

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT:**

**INSPECTION OF THE  
NORTHEAST PRE-RELEASE CENTER**

**PREPARED AND SUBMITTED  
BY CIIC STAFF**

**JUNE 28, 2006**

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**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT:  
INSPECTION OF THE NORTHEAST PRE-RELEASE CENTER**

**INSPECTION PROFILE**

**DATE OF INSPECTION:** March 31, 2006

**TYPE OF INSPECTION:** Unannounced

**CIIC MEMBERS AND STAFF PRESENT:** Representative Michael DeBose  
Shirley Pope, Executive Director  
Richard Spence, Inspector

**INSTITUTION STAFF PRESENT:** Frank Shewater, Warden  
Gwen Mitchell-Cole, Deputy Warden  
Mary Elia, Inspector

The inspection included extensive communication with additional staff in their respective work areas.

**AREAS/ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN INSPECTION:**

Entrance/Exit Meeting with Warden	Visiting Room
Medical Services	Computer Lab
Medical Records/HCA Office	Inmate Dining Hall
Staff Dining Room	Kitchen
Mailroom	Inmate Housing Units
M Building	Unit E
Commissary	Unit F
	Unit G

**STATUTORY REQUIREMENT OF ATTENDANCE  
AT GENERAL MEAL PERIOD**

CIIC observed and ate the lunch meal at the Northeast Pre-Release Center. The meal consisted of burritos with chicken or beef, lettuce, cheese, sour cream, refried beans and fruit cocktail.

**STATUTORY REQUIREMENT OF ATTENDANCE AT REHABILITATIVE OR  
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM**

CIIC attended the start of the Genesis program.

## INSPECTION SUMMARY

The inspection of the Northeast Pre Release Center went **very well and the results are extremely positive**. The Warden and the staff of the Northeast Pre Release Center were **most accommodating**. The inmate/staff interaction was viewed as very positive, one of the best compared with other Ohio prisons. The new practice put in place by the Warden on requiring staff members to be available during meal time in the inmate dining hall is viewed as excellent. It is not only beneficial in building a strong inmate/staff rapport, but also maximizes staff availability to listen and address inmate concerns.

The inmate morale, as well as the staff morale seemed to be very high. From all indications, the staff and inmates seem to feel safe and secure. However, the absence of sexual abuse posters in contrast to what was observed at the Ohio Reformatory for Women was noted. Staff relayed assurance that the posters had been up in the facility, and they would be re-posted.

The facility itself was **very clean, and nearly all inmates were involved in some sort of activity**. However, there is a lack of program space. Some rooms have been turned into offices. There is no gymnasium for recreation and no official chapel. There is a clear need for “multi-purpose” rooms.

## INSTITUTION OVERVIEW

### Mission

According to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction/NEPRC website as of May 19, 2006, the mission of the facility is as follows:

To protect the public by supervising prisoners in a manner that ensures both staff and public safety. Offenders are instilled with a sense of responsibility and offered the opportunity to become productive citizens through a variety of programs. These include:

- Institutional work assignments
- Educational programs at all levels
- Mental health services
- Substance abuse counseling
- Community service.

NEPRC is a minimum/medium security institution for women.

### General Information

According to the 2005 ACA Reaccreditation Audit Report of May 2005, the Northeast Pre Release Center is an all-female, adult minimum/medium security facility located in downtown Cleveland. The institution grounds cover 14 acres of land. Construction of the

facility was completed in early 1988. The cost to build the Northeast Pre Release Center was approximately **\$14 million**. The facility was originally designed as a furlough center, however before its completion, a decision was made to house male inmates in a Pre-Release setting. This setting was designed to assist in the reintegration of inmates into society. The first male offenders were received in August of 1988.

In early 1990, the facility was converted to a prison housing adult female offenders. NEPRC received the first female offenders on April 11, 1990. It no longer houses exclusively pre-release status inmates. The facility serves as a parent institution for females serving the full range of possible sentence lengths.

### **Facility Description**

Entry into the facility begins in the Administration Building, which is 13,232 square feet and houses the institutional Warden's Suite, Control Center, Armory, Lock Shop, Visitation, Business Office, Records Office, Personnel, Commissary and Investigator's Office. An expansion of the Administration Visiting Wing had just been completed, which increased the inmate visiting area and allowed for more programming space.

The Control Center is located in the entrance area and serves as a hub for all movement within the institution. The Control Center contains several touch screen computers, video camera monitors, fence alarm systems, radio charging stations and housing for body alarms. All equipment and keys used daily are distributed from this centralized area.

The Wardens' complex is located at the front of the Administrative building. It includes the Administrative Assistant's office, as well as a conference room and restroom facilities.

B Building consists of several different areas. The first section of the building houses the Medical Department. It contains an inmate waiting area, a Nurses Station, examination room and restroom. Outside of this area are the HealthCare Administrator's office, pharmacy, and a multipurpose room used by the Dentist and the Podiatrist. Medical services are provided through a contract with Corrections Medical Services. This building also contains the computer lab, staff training room, and a classroom that houses the distance learning equipment.

C Building houses the inmate chow hall, kitchen, Officer's Dining room, recreation and mailroom. D Building houses the Maintenance Department. Buildings E, F, G, H, J, K, L and M are designated Inmate Housing Units. All but one building **contains two-person and four-person rooms**.

Each housing unit can house 88 inmates, except for Unit E, which houses 92 due to handicap accessible rooms which house **six inmates each**. NEPRC does not have a segregation unit. Instead, each housing unit contains a segregation room with the exception of Unit M, which contains two crisis cells or rooms and a restraint cell or room. Unit M does not house any general population inmates. The Shift Commander's office,



Quartermaster, Vault, Reception, Count Offices, Receiving and Discharge and Main library are located in Unit M.

The Education Department, along with the School Administrator's office is located in Unit E. Units E, F and G house several classrooms where inmates may sign up for Adult Basic Education, pre-GED, GED and college classes. Unit F houses the Training Department, ACA Office, some teachers' offices and indoor recreation for segregation inmates. The Unit I Manager's office is located in Unit G. Unit H houses the Mental Health Department. The Unit II Manager's office is located in Unit J, along with the pet program.

The Deputy of Special Services/Administration is located in Unit K, along with outdoor recreation consisting of basketball, volleyball and aerobics. The hair salon, known as the "Cellon" and the Chaplain's office is also located in Unit K. Unit L houses the offices of the Deputy Warden of Operations and Chief of Security, as well as the Rules Infraction Board Chairman's Office and hearing room.

### Cost

On May 19, 2006, the reported General Revenue Fund for Fiscal Year 2006 (subject to month review and adjustment) for the Northeast Pre Release Center was **\$15,317,825**. The **average daily cost per inmate is \$73.78**. A review of institutional General Revenue Funds was completed on March 28, 2006. The Northeast Pre Release Center reported a General Revenue Fund of **\$15,223,882**, with an **average daily cost per inmate of \$73.68**.

The cost of the Northeast Pre Release Center ranked **28<sup>th</sup>** among Ohio prisons. Twenty-seven prisons had General Revenue Funds higher than NEPRC, ranging from \$15,540,451 at the Dayton Correctional Institution to \$52,052,457 at the Mansfield Correctional Institution. Only four institutions had General Revenue Funds less than that of the Northeast Pre Release Center, ranging from the Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center with \$10,140,056 to \$14,197,047 at the North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility.

The Northeast Pre-Release Center ranked **8<sup>th</sup>** in average daily cost per inmate, at **\$73.68**. Seven reporting Ohio prisons had average costs higher than the facility ranging from \$74.29 at the Hocking Correctional Facility to \$161.13 at the Ohio State Penitentiary. Twenty-two reporting Ohio prisons had average daily inmate costs lower than that of the Northeast Pre Release Center. These costs ranged from \$39.47 at the Richland Correctional Institution to \$71.95 at the Trumbull Correctional Institution.

Table 1. COST BY INSTITUTION AS OF MARCH 28, 2006

INSTITUTION	GENERAL REVENUE FUND	AVERAGE DAILY COST PER INMATE
Mansfield Correctional Institution	52,052,457	62.75
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	50,165,701	129.43
Pickaway Correctional Institution	47,895,974	67.97
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	44,906,818	45.26
Ohio Reformatory for Women	42,608,371	62.49
Ross Correctional Institution	41,146,080	50.65
Lebanon Correctional Institution	40,966,970	53.69
Madison Correctional Institution	39,947,791	55.84
Correctional Reception Center	39,606,866	59.47
London Correctional Institution	37,956,749	50.62
Belmont Correctional Institution	37,408,183	44.72
Marion Correctional Institution	37,001,380	58.25
Lorain Correctional Institution	36,387,264	58.81
Noble Correctional Institution	36,137,200	44.16
Corrections Medical Center	35,904,924	*
North Central Correctional Institution	35,165,105	42.04
Richland Correctional Institution	32,984,636	39.47
Trumbull Correctional Institution	32,389,615	71.95
Southeastern Correctional Institution	32,331,802	59.70
Grafton Correctional Institution	29,305,894**	57.01
Allen Correctional Institution	29,097,320	61.06
Ohio State Penitentiary	28,942,096	161.13
Warren Correctional Institution	28,161,124	74.50
Toledo Correctional Institution	25,317,670	89.67
Oakwood Correctional Facility	25,039,298	*
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	22,846,489	43.23
Dayton Correctional Institution	15,540,451	103.42
<b>Northeast Pre Release Center</b>	<b>15,223,882</b>	<b>73.68</b>
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	14,197,047	66.24
Hocking Correctional Facility	12,639,294	74.29
Franklin Pre Release Center	11,044,805	65.09
Montgomery Education and Pre Release Center	10,140,056	84.55

\* **Average Daily Cost Per Inmate not reported.**

\*\* Data was unavailable on March 28, 2006. Number reflects data on May 19, 2006.

\*\*\* The Northeast Ohio Correctional Center is not reported or reflected in data figures.

### Staff

According to the Northeast Pre Release Center ACA Reaccreditation Audit Report of May 2005, the total number of institution staff was **175**. Of that number, **98** were female, **77** were male; **90** were Caucasian, **79** were African American, and **six** were Other. The total number of security staff was **101**. Of this number, **42** were male, **41** were female; **48** were Caucasian, **47** were African American, and **six** were categorized as "Other". The following tables provide the percentage breakdown of employees by race and gender at the Northeast Pre Release Center.

**Table 2. Gender and Race of NEPRC Staff with Percent**

<b>GENDER</b>	Percent
Female	56.0%
Male	44.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>RACE</b>	
Caucasian	51.4%
African American	45.1%
Other	3.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3. Gender and Race of NEPRC Security Staff with Percent**

<b>GENDER</b>	Percent
Male	41.2%
Female	40.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>RACE</b>	
Caucasian	47.5%
African American	46.5%
Other	5.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

More recent numbers reflect a **decrease in the number of total staff, but an increase in security staff at the Northeast Pre Release Center.** As of May 19, 2006, the staff totaled **170, including 101 security staff.**

### **Inmates**

According to the NEPRC Re-accreditation Audit Booklet of May 2005, the inmate population of the facility totaled **496** on May 2, 2005. Of that number, **247** were African American, **244** were Caucasian, **two** were Asian, and **one** was Native American.

**Table 4. NEPRC Inmate Population by Race as of May 2, 2005**

Type	Number	Percent
African American	247	49.8
Caucasian	244	49.2
Asian	2	.4
Hispanic	2	.4
Native American	1	.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>100%</b>

From information obtained on the ODRC/NEPRC website as of May 19, 2006, the Inmate population totaled **599**. Of that number, **305** were Caucasian, **286** were African American, **six** were Hispanic, and **two** were classified as Other.

**Table 5. NEPRC Inmate Population by Race with Percent as of May 19, 2006**

Race	Number	Percent
Caucasian	305	50.9%
African American	286	47.7%
Hispanic	6	1.0%
Other	2	.3%
TOTAL	599	100%

The Northeast Pre-Release Center houses both Level 1 (minimum) and Level 2 (medium) Security inmates. According to the website, **348** inmates were classified as Level 1 and **251** were classified as Level 2 as of May 19, 2006.

**Table 6. Percentage Breakdown of Inmate Levels as of May 19, 2006**

Level	Number	Percent
1 (Minimum)	348	58.1%
2 (Medium)	251	41.9%
Total	599	100%

An inmate count conducted on May 1, 2006 by the Ohio Department of the Rehabilitation and Correction shows a population of **562** at the Northeast Pre Release Center, an **increase of 84** from the May 2, 2005 population of **496**. Further, the population of May 19, 2006 of **599** represents an **increase of 103** inmates from the total on May 2, 2005.

**Table 7. Total Inmate Population by Institution on May 1, 2006**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Population Count</b>
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	2,843
Belmont Correctional Institution	2,443
Richland Correctional Institution	2,388
Noble Correctional Institution	2,324
Ross Correctional Institution	2,284
North Central Correctional Institution	2,264
Mansfield Correctional Institution	2,224
London Correctional Institution	2,160
Lebanon Correctional Institution	2,148
Ohio Reformatory for Women	2,005
Madison Correctional Institution	1,968
Pickaway Correctional Institution	1,961
Marion Correctional Institution	1,873
Correctional Reception Center	1,850
Lorain Correctional Institution	1,789
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	1,470
Southeastern Correctional Institution	1,454
Grafton Correctional Institution	1,414
Allen Correctional Institution	1,308
Trumbull Correctional Institution	1,298
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	1,122
Warren Correctional Institution	1,034
Toledo Correctional Institution	791
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	607
<b>Northeast Pre Release Center</b>	<b>562</b>
Ohio State Penitentiary	538
Hocking Correctional Facility	477
Franklin Pre Release Center	470
Dayton Correctional Institution	422
Montgomery Education and Pre Release Center	334
Corrections Medical Center	118
Oakwood Correctional Facility	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,032</b>

The following table shows the slight increase in population at the Northeast Pre Release Center, as well as the other Ohio prisons.

**Table 8. Comparison of Inmate Population by Institution in May 2005 and May 2006**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>May 2, 2005</b>	<b>May 1, 2006</b>	<b>Change</b>
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	2,676	2,843	+167
Mansfield Correctional Institution	2,364	2,244	-120
Richland Correctional Institution	2,281	2,388	+107
North Central Correctional Institution	2,276	2,264	-12
Ross Correctional Institution	2,264	2,284	+20
Belmont Correctional Institution	2,209	2,443	+234
Noble Correctional Institution	2,145	2,324	+179
London Correctional Institution	2,008	2,160	+152
Lebanon Correctional Institution	1,966	2,148	+182
Madison Correctional Institution	1,933	1,968	+35
Correctional Reception Center	1,808	1,850	+42
Marion Correctional Institution	1,826	1,873	+47
Pickaway Correctional Institution	1,877	1,961	+84
Ohio Reformatory for Women	1,800	2,005	+205
Southeastern Correctional Institution	1,594	1,454	-140
Grafton Correctional Institution	1,380	1,414	+34
Lorain Correctional Institution	1,377	1,789	+412
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	1,371	1,470	+99
Allen Correctional Institution	1,271	1,308	+37
Trumbull Correctional Institution	1,239	1,289	+50
Warren Correctional Institution	1,042	1,034	-8
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	947	1,122	+175
Toledo Correctional Institution	789	791	+2
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	531	607	+76
Ohio State Penitentiary	488	538	+50
<b>Northeast Pre Release Center</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>+84</b>
Hocking Correctional Facility	469	477	+8
Franklin Pre Release Center	465	470	+5
Dayton Correctional Institution	407	422	+15
Montgomery Education and Pre Release Center	332	334	+2
Corrections Medical Center	114	118	+4
Oakwood Correctional Facility	122	98	-14
Total	43,845	46,046	+2,201

**Crowding**

Based on the crowding rate or population compared to capacity, the Northeast Pre-Release Center is one of nine Ohio prisons operating below the population capacity, with a total of **640** beds, and only **562** inmates housed. Two Ohio prisons were operating at over 200% of the population capacity, including the Lorain Correctional Institution and the Correctional Reception Center.

**Table 9. Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Percentage of Crowding Rated Capacity**

Institution	Gen. Pop. 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
<b>Northeast PRC</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>87.81</b>
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
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12,378</b>	<b>22,206</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,611</b>	<b>46,032</b>	<b>129.26</b>

## **PROGRAMS**

The Northeast Pre-Release Center offers a multitude of programs, which are grouped in the following types:

- Re-entry Accountability Programming
- Residential Programs
- Religious Programs
- Inmate Groups.

According to the Northeast Pre Release Center Program Index, the Re-entry Accountability Programming is further broken down into seven subcategories including:

- Employment/Education
- Marital Family Relations
- Associates/Social Interaction
- Substance Abuse
- Community Functioning
- Personal/Emotional Functioning
- Attitude.

The following provides more detailed information on the Re-entry Accountability Programming.

### **RE-ENTRY/ACCOUNTABILITY**

#### **Employment/Education:**

According to the NEPRC website, Academic Programs consist of Adult Basic Education, GED preparation, and Literacy Unit, and Vocational Programs include Administrative Technology, Secretarial Science Program and Turf Management Program. In the May 2005 Audit information, it is noted that Apprenticeships are available as Cook, Horticulturist, Maintenance Repair and Animal Trainer.

**ABE/Literacy-** The ABE/Literacy Program is designed to fulfill the educational needs of individuals who read at a 6.0 grade level or below. Students receive instruction in communication, mathematics, and life skills. Tutoring is available to students who need it. A certificate of Adult Basic Education is issued when the students meet the requirements of completion.

**Pre-GED-** The Pre-GED Program is designed to fulfill the educational needs of individuals who read at a 6.0 level to help them to advance to level 9.1. Students receive instruction in communication, mathematics and life skills. A certificate of preparation for the GED is issued when the students meet the requirements of completion.



**GED-**The GED Program is designed to fulfill the educational needs of individuals who read at a 9.1 level and to help them advance their skills in order to pass the GED test. Students receive instruction in communication, mathematics, writing, science and social studies. The student receives a High School Equivalency Diploma upon passing the GED test.

**Evening Academic Program-** The Evening Academic Program is designed for inmates who do not have their high school diploma or a GED and they work or are in a vocational or apprenticeship program or just want to study to get ready to take the Pre-GED test and then the GED test.

**Advanced Job Training Program-** The Advanced Job Training Program is offered by Youngstown State University. These are college classes in which the students earn college credit hours. The classes are designed to enhance the student's chance in becoming employed when released.

**Administrative Office Technology-** The Administrative Office Technology Program is 720 hours in a computer lab adult vocational setting. This program is designed to prepare individuals for employment in a variety of office positions. Students **must** have a GED or High School Diploma in order to enroll in this program.

**“Say the Magic Words” Interviewing Skills Workshop-** The focal point of this workshop is job interviewing techniques. However, additional topics are covered including: self assessment for employment, ways to improve your memory, employment assumptions, interviewers expectations, building interview confidence, hiring factors and interviewing rules of thumb.

**Horticulture Program-** The Horticulture program is a vocational horticulture emphasizing turf and yard management. This program teaches turf management and proper operation and safety of yard tools, equipment and machines.

**Cook Apprenticeship-** This 4000-hour apprenticeship program includes instruction on food preparation, sanitation and maintenance, safety, food science, principles of cooking, sewing and carving. They learn the fundamentals of baking and Food Service Management.

**Computer Peripheral Equipment Operator-** 2000-hours of apprentice training is documented with beginning and advanced data processing, business and office education, accounting, computer operations, job control language, operating systems, on the job training and special instruction.

**Building Maintenance Repairer Apprentice-** This program provides 4000 hours of instruction on carpentry, surface, maintenance and cleaning, grounds maintenance, electrical, heating and cooling systems and plumbing.

**Horticulture Apprenticeship-** This 6000 hour apprenticeship program gives inmates the opportunity to participate in the appropriate training of decoration and design techniques, specific care procedures, use of hand tools, safety and familiarization with environmental control, cutting, cultivating, harvesting, seed sowing, and application of sprays, etc.

**Animal Trainer Apprenticeship-** 4000 hours of apprenticeship training prepares participants in the initial animal preparation, health management, student instruction, administrative responsibilities and non-field training.

**Laubach Tutor Training-** The Laubach Tutor Training is available to all interested individuals who have a high school diploma or a GED. This training is offered to inmates interested in tutoring.

**Cosmetology Work Extension Program-** This program is designed for women who are already licensed cosmetologists. This program offers continued education credits in hair cutting, braiding, hair color (permanent and temporary) and other new fashions in the hair industry. This program teaches the cosmetologist about ordering supplies, supply inventory and customer demand.

#### **MARITAL/FAMILY RELATIONS:**

**Parenting Program-** The Parenting Program is designed to meet the needs of parents/grandparents. This program helps teach the students to become better parents/grandparents, giving them skills and techniques to handle the obligations of being a parent. Stress management, coping skills, and problems solving skills are taught in this program to help the individual better handle the challenges of parenting.

**Displaced Homemakers-** The Displaced Homemakers Program is designed to meet the needs of individuals disconnected from the home. This program helps put the students in touch with reality. This program is based in large on using personal experiences to improve the quality of life for the individual and society.

**The Ohio State University Nutrition Program-** The Nutrition Program is a certificate program offered by the Ohio State Extension. It is designed to educate anyone on good nutrition. There are four sessions in a month's period offered to inmates going home the next month.

**Responsible Family Life Skills-** This program helps inmates focus on their responsibility to their children and family while still incarcerated and recognize their parenting styles. Responsible Family Life Skills/Positive Solutions is a standardized parenting program in place in varied institutions throughout the state of Ohio.

**Ohio Reads/Family Reading Project-** Children visitors can partake in the Family Literacy Initiative in the reading area during their visit. The goal is to reduce the problem of illiteracy in the client families and help children pass the 4<sup>th</sup> grade proficiency exams. The reading room is stocked with children's books and has an inmate narrator to conduct formal and informal sessions with the visiting children.

**Angel Tree-** For several years, Prison Fellowship has provided Christmas gifts for the children of the women incarcerated at Northeast Pre Release Center. During the fall, applications are distributed to the women and Prison Fellowship distributes the names collected to various churches. The campaign usually begins near the latter part of September and ends in November. The persons that donate the gifts do not place their names on the gifts. Instead they place the name of the mother on the gift so that the child will believe the gift has come from his/her mother. Last year there were so many persons willing to participate, that Prison Fellowship extended the deadline to collect more names.

**Domestic Violence-** This is a "support group" for women who have been involved in violent relationships with significant others. The group focuses on the dynamics of violent relationships, how the patterns are developed and how to begin to recognize if a potential partner is possessive and has abusive traits.

## **ASSOCIATE/SOCIAL INTERACTION**

**Friend-to- Friend Program-** This program helps match inmates with members of the community for support and friendship. Characteristically, the inmates in this program have seldom, if any visits from their own friends and family.

## **SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

**Narcotics Anonymous-** This program is open to any inmate with a previous alcohol or drug problem or any inmate who wishes to attend. Narcotics Anonymous Community Volunteer brings speakers who talk about their problems with addiction, what it cost them and their loved ones and what program they want to follow now to live a clean sober lifestyle. Assistance is available for inmates in outside referrals when they leave the institution. They can also receive NA literature and cassette tapes, which are made available.

**Circle of Recovery/Release Prevention Program-** This program is designed for inmates who have a history of drug abuse and who are leaving the Penal System within a year of being selected for the group. This group consists of a 17-week curriculum called "Beat the Streets," which provides a formalized assessment, guest speakers, homework assignments, and group discussion to focus on Drug Education, Relapse Prevention, and returning to society issues. Inmates that are participating are expected to self disclose some of their recovery issues and also discuss what barriers they have encountered.

**Alcohol Anonymous Meeting-** These are open meetings for any inmate who has a previous alcohol or drug problem or any inmate who wishes to attend. Community Volunteers bring in speakers who give information on how they overcame their addiction problems and what works in the AA program to help them stay sober. The Community Volunteers are hopeful that bringing in this type of information will encourage the inmate to imitate their behavior and start living a sober program.

**Hispanic Women’s Drug Prevention Counseling Group-** This is a culturally specific program developed for non-English speaking Hispanic inmates. This group brings several programs into the institution that pertain to recovery and cultural problems in the Latin community. There is a parenting, domestic violence, and peer leadership component. Alcoholic and Narcotics Anonymous are also included in this format.

**Changing Faces (90 Day Treatment Group)-** This program is designed for inmates who have a history of drug abuse and who have 180 days left in the Penal System. This program consists of an alcohol drug screening, a comprehensive assessment, and individual treatment plan, group counseling, alcohol and drug education, along with homework assignments, appropriate documentation, and an alcohol and drug after care plan designed to meet individuals needs both here and upon release from NEPRC. This 90-day program consists of 24 participants that are divided into two groups of 12 concerning the same topics simultaneously. The group topics included are:

Disease concept	Progression of addiction
Self-disclosure	Changing feelings, thoughts and behaviors
Anger management	Twelve Steps
Spirituality	Self-esteem
Relapse Prevention	

These groups use the AA Big Book and Drug Education Films. Participants meet with their counselors on an individual basis for one hour weekly. It is also mandated that all participants attend all 12 step meetings offered at the institution. Failure to comply with the mandates of this program results in dismissal from the program.

**Open AA Big Book/12 Steps and Traditional Study Group-** This group is geared towards any inmate with a history of drug abuse who is seriously interested in working on recovery issues. This group is an open study group for the AA Big Book. This group uses the AA Big Book and the Twelve Traditions Book as focal points for discussion. One month, group members read from the Big Book and share feelings and experiences to help each other and then the same format is used for the Twelve Traditions. Group discussions are focused on working on the 12 Steps and following the traditions of AA to learn how to live a sober, stable life.

**Recovery Workshop Linkage-** All participants for this group must be leaving the institution within 30 days of Linkage meeting. The Chaplain and Recovery Services staff meet with inmates who are on their way out of the institution. Information on clothing vouchers and food centers for emergency food are given out by the Chaplain. The Recovery Services Department supplies schedule books and possible phone contacts for help to get to substance abuse meetings to any inmate that requests that information.

## **COMMUNITY FUNCTIONING**

**May Dugan AIDS Awareness Program-** AIDS Awareness Program is designed to help inmates be more familiar with all the dynamics of AIDS and other communicable diseases. This group provides materials, handouts and education of safe sex. It also provides free HIV testing upon release.

**Community Service Seminar-** This pre-release seminar focuses on resources involving community/county resources, description of services available, low income rental resources, welfare, social security, employment information, dress for success, outpatient medical resources for low income, substance abuse resources, resources regarding GED, higher education, driver's license restoration, insurance requirements, expunging of felony convictions, voting rights, and obtaining temporary ID's.

**Word Up Program-** The Word Up program is designed as an interactive program for junior and senior high school students who have been designated as "at risk." Students are presented with the realities of drugs, alcohol, gangs, and incarceration, etc. by speaking with inmates who are living the consequences of misguided decision-making. It is focused on discouraging students from lifestyles, which could lead to drugs, alcohol, sex, gangs and incarceration. The program also provides students with realistic views on how involvement with such activities can lead to other crimes.

## **PERSONAL/EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING**

**Anger Management/Self Defeating Behavior-** This is a closed group for inmates who want to work on anger issues and self esteem. This group features films, group discussions, and homework assignments. It focuses on anger issues and how anger affects our lives and behavior patterns. The goal is to help inmates develop strategies to manage anger and low self esteem issues and begin to rebuild their lives.

**Art of Living Stress-** A community volunteer facilitates Art of Living Stress. This class focuses on developing breathing techniques and other stress management techniques to help inmates adapt to prison more effectively and can utilize learned skills in community living when they are released into the community.

**Coping Group-** The group focuses on the identification and utilization of inmates' coping skills. Demonstration of these skills is found useful within both the institution and when they are released from prison (10-20 inmates per class).

**Sleep Hygiene Group-** The group identifies problems with getting a good night's sleep and focuses on development of personal skills to enhance a restful sleep (8-10 inmates per class).

## **ATTITUDE**

**Cultural Diversity Class-** This group focuses on developing attitudes that will reflect demonstrating tolerance and understanding cultural values in our society (10-20 inmates per class).

## **RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM**

The following residential programs are offered to persons incarcerated at the Northeast Pre Release Center:

**Women's Re-entry-** This group focuses on issues that female offenders may face upon release. Parenting issues, employment and housing issues are addressed. Building a solid foundation of support for inmates facing release and reintegration into society is the goal.

**Legal Education Group-** The Legal Education Group encompasses child custody and guardianship issues as well as, offers a certain amount of follow-up assistance to the inmates. This program offers every second and fourth Tuesday of the month. Each session lasts approximately two hours with an average of 15 minutes per class.

**"Give and Take" Community Service Workshop-** It starts with a brief group "give and take" on the mixed feelings they are having about their upcoming release, things they are looking forward to and things they may feel nervous or uncertain about. A Community Resource Directory is distributed. The group spends approximately 45 minutes or more going over key agencies/subject areas covered in the Community Directory, emphasizing: BVR, Community Action Centers, Department of Job and Family Services, OBES, Job Training and Partnership Offices, Legal Aide, Social Security Administration, Housing (Shelters), and the miscellaneous section with many community agencies or help groups. The last 30 minutes or so focuses on the handout and discussion of the following: Work Opportunity Tax Credit, Welfare to Work, The Federal Bonding Program, Expunging of Felony Conviction, Restoration of Voting Rights and Ameritech's Universal Service Assistance Plan.

**Stopping for Life-** The Stopping for Life Smoking Cessation Program is devised from various programs nationwide that are currently being practiced and are considered successful programs. The Smoking Cessation Program contains eight sessions, to be followed at a rate of one session per week, for one hour. These sessions provide the user with the most powerful comprehensive smoking cessation treatment ever.

## RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS

The following religious programs are offered to those incarcerated at the Northeast Pre Release Center:

**Christian Drama-** Participants are allowed to tell the Christian story through drama and use their artistic skills in developing props for performances.

**Women's Spirituality-** This program focuses on developing and maintaining a devotional life and issues that are prevalent among women.

**Grief and Loss-** The grief process is discussed as well as issues that are related to the process. This class is ecumenical and divided into eight to ten sessions to discuss the understanding of grief and loss, the work of grieving, understanding and embracing our feelings, letting go and moving on and renewing one's life.

**Accepting God's Gift of Singleness-** This class is structured in a format that provides open and honest communication in dealing with singleness and the "thorny" issues.

## INMATE GROUPS

The following inmate groups are available to those inmates at the Northeast Pre Release Center:

**NAACP-** The mission of the NEPRC-NAACP Chapter is to establish or increase activities and programs through education, social and social economic equality, while decreasing racial prejudice and all barriers of racial and social discrimination through the following programs: Re-Entry fundraising, Family Issues, Spirituality, Health Education, and Financial Planning. The NEPRC-NAACP Chapter is a constituent of the National NAACP Association affiliated with the Cleveland NAACP Chapter, its President and Board of Directors.

## COMMUNITY SERVICES

According to the NEPRC website, Community Services projects include:

- Clean up of Maingate Development
- Stuff envelopes for charitable organizations
- Collect and cut bar codes for Merrick House
- Clean up for American Legion
- Crochet baby blankets for Merrick House
- APL Pound Pet Foster Program

## UNIQUE PROGRAMS

The NEPRC website lists three “unique” programs: The Animal Protective League Pound Pet Foster Program, Hunger and Food Center Donations, and Expressive Art Therapy. Detailed information on the Pet Program is provided below. In regard to **Hunger and Food Center Donations**, it is reported that NEPRC has a continuous program in which inmates raise vegetables that are donated to area hunger and food centers. **Expressive Art Therapy** is described as a program to enable inmates to come to terms with emotions such as frustration, anger, hopelessness and inferiority, by using clay, collages, clowning and mime. The **Genesis** Program was a new program just in the beginning of implementation at the time of the inspection. Based on the information provided below, it also deserves recognition as one of the unique programs.

### Genesis Program

According to staff, the Genesis Program started at the Northeast Pre-Release Center on January 24, 2006. The program is reportedly similar to the Exodus Faith-Based Reentry Program at the Marion Correctional Institution. The Marion Correctional Institution Inmate Program Guide provides the following information on the program:

The Exodus Program will assist MCI offenders in best utilizing MCI programs in preparation for release and then connecting participants to resources that are vital for their successful reentry. It will accomplish this with the assistance of an inside inmate mentor and an outside faith mentor. The program will focus on three areas: 1) Character-this area relates specifically to the faith of each participant and adhering to their specific faith teaching, 2) Life Skills- this area represents programs aimed at preparing each participant for community life (i.e. budgeting, family life skills, employment skills, etc.), and 3) Transition- this is the point where each participant will be connected with vital resources for transition (i.e. transportation, clothing, housing, employment, etc.)

NEPRC staff relayed that their program is similar to Marion Correctional Institution’s program, but it will adapt as necessary to their female population. In November 2005, an ex-offender was hired as the Program Coordinator/Director with the idea that ex-offenders know the most about the needs of inmates transitioning from incarceration to freedom. The Marion program also employs ex-offenders in their program. According to NEPRC staff, 40 females at a time are in a class, and the program is also being offered to the women at Trumbull Correctional Institution minimum camp.

In the ACA Re-accreditation audit information of May 2005, the section on Community Re-Entry states that **Community Re-Entry** is a non-profit organization dedicated to assisting inmates with a variety of programs to reintegrate them into society. Once inmates are released, they have a solid core of resource materials and counseling available to assist with housing and job placement. The two support groups cited are



**Friend-to-Friend Program and Women's Reentry Network.** While the Friend-to-Friend program provides a match for inmates with members of the community, typically for inmates with few if any visitors, the Reentry Network is reported to be one of the most popular among the NEPRC women. The group focuses on issues which female offenders face on release. Parenting issues and employment and housing issues are addressed, as well as building a solid foundation of support for inmates facing release and reintegrating into society.

### **Animal Protective League (APL)**

The Animal Protective League Pound Pet Foster Program works in conjunction with the Northeast Pre Release Center that allows the prison to accept any animal, mainly cats and dogs, to provide housing for the animals to get healthy. Once healthy, they are returned to the Animal Protection League for placement or adoption. Since January 2006 approximately **100** animals have been serviced. Some of the NEPRC staff have adopted the animals. As of May 31, 2006, the NEPRC website reported housing **five** adult cats, **four** kittens, and **25** puppies.

While on site, inmates questioned the sanitary aspects of the dog program. The Warden relayed that the program is absolutely sanitary, with frequent visits from the city Health Department. During the last visit from the Health Department, it was suggested that the institution limit one adult dog per cell, instead of two, although puppies may be included. The institution complied with the request and reduced the number to one adult dog per room. At the time of the inspection it was reported that 16 rooms are currently used for the animals, and that the inmate dog handlers have cleaning supplies to clean up after the animals.

NEPRC provided information on their written policy and procedures pertaining to the pet program effective September 1, 2005. **Inmates at other prisons have urged that the DRC or its institutions provide a written policy on the dog programs, which they believe will promote consistency and fairness. News media reports have quoted DRC central office officials as reporting that no sex offenders may participate in such programs, yet practices to the contrary have been found in the institutions. This demonstrates a need for written DRC policy.** The facility with the most complaints about the dog program reported that it has no written policy, and clearly no DRC policy exists. **With that, the CIIC was most pleased to find that NEPRC not only has a written policy, but a detailed and impressive one.** Extensive information from their policy is included so that portions may be considered for incorporation into a department-wide policy.

### **Procedures**

According to their policy, the Job Placement Specialist maintains a list of inmates wishing to participate in the Pet program. As needed, inmates are screened from the list for assignment to the program. Inmates must be recommended and approved by the Unit Manager and Psychology Supervisor. This takes place only after the inmate has been

screened and interviewed by the Pet Program committee. The committee consists of the Job Placement Specialist, Sergeant or Case Manager, Unit Manager and program partner staff as available. Inmates must sign a contract agreeing to adhere to all policies, rules and procedures of the program.

All inmates assigned to the program must meet the following criteria:

- Satisfactory completion of the screening process
- Be at least nine months to their EDS or next Parole Board date
- Have a clear RIB record for a minimum of six months
- Prior experience with animals will be considered
- Completion of Service Learning Workshop

Inmates are removed from the program for the following:

- Violation of posted rules and regulations for the Pet Program
- RIB conviction unless waived by Deputy Warden of Special Services and the Warden
- Inadequate work performance according to the Coordinator(s) including: Failure to keep the animal's area clean inside and out, not spending enough time with the animal or neglect of the animal in any manner.

### **Pet Handlers**

There must be one inmate assigned to each animal as the primary handler. There is one handler assigned to the animal as the secondary handler. The secondary handler substitutes as necessary due to hospitalization, AWL status, work and visits for example. The primary handler qualifies for 16 community service credit hours per day. The secondary handler qualifies for eight community service credits per day. The Pet Program is the selected inmate(s) job assignment. Inmates work at their assigned position and the animal accompanies the primary or secondary handler at all times. As such, policies, rules and regulations applying to work assignments apply to these inmates. As determined by the Job Placement Specialist, there may be specified meeting times, training sessions or other activities which require the inmate's presence. The handler must always accompany the animal. When not with their primary handler, they will be with their secondary handler or in their designated area. The animals may never be alone with an inmate not participating in the program unless a Correctional Supervisor gives permission.

After the animals return to their agencies for adoption or reunification, the inmates are evaluated. Each inmate is given the opportunity to request a removal from the program or to remain in the Pet Program. The Pet Program Committee interviews the inmate and reviews the past success. The Committee notifies the inmate of their decision.

### **Animal Housing Area**

Inmates assigned to the Pet Program are housed the same as general population inmates. The animal cages are placed near the inmate's bunk. The inmate notifies an Officer to allow the animal outside to relieve themselves. Their handler must accompany all animals. It is the responsibility of the inmates assigned to keep to their respective areas and a general living area clean at all times. The animal housing area is off limits to any inmate specifically not assigned to the area. The animals are not permitted in specified areas of the facility. They must always be kept away from razor wire, chemicals, and other objects that may harm them. The Coordinator designates the out of bounds areas and the handlers are informed of such areas during training sessions.

Animals must be bathed in the shower located in the handler's room or outside in the baby pool, weather permitting. Handlers may bathe the animals any time during normal hours and are responsible for the clean up after bathing is completed.

### **Animal Training**

Inmates are responsible for the training of their assigned dog or puppy. Training must consist of housebreaking and a minimum of the standard "sit, stay, come, and heel" commands. Training instructions are provided through written materials issued by the Coordinator and/or by volunteers who instruct the inmates on proper procedure for teaching basic commands. Additionally, knowledge and experience of staff is used whenever possible. Training consists of the following:

- Do not jump on people
- No excessive barking
- Do not eat anything but dog food (No people food)
- Walk obediently on leash
  
- Obtain as much exposure to varied stimuli as possible
- Dog/puppies are not permitted on the inmate's bed

Handlers are permitted to take their puppy out after hours as necessary. As the housekeeping process moves forward, night movement should become less frequent. The Shift Supervisor must be notified prior to an inmate being released after hours. Dogs/puppies are to be exposed to as varied amount of stimuli as possible. The policy is for the animals and handlers to go outdoors and to as many different areas as possible. If a handler and animal are to enter a work site, the Supervisor is to be notified first, and authorization must be given. Acceptable training methods are repetitive, positive reinforcement with praise and treats. Unacceptable training methods include physical reprimands and shouting.

The policy states that the names of animals must be non-offensive, have no double meaning, and not be associated with violence, drugs, or other undesirable notation.

The Program Coordinator has sole responsibility of monitoring inmate handlers and the progress and well being of the animals. The Coordinator must monitor program and handler progress on a daily basis. Each handler must complete a daily log sheet that lists specifics about attitude, health and training of their dog. The log sheets are turned into the Coordinator and placed in a notebook/folder for the animal. The folder should include the daily log sheets, updates, veterinary visits or contacts with outside areas, and is available for review by the Coordinator, agencies being used, or Deputy Warden of Special Services.

The agencies supply the animals' food. The institution supplies food for the animals that they adopt. It is the responsibility of the Program Coordinator to maintain an inventory of food and supplies for the Pet Program. At no time is the amount of food on hand to be less than what is required to feed for an entire week. When the food supply is low, the agencies are contacted.

The Coordinator(s) have sole responsibility for emergency needs of the animals. If an animal becomes ill or injured, the Coordinator calls the agency so they may transport the animal back to the shelter. Unit Correction Officers are responsible for distributing medication to the animal's handler. Inmate handlers are notified of specified times and procedures. The Officer watches the inmate administer the medication. All medication must be secured in the Officer's file cabinet and doses are logged in and out as the animal is given medication or prescribed any new medication.

The policy requires monitoring and evaluation as needed, but no less than annually by the Deputy Warden of Special Services.

## FINDINGS

### ENTRY

To enter the Northeast Pre Release Center, both staff and guests must enter a sally port through the front entry of the administration building. The Administration building is 4,000 square feet and houses the Institutional Warden's suite, control center, SRT room, armory, lock shop, visitation, business office, records office, personnel and cashier's office. **The visitors' processing area was clean and orderly. Staff were courteous, efficient and organized.**

At mid-day, a brief return was made to the entry area. A visitor was observed being processed through a metal detector. **The area was quiet and relaxed. Staff were thorough and professional.** A second visitor was observed leaving the facility and showed the necessary hand stamp to staff members.

## HOUSING UNITS

**Grounds were clean and well landscaped. Inmates moved across the compound in an orderly fashion.** Housing consisted of two and four person rooms. Staff relayed that there is one Correctional Officer per unit/building. **Inmates were calm, relaxed and orderly. Noise levels were low. Air circulation and temperature were good. The housing units were clean, and provided adequate lighting for reading.** Per DRC policy, there is no smoking in the housing units. Individual televisions are permitted. **The dayroom areas were clean. All toilets and showerheads were in working order. Bathroom facilities were clean, yet staining was observed in some of the showers.**

### Unit E

Unit E housing area was observed. The Education Department along with the school administrator's office is located in Unit E, as well as several classrooms and the Labor Relations Office.

The School Administrator was introduced. At the time of the inspection, 30 inmates were enrolled in college classes held by teleconference at NEPRC through Youngstown State University. Reportedly, 49 inmates were on the waiting list. Administrative Office Technology, as well as communications, business-based and accounting classes are offered, leading to an associates or bachelor degree. A Professor sends the Technical Aid out to assist inmates, and occasionally the Professor comes to the facility. High school options are also available through the Lorain Correctional Institution. It was reported that a Special Education Teacher from the Trumbull Correctional Institution was working on high school proficiency diplomas. **Staff expressed a need for a school building and more program space.**

The computer lab has 12 computers, and the classroom has 10 chairs in the room. According to staff, classes are nearly always full.

Reportedly, each one of the units at the Northeast Pre-Release Center is the same, but different programs are offered in different units. Inmates walk to the units where the program is offered.

Near the Corrections Officer station is a pool table where several women were playing pool, and one inmate was on the phone. **The area had all new exercise equipment, including an exercise bike.** Ironing boards and a microwave were also observed. In the second level dayroom, one inmate was observed working on Bible study, while five inmates were watching television, one with headphones.

A second level bedroom in Unit E was observed. Four inmates were assigned to the room that had one television. According to one inmate, each of the four could have a television, but then they would have to use headphones. Each inmate has a locker box, and may have a bag for commissary. The inmates in the room noted that **their room was "one of the**

**cleanest.” However, all of the rooms observed were neat and clean.** Of the rooms that were occupied at the time of the inspection, the atmosphere was positive and relaxed.

An **electronic monitor tracking** device box was outside of the rooms, which are reportedly funded by the inmate on inmate sexual assault fund (Prison Rape Elimination Act). It was relayed that the devices allow the institution to know which inmates are together, and when they are together. It also alerts staff to inmates who get too close to the perimeter fence. According to staff, the devices were initially used on a trial basis on inmates’ wrists on a small scale. The inmates did not like the devices on their wrists, so the devices will be placed on their ankles.

### **Unit F**

Unit F at the Northeast Pre Release Center was observed. Unit F houses the training department, ACA Office and some of the teacher’s offices. The rooms in Unit F were **phenomenally clean, as well as the showers. Inmates relayed that the thin, worn mattresses are of concern to them, as well as the showers. A few showers were stained possibly from the water, but they were definitely clean.**

Two Training Officers were introduced. One of the Officers noted that the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction **emphasizes the importance of practices**, in accord with written policy and procedures. Staff regarded internal audits as **more stringent than the actual ACA audits**. Internal audits reportedly include 13-14 people, whereas the ACA audit only includes three people. Staff relayed that there has been a definite improvement in staff training in the past few years. Since training has been conducted off site, there has been a 100% attendance rate among administrative staff.

### **Unit G**

The non-smoker’s Unit G was observed. No classes or programs were ongoing during the inspection. Unit F was equipped with a Universal Nautilus, cardiovascular stair stepper, two pool tables and two ironing boards in the open day room. Inmates were viewed watching television, while others were sleeping, reportedly because they may work a third shift job.

Inside each room, horizontal bars stretched across the window. Plastic hooks were placed on the wall to allow inmates to hang clothing. **The showers in Unit G were definitely clean, but were water stained. Inmates had referred to the stains as mold**, even writing this office as recently as May 16, 2006 relaying:

Since the day you guys came to NEPRC nothing we complained about has been changed. **We still got mold in the shower, old worn mattresses...**

The Institutional Inspector noted that **no grievances regarding mold** in the showers had been filed at the institution, as well as **none filed regarding concerns about worn mattresses**.

**It should be clarified that the showers were closely observed, even inspected by hand, and no evidence of actual mold was discovered. The stains in the shower were classified as “water discoloration” in the American Correctional Association (ACA) audit. The Warden relayed that prior to the inspection, the discoloration was tested, and it was found not to be mold, but a build-up of dirt and grime due to old airflow, with no ventilation. A crew from Construction, Activation and Maintenance created a prototype design to cut the wall out. However, the project would cost \$100,000 per unit. A chemical clean was suggested by the DRC, including a power wash and epoxy on the walls that can be cleaned, not just painted over. The institution planned to try one wing to determine the results.**

## **STAFF**

To better acquaint inmates with staff members and their responsibilities, a section on staff members is provided in the Inmate Handbook. The handbook provides the following definitions:

The **Unit Manager** is responsible for the overall operation of the unit, including direction, scheduling, training and evaluation of the unit staff, development of the unit plan that outlines the security policies, programming in the unit, and decisions made regarding inmates in the unit, such as classification and minor discipline. This position serves as a department head level and serves the institution, as assigned, on committees. This individual also meets regularly with the other Unit Managers to promote and improve unit management.

The **Case Manager** is responsible for social services within the unit, which requires contact with various community organizations. This person manages a caseload of inmates, their related concerns, and completes security instruments. They also participate on committees and hearings such as the Rules Infraction Board and Job Classification. The Case Manager provides inmates with assistance in resolving personal and family problems. The Case Manager assists the inmate in parole planning and oversees the completion of parole packets.

The **Correctional Counselor** is responsible for managing a caseload of inmates. Correctional Counselors assist inmates with their daily concerns regarding living in a correctional institution, regularly touring the unit and visiting the work area to resolve the concerns of inmates, offering guidance, and investigating complaints. This person serves on various committees such as job classification and security review. He/she is the hearing officer for conduct reports and performs sanitation inspections. He/she will assist inmates with work assignments and daily schedules, grievance procedure, protective custody and commissary hours. Scheduling and possession limits as well as laundry service, laundry schedule,

Quartermaster exchanges, mail privileges and packages are the responsibility of the Correctional Counselor. This position is also involved in the Rules Infraction Board Process.

The **Unit Secretary** is responsible for the clerical duties of the unit, including typing reports, scheduling interviews and meetings, maintaining unit files, and responding to families and inmates. This person also copies and compiles parole and furlough packets, orders supplies and acts as a liaison between the unit and other departments.

The **Correctional Officers** assigned to the units are responsible for ensuring that the rules and regulations of the unit and the institution are enforced and will communicate with other staff and inmates. Correction Officers are also responsible for the security of the unit.

**Staff morale appeared to be very high at the time of the inspection.** It was reported that an advantage of being in a metropolitan area is the large potential for staff recruitment, and ability to attract high quality staff. It was relayed however, that the overtime budget of the institution was high. **Due to some turnover with staff members, Correctional Officers were working double shifts. One female Officer, who was working a double shift on inspection day, commented that she was pleased about the overtime, as it was extra money. A male Correctional Officer similarly commented that he was fine with working two shifts, but was very tired. All staff interaction observed during the inspection was positive.**

## **VISITING ROOM**

The visiting room was **clean and the atmosphere was relaxed.** Inmates and visitors sit on chairs side by side with a small table by their feet. Three meeting rooms exist, including one designated for Parole hearings, as well as a small meeting room, restrooms and a shakedown area. Staff relayed that the inmates and visitors follow the rules prohibiting inappropriate touching/contact during visits. A large poster was mounted on the wall clearly displaying the rules of conduct during visitation.

The visiting room had a “Kids Corner” where children could play during visits. **The area was beautiful,** and included a mural that had been air brushed on the walls by an inmate. The area was equipped with computer games, a television, DVD player and VCR player. Children participating in Ohio Reads receive a certificate for their accomplishment. **This was clearly the most impressive “corner” of the facility, an area that deserves to be a great source of pride. The area could not have been any more inviting to a child. It was obvious that the inmate worker assigned to the area enjoyed and appreciated her assignment.**

According to the Northeast Pre Release website, visits are by reservation only. The visiting hours are Monday, Thursday and Friday from 12 pm-3 pm and 4:35 pm-7:35 pm.



Visitors may also make reservations on Saturday and Sunday from 8 am-11 am and 12 pm-3 pm.

## **MAILROOM**

The mailroom was included on the inspection. Two Officers were busy sorting mail. Based on the discussion, the workers were well aware that mail received from the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee is to be treated as legal mail, contrary to what some inmates alleged during the inspection.

## **COMMISSARY**

The commissary was observed. Outside the commissary area is a sign that reads, "Quiet-No talking in line." Based on complaints at some other institutions regarding the problems and chaos that can occur in noisy commissary lines, including impairing necessary communication with commissary staff, it was **good to see such a rule that works for the benefit of all. The commissary was impressively large, clean and well stocked.**

## **FOOD SERVICES**

The inmate dining room was **light, clean and bright** with large windows. A long line of women extended outdoors on the compound, far from the cafeteria, waiting for their meal. The serving **line proceeded in an orderly fashion. The atmosphere was relaxed and cordial.** Staff relayed that a portable wall will be erected to block a portion of the dining room off so that the space may be used for groups and classes.

**The Warden relayed a new practice in which staff (even unit staff) come to the chow hall during mealtime from all over the institution, so that if inmates have a problem, they can talk to them about it during the meal. This is regarded as an excellent practice that appeared to be working extremely well at the facility. Inmates freely approached various staff to communicate questions or problems, and they freely approached the CIIC as well. The effort to maximize inmate access to unit staff is applauded. A similar practice was observed in the privately owned and operated Northeast Ohio Correctional Center, which houses federal prisoners. Again, it appeared to be extremely effective as an added means of communication with staff regarding any issue or concern that needed to be addressed.**

It only takes about one hour to serve the meals, yet staff relayed that the inmates are not rushed. The inmates are permitted to choose where they sit. They took time to converse, and eat the meal, yet the line continued to move in as others left after the meal. Approximately 150 are permitted in the dining room at a time. **The area was calm, relaxed and orderly. The condition of the floors, walls and ceiling was observed as good.** In the winter, inmates are called to chow by their units so that the inmates are not out in the cold unnecessarily.

The lunch meal consisted of burritos made with chicken or beef, lettuce, cheese, sour cream and refried beans, and fruit cocktail. The meal came disassembled so that the inmates could eat the burrito with the ingredients they liked. The Warden commented on the large turnout of inmates at lunch that day, with an extremely long line out of the door of the dining room. The large turnout was reportedly due to the fact that the inmates like the burrito meal.

The Inmate Handbook includes a section on Food Service. Inmates are advised that three meals are prepared per day, and if they are planning to eat, they are to report to the dining hall with their unit. It states:

An adequate amount of time will be allotted after receiving your tray to eat. There is to be no loitering after your meal. No food or condiments, such as hot sauce or personal cups, are to be taken into the dining room. Special diet needs must be authorized by religious and/or medical services. One piece of fresh fruit can be taken to the Unit by the inmates when served at mealtime in CFS. Please keep in mind that random searches take place upon exiting CFS.

Inmates are required to see the medical department prior to classification to C.F.S. if you have medical problems that will inhibit you from performing your assigned duties. Inmates that are classified to C.F.S. will have an orientation on the day they are classed or re-classed at which time job assignments will be made. When coming to work, inmates are to report to the C.F.S. Coordinator that is in charge of the area and turn their I.D. in at that time. All inmates must be released by the C.F.S. Coordinator in their area.

Inmates will serve a 90 day work period once classified to C.F.S. All inmates, whether working or coming to eat, must conduct themselves in an appropriate manner. There will be no loud talking, no profanity, no horseplay, and no talking across the serving line. There are no radios, books, or playing cards permitted in C.F.S. at any time.

Breakfast will begin at approximately 6:45 AM. The Dining Hall will remain open for approximately one hour. Lunch will be served immediately following a clear institutional count and the dining room will remain open for approximately one hour. The Housing Units will be called to dinner at approximately 4:30 PM according to the weekly sanitation rating.

The kitchen was **clean and orderly. Equipment was in adequate condition.** Staff relayed that some of the equipment is scheduled for replacement. **Handling and preparation of the food was observed as sanitary and supervised. Multiple staff were assigned for supervision. All inmate workers were wearing hats/hairnets and gloves, per sanitary regulations. The inmates were busy cleaning and preparing**

**meatloaf for the meal the next day.** According to staff, 60-70 inmate workers are employed through Food Services, with approximately 35 split between two shifts. **The inmate workers seemed extremely satisfied with their job.** The staff referred to the kitchen as small, but adequate enough to do the job. **The atmosphere and interaction was positive and pleasant. The condition of floors, walls, ceiling and cold storage equipment appeared to be good. The area was clean, orderly and seemed to be well ventilated.**

Employees enjoy a soup and salad bar, but are also permitted to eat from the inmate's menu. A staff member complimented an inmate worker on the soup of the day.

## **MEDICAL SERVICES**

Medical Services and the Medical Records/Healthcare Administrator's Office were observed. The Medical Records area and HealthCare Administrator's Office was a small room that used to serve as a library. The room had Easter decorations displayed. **The atmosphere was light and the staff members were pleasant, friendly, and seemed content.**

The Medical Services area was small, with an examination room and a trauma room. Reportedly, during the time of the inspection, the facility was in transition from state provided medical services, to contractual medical services. At the time, three state nurses were still working, but due to competition with hospitals, recruitment and retention was reported to be difficult. A new Physician was slated to begin work the Monday following the inspection.

A Physician is available **40** hours per week. An Optometrist, Dentist and Podiatrist are also available to inmates. Reportedly, the Dentist is available **20** hours per week, three days per week, including weekends. One dental chair and autoclave were observed. **The floor under the dental equipment consisted of old tile that appeared worn, and in need of cleaning.**

The Medical Pill Call Room was observed. The Pharmacist is also on contract. The actual Pharmacy itself is off-site. When inmates come in for pill call, the Nurse checks the ID badge, and checks the inmate's mouth subsequent to taking their medication. It was also reported that the Northeast Pre Release Center does not use the Corrections Medical Center, or OSU Hospital. The facility utilizes Metro or St. Vincent's Hospitals.

## **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 the Northeast Pre Release Center during the month of March of 2006:

### Civil Service Staff Summary

Health Care Administrator	152.00
RN	520.23
RN Overtime	22.23
<b>Total Medical Staff Hours</b>	<b>694.46</b>

### Contractual Staff Utilization

The following data was provided regarding the number of hours served by contractual staff at the Northeast Pre Release Center during March of 2006:

#### Contractual Staff Utilization

RN	1139.25
LPN	0.00
Physician	147.75
Dentist	54.75
Ancillary Dental Staff	67.50
Lab Technician	32.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1441.25</b>

### Pharmacy

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

#### Prescriptions Filled

New Prescriptions	1,681
Prescription Refills	614
Subtotal	2,295
Psychotropic Prescriptions	542
Controlled Medications	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,861</b>

### PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

#### Intake Screenings

According to the monthly report, in March of 2006, intake screenings by Nurses and the Physician were provided to **160** inmates at the Northeast Pre Release Center.

### **Sick Call**

Also per the monthly institutional report, Nurse's Screenings for General Population inmates were all on the First Shift, with **408** reported in March of 2006. No screenings were reported during Second or Third Shift. Of those screenings, **94** inmates were referred to a Physician.

Physician appointments for Doctor's Sick Call consisted of **326** scheduled visits, with **140** "no shows," and **42** reported emergent add on appointments. **It is suggested that a determination be made of the reasons for the large number of no shows, and that action be taken to reduce the volume.**

There were no reported segregation screenings.

### **Emergency Triage**

According to Emergency Triage statistics, a Nurse screened **30** inmates and a Physician treated no inmates on site at the Northeast Pre Release Center. **Fourteen** inmates were sent to the local Emergency Department.

During March of 2006, **two** inmates were admitted to the local hospital and one inmate was admitted to the Corrections Medical Center.

### **Infirmary Care**

Regarding Infirmary Care, **no** Infirmary Bed Days were reported during March of 2006.

### **Dental Care**

In March 2006, Dental Care was provided to **92** inmates who were seen by appointment. An additional **eight** inmates were seen on an emergent basis, for a total of **100** inmates seen by Dental Services staff.

### **Optometry**

In March 2006, optometry services were provided to **14** inmates in the space of **eight** hours by Optometry staff. As of March 2006, the Optometrist had seen a total of **43** inmates in the first quarter of the year.

### **Podiatry**

In March 2006, podiatry hours were provided to **24** inmates in the space of eight hours on-site by Podiatry staff. As of March 2006, the Podiatrist had seen a total of 52 inmates in the first quarter of the year

## OB-GYN

Since the Northeast Pre Release Center is one of four Ohio correctional facilities that house incarcerated women, OB-GYN services are necessary. During the month of March 2006, a total of **eight** hours in OB-GYN services were provided to inmates at the Northeast Pre Release Center.

### Infectious Disease Data

The March 2006 medical data shows that **no** inmates were given a TB test in the month, nor had any tests been administered at all in the first quarter of the year. Therefore, no inmates tested positive for TB. 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.

It was reported that **three** inmates were on INH and that **one** inmate is completing INH Prophylaxis. According to the report, **eight** inmates at NEPRC during March 2006 were HIV positive. **No** new inmates were positively diagnosed as HIV positive in March 2006. **Three** inmates were reported to be on Protease Inhibitors.

## MENTAL HEALTH

According to staff on site, the institution has their own Psychologist, plus three Psychiatric Nurses, and a Psychologist on contract. Staff on site indicated that approximately **250** inmates on the mental health caseload are on medication. A review of the Pharmacy data for 2006 shows from **542 to 652 psychotropic prescriptions** were filled each month from January through May.

The general mental health caseload actually includes inmates who are classified as C-1, C-2, and C-3. Seriously mentally ill inmates are classified as C-1. The Psychiatric Caseload includes those classified as C-1 and those classified as C-2. Those classified as C-3 are on the general mental health caseload, but not on the psychiatric caseload. The detailed definition or description of the categories is provided below:

- C-1 Psychiatric Caseload (SMI) – The inmate is on the psychiatric caseload and meets criteria for SMI designation: a substantial disorder of thought or mood which significantly impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality or cope with the ordinary demands of life within the prison environment, and which is manifested by substantial pain or disability. Serious mental illness requires a mental health diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, as appropriate, by mental health staff.
- C-2 Psychiatric Caseload (non-SMI) – The inmate is on the psychiatric caseload but does not meet the criteria for SMI. Inmate is receiving mental health care and

- supportive services, which include medication prescription and monitoring, individual and group counseling and therapy, crisis intervention and behavior management.
- C-3 General Caseload – The inmate is receiving group or individual counseling, therapy and skill building services. She has a mental health diagnosis and treatment plan and is being treated by mental health staff other than the psychiatrist.

As of May 2006, NEPRC had a total mental health caseload of **278**, consisting of 234 on the psychiatric caseload, with 126 classified as C1 and 108 classified as C2. There were only 44 classified as C3. The number on the total **mental health caseload** comprised **47.8 percent of their population**. The following data excludes those classified as C3, and pertains solely to those on the Psychiatric Caseload, which consists of the sum of C1 and C2 inmates.

**Table 10. Ranking of Institutions –Psychiatric Caseload  
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction  
January – May 2006**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>% of Population on Psychiatric Caseload (based on average monthly population for 5-month period)</b>	<b>5-Month Average Inmates on Psychiatric Caseload</b>
1	Oakwood Correctional Facility	47.7	42
2	Ohio Reformatory for Women	43.9	858
<b>3</b>	<b>Northeast Pre-Release Center</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>226</b>
4	Corrections Medical Center	30.6	368
5	Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	27.9	313
6	Franklin Pre-Release Center	26.4	208
7	Hocking Correctional Facility	22.6	107
8	Warren Correctional Institution	21.7	226
9	Allen Correctional Institution	21.3	282
10	Trumbull Correctional Institution	20.4	269
11	Chillicothe Correctional Institution	18.1	503
12	Southeastern Correctional Institution	18.1	262
13	Belmont Correctional Institution	16.5	396
14	Pickaway Correctional Institution	16.0	321
15	Mansfield Correctional Institution	15.6	274
16	Richland Correctional Institution	14.6	343
17	Correctional Reception Center	14.2	260
18	North Central Correctional Institution	13.5	306
19	Madison Correctional Institution	13.4	266
20	Marion Correctional Institution	12.8	228
21	Lebanon Correctional Institution	12.6	272
22	Noble Correctional Institution	12.2	280
23	Grafton Correctional Institution	12.0	67
24	London Correctional Institution	11.8	255
25	Toledo Correctional Institution	11.6	93
26	Lake Erie Correctional Institution	11.4	166
27	Ross Correctional Institution	10.6	238
28	North Coast Corrections and Treatment Facility	8.0	40
29	Lorain Correctional Institution	7.8	133
30	Ohio State Penitentiary	3.6	20

As shown above, NEPRC ranks **third** among the prisons in the percentage of its population on the psychiatric caseload. Only Oakwood Correctional Facility (mental hospital) and the Ohio Reformatory for Women exceed NEPRC's percentage of inmates on the psychiatric caseload.

### **ATTEMPTED SUICIDES**

In the 2005 calendar year, Northeast Pre Release Center **reported one suicide attempt**. 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 largest number of attempts occurred at the Correctional Reception Center, with 26 total attempts. At the time of the inspection of the Correctional Reception Center, which occurred on February 26, 2006, the horizontal barred windows were being outfitted with a steel wire to cover the bars to



prevent any future suicide attempts by hanging. **The windows at the Northeast Pre-Release Center consist of the same horizontal bars.**

**While suicides have not been a prevalent issue at the Northeast Pre Release Center, the exposed bars are a concern. The same exposed bars are present at the Lorain Correctional Institution. It is hoped that the screening project underway at CRC will be seriously considered at all other facilities with such horizontal barred windows as a justifiable suicide prevention effort.**

**In addition to the one suicide attempt at NEPRC, six other institutions also reported having one suicide attempt in 2005, including the Belmont Correctional Institution, Dayton Correctional Institution, Franklin Pre Release Center, Lake Erie Correctional Institution, Marion Correctional Institution and Noble Correctional Institution. Five institutions reported no suicide attempts in 2005, including the Warren Correctional Institution, which is a Level Three (Close Security) prison.**

**Table 11 Number of Suicide Attempts in Calendar Year 2005 by Institution**

<b>INSTITUTION</b>	<b>NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDES</b>
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
<b>Northeast Pre-Release C</b>	<b>1</b>
Corrections Med C	0
Hocking CF	0
Montgomery Pre-Release C	0
North Coast Corr Treat F	0
Warren CI	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>

From January 2006 through March 2006, the Northeast Pre Release Center has **logged no suicide attempts**. In the first quarter of 2006, a total of **27** suicide attempts occurred system-wide. The highest number of attempts occurred at the Lebanon Correctional Institution and Ohio Reformatory for Women, each with four attempts.

**Table 12. 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
<b>Northeast Pre-Release C</b>	<b>0</b>
Oakwood CF	0
Ohio State Penitentiary	0
Ross CI	0
Richland CI	0
Southeastern CI	0
Warren CI	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>

The Lorain Correctional Institution had **one** suicide in January of 2006. **One** suicide also occurred at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility in May 2006.

## **EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES**

According to the NEPRC Inmate Handbook, the Education Department offers education programming to inmates free of charge. All programs have an open entry/open exit to accommodate student educational needs. These programs include: basic academic skills,

literacy, GED preparation, special education, and career technical education opportunities to those that are eligible. Educational guidance services can be accessed as well. To access these services inmates are instructed to kite the school or see the School Guidance Counselor or the School Administrator.

The computer lab was observed at the Northeast Pre Release Center. The area was equipped with 24 computers for Administrative Office Technology. Reportedly, inmates can earn an associates degree or bachelor's degree through Youngstown State teleconference college classes. Twenty students are permitted in each class, with the classes always to capacity. On the day of the inspection, the classroom was empty.

### ENROLLMENT DATA

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

**Table 13. NEPRC April 2006 Enrollment Data**

Academic Program	March 2006	Under Age 22	Year to Date Enrollment	Waiting List*	Number of Completers Year to Date**
Literacy	63	4	193	21	55
ABLE	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-GED	35	9	111	49	46
GED	42	2	110	30	22
GED Evening	24	2	79	0	7
HS/HS Options	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130</b>

\* Waiting List refers to enrollment, not yet participating.

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

As shown above, of the **164 participants** in academic programs, the largest group is in the Literacy program, with 63. The two subgroups for GED total 66. There were 35 students enrolled in Pre-GED. There were 17 students under the age of 22. The number of “completers” for the year to date as of April 2006 totaled **130, with the largest group of completers in the Literacy Program, with 55**. The waiting list was reported to total **100**, with the largest group waiting for Pre-GED classes.

**Table 14. Number of GED's Administered and Passed: May 2005 - April 2006**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Total Number of GED's Administered</b>	<b>Total Number of GED's Passed</b>
May 2005	5	6*
June 2005	5	4
July 2005	6	6
August 2005	-	-
September 2005	1	7*
October 2005	5	0
November 2005	4	3
December 2005	5	2
January 2006	8	3
February 2006	0	0
March 2006	15	9
April 2006	10	5
<b>Year Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>45</b>

- \* Data was taken directly from the Northeast Pre Release Center Monthly Enrollment Report; numbers reflect more tests passed than actually administered.
- No data was received for the month of August 2005.

In the year, 64 GED tests were administered with a total of 45 inmates passing the test. This figure shows a passing rate of 70.3%

### **Ohio Reads Reading Room**

According to the LORCI 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. Employees and service organizations donate many of the supplies and books. 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 Northeast Pre Release Center, in FY 2005, **1,179 children** were served in the Reading Room, for a total of **717 Narrator Hours**.

In **April** of 2006, 119 children were served in the Reading Room, bringing the Year-To-Date total for FY 2006 to **1,683**. One hundred-twelve Narrator Hours were logged in **April** 2006, bringing the Fiscal Year-To-Date total to 1,014.

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 15. Institutions Ranked by Number of Children Served in the Reading Room\***

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Children Served in Reading Room (Year to Date)</b>	<b>Children Served in Reading Room (March 2006)</b>	<b>Narrator Hours Logged (Year to Date)</b>
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
<b>Northeast PRC</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>902</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,596</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>15,492.5</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>984.5</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>595.9</b>

\*Does not include all 32 institutions.

As shown in the data above, the **Northeast Pre Release Center ranks fifth of the institutions in terms of number of children served (year to date)**. Children who visit the Northeast Pre Release Center reading room are given an Ohio Reads Certificate to remember the experience. It was obvious that the inmate who painted the area had taken great pride in creating the scenes, and **the staff and inmate worker seemed very proud of the area as well**. The colors of the room were **bright and vibrant** and reportedly the Warden had even picked out the carpet, which was an excellent addition to the **pleasant environment**.

## 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.

The Northeast Pre Release Center submits monthly reports pertaining to its Use of Force data. The following table reflects a year's worth of use of force reports, beginning with the month of June 2005.

**Table 16. NEPRC Use of Force Incidents Per Month with Racial Breakdown from June 2005 through May 2006**

Month	Race			
	Black	White	Other	Total
June 2005	3	1	0	4
July	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0
September	2	0	0	2
October	2	3	0	5
November	0	0	0	0
December	2	0	0	2
January 2006	2	1	0	3
February	5	0	0	5
March	0	0	0	0
April	3	1	0	4
May	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>

## **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 NEPRC monthly reports of April 2005 to March 2006:

**Table 17. Use of Force Committee Assignments with Racial Breakdown  
June 2005 to May 2006**

Month	Race			
	Black	White	Other	Total
June 2005	2	0	0	2
July	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0
Sept	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0
January 2006	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0
April	1	1	0	2
May	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent	75.0%	25.0%	0	100.0%
Monthly Range	0-2	0-1	0	0-2

As shown in the data above, a total of **25** Use of Force incidents were referred to a Use of Force Committee for investigation. All incidents that were not assigned to a Use of Force Committee were logged as "No Further Action Required," except for the months of September and December 2005. Both months report two Use of Force incidents, but the reports do not indicated whether those incidents were assigned to the Use of Force Committee, or, if "No Further Action [was] Required."

According to the data, 75 percent of the Use of Force Committee assignments pertained to a Black inmate; 25 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 **19** Use of Force incidents involving a Black inmate, **three** (15.8%) resulted in a Use of Force investigation. Of the **six** Use of Force incidents involving a White inmate, **one** (16.7%) 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.

The following data was taken from the NEPRC monthly reports of June 2005 to May 2006:



**Table 18. Use of Force Investigation Extensions  
June 2005 to May 2006**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Total Number of Use of Force Investigations</b>	<b>Total Number of Extensions</b>	<b>Percent of Investigations that were Extended</b>
<b>June 2005*</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>July*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>August</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>September</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>October</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>November</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>December</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>January 2006</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>February</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>March</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>April</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>May</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8%</b>

\* An extension in these months was for investigations that were not completed in 15 (rather than 30) days.

As shown in the data above, 8% of the Use of Force investigations required an extension beyond 30 days. It is important to investigate incidents as soon after they occur as possible, so as to obtain the most accurate recollection of the incident when questioning participants and witnesses.

### **Sexual Assault Information**

**A concern regarding a lack of sexual assault posters in the institution was brought to the attention of the Institutional Inspector. It was relayed that in the weekly orientation conducted, sexual assault in prison is discussed, and information is also provided in the NEPRC Inmate Handbook, as well as in brochures. Page eight of the NEPRC Inmate Handbook includes the following under the heading of Investigator:**

**Sexual Assaults-** It is the policy of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to provide a safe, humane and appropriately secure environment, **free from the threat of sexual assault for all inmates, by maintaining a program of prevention, detection, response, investigation and tracking.** Sexual Assault is defined as any contact between the sex organ of one person and the sex organ, mouth or anus of another person, or any intrusion of any part of the body of one person, or any object into the sex organ, mouth or anus of another person, by the use of force or threat of force. **An inmate may report a sexual assault to any employee.**

Page 37 of the NEPRC Inmate Handbook includes a section on Unauthorized Relationships:

It is the goal of the NEPRC to provide a safe and secure atmosphere in which inmates can complete the remainder of their sentences. It is important for staff and inmates to maintain a professional relationship.

**If you are ever offered gifts from staff (i.e. gum, perfume, etc.), address, telephone numbers, or are given any other personal information concerning staff, contact the Institution Inspector, Investigator, Warden's Administrative Assistant, Deputy Wardens, or Warden. If you are ever threatened, coerced or approached by any staff member in any way that is inappropriate, report it immediately to the Institution Inspector, Investigator, Warden's Administrative Assistant, Deputy Wardens or Warden.**

**Any touching, hugging, kissing between staff and inmates are prohibited. Any suspected inappropriate sexual activity between staff and inmates will be investigated. Under no circumstances is an inmate to become sexually or personally involved with a staff member. According to the Ohio Revised Code, when there is sexual contact between an inmate and a staff person (even if the inmate is a willing participant), a felony has been committed by the staff person.**

**Northeast Pre Release Center has a ZERO tolerance for sexual assaults of any nature. ALL cases will be reported to the Ohio State Patrol for prosecution. Sexual assaults should be reported to staff as soon as possible. A Tipster Hotline is also available should you want to remain anonymous. Your family can call 1-866-238-0028 or 1-614-995-3584 to report sexual assaults.**

If none of the above mentioned staff members are available at the time of your complaint, inmates with immediate concerns are to report to any Supervisor and/or staff.

Examples of unauthorized relationships include, but are not limited to:

- Inmates and staff
- Staff and the family of inmates
- To exchange personal letters, pictures, phone calls or information with staff members or staff members family.

- To engage in any other unauthorized personal or business relationship(s) with staff members or staff members family
- To visit any staff member or staff members family upon release
- To reside with any staff member upon release
- To commit any sexual act with any staff member
- To engage in any other sexual conduct or contact with any staff member or staff members family
- To aid and abet any unauthorized relationship between inmates and staff

Inmates under suspicion shall be required to report any knowledge or suspicion of an unauthorized relationship. The information shall be communicated with any supervisory staff available. Failing to report knowledge of a potential unauthorized relationship or withholding information concerning a potential unauthorized relationship may result in disciplinary action.

**The NEPRC Handbook definitely contains detailed information on the subject, which should be commended. More efforts should be made to encourage inmates to report any sexual assault by not only displaying informational posters throughout the facility, but also using stronger language than “may” and “should” in urging them to contact staff. In follow-up communication on the Tipster Hotline reference above, it was clarified by NEPRC staff that an inmate can call directly on their own, and/or their family can call either number to relay any such reports. The posting of the hotline number in every housing unit with urgings to report sexual assault is recommended.**

## **GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE**

It is the statutory requirement of the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee to “evaluate the Inmate Grievance Procedure at each institution.” To do so, DRC institutions submit 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 ICR’s and is responsible, as will be discussed shortly, for ensuring timely responses to the ICR’s.

### **Institutional Inspector**

The Institutional Inspector was introduced. This staff member relayed that only one or two grievances are filed per month at the institution, and that Informal Complaint forms are available in every housing unit. The Inspector visits all units once per week; she noted if she is approached about problems, she privately speaks with the inmate in her office. The Inspector noted that the women like to talk, and the existing “open door” policy is clear. She went on to further comment that the women talk about their families, mothers,

children, concerns about leaving, etc. It should be noted and reviewed as significant and positive that the Inspector relayed that she never turns an inmate away, even if the issues have nothing to do with grievable matters.

### 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 April 2005 to March 2006 at the Northeast Pre Release Center:

**Table 19. Informal Complaint Resolution Numbers  
April 2005 to March 2006**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Total Number of ICRs Received</b>	<b>Total Number of ICR Responses</b>	<b>Total Number of Untimely ICR Responses</b>
April 2005	29	29	3
May 2005	16	16	2
June 2005	22	22	2
July 2005	21	21	3
August 2005	18	18	4
September 2005	34	34	7
October 2005	25	24	2
November 2005	11	11	1
December 2005	20	20	4
January 2006	21	21	3
February 2006	24	24	2
March 2006	30	30	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>34</b>

As shown above, the total number of ICRs received ranged from a low of 11 in November 2005 to a high of 34 in September 2005. The number of ICR responses ranged from 11 in November 2005 to 34 in September 2005, as well. The number of untimely responses ranged from a reported one in November 2005 and March 2006 to a reported high of seven in September 2005.

According to the Chief Inspector's 2004 Annual Report, the number of ICRs system-wide consists of the following:

**Table 20. Institutions Ranked by Total Number of ICRs Handled**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Total ICRs</b>	<b>ICR Responses</b>
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
<b>Northeast Pre-Release Center</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>254</b>
Franklin Pre-Release Center	433	341
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>30,532</b>	<b>28,204</b>

The Northeast Pre Release Center ranks 25<sup>th</sup> out of 32 reporting institutions in the number of ICR's received. Of that number, 254 ICR's received responses, or 55.6%.

## 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 April 2005 to March 2006 that pertained to the inmate grievance procedure:

**Table 21. Number and Dispositions of NEPRC Grievances\*  
April 2005 to March 2006**

Month	Total Number of Grievances Received	Granted	Denied
April 2005	1*	0	0
May 2005	0	0	1*
June 2005	2	1	1
July 2005	2	1	1
August 2005	0	0	0
September 2005	1	0	1
October 2005	4*	2	1
November 2005	0	1*	0
December 2005	0	0	0
January 2006	1	0	1
February 2006	3	0	3
March 2006	1*	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>

\*The number of granted versus denied grievances may not add up to total number of grievance received in the month, due to the fact that the Inspector may classify the grievance as "pending disposition," and the grievances may end up granted or denied in the next month. The numbers that are starred with an asterisk indicated those numbers that have been affected by grievances "pending disposition."

As shown in the above table, the number of Grievances that an Inspector received during the month ranged from a reported total of zero in the months of May 2005, August 2005, November 2005 and December 2005 to a reported 4 in October 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 only one 14-day extension, which occurred in June 2005. This is a very good track record; in comparison, the Chief Inspector's 2004 Annual Report states that there were 772 14-day extensions system-wide in 2004.

The following is a six-month summary of the subject matter of the grievances filed for October 2005 through March 2006, extracted from the monthly reports:

<b>Month</b>	<b>Subject of Grievance(s)</b>
October 2005	Health Care, Personal Property, Force/Supervision
November 2005	Staff Accountability
December 2005	none reported
January 2006	Job Assignments,
February 2006	Supervision
March 2006*	none reported

\*The month of March 2006 data claimed there was one grievance received during the month, but no area(s) of grievance(s) were marked throughout the report.

## **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. The Northeast Pre Release Center ranked 28<sup>th</sup> in the number of appeals, with a reported total of three, along with the Correctional Reception Center.

**Table 22. Number of Appeals in 2004 by Institution**

<b>Institution</b>	<b># Of Appeals</b>
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
<b>Northeast Pre Release Center</b>	<b>3</b>
Franklin Pre Release Center	1
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	0
Dayton Correctional Institution	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,005</b>

**ORIGINAL GRIEVANCES (Regarding Inspector or Warden)**

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. The Northeast Pre Release Center, along with the Correctional Reception Center, Dayton Correctional Institution, and North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility reported zero Original Grievances filed in 2004.



**Table 23. Number of Original Grievances Filed in 2004**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Original Grievances</b>
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
<b>Northeast Pre-Release Center</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>

## CHIEF INSPECTOR'S 2004 SUMMARY

The following is the Chief Inspector's summary of grievance procedure data pertaining to Northeast Pre Release Center, as presented in the 2004 Annual Report:

Population (1/3/05)	530
Total Grievances	11
Total Inmates Filing Grievances	8
Rate of Inmates Filing Grievances*	1.5
Appeals	3
Rate of Appeals**	27.3
Original Grievances	0

\*Rate of Inmates Filing Grievances = 1.5% of the total inmate population filed a Grievance in 2004

\*\*Rate of Appeals = 27.3% 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.

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

**Table 24. 2003-2004 Northeast Pre Release Center Investigator Caseload**

<b>Type of Investigation</b>	<b>Total Number of Initiated Investigations in 2003</b>	<b>Total Number of Initiated Investigations in 2004</b>
<b>Assault Related</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>
- Sexual Assault	1	8
- Inmate on Inmate	1	2
- Inmate on Staff	1	0
<b>Drug Related</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
- Other	0	1
- Positive Urinalysis	1	3
- Staff/Inmate	0	0
- Staff	0	0
- Inmate/Visitor	1	2
- Mail/Packages	0	0
<b>Professional Misconduct</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>
- Staff/Inmate Relationship	12	3
- Staff Misconduct	4	3
<b>Other Investigations</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>263</b>

\* "Other" investigations includes background checks

As shown above, there has been a relative upswing in the number of initiated investigations at Northeast Pre Release Center, especially regarding "Other" investigations. It is possible that the higher numbers are indicative of greater diligence on the part of the Investigator to take serious action in light of allegations. In particular, the increasing number of assault investigations is a positive move.

**Table 25. Condensed Analysis of 2003-2004 Investigator Caseload**

Type of Investigation	2003		2004	
	N	%	N	%
Drug	2	8.7	6	4.2
Assault	3	13.0	10	7.0
Professional Misconduct	16	69.6	6	4.2
Other	2	8.7	121	84.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>

% = Percent of total investigations initiated in that year.

In 2003 through 2004, there were eight total drug related investigations; 13 assault related investigations; 22 professional misconduct investigations; and, 166 "other" investigations.

As seen above, the majority of investigations fell under the "Other" category. As relayed above, the "other" category includes background checks.

### **SEARCHES, SEIZURES, AND SHAKEDOWNS**

According to information provided by the 2003 and 2004 Annual Report of the Chief Inspector, the institution performed the following searches in the two calendar years. Data was extracted from the 2003 and 2004 Chief Inspector Annual Reports to provide a two-year overview of searches conducted at the Northeast Pre Release Center:

**Table 26. Searches Performed in CY 2003-2004**

Type of Search	2003	2004
Canine Search	2	0
Visitor Strip/Pat Down	0	0
Major Shakedown	2	0
Employee Strip/Pat Down	0	0

**Table 27. Confiscated Contraband in CY 2003 - 2004**

Year	Marijuana (g)	Cocaine (g)	Heroin (g)	Pills
2003	0	0	0	0
2004	Trace	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Trace</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

As can be seen in the above tables, the Northeast Pre Release Center has conducted little, if any searches for drug and alcohol confiscation purposes. However, the second table

shows that little, if any drugs were found in the institution. It is possible that no contraband in the form of drugs and alcohol was confiscated due to the little, if any number of searches and shakedowns.

## CIIC DATABASE

From January 1, 2005 through March 31, 2006 the CIIC has received 2,252 contacts from or regarding Ohio prisons. Of that number, only two, or 0.09% of the contacts are from or regarding the Northeast Pre Release Center. The Dayton Correctional Institution also had two contacts. As of May 31, 2006, the number of contacts totaled 2,489, with only six or 0.2% from or regarding the Northeast Pre Release Center.

**Table 28. CIIC Contacts by Institution  
January 1, 2005- March 31, 2006**

INSTITUTION	# of CONTACTS
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	344
Madison Correctional Institution	153
Warren Correctional Institution	145
Lebanon Correctional Institution	126
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	123
North Central Correctional Institution	115
Marion Correctional Institution	109
Mansfield Correctional Institution	105
Pickaway Correctional Institution	101
Trumbull Correctional Institution	76
Toledo Correctional Institution	76
Grafton Correctional Institution	75
Correctional Reception Center	69
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	60
Ross Correctional Institution	59
Ohio State Penitentiary	56
Other	56
Allen Correctional Institution	56
Noble Correctional Institution	55
Richland Correctional Institution	53
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	48
Ohio Reformatory for Women	38
London Correctional Institution	37
Hocking Correctional Facility	27
Belmont Correctional Institution	21
Southeastern Correctional Institution	19
Corrections Medical Center	15
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	15
Oakwood Correctional Facility	9
Lorain Correctional Institution	7
Dayton Correctional Institution	2
<b>Northeast Pre Release Center</b>	<b>2</b>
Franklin Pre Release Center	0
Montgomery Education and Pre Release Center	0
Total	2,252

From January 1, 2005 through March 31, 2006 the CIIC received two contacts from the Northeast Pre Release Center. Of those two contacts five concerns were reported, out of a total 7,703 from or regarding all Ohio prisons. The highest number of concerns came

from the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, with 1,312, or 17% of all concerns reported. The Montgomery Education and Pre Release Center and Franklin Pre Release Center did not have any contacts; therefore they had no reported concerns.

**Table 29. CIIC Concerns by Institution  
January 1, 2005- March 31, 2006**

<b>CONCERN</b>	<b># of CONCERNS</b>
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	1,312
Warren Correctional Institution	516
Lebanon Correctional Institution	507
Mansfield Correctional Institution	397
Madison Correctional Institution	382
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	367
North Central Correctional Institution	364
Pickaway Correctional Institution	346
Marion Correctional Institution	334
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	308
Trumbull Correctional Institution	282
Toledo Correctional Institution	273
Ross Correctional Institution	240
Grafton Correctional Institution	213
Allen Correctional Institution	193
Ohio State Penitentiary	180
Correctional Reception Center	172
Noble Correctional Institution	167
Richland Correctional Institution	165
Other	156
Ohio Reformatory for Women	155
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	137
London Correctional Institution	109
Hocking Correctional Facility	92
Belmont Correctional Institution	83
Corrections Medical Center	79
Southeastern Correctional Institution	60
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	48
Lorain Correctional Institution	30
Oakwood Correctional Facility	29
<b>Northeast Pre Release Center</b>	<b>5</b>
Dayton Correctional Institution	2
Franklin Pre Release Center	0
Montgomery Education and Pre Release Center	0
Total	7,703

As of May 31, 2006, the number of reported concerns from or in regard to Northeast Pre-Release Center has increased to **19**. The highest number of concerns was regarding Staff Accountability, with Mail/Package and Force/Supervision the second highest reported concern.

**Table 30. NEPRC Concerns  
January 1, 2005- May 31, 2006**

CONCERN	#
Staff Accountability	5
Mail/Package	3
Force/Supervision	3
Safety and Sanitation	2
Food Services	2
Commissary	1
Job Assignment	1
Institution Assignment	1
Other	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>