

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE
REPORT ON THE INSPECTION AND EVALUATION OF THE
LEBANON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION**

March 12, 2010

**Prepared and Submitted by
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE STAFF**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INSPECTION PROFILE	8
Areas and Activities Included in Inspection	
 INSPECTION SUMMARY	
<i>Staff Communication</i>.....	9
Staff Morale	
Staff Forum	
Medical Services.....	10
Grievance Procedure	
Unit Management.....	11
Security Staff	
Overcrowding/Understaffing	
Loss of Unit Staff	
Refusing to Lock/Unit Staff	
One Officer to 300	
Disrespect/Overcrowding.....	12
Policies Having Negative Impact	
Anyone Can Send Money	
Inmate Offense Information	
Segregation Space	
Overcrowding	
Facility Age and Overcrowding	
Staff Shortages and Work Overload.....	13
Short Staffed, No Parts	
Backlog	
Impact of Plumbing Backlog on Security	
Mental Health	
Lifers.....	14
 <i>Inmate Communication during Meal Period</i>	
Impact of Overcrowding	
Staff Assistance	
Crowded Conditions	
Space to sit	
Cell space	
Fights.....	15
Commissary Prices/Soap	
The Food	
Brunch.....	16
Meal Card.....	17
Medical Diet Pass Card	
Grievance Procedure	
Grievance/Disrespect.....	18
Medical Services	
Rodents.....	19

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INSPECTION SUMMARY (CONTINUED)	
<i>Inmate Communication During Outside Fenced Recreation</i>	19
Islamic Kosher, Refusal to Lock	
Policy to Deter Refusal to Lock in Population.....	20
CIIC Commentary on Refusals to Lock	
<i>Observations on Inspection</i>	22
L-1 Segregation Block	
Non-Violent in Assaultive Block, Double-Celling of Refusal to Lock, Sanitation, Crisis Cells, Sanitation, Visibility	
D Block	23
Food Services	
Sanitation, Floor, Kitchen, Equipment.....	24
Atmosphere, Food Line, The Meal, Time Per Meal, No Birds	
Kitchen Odor.....	25
Hand Washing, Workers, Staff, Dock and Rodents	
Programs	
Short and Long Term Offender Programs	
Four Paws Program.....	26
Community Service	
Industries, Vocational Programs	
Religious Programs	
Maintenance Department Complex	27
Not Having an Inmate Pay Raise in 20 Years	
Recreation	
Library.....	28
School.....	29
Visiting Entry.....	30
Visiting Room	
Offices/Corridors/Crash Gates	
Count Office.....	31
Commissary	
CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT: ATTENDANCE AT GENERAL MEAL PERIOD	
Food Services: Kitchen and Dining Hall.....	32
Receiving Dock and Inmate Transfer Portal.....	34

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT: ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL AND REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM.....	35
Education and Program Services.....	36
School.....	37
Education Enrollment.....	39
 Table 1. Monthly Education Enrollment Report, Lebanon Correctional Institution Main Compound, October 2009 with Breakdown by Program	
 Table 2. Monthly Education Enrollment Report, Lebanon Correctional Institution Camp, October 2009 with Breakdown by Program.....	40
Vocational Programs	
Rehabilitative, Psychological, and Recovery Services	
Ohio Penal Industries (OPI).....	41
Community Service Program Office	42
 CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT: ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS.....	43
Library: Creation or Expansion of Minority Book Sections	
Main Library.....	44
Academic Library	
 Listening Session with Representative Group of Staff.....	45
 Inmate Communication on Site	50
 CIIC Contacts and Reported Concerns	52
Staff Accountability.....	53
Supervision	
Inmate Grievance Procedure	
Non-Grievable Matters.....	54
Facilities Maintenance	
Inmate Relations	
 Table 3. Subject of Reported Concerns Regarding Lebanon Correctional Institution January 1, 2009 through December 14, 2009.....	55
 Table 4. Contacts Received by CIIC regarding the Prisons from January 1, 2009 to October 29, 2009 by Institution with Number and Percent.....	56
 Table 5. Concerns Reported to CIIC Regarding the Prisons System-Wide From January 1, 2009 to October 29, 2009 by Category of Concern with Number and Percent.....	57
 Table 6. Categories and Subcategories of Reported Concerns Regarding the Prisons System-Wide Received by CIIC January 1, 2009 to October 29, 2009 with Number and Percent.....	58

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Letters of Inquiry	59
 CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT: THE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE	
 Inspector Activity Reports	
Table 7. Lebanon Correctional Inspector Activity Reports, January 2009 through January 2010: Areas Inspected by Date.....	60
Table 8. Areas Inspected by Lebanon Correctional Institution Inspector, January 2009 through January 2010 by Frequency.....	61
Table 9. Inspector Activity Reports, January 2009 through January 2010: Inmate Grievance Procedure Orientations Presented with Number of Staff and Inmates in Attendance by Date.....	62
Table 10. Lebanon Correctional Institution Inspector Activity Reports, January 2009 through January 2010: Number of Kites, Court of Claims Investigations, Property Settlements, Outside Agency Contacts, Other Outside Contacts by Month with Monthly Average and Range.....	63
 Kites	
Court of Claims Investigations	
Outside Contacts	64
Table 11. Institution Grievance Statistics: Number of Grievances and Informal Complaints Received by Lebanon Correctional Institution Inspector by Month, January 2009 through January 2010	
 Grievance and Informal Complaint Volume	
Table 12. Lebanon Correctional Institution Grievance Statistics: Number of Granted Grievance Dispositions with Status of Problem correction and Month from January 2009 through January 2010.....	65
 Granted Grievances	
Table 13. Lebanon Correctional Institution Grievance Statistics: Grievance Dispositions Denied by Month in 2009 with Reason for Denial.....	66
 Denied Grievances	
Not Within the Time Limit.....	67
 Subject of Grievances	
Table 14. Lebanon Correctional Institution Grievance Statistics: Number of Grievances Granted and Denied by Subject, January 2009 through January 2010.....	68

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Monthly Grievance Procedure Activity for October 2009.....	70
Grievance Activity and Dispositions	
Table 15. Grievance Dispositions at Lebanon Correctional Institution in October 2009 with Breakdown by Type of Disposition and Race of Grievant.....	71
Table 16. The Subject of Grievances at the Lebanon Correctional Institution in October 2009 with Breakdown by Number Granted or Denied.....	72
System-wide Grievance Activity 2007-2008	
FACILITY PROFILE	73
Property Description	
Core Function.....	74
Historical Background and Cultural Evolution	
Budget.....	75
Staff Demographics.....	76
Table 17. Employee Gender and Race as of August 2009 at Lebanon Correctional Institution with Number and Percent	
Table 18. Comparison Employee Gender and Race as of November 2007 at Lebanon Correctional Institution with Number and Percent.....	77
Staff Development	
Inmate Population.....	78
Table 19. Inmate Population at Lebanon Correctional Institution Main Compound and Camp with Breakdown by Race and Security Level as of August 2009	
Rated Capacity and Percent of Crowding	
Table 20. Prison Rated Capacity with Population Count on November 2, 2009 and Percent of Capacity.....	79
Table 21. ODRC Percent of Capacity by Institution with Inmate Population Count on August 3, 2009.....	80
Table 22. Comparison Prison Rated Capacity and Percent of Crowding Based on Population as of December 29, 2008.....	81
Safety and Security	82

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Use of Force	82
Table 23. Lebanon Correctional Institution Report of Racial Breakdown and Use of Force, October 2009	
Medical and Dental Services	83
Table 24. Number and Type of Health Care Services at Lebanon Correctional Institution, October 2009 and Year-to-Date 2009	
Inmate Deaths	84
Attempted Suicides	
Mental Health Caseload	85
Table 25. Mental Health Classification Definitions with Caseload System-Wide and at Lebanon Correctional Institution on November 30, 2009	
Table 26. Percent of Prison Population on the Mental Health Caseload by Institution based on 2008-2009 Data.....	
	86
Table 27. Monthly Average on Mental Health Caseload by Institution and Mental Health Classification in 2008.....	
	87
ADDITIONAL ASPECTS OF THE INSPECTION	88
Entry and Security Check	
Facility Plant and Buildings	
Visiting Room.....	89
Chapel	
D Unit.....	90
Segregation Unit – L1	
Barber Shop.....	91
Outdoor Recreation	
Indoor Recreation.....	92
Recreational Activities	

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE
INSPECTION AND EVALUATION OF
THE LEBANON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION**

INSPECTION PROFILE

Date of Inspection	October 26, 2009
Type of Inspection	Unannounced Inspection
CIIC Member and Staff in Attendance:	Representative Tyrone Yates Shirley Pope, CIIC Director Carol Robison, CIIC Inspector

Areas and Activities Included in Inspection:

Entrance and Security Check	Pre-Inspection Meeting with Warden
Library - General and Law	School and School Library
Interior Hallway System	Commissary
Chapel	Barber Shop
Segregation Unit – L1	Unit D – General Population
Kitchen	Dining Hall
Docks	Outdoor Recreation
Indoor Recreation	OPI License Plate Shop
Staff Forum	Closing/Exit Meeting with Warden
Shops: Maintenance, Plumbing, Machine, Paint, Telecommunications, Carpenter	

INSPECTION SUMMARY

On October 28, 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.

On February 24, 2010, the DRC Director, Regional Director and Warden were provided with an opportunity to review the report and to provide follow-up communication regarding any perceived errors, inaccuracies or needed clarification. The follow-up communication received on

March 17, 2010 has been included in this report, identified as **Lebanon CI Response/Commentary**. The follow-up communication was viewed by the CIIC Director as very positive in tone and informative. It cited areas in which action was and is being taken to address concerns, and was dominated by mutual areas of agreement. The only area of disagreement pertained to the inmates who refuse to lock, and in reality there is total agreement on what ought to occur when an inmate reports personal safety problems. The difference lies in the extent to which inmate communication accurately reflects practices.

As noted above, the following summary was provided to such staff on October 28, 2009.

STAFF COMMUNICATION

Staff Morale

- Staff morale was considered to be good. Many seem overwhelmed, yet accept it as something that they cannot change. The underlying issue of many of the reported concerns is the budget. In spite of severe overcrowding and understaffing, they seem to be in good spirits, and to have kept their enthusiasm to do their job well. However, they also tend to have a serious perspective about the situation and task at hand. They seem to understand that success in managing 2,745 inmates, who relay frustration with fights from overcrowding and limited availability of unit staff, is fragile.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Yes, I agree LeCI’s population has increased, and the Unit Management model has been replaced with a Social Service model. The Social Service model is designed to make staff more efficient by specializing staff in the duties they do, thus giving us the ability to provide more service efficiently. I believe the availability of supervisors and executive staff to the employees increases morale and address issues at their lowest point.”*

- Veteran staff often knows a population number for their facility, after which the staff challenges become immense. Some relayed that 2,000 is that number for Lebanon CI. The fact that they are nearly 800 men over that number somewhat indicates the enormity of their challenge. There is a genuine appreciation for their co-workers in the various departments, some of which have suffered layoffs, so that work overload and understaffing affect all. Staff expressed that they do have good teamwork among the staff.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

Staff Forum

- Nine staff from the medical department, mental health department, unit management, telecommunication, security, and grievance inspector were selected by facility staff to attend the group. CIIC relayed to the group that the Committee must inspect and evaluate operations, conditions, programs and the grievance procedure, and assist in the development of needed improvements. The sessions have been included in the 2009 inspections for the purpose of listening to a variety of facility staff about any problem,

issue, concern or area of pride that they wish to share with the CIIC inspection team. The following outlines the staff communication.

Medical Services

- Medical staff expressed appreciation for the “good working relationship with CIIC.” Although CIIC inquiries in the past were considered to be “cumbersome,” that is no longer the case. As indicated, whenever possible and appropriate, phone inquiries are made rather than written inquiries. The CIIC staff appreciates the mutual cooperative spirit, as well.
- **Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”**
- Medical staff is having the same experience as other staff, with a large number of inmates that need to be seen. Staffing is the source of the majority of complaints or concerns.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Several positions have been added since the date of this inspection to come into compliance with the Fussell agreement.”

- Staff expressed disappointment that some inmates do not accept responsibility for their own health care, viewing it as medical and security staff’s responsibility. Lebanon CI makes it easy for them to access health care. Inmates reportedly do not understand that private citizens must make all arrangements for their appointments, scheduling and testing. In response, it was suggested by CIIC staff that institutionalization increases dependency due its very nature. The co-payment, though small compared to those of most private citizens with insurance, is a measure of payment for services which an inmate incurs and which is considerable when one considers their limited funds.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Co-pay is driven by DR&C policy.”

- As noted elsewhere, inmate pay has not increased in 20 years, yet commissary prices have reportedly increased significantly. As inmates relay system-wide, postage stamped envelopes have reduced from weekly to monthly, state issue underwear has decreased from five per year to three or two. At Lebanon CI, inmates claimed that they all must buy soap in the commissary, even the indigent.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Inmate pay is governed by the Ohio Administrative Code.”

Grievance Procedure

- Inmates file an average of 25 grievances per month. The Inspector relayed that staff do a great job responding to informal complaints and taking care of issues and that there are no glaring problems.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

Unit Management

- Unit staff relayed that the large number of inmates and overcrowding defeat the purpose of unit management. So many staff have been lost that staff are wearing two and three different hats, and also must see to the needs of the population. The facility has two Unit Managers for 2,745 inmates. Shortage of unit staff is the greatest concern due to the difficulties in dealing with the problems and needs of managing the population.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The Unit Management model has been replaced with a Social Service model. The Social Service model is designed to make staff more efficient by specializing staff in the duties they do, thus giving us the ability to provide more service.”*

- The problem causing greatest concern among unit staff is the understaffing and the fact that unit staff cannot possibly know the inmates. This is a fundamental concept and benefit of unit management, something which directly relates to safety and security of the institution.
- Staff relayed that inmates are more manageable if they can see their unit staff. Security staff cited serious concern over the unit staff shortage.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- **Overcrowding/Understaffing:** Four and a half years ago, there were 1,800 inmates. Now there are 2,745, and at the same time staff have been cut.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- **Loss of Unit Staff:** Staff relayed concern over simultaneous overpopulation and staff shortages, and the loss of unit staff. Because they are unable to be as accessible and responsive to inmates, it makes things more difficult for everyone.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- **Refusing to Lock/Unit Staff:** Security staff respond to those who refuse to lock in population by placing them in isolation, which is their job. They need unit staff to listen to the problem being faced and to assist.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“In the design of the Social Service model of LeCI there are 4 hours of open office hours insuring staff availability to the inmates on a daily basis to address any concerns.”*

- **One Officer to 300:** There are only two officers per 300 inmates in the blocks. During brunch there is mass movement. The first officer exits the block to monitor the hall, because if you lose the hall, you lose the institution. The other officer stays in the block, while 300 inmates are roaming around.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“This is true however the officer in the corridor still maintains visual contact of their assigned block by standing immediately outside the cellblock door.”*

- **Disrespect/Overcrowding:** The level of disrespect from the inmates has definitely gone up in the last four and a half years, but there is more lashing out from them due to their frustration, all affected by overcrowding and understaffing.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Executive staff communicates with inmates daily and addresses inmate and staff frustrations while making rounds. This increase could also be caused by the higher population numbers.”*

Policies Having Negative Impact

- **Anyone Can Send Money:** The biggest negative impact has been the policy to let anyone send money to inmates, and that anyone can make purchases from the outside company for any inmate. This was cited by both unit and security staff. Since the policy began about two years ago, extortion has reportedly grown to “mind boggling” proportions, and has become extremely “complicated.” Staff relayed that “it adds more fuel to the fire,” and is used by predatory inmates to victimize others. This concern has been expressed by DRC staff system-wide. It is recommended that serious consideration be given to the extent to which the former policies had merit and served good purposes by limiting funds and packages to those on one’s approved visiting list.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“This decision was made and put into policy to enhance the quality of life for inmates. This will give them the ability to receive monies from anyone. All policies are reviewed annually and this recommendation will be forwarded.”*

- **Inmate Offense Information:** Having inmates’ offenses on the computer has also caused serious problems among the inmates.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Inmates do not have access to computers.”*

Segregation Space

- **Overcrowding:** With overcrowding, staff must be very selective on who goes to isolation, which is not a good situation.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“We are selective, if an inmate poses a threat to the safety and security of the institution they can be placed in isolation, if deemed necessary.”*

- **Facility Age and Overcrowding:** The age of the institution alone contributes to increasing plumbing problems and other maintenance repair needs. Overcrowding puts added stress on support systems already worn from age.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree. This does strain our maintenance system and it is being addressed by our maintenance department.”*

- **Staff Shortages and Work Overload:** Maintenance was hit hard in the layoffs. One staff person now does the work of three. There are only 13 or 14 left in the Maintenance Department, which lost four, plus two more due to retirement and illness. The fence is always first priority, but there is an increasing workload.
- **Lebanon CI Response/Commentary:** *“Agree. This is an area where we have recently created work teams in problem areas such as plumbing, utilizing the MR3’s more efficiently.”*
- **Short Staffed, No Parts:** Additional security staff relayed concerns regarding maintenance being short staffed, and not having parts to make repairs. Other staff relayed that due to the money situation, there are not enough parts available for maintenance staff to make needed repairs.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Prioritization of repairs and parts is a priority and is continually addressed.”*

- **Backlog:** Before the layoffs and increase in the facility’s population, there used to be 500 work orders to fill. Now their staff have four times that amount just in the electrical shop. Staff never get caught up.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Maintenance in an older facility is ongoing and continuous.”*

- **Impact of Plumbing Backlog on Security:** Security is also well aware of the backlog in plumbing repairs, resulting in an inability to house any inmates in the cell until the repair is done. The plumbing shop just cannot keep up with the needs.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Management and the plumbers have implemented a plan since this inspection and a drastic decrease in complaints has occurred.”*

Mental Health

- Staff feel fortunate that they did not lose staff in the last cuts. There are five mental health staff.
- **Lebanon CI Response/Commentary:** *“Agree.”*
- Over 400 inmates are on the mental health caseload and more inmates want help, and mental health services are also available to everyone.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- Staff are proud that they offer 24 different mental health groups. Some are for those on the mental health caseload only, but some are open to anyone. Notice of the groups is posted in the blocks and unit staff have a list.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

- Crisis cells are beneficial. (See observations of the crisis cell conditions and recommendations.)

Lifers

- Staff relayed that Lebanon CI has 63 lifers and a number of staff indicated that they are a positive stabilizing influence in their institution.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

INMATE COMMUNICATION DURING MEAL PERIOD

Impact of Overcrowding

- **Staff Assistance:** Inmates also relayed that the “quality of staff has deteriorated. Now there are less staff with more responsibility and more inmates. Staff are doing more avoiding that assisting.”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Appropriate staff have open office hours and follow those hours. Executive staff and other supervisors walk the facility daily and address any issues.”

- **Crowded Conditions:** Regarding conditions, inmates stated that “It’s 100% overcrowded. They can’t meet the needs!”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Supervisors and executive staff are very visible throughout the institution and address any and all issues that are brought to their attention.”

- **Space to Sit:** Inmates relayed that there is “not enough seating” in the space between the cells in the blocks. The seating is so small that staff relayed that they schedule ranges to take turns using the tables. The inmates seemed to truly enjoy playing the games together in small groups at the tables.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Additional seating has been ordered for the dayroom areas of the cellblocks.”

- **Cell Space:** It was also relayed that there is “not enough seating” to watch TV, referring to the small cell size.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “The physical structure of the cell is beyond our control.”

- **Fights:** Inmates relayed that “There are fights every day because of the crowding, we’re all on edge.”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Supervisors and executive staff are very visible throughout the institution and address any and all issues that are brought to their attention. We have started programs such as Bridging the Gap, (inmates and their families can participate in worship services) and continue programs such as Kairos. These programs teach compassion. We also encourage all inmates to become active in all community service projects.”*

- **Commissary Prices/Soap:** Inmates complained that the “commissary keeps going up.” Inmates reportedly “fight over a bar of soap.” Staff reportedly, “say you can’t take a shower without soap, and you must buy the soap, even the indigent.”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Commissary prices are set based upon a 4-5 percent increase over cost. Each inmate receives state pay and this pay allows the inmate to purchase any item from the commissary including personal hygiene, snacks and electronics. Any inmate deemed indigent can receive free personal hygiene items through the Institution Inspector.”*

- **The Food:** Inmates complained of “too much chicken! Chicken every day, four times a week!” A check of the posted menu of the week showed no other day in which chicken is on the menu.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“We follow the Heart Healthy Diet as prescribed by Central Office.”*

- Inmates complained, “All we get is beef and chicken, and the beef is mostly gristle.”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“I personally sample meals each month and have not found the meat to have excess amounts of gristle, the meat is often very tender.”*

- Inmates complained, “The fruit’s not fresh. It’s hard, not ripe.” “The food is the worst ever. It tastes terrible!”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“We follow the Heart Healthy Diet as prescribed by Central Office.”*

- Others complained of the “warm Kool-Aid” which was quite valid. It had a bad taste, and was warm. Inmates stated that they have an ice machine and could easily provide a cold drink.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Warm Kool Aid was an issue that day and was addressed with managers to check the drink temperatures for every meal.”*

- Inmates stated that they “would love a boloney sandwich!” They reportedly only get it on holidays.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“We follow the Heart Healthy Diet as prescribed by Central Office.”*

- **Brunch:** Regarding brunch, inmates stated that they are “not getting two meals.” One suggested that the B log be checked to see that there were 22 hours and 20 minutes between the Friday night meal and Saturday brunch which consisted of lunch with a bowl of cereal.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The institution follows the master menu as published by DRC.”*

- One inmate relayed that he is “a big fan of brunch, but not 20 hours between meals!” He stated that he eats brunch at 2:00 p.m., then eats dinner at 5:30 p.m.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- Regarding brunch, one inmate relayed that he is a diabetic and that “diabetics are affected, even with the snack.” He feels strongly that medical staff should carefully review the reality of the span of time between meals to see if adjustments can address the reported health impact they are reportedly experiencing.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Medical has and continues to track diabetic and other chronic care inmates to insure their care is a priority. Any changes in their condition are addressed accordingly.”*

- Another diabetic relayed that the brunch “gets us off the routine,” and it affects them physically.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Medical issues are addressed at the Infirmary.”*

- One inmate relayed that he has to take medication three times on the weekends without any food, though it is to be taken with food. He believes that they should at least provide a piece of bread to take with the medicine.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Any inmates that require the intake of food prior to medication receive snack bags prior to 9:00 PM count the night before.”*

- **Meal Card:** Inmates complained about the \$20 meal card, urging a return to a card that is scanned, and expressing concern that whether the card is provided on the first day of the month or the 29th day, it costs \$20.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- Staff explained that they had a meal card that was scanned for a couple months, but with 3,000 swipes per meal, the scanners broke down continuously. Their Network Administrator is based in Columbus, and could only service the scanner once per week, not daily as would be necessary. At first inmates were only charged five dollars for a replacement card, but 300 inmates “lost” their card. Meals cost from 94 cents to \$1.10 per meal. Initially, inmates were charged for the meals left on the card. Charges go through the Rules Infraction Board and now the fee is \$20.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The scanners are in the process of being repaired to eliminate this issue.”*

- Numerous inmates complained about having to pay \$20 to get a replacement meal card. It was relayed that you cannot turn in your old card to get a free replacement, yet it is a flimsy paper-like card that is easily torn. There is a place on the card for a name and number, but none are filled out, and the staff person who punches it reportedly does not even look at them.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The scanners are in the process of being repaired, and inmates are advised to put their own names on their cards.”*

- Inmates suggested that it should be changed to include a bar code with a magnetic stripe. When the light is shining on the current cards, they reportedly cannot be read.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“This is cost prohibitive and the current meal card is a temporary solution until the scanners are repaired and functioning.”*

- **Medical Diet Pass Card:** One relayed that he has a medical “diet pass card,” which looked quite official, laminated and identification included. However, he stated that, “We get the same as everybody else!” He urged that someone check into the concern.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“LeCI currently serves a heart healthy menu. This menu makes some diet cards obsolete. Other diets such as the high calorie diet reports to the infirmary for Ensure to supplement their calorie intake. Another diet not addressed by the heart healthy menu is the 6 small meal diet. This diet is maintained through snack bags which are retrieved in the dining hall.”*

- **Grievance Procedure:** Regarding the grievance procedure, inmates stated that “they just say it’s unfounded.” Some relayed that inmates do file informal complaints, based on

those who seek help with them in the library. Inmates relayed that informal complaints and kites are “ignored or they come up with some excuse.”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “I do not believe inmate kites are ignored. Staff keeps kite logs and some staff even copy their responses to the kites. These are the tools the Institution Inspector uses to address inmate concerns. Also, a review of mail going to our inmate population reveals the return of kites is continuous and on-going.”

- Regarding the grievance procedure, inmates stated, “It’s no good. I tried and got no reply.”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “I believe the grievance procedure works at LeCI. I review the grievances, along with the responses from the Chief Inspectors Office with the Institution Inspector on a regular basis. If there is a legitimate complaint it is addressed and the inmate is notified of the solution.”

- One relayed that disrespect from officers is a problem. He added, “They don’t solve grievances here. There’s nepotism. Their supervisor is probably related and they’d retaliate.”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “The Institutional Inspector investigates all complaints of inappropriate supervision and it is addresses them based on their merit.”

- **Grievance/Disrespect:** One relayed that he is ready to file a complaint with the Court of Claims. He alleged that a particular officer has had paperwork filed regarding a “pile of thefts and disrespect.” Although the inmate and cellie reportedly asked the officer to keep their cell door locked, all the cells were opened. A range of comments were made by numerous inmates about disrespectful language used by some officers toward inmates.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Once the complaint is filed it is investigated by a Supervisor and/or the Institution Inspector who report back to the Warden their findings, at which time the complaint can be dismissed or addressed through employee discipline.”

- **Medical Services:** One inmate relayed difficulty obtaining a medical item that must be changed periodically in his voice prosthesis following lung cancer. Staff later relayed that they are aware of his complaint, have checked into it and repeatedly found that he is receiving what he is supposed to have at the appropriate frequency.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “We have been audited numerous times by various organizations with positive results.”

- One inmate relayed concerns that the only specialist access has been provided by teleconference.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Teleconferences are setup by medical as needed.”*

- **Rodents:** One inmate relayed that “Living conditions are ridiculous. Mice are running around!”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The exterminator is here weekly treating for a variety of pests.”*

INMATE COMMUNICATION DURING OUTSIDE FENCED RECREATION

- In the outside fenced recreation cages or areas, one inmate relayed that he was in LC for putting his hands on an Officer. He relayed that he has been in LC for 60 days, was recommended for release, but was not released. It was explained that he can spend 180 days in LC if warranted, and that the Warden has the decision-making authority to accept or reject the recommendation.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- **Islamic Kosher:** One inmate relayed that although Jewish inmates receive a special meal, Islamic inmates do not, though they also have special religious requirements. He stated that “we want the same, meat that is slaughtered in the name of God.” Instead, they are reportedly required to eat a vegetarian diet.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“This is addressed through religious accommodations.”*

- **Refusal to Lock:** One inmate stated that he refused to lock because he wants to go home “up north.” Another relayed that he refused to lock because he is not in a gang, and the Crips and Folks are after him. He stated that because he is not from Cincinnati, but rather from Toledo, the gangs have targeted him. He reportedly told unit staff who reportedly did not help. He is seeking a transfer to Ross CI or Toledo CI. He relayed that his mother lives in Toledo. One inmate relayed that he is in prison for a sex offense and wishes that there was “one camp for sex offenders” because they reportedly are victims of “extortion and stabbings.” He refused to lock because a “white supremacist” was moved into his cell and “he wants me to call home and have money sent.” One relayed that he went to “the hole to try to ride out” because “It’s dirty, the chow hall smells, the crowding, the conditions, they have no wash machines and you can’t get on the phone.” He added, “I don’t care if it’s SOCF – they have single cells there.”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The institution has tried to address the refusal to lock by increasing the range checks in the housing units by staff and supervisors. Another avenue that has been looked at and maybe forthcoming is inmates not having*

to wait 6 months to transfer. Sanitation of the food service area is being addressed with a nightly crew using a citrus scent floor cleaners and degreasers. This Institution's design cannot support washers and dryers in the unit. Laundry is done in a central location. There is a phone sign-up sheet in each housing unit where the inmate can sign up 15 minute time slots. All inmates are afforded access to phones during their dayroom time in their housing area."

Policy to Deter Refusal to Lock in Population

- Another inmate in outside recreation relayed concerns that his personal authorized property was required to be sent home. He stated that inmates in LC must send all electronic equipment home and after release, they must order new equipment. Staff later explained that this is a new policy to discourage inmates from refusing to lock merely to be transferred. Staff explained that approximately six months ago, a new policy was initiated to discourage inmates from refusing to lock by requiring them to send home their TV and radio if they have them. Refusing to lock because "I don't want to be here" is a phenomenon reportedly going on at other institutions as well.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *"The restriction of inmate property is a sanction available to the Rules Infraction Board by policy. This sanction has recently been imposed for inmates who refuse to lock for manipulation purposes."*

- **CIIC Commentary on Refusals to Lock:** Based on the communication to the CIIC, the number and percentage of persons refusing to lock appears to be concentrated in the level three, close security prisons. Those who contact the CIIC in such circumstances typically are seeking help with personal safety problems. Because most of the reports are of gang threats, separations from an individual are not regarded by the inmate as any solution, and even transfer to another institution tends to result in continuing demands or other victimization from the gang. Just as some institutions monitor the number of Protective Control requests at an institution as a gang and violence barometer, the CIIC has always found the volume of refusal to locks to be such an indicator. It is also a reflection of the extent to which unit staff are accessible and responsive in intervening when an inmate contacts them regarding their personal safety problem. In many instances at close security facilities, even from a number of the Lebanon CI refusal to locks, inmates claim that they did bring the personal safety problem to staff, who reportedly instructed them to refuse lock three times, and then they would be transferred. Many inmates rely solely on what staff tell them to do. Such advice contributes to the problem.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *"Disagree. When inmates refuse they are questioned as to why they are refusing; the inmates refuse to give a response. They do not say that they fear for their safety, they merely state they refuse to go back to population. Any inmate stating their life is in danger a protective control investigation is started immediately."*

- As included in the CIIC inspection report on Warren CI in January 2009, where the infirmary and mental health unit became segregation overflow due to a huge volume of refusal to locks, this group of inmates generally are having problems from other inmates

which are not necessarily their fault. Many need a safe, private place to speak with a staff person they trust, who is able to try to help them, and they would fully explain in order to help the staff person understand. The inmates who refuse to lock more often than not are in need of staff guidance and assistance on dealing with predatory inmates who seek to victimize them. Rather than just view them as a disciplinary problem, if they were a focus of effort on the part of the Hearing Officers, RIB, LC Committees and LC reviews, unit staff and PC committee, to not only try to help the inmate being victimized but also to investigate, identify and discipline the predators, in time, the predators would be removed from general population and those in LC for refusing to lock would be able to adjust in general population.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“All committees are brought together for a purpose and while conducting that committee they address any issues that are assigned to that committee.”*

- This phenomena of refusal to lock occurred at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility in pre-riot years, in which victims of gangs and sexual predators refused to lock, were placed in LC, and then placed in what is now 4B (AC), while the predators and gang members dominated general population. Nearly all of the refusal to locks tried to first obtain protective control placement but were unable to prove that they faced serious physical harm in population. Even now, inmates report that in the course of investigating their PC request, staff interview the named predators who of course deny any wrongdoing, and now know for a fact that the inmate “snitched,” placing the inmate in more danger than he was, yet totally unable to prove anything. The burden of proof for those who seek not to violate a rule, but only to seek safety, has long been in need of review. In the case of Warren CI, it was suggested that one pod be devoted to those who refuse to lock, freeing up precious segregation space, and providing a convenient area of concentration for STG staff, Investigator, and unit staff to determine the facts and to help when found warranted.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“While some inmates are in fear of their life when they refuse, the majority are doing so simply for a transfer to another facility.”*

OBSERVATIONS ON INSPECTION

L-1 SEGREGATION BLOCK

- **Non-Violent in Assaultive Block:** The block contains a mix of Local Control, Security Control, and Disciplinary Control status. The block is used for violent inmates, or those who have been assaultive in segregation, and warrant a closed front cell. However, some of the inmates in the block relayed that they are in segregation for refusing to lock in population. Staff later indicated that they must use all available cells, so that inmates who are not violent may also be assigned to a cell in L-1. One was quietly reading a book from the library. One stated that he refused to lock because he wants a transfer “up north.” He relayed that inmates can get cleaning supplies “anytime they want,” and that bedding/laundry is changed weekly.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

- **Double Celling of Refusal to Lock:** There are 24 single cells. Staff relayed that they have had to double cell in segregation, specifically those refusing to lock in population.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*All cells in isolation that have two beds in them are available to house two inmates.*”

- **Sanitation:** One empty double door/boxcar cell had a broken toilet that will not flush and was observed as “real dirty.” A second empty cell of the same type had a sink and toilet that were extremely filthy.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*An inmate crew has been assigned to address the cleanliness of toilets and sinks to be supervised by the supervisor of isolation units.*”

Crisis Cells

- **Sanitation:** There are two crisis cells, which staff relayed are cleaned whenever an inmate goes in or out. The sinks and toilets were dirty. In the staff discussion, mental health staff relayed that the crisis cells are “beneficial” for suicidal inmates. A clean environment for those with suicidal depression should be a requirement that is monitored and enforced by officers in the block as well as the mental health staff, for such conditions directly impact the patient’s mental health. A staff person relayed in the group discussion that the suicide prevention team checks the condition of the crisis cells periodically. Such checks need to be frequent.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*An inmate crew has been assigned to address the cleanliness of toilets and sinks to be supervised by the supervisor of isolation units.*”

- **Visibility:** The front of the crisis cells is made of tightly woven, wire mesh, black screen. Although suicide cells are supposed to have maximum visibility for the staff, it was extremely difficult to see inside the cell through the screen. The whole purpose of

constant watch or close watch is to have a security staff person present observing the inmate constantly or at 15 minute intervals to ensure that he does not harm himself. Staff relayed that the best way to see inside is through the long, narrow panel of Plexiglas on the left of the screen, where the staff person would need to be standing at the panel with one's head close to the panel and looking to the right to view inside.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree, it is hard to see through, however we have instructed the Officers to position themselves in a way that their visibility is enhanced to include the turning on of the inmate cell light, which dramatically increases visibility. A lot of the visibility obstruction is through the screen area but when sitting in front of the door window the visibility is greatly enhanced and becomes very effective.”*

D BLOCK

- Showers were clean.
- Inmates were playing chess, scrabble, cards, dominoes and Dungeons and Dragons.
- The block used to be single celled, honor/merit block, with a waiting list. Staff relayed that due to inmate population, they must use all available beds.
- The four inmates assigned to a dog are assigned to the block. There was excellent discussion with the inmates. They seem to appreciate the privilege of such an assignment.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree to all.”*

FOOD SERVICES

- **Sanitation:** Overall, the facility was very clean, and soap was available throughout the institution. However, in the restroom adjacent to the food services area, soap was absent. Staff relayed that they try to keep that particular restroom locked, and usually issue soap as needed.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- **Floor:** The inmate dining room floor is in bad need of replacement. Tiles are cracked, worn or missing, with large spaces of missing tiles in which the cement floor below appears to be crumbling away and creating holes. Deterioration is so great that replacement should be considered essential. From a safety standpoint, with the potential for disturbances in dining halls, certainly the condition of the floor could contribute to staff injury if trying to run to a scene on such a floor.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“A renovation has begun to address the issues in the kitchen, and a request for new flooring has been made.”*

- **Kitchen:** Staff reported that construction of a new kitchen is scheduled to begin and will take approximately 18 months to complete. In the meantime, extremely serious problems stemming from physical conditions including but not limited to the broken floor, will make it an enormous challenge to provide adequate food services.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“A renovation has begun to address the issues in the kitchen, and a request for new flooring has been made.”*

- **Equipment:** One staff person relayed that they “need all new equipment. Nothing works.” Other staff relayed that they trade tools and equipment with closed facilities, including the Department of Youth Services Facilities.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Periodically, machines do break, however they are repaired promptly to keep the efficiency of the food service area while producing almost 9000 meals a day.”*

- **Atmosphere:** The inmates are permitted to sit wherever they like, so staff indicated that it is a good place to watch for any sign of racial tension and separation. During the inspection, inmates freely approached and took an empty seat with each CIIC member. The inmates were welcoming to the CIIC and respectful to each other, with no interruptions when one was speaking. They were quite open regarding their concerns. Those with more sensitive, private problems to relay indicated that they would write to the CIIC.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- **Food Line:** The long serving line spans the space of three separate dining rooms. All servers wore a sanitary hair covering and plastic gloves.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- **The Meal:** The meal consisted of rice, beans, broccoli, mandarin oranges, chicken chunks, and two tortillas, and yellow Kool-Aid.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- **Time Per Meal:** Staff relayed that when the meal is one that inmates consider to be a “good meal,” it takes three hours to serve the meal.
- **Lebanon CI Response/Commentary:** *“Agree.”*
- **No Birds:** The entire area was observed to be free of birds, though staff relayed that when there is an indication of a problem, they use the netting.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- **Kitchen Odor:** The kitchen odor was a complaint of inmates expressed in the dining hall, and was termed “challenging” by the CIIC Chair. While facility staff relayed that they already advise inmates to change the mop water when needed and they provide the needed cleaning chemicals, it was suggested that some deodorizer be used temporarily to address the problem until they determine and address the source.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The institution has since ordered and installed deodorizing misters and purchased different cleaning materials with a citrus smell to eliminate the smell from the grout.”*

- **Hand Washing:** A tiny sink is installed in the kitchen for hand-washing up to a wall post, with little space for a person to use the faucet. The hot water worked, but the cold knob is broken. Inmates showed how one can turn the cold on from the bottom pipe connection beneath the sink.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Issue addressed by maintenance.”*

- **Workers:** The area had many inmate workers, most of them very busy and conscientious. They appeared to be task oriented, respectful and free of tension.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- **Staff:** Staff relayed that they have not received a lot of negative comments from inmates about the brunch.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

- One staff relayed that the most difficult part of the job is “being fair,” not only to staff, but also to the inmates.
- **Dock and Rodents:** The outside dock had two thin, clear plastic trash bags of garbage, including food scraps. Small holes were poked in the bag, possibly by mice. It was suggested in the closing that consideration be given to using tightly covered trash cans on the back dock for the trash bags to avoid attracting rodents which were alleged to be an on-going problem in the kitchen.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The dock no longer exists and has been demolished due to construction and the exterminator is in the area weekly. The institution is strongly considering bringing the trash compactor inside the perimeter fence to make the removal of trash more efficient.”*

PROGRAMS

Short and Long Term Offender Programs

- Staff relayed that they certainly have short and long term inmates. Staff relayed that while they have short term offender programs, their other programs are not restricted to

outdate, as is reported at the other institutions. Entry is reported to be based on motivation.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

- Staff seem to be excited about a faith based program using volunteers that will operate year round and which is being planned by the DRC Religious Services Administrator.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

Four Paws Program

- Two of the four dogs and trainers were seen earlier in the day. Staff relayed that the dogs are specially trained to assist children with special ailments, such as autism. A trainer comes into the facility to train the trainers to meet each child’s special needs.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

Community Service

- Unique programs at LECI include the “Real Men Crochet Program” and “Sew Much Comfort Program” both of which provide community service products to veterans.
- Other projects include Highway litter clean up for the Ohio Department of Transportation, flash cards for Crayons to Computers, silk screen projects for organizations, and reading books on tape for schools.
- Facility staff indicated that inmates may work on community service projects in their cells.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree with all.”

Industries

- Industries include metal fabrication for institutional furnishing, license plate manufacturing and validation stickers, data entry and printing shop.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

Vocational Programs

- Vocational programs include administrative secretarial service, office system technology, graphic arts, lithograph, food production/management services and baking.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

Religious Programs

- The Religious Program Schedule includes Kairos Reunion, Protestant Worship, Catholic Mass, Coffee House, Starlight Rehearsal, All Faith Worship Services, Bible Study (camp), Jehovah Witness Instruction, Brother of Live, Protestant Bible Study, Islamic Consultation, Islamic Taleem (camp), Glory Bound Singers, Catholic Instruction, chaplain’s Bible Study, Catholic Rosary, Islamic Arabic Salat, Protestant Service

(Camp), Literacy Program, Ju'Mah Prayer, Seven Fold Singers, Briar Ridge Singers, Kairos Prayers and Share, and Choir Practice.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *"Agree."*

MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT COMPLEX

- The cleanliness of the area was very impressive, especially the floors. The machine shop, repair shop and woodworking shop, paint shop, electrical shop and plumbing shop were inactive, but employ 40 to 80 inmates in what appears to be essential institutional jobs which can develop skills that can easily translate into job skills in the community.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *"Agree."*

- The tag shop shut down for the day, but workers were cleaning up and in some cases taking a break. Concerns included:

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *"Agree."*

- **Not Having an Inmate Pay Raise in 20 years**
- Whether the OPI shop will be lost due to budget cuts. Staff relayed later that this shop will stay open because it carries the others.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *"Was not lost due to budget cuts."*

- Has bonds in his children's names, but told by the Cashier's office that he cannot send them to them.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *"Should be addressed through the Inspector."*

RECREATION

- The yard reportedly has half of the population out at one time. Staff relayed that they are called back by block 30 minutes apart so that orderly movement can be maintained.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *"A new recreation schedule has been developed to reduce the number of inmates on the yard still affording inmates ample time to receive meaningful recreation time and an opportunity to use the facility."*

- A tower is located on the border of a large recreation yard. Staff relayed that the tower is usually closed, but it can be used to videotape inmates on the yard to control security threat group activity. Some of the facility's towers are manned, such as the one at the entrance, but some are not. It is considered a desirable post for security.
- **Lebanon CI Response/Commentary:** *"The tower next to the recreation yard is opened during the open hours of the yard."*

- The inmates showed groupings which reflected a fair mix of black and white.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

LIBRARY

- The library was clearly better than most that have been observed in 2009. While it has an African American Book Section, more subscriptions to periodicals were suggested. Consideration should be given to ways to strengthen the section and to also provide a Hispanic section. A list of good books, a number that were not in the library, is available on request from the CIIC Chairman.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

- Staff relayed that when their one librarian is off, a teacher holds class in the library in order to keep the library open for use.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

- A separate room contains five computers for inmate access to Westlaw.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

- Reference books, Administrative Rules and DRC policies were easy to locate and in good order. The reference book section, as well as a separate religious section, was most impressive. Dictionaries were plentiful and easily accessible.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

- The library also has Fiction, Fiction Mystery and Science Fiction sections. A smaller, but separate section of books is titled, “African American” and also “Afri-Bio.”

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

- Each book is catalogued and alphabetized within its section.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

- The facility has received donated books from second hand book stores and from the county library, but has also purchased them at greatly reduced prices. \

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

- The facility also has a separate school library available to all inmates, as well as satellite or mini libraries at the end of each population cell block, where shelves of table games and books are available.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

- The library has five typewriters for inmate use, and one staff computer for the library’s inventory.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

- A small number of magazines and newspapers are displayed behind a counter, but staff relayed that many additional “good ones are locked up” in the library staff’s office “because they get stolen.” The CIIC Chairman noted that this tends to show that many inmates value good reading material, and suggested that they expand the number of copies of the favorite periodicals.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

SCHOOL

- The cleanliness of the school area was extraordinary, including the shining floor.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

- An Adult Basic Education class was observed, in which inmates were learning how to use computers first, to become computer literate. In one of the programs, inmates could look up subjects of interest in a computer encyclopedia. Another program “Work Keys” allows inmates to take an aptitude test to determine a best-suited career. The Teacher praised this as an “excellent program,” but the tutors relayed that it is currently “not working.” There are three tutors and a “Technical Assistant” who verified that the program is down. The discussion with the tutors was meaningful. They relayed that if the students are not motivated, there is not much that they can do for them. However, for those who really want to learn, “we’ll help.” They reportedly see a mix, some motivated and some not.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

- Staff spoke of the educational “Olympics” which have been provided for the inmates, including an art contest and spelling Olympics.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

- Staff spoke of a literacy program originally started by a former Chaplain at that facility, that uses outside volunteers and inmate tutors. Now called the Hope Program, it continues to operate with the support of the administration and the commitment of staff.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

- A Pre-GED class in Language Arts included discussion with the teacher who raved about how “wonderful” it is to teach the class. Rather than change classes which disrupts sessions, they all stay in the same room, something regarded as an asset by the teacher. The class was decorated as any community classroom, providing an environment of normalcy. Green plant vines grow up and along the wall, obviously well tended.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

- The school library is not as spacious as the main library, but it was neat, orderly, and provides yet another reading resource.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

VISITING ENTRY

- The area was very clean and orderly, with friendly, professional staff.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

- A product of a unique program, “Real Men Crochet,” is displayed on entry consisting of a huge, well-made crocheted American flag.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

VISITING ROOM

- The visiting room has a capacity for 28, three visitors per inmate, four per table. In spite of the population of 2,745 and very limited visiting room space, staff indicated that they do not receive a large number of complaints from visitors about difficulties making a reservation for a visit.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

- The area was empty on arrival and very clean.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

- The area was observed later in the day with visitors present. The atmosphere appeared to be relaxed and orderly, with interaction respectful.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

OFFICES/CORRIDORS/CRASH GATES

- The area in which the record office, personnel office and other administrative offices are located was clean and quiet.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree.*”

- All corridors were clean, bright and quiet. The six electronically controlled crash gates are impressive. Though considered to be new, staff indicated installation occurred in 2001. The security of the facility is strikingly different from the level two facilities, and even different from the other close security facilities. The facility appears to be fully capable of transition to a maximum security facility at a moment's notice. It appears equal or closer to maximum security than the other close security facilities.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: "Agree."

COUNT OFFICE

- An entire wall displays the names, numbers, race, block, and cell assignment of each inmate, and also identifies the four inmates currently assigned to care and train a puppy for the community service project helping special needs children. There are nine general population blocks and three isolation blocks, though staff indicated that there are actually five segregation units.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: "Agree."

- Two attractive computer desks and computers are available for staff use if they do not have computer access in their area.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: "Agree."

COMMISSARY

- Although the commissary was closed, from view through the window it appeared to be clean, well stocked and fairly small for the size of the population. Staff indicated that inmates may spend up to \$125 per commissary day, and may go to commissary three times per month. Profits are reported to be approximately five percent, which is used to pay the salary of one staff person, with the remainder going to the Industrial and Entertainment fund.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: "Agree."

CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT: ATTENDANCE AT GENERAL MEAL PERIOD

Pursuant to Section 103.73 (A) (1) and (2) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee shall inspect each correctional institution each biennium, and further, *each inspection shall include attendance at "one general meal period" and "one rehabilitative or educational program."*

The meal period was orderly and inmates were served from three serving lines where inmate servers, well-covered with hair and beard nets and plastic gloves, prepared meal trays for regular, special, and religious diets. The lines moved quickly, as staff checked each inmate identification against his meal card. An institutional policy requires that any inmate who loses his meal ticket must pay a \$20 fee to have it replaced. While some inmates complained about the policy, the practice is in place as a deterrent to misuse.

Groups of inmates arrive at the dining hall at intervals due to the large volume of inmates. Administrators relayed that the order in which inmates receive meals is based on cleanliness of living units or blocks, so that inmates in the cleanest blocks are served first as a reward for their thorough cleaning. The environment during the meal period was relatively relaxed and social conversations among inmates prevailed without excessive noise and without staff intervention. During the inspection, staff were observed to be approachable and willing to talk with inmates.

The lunch meal consisted of red beans and white rice with bits of tomato and tomato sauce, boneless chicken chunks cooked with bits of chopped onion and green peppers, two flour tortillas, cooked chopped broccoli, mandarin orange sections, and a beverage of water or diet lemonade. The overall flavor of the food was bland and lacking in flavor or seasonings. The temperatures of each meal component were appropriately warm or cool, and the quantity appeared to be ample to generous for adult men.

Inmates verbally complained about the blandness of the food, remarking that meals are “always tasteless” and that reportedly, the only meat they receive is chicken. Staff indicated that the vegetarian diet removes meat, substituting meat with soy-based protein products. The predominant substitute is vegetable nuggets, but may also include beans or peanut butter. The Muslim diet calls for the removal of pork, which is also commonly substituted with the soy-based vegetable nuggets.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree with all.”

FOOD SERVICES: KITCHEN AND DINING HALL

The inspection of the kitchen at Lebanon Correctional Institution revealed evidence of age and deterioration, and visible justification of the scheduled construction of a new kitchen. The current kitchen is visibly in various stages of disintegration. The most notable deterioration was seen in the floor, which has been patched for years, but is still crumbling underfoot. The floor surface has numerous uneven areas and places where tiles have totally broken away producing gaps, exposing the crumbling concrete sub floor. Kitchen appliances and equipment are also showing deterioration from age and overuse. There is one oven, which sometimes does not function. The institution has five large steel kettles for food preparation purposes. Staff reiterated the need for many types of equipment and that they have numerous items in need of repair. The dishwasher was cited as an example of basic equipment that has been costly, in that the repairs have added to an amount three times the cost of the machine. The oven is one of the oldest in the state, and when parts break, new parts may not be purchased because they are no longer manufactured, so these parts must be fabricated by the maintenance department. Staff relayed that most of the ‘hot boxes’ are in disrepair. While kitchen repairs are important, they rank below the priority of security repairs, so repairs to kitchen equipment may not be immediate. Staff also relayed that they sometimes trade equipment with other institutions or acquire equipment from institutions that have closed.

The food preparation area is at the far opposite end of the kitchen from the tray cleaning and garbage disposal area, which is a favorable arrangement. Staff relayed that the entire kitchen is

continuously swept and every area is washed after meals are prepared and trays are cleaned. Nonetheless, the aging and peeling walls in the tray cleaning area were seen as somewhat dingy, in spite of cleaning.

Staff indicated they have a problem with mice, and that mice have found ways to enter the dry goods storage room, chew through the plastic wrapping, and feast on loaves of bread on the lower shelves of the rolling carts.

The kitchen does boast a separate baking room, which was observed to be well-maintained. The baking room includes storage space for dry goods used in baking, preparation area, and numerous rack-carts for holding pre-baked and unbaked items. The carts are reportedly fully wrapped and sealed prior to being rolled into coolers for storage until the designated meal. Staff noted that the coolers are the safest place to store food items out of reach of mice, so many items are stored in the coolers. Staff indicated that the temperatures of the five institutional coolers and the two freezers are recorded on schedule and kept in the required notebook for that purpose.

Groundbreaking and construction of the new kitchen is scheduled to begin in November 2009. The administration relayed that the cost to repair the kitchen is estimated at eight million dollars and the cost to construct a new kitchen is estimated at three million dollars, thus the decision has been made to replace the structure. The new construction has been estimated to require approximately 18 months for completion of the project.

There were complaints from inmates about a pervasive odor, which staff indicated might be originating from unchanged mop water that is constantly swashed over the kitchen floors to keep the area clean. While the last of the inmates are served and eat their meal, the kitchen is in various stages of clean-up. Staff indicated that they already encourage kitchen porters to change the water as needed, but that porters would be provided with cleaning chemicals and deodorizers to further address the complaint. Staff indicated that they would look into the specific cause of the odor.

The dining hall is structured in the traditional prison manner with rows of steel tables and bench seats for four inmates in the central part of the large open hall, with inmates filing into the hall along the outside walls. Inmates are permitted to choose a seat at any table. Staff indicated that the dining hall is a good place to watch for any sign of racial tension and separation.

A steel rail serves to separate the wait line from the eating area. The high ceiling above the dining hall, with its row of old wood frame windows, presented a sanitation and safety problem in past years, due to the entry of birds into the dining hall through the broken and unrepaired windows. The dining hall windows were observed as essentially repaired, no longer allowing birds to enter the facility. Staff reported that rarely does a bird find a way to get into the institution since the repairs were completed, but netting is placed over the windows whenever birds present problems.

Meal trays are prepared by inmate food workers at three stations: regular meal trays, special diet trays, and religious meal trays. All food workers handling food wore hair and beard nets, and

plastic gloves. The inspection team was required to wear hair nets as well, always a sign that staff are attentive to good practices.

The overall sanitation level of the kitchen and dining hall was high, with floors constantly being mopped and soap available nearly everywhere. Freshly mopped and damp floors were observed to be somewhat a safety concern for staff and inmate kitchen workers, who had to exercise caution so as not to slip or fall on the wet surfaces in carrying out their job duties. One restroom adjacent to the food services area was missing soap, but staff relayed that soap is issued upon request, since that particular restroom is normally locked. While there is one small hand washing sink in the kitchen, the cold water knob was broken, but inmates knew how to turn on cold water from the connection under the sink. The hot water was easily accessible.

Inmate demeanor included respect to the inspection team as well as other inmates during meal time conversations. Inmates were observably task-oriented and appeared to be free of tension. The food service inmate porters and workers were observed to be attentive and focused on their jobs and busily engaged in their duties. During the inspection, many inmates spoke openly and freely with the inspection team, and inmates with sensitive issues were appreciative of the invitation to write to the CIIC.

The lunch meal consisted of rice, beans, broccoli, mandarin oranges, chicken chunks, and two flour tortillas, with an artificially sweetened beverage similar to Crystal Light. The temperatures were appropriately hot and cool, but the food was absent of flavor and seasoning. The chicken was somewhat dry. Inmates reiterated their opinion of the food being tasteless and staff relayed that the meals that inmates consider to be “good meals” are those that take three hours to serve.

Inmate complaints about the food service were dominated by frustrations about the weekend brunch and also the blandness of their food. Inmates relayed that the quantity of food served on the brunch trays was inadequate for a meal that was to comprise two meals; and that the time between brunch and preceding or succeeding meals was exorbitantly long or abnormally short. Staff, however, relayed that they have *not* received a lot of negative comments from inmates about brunch.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The food service is in the process of being renovated to improve the safety of the area and to better prepare the food items.”*

RECEIVING DOCK AND INMATE TRANSFER PORTAL

Adjacent to the kitchen and dining hall is a receiving dock used for the delivery of institutional supplies and food stuffs, a holding space for huge trash bags filled with garbage prior to being taken to the dumpster, and also as the entrance to the institution when inmates are transferred into the Lebanon Correctional Institution from other institutions. A dress-out room is located in one corner of the dock area, where incoming inmates change their clothing from their previous institution to the inmate attire of Lebanon Correctional Institution.

During the inspection, there were two relatively thin, clear plastic trash bags of garbage, including food scraps. Small holes were poked in the bag, possibly by mice. It was suggested in

the exit meeting that consideration be given to using tightly covered trash cans on the back dock for the trash bags to avoid attracting rodents which were alleged to be an on-going problem in the kitchen.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Trash is removed from the facility as quickly as possible and the exterminator regularly treats areas for pests. A review of the results of pest control is done quarterly and is addressed for necessary actions if infestation continues.”*

CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT:
ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL OR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM

Pursuant to Section 103.73 (A) (1) and (2) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee shall inspect each correctional institution each biennium, and further, that *each inspection shall include attendance at “one general meal period” and “one rehabilitative or educational program.”* Relevant to inmate programming, the statute requires the Committee to *“evaluate and assist in the development of programs to improve the condition and operation of correctional institutions.”*

The inspection included observation of several classrooms in session, including a General Education Diploma (GED) class, a Pre-GED class, and a “Study Hall,” which is a group of volunteer inmates working with an Inmate Tutor in preparation to take the GED examination. Each classroom made a positive impression on the inspection team. The commitment, energy, knowledge, and passion for their work were easily visible and audible from the school’s administrator, teachers, and even the inmate tutor. It was noted that the students who were volunteering to take the “study hall” class under the tutorial guidance of the inmate Tutor, were participating out of choice and for the opportunity to prepare to sit for the GED examination. The tutor-led study hall concept was started approximately one year ago and the success rate has been reportedly high. The implementation of the study hall/tutor option is seen as a positive and noteworthy means to reach a larger number of inmates educationally and develop leadership and communication skills among the inmate tutors, than would otherwise occur given the reduction in number of paid teachers and educational staff.

The ratio of teachers to students has reportedly changed over many recent months through reduced budgets and attrition. As teachers have vacated or retired from their positions in the DRC Central School System, those positions have only selectively been filled, reducing the total number of DRC educational staff compared to the rising number of inmates across the state.

During the inspection, students were observed in an Adult Basic Education (ABE) class, where they worked on 15 personal computer terminals, loaded with ABE and GED software, but without Internet connection. A second classroom was engaged in language arts lessons as part of the Pre-GED curriculum. The teacher of this class had a definitively dynamic instructional delivery style, exuding much energy and enjoyment in facilitating the class through the lesson. The teacher relayed that she implements an *integrated curriculum*, where the content from various subjects is reviewed and reinforced as part of the study of other subjects. For example, writing skills are embedded in the instruction of mathematics.

The School Administrator was openly enthusiastic about her job and its purpose, as well as the multiple services that she is able to provide to both the teachers and the inmate students. The Administrator exuded a proactive mindset as she described her various efforts and success in acquiring books and other instructional materials from public library collections, retail booksellers, and other sources to fatten and enrich the collection available to both teachers and students. Instructional materials are accepted when donated from qualified major textbook publishing companies and also include teacher-developed materials. The Steck-Vaughn courseware by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt publishers has been adopted for use in the GED course. The Lebanon institution is fortunate to have the physical space to house multiple collections of educational resources.

Within the unique architecture of the school setting, which includes much natural light from full window-walls and an open-air feeling that gives the entire school wing a sense of community, almost like a massive atrium, both teachers and students enjoy an environment that seems like a polar opposite of typical prison buildings. In addition to the intangible positives observed in education staff demeanor, the rooms embodied elements of health and well-being with such accoutrements as live plants in profusion, the use of fabric and color to add accent to walls, carpet in some areas, well-stocked bookshelves of natural wood, and art displays, including pictures of famous African-Americans as part of the wall décor.

The teacher student ratio was excellent in the classes observed, with one teacher for approximately ten or fewer students. All inmates appeared content and fully engaged with their academic assignments during the inspection.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree to all.”

EDUCATION AND PROGRAM SERVICES

The Website and the printed handbook show and outline the educational and programming services available to inmates. Staff relayed that the two dominant vocational programs offered at the Lebanon Correctional Institution are the printing program and the Computer Aided Design and Drafting (CADD) program. The major headings or categories of inmate programs include:

- Education,
- Recovery Services (Substance Abuse),
- Psychological Services,
- Inmate Organizations,
- Religious Services,
- Work Programs, and
- Recreational Activities.

In addition, the handbook identifies Community Service options available to inmates. Volunteers from the community and interns provide additional programs that include many of the religious and recovery services, and participation in unit management that engages Case Management Interns.

The administration enthusiastically relayed that the School Administrator at the Lebanon institution, with assistance from local resources, has taken some initiative and established special educational opportunities for inmates in addition to the customary educational courses and programs. Inmates have reportedly responded favorably to an Educational Olympics that includes writing essays, and also an annual Spelling Bee.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree to all.”

SCHOOL

The school, as described under a previous section, *Attendance at Educational and Rehabilitative Programming*, is architecturally designed to offer a most pleasant and positive academic environment. The ten classrooms on the main level are structured around the perimeter of the wing, with classroom(s) in the center of the wing. The educational administrator indicated there is a near-duplicate lower level of classrooms as well. The lower level was not incorporated into the inspection. The educational wing includes a large teacher workroom, administrative offices, for the Principal, Administrator, and conferences.

On the main level, the interior hallway allows access to the classrooms, and full windows on all exterior walls allow natural light to literally fill the school. Even the interior classroom observed during the inspection, was constructed so that the upper half of the walls were constructed with windows so that one could see from one side of the academic wing across to the other side and natural light transcended the full depth of the unit. The teacher in the interior classroom was actively engaged in GED instruction with students; and she described how she combined subjects into an integrated curriculum, teaching a variety of subject matter across the curriculum. The teacher’s delivery style was observably enthusiastic and the students were observably engaged in the subject. The GED instruction is developed from the Steck-Vaughn materials, published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt educational publishers, as well as teacher-developed materials. The teacher had incorporated the presence of live philodendron plants within the classroom. The live greenery gave the room an exceptionally positive feeling and combined with the profusion of windows, the educational wing/school generated the sense of being in an atrium.

In an academic practice that started one year ago, and known as the “Study Hall,” inmate tutors have been placed in instructional positions as their paid institutional job. Other inmates may volunteer to attend the tutored classes in preparation to taking the GED examination. Even though the volunteer inmate students do not receive official academic credit for their time spent in the class, they are provided the opportunity to take the GED examination upon completion of the preparatory class. If the volunteer inmates pass the GED test, they receive the Certificate and thus, do not have to proceed with taking the GED classes, and may move on to other academic subjects of their choice. During the inspection, one inmate tutor was observed. The educational administrator relayed that the Inmate Tutor who was observed was notably effective as an instructor, and the students in his class were passing the test with a success rate that matched or exceeded that of the students who took the regular GED classes. It was relayed that the motivation level among the volunteer inmates was quite high as a group and that they typically would work well together and in support of one another to learn the material from the inmate tutor. *Monthly education enrollment data shows the number of tutor hours provided at*

Lebanon's main compound and its camp. At the Main Compound, there were 980 tutor hours for October 2009 and 3,224 tutor hours Year-To-Date provided. At the Lebanon Camp, there were 108 tutor hours for October 2009 and 528 tutor hours Year-To-Date provided. The Inmate Tutor-as-Instructor concept has been perceived as a very effective means of addressing the staff shortage and inmate population increase issue relevant to education at the Lebanon institution. One of the positive outcomes of the practice is how it engages a greater number of inmates in constructive and educational activity than would otherwise be possible.

The Lebanon institution's handbook states that academic programs include the:

- Adult Basic Education (ABE) program,
- General Education Diploma (GED) program,
- A variety of college preparatory courses,
- A literacy program, and also,
- College courses that lead to certain college certificate programs.

It was noted that College Certificates are increasingly vital and important to inmate reentry and necessary to the acquisition of employment at release. Information provided at the inspection showed that local Wilmington College offers programs to Lebanon institution inmates that include Microcomputer Applications, Writing 1, English 099, Algebra 1, Principles of Accounting 1, Business Literature, and Introduction to Management.

The needs of students who qualify for special educational services and/or come to prison having had an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) under federal law are provided with educational services that respect the requirements of the Individualized Education Plan. The educational administrator indicated there are currently approximately 50 inmates with Individualized Education Plans at Lebanon Correctional Institution. The prison currently has one full-time special education teacher and a second special education teacher is to be hired.

The Lebanon institution handbook lists vocational programs in:

- Administrative Secretarial Service,
- Food Production and Management,
- Baking, and
- Graphic Communication.

Students of the baking program have the advantage of using the separate baking room that is adjacent to the main kitchen.

Education staff indicated that the Education Olympics has become popular among inmates and a professor from nearby Wilmington College serves as the spelling bee judge. The competition also includes a popular art contest. Currently there is no academic Guidance Counselor, due to budget cuts.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *"Agree to all."*

EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

The Lebanon institution's website displays both academic and vocational educational programs. Academic options include Adult Basic Education, General Education Diploma, College courses, and a Literacy program. The Vocational options are shown to include Administrative Secretarial Service, Office System Technology, Graphic Arts, Lithograph, Food Production/Management Services, and a Baking program. Academic programs are offered at the Lebanon Main Compound and also at the Lebanon Camp. Career and Technology Programs are offered only at the main Compound and not at the Camp.

Inmate participation and completion of educational opportunities for October 2009 are provided in the following tables.

**Table 1. Monthly Education Enrollment Report
Lebanon Correctional Institution – MAIN COMPOUND
October 2009 with Breakdown by Program**

Education Programs at Lebanon Correctional Institution – Main Compound - October 2009					
Academic Programs		Monthly Participation	Year-to-Date Participation	Wait List	Certificates Earned Year-to-Date
	Literacy	0	0	0	0
	Adult Basic Literacy Education (ABLE)	40	55	366	20
	Pre-GED	42	80	191	29
	GED	69	167	54	19
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	151	302	611	68
Career-Tech Programs		Monthly Participation	Year-to-Date Participation	Wait List	Certificates Earned Year-to-Date
	Automated Office Technology (AOT)	18	20	66	0
	Baking	15	19	26	0
	Food Production Management (FPM)	14	24	83	0
	Graphic Arts	18	19	57	0
	CAREER-TECH TOTAL	65	82	232	0

**Table 2. Monthly Education Enrollment Report
Lebanon Correctional Institution – CAMP
October 2009 with Breakdown by Program**

Education Programs at Lebanon Correctional Institution – Main Compound - October 2009					
Academic Programs		Monthly Participation	Year-to-Date Participation	Wait List	Certificates Earned Year-to-Date
	Literacy	0	0	0	0
	Adult Basic Literacy Education (ABLE)	11	25	13	5
	Pre-GED	7	11	15	2
	GED	9	15	14	0
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	27	51	42	7

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

There are several vocational programs that also function as work programs for inmates. The inspection included a walk-through of several vocational or work-related shops. The Lebanon handbook states that the shops include the following:

- Electric Shop,
- Plumbing Shop,
- Paint Shop,
- Maintenance Shop,
- Carpenter Shop,
- Machine Shop,
- Refrigeration Shop,
- Telecommunication Shop, and
- Electronics Shop.

Inmates who work in these shops as their institutional job are also acquiring vocational skills. Collectively, these shops are considered the institution's Maintenance Program because the inmates are performing maintenance services necessary to the operation of the institution and learning building maintenance skills through the programs.

REHABILITATIVE, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RECOVERY SERVICES

The Lebanon Correctional Institution provides numerous rehabilitative services and programs. The inmate handbook identifies the following five forms of counseling available to inmates:

- Adjustment Counseling,
- Crisis Intervention,
- Individual Counseling,
- Anger and Aggression Group, and
- Violent Offenders Group.

Counseling and programming options that are specifically designed to target forms of *substance abuse* are known as *recovery services*. Substance abuse programming may be desired by

inmates who wish to shed a behavior that is problematic for them. The innate handbook identifies six recovery programs:

- Alcoholics Anonymous,
- Narcotics Anonymous,
- Substance Abuse Education Classes,
- Substance Abuse Counseling Group,
- Mandatory Substance Abuse Education Program, and
- Smoking Cessation Group.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree to all.”

OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES (OPI)

During the inspection, the OPI auto license shop was experiencing a ‘down time’ awaiting orders from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV). The administration relayed that the auto license shop employs approximately 150 inmates who produce approximately one million license plates per month as a subcontractor to the BMV. The license plate plant is organized as a large factory with work stations and machinery positioned to optimize the production of the plates. The stages of license plate production include the:

- Cleaning of the metal,
- Adhering plate tape to the metal,
- Cutting the metal into plate lengths,
- Stamping and embossing the numerals and characters,
- Proofing the stamps,
- Applying paint, drying the plates and curing the painted products,
- Bagging quantities of plates for distribution,
- Sending batches of plates to the warehouse for future distribution to the statewide BMV sites located in counties, municipalities, townships, or other local government entities across the state.

In addition to the primary operations of manufacturing the metal license plates, the OPI shop also completes operations to create the small adhesive renewal stickers that are placed on existing license plates, and also the operations associated with warehousing product and distributing product. The three main divisions of the auto license plate operations are defined as the:

- Tag Shop,
- Validation Shop, and
- Plate Distribution Center for the Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree to all.”

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM OFFICE

Inmate participation in community service ventures and programs is prevalent at the Lebanon institution. Community service programs are coordinated and supervised by staff from an office near the living units. The office showcased examples of the articles that inmates have made for a variety of programs. Staff relayed that inmates benefit from the therapeutic value of service to others through these programs. Examples of some items that are created and crafted by inmates include sleeping bags for homeless individuals, crocheted hats and scarves for those in need, and a variety of educational items used by teachers for classroom instruction for the Crayons to Computers program. Administrators indicated the inmates have formed a *Real Men's Knitting and Crocheting Club* and occasionally they become quite competitive in their products. One prominent example of inmate crocheted art is a very large American Flag that was crocheted by an inmate. The flag has been framed and wall-mounted at the main entrance of the institution, where it is immediately noticed upon entering the Lebanon institution. A program called *My Very Own Blanket* provides quilted or fleece blankets to children who have moved between foster homes, so that the children have at least one personal item that will stay with them, and the inmates reportedly enjoy making these blankets.

The inmate handbook lists other community services provided by inmates outside as well as inside the institution. According to the institutional handbook, inmate services are provided to *outside* communities through the following programs or groups:

- Abilities First
- Area Schools Maintenance
- Full Gospel Outreach
- Middletown Midfest
- Middletown School Bus Garage
- MRDD Middletown
- Ohio Department of Transportation Litter Pick-Up
- Solid Rock Church
- Warren County Fair

In addition, the following community services are provided by inmates inside the institution through the following programs:

- Books for Schools – Journals
- Circle Tail Inc. – dog training
- Crayons 2 Computers
- Lebanon Women's Association
- Ohio Reads
- Service Learning Workshop
- Sew Much Comfort – hospital bed rail bags for veterans
- Warren County Youth Soccer Association – repair soccer goals
- 7th Step Youth Affairs Program

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree to all.”

CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT: ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS

Pursuant to Section 103.73 (A) (1) and (2) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee must inspect each correctional institution each biennium and must “*evaluate and assist in the development of programs to improve the condition and operation of correctional institutions.*” The committee must also “*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.*”

This section begins with the specific recommendations system-wide and as relevant to the Lebanon Correctional Institution with respect to the Library. It also includes the all important communication from staff and inmates on site as well as the content of reported concerns relayed in contacts with the CIIC in between the inspections. In order to make recommendations for improvements in operations or conditions, it is necessary to identify any problems or areas in need of improvement. Therefore, the CIIC has always appreciated the communication received from staff and inmates regarding the prisons. It helps the CIIC to identify problems, issues or concerns that may need to be addressed, and assists in identifying areas in need of focus and attention through letters of inquiry or on inspections.

LIBRARY: CREATION OR EXPANSION OF MINORITY BOOK SECTIONS

During the course of the 2009 inspections which always includes 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.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “*Agree to all.*”

MAIN LIBRARY

The main library was observed as well-stocked with fiction titles, compared to other prisons. The staff indicated that the Librarian has effective connections with several book discounters and wholesalers, and he also takes advantage of the super sales conducted by public libraries. A separate section of African–American literature is easily accessible to inmates.

The Lebanon institution includes the main library with an adjacent law library room, a separate school library, and satellite libraries within the housing areas. The law library is not quite in full view of staff from the main library. However, facility staff relayed that the law room is safe, that library staff frequently check the room, and the door is always kept open when the room is in use. Westlaw references are accessible to inmates on five computers in the law library. A few law books in print format are also available to inmates.

The library also includes numerous magazines, periodicals, and some journals. Staff indicated there are approximately 30 different magazines available to inmates, and that certain popular magazines are stored behind the counter and available upon request to prevent theft. At least six different newspapers are also available to inmates. A section of books and a few magazines of African-American genre were found in the main library at Lebanon Correctional Institution.

The library provides space for up to 34 inmates at tables and the use of three typewriters. The atmosphere within the library was very inviting, with windows along one full wall, the quite large volume of books, and numerous picture puzzles that had been glued, board-mounted, and hung like artwork around the library.

ACADEMIC LIBRARY

The academic library is housed in a separate room within the educational complex. This library is appointed with shelves that extend nearly to the ceiling. Due to the height of the stacks and the large old windows within the room, the academic library offers a certain form of old-time charm. Maintenance of the academic library and assistance to other inmates is assigned to several inmates who work as library aides. During the inspection, there were two inmates waiting in the academic library for instruction from an educational administrator.

The collection of books included several academic textbooks in multiples, so that a full class of inmates could study a subject without sharing textbooks. The educational administrator indicated that she always accepts textbooks or other instructional materials from various sources, including major textbook publishers, in order to offer as much variety in subject and content to the inmates as she can. She indicated she receives notice from some of the nationally known educational publishers in Central Ohio when there are old editions of textbooks being retired for new editions, and she gladly accepts the donation of old edition copies for use in the prison. The academic library is a popular place among inmates, and the education administrator occasionally opens it on Saturday mornings to allow inmates extra time to access academic books.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree to all.”

LISTENING SESSION WITH REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF STAFF

Throughout the inspection, administrators and staff offered much information about institutional operations and the culture within Lebanon Correctional Institution. In addition, a Staff Forum was conducted at the end of the day, giving a select group of nine employees from all levels and departments within the institution an opportunity to relay any problems, issues, concerns or areas of pride that they wanted to share with the inspection team.

The collective comments from staff throughout the day and at the staff forum are summarized in the following paragraphs. It is noteworthy that many of the key topics relayed by the Lebanon staff are similar to topics raised by staff from other institutions and shared during other inspections. Thus, certain topics and challenges appear to be systemic in prevalence. The comments made by the staff, administrators, and management employees at the Lebanon institution were all shared with a positive attitude and with great respect and appreciation for one another and the efforts of the full institutional team. There was notable gratitude expressed from staff to upper management and from upper management to staff as they all acknowledged they are working toward the same goals and to complete the same mission.

The range of topics does not represent 100 percent of the current challenges within the prisons, but the staff at the Lebanon institution brought forward many of the most prevalent and pervasive issues that are faced by a majority of the institutions. The topics and challenges brought forward during the Lebanon inspection include those in the following list and described in greater detail in subsequent paragraphs.

- * *Changing and disruptive demographic among young inmates.*
- * *Positive correlation between inmate participation in educational and vocational programs and compliant and rehabilitative behavior.*
- * *Limited access to programs and delayed start dates forced upon short-term offenders.*
- * *Long wait lists for programs and forced idleness due to increased number of inmates.*
- * *Finding programs that are definitively rehabilitative in their impact.*
- * *Identifying and creating incentives that are effective in motivating rehabilitation.*
- * *Positive value of volunteers and the continuous need to keep volunteers engaged.*
- * *Rising number of inmates, causing shrinking resources to be spread even thinner.*
- * *Rising number of inmates requiring medical care, specifically chronic care services.*
- * *Rising number of inmates needing mental health services.*
- * *Staff reductions, which place more tasks on remaining staff.*
- * *Inmate overcrowding, which causes additional strain on staff, space, physical facility, temperaments, and the overall culture.*
- * *Backlog of repairs needed to aging facilities, without adequate maintenance budgets.*

The *changing demographic among young inmates* was identified as one subject of significant concern. Staff relayed that approximately half or 50 percent of their population is less than 25 years of age. Young inmates currently entering the system with fixed sentences were described as *less compliant* than inmates of the past, and in some cases, younger inmates openly demonstrate *defiance and belligerence*. Staff relayed that the younger population *care less about the property and space of others, present very self-centered attitudes and increased degrees of*

boldness in showing disrespect, and are generally harder to control. Incentives have less influence on modifying the behavior of the youthful population. The younger inmates also are more frequently *associated with gangs* and cling to gang allegiance while incarcerated, and the gang subculture has occasionally been disruptive to peaceful operations. Older inmates and staff find many *incoming youth to be confrontational and unmotivated to engage in programs.* Staff at the Lebanon institution reiterated the prevailing concern that many youthful inmates act as *'troublemakers,' complicating the supervisory duties of staff by agitating other individuals and altering the stability within the units.* In contrast, most of the older inmates and lifers are generally seen as more stable, serving as a cohesive component in the population.

In a complimentary manner, the Lebanon staff relayed that there is an impressive degree of *respect and compliant behavior observable among inmates who are enrolled in educational and vocational programs* because these inmates are highly motivated to be there. These inmates respond favorably to the "tight" structure that is imbedded in the school environment.

Staff indicated that *short-time inmates also present a challenge to programming available to inmates throughout the state system.* The staff at the Lebanon institution relayed their understanding that approximately 26,000 inmates equaling approximately 62 percent of the DRC inmate population are serving sentences of less than one year. Further, nearly 50 percent of this group is serving sentences of less than six months. The Lebanon staff relayed that *budget cuts, staff reductions, and space shortages have limited their means to offer programs for these short-term inmates.*

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: "Agree."

Staff also relayed they face challenges in *finding programs that are truly convincing and transformative to inmates.* Programs were identified as somewhat weak in their capacity to offer incentives and influence inmates toward transformation. Compared to older inmates, youthful inmates were cited as being more resistant to incorporating the benefits of programs into their lives; rather, these young inmates simply complete their time on the calendar and leave the system unchanged.

The *long wait time for inmates to begin rehabilitative programs,* due to high population, was also noted by staff as a problem with great negative impact. Inmates motivated to complete mandatory programs and also voluntary programs, are forced to wait idly for extended weeks or months prior to gaining admission to *educational and vocational classes and programs.* *Forced inactivity among inmates is seen as a problem that exacerbates staff efforts in institutional management.*

Both administrators and staff acknowledged that the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction understands the *need to strengthen the rehabilitative component of incarceration* as well as the need to *engage inmates in purposeful activities;* thus, the engagement of volunteer groups has been sought and appreciated to help reduce the amount of inactivity imposed upon inmates.

Through Central Office coordination and local institutional implementation, the agency has strived to *build the presence of community volunteers* as a local resource in each of the institutions across the state. Each institution, including the Lebanon Correctional Institution, has various volunteer groups that bring pre-approved programs to the inmates. The majority of volunteers are associated with the faith-based community.

Staff relayed that the delivery of *medical services to inmates is hampered* due to staff reductions combined with increases in inmate population. The volume of inmates who are listed as *'chronic care' inmates* and receive long term medical services from year to year without interruption has reportedly *doubled from six years ago, rising from approximately 600 inmates to the current number of approximately 1,200 inmates on chronic care*. In addition, medical staff experience challenges in teaching inmates to take personal responsibility for their health while incarcerated. The easy access to medical services while incarcerated is rarely available to inmates upon release. Without knowledge of healthcare systems in the community and without access to medical services, released inmates are frequently left vulnerable and ill-prepared to manage their health issues. The healthcare administration relayed that communication between their office and the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee is always appreciated for the opportunity those contacts allow for a fuller understanding of individual medical situations. Staff relayed that medical positions are filled as state employees and also contract workers.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Positions have been added to the Medical Services area in an effort to comply with the Fussell decision thus bringing us up to full staffing in medical.”*

Grievances are reportedly filed to the Institutional Inspector on an average of 25 per month, and the Lebanon staff reportedly are good at responding to Informal Complaints.

The *simultaneous increase in the number of inmates and reduction in staff* was described as particularly *problematic to the efforts of Case Managers* as they try to meet a multitude of inmates' needs. The role and duties of the Case Manager include providing individualized attention to inmates. Many of the young inmates reportedly are high maintenance and “needy.” With the staff shortages and overcrowding, time for the Case Managers to devote to group programming is limited.

The *staff reductions at the Lebanon institutions have reportedly been the deepest among Unit Managers*. Operating with two Unit Managers, staff relayed that each Lebanon Unit Manager is assigned to four units and camp inmates and would likely be responsible for approximately 1,300 inmates at one time.

Specific credit and *praise was shared for the unit managers and unit staff in acting as 'peacemakers'* through their continuous early intervention and problem solutions, which reduces the volume of issues that would otherwise fill the Captain or Institutional Inspector's offices, and prompt more inmates to be temporarily placed in scarce local control housing as a precaution pending completion of investigations. The Lebanon Security Supervisor gave credit to unit staff for the vital role they fill in maintaining institutional security.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Unit management at higher security prisons has changed to the Social Services model and Lebanon is in compliance with the model. As stated above the Social Service model encourages specialization of areas thus making employees more efficient in their duties. “*

The rise in *noncompliant inmate behaviors* further exacerbates staff ability to keep pace with the demands on their time and reduced resources. For example, staff indicated that inmates have increasingly *refused to lock* as a means to manipulate the system and cause a unit or institutional transfer. Staff must maintain accountability and investigate every personal safety concern to determine legitimacy relevant to personal safety, which adds considerable extra work to already over-full staff schedules. Inmates who do not wish to live in a specific cell in a specific unit may ‘refuse to lock’ and will be issued a conduct report for such rule violation and sent to segregation unit as part of the disciplinary process. If an inmate repeatedly refuses to accept an assigned cell, drawing multiple conduct reports, he could ultimately have his security classification level increased and be transferred to an entirely different institution serving inmates at the higher level. While there is some degree of impatience among staff when inmates refuse to accept a cell assignment, staff relayed that they are careful to sort out the details of each refusal so that inmates with true safety concerns are addressed and those who are merely manipulating the system are exposed. The staff reported the implementation of policies that have produced favorable results: double cells in the segregation unit and upon three refusals and an institutional transfer, inmates must send home their electronic property and may not forward it to the receiving institution. These strategies have reportedly served to quell the frequency of refusal to lock behavior.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

Staff relayed that ‘new’ inmate problems associated with *inmate extortion* have emerged in recent months. With the onset of the agency’s *new practice of allowing anyone to place money into an inmate’s account* and the technical *ability to acquire information from the Internet about another inmate’s crime from public court records*, inmates reportedly pressure and extort one another more often than they did in past years. While inmates within the institution do not have Internet access, their families and visitors have no restrictions in readily obtaining this public information and sharing it with inmates.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The issue of money being placed in an inmate’s account has been addressed prior in other responses in this report. All inmate incoming mail is searched by staff and any inappropriate materials are withheld and sent to a committee to determine their appropriateness in the institution, i.e. inmate information printed from the Internet and mailed in to the inmate is returned to sender as we do not allow the printout to enter the facility.”*

The increase in the amount of money that may be deposited into inmates’ accounts has reportedly also contributed toward another problem: increased purchasing power and larger volume of commissary purchases, with a correlated *larger volume of misplaced property*, which requires additional staff time and resources to investigate and resolve. The reported *increase in*

cell robberies or theft of inmate personal property contributes to a less stable and more distrustful unit.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The increase in the amount of money the inmates are allowed to spend in the commissary relates to increases in commissary prices. This institution currently allows \$125.00 to be spent in the commissary during a visit. Each inmate in population is allowed to visit the commissary two times a month. The increase in cell robberies is being addressed by requiring both block officers to conduct range checks less than 30 minutes apart on a staggered irregular basis to address assaults and cell robberies.”*

Maintenance of institutional infrastructures has become backlogged and the timely completion of repairs has become compromised due to the increased number of work orders, which has been tied to the increased number of inmates and overuse of institutional structures and systems, such as the plumbing system. In addition, the depressed local economy has prompted wholesalers of parts to minimize their inventory so that necessary parts are not kept on hand, but must be ordered, causing further delay in the rate of jobs being completed. Staff reductions through attrition and job cuts have resulted in fewer maintenance staff handling a work load that has reportedly increased by at least 300 percent.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Disagree. With the new maintenance schedule and prioritization of work orders these issues are dwindling and being addressed in a more efficient manner. While making rounds, executive staff and supervisors are experiencing less inmate complains about maintenance than prior to the implementation of this process.”*

Staff relayed a safety and security concern regarding a reported ratio of two Correctional Officers to a block of approximately 300 inmates. There is consensus that inmate transitions and movement in hallways present a particularly vulnerable environment because one officer must monitor the hallway while the second officer must monitor the block, leaving each officer alone with the mass of inmates.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“The officer in the corridor is immediately outside of the door and still observes the first range of the cellblock insuring inmate and staff safety at all times.”*

While the mental health staff has not been reduced, the number of inmates seeking mental health assistance has increased to an institutional caseload of approximately 500 inmates. One strategy to meet the increased demand for mental health services has reportedly been to implement group therapeutic sessions. Staff relayed that approximately 24 such groups are currently available to inmates on a variety of subjects. There are reportedly five mental health staff and three licensed independently contracted mental health service providers who serve the needs of the Lebanon institution. The mental health staff relayed their commitment to all inmates, indicating that they will meet with any inmate who seeks their help, regardless of whether inmates are assigned to the caseload or not. There is a DRC Central Office goal to deliver mental health services according to specialties, creating “centers of excellence” within the institutions across the state, such that mental health service providers specializing in certain areas of mental illness will be located at specific institutions and inmates requiring those specific

services will be incarcerated at the appropriate institutions. The Lebanon administration speculated that one of the mental health specialties may be provided at the Lebanon institution.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Agree.”*

INMATE COMMUNICATION ON SITE

Throughout the inspection, inmates were given opportunities to speak with CIIC staff and members. System-wide, inmates differ in their incarceration experience, from very negative to very positive. A single comment from a single inmate is not indicative that an institution is either deficient or excellent in that area, but that the topic was significant to at least one inmate. The topics that emerged from Lebanon inmates were nearly identical to topics that have been raised during inspections of other adult institutions across the state. Certain specific topics, when raised by numerous inmates within one institution, serve as starting points from which improvements may be contemplated by the administration and staff. The concerns, thoughts, and suggestions of inmates at the Lebanon institution are summarized by topic.

The first five concerns relayed by the Lebanon inmates are the same issues that inmates in all prisons have relayed to CIIC on inspections. These five issues are not exclusive to the Lebanon Correctional Institution. These common concerns include *abusive language from staff, fear of retaliation, unaware or untrained in the use of the inmate grievance procedure, idleness and boredom of inmates on long wait lists to begin programming, and the reported poor quality of food.*

Some inmates at the Lebanon institution relayed concerns about *staff using abusive language* in their communication with inmates. The concern about staff using abusive language is another issue that is voiced from inmates at nearly every inspection. Verbal dialogue between inmates and staff is the most rudimentary and powerful component in the culture of any institution. Both staff members and inmates come to their positions and placement within the institution with various experiential backgrounds and degrees of training and skills in interpersonal communications, preconceived attitudes and beliefs regarding themselves, their job or crime, each other (staff or inmates), and their unique circumstances and stations in life. All of these variables have a dynamic impact on the content and delivery of words between staff and inmates. While the CIIC has been made aware from time to time of staff training components, it is not a topic that is brought to the Committee’s attention during inspections. With the reduction in staff numbers and the simultaneous increase in inmate population, wisdom would say that staff would likely benefit from some specialized training in interpersonal communications designed to address the unique factors and influences present in the current and most common institutional settings.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: *“Any inmate complaints of abusive language is addressed as soon as reported and IPC skills are taught during pre-service and in-service training which all staff is required to attend. A request will be sent to CTA requesting a review of the IPC lesson plan.”*

Some inmates at the Lebanon Correctional Institution mentioned having a *fear of retaliation*. For example, an inmate may fear retaliation from a Correctional Officer if the inmate files a grievance against that Correctional Officer. Regardless of the cause, it is in the best interest of the institution, the staff, and the inmates that all individuals who co-exist within a correctional institution recognize that fear of retaliation is very common, it exists in varying degrees, and all interaction between staff and inmates must be managed in a manner that does not cultivate or intensify a fear of retaliation. Of the various feelings that may exist between a superior and a subordinate, the fear of retaliation may serve to silence inmates who would otherwise bring legitimate and worthwhile concerns under review; thus, eliminating communication and ultimately, negatively impacting the culture of the institution.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

Some Lebanon inmates voiced that they do not have full knowledge and understanding of the inmate grievance procedure. *Knowledge or absence of knowledge of the inmate grievance procedure* is a comment heard from inmates at nearly every inspection. The reasons for inmates lacking this information may vary; however, it will always remain the sole responsibility of the staff within an institution to educate and inform inmates about the only channel available to inmates to relay grievable issues and concerns, so that those issues may receive a review, investigation, and consideration with a hope for resolution. The problem of inmates lacking knowledge of the grievance procedure is ultimately a communication problem. *Access* to the grievance procedure is also a comment heard periodically. Inasmuch as inmates may relay that they are not provided with the required forms on which to write their concerns, their access to the system is denied. *Distrust* of the inmate grievance procedure is common among inmates believing their concerns will not receive a fair consideration. Essentially, the system’s credibility will always be subject to the interpretation of the inmates who have used it with varying degrees of success or failure. Ultimately, the integrity of the grievance system lies not only in its design, but also in the manner in which the steps are executed.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

Idleness and boredom were noted by inmates, who have experienced increasingly *longer wait time prior to starting programming*. The long wait lists are caused by the increase in the number of inmates, without a proportionate increase in programs and staff to administer programs. Extended periods of time without constructive programming may introduce opportunities for misbehaviors. Unknown, but potential, opportunity costs may be experienced if an inmate’s eventual participation in a program is less rehabilitative than it might have been if completed when he was intensely motivated.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

Poor food quality was alleged by inmates. Inmate complaints regarding food quality, quantity, temperature, dietetic value, seasoning, and preparation are not uncommon among inmates system-wide. The inmates at the Lebanon institution were no exception. The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction has established that a heart healthy diet, approved by a licensed agency dietitian, is provided to all inmates. Special diets that comply with medical and religious

requirements are provided as well. Some institutions make salt and pepper available with the meal or able to be purchased by inmates at commissary. However, there are limitations in the ability to provide meals that will consistently and fully satisfy all inmates due to the large size of the inmate population, number of meals daily prepared in rapid succession, and reduced resources available to food services staff. The food service department at the Lebanon institution has been operating for years with a dated kitchen, broken appliances, and a part of the building that is aged and ‘falling apart.’ The floor of the kitchen is literally crumbling. The food services department is on schedule to be replaced with new construction, but until its completion, the staff continues to prepare meals with their limited resources. While inmates voiced distaste regarding the food, staff communicated sincere efforts to make the meals appealing.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

Individual inmates offered some *comments that were specific to the Lebanon Correctional Institution*. The institution-specific issues included reports that the temperature on the living units is too hot and the windows must be open in order to moderate the heat, but open windows allow insects to enter the unit. Inmates relayed the cells are small, especially for two people sharing the space. Inmates relayed the water quality is poor and has a taste of chemicals. Inmates relayed that a previous problem of birds entering the dining hall has been somewhat corrected, but not entirely and that on some days the birds find ways to enter the chow hall and fly overhead. Inmates indicated that there is a problem with mice and insects in the kitchen and dining hall. The concern about the presence of mice and insects was also raised by staff and the problem is reportedly receiving continuous attention.

Lebanon CI Response/Commentary: “Agree.”

CIIC CONTACTS AND REPORTED CONCERNS

In between on-site inspections, CIIC receives constant communication regarding problems, issues or concerns pertaining to the prisons. On a daily basis, such contacts are received primarily through letters to the CIIC office. All contacts are entered into the CIIC database designed for that purpose. For every contact, various concerns are relayed and logged into the database.

During the first year of the biennial period 2009 – 2010, from January 1, 2009 through December 14, 2009, there were 93 contacts regarding Lebanon Correctional Institution logged into the CIIC database. The 93 persons who contacted the CIIC relayed 370 problems, issues or concerns. The breakdown and distribution of concerns is provided in the table below. As of March 1, 2010, the CIIC received 114 contacts relaying 440 problems, issues or concerns regarding the Lebanon Correctional Institution.

The category “Staff Accountability” is the largest group of reported concerns. A review of the breakdown of concerns within the category was made on March 1, 2010. From January 1, 2009 to March 1, 2010, 46 contacts relayed 75 problems, issues or concerns in the Staff Accountability category, comprising 17.05 percent of all reported concerns. The breakdown of subcategories in the Staff Accountability group and number of reported concerns are provided below:

Reported Concerns: Staff Accountability

<u>Subcategory</u>	<u>Number of Concerns</u>
Failure to follow Policies	32
Failure to Perform Job Duties	23
Failure to Respond to Communication	14
Access to Staff	3
Other	<u>3</u>
Total	75

The category “Supervision” is the second largest category of reported concerns regarding Lebanon Correctional Institution. From January 1, 2009 to March 1, 2010, 23 persons relayed 43 reported concerns in the Supervision category, comprising 9.77 percent of all Lebanon CI concerns. The breakdown of subcategories in the group shows the following reported concerns from January 1, 2009 to March 1, 2010:

Reported Concerns: Supervision

<u>Subcategory</u>	<u>Number of Concerns</u>
Unprofessional Conduct	13
Abusive Language	5
Harassment	5
Intimidation/Threats	5
Retaliation for Voicing Complaints	4
Racial/Ethnic Slurs	3
Conduct Report for No Reason	3
Other	3
Retaliation for Filing Lawsuit	1
Privacy Violation	1
Retaliation for Filing Grievance	<u>0</u>
Total	43

The third largest category of reported concerns is the Inmate Grievance Procedure. From January 1, 2009 to March 1, 2010, 22 persons contacted the CIIC to relay 39 problems, issues or concerns regarding the Inmate Grievance Procedure at the Lebanon Correctional Institution, comprising 8.86 percent of the total concerns. The breakdown of concerns in the category is provided below:

Reported Concerns: Inmate Grievance Procedure

<u>Subcategory</u>	<u>Number of Concerns</u>
Inspector	17
Informal Complaint	14
Chief Inspector	7
Other	<u>1</u>
Total	39

As of December 14, 2009, the fourth largest group of reported concerns was “Non-Grievable.” However, as of March 1, 2010, the category ranked third largest. From January 1, 2009 to March 1, 2010, 32 persons contacted the CIIC reporting 40 problems, issues or concerns in the category. The breakdown is provided below:

Reported Concerns: *Non-Grievable* Category:

<u>Subcategory</u>	<u>Number of Concerns</u>
Rules Infraction Board/Hearing Officer	15
Court	9
Legislative Action	6
Separate Appeal Process	5
Other	3
Parole Board	2
Transitional Control	<u>0</u>
Total	40

Facility Maintenance is the fifth largest category of reported concerns at the Lebanon Correctional Institution. From January 1, 2009 to March 1, 2010, nine persons contacted the CIIC relaying 23 problems, issues or concerns in the Facilities Maintenance category as follows:

Reported Concerns: *Facilities Maintenance*

<u>Subcategory</u>	<u>Number of Concerns</u>
Toilets	6
Showers or Sinks	6
Building Temperature	5
Sewers	3
Windows	1
Water Temperature	1
Other	1
Lighting	0
Ventilation	0
Ceilings	0
Painting/Repair	0
Privacy Screens	<u>0</u>
Total	23

INMATE RELATIONS

In 2009 the CIIC database categories were revised to add a category to log reported concerns regarding Inmate Relations to include Security Threat Group problems, Assaults, and Sexual Behavior. From January 1, 2009 to March 2, 2010, the CIIC received a total of 401 contacts reporting 500 concerns system-wide regarding “Inmate Relations,” with 232 concerns pertaining to Assaults, 188 concerns regarding Security Threat Groups, and 33 regarding Inappropriate Sexual Behavior. The Southern Ohio Correctional Facility had the highest number of contacts and concerns in the Inmate Relations category, with 111 contacts reporting 136 concerns. Mansfield CI had the second largest number of contacts and concerns regarding Inmate Relations, with 81 contacts and 109 concerns in the category.

There were only 11 contacts reporting 15 concerns regarding the Lebanon Correctional Institution in the category of “Inmate Relations,” consisting of seven problems, issues or concerns regarding Security Threat Groups, six regarding Assaults, and two regarding Inappropriate Sexual Behavior.

**Table 3. Subject of Reported Concerns regarding Lebanon Correctional Institution
January 1 through December 14, 2009**

Type of Concern	Number of Concern
Staff Accountability	71 (19.19%)
Supervision	40 (10.81%)
Inmate Grievance Procedure	32 (8.65%)
Non-Grievable Matters	30 (8.11%)
Facility Maintenance	23 (6.22%)
Visiting	19
Special Management Housing	18
Safety and Security	16
Health Care	15
Personal Property	13
Force (Use of Force)	11
Inmate Relations	11
Food Service	10
Protective Control	9
Institutional Assignment	8
Security Classification	7
Inmate Account	7
Psychological/Psychiatric	6
Laundry/Quartermaster	5
Mail/Package	5
Other	4
Legal Services	3
Commissary	2
Housing Assignment	2
Library	1
Telephone	1
Inmate Records	1
Dental Care	0
Education/Vocational Training	0
Inmate Groups	0
Job Assignment	0
Recovery Services	0
Recreation	0
Religious Services	0
Discrimination	0
TOTAL CONCERNS	370

The categories in which no reported concerns were received by the CIIC are included because the absence of such problems, issues or concerns in specific areas is certainly a very positive indication.

Table 4. Contacts Received by CIIC regarding the Prisons from January 1, 2009 to October 29, 2009 by Institution with Number and Percent

Institution	Number of Contacts	Percent
Southern Ohio Corr. Facility	402	19.41%
Mansfield Correctional Institution	222	10.72%
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	126	6.08%
Pickaway Correctional Institution	113	5.46%
Toledo Correctional Institution	103	4.97%
London Correctional Institution	87	4.20%
Marion Correctional Institution	82	3.96%
Lebanon Correctional Institution	80	3.86%
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	77	3.71%
Grafton Correctional Institution	76	3.66%
Warren correctional Institution	71	3.42%
Madison Correctional Institution	70	3.38%
Trumbull Correctional Institution	57	2.75%
Allen Correctional Institution	53	2.56%
Ohio State Penitentiary	53	2.56%
Ross Correctional Institution	47	2.27%
North Central Corr. Institution	42	2.03%
Ohio Reformatory for Women	41	1.98%
Other	34	1.64%
Belmont Correctional Institution	33	1.59%
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	31	1.50%
Richland Correctional Institution	29	1.40%
Lorain Correctional Institution	28	1.35%
North Coast Corr.T. Facility	28	1.35%
Corrections Reception Center	21	1.01%
Noble Correctional Institution	21	1.01%
Hocking Correctional Facility	12	.58%
Southeast Correctional Institution	10	.48%
Oakwood Correctional Facility	7	.34%
Northeast Pre-Release Center	6	.29%
Montgomery Ed. and PRC	3	.15
Corrections Medical Center	2	.10
Dayton Correctional Institution	2	.10
Franklin Pre-Release Center	2	.10
TOTAL	2,071	100%

As shown above, from January 1, 2009 to October 29, 2009, the CIIC received 80 contacts regarding the Lebanon Correctional Institution, comprising 3.86 percent of the total 2,071 contacts system-wide, and ranking eighth in volume of contacts among the prisons. The below

two tables provide the subject of reported concerns system-wide from all Ohio prison, with the second table including the subcategories to better understand what is included in the categories.

Table 5. Concerns Reported to CIIC Regarding the Prisons System-wide from January 1, 2009 to October 29, 2009 by Category of Concern with Number and Percent

Category of Concerns	Number of Concerns	Percent
Staff Accountability	1,467	16.63%
Supervision	1,255	14.22%
Health Care	854	9.7%
Inmate Grievance Procedure	647	7.33%
Non Grievable Issues	592	6.71%
Institution Assignment	379	4.30%
Inmate Relations	375	4.25%
Special Management Housing	346	3.92%
Protective Control	300	3.40%
Personal Property	279	3.16%
Safety and Sanitation	209	2.37%
Food Service	187	2.12%
Use of Force	176	1.99%
Facility Maintenance	163	1.85%
Housing Assignment	161	1.82%
Mail/Package	148	1.67%
Security Classification	138	1.56%
Visiting	133	1.51%
Discrimination	130	1.47%
Psychological/Psychiatric	110	1.25%
Other	104	1.18%
Inmate Account	83	.94%
Laundry/Quartermaster	75	.85%
Commissary	69	.78%
Legal Services	67	.76%
Job Assignments	56	.63%
Recovery Services	46	.52%
Recreation	46	.52%
Dental Care	45	.51%
Records	44	.50%
Educational/Vocational Training	42	.48%
Religious Services	40	.45%
Telephone	22	.25%
Library	20	.23%
Inmate Groups	16	.18%
TOTAL	8,824	100%

Table 6. Categories and Subcategories of Reported Concerns Regarding the Prisons System-Wide Received by CIIC January 1, 2009 to October 29, 2009 with Number and Percent

Concerns	Number of Concerns	Percent
Staff Accountability: Access to staff, Failure to perform job duties, Failure to respond to communication, Failure to follow policies, Other	1,467	16.6%
Supervision: Unprofessional conduct, Abusive language, Racial or ethnical slurs, Conduct report for no reason, Intimidation/threats, Retaliation for filing a grievance, Retaliation for filing a lawsuit, Retaliation for voicing complaints, Privacy violations, Harassment, Other	1,255	14.2%
Health Care: 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 aid/device, Disagree with diagnosis/treatment, Other	854	9.7%
Inmate Grievance Procedure: Informal Complaint, Inspector, Chief Inspector, Other	647	7.3%
Non Grievable Issues: RIB/Hearing Officer, APA, Court, Legislative action, Separate appeal process, Other	592	6.7%
Subtotal of Top Five Concerns:	4,815	57.5%
Institution Assignment: Transfer or Denial	379	4.3
Inmate Relations: Security Threat Groups, Assaults, Inappropriate Sexual Behavior	375	4.2
Special Management Housing: Placement, Release, Privileges	346	3.9
Protective Control: Placement, Release, Privileges, Separations	300	3.4
Personal Property	279	3.2
Safety and Sanitation	209	2.4
Food Service	187	2.1
Use of Force	176	2.0
Facility Maintenance	163	1.8
Housing Assignment	161	1.8
Mail/Package	148	1.7
Security Classification	138	1.6
Visiting	133	1.5
Discrimination	130	1.5
Psychological/Psychiatric	110	1.2
Other	104	1.2
Inmate Account	83	.9
Laundry/Quartermaster	75	.8
Commissary	69	.8
Legal Services	67	.8
Job Assignments	56	.6
Recovery Services	46	.5
Recreation	46	.5
Dental Care	45	.5
Records	44	.5
Educational/Vocational Training	42	.5
Religious Services	40	.5
Telephone	22	.2
Library	20	.2
Inmate Groups	16	.2
TOTAL	8,824	100%

LETTERS OF INQUIRY

When warranted, in response to contacts and the most serious of reported concerns received from inmates, families, and staff, the CIIC staff prepare Letters of Inquiry to the institutions. Letters of Inquiry ensure that the Warden and relevant central office staff are aware of the reported concerns, so that they may determine the facts and take any action deemed warranted.

During the first year of the current biennium, from January 1 through December 14, 2009, 10 Letters of Inquiry were sent to the Warden of the Lebanon Correctional Institution. The Letters of Inquiry pertained to allegations of Inappropriate Supervision, three concerns about Personal Safety, one concern about Inmate Relations/Security Threat Groups (gangs), one concern about Food Service/Meals, and one concern about Medical Services. One Letter of Inquiry was a routine inquiry following the official notice of an inmate death.

CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENT: INMATE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The statute requires the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee to evaluate the inmate grievance procedure at each institution and to include in its biennial report a separate section on the evaluation of the inmate grievance procedure. 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 grievance information received from Lebanon CI from January 1, 2009 to March 2, 2010, which includes the monthly Inspector Activity Reports for 2009 and January 2010. The information has been entered in the tables below.

**Table 7. Lebanon Correctional Institution Inspector Activity Reports,
January 2009 through January 2010: Areas Inspected by Date**

Dates	Inspected Area
1-30-09	ADA Arts and Crafts Area, Barbershop: Inmate, Commissary
2-19-09	Education
2-20-09	Food Service, Inmate Groups: ACO
2-27-09	Housing Areas
3-18-09	Mailroom
3-26-09	Law Library, Library
3-27-09	Laundry/Quartermaster
4-27-09	Package Room
4-29-09	Pharmacy, Medical
4-30-09	Money Accounts
5-26-09	Property Room, Recreation
5-27-09	Satellite Feeding
5-28-09	Religious Services
6-24-09	Special Management: Isolation
6-29-09	Farm
6-30-09	Education, Visiting
7-30-09	7 th Step, Housing Areas
7-31-09	Laundry, Food Service
8-28-09	Law Library, Library
8-31-09	Mailroom, Medical Services
9-29-09	Pharmacy, Property Vaults Money Accounts, Package Room
10-29-09	Special Management, Religious Services
10-30-09	Satellite Feeding: C block, Recreation
11-30-09	Arts & Crafts Area: Community Service D block, ADA, Visiting Work Site: Validation
12-30-09	Barber Shop, Education, Food Service
12-31-09	Commissary
1-28-10	Laundry, Quartermaster, Recreation
1-29-10	Inmate Groups

Table 8. Areas Inspected by Lebanon Correctional Institution Inspector January 2009 through January 2010 by Frequency

Areas Inspected	Frequency of Inspections	Areas Inspected	Frequency of Inspections
Recreation	3	Quartermaster	2
Education	3	Package Room	2
Food Service	3	Satellite Feeding: C Block	2
Laundry	3	Religious Services	2
		Special Management: Isolation	2
ADA	2	Pharmacy	2
Visiting	2	Medical	2
Arts and Crafts Area: Community Service D block	2	Law Library	2
Barbershop: Inmate	2	Library	2
Commissary	2		
Inmate Groups: AO	2		
Housing Areas	2		
Mailroom	2	Farm	1
Property Room/Vault	2	7th Step	1
Money Accounts	2	Work Site: Validation	1

As shown above, during the 13 month period, the most frequently inspected areas were each inspected on three occasions, and consist of: Recreation, Education, Food Service and Laundry. There are 19 areas that were each inspected twice by the Inspector, including housing areas, Segregation, Medical Services, and the Property Room/Vault. Three areas were inspected on one occasion in the period, including the farm, “7th Step” and Validation work site.

The Inspector Activity Reports provide information on the date when the Inspector provided group orientation on the inmate grievance procedure to inmates and to staff. In the 13 month period, the Inspector spoke to from three to five inmate groups per month, ranging from seven inmates to 55 inmates per group. On a monthly basis, the Inspector provided inmate group orientation to as low as 67 inmates to as large as 175 inmates.

Orientation to staff occurred in only four months of the 13 month period. Staff orientation occurred twice in January 2009, three times in February, twice in March and three times in September 2009. The staff attending each orientation ranged from as low as one person on three occasions, to as high as nine. The Inspector provided orientation to the grievance procedure to a total of 44 staff in the 13 month period, ranging from two staff in March 2009 to a high of 15 in September 2009. The following table provides the detail.

**Table 9. Inspector Activity Reports January 2009 through January 2010:
Inmate Grievance Procedure Orientations Presented with Number of Staff and Inmates in Attendance by Date**

Orientation Dates	Inmates Attending IGP Orientation	Monthly Total	Orientation Dates	Staff Attending IGP Orientation	Monthly Total
1-15-09	24	68	1-16-09	9	13
1-22-09	17		1-21-09	4	
1-29-09	27				
2-5-09	33	117	2-4-09	4	14
2-12-09	41		2-11-09	6	
2-19-09	19		2-12-09	4	
2-26-09	24				
3-5-09	45	175	3-11-09	1	2
3-12-09	48		3-18-09	1	
3-19-09	27				
3-26-09	55				
4-2-09	42	158			
4-9-09	32				
4-16-09	37				
4-23-09	28				
4-30-09	19				
5-7-09	18	96			
5-14-09	18				
5-21-09	19				
5-28-09	41				
6-4-09	15	98			
6-11-09	19				
6-18-09	17				
6-25-09	47				
7-2-09	40	173			
7-9-09	36				
7-16-09	27				
7-23-09	40				
7-30-09	30				
8-6-09	17	78			
8-13-09	20				
8-20-09	25				
8-27-09	16				
9-3-09	31	152	9-1-09	6	15
9-10-09	46		9-17-09	1	
9-17-09	44		9-29-09	8	
9-24-09	31				
10-1-09	28	127			
10-8-09	29				
10-15-09	19				
10-22-09	27				
10-29-09	24				
11-5-09	21	120			
11-12-09	23				
11-19-09	40				
11-25-09	36				
12-3-09	36	133			
12-10-09	16				
12-17-09	46				
12-24-09	35				
1-7-10	7	67			
1-14-10	38				
1-21-10	9				
1-28-10	13				
TOTAL	1,242	1,242		44	44

Table 10. Lebanon Correctional Institution Inspector Activity Reports, January 2009 through January 2010: Number of Kites, Court of Claims Investigations, Approved Property Settlements, Outside Agency Contacts, and Other Outside Contacts by Month with Monthly Average and Range

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)
January	200	2	0	5	6
February	311	0	0	5	7
March	360	0	0	8	5
April	361	0	0	0	21
May	320	0	0	3	8
June	302	0	0	3	6
July	317	0	0	2	12
August	353	1	0	1	7
September	306	0	0	2	7
October	319	0	0	4	7
November	302	1	0	0	9
December	322	1	0	0	15
January	328	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	4,101	5	0	33	115
Monthly Average	315.5	.4	0	2.5	8.8
Monthly Range	200-360	0-2	0-0	0-8	5-21

Kites: The Inspector's monthly activity reports for the 13 month period show that a total of 4,101 kites were received, with an average of 316 per month, but ranging from as low as 200 to as high as 360 kites per month.

Court of Claims Investigations: The reports show the Inspector's involvement in very few Court of Claims Investigations, with no such investigations in nine months of the 13 month period. In all, only five such investigations were conducted, with one in three months and two in one month. There were no approved settlements as detailed in Administrative Rule 5120-9-32 on Inmate Property Claims.

According to the Administrative Rule, if an inmate has a claim against the DRC for the loss of or damage to personal property and the amount claimed does not exceed \$300, before commencing an action against the DRC in the court of claims of Ohio, the inmate must file the claim as a grievance directly to the Inspector of Institutional Services. The Rule further states that the Inspector must provide a written response to the claim as a grievance within 30 days of receipt, and if the inmate's claim is determined to have merit, the Inspector, subject to the Warden's

concurrence, “shall make an offer to compromise the claim to the inmate.” If the inmate accepts the offer to compromise, a payment “shall be made to the inmate’s institutional account from general revenue funds appropriated to the DRC.” If the DRC denies the grievance or does not compromise the claim at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the time allowed for the commencement of a civil action based upon the loss or damage, the inmate may commence an action in the court of claims of Ohio to recover damages.

Outside Contacts: According to the Inspector’s Activity Reports, in the 13 month period, the Inspector received 33 outside agency contacts such as the CIIC and Attorney General’s office. Contacts ranged from none in four months to as high as eight in March 2009. In all, the Inspector received an average of 2.5 such contacts per month. Other outside contacts, such as inmate family and friends, received by the Inspector total 115 in the 13 month period, ranging from as few as 5 in March 2009 and January 2010, to as high as 21 in April 2009. The Inspector received an average of 8.8 other outside contacts per month.

**Table 11. Institution Grievances Statistics:
Number of Grievances and Informal Complaints Received at Lebanon Correctional
Institution by Month, January 2009 through January 2010**

Month	Grievances Received	Informal Complaints Received
January	29	112
February	28	120
March	34	152
April	34	150
May	20	126
June	25	113
July	21	99
August	21	110
September	25	127
October	27	123
November	38	110
December	15	91
January	16	84
Total	333	1,517
Average Per Month	25.6	116.7
Monthly Range	15-38	84-152

Grievance and Informal Complaint Volume: As shown above, a total of 1,517 informal complaints were received by the Inspector in the 13 month period of January 2009 through January 2010. Although the Inspector receives a copy of the informal complaints for information and monitoring purposes, they are not answered by the Inspector, rather by the appropriate supervisor depending on the subject and nature of the problem. During the 13 month period, the Inspector received an average of 117 informal complaints per month. The volume of informal complaints per month ranged from as low as 84 to as high as 152.

Table 12. Lebanon Correctional Institution Grievances Statistics: Number of Granted Grievance Dispositions with Status of Problem Correction and Month from January 2009 through January 2010

Month	Problem Corrected	Problem Noted, Correction Pending	Problem Noted, Report/Recommendation to the Warden	Total Granted
January	2	0	1	3
February	1	0	0	1
March	3	4	0	7
April	3	1	0	4
May	2	1	1	4
June	1	1	1	3
July	2	1	0	3
August	1	0	1	2
September	3	1	0	4
October	4	1	0	5
November	4	2	0	6
December	4	1	0	5
January	0	0	0	0
Total	30	13	4	47
Percent	63.8%	27.7%	8.5%	100%
Monthly Average	2.3	1	.3	3.6
Monthly Range	0-4	0-4	0-1	0-7

Granted Grievances: Based on the monthly reports, the Inspector granted a total of 47 grievances in the 13 month period, comprising 14.1 percent of the total grievances received in the period. There was a monthly average of 3.6 granted grievances in the period, ranging from no granted grievances in January 2010 to a high of seven in March 2009.

Of the 47 granted grievances, the largest number, a total of 30 comprising 63.8 percent of the granted grievances, the *problem was corrected*.

A lesser number, 13 of the 47 granted grievances, resulted in the problem being noted, but correction was pending. This group ranged from a low of no such decisions in four months, to a high of four in March 2009, and comprised 28 percent of the granted grievances.

There were only four grievance decisions in which a problem was noted and resulted in a report/recommendation to the Warden, with one in January 2009, May, June and August 2009.

Table 13. Lebanon Correctional Institution Grievances Statistics: Grievance Dispositions Denied by Month in 2009 with Reason for Denial

Month	Insufficient Evidence to Support Claim	No Violation of Rule, Policy, or Law	Staff Action Was Valid Exercise of Discretion	Not Within Time Limits	Not Within Scope of Grievance Procedure	Failure to Use Informal Complaint Procedure	False Claim	Total Denied
January	7	8	3	1	3	0	0	22
February	13	6	8	2	0	0	0	29
March	9	3	1	2	0	1	0	16
April	12	1	8	3	1	0	1	26
May	13	6	5	3	0	0	0	27
June	11	5	1	4	0	1	0	22
July	7	4	5	1	0	1	0	18
August	8	6	5	3	0	0	0	22
September	6	4	3	3	0	0	0	16
October	10	4	1	4	1	0	0	20
November	8	9	0	4	4	2	0	27
December	6	6	1	3	2	0	0	18
January	13	2	0	5	0	0	0	20
Total	123	64	41	38	11	5	1	283
Percent	43.5%	34.9%	14.5%	13.4%	3.9%	1.8%	.4%	100%
Monthly Average	9.5	4.9	3.2	2.9	.8	.4	.08	21.8
Monthly Range	6-13	1-9	0-8	1-5	0-4	0-2	0-1	16-29

Denied Grievances: As shown above, in the 13 month period from January 2009 through January 2010, a total of 283 grievances were denied by the Lebanon Correctional Institution Inspector. The denied grievances comprise 85.76 percent of the grievance dispositions in the period, with the 47 granted grievances comprising 14.24 percent of the grievance decisions.

Of the 283 denied grievances, the largest group was denied due to insufficient evidence to support the claim, a total of 123 denied grievances comprising 43.5 percent of the denied grievances. From six to 13 such grievance decisions occurred per month, with a monthly average of 9.5.

The second largest group of denied grievances was denied due to a finding that there was no violation of rule, policy or law, a total of 64, comprising nearly 35 percent of the grievance denials.

In 41 denied grievances, the Inspector determined that staff action was a valid use of discretion.

Not Within the Time Limit: A total of 38 grievances were denied due to not being within the time limits. This group comprised 13.4 percent of all denied grievances, and ranged from one to five such decisions per month, with a monthly average of 2.9 such grievance denials due to not being within the time limit.

In July 2009, the CIIC prepared a report on the result of a grievance procedure survey given to a random sample of 346 inmates at the Lebanon CI, of which 133 inmates responded. The report is posted in the grievance procedure publication section on the CIIC website at www.ciic.state.oh.us. One of the questions in the survey pertained to the time to file a grievance. The survey statement was, *“The amount of time to file a grievance is long enough.”* Of the 131 Lebanon CI inmates who answered the question, the largest group, 51 inmates comprising 39 percent of the respondents, *agreed* with the statement. However, the *largest subgroup of respondents, 48 inmates, checked, “I don’t know how much time is allowed,”* nearly 37 percent of the respondents. *The remaining 32 inmates comprising 24.4 percent of the respondents disagreed with the statement that the time to file is “long enough.”*

According to Administrative Rule 5120-9-31 on the Grievance Procedure, the time limit for filing an informal complaint is “within 14 calendar days of the date of the event giving rise to the complaint.” Similarly, “All inmate grievances shall be filed by the inmate no later than 14 calendar days from the date of the informal complaint response or waiver of the informal complaint step.” Further, “The appeal shall then be filed to the office of the Chief Inspector within 14 calendar days of the date of the disposition of grievance.”

The time limit issue has been a reported concern from inmates system-wide. From the CIIC staff’s perspective, when inmates write the CIIC with grievable problems, issues or concerns, and are therefore referred to use the grievance procedure, it is often too late for the inmate to follow the suggestion. The limit therefore serves to prevent inmates from reporting the problem in writing to those with the authority and responsibility to investigate and to take or recommend corrective action. The time limit imposed on inmates is also cited as a system-wide concern by inmates who point to non-response or delayed response to informal complaints, grievances, and definitely appeals. In other words, they often perceive their time limits for filing to be strictly enforced, while some institutions or the appeals level reportedly go far beyond the timelines on a routine basis (not necessarily at LECI), due to staff shortages and work overload.

Subject of Grievances: In the table below, the number of grievances that were denied total 276, comprising 88.75 percent of the 311 total grievances. The number of granted grievances total 35, comprising 11.25 percent of the total grievance decisions. The totals are the sum of the granted and denied grievances logged by subject of grievance in the monthly reports from January 2009 through January 2010. The grievance subjects are presented in order of largest number of grievances in the category to least number of grievances. The totals differ from the previously referenced 283 grievances denied (85.76%) and 47 granted (14.24%), with a total of 330 grievance dispositions in the period.

As shown below, the top three grievance subcategories pertain to property, a combined 87 grievances, comprising 28 percent of the total grievances. The percentage increases when the additional property grievance subcategories are included.

Table 14. Lebanon Correctional Institution Grievance Statistics: Number of Grievances Granted and Denied by Subject, January 2009 through January 2010

Subject of Grievance	Granted	Denied	Total
Property Lost, Damaged, Confiscated by Staff	5	35	40
Property Stolen/Damaged by Inmate		30	30
Personal Property Lost or Damaged During Transfer	4	13	17
Use of Force with No Report	1	13	14
Improper/Inadequate Medical Care		14	14
Harassment	2	9	11
Delay/Denial of Medication		10	10
Staff Accountability: Failure to follow policies	2	8	10
Intimidation/Threats		9	9
Food: Other	3	5	8
Reported Use of Force		7	7
Laundry/Quartermaster: Clothing Lost/Not Returned		7	7
Staff Accountability: Failure to Perform Job Duties		6	6
Staff Abusive Language		5	5
Facilities Maintenance: Showers or Sinks	1	4	5
Court Ordered Collection		4	4
Eyeglasses	3	1	4
Medical Co-Pay		4	4
Retaliation for Voicing Complaints		3	3
Staff Accountability: Other		3	3
Racial/Ethnic Slurs		3	3
Access/Delay in Receiving Medical Care		3	3
Access/Delay in Dental Care	1	2	3
Food Temperature		3	3
Food: Medical Diet	1	2	3
Food: Deviation from Food Menu	1	2	3
RIB/Hearing Officer		3	3
Visitor Denied Access		3	3
Laundry/Quartermaster: Denied Exchange	1	2	3
Property: Denied Permission to Receive, Possess Property	2	1	3
Job Assignment		3	3
Mail/Packages: Handling of Legal Mail		3	3
Mail/Packages: Handling of Packages	1	2	3
Mail/Packages: Delay/Failure in Mail/Package Delivery		2	2
Housing Assignment: Cell/Bed Assignment		2	2
Special Management Housing Privileges		2	2
Protective Control: Placement		2	2
Food: Portions		2	2
Food: Unsanitary Cooking Conditions	1	1	2
Safety/Sanitation: Cleaning Supplies		2	2

Subject of Grievance	Granted	Denied	Total
Facilities Maintenance: Ventilation		2	2
Facilities Maintenance: Toilets	1	1	2
Lighting		2	2
Disagree with Diagnosis/Treatment		2	2
Discrimination: Jobs		2	2
Staff Unprofessional Conduct		2	2
Conduct Report for No Reason		2	2
Laundry/Quartermaster: Improperly Charged for Damaged Clothing		2	2
Personal Property: Other		2	2
Religious Services: Other		2	2
Prosthetic Device	1		1
Medical Restriction		1	1
Psychological/Psychiatric: Denial/Inadequate Treatment		1	1
Safety/Sanitation: Unsafe Living Areas		1	1
Safety/Sanitation: Unsafe Work Practices		1	1
Safety/Sanitation: Air/Water Quality		1	1
Food Not Properly Prepared	1		1
Food: Poor Quality		1	1
Food: Inadequate Substitute		1	1
Food: Denial of Food	1		1
Commissary: Charged for Item Not Received		1	1
Inmate Account: State Pay		1	1
Improper Account Charge		1	1
Programs – Education/Vocational Training: Other		1	1
Job Assignments: Other		1	1
Religious Materials	1		1
Visit Cut Short		1	1
Visiting: Other		1	1
Legal Services: Law Library Hours		1	1
Legal Services: Legal Reference Materials		1	1
Privacy Violations		1	1
Use of Force Committee		1	1
Discrimination: Programs		1	1
Discrimination: Housing/Bed Assignments		1	1
Discrimination: Other		1	1
Security Classification: Other	1		1
Housing Assignment: Unit Assignment		1	1
Total	35	276	311
Percent	11.25%	88.75%	100%

Monthly Grievance Procedure Activity for October 2009

Data received for the month of October 2009 shows the Lebanon Institutional Inspector completed internal inspections of the satellite feeding system in C Block, inspections of religious services, recreation, and special management units.

October data reveals there were 319 kites submitted by inmates. There were 123 Informal Complaints filed, with 118 Informal Complaints receiving a response for October 2009. There were 17 untimely responses to Informal Complaint Resolutions.

During the Year-to-Date period, January through October 2009, there were reportedly 275 Notification of Grievances filed from 197 different inmates to the Lebanon Institutional Inspector. The highest number of grievances from one inmate was 11 grievances.

Grievance Activity and Dispositions

Monthly data from the Institutional Inspector's Monthly Report shows that for the month of October 2009, there were nine grievances pending from preceding months and 27 new grievances filed during October, for a *total of 36 grievances in the Inspector's office*.

The data also shows that 26 grievances were completed by the Inspector and 10 grievances were still on hand at the close of October in the Inspector's office. Dispositions of the 26 grievances that were completed in October are shown in the following table.

**Table 15. Grievance Dispositions for Lebanon Correctional Institution in October 2009
with Breakdown by Type of Disposition and Race of Grievant**

DISPOSITIONS		White	Black	Other	Total
Granted					
	Problem corrected	0	4	0	4
	Problem Noted, Correction Pending	0	1	0	1
	Problem Noted, report/recommendation to Warden	0	0	0	0
	Total Granted	0	5	0	5
Denied					
	No violation of rule, policy, or law	3	1	0	4
	Staff action was a valid exercise of discretion	0	1	0	1
	Insufficient evidence to support claim	2	8	0	10
	False claim	0	0	0	0
	Failure to use informal complaint procedure	0	0	0	0
	Not within the scope of the grievance procedure	0	1	0	1
	Not within the time limits	4	0	0	4
	Total Denied	9	11	0	20
Withdrawn					
	Withdrawn at inmate's request	0	1	0	1
TOTAL – Grievances receiving Dispositions or withdrawn by inmate shown by Race		9	17	0	26
	Percent	34.6%	96.4%	0%	100%
Pending					
	Pending disposition	6	1	0	7
TOTAL Dispositions by Race		15	18	0	33
	Percent	45.5%	54.5%	0%	100%

During the month of October 2009, there were *no extensions* added to the investigations of the Institutional Inspector to grievances filed.

During October 2009, there were 25 grievances either granted or denied by the Institutional Inspector, and one grievance was withdrawn by the inmate, for a grand total of 26 grievances filed in the Institutional Inspector's office. The *types of complaints* that were filed within the 25 grievances are provided in the following table.

Table 16. The Subject of Grievances at the Lebanon Correctional Institution during October 2009 with Breakdown by Number Granted or Denied

CATEGORY of COMPLAINT		Granted	Denied	Total
Institutional Operations – Health Care				
	Improper /inadequate medical care	0	1	1
	Delay/denial of medication	0	1	1
	Subtotal 2			
Institutional Operations – Facilities Maintenance				
	Showers or sinks	0	1	1
	Subtotal 1			
Institutional Operations – Food Service				
	Unsanitary cooking conditions	0	1	1
	Other	4	0	4
	Subtotal 5			
Institutional Operations – Personal Property				
	Lost, damaged, confiscated by staff	1	2	3
	Stolen or damaged by inmate	0	5	5
	Subtotal 8			
Institutional Programs – Religious Services				
	Other	0	1	1
	Subtotal 1			
Staff/Inmate Relations – Supervision				
	Retaliation for voicing complaints	0	1	1
	Harassment	0	2	2
	Subtotal 3			
Staff/Inmate Relations – Force				
	Use of Force with No Report	0	1	1
	Reported Use of Force	0	1	1
	Subtotal 2			
Staff/Inmate Relations – Discrimination (race, creed, color, national origin, or sexual preference)				
	Other	0	1	1
	Subtotal 1			
Staff/Inmate Relations – Staff Accountability				
	Failure to follow policies	0	2	2
	Subtotal 2			
TOTAL for October 2009		5	20	25
Percent		20%	80%	100%
WITHDRAWN - Withdrawn at inmate's request				
		0	0	1
GRAND TOTAL for October 2009				26

System-Wide Grievance Activity 2007 – 2008

Over the biennial period 2007 and 2008, monthly data provided to CIIC from *all* prisons within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections shows that 9,787 grievances were filed, with 1,883 grievances (19.23 percent) granted and 7,904 grievances (80.8 percent) denied.

For the biennial period, Lebanon Correctional Institution reported 600 total grievances filed, with 68 grievances (11.0 percent) granted and 532 grievances (89.0 percent) denied. The Lebanon institution was one of five institutions in which 89 percent of their grievances were denied for the biennial period. The other four institutions with an 89 percent grievance denial rate were Chillicothe, Lake Erie, Lorain, and Noble Correctional Institutions.

FACILITY PROFILE

Property Description

The Lebanon Correctional Institution is accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA). The Lebanon institution opened in 1960 after construction beginning in 1957 on 1,925 acres in Lebanon, Ohio to serve as a reformatory for 1,300 inmates for the southern part of Ohio. The original cost of construction was approximately 12 million dollars. The compound occupies approximately 40 acres, with 11 acres under one roof. Surrounding the building is a 12-acre outdoor recreation yard.

In 1987, the institution was converted from a medium-security reformatory to a close security penitentiary and the concept of Unit Management was implemented in 1988, while Centralized Management was abandoned. In 1997, a Minimum Security Camp was added to the institution.

The institution reportedly houses inmates who range from 19 to 79 years of age. The institution's website shows for October 9, 2009, the 'close' security institution housed 2,542 inmates at level-3, as well as 191 level-1 inmates, seven level-2 inmates, and five level-4 inmates, for a total of 2,745 inmates within the main compound and the minimum security camp combined. Staff reported that generally the inmates who reside at Lebanon are those who can self-manage.

The institution is architecturally constructed in a 'telephone' pole pattern, with a central massive hallway or 'trunk' and building units that branch or extend directly from the central core. At key junctures along the central hallway, there are floor to ceiling sets of crash gates. Administrators relayed the six-gate crash gate system was installed in 2001. In addition, hallway doors that had been key-operated, are now electronically controlled and "air" operated. The crash gates and door locking system is reportedly checked on schedule at each inmate 'count.' Along the very wide central hallway lie the commissary, chapel, dining hall and kitchen, count office, and other primary and fundamental areas of institutional operation. The commissary reportedly sells products equaling approximately one million dollars per year. The chapel, with massive colored windows replicating stained glass on three walls, is impressive. The chapel was constructed using large quantities of natural wood, has a large altar, and may seat a large number of inmates.

The count office is designed with a full wall that visually displays the names and numbers of each inmate in each living unit, with their race designated by the color of their name card/tag. In addition, binders hold the photos and cell assignments of each inmate so that at any time, staff may see the racial distribution and gain visual knowledge of the inmates in each of the eleven (11) inmate blocks and the single (1) work camp. Adjacent to the count office is an area with two computers for staff use.

The institution's administrative offices, records, business, and human resources offices are clustered within the main administrative building. Included in this area are the offices of the Warden, Deputy Wardens, and Assistants.

The living units or blocks extending from the central hallway have a sally port entrance with key locks and staff who control admission into the blocks. Identification is checked by staff at each

entrance. Inmate living units are comprised only of cells, with no dormitory housing. Nearly every cell is reportedly housing two inmates, except for a few cells in the segregation unit. The cell doors are constructed with food chutes and cuff ports. Administrators relayed that structurally the institution could be used as a maximum security prison if needed.

Near the main entrance lies the visitation room, with capacity for 28 inmates to visit with three guests seated around small tables. The capacity in the visitation room is reportedly 112 people. One full wall of the visitation room is lined with vending machines. Products may be purchased by visitors and inmates may eat snacks with their visitors, but inmates may not bring leftover or uneaten snacks back to their cells after visitation. Within one corner of the visitation room is the children's Reading Room, designed for inmates to read to their children during visitation.

A tunnel system, reportedly common to older prisons, lies beneath the institution. The tunnel system creates easier access to plumbing and other infrastructural systems.

According to the institutional handbook, a large farm operation involving 1,500 acres of tillable land, an ultra-modern dairy facility and a pork-raising operation provide a viable source for food and dairy products for this facility and other state-operated institutions.

Core Function

As reported, the Lebanon Correctional Institution serves as a 'close' security level institution. The institution's handbook provides the following Mission Statement for the institution:

The Lebanon Correctional mission is multifaceted. It includes the responsibility to protect society by incarcerating convicted offenders as well as to provide a safe, secure, and humane environment for those offenders through a necessary and appropriate level of security within the institution. We protect offenders from victimization while in the institutions and provide them a system of due process and internal legality. The institution provides restorative programming through academic and vocational education, meaningful work assignments, career plan development, and treatment programs that address offender's needs and problems and promote victim awareness and empathy. These programs incorporate the philosophy of reentry and are based on the principles of effective correctional programming. Institution staff members also provide the courts and parole authorities with effective evaluation tools and information for use in sentencing and release decisions.

Historical Background and Cultural Evolution

The Lebanon Correctional Institution administration relayed that the institution began as a *reformatory* and evolved into a *penitentiary* with one of the first Residential Treatment Units (RTU), and then to the institution that is currently in operation. Staff also relayed that the supervision of inmates has evolved from the use of wooden sticks and leather straps as tools of control to the current very rare use of a chemical mace. More commonly, the *use of rewards* such as a movie night is provided for compliant behavior. In years past, inmates kept their hands in their pockets upon approaching staff, but that practice has been abandoned. With the

establishment of the boot camp on the campus, the inmates wore their shirts buttoned up in a formal style. The administration relayed that *the culture among the inmates has evolved such that distinctions may be observed among the age groups, with younger inmates taking an independent stance and showing resistance to the expectation of compliance to institutional norms and rules, while older inmates remain straightforward and willing to comply with the expectations of the institution.*

Attempts to address the culture within the institution have been made through some traditional strategies, as described in the institutional handbook. Through monthly recognitions of the *Employee of the Month* and the *Cell Block of the Month*, desired standards of behavior and work performance are given public acclaim and praise. Staff and inmate winners of these monthly awards receive special privileges for the month following the presentation of the award.

Budget

The Lebanon Correctional Institution website of October 22, 2009 publishes the institution's projected Fiscal Year 2010 General Revenue Fund (GRF) Budget at \$40,858,561, which is subject to monthly review and adjustment. The Lebanon Correctional Institution Handbook, published August 18, 2009, indicates the Daily Cost per Inmate at the institution is \$48.08 creating an annual cost per inmate of \$17,549.20.

Capital expenditures are to be incurred to replace the kitchen beginning in 2010 at the Lebanon Correctional Institution. The total cost to replace the kitchen is estimated at approximately three million dollars. By comparison, to repair the existing kitchen would reportedly cost approximately eight million dollars. The decision to build a new structure instead of investing much more money into repairing the old structure is seen as logical and responsible. The decision was based on the need to address the severely crumbling floor and foundation beneath the kitchen and the need for repairs to old, broken, and inefficient kitchen appliances and infrastructures. During the inspection, the crumbling floor was observed as a safety hazard with uneven places, 'holes' or gaps between broken tiles, and an outdated surface material that becomes slippery when wet. Without full use of the major appliances, such as ovens and coolers, meal preparations and food storage are compromised.

Inmates were observed to be without coats during the inspection. Upon inquiry, the Lebanon administration relayed that the cost to provide outwear/coats to inmates would amount to approximately \$40,000. It was explained that the inmates decline going outside for recreation when the temperature drops below 40 degrees, so the decision has been made to withhold the purchase of coats under the rationale that there are few days when the coats would be used. Inmates usually layer sweatshirts and other shirts to provide the warmth they need on days with borderline temperatures.

Staff Demographics

The total number of staff at Lebanon Correctional Institution has seen a decline over the past two years. During the inspection, the administration relayed that recent budget reductions have impacted staff numbers and currently they operate with seven Captains instead of the previous eight Captains, and there are now 18 Lieutenants instead of the previous 21 Lieutenants. Due to budget reductions, there is no immediate plan to fill these three positions.

The institution's handbook of August 18, 2009, publishes a staff number of 525, with racial and gender breakdown shown in the following table. There are 327 or 62.3 percent of the total employees serving as uniformed security staff.

Table 17. Employee Gender and Race as of August 2009 at Lebanon Correctional Institution with Number and Percent

Staff Category	Number of Staff	Percent
White Males	356	67.81%
White Females	74	14.10
Minority Males	52	9.90
Minority Females	35	6.36
Other Males	8	1.5
Other Females	0	
TOTAL	525	100%
Subtotal Males	416	79.24%
Subtotal Females	109	20.76
TOTAL	525	100%
Subtotal White	430	81.90
Subtotal Minority/Other	95	18.10
TOTAL	525	100%

By comparison, the institutional handbook of November 15, 2007, published that there were a total number of 568 employees at the Lebanon Correctional Institution as of November 2007. There were 328 or 57.7 percent of the total employees who were serving as uniformed security staff. The following table shows the distribution of staff as of November 2007, with breakdown by gender and race.

Table 18. Comparison Employee Gender and Race as of November 2007 at Lebanon Correctional Institution with Number and Percent

Staff Category	Number of Staff	Percent
White Males	365	64.26%
White Females	84	14.79
Minority Males	74	13.23
Minority Females	36	6.34
Other Males	7	1.23
Other Females	2	.35
TOTAL	568	100%
Subtotal Males	446	78.52%
Subtotal Females	122	21.48
TOTAL	568	100%
Subtotal White	449	79.05%
Subtotal Minority/Other	119	20.95
TOTAL	568	100%

Staff Development

The institution's handbook offers a description of a staff development program called the *Mentorship Program*. The Mentorship Program was created by the Professional Alliance of Correctional Employees (PACE), which is a group established by the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections to promote a positive work environment for correctional employees by fostering both personal and professional development. The program was initiated at Lebanon Correctional Institution in June 1993 with the goal of integrating employees, fostering upward mobility, and enhancing employee commitment towards the organization.

The Mentorship Program was created by a specific Mentorship Committee and was implemented at five initial sites as a pilot program. The program is twofold, focusing on the mentoring of new and experienced employees and also on professional development and cross-training. The purpose of *Mentoring New and Experienced Employees* is to provide assistance to corrections employees to correctly and appropriately handle situations when dealing with inmates, co-workers, supervisors, and the public. The purpose of *Professional Development/Cross-Training* is to provide corrections employees with opportunities to enhance their professional development and growth. This program provides a myriad of choices and opportunities in cross-training that will benefit all employees. In this program, staff are provided the opportunity to achieve experience in the position to which they desire to advance. Mentors for this program have been assigned to be available for other institutions as well as the Adult Parole Authority. In addition, coordinators have been selected to guide and assist both new and seasoned employees, if such assistance is requested.

Inmate Population

According to the institutional handbook, the main institution can house approximately 1,250 level 3 inmates. The Lebanon Correctional Institution camp is staffed by 11 employees and houses approximately 194 minimum security inmates. The main institution maintains 1,740 general population beds and 293 segregation beds divided into five units of approximately 500 beds each.

Using data for August 2009 in the current Lebanon handbook, the inmate population by racial distribution and gender distribution is shown in the following table.

Table 19. Inmate Population at Lebanon Correctional Institution – Main Compound and Camp with Breakdown by Race and Security Level as of August 2009

Inmate Category	Number of Inmates	Percent
African-American	1519	55.70%
Caucasian	1187	43.53
Other	21	.77
TOTAL POPULATION	2727	100%
Security Level 3 (close)	2506	91.90%
Security Level 1 (minimum)	185	6.78
Security Level 2 (medium)	33	1.21
Security Level 4 (maximum)	3	.11
TOTAL POPULATION	2727	100%

As of March 4, 2010, per the institution's website, the total population has increased to **2,817**, with 1,532 Black, 1,258 White, and 27 "Other." In terms of security level, they have 2,600 level three inmates, 197 level one inmates, 11 level two inmates and nine level four inmates.

Rated Capacity and Percent of Crowding

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

Table 20. Prison Rated Capacity with Population Count as of November 2, 2009 and Percent of Capacity

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

*On November 5, 2009, DRC staff provided data which shows an increase in beds at the Ohio Reformatory for Women by 395 and a decrease in beds at the Northeast Pre-Release Center by 50 beds. DRC opened a new dorm at ORW that raised their capacity. The ORW capacity has been adjusted in the above table. According to the NEPRC Warden's office contacted on February 12, 2010, the facility has always had a rated capacity of 608 beds.

Table 21. ODRC Percent of Capacity by Institution with Inmate Population Count on August 3, 2009

PRISON	Percent of Capacity	Rated Capacity	Population Count August 3, 2009
Lorain Correctional Institution	263.23%	756	1,990
Lebanon Correctional Institution	182.78%	1,481	2,707
Warren Correctional Institution	173.85%	807	1,403
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	172.14%	1,673	2,880
Grafton Correctional Institution	161.44%	939	1,516
Mansfield Correctional Institution	160.22%	1,536	2,461
Allen Correctional Institution	160.18%	844	1,352
Hocking Correctional Facility	159.39%	298	475
Ohio Reformatory for Women (Females)*	156.18%	1,641	2,563
Correctional Reception Center	155.00%	900	1,395
Ross Correctional Institution	154.59%	1,643	2,540
Trumbull Correctional Institution (Minimum Camp- Females)	154.32%	902	1,392
Belmont Correctional Institution	141.99%	1,855	2,634
Marion Correctional Institution	136.79%	1,666	2,279
Richland Correctional Institution	135.30%	1,855	2,510
Noble Correctional Institution	133.53%	1,855	2,477
North Central Correctional Institution	122.26%	1,855	2,268
Southeastern Correctional Institution	119.14%	1,358	1,618
London Correctional Institution	109.34%	2,290	2,504
Madison Correctional Institution	106.13%	2,167	2,300
Dayton Correctional Institution	100.00%	482	482
Pickaway Correctional Institution	99.97%	2,465	2,460
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	99.86%	1,498	1,496
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	99.10%	660	654
Franklin Pre Release Center (Females)	98.75%	480	474
Toledo Correctional Institution	97.06%	1,192	1,157
Northeast Pre Release Center (Females)*	90.15%	640	577
Oakwood Correctional Facility	88.48%	191	169
Montgomery Education and Pre Release Center	88.35%	352	311
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	85.90%	1,540	1,323
Ohio State Penitentiary	78.80%	684	539
Corrections Medical Center	66.19%	210	139
TOTAL	131.85%	38,715	51,045

*On November 5, 2009, DRC staff provided data which shows an increase in beds at the Ohio Reformatory for Women by 395 and a decrease in beds at the Northeast Pre-Release Center by 50 beds. DRC opened a new dorm at ORW that raised their capacity. The ORW capacity has been adjusted in the above table. According to the NEPRC Warden's office contacted on February 12, 2010, the facility has always had a rated capacity of 608 beds.

Table 22. Comparison Prison Rated Capacity and Percent of Crowding Based on Population as of December 29, 2008

PRISON	Rated Capacity	Population Count December 29, 2008	Percent of Crowding
Lorain Correctional Institution – Reception	756	1985	263%
Ohio Reformatory for Women	1246	2458	197
Correctional Reception Center	900	1640	182
Lebanon Correctional Institution	1481	2661	180
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	1673	2897	173
Warren Correctional Institution	807	1391	172
Allen Correctional Institution	844	1371	163
Hocking Correctional Facility	298	485	163
Grafton Correctional Institution	939	1500	160
Mansfield Correctional Institution	1536	2447	150
Ross Correctional Institution	1643	2588	158
Belmont Correctional Institution	1855	2702	146
Trumbull Correctional Institution	902	1321	146
Richland Correctional Institution	1855	2511	135
Marion Correctional Institution	1666	2215	133
Noble Correctional Institution	1855	2442	132
North Central Correctional Institution	1855	2314	125
Southeastern Correctional Institution	1358	1628	120
London Correctional Institution	2290	2531	111
Madison Correctional Institution	2167	2201	102
Pickaway Correctional Institution	2465	2437	101
North Coast Correction and Treatment Facility	660	653	99
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	1498	1482	99
Dayton Correctional Institution	482	471	98
Franklin Pre-Release Center	480	457	95
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	352	334	95
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	1540	1410	92
Toledo Correctional Institution CI	1192	1075	90
Northeast Pre-Release Center	640	553	86
Ohio State Penitentiary	684	539	79
Oakwood Correctional Facility	191	135	71
Corrections Medical Center	210	133	63
Total	38,320	50,8867	133%

Among all DRC institutions as of December 29, 2008, the average *percent of crowding* was shown at 133 percent. As published in the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee's *Biennial Report for the 128th General Assembly* in March 2009, the *rated capacity* for Lebanon Correctional Institution as of December 29, 2008 was 1,481 main compound inmates, based on DRC data. With an *inmate count* in the main compound given at 2,662 inmates, the Lebanon institution's main compound *percent of crowding* was 180 percent. Based on the biennial data, the Lebanon main compound ranked fourth highest system-wide in the percent of crowding among Ohio's adult prisons.

Safety and Security

The safety and security of the community, inmates, and staff is central to the mission of the Lebanon Correctional Institution. The institution is surrounded by traditional barbed wire and fence, a perimeter road, and is served by two guarded watch towers. During the inspection, it was relayed that the “fence is the top priority” with the maintenance department, and other requests for maintenance services are addressed after fence issues and repairs are completed. The system of crash gates was installed in 2001 as an indicator of a ‘close’ security institution. The crash gates enable sections of the prison to be secured and locked if needed. Also, at numerous entrances to segments of the institution, individuals’ photo identification was required and checked prior to being admitted through the sally port to that section of the facility.

Administrators reported that Lebanon Correctional Officers carry mace as part of the institution’s security plan. In recent years, mace was reportedly used only once in an incident on the yard. Staff relayed that for a period of time, they saw an increase in use of force incidents, with two officers receiving medical treatment. The recent three years have reportedly shown a decline in use of force at the Lebanon institution. These incidents have remained low.

Use of Force

Institutional staff receive training and authorization to use certain types and amounts of force in the commission of their duties when there is a threat to the safety and security to self or others. Some situations may dictate the officer employ a greater level of force by use of authorized tools and techniques to gain compliance of an inmate. Tools such as PR-24 batons or OC spray can be used to subdue inmates when necessary, and techniques designed to cause an inmate to “come-along” may be engaged. A “come-along” technique provides a specific manner in which an officer may manipulate an appendage of the inmate to gain compliance.

All incidents of force by staff are required to be documented according to the rules and policies of the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections. Each incident is subject to review by a use of force committee that determines if the amount of force used was authorized for the specific situation and whether the force was excessive. The table below shows documented use of force incidents at Lebanon Correctional Institution for October 2009 as reported to the CIIC.

**Table 23. Lebanon Correctional Institution Report of Racial Breakdown and Use of Force
October 2009**

	Black	White	Other	Total
Use of Force Incidents during the Month	24	20	0	44
Percent	54.55%	45.45%		100%
Number of Use of Force reports that were:				
Logged as: “No further Action Required” (86.46%)	19	19	0	38
Assigned to a Use of Force Committee (13.64%)	5	1	0	6
Referred to an employee disciplinary process	0	0	0	0
Referred to the Chief Inspector	0	0	0	0
Number of Use of Force investigations of more than 30 days	5	1	0	6
Number of investigations extended from previous month:				
Completed	3	4	0	7
Not Completed	7	4	0	11

Medical and Dental Services

Medical services are provided to the inmates at the Lebanon Correctional Institution by civil service staff and contractual staff. Using data provided from the Lebanon Correctional Institution monthly reports, the following table displays a breakdown of the basic types of services rendered through the medical department for the recent month of October 2009.

**Table 24. Number and Type of Health Care Services at Lebanon Correctional Institution
October 2009 and Year-to-Date 2009**

Health Care Services Rendered	October 2009	Year-to-Date 2009 (January - October)
Sick Calls		
Nurse Intake Screen	123	1409
Nurse Referrals to Doctor	123	2,247
New intakes referred to physician	46	474
Nurse Sick Call and Assessments	314	5,581
Doctor Sick Call	355	4,797
Emergency Triage		
Sent to Local Emergency Room	5	51
Sent to OSU Emergency Room	5	51
Inmate Emergencies Treated On site	78	930
Infirmary Care		
Bed Days Used for Medical	9	137
Bed Days Used for Mental	0	20
Bed Days Used for Security	21	258
Dental Care		
Scheduled Visits	393	3,302
Emergency Visits	41	348
Total Dental Visits	434	3,650
Dental No Shows	0	0
AMA – Amalgam (filings)	24	121
Optometry		
Consults	2	25
Inmates Seen	59	490
Emergencies Seen	0	2
Hours on Site	24	203
Podiatry		
Consults	0	17
Inmates Seen	35	307
Emergencies Seen	0	0
Hours on Site	21	150
Pharmacy		
Medical Refills	2,954	27,649
Mental Refills	500	4,823
Medical New Prescriptions	1,588	18,982
Mental New Prescriptions	259	1,589
Total Prescriptions	5,301	53,043
Medical Controlled Prescriptions	10	115
Mental Controlled Prescriptions	0	0

Health Care Services Rendered	October 2009	Year-to-Date 2009 (January - October)
Lab Data		
Blood Draws	154	2,151
DNA Blood Draws	0	44
Mental Health Blood Draws	45	426
EKGs	15	205
Non-CMC X-Rays	79	833
Infectious Disease Data		
* ANNUAL Inmate TB Test – September 2009 - 2,606 Inmates Tested	NA	2,606
* ANNUAL Staff TB Test – September 2009- 377 Staff Tested	NA	377
Positive Inmate PPD Test - TB Screening Results	2	2
Positive Staff PPD Test – TB Screening Results	0	0
Inmates Completed INH Treatment	0	15
Inmates Incomplete INH Treatment	14	91
Inmates Refusing INH Treatment	1	2
HIV Positive Inmates	0	148
HIV Conversions in Inmates	0	1

Inmate Deaths

Data received from the Lebanon Correctional Institution showed that one inmate died unexpectedly at a local hospital during the month of October. His death is the only death at the institution year-to-date according to the medical monthly report. There are zero suicides reported for the 2009 calendar year-to-date in the medical monthly report.

However, one suicide occurred on August 7, 2009 when an inmate hung himself with a shoe string on a shirt hook above the toilet in D Block. Two other suicides occurred system-wide in 2009, one at the Lorain Correctional Institution and one at Pickaway Correctional Institution. On February 23, 2010, another suicide occurred at the Lebanon Correctional Institution when an inmate hung himself in C-Block with a sheet tied to the bar to the window.

Attempted Suicides

There were only two attempted suicides system-wide in January 2010, the lowest numbers on record for the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Both suicide attempts occurred at the Correctional Reception Center.

In 2009, there were 72 attempted suicides system-wide, ranging from a low of two in September to a high of 13 in July 2009. Lebanon Correctional Institution had one attempted suicide in June and one in August 2009, with a total of two in the year.

Mental Health Caseload

Table 25. Mental Health Classification Definitions with Caseload System-Wide and at Lebanon Correctional Institution on November 30, 2009

C1	Number on the Caseload System-wide and at Noble CI
The inmate is on the psychiatric caseload and meets criteria for Seriously Mentally Ill designation: a substantial disorder of thought or mood which significantly impairs judgment, behavior, and capacity to recognize reality or cope with the ordinary demands of life within the prison environment and which is manifested by substantial pain or disability. Serious mental illness requires a mental health diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, as appropriate, by mental health staff.	System-wide 5,953 Lebanon CI 196
C2	
The inmate is on the psychiatric caseload but does not meet the criteria for Seriously Mentally Ill. Inmate is receiving mental health care and supportive services, which include medication prescription and monitoring, individual and group counseling and therapy, crisis intervention and behavior management.	System-wide 4,663 Lebanon CI 169
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 Lebanon CI 27
TOTAL	System-wide 11,550 Lebanon CI 392

As reported in the same monthly data, Lebanon Correctional Institution had a psychiatric caseload of 329, consisting of the sum of the C1 and C2 groups. They also reported a total caseload of 363. In addition, it was reported that four inmates were discharged from the caseload in the month and that 65 inmates were contacted for non-screening purposes who were classified as “N,” that is, normally not in need of mental health services.

**Table 26. Percent of Prison Population on the Mental Health Caseload by Institution
Based on 2008-2009 Data**

Institution	Percent of 2008 Total Population on Mental Health Caseload	January 9, 2009 Institutional Population	Monthly Average on the Mental Health Caseload in 2008
Oakwood Correctional Facility	56%	133	75
Franklin Pre-Release Center (Females)	50%	455	229
Northeast Pre-Release Center (Females)	49%	551	269
Ohio Reformatory for Women (Females)	41%	2470	1004
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	30%	1406	428
Trumbull Correctional Institution	26%	1363	348
Allen Correctional Institution	24%	1323	317
Corrections Medical Center	24%	134	32
Hocking Correctional Facility	21%	486	101
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	20%	2923	592
Mansfield Correctional Institution	20%	2452	487
Toledo Correctional Institution	20%	1088	220
Grafton Correctional Institution	18%	1507	270
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	18%	661	116
Southeastern Correctional Institution	17%	1642	274
Pickaway Correctional Institution	17%	2409	413
North Central Correctional Institution	17%	2335	406
Warren Correctional Institution	17%	1393	243
Marion Correctional Institution	16%	2237	360
Correctional Reception Center	16%	1754	286
Belmont Correctional Institution	15%	2784	422
Lebanon Correctional Institution	15%	2669	403
Noble Correctional Institution	15%	2456	379
Richland Correctional Institution	14%	2571	349
London Correctional Institution	14%	2563	351
Madison Correctional Institution	14%	2222	307
Ross Correctional Institution	13%	2613	345
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	12%	1493	181
Lorain Correctional Institution	7%	1999	144
Ohio State Penitentiary	7%	548	39
Dayton Correctional Institution	0%	475	1
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	0%	333	1
TOTALS	17.7%	51,448	9,113

On December 31, 2008, the ODRC reported a total inmate population of 51,448. For the 2008 calendar year, the monthly mental health caseload averaged 9,113 inmates. According to the data, an average of 4,172 inmates were diagnosed as C1 (serious mental illness) per month.

According to the data, 17.7 percent of the prison population was on the mental health caseload. Compared to the other prisons, *the Lebanon Correctional Institution ranked 22nd with 15 percent of their 2008 population on the mental health caseload.*

The following table provides the monthly average of inmates on the mental health caseload in 2008. The data represents approximately 91 percent of 2008 monthly data as approximately nine percent of the data was not available. *The Lebanon Correctional Institution ranked 8th in 2008 with an average of 403 inmates per month on the Mental Health Caseload.*

Table 27. Monthly Average on Mental Health Caseload by Institution and Mental Health Classification in 2008

Institution	2008 Monthly Average Number on Mental Health Caseload	C1	C2	C3
Ohio Reformatory for Women	1004	466	401	137
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	592	312	245	35
Mansfield Correctional Institution	487	192	223	72
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	428	232	175	21
Belmont Correctional Institution	422	257	118	47
Pickaway Correctional Institution	413	174	196	43
North Central Correctional Institution	406	85	248	73
Lebanon Correctional Institution	403	184	193	26
Noble Correctional Institution	379	219	106	54
Marion Correctional Institution	360	184	138	38
London Correctional Institution	351	140	186	25
Richland Correctional Institution	349	107	179	63
Trumbull Correctional Institution	348	97	194	57
Ross Correctional Institution	345	100	170	75
Allen Correctional Institution	317	170	136	11
Madison Correctional Institution	307	143	132	32
Correctional Reception Center	286	163	107	16
Southeastern Correctional Institution	274	136	136	2
Grafton Correctional Institution	270	185	62	23
Northeast Pre-Release Center	269	146	101	22
Warren Correctional Institution	243	167	72	4
Franklin Pre-Release Center	229	101	104	24
Toledo Correctional Institution	220	66	116	38
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	181	83	83	15
Lorain Correctional Institution	144	50	84	10
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	116	15	62	39
Hocking Correctional Facility	101	40	54	7
Oakwood Correctional Facility	75	58	15	2
Ohio State Penitentiary	39	3	23	13
Corrections Medical Center	32	20	10	2
Dayton Correctional Institution	1	0	0	1
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	9113	4172	3954	987

ADDITIONAL ASPECTS OF THE INSPECTION

Entry and Security Check

At the entrance to the Lebanon Correctional Institution, the institutional staff were pleasant and efficient, yet thorough in checking identification and carrying out the metal detection process.

Facility Plant and Buildings

Staff reported that the Lebanon Correctional Institution is the equivalent of 11 acres under one roof, within a four-acre compound, surrounded by a one-acre perimeter fence system. It was relayed that two security vehicles and five towers are in place to provide security measures and oversight. The massive single building was observed to be generally clean and well-maintained, with the one exception of the crumbling floor in the kitchen and dining hall. Staff relayed that the entire kitchen is scheduled for replacement using capital funds. The corridor floors and walls that join the parts of the institution were observed to be well-maintained, clean, and buffed to a shine.

The living units were observed to be well-maintained, clean, and orderly. There were no odors detected and no mildew or mold in the showers.

The academic school complex of several classrooms, administrative offices, and library, were very intellectually inviting and esthetically engaging. The academic complex has the advantage of large continuous windows, which allow much natural light to fill the whole complex. The inclusion of an academic library, separate from the main library and law library, offers the complex a school dimension that distinguishes it from other institutions.

The work program wing is very large and is comprised of separate large shops where inmates work and learn vocational skills in maintenance, plumbing, machine maintenance and metal fabrication, painting, electric circuitry and telecommunications, and carpentry work. The Ohio Penal Industries (OPI) auto license plate shop is also located within the vocational wing. The license plate operations include manufacture of the tags, manufacture of validation stickers, and distribution of the plates to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Safety and security measures include locked tool cages, with sign-out of tools required and logged. There are approximately 80 inmates working in the maintenance shop, with approximately 40 inmates working at any single time. The maintenance shop is under the supervision of 12 to 13 paid staff. In addition to the building maintenance work programs, a food service program and an Advanced Data Entry Center program are shown as options in the institutional handbook.

As with other parts of the institution, there are metal detectors within the sally port system at the entrance of the vocational wing, and the Warden indicated a desire to acquire another metal detector for the wing. The Warden also indicated a desire to add more vocational courses, specifically plumbing, if the budget were to allow an additional of vocational programs.

Visiting Room

According to the institution's website, the visitation room is open for visitors every day of the week, including Saturday and Sunday. There are two three-hour timeframes each day, one period in the morning and another period in the afternoon. There are no visits scheduled on holidays. The website cautions potential visitors to call the institution to verify visiting hours for the date they plan to arrive, as schedule changes can occur without prior notice. For convenience, visitors to the Lebanon Correctional Institution may download a visitor application form from a link on the website.

Like other adult prisons in Ohio, the Lebanon visitation room includes a dedicated area known as the Reading Room, where inmates may read to their children from a library of children's literature. On some occasions, an inmate narrator reads books to the children in attendance just as a children's librarian would engage children in a 'story hour' at a local public library. *Monthly data provided to the CIIC from the Lebanon institution, among their education statistics, reveals that the Lebanon Correctional Institution inmates served a total of 177 children in the Reading Room for the month of October 2009 (143 at the Main Compound and 34 at the Camp), and a Year-To-Date total of 727 children (609 in the Main Compound and 118 at the Camp).* The Reading Rooms, which were initiated by the former First Lady Hope Taft in 2000, also offer a variety of arts and crafts activities for children.

Chapel

The Chapel within the Lebanon Correctional Institution was observed through the doors leading into the central hallway of the institution. Visually, the interior of the Lebanon chapel looked like a traditional church with windows resembling very large stained glass windows on three exterior walls. The light that filtered into the chapel reflected the color values from the glass, giving the interior space a very subdued and cheerful feeling, in stark contrast to the concrete and cool feelings exuded by the other construction materials used in the institution.

The Lebanon Handbook states that the Chapel is used for various Christian services, Muslim services, and *various religious study classes*. In addition to *religious worship services*, there are many groups that meet in the chapel through the efforts and time provided by volunteers, as shown in the following list:

- Protestant Worship Volunteers,
- Freiheit Messengers,
- Muslim Volunteers,
- Black History Program Volunteers,
- Martin Luther King Program Volunteers,
- Christmas Toy Program Volunteers, and
- Kairos Volunteers.

The Lebanon Correctional Institution was the first institution in Ohio to host a Kairos weekend, a retreat for the graduates of the Kairos ministries program. Kairos is an international Christian group whose volunteers come into prisons to deliver structured programs to the inmates. The

Kairos Prison Ministry mission is to bring Christ's love and forgiveness to all incarcerated individuals, their families, and those who work with them and to assist in the transformation of becoming a productive citizen.

In addition to religious services and groups, the Chapel serves as the meeting place for a *literacy program*, known as the Hope Literacy Program. The administration relayed that this effective literacy program was introduced to the prison several years ago by the Chaplain at that time and is currently continued by a local retired school teacher, who comes to the Lebanon prison on Friday mornings to teach literacy to the inmates in the Chapel.

D Unit

This unit for general population inmates is architecturally designed with a north side and a south side. The north side has a rated capacity of 248 inmates, and the south side has a rated capacity of 224 inmates. The unit is structured with upper and lower ranges in long rows of cells on both sides of the central common area. Cells were originally designed for single-occupancy, but due to the population, inmates are double-celled.

Inmates in this living unit were nearly all engaged in some form of table-top game, puzzle, reading, or other quiet recreation at the time the inspection team entered the unit. Seven steel tables with bench seats provide seating for 28 inmates at a time.

Unit D houses four of the institution's 12 inmate dog handlers and their assigned dogs. The remaining eight dog handlers are located in the Lebanon Camp. The four Unit D dog handlers were walking their dogs in the unit's common area and relayed how they enjoy their assignments. The dogs are trained for the Circle K program, which provides service dogs to individuals with special needs. Inmates explained that each dog was going to be given to an autistic child as a therapy companion.

The demeanor of inmates in the unit was quiet and content with most inmates fully engaged in their activities, and there was only quiet conversation among them. Inmates on the unit were pleasant, respectful, and responsive to the questions and presence of the inspection team.

The individual cells have sinks and toilets, but inmates access a community shower area with three shower heads. One shower is equipped with safety bars in one corner, making it handicap-accessible. Staff relayed that the shower area is sanitized three times each day on a schedule (10:30 am, 3:30 pm, and 9:00 pm) by porters assigned to that job.

Segregation Unit – L1

The segregation or isolation unit has a key-entry through sally port gates. The segregation unit held inmates double bunked in cells that were originally designed as single-man cells. The entrance to each cell has been fitted with a steel framed screened door that allows for air flow. There were 18 inmates in the segregation unit on the inspection date, and while most inmates were relatively quiet, there were two inmates who were very loud in their yelling to each other. Segregation inmates are issued orange pants, a white T shirt, and shower or slip-on shoes upon

transferring into the unit. Clothing exchanges are provided three times a week as needed. While visibility of the inmate within the cell is not to be obstructed, several inmates had hung towels and/or underwear across their doorway to block out the sun and to create privacy. Some of the segregation inmates were ordered to remove the items from their doors during the inspection.

Each segregation cell has its own sink and toilet, but the unit shares two showers for the block. Four of the segregation cells are considered to be cell-in-cell style, where a small space separates the bed, toilet, and sink from the front gated door of the cell, so that the inmate has an additional measure of privacy within the cell and a standing area between the front cell door and the dividing wall. The cell-in-cell construction includes glazed block walls, steel beds attached to the floor, and a four-inch foam mattress that stays with the inmate.

Within the interior of the segregation unit, there are four inside recreation cages. The segregation unit has 11 outdoor recreation cages that measure 15 by 35 feet, with barbed wire atop the two-story fence that forms each cage. Two inmates occupy each outdoor recreation cage at a time and they may use the pull-up bar or inclined plane for exercise. Inmates showed interest in talking to the inspection team, asking questions, or seeking information about the CIIC.

Staff relayed that inmates are customarily single-celled if they are placed in segregation; however, those inmates who enter the segregation unit because they have 'refused to lock' are given double-cell occupancy in the segregation unit. This supervisory strategy has reportedly been effective in decreasing the number of inmates who refuse to lock in an assigned unit because the alternative of double-celling in the segregation unit is less appealing than the unit assignment they are trying to avoid.

Barber Shop

The institution offers haircuts in the institution's barber shop, which is operated by a licensed barber. Inmate barber trainees work in the barber shop under the supervision of the barber. The shop has hours of operation on five days each week.

Outdoor Recreation

The outdoor recreation yard at Lebanon Correctional Institution is a massive 12-acre area, with an elevated observation deck located at one end of the acreage. In addition, two watchtowers are located with visibility of the recreation yard. Guards on the observation deck have a bullhorn to communicate to inmates as they may need. Staff explained that half the institution's inmate population may be on the recreation yard at one time; however, units are rotated on and off the yard on a 45-minute rotation schedule.

Staff relayed that the yard includes:

- Three softball fields,
- Two handball courts,
- One sandlot volleyball court,
- 14 workout stations,

- One shuffleboard court,
- Four basketball courts,
- Two horseshoe pits, and
- Six work-out stations with pull-up bars and inclined sit-up planes.
- There were also eight tables for playing cards or other table-top activities.
- Inmates may sign out Frisbees, footballs, or corn-hole games.
- A quarter-mile walking track extends the full perimeter of the outdoor yard.
- There are multiple park benches around the yard to sit and relax. Staff relayed that inmates may engage in numerous intramural sports and teams that include soccer, softball, volleyball, flag football, basketball, and horseshoes.

A long water fountain “trough” is available to inmates to maintain hydration during recreation.

Indoor Recreation

The primary indoor recreation facility at the Lebanon institution is a large gymnasium, constructed in 1957, with a massive solid wood floor of two-by-four lumber placed on end. Several adjacent rooms lie along the perimeter of the gymnasium. The gymnasium includes two full basketball courts and a shower room for the inmates who are recreation workers. Inmates using the facility are required to return to their living units to shower. A variety of special-purpose rooms lie along the perimeter of the gymnasium, including a music room, exercise room with a variety of equipment, and space for ping-pong games and group aerobic exercise.

Recreational Activities

The institution’s handbook provides an extensive list of recreational activities available to inmates as indoor or outdoor activities. The following activities are provided, in alphabetical order:

- Arm Wrestling Tournaments
- Arts and Crafts Program
- Basketball (league competition, holiday tournaments, outside team play)
- Basketball Referee Training (provided by outside agency)
- Bowling League (league completion, special events)
- Chess Tournaments
- Euchre Tournaments
- Event of the Week (weekly events include track and field events)
- Flag Football (league competition, special events)
- Forty and Over Programs
- Handball (league competition, special events)
- Horseshoes (league competition, special events)
- Music Program
- Softball (league competition special events)
- Spade Tournaments
- Umpire Training (provided by outside agency)
- Video Broadcast System
- Volleyball (league competition, special events)