2008
Drug Offenses	1,292	36.20%
Miscellaneous Property Offenses	781	21.88
Crimes Against Persons (Excluding Sex Offenses)	568	15.91
Offenses Against Public Peace/Justice/Public Administration	328	9.19
Fraud Offenses	287	8.04
Burglary Offenses	172	4.82
Sex Offenses	45	1.26
Firearm Offenses	44	1.23
Motor Vehicle Offenses	42	1.18
Other Felony Offenses	10	0.28
Total	3,569	100%

According to the *DRC Fiscal Year 2008 Commitment Report*, the race of inmates that comprise the majority of commitments are White females with 2,465 (69.07 percent), followed by Black females with 1,085 (30.40 percent), Hispanic inmates with eight (0.22 percent), Asian inmates with eight (0.22 percent), Native Americans with two (0.06 percent), and Other inmates with one (0.03 percent).

**Table 19. Number of Female Commitments by Race/Ethnicity
Fiscal Year 2008**

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Inmates	Percentage
White	2,465	69.07%
Black	1,085	30.40
Hispanic	8	0.22
Asian	8	0.22
Native American	2	0.06
Other	1	0.03
Total	3,569	100%

FPRC Data on Female Inmates

According to DRC information, the institutional count as of September of 2009 was 476. Further, the age range for inmates at FPRC is ranging from 19 to 68, with an average age of 34.4. In addition, the average sentence length of inmates at FPRC is 3.36 years and the average length of stay is 1.85 years. The top nine offenses committed by FPRC inmates as reported by FRPC is theft, possession of drugs, forgery, drug trafficking, receiving stolen property, robbery, burglary,

identity theft, and felonious assault. The following table provides a population breakdown of Race/Ethnicity as well as security classification:

**Table 20. Number of Female Inmates with Breakdown by Race/Ethnicity and Security Classification at FPRC
September 2009**

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Inmates	Percent
White	359	75.42%
Black	115	24.16
Other	2	.42
Total	476	100%
Security Classification		
Security Classification	Number of Inmates	Percent
Minimum	342	71.85%
Medium	131	27.52
Close	3	.63
Total	476	100%

LIMITED SPACE

The institution's design capacity is 250 and it was built to serve as a "Pre-Release Center" per the enacted prison construction legislation. The concept was to construct such a center in Cleveland, Dayton and Columbus, and transfer inmates to the centers shortly before release to focus solely on pre-release preparation. Unlike larger prisons for long term populations, pre-release centers tend to focus solely on a low security, high turnover, short-term population in need of release preparation.

The facility therefore lacks designated support/ancillary services structures, including areas/buildings such as an infirmary, chapel, school, segregation, indoor recreation, etc. found in major institutions. Not only are they double their intended capacity, but their facility use is far beyond the original intent.

Staff commented that space is one of their biggest challenges and most inmate dayrooms double as programming areas as well.

SEGREGATION

The institution has no formal segregation unit. Instead, individual rooms/cells in select housing units are used to house those who are under some form of segregation status. Inmates who require Local Control (LC) placement are typically transferred to the Ohio Reformatory for Women to serve their segregation time.

PREGNANT INMATES

One of FPRC's missions is to care for the pregnant females within DRC. According to information provided by staff, as of September 1, 2009, FPRC had 76 pregnant inmates. Staff relayed that this is more than they have ever had. Some indicated that the institution is not meant to house anywhere near that many pregnant women. The pregnant inmates are mixed in with the rest of the general population, but are identified with pink shirts instead of blue.

Staff relayed that a pre-natal administrator position was created, but later was abolished after only one year. However, the education supervisor now assists with the pregnant females. Pre-natal classes are taught by licensed education staff and the nurses instruct the birthing portion. Presentations and workshops are conducted as part of the classes.

Reportedly, when pregnant inmates give birth, the babies are typically discharged from the hospital within 48 hours. It was also relayed that inmates work closely with mental health staff at the hospital as well as the institution to identify any signs of post-partum depression.

FPRC staff relayed that they receive pregnant inmates as soon as they finish the reception procedures and sometimes even before that. However, pregnant inmates with higher security classification levels are reportedly held at their parent institution (ORW). They are reportedly not transferred to FPRC until they are in need of services.

Inmates who wish to be placed in the prison nursery program at ORW must meet program admission criteria, including but not limited to having less than 18 months left on their sentence and having a nonviolent felony level four or five conviction.

The following is a description of FPRC's pre-natal care as provided by the institution:

FPRC has the unique mission of assisting pregnant offenders while incarcerated. Obstetrical and gynecological care is provided through a weekly OB/GYN clinic and as needed daily through the medical clinic. When a pregnant offender arrives at FPRC they are given an information sheet to complete during orientation. The case managers then conduct an individual initial in-depth meeting with the offender to discuss the placement of the child. The offender signs a release to children services which grants them the ability to move forward with the offender's placement choices. The offender can choose to complete an individual placement request or adoption. Upon selection of the placement option, a referral to the county of residence is made. The county children services agency then will conduct a home study and fingerprinting of the proposed placement choice. Once a decision is rendered a verbal and written notification is given to the institution. The offender is then notified of the decision. If the offender chooses adoption as their placement option, they can choose an open versus closed adoption. A meeting is arranged with the adoption accessor to discuss the options involved and the offender gives a profile of how she wants the proposed adoptive parents to be. The adoption agent then will return to meet with the offender again to offer several profiles of potential adoptive families. The offender is able to review the

profiles and make a selection. A one-time visit to interview the potential family is setup and the offender can meet the family and make a decision.

ADDITIONAL ASPECTS OF THE INSPECTION

Processing

The entrance area of the institution is fairly small and has extremely limited seating/facilities for visitors. Processing staff were very professional as well as welcoming. They also demonstrated observance of very strict security procedures. Members and staff were asked to remove jackets as well as all accessories except shoes. Compared to experiences at the other prisons, the metal detector was exceptionally sensitive and several were additionally screened with the wand. An x-ray machine is located off to the side, but was not observed to be in use.

Although staff relayed that Franklin Pre-Release Center (FPRC) does not have a horticulture program, the facility grounds, in and around the institution, were very impressive and well maintained.

Entry/Exit Meeting with Administration

A brief pre-inspection meeting was held with the Warden and several institutional staff members before commencing the inspection. It served as an opportunity to discuss the inspection plans and coordinate the schedule. CIIC staff provided the Warden with the questionnaire pertaining to *Expectations* used by the British Inspectorate of Prisons, as well as the questionnaire regarding progress made in implementing recommendations of the Correctional Faith Based Initiatives Task Force. Pre-inspection meetings also serve as an opportunity for administrative staff to relay any problems, issues, concerns, needs and/or areas of pride.

Following the inspection an exit meeting or closing was also held with administrative staff to briefly communicate feedback regarding any major positives or concerns observed and/or heard throughout the inspection.

Maintenance

The tools and supplies in the maintenance room appeared to be appropriately organized and safely stored in a tool cage. Staff relayed that in order for an item to be used, it must be signed out, at which point a "chit" will be placed in its corresponding spot in the tool cage to show the identity of the person who was issued the tool. They further commented that they conduct a daily inventory as well as a master inventory weekly. It was also explained that they previously had a stock or inventory of necessary parts, but due to the budget cuts, have changed their operations and now purchase as needed. Staff communicated that they must constantly look at ways to handle budget issues.

Quartermaster

Inmate clothing and linen needs are met by the quartermaster who was out of the institution for in-service training on the day of the inspection. The quartermaster appeared to have adequate materials necessary for operating the facility which was moderately clean and orderly despite the staff member's absence.

A very small mailroom area is located off of the quartermaster area. Outside of the quartermaster door there were large rolling clothing bins that were full of clothes. The institution also has a separate laundry area near the quartermaster for cleaning larger items such as linens, blankets, and sheets.

EXPECTATIONS QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: CLOTHING AND POSSESSIONS

1. Do prisoners have enough clean prison clothing of the right size, quality and design to meet their individual needs? **Yes, if there is any shortage, arrangements are made to get what is needed.**
 - a. Are older prisoners provided with additional clothing and bedding, if required, without the need for medical permission? **Yes**
2. Do prisoners have at least weekly access to laundry facilities to wash and iron their personal clothing? **Inmates have daily access to these items.**
 - a. Do they have access to laundry/exchange facilities outside the weekly rotation?
N/A – See number 2 response, inmates have daily access.
3. Is prisoner property held in secure storage, and can prisoners access their property within one week of making a request? **Inmates are permitted to keep their personal property in their rooms.**
4. Are prisoners fairly compensated for clothing and possessions lost while in storage?
Yes – through the Inspector's office.
5. Is there a standard list detailing the possessions that women prisoners are allowed to keep, and used across all women's prisons? **Yes form DRC 2369.**
 - a. Is there a standard list also employed for male facilities of the same security category? **Yes**
6. Are suitable clothes and bags available to discharged prisoners who do not have them?
Yes, community partners also donate clothing.
7. Are facilities available before discharge to launder clothes that have been in storage for long periods? **Yes**

Capital Improvement Plan

Staff indicated that the capital improvement plan should begin the following month. This plan will extend the fence of the vehicle sally port to allow easier access for larger trucks. The cost of the capital improvement plan was estimated to be \$220,000.

Recycling

Outside on the back dock near the kitchen were several trash bins with recyclable material. Staff relayed that the institution works hard to recycle materials. It was further noted that 50 percent of the profits is returned back to the institution's Industrial and Entertainment (I&E) fund.

Hand Sanitizers

In checking hand sanitizer dispensers, it was found that several were empty. Staff commented that they were completely out of hand sanitizer, but were supposed to be receiving a shipment on the day of the inspection.

Staff further relayed that they have not had any MRSA outbreaks.

EXPECTATIONS QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: HYGIENE

1. Are prisoners encouraged, enabled and expected to keep themselves, their cells and communal areas clean? **Yes, each room has a cleaning schedule. Porters are assigned to each dorm.**
 - a. Are older and disabled prisoners enabled to keep themselves and their cells clean? **Yes**
2. Do prisoners have ready access to both communal and in-cell toilets, baths and showers in private? **Yes**
 - a. Are screened toilets in shared cells? **Yes, each area has a door for privacy.**
 - b. Is there a shower cubicle adapted for use by older, less able or disabled prisoners as well as baths with grab handles? **Yes**
3. Are prisoners able to shower or bathe daily, and immediately following physical activity, before court appearances and before visits? **Yes**
 - a. Is there access at any time during the day? **Yes, with the exception of count time.**

- b. Are older, less able or disabled prisoners helped to have a bath or shower every day? **The medical level for inmates and/or disabled inmates and older inmates is as such that they are self sufficient and can bathe and shower themselves.**
4. Do prisoners have access to necessary supplies of their own personal hygiene items and sanitary products? **Yes sanitary products are issued by the institution (napkins, toilet paper). Personal hygiene may be purchased or given to indigent inmates.**
5. Is fresh laundered bedding provided for each new prisoner on arrival and then on at least a weekly basis? **Fresh laundered bedding is provided to new inmates/arrival. Laundry facilities are open daily for bedding to be cleaned.**
- a. Is there a system for the replacement of mattresses in operation? **Yes**
- b. Are clean pillows available for new prisoners as well as other bedding? **Yes**
6. Is a prisoner's valuable property routinely security marked before it is issued? **Valuable property is marked once inmates arrive at the institution and a title card is issues to the inmate.**
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Commissary

The commissary has a small window for inmates to collect ordered goods. The inventory appeared to be adequate. Several inmates were observed in the hall outside in an orderly fashion waiting to pick up their items. A sign hanging outside the commissary stated that the following OPI oils were available: Tommy Girl, Wings, Victoria Secret, Platinum, and Lilly of the Valley.

Visitation Area

The visiting room provided an ample amount of space and activities for families/friends of inmates. The institution also has outside visiting areas with beautiful landscaping and a children's playground area, which has small plastic playhouses and a few spring toys.

The paint on the outside wall next to the playground was tattered and chipped. However, staff commented that the inmates are in the process of coming up with and repainting a new mural on the wall.

Meeting/Programming Room

FPRC has one large room, which is used for meetings and programming. Staff relayed that this is the largest area available for those functions and commented that it was primarily intended for staff training. It was noted that the room was used for a Kairos retreat the previous weekend.

Staff Training

The new staff training area, which is located in a modular building within the institutional compound, was completed approximately two months before the inspection. The building was reportedly intended solely for programming. Due to security issues, they use it instead for staff training. It was explained that it is a joint training area thus Corrections Medical Center (CMC) staff use it as well.

On the day of the inspection, staff members were on break from an unarmed self-defense training session. One staff member mentioned concerns about those who work security for the inmates at Ohio State Medical Center. Concerns were expressed that officers are being assigned to more than one room. The staff member explained that it can be hard to monitor both and cited a recent incident where an officer was assaulted reportedly as a result of such practice.

Mental Health and Medical Services

The institution's mental health and medical services are located on the first floor of housing Unit One. However, staff stated that they will soon move both mental health and medical to housing Unit Five.

The medical quarters consists of an emergency area, a physician's exam room, and a laboratory for a phlebotomist to handle blood collections. It was explained that they are predominately staffed with Registered Nurses (RN) with the exception of one Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN). They commented that they currently have nine RNs, one LPN, and should be receiving two additional LPNs soon. The institution has a telemed OB/GYN clinical room used for physicians to meet with patients via video conference. The clinic is conducted every Tuesday and an OSU resident works with the patient on-site while being supervised by a physician who plays an oversight role.

**Table 21. FPRC Medical Monthly Institutional Statistical Summary
June through August 2009**

	June	July	August	Total
Sick Call				
Nurse Intake Screen	75	73	81	229
Nurse Referrals to Doctor	84	128	102	314
New Intakes Referred to Physician	15	18	31	64
Nurse Sick Call and Assessments	252	340	286	878
Doctor Sick Call	376	366	298	1,040
Doctor History and Physicals Done	4	4	0	8
Doctor No Shows	10	15	15	40
Emergency Triage				
Sent to local ER	0	0	1	1
Sent to OSU ER	19	25	7	51
Sent from Local to OSU	0	0	0	0
Inmate Emergencies Treated On Site	75	129	101	305
Staff Treated	0	1	0	1
Visitors Treated	0	0	0	0
Infirmiry Care*				
Bed Days Used for Medical	0	0	0	0
Bed Days Used for Mental	0	0	0	0
Bed Days Used for Security	0	0	0	0
Dental Care				
Scheduled Visits	69	63	80	212
Emergency Visits	4	5	1	10
Total Visits	73	68	81	222
No Shows	0	0	0	0
AMAs	3	0	2	5
Specialty Care On Site				
Optometry				
Consults	4	5	14	23
Inmates Seen	1	4	12	17
Emergencies Seen	0	0	0	0
Hours On Site	0	0	0	0
Podiatry				
Consults	12	7	5	24
Inmates Seen	12	4	3	19
Emergencies Seen	0	0	0	0
Hours On Site	0	0	0	0
OB Gyn				
Consults	153	183	167	503
Inmates Seen	139	177	158	474
Emergencies Seen	0	0	0	0
Hours On Site	0	32	48	80

Pharmacy				
Medical Refills	1,347	1,162	1,021	3,530
Mental Refills	511	379	425	1,315
Medical New Prescriptions	1,968	1,902	1,797	5,667
Mental New Prescriptions	672	663	639	1,974
Total Prescriptions	4,498	4,106	3,882	12,486
Medical Controlled Prescriptions	30	16	17	63
Mental Controlled Prescriptions	0	0	0	0
Lab Data				
Blood Draws	256	202	213	671
DNA Blood Draws	0	0	0	0
Mental Health Blood Draws	34	28	21	83
EKGs	1	1	5	7
Non CMC X-Rays	0	0	0	0
Infections Disease Data				
Number Inmates Tested for TB	0	0	0	0
Positive PPD Test	0	0	0	0
Staff PPD	0	0	0	0
Inmates Completed INH	0	1	1	2
Inmates Incomplete INH	3	2	1	6
Inmates Refusing INH	0	0	0	0
HIV Positive Inmates	4	2	0	6
Inmate HIV Conversions	0	0	0	0
Deaths				
Deaths Expected	0	0	0	0
Deaths Unexpected	0	0	0	0
Suicides	0	0	0	0
Homicides	0	0	0	0
Deaths at Local Hospital	0	0	0	0
Deaths at OSU	0	0	0	0
Deaths at CMC	0	0	0	0

*Institution does not have infirmary

Mental health staff relayed that there are approximately 214 out of 490 inmates on the mental health caseload with 103 listed as C1s, 91 C2s, and 20 C3s. Staff relayed that the breakdown of the caseload is fairly stable. According to information provided by staff the current caseload is as follows:

Table 22. Mental Health Classification Definitions with Caseload System-Wide and at Franklin Pre-Release Center on November 30, 2009

C1	Number on the Caseload System-wide and at Franklin Pre-Release Center
The inmate is on the psychiatric caseload and meets criteria for Seriously Mentally III 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.	System-wide 5,953 FPRC 104
C2	
The inmate is on the psychiatric caseload but does not meet the criteria for Seriously Mentally III. 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.	System-wide 4,663 FPRC 93
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.	System-wide 934 FPRC 19
TOTAL	System-wide 11,550 FPRC 217

Table 23. Inmates on the Mental Health Caseload by Classification with Number and Percent at FPRC November 2009

Mental Health Classification	Number of Inmates	Percent
C1	104	47.93%
C2	93	42.86
C3	19	8.8
Assessing	1	.46
Total	217	100%

One mental health staff member stated that they have three mental health liaisons. Staff relayed a passion to get quality services for females while preparing them to leave. The Mental Health Liaison relayed that they make sure all inmates get their medications, and, if they do not, it is corrected quickly.

One mental health staff member voiced concerns about the budget constraints as well as psychiatric coverage during vacation days. It was also relayed that there are sometimes paper shortages.

When asked about the top things on their wish list, one staff member responded “video tapes, books, and handouts for the two orientation groups and the two standard groups (family/relationships and dealing with stress and change).”

EXPECTATIONS QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: SELF-HARM AND SUICIDE

1. Does the prison work to reduce the risks of self-harm and suicide through a whole-prison approach? **Yes – SPART team oversight.**
2. Are prisoners at risk of self-harm or suicide identified at an early stage, and is a care and support plan drawn up, implemented and monitored? **Yes through screens at critical times and staff monitoring.**
3. Are prisoners who have been identified as vulnerable encouraged to participate in all purposeful activity? **Yes – through orientation and screening.**
4. Are all staff aware of and alert to vulnerability issues, appropriately trained, and have access to proper equipment and support? **Yes through annual in-service.**
5. Is there a safer custody strategy in place that recognizes the risks to prisoners, particularly in the early days in custody, and sets out procedures, which help to reduce the risk of self-harm? **Yes – at reception centers.**
 - a. Are the specific needs of different prisoner groups recognized, as are the levels of risk in different areas of the facility? **Yes – e.s. those on suicide watch in county.**
 - b. Does the strategy recognize the specific needs of the population e.g. women and minority groups, those with substance misuse problems, and those not on normal location? **Yes**
 - c. Is staff training appropriate? **Yes**
 - d. What is the availability and use of safer cells, particularly in areas of the prison where risks of self-harm are higher? **Safe cell always available at this institution and/or cluster institution.**
 - e. Does the protocol in place recognize the need for continued interaction, and avoid an over reliance on the safer cell as a preventative measure? **Follow up procedures are in place.**
6. Does a multi-disciplinary committee effectively monitor the prison’s suicide prevention policy and procedures? **Yes – SPART team.**

7. Is the committee chaired by a manager responsible for the policy and does membership include prisoners, staff representatives from a range of disciplines, and a member of the local community mental health team? **No – only institution staff.**
8. Are prisoners' families, friends and external agencies encouraged, through local arrangements, to provide sources of information which may help identify and support those prisoners likely to be bullied or who have a history of self-harming behavior? **Yes visiting room pamphlets.**
 - a. Are there posters in the visiting room about who to contact with concerns and is that information sent out with visiting orders alerting families to the help available? **Yes**
9. Is there a detailed care and support plan prepared with input from the prisoner, which identifies needs, as well as the individuals responsible including a key worker? **No**
10. Are personal factors or significant events that may be a trigger to self-harm identified? **Yes – Return from court, admission to segregation and medical bad news.**
11. Do regular reviews take place involving staff from a range of disciplines and family and friends as appropriate, which provide good support and care for all prisoners at risk? **No – not family or friends.**
12. Are arrangements in place for following up after a care and support plan has been closed? **No**
 - a. Do unit officers have knowledge of policy and support plans? **No**
 - b. What level of training have they received? **Annual in-service.**
13. Are prisoners at risk of suicide and self-harm held in a supportive and caring environment with unhindered access to sources of help including peer supporters? **Inmates at risk are placed on suicide watch.**
 - a. Is a care suite available to support the work of Listeners? **No**
 - b. Is there access to counselors, the chaplaincy team, Listeners and Samaritans at all times? **No, not at all times.**
 - c. Are appropriate free telephone help lines/interventions available, in particular, to address specific aspects of women's prior victimization such as rape crisis, domestic violence and others? **Not that I'm aware of.**
14. Are prisoners encouraged to express any thought of suicide and/or self-harm, and encouraged to take part in all purposeful activities as part of the support plan? **Prisoners are encouraged to express their feelings appropriately.**

- a. Are prisoners given the opportunity and assistance to make a written contribution to their review? **Yes – in treatment team.**
 - b. Are prisoners encouraged to identify their own support needs and are they able to draw on opportunities for informal support from other prisoners if they wish? **Yes**
15. Are all staff, including night staff, fully trained in suicide prevention and clear on what to do in an emergency? **Yes**
- a. Is there a program of refresher training in place? **Yes**
 - b. Do staff have access to first aid kits and shears? **Yes**
 - c. If facility does not have a first night center, do night staff know where first night prisoners and those at risk are located? **N/A**
16. Are incidents of self-harm closely monitored and analyzed at regular intervals to establish any trends and to implement preventive measures? **Yes**
17. Are serious incidents properly investigated to establish what lessons could be learned and to promote good practice? **Yes – protocols exist.**
18. Where appropriate, are family or friends of the prisoner informed through a family liaison officer? **Not that I'm aware of**
19. Is an action plan devised and acted upon promptly as a result of an investigation into an apparent self-inflicted death? **Yes – mortality review.**
- a. Is this reviewed following subsequent findings of an investigation? **Yes**
 - b. Are there attempts to understand underlying causes and/or trends? **Yes**
 - c. Have there been any reviews of recommendations from previous deaths in custody? **Yes**
20. Is all information about prisoners at risk of self-harm or suicide communicated to people who are able to offer support in the community? **Not that I'm aware of.**

Housing Unit One

The count of housing unit one on the day of the inspection was 75. Unit One is reportedly the smallest unit on the compound. The sleeping quarters in all of the units are arranged in sets of two rooms, similar to the layout of a suite and each set has a restroom and shower room. Some rooms have two inmates, while others have four or six. The rooms/cells in the unit were fairly clean, neat, and organized, with minimal maintenance issues.

The recreation/dayroom area includes, but is not limited to seating, a television, a pool table, a home gym exercise machine, a microwave, an ice machine, tables with puzzles, and multiple payphones. Staff commented that this area is also used for orientation. On one of the walls in the unit there is a layout of the institution with the location of various areas clearly marked. They also have a map of the fire escape routes as well. The building has its own laundry facility for inmates to do their laundry. As previously stated, all bedding is laundered in a centralized area near the quartermaster.

Housing Unit Two

Part of the dayroom in housing unit two was filled with equipment for a drafting class. Other facilities located in the common area included a pool table, payphones, a microwave, an ice machine, and a mini satellite library. It was noticed that there was a hole in the floor by the dayroom sink and microwave area. In the laundry room one of the three washers had an out of order sign hanging on it and one of the four dryers was making extremely loud noises sounding as though it needed attention.

Staff explained that the institution has a total of four segregation cells, which includes the safe cell. The safe cell was equipped with a durable window screen, large windows in the observation cell door, and a bed with restraints.

When asked about access to informal complaints, it was commented that inmates must request informals and kites from the officer at the desk within the unit.

Housing Unit Three

The common area in unit three has a pool table, ironing board, coffee machine, two weight machines, an exercise bike, payphones, and appeared to have adequate seating available for recreation activities. Several inmates in dayroom were watching "The Young and the Restless." There were two inmates currently in the segregation cell. It was relayed that inmates access cleaning supplies from an officer to clean their cells.

Housing Unit Four

Housing unit four had similar amenities as the other units as well a classroom with computers for the ABLE (Adult Basic Literacy Education) program. One security staff member commented that FPRC is a good place to work. Staff also relayed that there are two Case Managers with a caseload of approximately 230 to 240.

During a conversation with unit staff, it was expressed that the biggest need is more housing for the women when they are released. Staff also relayed concerns about the increased pregnant inmates coming in and communicated that they need more programs geared toward this group. However, they did comment that there are bonding visits and if inmates ask, they may pump breast milk to feed their baby during visits. Staff reported that they are still getting short-timers, but are reportedly “not supposed to get them.” It was mentioned that the younger inmates are getting more difficult to manage and they have a lack of motivation. In addition, staff relayed concerns about lack of programming space, but stated that they do the best with what they have.

***EXPECTATIONS QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: ENVIRONMENT AND
RELATIONSHIPS – RESIDENTIAL UNITS***

Residential Units

1. Do prisoners live in a safe, clean and decent environment within which they are encouraged to take personal responsibility for themselves and their possessions? **Yes, inmates are assigned to rooms that house from two to six persons per room. Building is dormitory style. There is a daily cleaning schedule that is enforced by the correctional officer. The inmate also have locker boxes to secure personal items.**
2. Are cells and communal areas (blocks, dorms, dayrooms) light, well decorated and in a good state of repair? **Yes, recreation rooms are well lit to provide an opportunity for the inmates to read and write. Classes are also held in these areas. The areas are decorated with recreational and educational items such as television, pool tables, board games and books.**
3. Do all prisoners occupy accommodation that is suitable for the purpose and for their individual needs? **Yes**
 - a. Are there cell sharing risk assessments? **Yes**
 - b. Are cells sufficiently warm in winter and cool in summer? **Yes, if complaints are filed, adjustments are made i.e. extra blankets, plastic on windows, work orders to maintenance for necessary repairs.**
 - c. Are cells ventilated and do they have sufficient daylight? **Yes**
 - d. Do prisoners have their own bed, corkboard, lockable cupboard/locker box, and use of a table and chair? **Each room is equipped with one bed per occupant, locker, one chair per two inmates, one desk/writing area per two inmates, individual drawer and wardrobe area.**
 - e. Are older prisoners in shared cells with bunk beds given priority for lower bunks? **Yes**

- f. Do shared cells have screened toilets? **Yes, the toilet and shower area are separated. There is a door that provides privacy to each toilet area.**
4. Are reasonable adjustments made to ensure that prisoners with disabilities and those with mobility problems can access all goods, facilities, and services? **Yes, we have handicap accessible rooms and bathrooms. We also have an ADA Coordinator to track access and aid those with disabilities.**
- a. Do prisoners with disabilities and those with mobility problems have ease of access to different locations and services? **Yes the institution is equipped with ramps, grab hand bars and inmate helpers.**
 - b. Are older, infirm and disabled prisoners assigned to landings, which hold most of the communal facilities? **Yes**
5. Is there a system whereby nominated volunteer prisoners on each residential unit are trained to help less able prisoners and they are paid for this work? **Yes, inmate worker, table of organization has a listing for five workers. We hire two aids for the blind inmates and three program aids to fill other position as necessary.**
- a. How are volunteers identified, trained and assigned? **Interviewed and assigned by the ADA Coordinator.**
6. Are residential staff aware of prisoners within their care with disabilities and their location? **Yes**
- a. Are safe evacuation procedures in place to assist those prisoners who may need help in an emergency? **Yes**
 - b. Are there visible markers on cell doors? **Yes, working with the maintenance department to get markers...**
 - c. What system is in place to highlight to other staff that any prisoners with disabilities and/or mobility problems may need assistance in an emergency? **None**
7. Do prisoners have access to drinking water, toilet and washing facilities at all times? **Yes**
- a. Is water in the cells certified as drinking water, if used in this way for prisoners? **Yes**
8. Are age-appropriate risk assessments in place to ensure the safety of young adults from any other prisoners? **N/A**
- a. Are there single cell risk assessments? **N/A**

- b. What are procedures in any case where young adults are identified as posing a risk to others? **N/A**
9. Do all prisoners have access to an in-cell emergency call button/bell that works and is responded to within five minutes? **No**
10. Do observation panels in cell doors remain free from obstruction? **In the crisis unit/cell.**
11. Is there a clear policy prohibiting offensive displays, and is it applied consistently? **Yes**
12. Are prisoners' communal areas (activity and shower areas) clean, safe, meet the needs of the prisoner population, and effectively supervised by staff? **Shower areas are located in**
- a. Are there adaptations for older, infirm and disabled prisoners? **Yes**
13. Do prisoners feel safe in their cells and in communal areas of the residential units? **Yes**
- a. Is there a suitable design of residential units e.g. good sightlines, and supervision in high-risk areas? **Yes, in the crisis unit/cell.**
14. Are notices displayed in a suitable way for the population? **Yes**
- a. Is adequate provision made for any prisoners who cannot read notices because of literacy, language, or eyesight problems or any other disability? **Notices are also sent to officers and Sgt. to talk about during inmate dorm meetings.**
15. Are residential units as calm and quiet as possible both to avoid incidents and to enable rest and sleep, especially at night? **Yes**

***EXPECTATIONS QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: BULLYING AND VIOLENCE
REDUCTION***

1. Does everyone feel safe from bullying and victimization (which includes verbal and racial abuse, theft, threats of violence and assault)? **Yes**
2. Are active and fair systems to prevent and respond to violence and intimidation known to staff, prisoners and visitors? **Yes**
3. Has the prison developed an effective strategy to reduce violence and intimidation, which has earned the commitment of the whole prison and has drawn on multi-disciplinary consultation including feedback from prisoners? **The facility utilizes the methods provided in policy, such as the discipline process, grievance process, etc.**
- a. Is the violence reduction strategy widely publicized? **Yes including the inmate handbook.**

- b. Is monitoring part of the strategy and as a minimum, does it cover feelings of safety among prisoners, incidents of bullying (verbal and physical), number of assaults, number of racist incidents, location of incidents and action taken? **These types of data are collected, documented, and monitored.**
 - c. Do staff understand their duty to maintain a safe environment and what they do to promote this? **Yes**
 - d. Are staff alert to threats to a safe environment, and do they confront all forms of victimization? **Yes**
 - e. Are prisoners consulted as part of the strategy development and maintenance? **No**
 - f. How effective is the strategy in promoting safer custody and violence reduction? **The levels of documented incidents of violence and indicators of the level of undocumented incidents are both very low at this facility.**
4. Are prisoners consulted and involved in determining how their lives in the prison can be made safer, how bullying, verbal and physical abuse, racial abuse and threats of violence are confronted, how conflicts can be resolved and what sanctions are appropriate? **No**
- a. Has there been any consultation in the last six months? **No**
 - b. Has an annual confidential survey to all prisoners about bullying been undertaken? **Not to my knowledge.**
 - c. Are there wing representatives? **No**
5. Do staff supervise and protect prisoners throughout the prison from bullying, verbal and physical abuse, racial abuse and threats of violence? **Yes**
6. Are staff consistent in challenging these behaviors? **Reasonably. I would not subscribe to the belief that there hasn't been some exception, but there are none that I am aware of.**
- a. How many incidents occurred in the last six months? **There have been several fights in the last six months.**
 - b. Are there particular areas where prisoners feel vulnerable to bullying? **No such areas have been identified.**
 - c. What policies provide protection of vulnerable prisoners? **53-CLS-01, 53-CLS-05, 79-ISA-01, 79-ISA-02, 5120-9-03, 5120-9-06, 5120-9-11, 5120-9-14, 5120-9-31.**

- d. Do staff lead by example in the way they treat their colleagues/prisoners, and understand that their duty is to foster a safe environment, by confronting unacceptable behavior quickly and fairly? **Yes**
 - e. What are the arrangements for movement, exercise, mealtimes and discharge, especially for those who are considered vulnerable? **Staff supervision is present for all of these activities.**
 - f. Is particular attention given to prisoners who have asked for protection from other prisoners or those who may be victimized because of the nature of their offense or other individual circumstances? **Yes in accordance with AR 5120-9-14 (Protective Control)**
7. Are prisoners' families and friends encouraged to make suggestions about how the prison could better protect prisoners from victimization and to provide information to help identify those prisoners likely to be at risk? **No**
- a. Are prisoners' families encouraged to come forward if they feel they are being bullied to bring drugs into prison? **Not to my knowledge.**
 - b. Is a visitors' survey distributed systematically? **No**
 - c. Do visiting families know about reporting procedures and do they think that visiting staff are approachable and sympathetic? **Interaction between visitors and visiting staff has been good here.**
 - d. Are there posters in visiting rooms? **(Blank)**
8. Is an effective strategy in place to deal with bullying which is based on an analysis of the pattern of bullying in the prison and is applied consistently throughout the prison? **See responses to question number three.**
- a. Has a strategy been formed by systematic consultation with prisoners across the prison? **No**
 - b. Is a central log of bullying kept, and are incidents of bullying reviewed regularly by a multidisciplinary committee? **No**
 - c. Are staff alert to potential bullying and do they confront all forms of victimization? **Yes**
 - d. Are all sources of information including security reports, accidental injuries etc. used for evidence of bullying/intimidation? **See responses to question number three.**
 - e. How do staff contribute to the strategy? **See responses to question number three.**

- f. Is there a coordinated approach by all departments? **See responses to question number three.**
9. Are allegations of bullying behavior treated consistently and fairly? **Yes**
- a. Are they investigated promptly? **Yes**
 - b. Are outcomes of investigations recorded and is the prisoner who reported the bullying supported? **Yes**
10. Are prisoners made aware of behavior that is unacceptable through a well-publicized policy and are made aware of the consequences of bullying? **Yes**
11. Is inappropriate behavior consistently challenged? **Yes**
- a. Are there bullying posters throughout the prison? **No**
 - b. What information is distributed to new arrivals? **An orientation and handbook that are comprehensive in regard to what is expected of them and reporting process.**
 - c. Is bullying clearly defined to prisoners? **No**
 - d. Are staff aware of both direct and indirect forms of bullying? **Yes**
12. Do anti-bullying measures support the victim and take the victim's views about their location into account? **Yes**
- a. Do staff understand the link between bullying and aggressive and disruptive behavior generally? **Yes**
13. Are appropriate interventions in place to deal with bullies and support victims? **Yes**
- a. What interventions are available to challenge bullies and to support victims of bullying? **All of those stated in my responses to previous questions.**
 - b. Are interventions aimed at achieving sustained and agreed changes in behavior? **Yes**
 - c. Do prisoner records contain comprehensive updates on how bullied and bullying prisoners have been supported and/or challenged? **(Blank)**
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EXPECTATIONS QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES: GOOD ORDER – SECURITY AND RULES

1. Are security and good order maintained through positive staff- prisoner relationships based on mutual respect as well as attention to physical and procedural matters? **Yes**
2. Are rules and routines well publicized, proportionate, fair and encourage responsible behavior? **Yes**
3. Are categorization and allocation procedures based on assessment of a prisoner’s risks and needs? **Yes, through the classification and reentry processes.**
4. Are they clearly explained, fairly applied and routinely reviewed? **Yes**

Security

5. Are there any obvious weaknesses or anomalies in the physical and procedural security of the facility? **No**
6. Are the elements of “dynamic security” in place? **Yes**
 - a. Are staff-prisoner relationships positive? **Yes**
 - b. Do prisoners receive personal attention from staff? **Yes**
 - c. Is there constructive activity to occupy prisoners? **Yes**
 1. Do staff cluster during association? **I do not follow this question.**
 2. Are there enough staff in dorm/block areas to facilitate good officer work? **Yes**
7. Does effective security intelligence safeguard prisoners’ well-being? **Yes**
 - a. Do staff comply with security requirements in terms of filing reports? **Yes**
 - b. Are there recent incidents where security reports have led to action? **Nothing recent.**
8. Is prisoners’ access to prison activities impeded by an unnecessarily restrictive approach to security? **No, activities are very accessible.**
9. Is strip and squat-searching of prisoners carried out only for sound security reasons? **Yes**

10. Are prisoners strip or squat searched only in the presence of more than one member of staff, of their own gender? **Yes**
- a. If squat searches are used, does their incidence and authorization need to be logged and regularly checked? **Yes**
 - b. Are squat searches only used in exceptional circumstances? **We utilize STRIP searches and do so only in those situations that are deemed appropriate for this procedure.**
11. Is the criteria to ban or otherwise restrict visitors visible and unambiguous, with an appeal process available? **Yes**
- a. Are the visitors subject to bans or restrictions reviewed every month? **No, they are put in place for a specified period of time, based on the offense and the presence of previous violations.**

Rules

1. Are local rules and routines publicized prominently throughout all residential and communal areas? **Yes**
 - a. Are rules and routines posted/distributed on units/blocks/dorms? **They are distributed to all inmates. Procedural changes are posted in all units.**
 - b. Are they accessible to those with language and literacy needs? **Yes**
2. Are rules and routines applied openly, fairly and consistently, with no discrimination? **Yes**
3. Does staff use only the level of authority necessary to ensure a prisoner's compliance with the rules? **Yes**
4. When rules are breached, does staff take time to explain how and why to the prisoner concerned? **Not necessarily because it may not be deemed appropriate in all circumstances but communication of this nature is effectively utilized.**
5. When decisions are conveyed to prisoners, are appeal arrangements explained and made available? **Yes**

**CORRECTIONAL FAITH-BASED INITIATIVES TASK FORCE
RECOMMENDATIONS: QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES**

Infrastructure

1. Is DRC/DYS being encouraged, wherever practical, to use faith-based and community programs that address documented criminogenic needs? How? By whom? **Yes DRC/DYS is encouraged to use faith based and community programs to address criminogenic needs. By the different...groups that minister at FPRC**
 - a. Is DRC/DYS in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, making available to the faith community, examples of evidence-based programming shown to impact offenders' lives? What examples? How are they being made available? **Yes, they have found that the evidence based House Bill 113 that three things are effective; programs and services for incarcerated individual and their families. Diversion program for offenders and faith based/non-profit programs and services.**
 - b. Is information being used and disseminated to faith-based and community organizations so that they provide programs that are evidence based and can truly impact the lives of ex-offenders and their families? **Yes, House Bill 113 purpose was to study faith-based solutions for correction system for programs, diversion programs and develop faith based programs.**
 - c. What is in place to ensure that the recommendation is implemented? **Follow up on community forums. Chaplains to conduct in service training. Continued community and volunteer recruitment.**
 - d. What methods of program evaluation are being explored to further document program success? What methods are in place? **To identify one of the task force survey results and to list three universal needs identified for successful offender re-entry.**
2. Is the DRC/DYS Director working with wardens/superintendents to develop programs that will facilitate a cultural change in institutions to encourage collaboration with faith-based and community service providers? How? What programs have been developed? **In October of 2005 the Correctional Faith Based Initiatives Task Force was created. Both DRC/DYS was both on the task force. They were going to look at a current program.**
 - a. Is the culture within the institution continuing to evolve to encourage community volunteers? Explain. **Yes, the chaplains has taught House Bill 113 for the last several years in in-service to staff.**

- b. How is the warden/superintendent supporting and encouraging a cultural shift and institutional change as a day-to-day practice to encourage community volunteers? **By making our prisons much more volunteer friendly. Volunteers are doing much more than bible study.**
 - c. How is the DRC/DYS administration working with wardens/superintendents to collaboratively develop protocols that will proactively assist with changing the culture? **Volunteers are doing so much more than years ago. Our volunteers help with our re-entry programs.**
 - d. Have such protocols been developed? **Yes, we do have volunteers that run a great deal of programs that staff used to run.**
 - e. What are they? **One protocol is an evaluation on what they specifically teach.**
 - f. Have policies been reviewed to determine if they might inhibit use of community volunteers, and have necessary changes been made accordingly? **Yes**
 - g. What policies have been reviewed? By whom? **DRC is volunteer policy has been reviewed by Director Collins as well as Rev. Gary Sims.**
 - h. What policies have been changed so that they do not inhibit use of community volunteers? **Having a regular volunteer be able to have an ID badge that informs the staff this volunteer is there more than once or twice a week.**
3. Has DRC/DYS developed a marketing plan to assist in recruiting volunteers from the community and faith-based institutions? **ODRC Faith Based Volunteer webpage. Special emphasis placed on working with Hispanic, Jewish, Islamic, Protestant and Catholic communities to promote volunteers for offenders of those faith groups.**
- a. Does the plan discuss educating volunteers about the justice system? **Fourteen leadership forums held at ODRC prisons. Create Faith Based re-entry brochure.**
 - b. Is there a need to increase programming for incarcerated offenders to improve the likelihood they will be reintegrated into the community successfully upon release from prison? **Yes, we have re-entry volunteers and we have some that meet with the ladies six months before they get out.**
 - c. Is the faith community being encouraged to volunteer to provide programs and services to assist offenders in both the institutions and the community? **Yes, by coming into the prison and telling the ladies how their faith based operation is.**
 - d. Has a marketing plan been developed to overcome the public's misperceptions of offenders? **I cannot necessarily say that a marketing plan may not be together, but we do have photo shots and various activities that our ladies do.**

- e. Has DRC developed an educational program to motivate the faith community to get involved in volunteering, including a video to educate volunteer groups about offenders and their needs in institutions? **Yes**
 - f. Is information provided on how individuals and groups can volunteer in the prisons? **Yes**
 - g. Does the marketing campaign include information on the needs of the adult/youthful offenders, information on how the justice system works, and information on the different ways to volunteer? **Yes, those things are spoken of in the results of the Task Force.**
4. Has DRC/DYS developed a standard training program for staff, volunteers, and the community to facilitate working in institutions together? **Yes, the volunteer policy for the Department covers the issues below**
- a. Does the program include information on:
 - Ethics of working with offenders? **(Blank)**
 - Confidentiality issues? **Yes**
 - Ensuring safety and security of volunteers? **Yes**
 - Working with volunteers? **Yes**
 - Rules and regulations for volunteers? **Yes**
 - b. Does the program include information to volunteers on the security requirements for the institution, why the requirements are in place, and how to properly work with offenders? **Yes**
 - c. Has a standardized training program been developed for volunteers to facilitate their work in institutions? **Yes**
 - d. Has DRC/DYS established an orientation program for volunteers, held at preset intervals to allow community organizations to plan for the training as part of their program planning? **Yes**
5. Has Ohio law been revised to remove unnecessary and unreasonable collateral sanctions that inhibit offenders' successful reentry? **N/A**
6. What improvements have been made regarding communication about programs and services between:
- Staff and volunteers? **(Blank)**
 - Staff and the community? **(Blank)**
 - Other parts of the criminal justice system and the community? **(Blank)**

- a. What improvements have been made in effectively communicating among staff within the facilities, as well as with the community? **(Blank)**
- b. Has an improved communication mechanism been developed in order to ensure these efforts? **(Blank)**
- c. Has the system been developed collaboratively with staff and volunteers to address observed problems? **(Blank)**

Alternatives to Incarceration

7. Has the statute been revised to increase judicial use of community options for non-violent offenders so prison space can be reserved for violent offenders? **(Blank)**
 - a. Working with faith-based and community service providers, have programs been developed in the community to effectively provide treatment while protecting public safety? **(Blank)**
 - b. Has the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission reviewed additional options to encourage judges to use these community options rather than sending non-violent offenders to limited prison space? **(Blank)**
 - c. Have local probation departments prepared a listing of community options currently available for judicial use? **(Blank)**
 - d. Have faith-based and community programs contacted local probation departments through the Juvenile Court, Common Pleas Court, and Municipal Courts to inform them of programs and services available? Explain. **(Blank)**
8. Are faith-based and community programs being encouraged to supplement existing community and diversionary programs for offenders and to provide services that are not currently available? How? **(Blank)**
 - a. Is DRC/DYS working with community organizations and probation departments to expand services available for offenders? How? **(Blank)**
 - b. Has a community model been created that will help meet the basic needs of offenders within the community? Is it being created? Explain. **(Blank)**
9. Has DRC/DYS taken a more active role in linking with the faith-based community to develop programs to meet the gaps in services to adult and juvenile offenders? How? **(Blank)**
 - a. Has DRC/DYS reviewed current grant or subsidy programs to determine eligibility for faith community programs, in order to increase the number of faith-based and community programs available to judges for sentencing? **(Blank)**

- b. Following identification of funding sources, is DRC/DYS actively working with the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives to provide information to these organizations on funding availability? How? What is in place? **(Blank)**
- c. Is the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives providing technical assistance to the faith community to assist them in developing competitive applications for state and federal funding? **(Blank)**
- 10.** Has DRC/DYS, and Job and Family Services expanded efforts in partnership to work with employment centers and the faith community to increase practical employment opportunities for offenders in the community? Explain. **We have had several job fairs and community agencies to come in to match the ladies job skills with potential employment.**
- a. Has a job placement program been implemented? **Yes, through our job fair.**
- b. Does it provide:
- Information on job fairs to ex-offenders? **Yes**
 - Education of businesses/employers on the benefits of hiring ex-offenders? **Yes**
 - Incentives for employers to hire ex-offenders (i.e., tax breaks)? **Yes**
 - Increased involvement of faith-based and community groups? **(Blank)**
- c. Is there collaboration between the DYS, DRC and Job and Family Services who started the employment centers in Ohio? In what way? **(Blank)**
- d. Has a program been implemented with the goal to get jobs for offenders upon release, and also to match them up with jobs of interest to the offenders, specifically ones at higher wages and skill levels, if possible? Explain? **(Blank)**
- e. Has the DRC Omnibus Reentry legislation been enacted to reduce unnecessary sanctions in the law and thus made training more relevant? **(Blank)**

Institutional Programming

- 11.** Is DRC/DYS working with the faith community and faith volunteers to develop and expand programs within the institutions? **Yes**
- a. Do current programs include the following? Are they being developed? Are they being expanded? **(Blank)**

- Life skills? **Yes (developed)**
 - Financial management and budgeting? **Yes (developed)**
 - Personal hygiene? **(Blank)**
 - Family programs including:
 - o Family and community-based orientation? **(Blank)**
 - o Family mediation? **(Blank)**
 - o Family education and orientation program? **(Blank)**
 - o Transportation and video conferencing for visitation? **(Blank)**
 - o Parenting? **Yes**
- b. Dynamic risk factors that impact offender behavior and risk of reoffending include: antisocial personality, companions, interpersonal conflict, social achievement, substance abuse, and criminogenic needs. Treatment programs can influence and change offender behavior during the time they are in an institution. Programs that address criminogenic needs are programs designed to change offender attitudes, cognitions, behavior toward authority, employment instability, education, housing, and leisure time.
- Is DRC/DYS working proactively with faith-based and community groups in the development of programs that will meet the criminogenic needs of offenders in institutions? How? **(Blank)**
- c. Have specific life skills programs been developed in the following areas?
- Budgeting? **Yes**
 - Parenting? **Yes**
 - Job searches? **(Blank)**
 - Anger management? **Yes**
 - Appropriate leisure-time activities? **Yes**
- d. Is emphasis centered on using a mentor-type relationship for such training? **For those ladies that do have mentors yes.**

- e. Has legislation created a new community-based reorientation program whereby non-violent offenders could be released to the community up to 30 days prior to the expiration of their sentence to arrange for suitable employment, housing, treatment services, etc.? **(Blank)**
 - f. Have video-conferencing opportunities for the families, particularly children of offenders, been expanded? Are they used as an incentive program? **(Blank)**
 - g. Do volunteers facilitate the improvement of family relations through coaching in basic relational skills or involvement in family mediation programs? **(Blank)**
- 12.** Has DRC/DYS expanded partnerships with national organizations including faith-based and community organizations to provide programming in state institutions? Explain. **Bill Glass Organization. Prison Fellowship (Angel Tree)**
- a. Does DRC/DYS have a stated plan for the extent of their involvement in prison programming that specifies any limitations seen as necessary? What is it? **(Blank)**
- 13.** Does DRC/DYS involve the faith community when appropriate, in the development of release plans for the offender that flow from the institution to community reentry? Explain. **(Blank)**
- a. Are community actors and organizations a part of reentry planning for those offenders who will shortly be returning home? Explain. **(Blank)**
 - b. The best ideas and programs will serve no purpose in helping offenders live out productive lives after their release if there is no effective community follow-through. Is there effective community follow-through? **(Blank)**
 - c. Is there a mentorship program for offenders at your facility? **Yes**
 - d. Are faith-based and community volunteer groups actively developing such a program for participation by offenders at your facility? Explain. **We already have a faith-based community volunteer group that has participation by offenders at our facility.**

Reentry Programming

- 14.** Have methods been developed to increase and encourage the involvement of the faith community in various reentry efforts, and to encourage collaboration among faith groups? What are they? **(Blank)**
- a. What has been done to make the faith community aware of programs and training for the faith community's involvement? **(Blank)**
 - b. What has been done to create awareness among the faith community of the needs of ex-offenders and the avenues to get involved? **(Blank)**

- c. What effort has been made to inform the faith community of the needs of ex-offenders and volunteer opportunities available? **(Blank)**
 - d. Have leaders among the faith community been identified? How? When? **(Blank)**
 - e. Have staff been used to accomplish this, using existing organizations, groups and established relationships? Explain. **(Blank)**
 - f. Has this educational opportunity been extended to faith groups of all kinds? **(Blank)**
 - g. Has an easily visible section been added to the DRC (or DYS) web site for the faith community that identifies different programming opportunities for volunteers? **(Blank)**
 - h. Does the section contain volunteer opportunities linked to specific communities in Ohio, including contact information for volunteer coordination within each department or institution as needed? **(Blank)**
- 15. Are offenders informed of various housing options before leaving prison or immediately upon release? How is this done? This is done during religious orientation as soon as they come to our prison.**
- a. Although the offender is no longer in prison, he/she is still subject to housing restrictions due to the crime committed (i.e. sex offenders), which creates more difficult circumstances and specialized needs. Are seminars, with free legal or consultation services provided, along with increased involvement of the faith community? **(Blank)**
 - b. Is legal advice in these situations available? Have partnerships been formed with local law schools to achieve this end? **(Blank)**
 - c. Are presentations by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development provided to ex-offenders to provide information on their options upon leaving prison, and knowing how to navigate through the many restrictions placed on them? **(Blank)**
 - d. How has DRC/DYS made better use of existing federal programs that aim to address the issue of housing? **(Blank)**
- 16. Has DRC/DYS partnered with grassroots and community organizations in an educational effort towards the general public aimed at decreasing the negative stigma of ex-offenders and making the public aware of the needs involved in the process of reentry? What has been accomplished and how? **(Blank)****
- a. What educational efforts have been made to:
 - 1. Assure the public that their best interest is at hand, that public safety is not at risk, but will improve with these efforts, and to
 - 2. Inform the public of the many needs of ex-offenders to help them transition successfully back into society? **(Blank)**
 - b. Are grassroots agencies and advocacy groups being made aware of and sold on this effort, so that they can help to market the increased public safety and reduced criminal justice costs associated with effective offender reentry? How? **(Blank)**