

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT:**

**INSPECTION OF THE
MADISON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION**

**PREPARED AND SUBMITTED
BY CIIC STAFF**

July 7, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction.....	5
Inspection Profile.....	5
Inspection Date.....	5
Type of Inspection.....	5
CIIC Members and Staff Present.....	5
Institution Staff Present.....	5
Areas/Activities Included on the Inspection.....	6
Statutory Requirements.....	6
Meal Attendance.....	6
Educational Program.....	6
Institution Overview.....	6
Mission Statement.....	6
Opening.....	7
Accreditation.....	7
Acreage and Design.....	7
Costs.....	8
Table 1. Average Cost Per Inmate Meal by Institution.....	8
Population.....	9
Table 2. Racial Composition of the MACI Inmate Population.....	9
Table 3. Institutions Ranked by Inmate Population.....	10
Table 4. Capacity, Population on May 1, 2006 and Percentage of Crowding by Institution.....	11
Classification.....	12
Table 5. Security Levels of the MACI Inmate Population.....	12
Escapes, Walkaways, Deaths.....	12
Table 6. Inmate Deaths at Madison Correctional Institution.....	13
Staff.....	13
Table 7. Racial Breakdown of Total MACI Staff.....	13
Table 8. MACI Security Staff by Gender and Race.....	14
Table 9. Racial Breakdown of Staff with Number and Percent as of June 9, 2006 by Institution.....	15
Entry/Administrative Building.....	16
Inmate Housing.....	16
Inspector's Checklist.....	16
Segregation.....	18
Table 10. Number of Inmates Housed in Segregation as of May 31, 2006....	18
Table 11. Racial Breakdown of Inmates Housed in Segregation.....	18
Segregation Recreation.....	19
Dry Cells and Safe Cells.....	19

Inspector's Checklist.....	20
Key Programs.....	21
Recovery Services/Substance Abuse.....	22
Recovery Services Programs.....	23
Drug Testing.....	25
Table 12. Urinalyses: Number of Inmates Tested and Number Testing Positive from 2000 through 2004	26
Table 13. Urinalyses: Inmates Tested from January through March 2006	27
Staffing.....	27
Mental Health Services.....	27
Staffing.....	28
Mental Health Services Programs.....	29
Residential Treatment Unit Access.....	30
Attempted Suicides.....	31
Table 14. Number of Suicide Attempts in Calendar Year 2005 by Institution	32
Table 15. Number of Suicide Attempts from January through March 2006 ...33	
Medical Services.....	34
Staffing.....	35
Medical Services Statistical Summary.....	35
Inspector's Checklist.....	39
Educational/Vocational Programs and Services.....	39
Staffing.....	40
Educational/Vocational Programs.....	41
Enrollment Data.....	43
Table 16. MACI April 2006 Zone A Enrollment Data	43
Table 17. MACI April 2006 Zone B Enrollment Data	44
Table 18. Number of GEDs Administered and Passed	44
Table 19. Number of GEDs Administered and Passed System wide	45
Vocational Programs.....	46
Library.....	46
Inspector's Checklist.....	46
Religious Services Programs.....	48
Table 20. Religious Services Schedule	49
Inspector's Checklist.....	51
Community Service Programs.....	52
Organizations.....	53
Ohio Reads Reading Room.....	53
Table 21. Institutions Ranked by Number of Children Served in the Reading Rooms	54
Unique Programs.....	55
Youthful Offender Program (HOPE).....	55

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT:
INSPECTION OF THE
THE MADISON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION**

INTRODUCTION

This report provides data and information regarding the Madison Correctional Institution gathered from January 2006 to April 2006, including the inspection performed on April 24, 2006. While the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee is charged with inspecting each Ohio prison biennially, the CIIC is also required to evaluate operations, conditions, and the grievance procedure. Monitoring and evaluation involve an ongoing process that begins long before an inspection and continues long after the inspection is complete. This inspection report includes information that is specific to Madison Correctional Institution, as well as comparison data with other Ohio prisons. It includes information and observations from the one-day inspection, as well as information gathered previously from the monthly reports for evaluative purposes.

According to the Warden's note at the beginning of the inmate handbook, MACI is a 125-acre male facility located outside London, Ohio. The institution has two secure compounds, with an Administrative Building between the two areas. Zone A houses Level 2 general population, Sex Offender Risk Reduction Center (SORRC) program inmates [reception status], and Youthful Offender inmates in two-man cells. Zone-B houses Level 1 inmates in cubicle-style dormitory housing. Specialized units include dorms for education and treatment programs, as well as special assignment dorms for non-smokers, older offenders, and Level 1A inmates.

INSPECTION PROFILE

INSPECTION DATE:	April 24, 2006
TYPE OF INSPECTION:	Unannounced
CIIC MEMBERS AND STAFF PRESENT:	Senator Steve Austria Richard Spence, Inspector Joanna Saul, Inspector

INSTITUTION STAFF PRESENT:

Communication with staff on-site included, but was not limited to the following: Al Lazaroff, Warden; Jenny Hildebrand, Deputy Warden of Operations; Barbara White-Terry, Deputy Warden of Special Services; Bert Carter, Deputy Warden of Administration; Melody Haskins, Administrative Assistant; Virginia Workman, Inspector; Dr. Robelyn Marlow, SORRC Clinical Director; Dr. Dale Holder, Psychology Services Supervisor; Fred Redman, OPI Supervisor; Linda Tipple; Accreditation Manager; Mrs. Anyadoh, School Administrator; Nurse Walden; Randall Hawk,

Librarian. In addition, CIIC met with many Officers and several Custody Supervisors during the inspection.

AREAS/ACTIVITIES INCLUDED ON THE INSPECTION:

Sex Offender Risk Reduction Center	OPI	Library
Administration Building	Inmate Dining Room	Juvenile Unit
Medical Services Area	Mental Health Services	
Education Unit	Greenhouse	
Housing Unit	Segregation	

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

MEAL ATTENDANCE

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 103.73, each inspection must include "attendance at one general meal period." CIIC Member State Senator Steve Austria and CIIC staff attended a meal at Madison Correctional Institution in the inmate dining hall. Inmates enter the dining hall in a single file line, pick up a tray, and proceed down a serving line. Food is deposited on the tray by the inmate workers, who use scoops. The dining hall is filled with square tables that are bolted to the floor, with four chairs to a table.

For the meal, inmates were served hot dogs, potato salad, coleslaw, an orange, and a beverage. The meal was the appropriate temperature, was of a sufficient quantity, and appeared to be nutritious.

EDUCATIONAL/REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 103.73, each inspection must also include attendance at "one educational or rehabilitative program." CIIC Member State Senator Austria and CIIC staff attended a Horticulture career-technical class. There were approximately ten students. The Horticulture class includes a Spanish language component to facilitate communication with Spanish-speaking only workers in the horticulture industry. At the time of the inspection, inmates were learning numbers. All inmates appeared to be engaged in the class activity, writing on paper, or volunteering answers to the teacher's questions. Additional programs that were observed are cited in the relevant sections of this report. CIIC also observed a Basic Education Sex Offender class consisting of a video followed by discussion with a facilitator.

INSTITUTION OVERVIEW

MISSION STATEMENT

As described on its website, the Madison Correctional Institution (MACI) seeks to provide offenders of felony convictions within the State of Ohio a safe, efficient, humane and appropriately secure correctional institution, while maintaining dedication to the

protection of citizens of the State of Ohio and the local community. The institution seeks to provide its employees with opportunities for professional growth and development through education, mentorship and training. Mindful of Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's initiatives of re-entry, community service and victim reparation, Madison Correctional Institution seeks to instill in offenders an improved sense of responsibility and the capacity to become law-abiding members of society.

According to the MACI Inmate Handbook, the mission of MACI is to promote public safety and to improve the quality of life for both staff and offenders by providing the following, in a safe and humane prison environment:

- Excellence in security
- Successful inmate reentry to the community
- Responsible management of resources
- Compliance with American Correctional Association Standards
- Opportunities for professional growth and development of staff
- Partnerships with our community stakeholders
- Promotion of Restorative Justice through community service, victim awareness, and inmate accountability

OPENING

According to information provided by the institution, the groundbreaking date for construction of MACI was May 21, 1985. The first inmates were received in June of 1987. The initial cost of the construction was \$40,000,000.00. The original purpose of the facility was to provide a minimum/medium prison with a capacity for 1,000 inmates.

ACCREDITATION

MACI's accreditation status is current. According to staff, the institution was last accredited in March of 2006.

ACREAGE AND DESIGN

According to the information provided by the institution, Madison Correctional Institution is a male correctional facility located 30 miles west of Columbus in London, Ohio. The institution has an open campus style design with 22 buildings within two separate compounds. An Administrative Building, Warehouse and Garage are located outside the fence between the two areas.

The two compounds were designed as mirror images, with the exceptions of a 50 bed Segregation Unit and the main health facilities located on the Zone A Compound. Two story housing dorms on Zone A, house inmates in cells. The dorms on Zone B are single story and contain cubicles.

MACI is located on 125 total acres. The total area inside the fence is 70 acres. The total area outside the fence is 55 acres.

COSTS

According to the website, the annual budget (FY06) is \$39,957,448.00. According to the information provided by the institution, the FY05 budget was \$41,067,209.00. The average daily cost per inmate is \$59.09. Food Services generally accounts for a hefty percentage of the budget. The number of meals per year is 2,146,200, with an average cost of \$0.74 per meal.

According to an ODRC analysis of FY 2005 costs¹, the average cost of a meal at MACI in FY 2005 was 84 cents. At the time, the reported cost of 84 cents per meal placed MACI as the second lowest in the entire system. Only Oakwood Correctional Facility had a lower cost per inmate meal. The ODRC average in FY 2005 is quoted as \$1.08. The meal at MACI was satisfactory. MACI's inmate population, reported as 1,947 as of April 17, 2006, places MACI in the upper half of the entire DRC system for total number of inmates. The following information was provided regarding costs of meals:

Table 1. Average Cost Per Inmate Meal By Institution

Institution	Average Cost Per Meal
Corrections Medical Center	\$4.71
Ohio State Penitentiary	\$1.84
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	\$1.41
Ohio Reformatory for Women	\$1.30
Lorain Correctional Institution	\$1.26
Dayton Correctional Institution	\$1.23
Correctional Reception Center	\$1.17
London Correctional Institution	\$1.15
Mansfield Correctional Institution	\$1.14
Lebanon Correctional Institution	\$1.13
Warren Correctional Institution	\$1.11
Trumbull Correctional Institution	\$1.11
Montgomery Edu. And Pre-Release Center	\$1.10
Pickaway Correctional Institution	\$1.09
Belmont Correctional Institution	\$1.07
Richland Correctional Institution	\$1.05
Toledo Correctional Institution	\$1.02
Ross Correctional Institution	\$1.01
Allen Correctional Institution	\$1.00
Franklin Pre-Release Center	\$1.00
Noble Correctional Institution	\$0.98
Southeastern Correctional Institution	\$0.97
Marion Correctional Institution	\$0.97
North Central Correctional Institution	\$0.97
Northeast Pre-Release Center	\$0.95
Grafton Correctional Institution	\$0.94
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	\$0.92
Hocking Correctional Facility	\$0.90
Madison Correctional Institution	\$0.84
Oakwood Correctional Institution	\$0.17

¹ <http://www.drc.state.oh.us/web/Reports/costperinmate/June%202005.pdf>

POPULATION

Also according to the information provided on-site, the population as of April 6, 2006 was 1,981 inmates. According to staff, 982 inmates were housed on Zone A at the time of the inspection; 1,189 inmates were housed on Zone B. Zone A has approximately 1,000 beds, while there are approximately 1,200 beds on Zone B. As stated above, the original design capacity was 1,000 inmates. The racial composition of that population is as follows:

Table 2. Racial Composition of the MACI Inmate Population

Race	Count	Percentage
Caucasian	1,096	55.3%
African American	837	42.3
Hispanic	44	2.2
Native American	2	.10
Asian	2	.10
Total	1,981	100.0

As portrayed above, Caucasian inmates reportedly compose 55.3 percent of the total inmate population; African American inmates, 42.3 percent. These percentages are on track with the general racial composition of the ODRC population system-wide. According to the ODRC monthly fact sheet of May 2006², White inmates composed 51.29 percent of the total inmate population; Black inmates, 47.73 percent.

According to an ODRC report of the inmate count as of April 17, 2006³, MACI had 1,947 inmates. The following system-wide data is provided for comparison purposes:

² <http://www.drc.state.oh.us/web/Reports/FactSheet/May%202006.pdf>

³ <http://www.drc.state.oh.us/web/Reports/count/Apr%2017%202006.pdf>

Table 3. Institutions Ranked by Inmate Population

Institution	Inmate Population (As of 4/17/06)
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	2,817
Belmont Correctional Institution	2,472
Richland Correctional Institution	2,396
Noble Correctional Institution	2,308
Ross Correctional Institution	2,271
North Central Correctional Institution	2,269
Mansfield Correctional Institution	2,211
London Correctional Institution	2,183
Lebanon Correctional Institution	2,162
Ohio Reformatory for Women	2,035
Madison Correctional Institution	1,947
Pickaway Correctional Institution	1,940
Correctional Reception Center	1,851
Marion Correctional Institution	1,836
Lorain Correctional Institution	1,785
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	1,461
Southeastern Correctional Institution	1,444
Grafton Correctional Institution	1,401
Allen Correctional Institution	1,314
Trumbull Correctional Institution	1,252
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	1,134
Warren Correctional Institution	1,032
Toledo Correctional Institution	797
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	596
Northeast Pre-Release Center	578
Ohio State Penitentiary	532
Hocking Correctional Facility	475
Franklin Pre-Release Center	463
Dayton Correctional Institution	411
Montgomery Edu. Pre-Release Center	332
Corrections Medical Center	124
Oakwood Correctional Facility	108
TOTAL	45,937

According to recent testimony given by DRC Director Terry Collins to the CIIC, the entire DRC system is currently experiencing an influx of inmates that is producing higher inmate counts. This issue is most especially affecting the Level 1 and Level 2 facilities, such as Madison Correctional Institution. Overcrowding can become a serious issue, having a major impact on nearly every aspect of operations, conditions and programs. It

can create tension, frustration and stress between and among staff and inmates. However, based on communication with DRC staff, efforts are being made to determine the cause of the increase in population, and a plan has been developed that will help to relieve crowding in level 2 facilities. Reportedly, one half of Ross Correctional Institution will be converted to housing for level two inmates, while the other half will continue to house level three inmates. Reportedly, the Protective Control Unit at Warren and Marion Correctional Institutions will be moved to the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, which has three empty cellblocks on L side. PC will be located on K side. With the movement of level three inmates from Ross Correctional Institution to Warren, Mansfield or Toledo Correctional Institutions, Ross Correctional Institution will be able to accept level two inmates.

Table 4. Capacity, Population on May 1, 2006 and Percentage of Crowding by Institution

Institution	Gen. Beds		Hospital	Local	Levels	All	05/01/06 Pop. Count	% of Crowding
	Cells	Dorms	Beds	Control	4A/4B	Beds		
Lorain C.I.	746	0	0	10	0	756	1,789	236.64
Corr. Reception	888	0	0	12	0	900	1,850	205.56
Warren C.I.	538	0	0	13	0	551	1,034	187.66
Chillicothe C.I.	606	997	0	70	0	1,673	2,843	169.93
Ross C.I.	1,008	375	0	20	0	1,403	2,284	162.79
Ohio Reformatory	530	685	17	14	0	1,246	2,005	160.91
Hocking C.F.	0	298	0	0	0	298	477	160.07
Mansfield C.I.	1,010	369	0	39	0	1,418	2,224	156.84
Allen C.I.	500	312	0	32	0	844	1,308	154.98
Grafton C.I.	496	425	0	18	0	939	1,414	150.59
Lebanon C.I.	1,188	180	0	113	0	1,481	2,148	145.04
Trumbull C.I.	496	369	6	31	0	902	1,289	142.90
Belmont C.I.	0	1,845	0	10	0	1,855	2,443	131.70
Franklin Pre Rls.	45	316	0	0	0	361	470	130.19
Richland C.I.	0	1,845	0	10	0	1,855	2,388	128.73
Noble C.I.	0	1,845	0	10	0	1,855	2,324	125.28
North Central C.I.	0	1,845	0	10	0	1,855	2,264	122.05
Marion C.I.	310	1,232	0	48	0	1,590	1,873	117.80
London C.I.	65	1,760	0	65	0	1,890	2,160	114.29
North Coast Corr.	0	552	8	0	0	560	607	108.39
Southeastern C.I.	355	978	0	25	0	1,358	1,454	107.07
Lake Eric C.I.	0	1,380	0	0	0	1,380	1,470	106.52
Madison C.I.	496	1,409	0	10	0	1,915	1,968	102.77
Pickaway C.I.	12	1,931	102	20	0	2,065	1,961	94.96
Montgomery Edu.	64	288	0	0	0	352	334	94.89
Southern Ohio C.F.	1,198	0	0	0	0	1,198	1,122	93.66
Northeast PRC	64	576	0	0	0	640	562	87.81
Dayton C.I.	480	0	0	2	0	482	422	87.55
Toledo C.I.	616	186	7	95	0	904	791	87.50
Ohio State Pen.	504	180	0	0	0	684	538	78.65
Corr. Medical	0	0	210	0	0	210	118	56.19
Oakwood C.F.	163	28	0	0	0	191	98	51.31
Totals	12,378	22,206	350	677	0	35,611	46,032	129.26

As shown on the above table, the Madison Correctional Institution is reported to have 496 cells and 1,409 dormitory beds, and only 10 Local Control segregation beds, with a total of 1,915 beds. The population count on May 1, 2006 was 1,968, with a 103 percent occupancy rate. While nine prisons had occupancy rates below capacity, all other prisons ranged from a low of 106 percent to the high of 237 percent. The two reception centers for men ranked highest in crowding at over 200 percent capacity.

During the opening interview MACI staff described how they had decreased their number of Sex Offender Risk Reduction Center (SORRC) housing units from three to two, because of the decreased number of inmates coming to SORRC. It was also relayed that they have become more efficient at moving inmates through SORRC.

CLASSIFICATION

Following reception processing at Lorain Correctional Institution or the Correctional Reception Center, all male sex offenders are transferred to the Madison Correctional Institution, regardless of security classification. Inmates undergo Basic Sex Offender Education, a 20-hour program spaced over ten weeks. Once a Level 3 or higher inmate has completed the program, he is transferred to his parent institution. Thus, MACI could house all levels of inmates at any given time.

According to the information provided by the institution, MACI housed the following security level groups:

Table 5. Security Levels of the MACI Inmate Population

Security Level	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Total Inmates
Level 1	1,189	60.0%
Level 2	650	32.8
Level 3	140	7.1
Level 4	2	.1
Level 5	0	0
TOTAL	1,981	100

ESCAPES, WALKAWAYS, DEATHS

According to the information provided by the institution, MACI has not had an inmate escape in the past seven years. There was one walkaway in 1999 and he was returned to DRC custody. The following information pertains to inmate deaths:

Table 6. Inmate Deaths at Madison Correctional Institution

Year	Number of Inmate Deaths	Cause
1999	3	Natural Causes
2000	1	Natural Causes
2001	2	Natural Causes
2002	2	Natural Causes
2003	3	Natural Causes
2004	3	Natural Causes
Total	14	

There was one employee death in the line of duty in 2003. According to staff, a Correction Officer died in the line of duty in the segregation unit due to suffering a heart attack while subduing an inmate who was attempting to hang himself in a segregation cell.

STAFF

According to the information provided on-site, the total number of institutional staff was 528, as of April 6, 2006. Of the 528 employees, 382 were male and 146 were female; 445 were Caucasian, 74 were African American, and nine were categorized as "Other." The information is presented in the following table:

Table 7. Racial Breakdown of Total MACI Staff

Demographic	Number	Percent of Total Staff
Gender		
- Male	382	72.3%
- Female	146	27.7%
Race		
- Caucasian	445	84.3%
- African American	74	14.0%
- Other	9	1.7%

According to the inmate population data, 55.3 percent of inmates are Caucasian and 42.3 percent are African American. According to the above staff data, 84.3 percent of the staff are Caucasian and only 14.0 percent of the overall staff are African American.

Of the 528 total staff, 332 are considered Security staff. Of the total number of Security staff, 281 are male and 51 are female; 274 are Caucasians, 51 are African Americans, and seven are classified as "Other." The information is provided in the following table:

Table 8. MACI Security Staff by Gender and Race

Demographic	Number	Percent of Total Security Staff
Gender		
- Male	281	84.6%
- Female	51	15.4%
Race		
- Caucasian	274	82.5%
- African American	51	15.4%
- Other	7	2.1%

In contrast to the 42.3 percent of African American inmates, only 15.4 percent of the security staff are African American.

**Table 9. Racial Breakdown of Staff with Number and Percent
as of June 9, 2006 by Institution**

Institution	Total Staff	W	%	B	%	O	%
Noble Correctional Institution	466	444	95.3	17	3.6	5	1.1
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	691	639	92.5	37	5.4	15	2.1
Southeastern Correctional Institution	394	364	92.4	22	5.6	8	2.0
Ross Correctional Institution	607	553	91.1	48	7.9	6	1.0
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	599	545	91.0	47	7.8	7	1.2
Belmont Correctional Institution	505	453	89.7	47	9.3	5	1.0
Marion Correctional Institution	486	435	89.5	45	9.3	6	1.2
North Central Correctional Institution	444	383	86.3	45	10.1	16	3.6
Hocking Correctional Facility	167	144	86.2	16	9.6	7	4.2
Madison Correctional Institution	532	449	84.4	74	13.9	9	1.7
Ohio Reformatory for Women	479	402	84.0	61	12.7	16	3.3
London Correctional Institution	474	398	84.0	70	14.8	6	1.2
Mansfield Correctional Institution	639	531	83.1	97	15.2	11	1.7
Warren Correctional Institution	388	317	81.7	70	18.0	1	0.3
Richland Correctional Institution	453	366	80.8	77	17.0	10	2.2
Lebanon Correctional Institution	562	447	79.5	109	19.4	6	1.1
Oakwood Correctional Facility	310	245	79.0	62	20.0	3	1.0
Allen Correctional Institution	380	300	78.9	71	18.7	9	2.4
Correctional Reception Center	502	387	77.1	111	22.1	4	0.8
Pickaway Correctional Institution	549	418	76.1	123	22.4	8	1.5
Grafton Correctional Institution	369	279	75.6	68	18.4	22	6.0
Lorain Correctional Institution	442	329	74.4	97	21.9	16	3.7
Trumbull Correctional Institution	389	277	71.2	109	28.0	3	0.8
Ohio State Penitentiary	420	290	69.0	121	28.9	9	2.1
Central Office	467	319	68.3	131	28.1	17	5.3
Toledo Correctional Institution	327	201	61.5	101	30.9	25	7.6
Franklin Pre Release Center	142	82	57.7	58	40.8	2	1.4
Northeast Pre Release Center	166	90	54.2	71	42.8	5	3.0
Corrections Medical Center	422	223	52.8	193	45.7	6	1.4
Montgomery Edu and Pre Release Center	152	76	50.0	72	47.4	4	2.6
Dayton Correctional Institution	209	81	38.8	126	60.3	2	0.9
TOTALS	13,132	10,467	79.8	2396	18.2	269	2.0

As shown in the above table, Madison CI ranks tenth in percentage of Caucasian staff as of June 9, 2006 data. At nine other institutions, from 86 to 95 percent of their staff are Caucasian.

ENTRY/ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING

The overall appearance of the facility upon entry was very positive, clean, and well-maintained. The lobby area was very clean and orderly.

INMATE HOUSING

According to the inmate handbook, the housing units at Madison Correctional Institution are operated under the concept of Unit Management. That is, institution staff are assigned to the housing unit to be available for inmates to quickly address any questions, problems, or concerns that inmates may have. The Unit Staff is made up of the Unit Manager, Case Manager, Secretary, Correctional Counselor, and the Correction Officer. Inmates are directed to address questions and problems to these individuals first.

In addition to staff, volunteers also provide services at MACI, such as in the area of Religious Services.

As part of the inspection, the CIIC inspected housing unit WD in Zone A. Three population groups of inmates are housed in this unit: General Population, Restorative Justice, and inmates involved in the Comprehensive and Deniers sex offender programs. According to staff, inmates from Zone B volunteer to come over to Zone A. It was relayed that there were 107 inmates in pool to access the programs provided on the unit. Treatment is provided on the unit. The unit includes a classroom; at the time of the inspection, an adult GED class was taking place.

The housing unit was composed of double cells with a total capacity of 126 inmates. The main area included several small tables with chairs. At the time of the inspection, a few inmates were sitting around the tables, playing cards and talking. One inmate relayed to CIIC his concern that he had been moved from Zone B to Zone A for the Mandatory Deniers program. The inmate felt that Zone B was treated as a medium security facility while inmates in Zone A were treated as though they were in a close security facility.

Facilities appeared to be mostly well-maintained and clean. Although the showers and the floors could have been cleaner, the **general perception of the facilities was positive.**

INSPECTOR'S CHECKLIST

The Institutional Inspector also has the responsibility of checking the conditions and facilities in the housing units. Enclosed with the Institutional Inspector's February 2006 monthly report was the Housing Areas (Unit 4/A, B, C) Inspection Checklist, dated February 10, 2006, that answered the following questions:

- Are living areas clean?
- Are toilet facilities operational?

- Are toilet areas sanitized daily?
- Is the room temperature appropriate to weather conditions?
- Are fire exits marked and evacuation plans posted?
- Are fire doors secured and checked?
- Does the C.O. know the Fire Plan?
- Is fire equipment operational and inspected?
- Are trash cans clean?
- Is the Commissary schedule posted?
- Are inmate programs posted?
- Is unit staff accessible during non-business hours?
- Are kites available in the unit?
- Are C.O.'s making regular security checks every 30 minutes?
- Are Post Orders signed? Secured?
- Is the C.O.'s area adequately secured?
- Is there a first aid kit available?
- Are ice machines and water machines operational?
- Are inmates receiving 48 hour notification of reclassification?
- Are conduct reports being heard in a timely manner?
- Are inmates given 24 hour notice of disciplinary hearings?
- Are inmates given a copy of conduct reports?
- Are laundry facilities operational?
- Are inmates' clothing inventoried when turned in for laundry services?
- Are inmate workers trained and is this documented?
- Are all chemicals secured properly and inventory sheets accurate?

The Inspector answered in the affirmative for every question. This checklist, complete with the Inspector's signature, should serve as an assurance that at least these areas are checked on a regular basis by the Inspector. The Inspector reportedly next inspected the Housing Area in March 2006.

In follow-up communication from staff regarding the Inspector's Checklist sections of this report, they relayed their understanding that the Chief Inspector's Office chooses several areas each month for the Inspector to inspect and to include in the monthly report, which is the report that CIIC receives. It was further reported that the **Inspector visits and inspects areas throughout the facility constantly. She inspects Segregation weekly and each of the Housing Units twice per month. Therefore, while the monthly report might not reflect those inspections, there are other records that document those inspections, and the Inspector keeps the Warden informed if she finds problems.**

SEGREGATION

On May 31, 2006, 43 inmates were housed in Segregation. Staff relayed that 50 inmates is the capacity of Segregation. Of that 43, 19 were identified as being in Security Control; 15 were in Disciplinary Control; seven were in Local Control placement; and, two were in Security Control Investigation. This information is presented in the following table:

Table 10. Number of Inmates Housed in Segregation as of May 31, 2006

Segregation Area	Number of Inmates
Security Control	19
Disciplinary Control	15
Local Control	7
Security Control, Investigation	2
Total	43*

*This number is the written number reported by staff. The actual number of inmates listed on the Segregation roster totals 44.

"Security Control" is a label that may also be used to designate inmates who are housed in Protective Control.

Of the inmates in Segregation, the institution information notes that 22 are "minimum" and 21 are "close," which may pertain to the security level of the Zone from which the inmates originate, rather than the inmates themselves, as the inmates' security levels span from Level 1 (minimum) to Level 4B (maximum).

The racial breakdown of the inmates at the time of the inspection was: 27 Black inmates, 16 White inmates, and no Other inmates. The information was further broken down by segregation area:

**Table 11. Racial Breakdown of Inmates Housed in Segregation
(As of May 31, 2006)**

Segregation Area	Inmate Race		
	Black	White	Other
Security Control	14	8	0
Local Control	6	1	0
Disciplinary Control	7	8	0
Total	27	17	0
Percent of Total Inmates Housed in Segregation	61.4%	38.6%	0%

According to the inmate population count, Black inmates account for 42.3% of the total inmate population. As portrayed in the above numbers, they reportedly account for 61.4% of the total inmates in Segregation.

Overall, the Segregation area was very clean, with no apparent concerns. There was also an office area for staff that appeared to be very orderly. The entire area was mostly quiet and inmates were conversational. Inmates are allowed a very limited amount of personal property, pursuant to ODRC Administrative Rules.

SEGREGATION RECREATION

The inside and outside Recreation areas were observed. Inmates in Segregation are allowed one hour of recreation time.

ACA Standard 44270 titled, "Exercise Outside of Cell," states that, "Written policy, procedure, and practice provide that inmates in segregation receive a minimum of one hour of exercise per day, outside their cells, five days per week, unless security or safety considerations dictate otherwise." The ACA further wrote:

Inmates in segregation should be provided with the opportunity to exercise in an area designated for this purpose, with the opportunities to exercise outdoors, weather permitting, unless security or safety considerations dictate otherwise. A written record should be kept of each inmate's participation in the exercise program. Reasons for the imposition of constraints should be documented.

Outdoor exercise can be extremely important to the physical and mental health of the inmates, affecting their behavior, attitude, and overall environment in segregation. Thus, the extent to which inmates in segregation are permitted to exercise outside of their cells, both indoors and outdoors, can ultimately have a positive effect on inmate behavior, thus aiding the Officers who supervise Segregation.

DRY CELLS/SAFE CELLS

The Segregation unit has two "dry cells." Dry cells do not include plumbing facilities, such as a sink or toilet. As relayed by staff, dry cells are not safe cells. Dry cells are used approximately once per year for an inmate suspected of swallowing a balloon of drugs. Otherwise, dry cells are used to store extra mattresses for Segregation.

The institution has seven safe cells, with five in the Infirmary and two in the Youthful Offender Unit. DRC policy 67-MNH-09, "Suicide Prevention," defines a safe cell as:

Designated cells within each institution for placement of offenders on watch status. Safe cells must allow clear visibility to all areas of the cell to allow continuous visual observation. The cells shall be suicide-resistant and include: stainless steel fixtures, fine mesh screens or other BOMHS

approved coverings over windows and vents with no exposed plumbing or other fixtures/objects from which a person could hang or otherwise harm him or herself. The cell door must contain a food/cuff port with locks and the cell outfitted with a BOMHS approved bed and/or suicide resistant mattress.

Staff relayed that there are limited suicide attempts at MACI. Data on attempted suicides is provided in the Mental Health Services section of this report.

Posted outside of the cell of each inmate who is on Constant or Close Watch is a "Watch Property List" on which is marked the items that the item is allowed, such as: dentures; suicide gown, suicide blanket, glasses, jumpsuit, mattress, pillow, reading material, sheets/blankets, and toiletries.

INSPECTOR'S CHECKLIST

The Institutional Inspector also has the responsibility of checking the conditions and facilities in the Special Management units. Enclosed with the Institutional Inspector's February 2006 monthly report was the Special Management (Segregation) Inspection Checklist, dated February 24, 2006, that answered the following questions:

- Is the area clean?
- Are proper tool and chemical control procedures followed?
- Are officers conducting security checks every 30 minutes?
- Are unit staff conducting rounds? How often?
- Are Class II tickets being heard in a timely fashion?
- Are kites and informal complaint forms available?
- Are individual log sheets maintained and then filled out properly (regarding Meals, Exercise, Linen/Towels, Razor issue, and Cell cleaning)?
- Are inmate property boxes labeled?
- Are property boxes secured?
- Are doors leading into housing areas secured?
- How often are inmates afforded the opportunity to: Shower, Shave, Exercise, Receive haircuts, Exchange Linen, Make a Phone Call?
- Do inmates have access to library and legal services?
- Is food being served at proper temperatures?
- Are withholding of privilege forms being utilized when necessary?
- Is legal mail being opened in the presence of the inmates?
- Are inmates provided with the required cell furnishings, clothing, toilet paper, soap, etc?

The Institutional Inspector's notes and signature on this checklist should serve as an assurance that these aspects of the Segregation Unit are examined at least on a regular basis by the Inspector. The Inspector noted that the answer was **"yes" to all of the above questions and noted that Mental Health and Medical rounds were conducted**

daily. Inmates are allowed to shower, shave, and exercise daily; receive haircuts monthly; exchange linen three times per week; and, make phone calls upon request.

Previous to February 2006, the Inspector last inspected the Special Management units in December 2005. Based solely on the monthly report information, the Special Management unit was not inspected in March or April 2006. As relayed previously, staff reported that the Inspector visits and inspects areas throughout the institution constantly. She inspects Segregation weekly and each of the Housing Units twice per month.

KEY PROGRAMS

The following information was provided by the institution regarding the programming provided at the Madison Correctional Institution:

Victim Awareness

Participants gain an increased awareness of how crime impacts the victim, victims/friends/community, and offender's family. Victim impact speakers from the community are an important part of the program; ten classroom sessions and homework assignments are mandatory.

Smoking Cessation

A five-week program to assist inmates to stop smoking with a focus on education, awareness, and recovery through abstinence.

Managing Money

This is a Reentry-certified, unit management program that teaches inmates to budget money to adapt to income, maintain a checking account, and establish a savings account. It helps them realize they must be prepared for the unexpected and allows them to focus on short and long term financial goals. Class length is ten one-hour sessions.

Cage Your Rage

Video and discussion based anger management program teaching basic skills for recognizing signs of anger, decreasing angry outbursts, and increasing coping skills.

Coping with Stress

Designed for participants to be able to identify issues relating to incarceration that generate the most stress and learn techniques for addressing these stressors. During the five-week program, offenders will learn how to incorporate these techniques into their daily lives.

Men's Violence—How to Stop

Participants explore stereotypical behavior while learning about physical/emotional violence and how to control violence.

Resiliency

"The Struggle To Be Strong" stories, involving teens and their struggle with growing up and how they used the strength they gained to make decisions and mature is the basis for this discussion program.

Communication Techniques

Learn and practice effective communication skills.

Feelings Workshop

Learn to identify, appropriately express, and manage feelings.

Straight Talk

Address chemical dependency issues for at-risk youth.

Spirituality Workshop

Learn about spirituality and relate it to participant's daily life.

Making Anger Work For You

Identify anger and transform it into an effective tool for daily living.

Relationships: Maintaining Family Ties

Help participants learn to establish or maintain healthy family relationships while incarcerated.

RECOVERY SERVICES/SUBSTANCE ABUSE

According to the Madison Correctional Institution Inmate Handbook, the Recovery Services Department at Madison Correctional Institution provides a diversity of programming for inmates who have chemical dependency issues they would like to address. Information and details concerning programming may be accessed by kiting the Recovery Services Department, Zone A and/or the Recovery Services Department, Zone B.

To attend the weekly support group meetings, inmates are required to sign in and present their identification badges. Attendance is kept for all meetings.

RECOVERY SERVICES PROGRAMS

The institution relayed that in the first quarter of 2006 (January through March), 810 inmates participated in Recovery Services programming.

ZONE A

STAR Program

According to the 2005 Inmate Handbook, the program components include: Drug Education, Cognitive Distortion Education, Therapy Groups, Experiential Groups, and Journal Groups. The program is in session Monday through Friday afternoons from 1:00 pm to 3:30 pm. This program is approved for Earned Credit. According to the information provided on-site, key components of the program are: Drug Education, Anger Management, Defense Mechanisms, Thinking Errors, and Small Group Therapy.

According to additional information provided by the institution on June 5, 2006, the STAR Outpatient Treatment Program is a 13 week alcohol and/or drug outpatient treatment program. The program can facilitate approximately 15 clients per session. Clients meet five days per week for approximately two and one half hours per day, giving the client a total of approximately 150 hours of treatment per program. The first three weeks of the program focuses primarily on Drug Education and readiness for change. The next seven weeks of the program focuses on Defense Mechanisms, Thinking Errors, and Life Skills, and Journal Groups. The focus of the final three weeks is Relapse Prevention Skills.

Continuing Care Program

For those inmates who have completed a treatment program, either at MACI or at another institution, a Continuing Care Program is available on Monday afternoons from 1:00 pm to 2:00 pm.

Youthful Offender Program

The Recovery Services Department provides weekly two-day addiction education programming to the Youthful Offender population. There are a series of four program topics: Drug Education, Addiction, Addiction and Family Dynamics, Trust and Responsible Choices, Respect and Courage for Self and Others.

The Recovery Services also provides an evening program for the Youthful Offenders called "New Perspectives." It is a six-week program that is in session on Thursday evenings from 6:15 pm to 7:30 pm.

The information provided on-site by the institution states that there is a program called "Drugs of Abuse in Our Society," which is an 11-week program providing Drug Education for Youthful Offenders.

Drug Education (SORRC) Program

The Recovery Services Department provides a four-week Drug Education Program available to SORRC inmates on Wednesday evenings from 6:15 pm to 7:30 pm.

Weekly Support Group Meetings

The Recovery Services Department provides both Alcoholic's Anonymous meetings on Tuesday evenings and Narcotic's Anonymous meetings on Monday evening.

ZONE B

KEY Program

The KEY Program is a three-month intensive outpatient program available to Zone B inmates. According to the 2005 Inmate Handbook, the program components include: Drug Education, Cognitive Distortion Education, Life Skills Education, Relapse Prevention Education, Therapy Groups, Experiential Groups, and Journal Groups. The KEY Program is in session Monday through Friday, from 9:00 am to 10:30 am and afternoons from 1:00 pm to 3:30 pm. According to the information provided on-site, the components are: Drug Education, Anger Management, Thinking Errors, Life Skills, Small Group Counseling, Individual Counseling, and Relapse Prevention.

According to information provided by the institution on June 5, 2006, the KEY Outpatient Treatment Program is a 13 week alcohol and/or drug treatment program. The program can facilitate approximately 15 clients per phase-per session; this would involve approximately 30 clients per program. Clients meet five days per week for approximately four hours per day; giving the client a total of approximately 240 hours of treatment per program. The first three weeks of the program focus primarily on Drug Education and Readiness for Change. The next seven weeks of the program focus on Life Skills, Defense Mechanisms, Thinking Errors, and Journal groups. The focus of the final three weeks is Relapse Prevention Skills.

Continuing Care Program

For those inmates who have completed a treatment program either at MACI or another institution, a Continuing Care Program is available Wednesday afternoons from 2:15 pm to 3:15 pm.

Weekly Support Group Meetings

The Recovery Services Department provides both Alcoholics Anonymous meetings on Wednesday evenings and Narcotics Anonymous meetings on Monday evenings.

On Zone B, weekly Support Group meetings are open door meetings to all who wish to attend. Inmates are required to sign in and present their identification badges. State blues are required dress. Attendance is kept for all meetings.

DRUG TESTING

The MACI 2005 Inmate Handbook provides the following drug tolerance statement:

This institution has no tolerance for the use of illegal drugs or other intoxicants. You can expect to be periodically tested to determine whether you have used intoxicants in the recent past. You can expect periodic searches of your property, housing, and work area. If it is determined that you have used or possessed drugs or other intoxicants in this prison, you may be placed in Disciplinary Control and/or Local Control. If you are caught trafficking drugs into MACI, you can expect to be prosecuted and receive a prison sentence consecutive to your sentence. If your family members or other visitors are caught trafficking drugs into MACI, you can expect them to be prosecuted and to also receive a prison sentence. Treat your visitors with respect and do not ask them to bring drugs into this facility.

ODRC policy 70-RCV-03, Inmate Drug Testing, provides for inmates to be tested as follows:

- Randomly – each month five percent of the inmate population is randomly selected for drug testing through urinalysis.
- Cause – Inmates will be tested when there is reasonable suspicion of drug use.
- Programs – including, furlough consideration; post visit; alcohol and other drug treatment programs, once every two months; prior to and following a parole hearing; as indicated by the Warden.
- Saturation Level – a statistically valid sample of the population is tested annually.

According to the 2005 data provided by the institution, Madison Correctional Institution had a total of 24 initiated investigations related to positive urinalyses during that year. In addition, the MACI Institutional Investigator reported the following initiated investigations during CY 2005:

Type of Investigation	Total Number of Initiated Investigations
Drugs (Other).....	3
Drugs (Inmate/Visitor).....	3
Drugs (Mail/Packages).....	2
Drugs (Staff).....	1
Drugs (Staff/Inmate).....	1

More discussion on the Investigator's Caseload may be found in the section titled "Investigations" at the end of this report. Information provided on-site by the institution also relayed the following data pertaining to inmate drug testing:

Table 12. Urinalyses: Number of Inmates Tested and Number Testing Positive from 2000 through 2004

Year	Number of Inmates Tested	Number of Inmates that Tested Positive	Percent of Inmates that Tested Positive
2000	2,415	8	0.33%
2001	2,809	16	0.57%
2002	2,824	4	0.14%
2003	2,998	14	0.47%
2004	2,582	14	0.54%
Total	13,628	56	0.41%

Given that the number of inmates tested exceeds the total inmate population, it is likely that some inmates are tested multiple times. Regardless, these are excellent numbers that portray a strong institutional commitment to reducing drug use and trafficking in the institution. Other institutions with similar population sizes to MACI have cut very far back on the number of inmates tested (possibly due to budgetary constraints). However, to truly limit the drug flow, institutions must prove to the inmates that drug testing will be consistent, that drug use will be detected, and that appropriate disciplinary measures will be taken in response. Thus, the numbers reported by MACI above are viewed as positive.

The institution relayed the following information pertaining to urinalyses for the first quarter of 2006 (January through March):

**Table 13. Urinalyses: Inmates Tested
January – March 2006**

Drug Test	Number of Inmates Tested	Number of Inmates that Tested Positive
Random	353	0
For Cause	20	0
Parole Board	121	0
Programs	10	0
Total	504	0

STAFFING

The following staffing was reported for Madison Correctional Institution Recovery Services programming:

1 Recovery Services Supervisor
1 Recovery Services Secretary
5 Correctional Program Coordinators

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

According to the 2005 MACI Inmate Handbook, the range of Mental Health Services includes:

- Screenings for Mental Health problems
- Crisis Intervention
- Psychiatric and Psychological Evaluation
- Individual and Group Counseling
- Education
- Reports Required for the Parole Board

The Mental Health Services area consisted of a main room and several offices. All areas appeared to be clean and orderly. At the time of the inspection, there were no inmates in the Mental Health services area. Staff were friendly and willing to discuss current issues in the Mental Health Department.

Psychiatric medications are dispensed at the Infirmary during pill call at the following times:

6:15 am – 7:30 am
11:30 am – 12:45 pm
4:15 pm – 6:00 pm
7:00 pm – 8:30 pm

The 2005 MACI Inmate Handbook also includes the following excellent statement regarding suicide:

If at any time in the future you should feel stressed out or overwhelmed due to having to adjust to incarceration, or loss and grief issues, or family issues, and you find yourself feeling depressed or unable to cope, contact any Staff member so that you may receive mental health assistance as soon as possible. If you should have concerns about another inmate's well-being, perhaps your "cellie" or "bunkie" appears stressed out or depressed, you can again inform any Staff member so that the person for whom you are concerned about might receive mental health assistance as soon as possible.

The Inmate Manual also includes a lengthy section on Sexual Assaults, including:

- Facts and Statistics Related to Sexual Assault
- Definition of Sexual Assault
- Rape Avoidance
- What to Do if You are Sexually Assaulted
- Facts for Inmates who Sexually Assault other Inmates

STAFFING

According to staff, the following is a breakdown of the Mental Health Services staff at MACI:

1 Mental Health Administrator
4 Social Workers
2 Social Worker Supervisors
1 Psych Assistant
2 Contract Psychiatrists

In addition to the above staff, it was relayed that there are also other administrative personnel. Staff relayed that they are currently short-staffed.

Staff relayed that there are currently 325 inmates on the caseload between both Zone A and Zone B. In addition, it was reported that ADAPT is a very good, effective program for inmates. Reportedly, the Mental Health Services area could see as many as 40 people every two weeks. Many of those are reportedly SORRC inmates. Staff relayed that there are also faith-based programs in place to assist with the mental health of the inmates.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAMS

Depression Group

Offers educational information about depression, the medications used to treat it, other treatments as well as a supportive atmosphere to cope with individual depression as all participants are diagnosed with depression.

Adult Male Victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse

Allows these men a safe environment to confront the abuse from their childhood, examine how it impacts their behavior as an adult and develop a recovery plan to live a happy, healthy life.

ADAPT

This is a four session group for first time inmates. It is co-facilitated by a Social Worker and some long term inmates. It lets inmates know what to expect, where to go for what, how to stay out of trouble and answers their questions.

Expressive Arts

Allows inmates to express thoughts and feelings through art. It can be interpreted and shed light on problems of which they were unaware.

Poor Medication Compliance

This group is for inmates who took less than 80% of their medications the month before. It provides education on the medication, the importance of taking it consistently, and answers inmates' questions.

Heat Precautions

This group is offered every year in the spring to all inmates on psychotropic medication since exposure to heat and sun can cause severe side effects.

Relaxation

Provides a variety of methods to relax and a time and space to practice them.

Assertiveness Group

Gives timid inmates the skills to speak up for themselves and ask for what they need.

Family Group

This group is for inmates who will be returning to their families within the next three months. They look at what the family is going to need from them and what they are going to need from the family. Upon completion of the group, one to two sessions of family therapy is available from a trained therapist.

Sleep Hygiene Group

Offers ways to get a good night's sleep without medication. This group is offered to all inmates coming to Mental Health with the primary complaint of sleep problems before seeing a Psychiatrist. Central Office is very supportive and encourages this group.

Health and Fitness

This group offers mild exercise and health information to inmates who are not very physically active.

Anger Management

This group is offered to the general population as well. This is the one group that is part of the re-entry groups.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT UNIT ACCESS

According to staff, Madison Correctional Institution and Allen Correctional Institution are within the same "cluster," with the Residential Treatment Unit (RTU) at the latter institution. Since Dunn, the prisons were divided into 11 clusters, with each cluster providing the necessary levels of mental health services, including but not limited to an RTU and a Crisis Stabilization Unit. According to the original concept, if an inmate at one institution is determined to need placement in one of the two units cited above, but no such unit exists at his current institution, arrangements would be made for his temporary transfer to the institution within his cluster that has such a unit. Under the concept, each inmate within a cluster would have access to all levels of mental health services, without having to provide all levels at every prison.

Madison Correctional Institution has no RTU for the mentally ill. Inmates may be sent to the RTU at Allen Correctional Institution or, if mental hospitalization is needed, inmates may be transferred temporarily to Oakwood Correctional Facility, the mental hospital for inmates in Ohio prisons. As previously discussed, MACI houses primarily Level 1 and 2 inmates. However, due to SORRC, Level 3 and 4 inmates may also be temporarily housed at MACI.

Per the DRC Mental Health Services Cluster Map, the RTU at Allen Correctional Institution serves Madison, London and Dayton Correctional Institutions, as well as the Montgomery Education Pre-Release Center. According to Central Office Mental Health

staff, when an inmate needs to be transferred to access an RTU, the transfer request is processed through the Bureau of Classification. It was further relayed that the Bureau assigns the inmate to a particular institution based on security level, and also takes into account any separations from other inmates, as well as RTU bed availability.

Based on communication from RTU inmates in the past, there was a previous mixing of security levels with the RTUs, which reportedly created serious difficulties for the RTU inmate patients. In most of the cases brought to the CIIC's attention, the inmates were Level Two (Medium Security) inmates who were transferred to Level Three (Close Security) RTUs for mental health purposes. Current practices in which the DRC Bureau of Classification reportedly makes the decision on actual placement based on the inmate's classification and available bed space in the RTUs, provide assurance that previous problems will not reoccur. **It is regarded as a positive factor that the security level of the RTU is reportedly matched to the security level of the inmate RTU patient.**

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES

In the 2005 calendar year, Madison Correctional Institution reported five suicide attempts. System-wide, there were 140 suicide attempts in 2005, from a low of seven attempts in both May and December, to a high of 20 in August. The number of suicide attempts at Madison Correctional Institution ranks in the upper half of the institutions, the same number as Lebanon Correctional Institution. The largest number of attempts occurred at the Correctional Reception Center, with 26 total attempts. Five institutions reported no suicide attempts in 2005, including the Warren Correctional Institution, which is a Level Three (Close Security) prison.

Table 14. Number of Suicide Attempts in Calendar Year 2005 by Institution

INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDES
Correctional Reception C	26
Ohio Ref for Women	16
Chillicothe CI	14
Mansfield CI	9
Southeastern CI	9
Southern Ohio CF	8
Toledo CI	6
Oakwood CF	6
Lebanon CI	5
Madison CI	5
Ohio State Penitentiary	4
Ross CI	4
North Central CI	3
Pickaway CI	3
Richland CI	3
Trumbull CI	3
Allen CI	2
Grafton CI	2
London CI	2
Lorain CI	2
Belmont CI	1
Dayton CI	1
Franklin Pre -Release C	1
Lake Erie CI	1
Marion CI	1
Noble CI	1
Northeast Pre-Release C	1
Corrections Med C	0
Hocking CF	0
Montgomery Pre-Release C	0
North Coast Corr Treat F	0
Warren CI	0
TOTAL	140

From January 2006 through March 2006, Madison Correctional Institution has logged zero suicide attempts. In the first quarter of 2006, a total of 27 suicide attempts occurred system-wide. As yet, the only two institutions to report a completed suicide in 2006 are Lorain Correctional Institution (occurred in January 2006) and Southern Ohio Correctional Facility (May 2006).

Table 15. Number of Suicide Attempts from January through March 2006

INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS
Lebanon CI	4
Ohio Ref for Women	4
Lake Erie CI	3
Mansfield CI	3
Lorain CI	2
Pickaway CI	2
Allen CI	1
Corrections Med C	1
Correctional Reception C	1
Franklin Pre-Release C	1
Marion CI	1
North Central CI	1
Southern Ohio CF	1
Trumbull CI	1
Toledo CI	1
Belmont CI	0
Chillicothe CI	0
Dayton CI	0
Grafton CI	0
Hocking CF	0
London CI	0
Madison CI	0
Montgomery Pre-Release C	0
North Coast Corr Treat. F	0
Noble CI	0
Northeast Pre-Release C	0
Oakwood CF	0
Ohio State Penitentiary	0
Ross CI	0
Richland CI	0
Southeastern CI	0
Warren CI	0
TOTAL	27

MEDICAL SERVICES

According to the Madison Correctional Institution Inmate Manual, health care is available to all inmates. To get access to health care, inmates must complete a health services request slip and place it in a box in the Inmate Dining Room. Sick Call is held Monday through Friday on both compounds from 6:15 a.m. to 7:15 a.m. If an inmate signs up for Sick Call, he must watch the list and show up.

Sick Call takes place in the Infirmary when inmates are released for breakfast. When released from the dorm, the inmate should go to breakfast before reporting for Sick Call. The Nursing Staff will assess problems, provide care, and/or refer the inmate to a doctor as needed. If an inmate is unable to work due to a health problem, he will be placed on Medical Lay-in. During this time, an inmate is only allowed to go to meals, visits, and the Commissary; all other times an inmate is to be in his cell. Lay-ins are issued by Medical Staff only.

Prescription refills may be requested via the Health Services Request Slip. If the prescription has expired (0 refills), the inmate must sign up for Sick Call. Prescriptions take three to four working days to be refilled. Inmates are directed to request a refill seven days before the medication runs out.

Dental, Optometry, Podiatry, and other medical services are also available to MACI inmates and may also be accessed via the Health Care Request Slip procedure. Inmates are informed that they will be placed on a waiting list for the latter three services and that scheduling is done through Sick Call, not by kite. SORRC inmates are considered "Reception status" and are not eligible for routine eye and foot care until they reach their parent institution.

If an inmate has a sudden illness or emergency, he is instructed to tell a Correctional Officer or work supervisor, who will call the infirmary. If hospitalization is required, the institution uses the Madison County Hospital or the Ohio State University Hospital.

Inmates on controlled medication must come to the Infirmary to receive each dose of the medication during Pill Call, which occurs three times a day. Staff relayed that approximately 100-150 inmates report for Pill Call in the evening, which is reportedly the heaviest period. Of the 100 inmates who report to Pill Call, a reported 90% receive psychotropic medication.

The Medical Services area appeared clean, sanitary, and uncluttered. There are five cells, all of which are "safe" cells, meaning that they have been outfitted with an eye toward suicide watch needs. In addition, there are two safe cells in the juvenile area. Staff relayed that the X-ray technician is shared with London Correctional Institution. There is also an examination room and a telemedicine system room.

STAFFING

The institution staff relayed that they employ 25 Medical staff and 13 Contract Medical staff to serve the medical needs of the inmates. The following breakdown was provided:

Medical Staff

13 Registered Nurses
 2 Licensed Practical Nurses
 1 Nurse Practitioner
 1 Health Care Administrator
 1 X-Ray Technician

Contract Medical Staff

1 Physicians
 1 Physician Assistant
 1 Dentist
 1 Podiatrist
 1 Optometrist
 1 Phlebotomist
 1 Dental Assistant
 1 Pharmacist
 2 Pharmacy Techs

In addition to the above staff, MACI staff relayed that there is one full time scheduler for both Zone A and Zone B and there is one Health Information Technician for both Zone A and Zone B, for a total of four clerical staff.

MEDICAL SERVICES STATISTICAL SUMMARY

ODRC prisons are required to report their medical monthly data. The following data pertains to the number of hours each staff person worked at MACI Correctional Institution during the month of April 2006:

Civil Service Staff Summary

Health Care Administrator	136
RN	1,628
LPN	266
X-Ray Technician	64
Lab Technician	156
Clerical	248
Total Medical Staff Hours	2,498

In addition to the above numbers, Madison Correctional Institution reported a total of 157 hours of RN Overtime. MACI reported only two vacancies for Staff Nurses. The X-Ray Technician is shared with London Correctional Institution.

Pharmacy

According to the Pharmacy data for the month, the following was reported:

Prescriptions Filled

New Prescriptions	2,114
Prescription Refills	1,744
Subtotal	3,858
Psychotropic Medication	610
Controlled Medications	32
Total	4,500

Reviewing data from January through April 2006, the total number of New Prescriptions and Prescription Refills combined ranged from 3,706 to 4,495. In 2005, the total ranged from 3,411 to 4,464. The Pharmacist's services are on a contractual basis and the hours are reported in the following section.

Contractual Staff Utilization

The following data was provided regarding the number of hours served by contractual staff at Madison Correctional Institution during April 2006:

Contractual Staff Utilization

Physician	176
RN	160
Ancillary Dental Staff	156
Pharmacy Technician	132
Dentist	115
Pharmacist	102
LPN	0
Total	841

In addition, MACI staff relayed that the number of Pharmacist hours will increase in the near future. The Pharmacist is currently on-site six hours per day and is shared with London Correctional Institution.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Intake Screenings

According to the MACI monthly report, in April 2006, Nurse intake screenings were provided to 244 inmates and new intake screenings referred to the Physician totaled 70.

Reviewing 2005 data, Nurse intake screenings ranged from 144 in January 2005 to 292 in November 2005.

Sick Call

Reviewing the 2005 monthly report data, Madison Correctional Institution reported that all Nurse screenings took place during First Shift. Although it is not reported in the 2006 monthly reports, it is to be assumed that this trend continued. In April 2006, 232 inmates were referred to the Physician.

According to the reports, Nurse Sick Call and Assessments were provided to 562 inmates during April 2006. Physician appointments for Doctor's Sick Call consisted of 638 scheduled visits, with 17 "no shows," and zero reported emergent add on appointments.

Segregation Screenings for Nurses Sick Call are not reported in the 2006 monthly reports. However, in 2005, Nurses performed Segregation Sick Call visits on First Shift, ranging from nine inmates in February 2005 to 31 inmates in May 2005.

In 2005, Nurse's screenings for General Population ranged from 322 in January 2005 to 523 in July 2005. Physician scheduled visits ranged from 575 in February 2005 to 766 in August 2005.

Emergency Triage

According to April 2006 Emergency Triage statistics, nine inmates were sent to the Ohio State University Emergency Department. Twelve inmates were sent to the local Emergency Department (at Madison County Hospital). Of those, three inmates were sent from the local hospital to the Ohio State University Hospital. A total of 68 inmate emergencies were treated on-site.

Only one staff received treatment by the medical services staff at MACI; no visitors were treated.

In 2005, the highest number of inmates to be sent to an Emergency Department in a month was 29 in March 2005. The highest number of inmates admitted to a hospital during the year was 11, in September 2005.

Infirmary Care

Regarding Infirmary Care, 16 bed days were reportedly used for Medical Services; 11 for Mental Services; and 17 for Security purposes in April 2006.

Dental Care

In April 2006, Dental Care was provided to 223 inmates who were seen by appointment. An additional nine inmates were seen on an emergency basis, for a total of 232 inmates seen by Dental Services staff.

Optometry

Regarding Optometry access, a total of 30 inmates were given consults; 24 inmates were seen; and zero emergencies were reported. A reported five hours were performed on-site. MACI staff relayed that the Optometrist is on-site two full days per month.

Podiatry

In April 2006, podiatry consults were given to 44 inmates. A total of 36 inmates were seen, with zero emergencies, in a reported ten hours. MACI staff relayed that the Podiatrist is on-site two full days per month.

Lab Data

A reported 351 blood draws were performed in April 2006. Mental Health blood draws accounted for 35 of those. In addition, 30 EKGs were performed, as were 87 non-CMC X-rays.

Infectious Disease Data

The April 2006 medical data shows that four inmates and 12 staff were given a TB test in the month, with 11 positive. According to communication with DRC staff, persons may test positive to a TB test if they have ever been exposed to the virus. The positive test indicates that the person's body has created antibodies in response to such an exposure. A positive TB test does not indicate that a person has TB. If a person tests positive, additional testing will be performed to determine whether the person does in fact have TB and is contagious.

According to the April 2006 monthly report, no inmates were HIV positive in April 2006. However, the previous months are as follows: January 2006—32 HIV positive inmates were present in MACI; February 2006—33; and March 2006—23.

INSPECTOR'S CHECKLIST

The Institutional Inspector also has the responsibility of checking the conditions and facilities in the Medical Services area. Enclosed with the Institutional Inspector's April 2006 monthly report was the Medical Services Inspection Checklist, dated April 14, 2006, that answered the following questions:

- Are medical services available to all inmates?
- Are Class A tools properly secured?
- Are daily inventories completed and correct?
- Are adequate medical supplies on hand?
- Are pharmaceutical inventories correct?
- Are inmates referred to outside agencies?
- Are Sick Call schedules maintained?
- Do inmate workers have access to medical records?
- Do the doctors review nursing notes and treatment?
- Is a waiting list maintained for dental services?
- Is a waiting list maintained for specialty services?
- Is the medication line supervised properly?
- Are beds and clothing sanitized on a regular basis?
- Does the nursing staff make daily rounds to segregation?
- Is a kite log maintained?
- Is the medical co-payment policy being followed?
- Do the living areas and clinic include notices regarding co-payment fees?
- Are all chemicals secured properly and inventories accurate?

The Inspector marked "yes" for all questions, except for the question pertaining to inmate access to medical records, which was appropriately determined in the negative. These areas are evaluated by the Inspector on a regular basis. Previous to April, the Inspector also reportedly inspected the Medical Services area in January, February, and March 2006.

EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

According to the Madison Correctional Institution Inmate Handbook, regardless of an inmate's educational background, the Education Department has something to offer. The staff is committed to the philosophy that participation in education pursuits can greatly improve the likelihood of an inmate's success after reentry to today's complex and technical society.

All programs are available to the inmate at no cost. The scheduling of the programs is flexible, allowing the inmate to enter at any time and proceed at the inmate's own learning pace.

Upon completion of the standardized assessment and assignment to a parent institution, all inmates who have not attained a high school diploma or GED must enroll in a program of the Ohio Central School System. If an inmate claims to have earned a high school diploma or GED, but the Ohio Central School System does not have an official verification, the inmate must be placed on the waiting list and then into school. If verification is obtained, it shall be documented on the school Record-Transcript and the inmate will be removed from the waiting list or class.

Of particular note within Madison Correctional Institution's education program is the access to college courses. Greater education boosts an inmate's employability once he is released to the community and seeking employment. Both an interest in education and access to employment are highly likely to reduce recidivism and are encouraged. Staff relayed that videoconferencing provides inmates with access to Columbus State College. In addition, there are reportedly job fairs with prospective employers from Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Dayton.

STAFFING

According to the institution staff, Madison Correctional Institution employs a total of 27 Education staff. The institution staff provided the following breakdown:

Zone A: Ohio Central High School

2 Teachers, English
 2 Teachers, Math
 2 Teachers, Social Studies
 2 Teachers, Science
 1 Teacher, Health and Physical Education
 1 Teacher, Business
 1 Teacher, Literacy
 1 Teacher, Special Education
 1 School Administrator

Total: 13

Zone A: J Building

1 Teacher, Administrative Office Technology
 1 Teacher, Horticulture
 1 Education Specialist

Total: 3

Zone B: Banneker CD and N Building

2 Teachers, Pre-GED
 1 Teacher, TEP and GED
 1 Teacher, Literacy
 1 Teacher, Building Maintenance
 1 Teacher, Horticulture
 1 Guidance Counselor
 1 School Administrator

Total: 8

Library

1 Librarian
 2 Library Assistants

EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Special Education

Certified Special Education Teachers are available to help students with learning disabilities or other special educational needs.

Literacy

The Kaleidoscope Literacy Unit is a residential academic unit to meet the needs of inmates who test below the sixth grade reading level. Literacy Unit classes concentrate on basic reading and communications skills, using the Laubach Literacy Action model.

In addition to the residential unit, the HOPE Literacy program offers fine arts elective credits to high school students.

Adult Basic Learning Education (ABLE) Classes

ABLE classes concentrate on basic academic skills within the scope of general education.

General Education Development (GED) Class

GED classes are offered to all inmates who test at 6.0 or above reading level. GED preparation classes focus on the areas necessary for passing the standardized test. These classes are divided by levels of achievement and are available to both full-time students during the day and part-time students in the evening.

High School

A High School Diploma program is offered on Zone A to the youthful offender population. The "Madison Branch High School" is a fully accredited high school for inmates under the age of 18.

College

Those who have completed high school or have a GED may qualify to attend college. Columbus State Community College (CSCC) offers two one-year certificates in Business Management.

Tutor Program

Inmates interested in helping others achieve their educational goals might consider the tutor program. This program operates within all academic programs. Once the inmate has been trained through Laubach Literacy Action, the inmate will be able to provide one-on-one assistance to students in need.

Vocational Programs

Vocational programs are among the most popular at Madison Correctional Institution. These programs combine applied academics and skills competency-based curriculum. Current vocational program offerings include: Horticulture and Office Technologies (Zone A); Building Maintenance and Horticulture (Zone B).

Apprenticeship Programs

Apprenticeship programs in various workplace skills can lead to a skills certification, recognized by the Department of Labor. Apprenticeships are available in the following areas:

- Alteration Tailor
- Animal Trainer
- Boiler Operator
- Computer Operator
- Building Maintenance Repairman
- Cook
- Janitor
- Laundry Machine Mechanic
- Painter
- Plumber
- Quality Control Inspector
- Stationary Engineer
- Welder

Release Preparation

Release Preparation involves a process that begins upon arrival at the Reception Centers. An accountability plan is derived during reception and tracked throughout incarceration. During incarceration, the Unit Reentry Management Team, along with the inmate, will meet to discuss their progress. This program includes Community Resources, Interviewing Workshops, Recovery Services, Religious Services, Resume Preparation, Career Passports, etc.

The institution relayed that the following workshops are offered through the Release Preparation program:

Employment Readiness

- Goal Setting
- Work History
- Resumes, Applications
- Job Search
- Job Interview Skills
- Job Retention
- Offender Job Linkage

Community Resources

- ABLÉ Centers
- Driver's License
- Voting Rights
- Job and Family Services
- Social Security
- Birth Certificate
- Temporary Identification

Community Justice

- Traffic Laws
- Expungement

Faith-Based Resources**Recovery Services****Mental Health****APA****Medical****Recovery Services****ENROLLMENT DATA**

The following data was taken from the April 2006 monthly report of enrollment:

Table 16. MACI April 2006 Zone A Enrollment Data

Academic Program	April 2006	Under Age 22	Year to Date Enrollment	Waiting List	Number of Completers Year to Date*
High School Options	95	95	135	0	9
Career Tech Total	36	9	59	64	9
Apprenticeship Total	20	0	40	0	0
Special Education	7	7	11	0	0
Advanced Job Training	14	3	30	0	28
Total	172	114	275	64	46

* Year to Date refers to the cumulative total from the fiscal start of July 1.

Zone A includes the youthful offender population, which is involved in the High School Options program. According to the April 2006 report, the Career Tech options offered in Zone A are: Administrative Office Technologies and Horticulture. The Apprenticeship programs and the Advanced Job Training are not specifically described.

Table 17. MACI April 2006 Zone B Enrollment Data

Academic Program	April 2006	Under Age 22	Year to Date Enrollment	Waiting List	Number of Completers Year to Date*
Literacy	59	14	218	86	60
Pre-GED	46	12	191	36	88
GED	24	5	106	212	100
Career Tech Total	25	0	57	128	26
Apprenticeship Total	34	0	46	0	0
Special Education	1	1	1	0	0
Advanced Job Training	16	0	44	0	76
Total	205	32	663	462	350

* Year to Date refers to the cumulative total from the fiscal start of July 1.

The above Career-Tech programs are in Building Maintenance and Horticulture.

As of April 2006, a reported 157 GED tests were given in fiscal year 2006 (Zones A and B combined) and a reported 93 inmates passed, yielding a passage rate of 59.2 percent. In fiscal year 2005, a reported total of 60 GED tests were given and 36 inmates passed, yielding a passage rate of 60 percent. The following table was taken from the monthly enrollment reports submitted by the institution.

Table 18. Number of GEDs Administered and Passed: May 2005 – April 2006

Month	Total Number of GEDs Administered	Total Number of GEDs Passed
May 2005	4	3
June 2005	3	4
July 2005	15	7
August 2005	8	4
September 2005	28	16
October 2005	13	4
November 2005	12	8
December 2005	20	15
January 2006	8	0
February 2006	8	8
March 2006	20	13
April 2006	12	10
Year Total	151	92

Overall, the 92 inmates who passed represent a 60.9 percent passage rate for the GED.

In comparison, the following data was extracted from the monthly enrollment reports submitted by the separate institutions*:

**Table 19. Number of GEDs Administered and Passed System wide:
July 2005 - March 2006**

Institution	Number of GEDs Administered (Year to Date)	Number of GEDs Passed (Year to Date)	Passage Rate (Year to Date)
Richland CI	167	84	50.3
Marion CI	156	88	56.4
Trumbull CI	146	62	42.5
Madison CI	145	83	57.2
Chillicothe CI	144	54	37.5
Lorain CI	137	90	65.7
Mansfield CI	133	79	59.4
Lake Erie CI	130	60	46.2
Pickaway CI	127	68	53.5
North Central CI	109	53	48.6
Ross CI	89	59	66.3
North Coast CTF	87	59	67.8
Lebanon CI	84	70	83.3
Belmont CI	82	46	56.1
Mont. Edu. PRC	69	40	58.0
Ohio Ref. Women	67	46	68.7
Toledo CI	57	21	36.8
Northeast PRC	51	30	58.8
Grafton CI	38	31	81.6
Dayton CI	38	14	36.8
Allen CI	35	17	48.6
Warren CI	27	18	66.7
Southern Ohio CF	20	9	45.0
Hocking CF	15	6	40.0
Oakwood CF	2	2	100
Corr. Med. Center	0	0	0
Total	2,155	1,189	55.2
Average	82.9	45.7	55.1

*Does not include all 32 institutions.

According to the above table, Madison Correctional Institution has a good GED program, administering a high number of GEDs in comparison with the other institutions. Its GED passage rate is slightly above average, which is also favorable.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

As stated above, Madison Correctional Institution has several vocational programs. According to the MACI website, these programs are in the areas of: Building Maintenance; Administrative Office Technologies; Horticulture; and, Turf Maintenance. These programs are often vital to the success of the inmates upon reentry to the community, as they teach valuable work skills in areas that are open to hiring ex-convicts.

Reviewing the monthly enrollment report data of January to April 2006, it appears that the Building Maintenance class always carries a class load of 14 inmates, Horticulture ranges from 11 to 13, and Administrative Office Technologies ranges from 23 to 26.

At the same time, the Building Maintenance class always carries a waitlist of 82 to 88 inmates. Hopefully, all inmates who wish to participate in the vocational programs have the opportunity to do so before release.

During the inspection, CIIC Member State Senator Austria and CIIC staff attended an Horticulture career-technical class. There were approximately ten students. The Horticulture class includes a Spanish language component to facilitate communication with Spanish-speaking only workers in the horticulture industry. At the time of the inspection, inmates were learning numbers. All inmates appeared to be engaged in the class activity, writing on paper, or volunteering answers to the teacher's questions.

LIBRARY

According to the MACI Inmate Handbook, there is a general-purpose Library and Legal Library on both zones of MACI. The general-purpose Library contains fiction, non-fiction, and reference works. The legal resources section contains current federal, state, and local codes and their updates.

The libraries are open daily, including evenings and most weekends. Hours of operation are posted in all living units and program areas. Inmates may check out up to three non-legal, non-reference books at one time. Books may be checked out for seven days at a time and renewed twice. Inmates also have access to a Library copier, which will make copies for five cents per page.

During the CIIC inspection, the Library was visited on Zone B. Staff relayed that some multilingual material was available to the inmates. While on the inspection, inmates relayed a concern that the Library should be open more. Other than that, the Library appeared to be appropriately clean, tidy, and filled with books.

INSPECTOR'S CHECKLIST

The Institutional Inspector also has the responsibility of checking the conditions and operations of both the Library and the Law Library. Enclosed with the Institutional

Inspector's April 2006 monthly report was the Library and Law Library Inspection Checklists, dated April 14 and April 30, respectively, 2006, that answered the following questions:

Library

- Does the library area meet sanitation standards?
- Are periodicals current and available?
- Is the library open daily, including evenings and weekends?
- Are library materials appropriate to the interests and needs of the inmate population?
- Does the library participate in the inter-library loan program?
- Are the inmates involved in purpose and appropriate activity?
- Are library materials well-maintained?
- Is a kite log maintained?
- Is inmate input used in selecting material available in the library?
- Are inmates in special management areas permitted to request/receive materials from the library?

Law Library

- Is the area clean?
- Are required legal materials available?
- Are typewriters available for inmate use?
- Are library services available daily, including weekends and evenings?
- When an inmate cannot gain meaningful access to the library on his/her own time, is assistance offered to provide this to these inmates?
- Does the library participate in inter-library loan programs?
- Are inmates selected and trained as library assistants?
- Are inmates permitted to assist each other in the preparation of legal documents?
- Is a kite log maintained?
- Are forms on hand to allow inmates to file court actions?
- Are inmates housed in special management areas permitted to utilize the law library? How?
- Are library materials appropriate and meet the interests of the inmate population?

The Inspector answered in the affirmative for each of the above questions. The Inspector's Checklists should serve as reassurance that the area in question is inspected on a regular basis. **Unfortunately, a quick review of the Inspector's monthly reports for the past year indicates that this is the first time that the Inspector has inspected the Library since before December 2004. As noted previously, staff relayed their understanding that the Chief Inspector's Office chooses several areas each month for the Inspector to include in the monthly report, which is the report that CIIC receives. Staff relayed that the MACI Inspector visits and inspects areas through the institution constantly. While the monthly report might not reflect those inspections, it was reported that there are other records that document those inspections and the Inspector keeps the Superintendent informed if she finds problems.**

RELIGIOUS SERVICES PROGRAMS

According to the Madison Correctional Institution's 2005 Inmate Handbook, the Religious Services Department is comprised of two full-time chaplains. There are two contract workers, an Imam for the Muslims, and a Deacon for the Catholic inmate population. The Catholic priests conduct Catholic masses. The Chaplains' offices are located in the Activity Building on both sides of the institution. According to the Chaplains' schedules, which are posted on the MACI website, at least one Chaplain is in the office every day of the week. The Religious Services Contractors actually include two Catholic Deacons, one who provides services to both Zone A and B, for a total of 11 ½ hours per week, and the other provides services to Zone B only for a total of two and one half hours. There is also an Islamic Imam who provides services to both Zone A and B for a total of 12 hours per week.

According to the MACI Inmate Handbook, unsupervised religious activities are prohibited. A complete listing of these services and times is located in the Activity Building Chapel and on the dorm bulletin boards. The MACI website includes the monthly schedule of services and programs, which is reproduced in the following table:

Table 20. Religious Services Schedule

Day	Time	Name of Program
Sunday	8:00 am – 9:00 am	Protestant Service
	9:30 am – 10:30 am	Youthful Offender Service
	1:30 pm – 3:00 pm	Christian Prayer and Share
	2:30 pm – 8:00 pm	Christian Prayer and Share
	6:30 pm – 8:00 pm	Catholic Services
Monday	1:30 pm – 3:30 pm	Jehovah's Witness (video)
	1:30 pm – 3:30 pm	Taleem
	1:00 pm – 7:00 pm	Juvenile Religious Services
	6:30 pm – 7:30 pm	Christian Prayer and Share
	6:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Christian Prayer and Share
Tuesday	9:00 am – 10:30 am	Re-entry Seminar (Safe People)
	1:30 pm – 3:30 pm	Re-entry Seminar (Safe People)
	1:30 pm – 3:30 pm	Bible Study – Principles of Success
Wednesday	1:30 pm – 3:15 pm	Taleem
	1:00 pm – 2:30 pm	Prayer Warriors Long Distance Dads Seminar
	1:00 pm – 2:30 pm	Parents Anonymous
	2:30 pm – 3:30 pm	Pastoral Counseling
	2:00 pm – 3:15 pm	Epiphany Reunion
	6:30 pm – 8:00 pm	Protestant Services
Thursday	12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	Native American
	1:00 pm – 3:15 pm	Pathways to Peace
	2:00 pm – 3:00 pm	Native American
	6:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Gideon Bible Study
	6:00 pm – 8:30 pm	Alpha Program
	6:00 pm – 8:30 pm	Promise Keepers
	6:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Choir Practice
	6:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Choir Practice
Friday	1:15 pm – 3:15 pm	JUMMAH
Saturday	8:00 am – 10:30 am	Christian Prayer and Share (Jehovah's Witness)
	8:30 am – 10:30 am	Wise Men/Prison Fellowship Bible Studies
	9:00 am – 10:30 am	Catholic Church Services
	1:00 pm – 2:30 pm	Protestant Services/Promise Keepers/Reentry Seminars
	1:30 pm – 3:00 pm	All Day Seminars and Retreats

The following information is provided by the MACI 2005 Inmate Handbook regarding Religious Services and Programs:

Protestant

Protestant worship services are held on Sundays. These include morning and afternoon services in the Chapel. However, the afternoon services for the juvenile population are held in the Banneker Unit. Generally, the morning services are conducted by the Chaplains, while volunteer groups conduct the afternoon services. Chaplain's Bible Study is available on a group basis, with each Chaplain, in addition to life skills and spiritual formation classes. The Gideon's, Promise Keepers, and Epiphany volunteer groups offer Bible Study classes on Thursdays. Also weekend spiritual retreats and revival meetings are held periodically.

Catholic

The Catholic Masses are conducted regularly on some Sundays and on some weekdays. A Mass schedule is posted in the dorms and Chapel for the inmate's information. In addition to Bible Study, counseling, and spiritual retreats, the Deacon/Priests are available when they are at the facility.

Islam

Jumma services are conducted on Friday afternoons in addition to Quranic, Taleem classes and counseling held on Saturdays.

Jewish

Jewish services are provided for Jewish observances.

Jehovah Witness

Jehovah Witness Bible Studies are conducted every Tuesday on Zone A and Zone B.

Native American Spirituality

Native Americans are allowed to smudge with supervision and receive Indian tobacco (Kinnikinick).

Chapel Library

The Chapel office has a limited selection of religious reference books and cassette tapes that can be loaned out. Most of the books are placed in the Main Library for inmates' use.

In addition to the scheduled Religious Services and Programs listed above, the Chaplains are always available to counsel inmates in spiritual matters and in times of personal crises. Inmates can also be baptized if desired; however, they must attend a study group

on some Biblical truth before the baptism. Inmates whose religious preferences are not represented by any of the major religions mentioned are assisted in securing their own minister-of-record or advisors.

INSPECTOR'S CHECKLIST

The Inspector's Checklist asks the following questions:

- Are community resources being utilized in the institution?
- Is a kite log and file kept of inmate requests for counseling, literature, suggestions, etc?
- Are a wide variety of religious materials, including Bibles, accessible for inmate use/
- Does the area meet sanitation standards?
- Is a schedule of all worship services and religious activities posted in the living units?
- Does the Chaplain have access to all areas of the institution, including segregation, to minister to inmates?
- Do inmates have the opportunity to participate in practices of their religious faith that are deemed essential and show no threat to the persons involved or the security of the institution?
- When a religious leader of an inmate's faith is not represented through staff or volunteers, does the Chaplain refer the inmate to a qualified spiritual leader?
- Do inmate workers have access to confidential records?
- Are chemicals stored properly and inventories accurate?
- Are Religious Accommodation forms available and addressed in a timely manner?
- Is the Chaplain aware of the various religious holidays and special requirements, if any, for observance?

No checklist with the results of an inspection of the Religious Services area was submitted from January through June 2006. However, the monthly reports from the Inspector of Institutional Services show that the Religious Services area was inspected in January and March 2006 by the Inspector. As noted previously, assurance was received that the Inspector visits and inspects areas throughout the institution constantly. While they not be reflected in the monthly reports, there are other records that document those inspections.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS

According to information provided by the institution, the Madison Correctional Institution Service goal for 2004 was 294,660 hours. MACI inmates achieved 299,338 Community Service hours, or 102% of the goal. Major Community service projects for 2004 included:

- **Outside Projects**
 - Madison Plains School District – cleaned classrooms and waxed floors.
 - First Baptist Church – built a new church
 - St. Patrick Church – paint classrooms, paint privacy fence, install gutters
 - Harmony Township Fire Dept – hang drywall, pre-hung doors
 - Inside Out, Springfield – refurbish house
 - Habitat for Humanity – assist in building new homes
 - London Methodist Church – move furniture
 - Junior Fair 4-H – build garage at fairgrounds
 - Harmony Township – mow, weed at cemetery
 - Senior Citizens Office – build shelter office

- **Inside Projects**
 - American Cancer Society (Relay for Life) - made items for auction
 - Crayons to Computers – ABC flashcards
 - Madison County Humane Society – recycling, made quilts
 - Canine program
 - Ohio Reads – Narrator/visiting rooms
 - Rumpke Waste Removal/Recycling – recycling
 - Madison Emergency Management Agency – copy duplicate manual
 - Springfield Board of Education – duplicate/package materials
 - Vision Center of Central Ohio – Braille materials, record books on tape
 - Franklin County Court, READ Program – record books on tape
 - Madison Soil and Water Conservation – bag tree seedlings
 - City of London – Horticulture class grew petunias
 - London Help House – inmates cleaned toys
 - Global Outreach – made items for Project Joy Bags
 - Village of Mechanicsburg – made calendars

According to the MACI website, inmates are currently involved in community service projects in the following areas:

- London and Mt. Sterling School
- Central Ohio Vision Center
- Madison Extension Office
- Columbus AIDS Task Force
- A Friend's House
- City of London

ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the above activities, MACI inmates are also involved in the following interest and service related organizations:

- Madison Music Association
- Buckeye Jaycees
- NAACP
- Vietnam Veterans of America
- Madison Stamp Club

READING ROOM

According to the MACI website, First Lady Hope Taft approached the DRC Director in 2000 about establishing a reading room for the children who visited their incarcerated parent at the Pickaway Correctional Institution. This idea spread across the state, and now the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction maintains children's reading rooms in each of the 32 institutions. The reading rooms encourage family literacy by providing a pleasant and comfortable setting for both child and incarcerated parent. Each room is stocked with a wide variety of children's books and has an inmate narrator who reads to the visiting children twice a day. The role of the inmate narrator is to read picture books to the children in much the same manner that children's hour would be done at a public library. A variety of arts and craft supplies for the children are also available in most of the rooms. Many of the supplies and books are donated by employees and service organizations. This past year the Department served over 45,000 children. The inmate narrators worked over 32,000 hours in reading to and with the children.

According to the monthly enrollment data submitted to CIIC from the institution, in Fiscal Year 2005, 374 children were served in the Zone A Reading Room, for a total of 667 Narrator Hours. In Zone B, over 1000 children were served, with over 1,330 Narrator Hours.

In April 2006, 16 children were served in the Zone A Reading Room, bringing the Year-To-Date total (for FY 2006) to 169. Zone B reported serving zero children in the Reading Room for that month, with a YTD total of 342. 16 Narrator Hours were logged in April 2006 in Zone A, bringing the Year-To-Date total to 169. In Zone B, zero Narrator Hours were logged, with a YTD total of 352.

A comparison can be made with the other institutions within the DRC by ranking the institutions by the number of children served in the Reading Room. The data is extracted from the March 2006 monthly reports submitted by each institution:

Table 21. Institutions Ranked by Number of Children Served in the Reading Room*

Institution	Children Served in Reading Room (Year to Date)	Children Served in Reading Room (March 2006)	Narrator Hours Logged (Year to Date)
North Central CI	2,843	355	1,174
Dayton CI	2,576	305	1,760
Richland CI	2,383	263	1,394
Grafton CI	1,843	235	1043
Northeast PRC	1,564	113	902
Trumbull CI	1,485	122	1,066
Lorain CI	1,343	146	326
Lebanon CI	1,183	119	None Reported
Belmont CI	1,113	173	1,009
Southern Ohio CF	1,113	138	None Reported
Pickaway CI	1,030	85	1,395
Allen CI	951	67	455
Toledo CI	889	72	902
Montgomery PRC	835	75	514
Lake Erie CI	739	81	616
Marion CI	682	79	709
Chillicothe CI	610	63	None Reported
Ohio Reformatory for Women	519	113	1,146
Madison CI	495	52	505
North Coast CTF	435	44	362
Mansfield CI	402	54	160.5
Corrections Med Center	231	36	None Reported
Hocking CF	202	15	54
Oakwood CF	130	30	None Reported
Ross CI	0	0	0
Warren CI	0	0	0
Total	25,596	2,835	15,492.5
Average	984.5	109.0	595.9

*Does not include all 32 institutions.

As shown in the data above, Madison Correctional Institution is in the lower half of the institutions in terms of number of children served (year to date). As this program furthers the family and re-entry initiatives by creating positive experiences between inmates and their children, **it is hoped that MACI maximizes the potential benefits by increasing the number of participants.**

UNIQUE PROGRAMS

According to the MACI website, ROC, the HOPE program, and ADAPT (Adjustment During Actual Prison Time) are listed as unique programs at MACI.

ROC

ROC is a Restorative Justice concept housing program with goals of restoration, opportunity and change. Offenders are given the opportunity to change behaviors through participating in a variety of Restorative Justice programs and activities. They are challenged to examine past behaviors, apply newly acquired skills, give back to the community and successfully reenter society. The ROC program is focused on accountability to the victim, family and community. Participation eligibility is based on being 60 days segregation free, six months left to serve, signed contract and unit staff approval.

ADAPT

ADAPT (Adjustment During Actual Prison Time) is a mental health program targeted at inmates who are experiencing problems adjusting to prison life. This group is co-facilitated by a mental health clinician that teaches two of the four sessions on the more technical issues of depression, brain chemistry, anxiety, panic attacks and sleep hygiene. Cadre inmates assist with the other two sessions related to the daily experience of prison life.

The HOPE Program

The HOPE Program is a behavior based program designed to address the needs of youthful offenders between the ages of 14 to 19. The program concepts are based on Honor, Opportunity, Pride and Education (HOPE). Incentives for the offenders are given based on improved levels of behavior and efforts toward completing educational and social programs. Additional information regarding the HOPE program is provided below in the section titled Youthful Offender Program (HOPE).

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER PROGRAM (HOPE)

All information regarding the MACI Youthful Offender Program is provided by the institution. The Youthful Offender Program at MACI houses all inmates under the age of 19 who have been convicted as an adult felon. The history of the Youthful Offender Program is as follows:

- In 1995, House Bill 1 mandated that all inmates under 18 be housed in one prison.
- In January 1996, all inmates under the age of 18 were transferred to MACI.

- In April 1996, a youthful offender was murdered causing drastic changes to the security of the youthful offender population and to the entire Zone A compound at MACI.
- In 2000, the HOPE program was implemented, which led to the current level system.
- In November 2005, the age limit for designated housing was extended to 19 years of age and younger, to better utilize bed space.

CURRENT STATISTICS

- **79 inmates total in the Youthful Offender Unit**
 - 19 inmates are 18 years of age
 - 44 inmates are 17 years of age
 - 16 inmates are 16 years of age
- **Security Status**
 - Level 4B – 2 inmates
 - Level 3 – 29 inmates
 - Level 2 – 46 inmates
 - Level 1 – 3 inmates
- **Crimes**
 - Aggravated Robbery – 20 inmates
 - Robbery – 9 inmates
 - Felonious Assault – 8 inmates
 - Burglary – 7 inmates
 - Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Burglary, Involuntary Manslaughter – 4 inmates per each crime
 - Assault, Rape – 3 inmates per each crime
 - Drug Trafficking, Voluntary Manslaughter – 2 inmates per each crime
 - Aggravated Murder, B&E, CCW, Discharge Firearm at School, Escape, Failure to Comply, Part in Criminal Gang, RSP, Theft, Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle – 1 inmate each
- **Average Sentence**
 - 0-3 years – 38 inmates
 - 4 – 6 years – 26 inmates
 - 7 – 10 years – 5 inmates
 - 11 – 19 years – 3 inmates
 - > 20 years – 5 inmates

HOPE INCENTIVE PROGRAM

- **Level One/Orientation**
 - Two Weeks
 - No dayroom or television privileges & lock down is 8:15 pm for the night
 - No personal clothing, radios, or televisions
 - Fifteen minute phone privileges each day
 - Ten dollar commissary limit each week
- **Level Two**
 - Six Weeks
 - Has dayroom, phone room, and television room privileges
 - No personal clothing, radios, or televisions
 - Seventeen dollar commissary limit each week
 - Must lock down at 8:15 pm for the night
- **Level Three**
 - Six Weeks
 - Has dayroom, phone room, and television room privileges
 - May possess personal clothing and a radio
 - Twenty-five dollar commissary limit each week
 - Must lock down at 8:30 pm for the night
- **Level Four**
 - Six Weeks
 - Has dayroom, phone room, and television room privileges
 - May possess personal clothing, radio, and a television
 - Fifty Dollar commissary limit each week
 - Must lock down at 9:00 pm for the night

(Note: These Levels are applicable only to the Youthful Offender Program and should not be confused with the security classification system, which is also on a numbered system.)

In order to advance to the next level, each inmate is required to complete a petition that requires signatures from various staff members. Tickets, failed cell inspections, and negative feedback from staff is considered to determine if an inmate is ready to advance to the next level.

An inmate must be 18 years of age and retain his Level Four for six weeks in order to transfer out of the Youthful Offender Unit. He may also transfer out if he is 19 years of age and retains his Level Three for six weeks.

If an inmate is found guilty by the Rules Infraction Board of a rule violation and is placed in Disciplinary Control, he returns to Level Two. If he receives a Local Control placement, he is reduced back to Level One.

Per Institutional Policy 4B-17, every precaution is taken to ensure that no youthful offender will be in any service area while adult offenders are present. Any contact between adult offenders and youthful offenders will be incidental and minimal.

All youthful offenders who have not yet received their GED or High School Diploma will attend High School from 8 am to 10:45 am and from 1 to 3:45 pm. All other youthful offenders will work as dorm porters.

Other programming does exist for youthful offenders. These programs include:

- Victim Awareness
- Houses of Healing
- Skill-streaming
- Young Men's Work Group
- Cage Your Rage
- Art Safe
- Bible Study (Religious Services)
- Epiphany (Religious Services)
- Mandatory Recreation
- Criminal Thinking (Recovery Services)
- Drugs in Society (Recovery Services)
- HIV Education
- STG Education

During the CIIC inspection, the juvenile education unit was inspected. Staff relayed that the school is an Ohio Central School system charter school and that students carry a course load of 20 credit hours. Classes include: Science, Math, English, and History.

At the time, the mandatory Physical Education class was in session. Inmates were playing cards, talking, and playing basketball, among other games. Students are given two week "intercession" breaks. All students appeared to be active and content, were open to talking, and did not have any burning issues to communicate to CIIC staff.

In addition to the PE class, the juvenile segregation recreation area was also observed. The juvenile segregation recreation area consisted of a small caged area outside. **The juveniles appeared to be sitting, inactive. Given the possible benefits of allowing the juveniles—particularly the juveniles in segregation status for disciplinary issues—to work off stress and frustration, consideration should be given to developing methods of increasing motive and opportunity to exercise among those in segregation.**

RECREATION PROGRAM

According to the MACI Inmate Handbook, the Recreation Department is designed to allow the inmate to participate in varied and balanced programs, including sports, games, tournaments, arts and crafts, music, and social activities. There is a wide range of activities to accommodate current skills and/or develop new skills. Through participation, they hope to assist inmates in achieving and maintaining good physical and mental health, practicing team membership, and increasing inmate self-esteem and confidence.

According to the Inmate Handbook, the following activities are offered by the Recreation Department:

- Basketball
- Racquetball/Handball
- Horseshoes
- Bowling
- Cards/Board Games
- Cardiovascular Workout Equipment
- Universal Weight Machines (Zone B)
- Outside Entertainment/Motivational Speakers
- Softball
- Outdoor Sand Volleyball
- Jogging/Walking Track
- Organized Bands
- Bingo
- Flag Football
- Indoor Volleyball

In addition to these programs, there is also an Arts and Crafts program available to Zone B inmates (minimum security) and certain Zone A inmates.

For those interested in officiating, clinics are given for basketball, flag football, and softball. There are also try-outs for the institution basketball and softball teams. These activities are posted seasonally in the Recreation Department.

According to the Handbook, the Recreation Department consists of the Activity Therapy Administrator (ATA) and General Activity Therapist II (GAT II).

Hours of Recreation are as follows:

Zone A	Zone B
7:50 am – 10:30 am	7:50 am – 10:30 am
1:00 pm – 3:30 pm	11:30 am – 3:30 pm
6:00 pm – 8:30 pm	4:30 pm – 8:30 pm

At the time of the inspection, CIIC observed inmates at outdoor Recreation in Zone A, playing volleyball in an open area on the compound. Many other inmates were also sitting around watching.

INSIDE RECREATION

According to the Inmate Handbook, the following activities are offered in the housing units:

- Ping-Pong Tables
- Chess/Checkers
- Board Games
- In-House Arts and Crafts
- Pool Tables
- Twelve Movies Per Month
- Cards
- Dominoes

INSPECTOR'S CHECKLIST

The Inspector's Checklist asks the following questions:

- Are programs offered to all inmates?
- Do community groups participate on a regular basis?
- Are inmates properly supervised in the recreation area/
- Are programs posted for inmate information?
- Is equipment cleaned and sanitized on a regular basis?
- Is recreation equipment in good working order?
- Are inmate workers trained and is this documented?
- Is a kite log maintained?
- Are inmates provided adequate time per week for recreational activities?
- What recreational activities are available to special management inmates?

The Inspector last performed this routine inspection checklist in December of 2005. However, the completed form was not included with the monthly report. The results are therefore not known. As noted previously, staff relayed that the Inspector visits and inspects areas throughout the institution constantly, though such inspections may not be reflected in the monthly reports.

FOOD SERVICES

According to the Madison Correctional Institution Inmate Handbook, the Food Services Department is responsible for providing meals for all inmates on both sides of the institution. These meals are served after the institutional count has cleared. The inmate must eat with his dorm unless prior approval has been granted for the inmate to eat at another time. The inmate must present his ID when he enters the Inmate Dining Room in order to be fed. Inmates may eat only one time per each meal period.

In addition, the Handbook notes the following points:

- The order in which the dorms are called to the dining area is determined by the outcome of the monthly safety and sanitation inspections. The results are then posted in the dorms.
- All Food Service workers will abide by the safety and sanitation rules or laws set forth by any city, state, and county agency.
- All Food Service workers are expected to practice good personal hygiene at all times.
- The Food Services Department will provide a nutritious meal following the ODRC cycle menus, and will also provide an alternative to the standard meals whenever necessary, i.e. pork substitute or vegetarian alternative. The menu is subject to change without notice.

Pursuant to CIIC's statutory obligations, CIIC Member State Senator Austria and Staff ate lunch in the Inmate Dining Room. For the meal, inmates were served hot dogs, potato

salad, coleslaw, an orange, and a beverage. The meal was the appropriate temperature, was of a sufficient quantity, and appeared to be nutritious.

The Inmate Dining Room consisted of scattered, square tables bolted to the floor with four chairs total, one on each side. All facilities appeared to be clean and hygienic. There was a low buzz as inmates talked, but no inordinate amount of noise or confusion.

STAFFING

Staff relayed that there are currently 22 employees in Food Services. The institution provided the following breakdown:

1 Correctional Food Service Manager II
4 Correctional Food Service Managers I
17 Correctional Food Service Coordinators

In addition, the institution relayed the following information pertaining to inmate workers assigned to Food Service:

Currently, Zone A has a T.O. [Table of Organization] of 228 and employs 250 inmates. Of these inmates, nine are in segregation and 1 is AWL [Away With Leave]. Zone B has a T.O. of 223 and employs 247 inmates. Of these inmates, ten are in segregation, and 10 are AWL.

According to follow-up information, the reason for the discrepancy between the number of inmates listed in the Table of Organization and the number of inmates technically employed is that the institution assigns additional inmates to Food Services as back-up for the eventuality that problems will arise that will affect the number of inmates available to fully staff Food Services. Staff relayed that, for example, although Zone B still has a T.O. of 223, as of June 6, 2006, only 214 inmates were "employed."

Historically, Ohio prisons have typically assigned large numbers of inmates to work in Food Services. It was not unusual for an institution to report having 200 or more inmate Food Service workers. However, that trend may be changing, and the change serves good purposes. The difficulties of meeting staff supervision needs for such a large number of workers are lessened with a reduced number of workers. The reduced number of Food Service workers provides less of a drain on other job assignments and opportunities. Staff at Madison Correctional Institution may want to consider this aspect, given their high number of inmates reportedly assigned to Food Services.

SEX OFFENDER RISK REDUCTION CENTER

DRC policy 67-MNH-12 states that, upon commitment to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, all inmates are given a Reception Center Sex Offender Screening, which is the process by which inmates are identified as sex offenders at reception. Males receive this screening at either the Corrections Reception Center, or the Lorain Correctional Institution, and female offenders receive the screening at the Ohio Reformatory for Women (ORW). Per the definition of a sex offender, an inmate is classified as a sex offender if he/she is sentenced to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction for a sexually oriented offense or has been convicted of a prior adult sexually oriented offense in the past 15 years, or falls under Megan's law. Male sex offenders are transferred to the Sex Offender Risk Reduction Center at the Madison Correctional Institution, and females remain at ORW as part of the reception process.

According to information provided by ODRC staff, the SORRC mission statement is to "provide assessment and basic sex offender education services to all inmates who are designated as sex offenders for the purpose of risk assessment, education and the harm of their actions on their victims, and program prioritization." Each inmate classified as a sex offender is evaluated by SORRC staff and is given basic sex offender education.

A risk assessment is completed on all sex offenders at SORRC and ORW by the Clinical Director to determine their level of risk to re-offend (High, Moderate-High, Moderate-Low, Low). To determine the level of risk, staff use an assessment instrument called the STATIC-99, which uses only static (unchangeable) factors that have been seen in literature to correlate with sexual reconviction in adult males. Staff relayed that clinical judgment may also be used.

Departmental policy states that inmates assigned a risk level of Low are placed in Basic Education, which is completed prior to their transfer to their parent institution. Inmates who are assigned a risk level of Moderate-Low are reviewed by the program's Clinical Director to determine whether they are placed in and complete Basic Education and then are transferred to their parent institution, or whether they are given a Comprehensive Assessment, complete Basic Education, and then are transferred to their parent institution.

Per 67-MNH-12, a Comprehensive Assessment is a sex offender-specific assessment that involves a detailed examination of patterns of offending and personality functioning and includes recommended treatment goals and objectives. The Comprehensive Assessment involves a review of the Risk Assessment, Pre-Sentence Investigation and collateral background information; sex offender-specific testing; a structured interview with the inmate; and completion of written assessment report and Personal Accountability Goal Summary.

Inmates assigned a risk level of High or Moderate-High are referred by the program's Clinical Director, are scheduled for Comprehensive Programming, and the development of Personal Accountability Goal Summaries. They are given a Comprehensive Assessment, placed in and complete Basic Education, and then are transferred to their parent institution.

SORRC is located on the Zone A side of Madison Correctional Institution. Currently, Madison Correctional Institution offers Basic Education, Comprehensive Education, and the Mandatory Deniers Program. During the inspection, CIIC Member State Senator Austria and staff observed a Basic Education class in progress. The class watched a video and then a facilitator led discussion.

Staff relayed that there are three Psych Assistants and two Case Managers, in addition to the Clinical Director and the Psychology Services Supervisor, who are assigned to SORRC at Madison Correctional Institution.

BASIC EDUCATION

According to SORRC program literature, Basic Education is described as follows:

Basic Education is a regimen of psycho-education for all inmates classified as sex offenders. It is an educational intervention designed to provide information to the offender on victim awareness, the dynamics of sexual assault, and deviant behavior cycles. **Twenty hours** of basic Sex Offender Education will be provided to all sex offenders being assessed at SORRC. Approximately 1,300 offenders per year will receive Sex Offender Education. The **major purpose** of sex offender services is to **ensure that all sex offenders committed to DR&C are confronted with the effects of their offenses on their victims.**

The education curriculum consists of developing an understanding of: the wrongfulness of sexual assault; victim awareness; compulsive or addictive behaviors; and, how systems of denial work. The SORRC seeks to decrease the risk of an offender to re-offend in an effort to enhance public safety, by encouraging the offender to take responsibility for their actions.

The twenty hours of SORRC Basic Education are divided into ten classes involving the following topics:

- Introduction and Pre-Test
- HIV/STDs
- Changing the Way You Think
- Thinking Errors
- Sexual Assault Awareness
- Child Sexual Abuse
- Behavior Chains/Cycles
- Introduction to Treatment
- Community Supervision
- Post-Test

COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMMING

DRC policy 67-MNH-12 states that Comprehensive Sex Offender Programming is "programming for medium-high and high risk sex offenders that addresses all sex offender treatment goals and objectives." According to staff, the program is 18 months long and includes elements of group therapy.

CIIC was supplied with the Comprehensive Education Programming curriculum. According to the curriculum, the following sessions are involved in Comprehensive Education Programming:

- Introduction to Change
- Introduction to Thinking
- Criminal Thinking Errors
- Autobiographical Awareness
- Negative Behavior Cycles
- Ongoing: Process Group
- Managing Deviant Sexual Urges
- Relapse Prevention

Staff relayed that a current drawback of the system is the lack of aftercare. After the completion of the Comprehensive Education Program is completed, there is no official ongoing treatment for offenders seeking additional treatment. However, staff also relayed that there is an unofficial group that meets to continue working toward healthy handling of sexual deviant urges.

MANDATORY DENIERS PROGRAM

According to DRC policy 67-MNH-12, the Mandatory Deniers Program is "programming for medium-high and high risk sex offenders who deny or minimize their offense(s). Deniers programming is also for medium-high and high risk sex offenders who make no effort to participate in institution-based sex offender programming or who refuse sex offender programming." The Mandatory Deniers Program started at Madison Correctional Institution in January of 2006.

Obviously, inmates who deny their offense and refuse the Comprehensive Education Programming are equally unlikely to desire involvement in the Mandatory Deniers Program. Per the policy, a "designated sex offender program staff person shall meet with the inmate to further discuss the policy, 67-MNH-12, sanctions and the inmate's concerns. The inmate shall be given 72 hours to reconsider his/her choice whether or not to comply with the policy." In order to better ensure compliance, the following sanctions are applied to offenders who refuse participation in the Mandatory Deniers Program:

First Offense: If the offender refuses to comply with the programming, the staff person shall issue a conduct report for "Refusal to accept an assignment," which may be punished with any of the following:

- Cell or cubicle isolation
- Commissary restrictions
- Package restrictions
- Loss of audio/video equipment
- Money order restriction
- Special jumpsuit
- Restrictions on inmate funds incoming/outbound

Second Offense: After an initial conviction for refusing to participate in a mandatory sex offender's program, a designated sex offender staff person will meet again with the offender. If the offender continues to refuse to comply, a second conduct report will be issued and there will be a mandatory referral to the Rules Infraction Board (RIB) for potential Disciplinary Control placement and other appropriate sanctions.

Third Offense: After a third conviction of refusing to participate in a mandatory sex offender's program, staff will meet again with the offender. If the offender still refuses to comply, a third conduct report will be issued and there will be a mandatory referral to the RIB for potential Disciplinary Control or Local Control placement.

Fourth Offense: After a fourth conviction for refusing to participate, staff will meet again with the offender. If the offender still refuses to comply, he will be issued another conduct report, with a mandatory referral to the

RIB for potential Disciplinary Control placement and a referral for classification review for transfer with security level upgrade.

CIIC was supplied with the Mandatory Sex Offender Programming curriculum. According to the curriculum, the Mandatory Deniers Program is 17 weeks long, with the following weekly topics:

- Orientation and Pre-Test
- Cognitive Distortions that Support Sexual Assault
- Levels of Denial of Responsibility
- Myths and Realities about Rape
- Introduction to Victim Empathy
- Violence: Its Effects on the Community
- Effects of Sexual Victimization
- Domestic Violence and Its Victims
- Sexual Violence
- Typologies
- Sexual Abuse Victims and Re-victimization
- Long Term Effects of Sexual Abuse
- Hate Crimes and Sexual Assault
- Negative Behavior Cycles
- Sex Offender Risk Management
- Sex Offender Risk Management Plan
- Stages of Change
- Post-Test

Once an inmate has completed the Mandatory Deniers Program, he may decide to enter the Comprehensive Sex Offender Program. According to staff, of the 13 offenders who completed the Mandatory Deniers Program, six went on to the Comprehensive Program.

OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES

According to the Madison Correctional Institution Inmate Handbook, "every able-bodied inmate at Madison Correctional Institution is required to work unless assigned to an approved education or training program. Job assignments are based upon the staffing requirements of the various departments." Inmates may also apply for a job in the Ohio Penal Industries (OPI), which offers a factory-like environment and better pay. According to the Inmate Handbook, the highest paid inmate in an institutional job earns \$24.00 per month. According to OPI Supervisor, Fred Redman, the highest paid inmates working in OPI earn \$0.52 per hour, which calculates to more than \$70.00 per month.

During the inspection, CIIC Member State Senator Austria and staff viewed the OPI area of Madison Correctional Institution. According to staff, currently 34 inmates are employed by OPI on Zone A in the modular furniture shop, and 30 are employed on Zone B in the metal paint shop at Madison Correctional Institution. The only requirements are

a high school diploma or equivalent—beyond the base requirement, there is an extensive interview and selection process, as the OPI jobs are in high demand.

According to staff, the institution is using refurbished Ohio State Highway Patrol vehicles to patrol the perimeters.

CASHIER/COMMISSARY

According to the Madison Correctional Institution Handbook, the Cashier's Office keeps track of any and all monies in the inmate's personal account. This includes both State Pay, money sent from the outside, money spent at the Commissary, and any money the inmate authorizes to be deducted. The Commissary sells items such as food, clothing, personal hygiene and laundry items, and some recreational equipment.

According to an informational flyer sent to the CIIC from an inmate at MACI,

Madison was selected with CRC to pilot the new Cashier/Commissary Computer Upgrade project. The new system was implemented 4/3/06, thus changing the way that all inmate transactions are posted...Inmates can now utilize their commissary sales receipt to track their available balance after they have shopped for the day.

In addition, the new automated system automatically deducts from an inmate account any fees such as federal filing fees, child support, medical co-pays, etc.

USE OF FORCE

According to DRC policy 63-UOF-01, "Use of Force," it is the policy of the DRC that,

force, up to and including deadly force, may be used to respond to resistance, protect persons, prevent escapes, protect its institutions, [and] enforce its rules. Force shall never be used as punishment. Only the amount of force necessary to control the situation shall be used.

DRC Administrative Rule 5120-9-01, "Use of Force," defines "force" as the "exertion or application of a physical compulsion or restraint." However, only "greater than minimal force" is considered reportable, as in the following tables.

Madison Correctional Institution submits monthly reports pertaining to its Use of Force data. In April 2006, MACI reported a total of eight Use of Force incidents. The following data was extracted from monthly reports from MACI from May 2005 to April 2006:

**Table 22. Use of Force Incidents Per Month with Racial Breakdown
May 2005 to April 2006**

Month	Race			
	Black	White	Other	Total
May 2005	8	2	0	10
June 2005	9	2	0	11
July 2005	6	6	0	12
August 2005	3	3	0	6
Sept 2005	5	4	1	10
October 2005	11	5	0	16
November 2005	7	4	0	11
December 2005	5	3	0	8
January 2006	11	5	0	16
February 2006	2	3	0	5
March 2006	1	3	0	4
April 2006	6	2	0	8
Total	74	42	1	117
Percent	63.2%	35.9%	0.85%	100.0%
Average per Month	6.17	3.75	0.08	9.75
Monthly Range	1-11	2-6	0-1	4-16

The above data from May 2005 to April 2006 shows that a total of 117 Use of Force incidents occurred during the 12 month period, ranging from four to 16 incidents per month, with an average of approximately ten per month. October 2005 and January 2006 tied for the highest number of Use of Force incidents, with a total of 16 each.

USE OF FORCE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATIONS

Per DRC policy and administrative rule, certain Use of Force incidents may be referred to a Use of Force Committee for investigation. DRC policy 63-UOF-03, "Use of Force Investigation," further states,

It is the policy of the [ODRC] to monitor and ensure that responses to resistance and uses of force are appropriate and consistent with applicable administrative rules and DRC policies by documenting and investigating such incidents where appropriate.

According to DRC Administrative Rule 5120-9-02, "Use of Force Reports and Investigation," each incident of "greater than minimal" force must be documented in a report submitted by the corrections staff to the shift supervisor, who collects written statements from the persons involved. All documentation is reviewed by the Deputy Warden of Operations, followed by the Warden, who has the authority to refer the incident to a Use of Force Committee for investigation at any time. The Warden is required to refer the incident to the Use of Force Committee or to the Chief Inspector in the following incidents:

- The factual circumstances are not described sufficiently in the record to enable an evaluation of the propriety of the amount of force utilized;
- The incident involved serious physical harm to any person;
- The incident constituted a significant disruption to the normal operation of the institution; or
- Weapons, PR-24, chemical agents, less-lethal munitions, or a stun shield were used during the incident, whether by staff or by inmates.

The following data was taken from the MACI monthly reports of May 2005 to April 2006:

**Table 23. Use of Force Committee Assignments with Racial Breakdown
May 2005 to April 2006**

Month	Race			
	Black	White	Other	Total
May 2005	7	1	0	8
June 2005	5	1	0	6
July 2005	5	3	0	8
August 2005	1	1	0	2
Sept 2005	3	2	0	5
October 2005	9	3	0	12
November 2005	3	2	0	5
December 2005	5	2	0	7
January 2006	5	5	0	10
February 2006	2	1	0	3
March 2006	0	2	0	2
April 2006	6	1	0	7
Total	51	24	0	75
Percent	68%	32%	0%	100%
Average per Month	4.25	2	0	6.25
Monthly Range	0-9	1-5	0	2-12

As shown in the data above, a total of 75 Use of Force incidents were referred to a Use of Force Committee for investigation; or, an average of approximately six each month.

According to the data, 68 percent of the Use of Force Committee assignments pertained to a Black inmate; 32 percent pertained to a White inmate. No Use of Force Committee assignments pertained to Other inmates.

Using the data in the previous table, of the 74 Use of Force incidents involving a Black inmate, 51 (68.9%) resulted in a Use of Force investigation. Of the 42 Use of Force incidents involving a White inmate, 24 (57.1%) resulted in a Use of Force Committee assignment.

EXTENSIONS

Also included in the information submitted in the monthly report is the number of Use of Force incidents where the investigation was not completed within 30 days and had to be extended. According to DRC Administrative Rule 5120-9-02, Use of Force Committees must complete all interviews within 20 working days of the date of assignment, or be granted an extension by the Warden. The Committee must produce a report to be submitted to the Warden.

According to the Madison Correctional Institution, the institution reported no extensions for Use of Force Committee investigations for the entire year period of May 2005 through April 2006. **This is an excellent rate of response to Use of Force incidents that hopefully will continue throughout the coming months.**

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The Madison Correctional Institution Inspector also submits monthly reports pertaining to the grievance procedure. The grievance procedure consists of three steps: Informal Complaint Resolution (ICR), Grievance, and Appeal. Of the three, the Inspector of Institutional Services handles primarily the Grievances, although he or she does also track the number of ICRs and is responsible, as will be discussed shortly, for ensuring timely responses to the ICRs.

INFORMAL COMPLAINTS

The Inspector's monthly reports also include a record of other communications, such as the number of Informal Complaint Resolutions (ICR) filed and the number of responses. Of particular note is the number of untimely responses reported. According to DRC Administrative Rule 5120-9-31, an inmate must submit an Informal Complaint Resolution (ICR) within fourteen calendar days of the date of the event giving rise to the complaint. Staff must respond in writing within seven calendar days of receipt of the informal complaint. If no response is received within a "reasonable time," the inmate should notify the Inspector of Institutional Services, whose responsibility it is to take prompt action to ensure a response within an additional four calendar days.

Although a "reasonable time" is not defined, an "untimely response" is generally thought to be a response that is given to the inmate a maximum of 30 days from the date it is received from the DRC staff person. More than simply a nuisance, untimely responses severely inhibit the use of the grievance procedure as they both delay any investigation that may be performed by the Inspector or Chief Inspector proceeding from the ICR and they may lessen inmates' faith in the efficacy of the system, which will impact inmate use.

The following information was extracted from the monthly reports of May 2005 to April 2006:

**Table 24. Informal Complaint Resolution Numbers
May 2005 to April 2006**

Month	Total Number of ICRs Received	Total Number of ICR Responses	Total Number of Untimely ICR Responses	Percent of Untimely Responses
May 2005	87	74	13	14.9%
June 2005	120	94	26	21.7
July 2005	116	96	20	17.2
August 2005	166	144	22	13.3
Sept 2005	125	107	18	14.4
October 2005	73	58	15	20.5
November 2005	99	79	20	20.2
December 2005	153	123	30	19.6
January 2006	143	126	17	11.9
February 2006	127	101	26	20.5
March 2006	129	115	14	10.9
April 2006	108	87	21	19.4
Total	1,446	1,204	242	16.7
Average	120.5	100.3	20.2	

The total number of ICRs received ranged from a low of 73 in October 2005 to a high of 166 in August 2005. The number of ICR responses ranged from 58 in October 2005 to 144 in August 2005. The number of untimely responses ranged from a reported 13 in May 2005 to a reported high of 30 in December 2005.

According to the Inspector's monthly reports, **an average of 16.7 percent of total ICRs received an untimely response or did not receive a response at all.** In June 2005, this number reached 21.7 percent.

The Chief Inspector's 2004 Annual Report reported the following number of ICRs system-wide:

Table 25. Institutions Ranked by Total Number of ICRs Handled: CY 2004

Institution	Total ICRs	ICR Responses
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	3,432	3,663
Ohio Reformatory for Women	2,443	1,426
Ohio State Penitentiary	1,938	1,752
Mansfield Correctional Institution	1,693	2,079
North Central Correction Institution	1,537	2,007
Madison Correctional Institution	1,371	1,134
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	1,206	758
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	1,171	1,161
Toledo Correction Institution	1,153	1,254
Grafton Correctional Institution	1,141	1,103
London Correctional Institution	1,133	867
Marion Correctional Institution	1,125	1,105
Lebanon Correctional Institution	1,052	1,139
Trumbull Correctional Institution	1,040	837
Richland Correctional Institution	978	927
Lorain Correctional Institution	892	759
Noble Correctional Institution	888	888
Pickaway Correctional Institution	828	512
North Coast Corr. Treatment Facility	745	729
Warren Correctional Institution	679	669
Ross Correctional Institution	614	450
Belmont Correctional Institution	609	607
Southeastern Correctional Institution	595	457
Allen Correctional Institution	519	519
Franklin Pre-Release Center	433	341
Northeast Pre-Release Center	457	254
Corrections Medical Center	252	254
Correctional Reception Center	217	173
Mont. Education and Pre Release Center	193	191
Oakwood Correctional Facility	177	141
Dayton Correctional Institution	119	103
Hocking Correctional Facility	62	60
TOTALS	30,532	28,204

In addition, within the same report, Madison Correctional Institution reported a total of **235 untimely responses in CY 2004, the sixth highest number across the entire DRC system**. This represents 17.1 percent of all informal complaints received in CY 2004. As relayed by staff, they recognized the problem from 2004, pinpointed the areas with the greatest number of untimely responses, and focused on those areas. In CY 2005, Madison Correctional Institution ranked the sixth best in the DRC with a timely response rate of 94 percent. It is important to note that they observed a problem, and then corrected it.

GRIEVANCES

In previous years, the Inspector's final disposition of a Grievance determined it to be Resolved or Not Resolved, terms that were slightly misleading. In all cases, a grievance should be resolved in the sense that it is answered. This terminology switched to Granted or Denied in January of 2006.

A Grievance is granted when the Inspector's response to the inmate's stated concern is: (1) problem corrected; (2) problem noted, correction pending; or, (3) problem noted, report/recommendation to the Warden. A Grievance is denied when the Inspector's response to the inmate's stated concern is: (1) No violation of rule, policy, or law; (2) Staff action was a valid exercise of discretion; (3) Insufficient evidence to support claim; (4) False claim; (5) Failure to use informal complaint procedure; (6) Not within the scope of the grievance procedure; (7) Not within the time limits.

The following data was extracted from the monthly reports from May 2005 to April 2006 that pertained to the inmate grievance procedure:

**Table 26. Number and Dispositions of MACI Grievances*
May 2005 to April 2006**

Month	Total Number of Grievances Received	Granted	Denied
May 2005	17	4	13
June 2005	16	4	12
July 2005	10	3	6
August 2005	42	6	37
Sept 2005	30	4	26
October 2005	11	1	10
November 2005	14	2	11
December 2005	28	6	23
January 2006	22	1	17
February 2006	16	2	18
March 2006	17	1	16
April 2006	13	3	9
Total	236	37	198
Average	19.7	3.1	16.5
Percent		15.7%	83.9

*The number of Grievances received in one month will not equal the sum of the dispositions for that month, as occasionally the Inspector may carry some Grievances over from one month to the next. However, the year sum of Grievances accurately matches the sum of the dispositions minus one, as the Inspector reported that she had zero Grievances on hand at the beginning of May 2005 and she carried over one Grievance at the end of April 2006.

As shown in the above numbers, there is a wide range in the number of Grievances that an Inspector may receive during the month, from a reported total of ten in July 2005 to a

reported 42 in August 2005. The Chief Inspector's 2004 Annual Report stated that in the entire DRC system for that year, 6,324 grievances were received by Institutional Inspectors.

In the entire 12 month period, the Inspector reported zero extensions that lasted more than 14 days. This is a very good record; in comparison, the Chief Inspector's 2004 Annual Report states that there were 772 14-day extensions system-wide in 2004.

Of the 236 Grievances filed during the 12 month period, 37 (15.7 percent) were granted and 198 (84 percent) were denied.

The following is a six month summary of the subject matter of the grievances filed at Madison Correctional Institution for November 2005 through April 2006, extracted from the monthly reports:

Month	Area(s) of Grievance(s)
November 2005	Health Care; Safety/Sanitation; Personal Property; Library; Recreation; Religious Services; Discrimination; Staff Accountability; Non-Grievable Matters
December 2005	Health Care; Commissary; Inmate Account; Personal Property; Education/Vocational; Job Assignments; Recovery Services; Force/Supervision; Discrimination; Staff Accountability; Special Management Housing
January 2006	Health Care; Safety/Sanitation; Inmate Account; Personal Property; Library; Recreation; Supervision; Non-Grievable Matters
February 2006	Health Care; Safety/Sanitation; Facilities Maintenance; Food Service; Commissary; Personal Property; Religious Services; Records; Supervision; Force; Staff Accountability
March 2006	Safety/Sanitation; Food Service; Personal Property; Library; Mail/Package; Legal Services; Supervision; Staff Accountability; Special Management Housing
April 2006	Health Care; Safety/Sanitation; Inmate Account; Personal Property; Education/Vocational; Job Assignments; Legal Services; Supervision; Institution Assignment

The above noted concerns are in accord with the overall number of reported concerns system-wide. According to the Chief Inspector's 2004 Annual Report, the top ten inmate concerns, by number of Completed Grievances, were as follows:

Table 27. 2004 Top Ten Most-Cited Subject Matters for Inmate Grievances System-wide

Area of Complaint	Completed Grievances
Personal Property	1,152
Health Care	1,050
Force/Supervision	1,009
Staff Accountability	570
Mail/Packages	281
Non-Grievable Matters	276
Safety and Sanitation	237
Food Services	225
Inmate Account	182
Housing Assignments	161

GRIEVANCE APPEALS

If an inmate is not satisfied with an Inspector's decision on a grievance, he may appeal that decision to the Chief Inspector. In calendar year 2004, the Chief Inspector's office received 3,005 appeals system-wide, ranging from no appeals from the Dayton Correctional Institution and North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility, to 418 appeals from the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility. **Madison Correctional Institution ranked 3rd in the number of appeals, with a reported total of 198.**

Table 28. Number of Appeals in 2004 by Institution

Institution	# Of Appeals
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	418
Mansfield Correctional Institution	203
Madison Correctional Institution	198
Ohio State Penitentiary	188
Lebanon Correctional Institution	181
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	175
Warren Correctional Institution	160
Trumbull Correctional Institution	137
Allen Correctional Institution	135
Noble Correctional Institution	124
Grafton Correctional Institution	123
North Central Correctional Institution	120
Pickaway Correctional Institution	99
Richland Correctional Institution	99
Marion Correctional Institution	93
Toledo Correctional Institution	87
London Correctional Institution	86
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	76
Ohio Reformatory for Women	75
Belmont Correctional Institution	65
Ross Correctional Institution	52
Lorain Correctional Institution	32
Corrections Medical Center	31
Southeastern Correctional Institution	23
Hocking Correctional Facility	7
Oakwood Correctional Facility	7
Montgomery Education and Pre Release Center	4
Correctional Reception Center	3
Northeast Pre Release Center	3
Franklin Pre Release Center	1
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	0
Dayton Correctional Institution	0
Total	3,005

ORIGINAL GRIEVANCES

If an inmate has a problem or complaint pertaining to the Warden or the Institutional Inspector, he may file a Grievance directly with the Chief Inspector. Such Grievances are considered "Original Grievances." In 2004, the Chief Inspector received 509 Original Grievances. **Madison Correctional Institution ranked 11th in the number of Original Grievances, with a total of 19 in 2004.**

Table 29. Number of Original Grievances Filed in 2004

Institutions	Original Grievances
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	60
Trumbull Correctional Institution	38
Belmont Correctional Institution	35
Mansfield Correctional Institution	33
Noble Correctional Institution	28
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	27
Allen Correctional Institution	25
Grafton Correctional Institution	23
London Correctional Institution	20
Warren Correctional Institution	20
Madison Correctional Institution	19
Lebanon Correctional Institution	19
Ohio State Penitentiary	18
Richland Correctional Institution	18
Toledo Correctional Institution	18
Marion Correctional Institution	17
Corrections Medical Center	14
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	14
Lorain Correctional Institution	13
North Central Correctional Institution	13
Pickaway Correctional Institution	9
Ross Correctional Institution	8
Ohio Reformatory for Women	6
Southeastern Correctional Institution	5
Hocking Correctional Facility	3
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	3
Oakwood Correctional Facility	2
Franklin Pre-Release Center	1
Correctional Reception Center	0
Dayton Correctional Institution	0
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	0
Northeast Pre-Release Center	0
Total	509

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S 2004 SUMMARY

The following is the Chief Inspector's summary of grievance procedure data pertaining to Madison Correctional Institution, as presented in the 2004 Annual Report:

Population (1/3/05)	1,901
Total Grievances	307
Total Inmates Filing Grievances	159
Rate of Inmates Filing Grievances*	8.4
Appeals	198
Rate of Appeals**	64.5
Original Grievances	19

*Rate of Inmates Filing Grievances = 8.4% of the total inmate population filed a Grievance in 2004

**Rate of Appeals = 35.9% of the total number of Grievances resulted in an Appeal.

INVESTIGATIONS

Institutional Investigators work as counterparts to the Institutional Inspectors. Rather than the institutional facilities and procedures, which are the province of the Inspectors, Investigators are generally focused on illegal substances, assaults, or professional misconduct. Investigators may also monitor Security Threat Group (STG, aka "gang") activity.

The institution provided information regarding the Investigator's 2005 Yearly Caseload. The following information pertains to January through December of 2005:

Table 30. 2005 Madison Correctional Institution Investigator Caseload

Type of Investigation	Total Number of Initiated Investigations in 2005	Total Number of Investigations Closed in 2005	Total Number of Investigations Still Open by 2006
Assault Related	49	50	0
- Inmate on Inmate	18	18	0
- Sexual Assault	17	18	0
- Inmate on Staff	14	14	0
Drug-Related	34	34	2
- Positive Urinalysis	24	24	0
- Other	3	3	0
- Inmate/Visitor	3	2	1
- Mail/Packages	2	3	0
- Staff/Inmate	1	1	1
- Staff	1	1	0
Professional Misconduct	33	32	8
- Staff Misconduct	20	19	3
- Staff/Inmate Relationship	13	13	5
Other Investigations	363	364	0
- Background Checks*	304	304	0
Total	479	480	10

*In past years, background checks have been included in the "Other" category.

The above subcolumns do not equal the total due to the number of investigations that were still active at the start of 2005. Some of those cases were closed during 2005 and other cases were still active by the start of 2006, skewing the numbers.

According to the Madison Correctional Institution Inspector's 2005 Yearly Caseload, there were 479 initiated investigations in calendar year 2005; 480 initiated investigations were closed by the year's end; and, ten investigations remained active by the start of 2006. Investigations pertaining to assaults were most prevalent, with a total of 49 (10.2 percent) initiated assault investigations; followed by drug investigations, 34 (7.1 percent); professional misconduct, 33 (6.9 percent); and Other, 363 (75.8 percent).

According to the Investigator's report, "Other" investigations that did not pertain to background checks included: threats, shanks, illicit correspondence, attempted suicide, fraud, etc.

For comparison, data was obtained from the CY 2003 and 2004 Chief Inspector's Annual Reports, which includes Investigator reports.

Table 31. 2003-2005 Madison Correctional Institution Investigator Caseload

Type of Investigation	Total Number of Initiated Investigations in 2003	Total Number of Initiated Investigations in 2004	Total Number of Initiated Investigations in 2005
Assault Related	40	47	49
- Inmate on Inmate	29	18	18
- Sexual Assault	4	13	17
- Inmate on Staff	7	16	14
Drug-Related	30	25	34
- Positive Urinalysis	14	13	24
- Other	4	3	3
- Inmate/Visitor	7	7	3
- Mail/Packages	3	0	2
- Staff/Inmate	1	1	1
- Staff	1	1	1
Professional Misconduct	17	36	33
- Staff Misconduct	3	20	20
- Staff/Inmate Relationship	14	16	13
Other Investigations	39	430	363
Total	126	538	479

*"Other" investigations includes background checks

As shown above, the number of initiated investigations at Madison Correctional Institution has varied over the years. It appears that background checks were not included in the number of Other Investigations in 2003, which may account for some of the difference.

In the specific subject areas, assault related investigations have increased over the years, but not to an alarming extent. Drug related investigations have also remained mostly stable. Professional misconduct investigations have doubled in the past two years, but this could be the result of greater staff diligence and reporting rather than an indication of a growing problem within the institution

Table 32. Condensed Analysis of 2003-2005 Investigator Caseload

Type of Investigation	2003		2004		2005	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug	30	23.8	25	4.6	34	7.1
Assault	40	31.7	47	8.7	49	10.2
Professional Misconduct	17	13.5	36	6.7	33	6.9
Other	39	31.0	430	79.9	363	75.8
Total	126	100%	538	100%	479	100%

% = percent of total investigations initiated in that year.

In 2003 through 2005, there were 89 total drug related investigations; 136 assault related investigations; 86 professional misconduct investigations; and, 832 "other" investigations.

As seen above, the majority of investigations fell under the "Other" category. As discussed in the 2005 data, a wide range of topics may be covered by investigations that fall into the "Other" category. However, the vast majority pertain to background checks.

In response to state legislators' questions pertaining to drug trafficking within the institutions, on March 1, 2006, DRC South Regional Director Steve Huffman provided the following testimony pertaining to Drug investigations:

It is the policy of the Department to increase public safety, provide for inmate accountability, institutional control and order by establishing a zero tolerance of inmate drug use within our prisons. We strive to achieve this through a variety of methods.

All staff, visitors, and contractors are subject to search by a metal detector upon entrance to any of our institutions, and all of their personal items are searched as well. Inmates working outside of the institution are subject to search before leaving and are strip-searched when they reenter the institution. Inmates are currently permitted to receive packages containing food from their family and friends, which are thoroughly searched for illegal drugs and other forms of contraband.

Each institution has a full-time investigator that spends a considerable amount of time trying to identify those involved in the introduction of illegal drugs. This is done through the gathering of intelligence information by monitoring inmate telephone calls, interviewing inmates, visitors, and staff. They also follow up on leads from these sources. The institution investigators work in conjunction with the Ohio State Highway Patrol investigators and county prosecutors to ensure that all of the

necessary information for prosecution is gathered during the investigative stages.

Five percent of the inmate population is randomly drug tested each month. We also perform for cause testing when there is a reasonable suspicion of drug use. Inmates involved in specific recovery service programs or work sites are subjected to testing as well. In addition, each year we complete a saturation testing of approximately 20 percent of the inmate population. The Department tests inmates for the following substances: Cocaine, THC, Opiates, PCP, Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, Benzodiazepines and alcohol.

Lastly, DRC has developed an enforcement unit comprised of parole officers and institution investigators. The focus of this unit is to stop the introduction of drugs into the prisons by working with local law enforcement agencies to identify the sources and make arrests.

In the past two years, Department staff have deterred over 200 visitors and 50 staff from bringing drugs or attempting to bring drugs into our prisons...Appropriate disciplinary or legal action is taken in all such [staff] cases based upon the available evidence and investigation. It is important to note that in Amended Substitute Senate Bill 111, in the 122nd General Assembly, conveyance of drugs onto the grounds of a correctional facility by a DRC employee requires imposition of a mandatory prison term. The Department strongly advocated for this change in the law.

The number of drugs found in food packages has continued to rise over the last few years. In 2003 there were 29 food packages containing drugs, 31 in 2004, and 32 through October of 2005. We are still compiling the final numbers for 2005.

We are encouraged, however, that our drug testing results have decreased. In 2003, the number of positive drug tests was 2.35 percent of inmates tested. In 2004, the number was 2.24 percent of inmates tested and 2.18 percent in 2005.

While DRC has worked to eliminate drugs in our prisons, those desiring to convey the drugs have become increasingly adept at concealing their efforts. Food packages are a significant source of drugs...Drugs have been sent in using re-canned soup, resealed candy bars, hollowed out bagels, inside of sweetener and seasoning packets, and resealed pudding cups. These are only a few examples of the items intercepted through the tremendous efforts of our staff and the Ohio State Highway Patrol.

As a result of this growing issue, last year a leadership training team was assigned the task of reviewing our inmate package operation,

benchmarking with other state correctional agencies and exploring an alternative method for inmates to be able to receive food packages through the use of a vendor. Their findings resulted in a committee being established to further investigate the need for such a system. Currently, the committee is obtaining information from potential vendors to identify how they would operate their system, what products would be offered, and ensuring that family members—and even the inmates themselves—would be able to order food items. The ordering would be done by mail, fax, telephone or the internet and would eliminate the costly and time consuming efforts to return unauthorized food items to the sender which would enable us to utilize our available custody staff in other areas of the prison operation. We plan to survey inmates and their families this month to establish support for this program.

While this would be a change to our current system, we believe that it would continue to allow inmates to receive the desired food items from their loved ones and greatly enhance our ability to stop the obvious flow of drugs through the current system.

In addition to investigations, the institution also reported the items that were confiscated as contraband. The following information was provided by the institution for CY 2005:

Table 33. Confiscated Contraband in CY 2005

Type of Contraband	Amount
Shanks	3
Marijuana	4 balloons
Crack	1 small piece
Pills	6 (unknown type)
Razor Blade	1
Gold Teeth	1 pair

Weapons confiscated in CY 2005 included: four shanks, a lock in a sock, and a knife. Also reported as confiscated was a syringe and a "white powdery substance." Almost all incidences of confiscated contraband resulted in referral to the Ohio State Highway Patrol. Several cases were also referred for prosecution and/or discipline.

For purposes of comparison, the following information was extracted from the 2003 and 2004 Chief Inspector Annual Reports to provide a three year overview:

Table 34. Confiscated Contraband in CY 2003 - 2005

Year	Marijuana	Cocaine (g)	Heroin (g)	Pills
2003	1.11 oz.	0	0	0
2004	1.11 g.	0	0	0
2005	4 balloons	1 small piece	0	6

The numbers appear to be very low, especially given the size of the institution. It is unknown whether this is due to true inmate compliance with the inmate rules of conduct. Of interest, the exact same amount of marijuana was reported as confiscated in two consecutive years.

CIIC DATABASE

CONTACTS

The CIIC Database for May 2005 through May 2006 shows that 130 contacts were made in regard to inmates at Madison Correctional Institution. In that same time period, the CIIC Database shows that a total of 1,992 contacts were received system-wide (including juvenile correctional facilities). Thus, contacts from Madison Correctional Institution composed only 6.5% of the total contacts received for this time period.

LOGGED CONCERNS

Each contact may contain several concerns related to different subject areas. According to the CIIC Database, the 130 contacts relayed a total of 432 concerns. The top ten logged concerns pertained to the following subject areas, in order from greatest number to least:

- Force/Supervision
- Staff Accountability
- Inmate Grievance Procedure
- Non-Grievable Matters
- Health Care
- Housing Assignment
- Institution Assignment
- Special Management Housing
- Discrimination
- Mail/Package

The most cited area of concern was in Force/Supervision, with 59 total logged concerns. The Force/Supervision category covers a broad variety of issues, from Use of Force to harassment and intimidation to retaliation.

The second most cited area of concern pertained Staff Accountability. Again, this category tends to be broad, but generally pertains to staff not acting in accord with their job duties and responsibilities. The third most cited area of concern pertained to the Inmate Grievance Procedure.

CONCLUSIONS

Madison Correctional Institution appears to be a well-run institution. MACI has the unique mission of handling inmates with special needs, including youthful offenders and sex offenders.

Facility conditions all appeared to be good, and inmate and staff morale appeared to be good. Neither staff nor inmates voiced any serious concerns. All housing units, recreation areas, medical services, and food services met or exceeded expectations.

Although there is no requirement to have the racial composition of staff reflect the inmate population, extreme disparities can have a major impact on prison environments, negatively affecting safety and security purposes. CIIC has included system-wide data on the staff racial breakdown to assist in increasing awareness of the issue and improvements where warranted.

Madison Correctional Institution offers its inmates numerous programs. In particular, its Education program and youthful offender programs appear to be extensive. In addition, the business classes offered through Columbus State Community College are an opportunity to inmates that is not offered at every prison. Madison Correctional Institution administers a high number of GEDs in comparison with all institutions system wide, with a slightly above average passage rate.

The Sex Offender Risk Reduction Center has an extensive program in place to address the treatment needs of sex offenders. The addition of a Mandatory Deniers program, with a tiered level of sanctions for refusal to participate, appears to be particularly important and necessary to deal with the offenders who may be most in need of treatment—those who rationalize and deny the original offense. However, improvements can still be made. The first reported need is for an aftercare program to allow inmates who have gone through the Comprehensive Education Program to continue to learn how to address deviant sexual desires in a healthy manner. The second reported need is for internal research of sex offender recidivism rates to determine what aspects are working and what could be improved.

Madison Correctional Institution deserves positive recognition for the high number of inmates that are tested for drug use. In addition, the statistics show that a very low number of inmates test positive, which appears to be indicative of an excellent program of deterrence to drug use.

CIIC staff appreciate the fact that Madison Correctional Institution has responded promptly to inquiries. The Inspector has relayed her desire to address inmate concerns appropriately and in accordance with DRC policies and administrative rules and appears to be fulfilling all of her job responsibilities with laudable diligence. In addition, the Inspector is to be praised for reporting zero grievance extensions in a 12-month period.