

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT:
INSPECTION AND EVALUATION
OF THE
PICKAWAY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION**

June 25, 2009

**Prepared and Submitted by
CIIC Staff**

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**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT:
INSPECTION AND EVALUATION OF THE
PICKAWAY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION**

INSPECTION PROFILE

Date of Inspection:	May 29, 2009
Type of Inspection:	Unannounced
CIIC Member and Staff in Attendance:	Representative Tyrone K. Yates Shirley Pope, CIIC Director Toni Del Matto, CIIC Inspector Darin Furderer, CIIC Inspector
Facility Staff Present:	Stuart Hudson, Warden Jenny Wessel, Deputy Warden Rodger Roddy, Deputy Warden Ricky Seyfang, Warden's Assistant Bill Blaney, Major

Areas and Activities included during the Inspection:

Entry Building	Segregation Unit
Visiting Room	Vehicle Sally Port
Inmate Dining Facility	Library
OPI Beverage Processing	General Population Dorms B, C, D
Programs Building	OASIS Therapeutic Community
Short Term Offenders Unit	Frazier Health Center E Unit
Housing 10E and 4E	E Unit Recreation
E Unit Library	Recreation

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Attendance at a General Meal Period

Per statutory requirement, each inspection must include attendance at a general meal period. On the date of the inspection, the lunch meal period was observed and the menu consisted of fish, peas, diced potatoes, coleslaw, two slices of bread, an orange, and kool aid. Additional information about the meal and concerns heard from inmates during the meal period are described in detail later in the report.

Attendance at a Rehabilitative Program

The statute also requires each inspection to include attendance at an educational or rehabilitative program. The inspection included the OASIS program, a therapeutic community for inmates with substance abuse issues. Another recovery services program was attended by CIIC in the short term offenders unit. Detailed information about both programs is provided later in this report.

PROGRAMS

Pickaway Correctional Institution offers a wide variety of programming available to the inmates. Upon entering the institution, almost every inmate is assessed for their reentry needs and provided with a Reentry Assessment Plan, or RAP sheet, which provides the inmate with recommendations of programs that may address their dynamic needs.

In addition to the OASIS program, inmates are also able to take advantage of voluntary classes to address substance abuse issues. The Recovery Services Department offers continuing care, alcohols anonymous, narcotics anonymous, and cocaine anonymous. The Mandatory Substance Abuse Program, for inmates that test positive from drug abuse, is also facilitated by recovery services. Listed below are examples of some of the programs the institution currently offers.

OASIS

“OASIS” is an ACA accredited program located on the grounds of PCI. This program is a nine to 12 month residential drug and alcohol treatment program, and is a therapeutic community. The method of treatment not only confronts the drug and alcohol problems, but also criminogenic behavior. The goal of treatment is to address unproductive behavior under stressful circumstances. The development of these new behaviors being practiced will replace the old behaviors which have been unproductive in the past. The program is highly structured. Each hour of the day is structured so that each “member” has a place to be and a job to perform.

Program members gain a higher sense of self-awareness, which supports a positive self-image. They also are able to think through a conflict or problem as opposed to just reacting to the problem. The members overall become far more pro-social and are able to return to their community as a citizen and productive member of the community.

Commitment to Change

This program is designed to help inmates identify some of their errors in thinking, as well as focus on practical ways of changing.

Responsible Family Life Skills

Responsible Family Life Skills is a three phase program designed to address the unique problems of the incarcerated parent and the necessity of establishing strong family support for their eventual transition back into the community.

Cage your Rage

Cage your Rage is a 12 week program, which focuses on anger issues.

Money Management

Money Management is a 10 week program on learning to establish/maintain personal budgets.

DADS 101

Dads 101 is a 12 week program to assist participants in learning parenting skills.

Criminal and Addictive Thinking

This program assists inmates in examining their beliefs, attitudes, and assumptions about themselves, others, and the world.

From the Inside Out

From the Inside out is a 12 week program designed to provide tools to assist inmates in exploring why relationships fail, and how to build healthy relationships.

Victim Awareness Group

Assist inmates in learning the efforts various crimes have on victims through exercises and impact panels.

Older Offender Group

This group assists inmates in learning coping skills as a long term offender by discussing a variety of topics, such as, medical, nutrition, and social services.

9-5 Beats Ten to Life

This is a 10 week program that focuses on prerelease.

Lifeline Program

This is a computer readiness program geared for offenders within eight months of release. This class is based on the individual skill level and typically inmates are released prior to completion.

Conflict Resolution

This program focuses on recognizing conflict, increasing the offenders coping skills, mental attitude, and managing anger.

Mens Work

This is a 21 week program that assists an offender with confronting personal anger, hatred, and violent behavior in their personal lives and how to eliminate it.

Resolving Conflict

Is a 12 week program focusing on recognizing conflict, increasing the offenders coping skills, mental attitude, and managing anger.

Victim Awareness

This class uses exercises and Victim Impact Panels to bring the offender face-to-face with not just the crime, but people directly affected by the crime.

Opening Doors Program (Grant)

There are two components to this program: offender program and family program (privately funded). The offender program is a three day highly interactive program that focuses on personal growth. The family program provides structure for the family unit's growth.

Children of Incarcerated Parents (Grant)

"Breaking the Cycle" – Ohio's three county reentry pilot project to help address issues facing families in our communities when a parent is incarcerated.

Educational Programs

The Education Department offers educational services free of charge to the inmates. They currently offer the following educational programs.

Literacy

Literacy teachers are in the units to address the needs of students whose reading score is 226 or lower (7th grade level). Each of the literacy programs serves 60 students. The average literacy enrollment per year is 472 students. As of May 2009, there were 114 inmates involved in a literacy program, with an additional 462 inmates on a waiting list.

Adult Basic Education (ABE)

Due to the shortage of teachers, most of the students that fall within ABE reading scores are re-classed to the units that operate literacy programs. It was reported that as soon as additional teachers are available, ABE would be conducted in the main school area.

Pre-GED/GED

Inmates whose reading score is 227 and over are placed into Pre-GED or GED classes. As of May 2009, there were 98 inmates involved in Pre-GED classes, with 337 inmates on a waiting list. GED classes included 81 inmates, with an additional 83 on a waiting list.

Special Education

As of May 2009, there were 14 inmates being served through the special education program. Students in this category are served in accordance with

federal special education guidelines. There is no waiting list for special education classes.

Title One/Youthful Transitional Program

Title One serves inmates who are under 21 years of age and do not have a high school diploma or GED. As of May 2009, there were 30 inmates involved in title one. In addition, eight inmates were involved in the Youth Transitional Program, which prepares the youth with employability skills that enhance their potential to secure jobs upon release. There are no waiting lists available for either program, as every effort is made to serve all those in need of service.

C-Tech

Cabling technology class is designed for industry certification in both copper and fiber optics. The program includes a 10 week curriculum, and is available for inmates within six months of release. As of May 2009, there were 17 inmates involved in the program, with an additional 121 inmates on a waiting list.

Career Development

This program is offered in the area of Administrative Office Technology for one year. This class can accommodate 12 students, and program completion is based on the number of competencies completed. As of May 2009, there were nine inmates involved in the program, with 55 inmates on the waiting list.

Apprenticeship

Apprenticeship programs are offered at PCI in the areas of Animal Trainer, Bindery Worker, Cook, Landscape Maintenance, and Press Operator. In May 2009, there were 23 inmates in the apprenticeship program, and 31 waitlisted.

Hocking College University – Advanced Job Training

Hocking College University offers quarterly classes at PCI for inmates who are interested in improving their employability skills. As of May 2009, 110 inmates were in the classes, with an additional 116 on a waiting list. Students receive college credit(s) in accordance with the number of courses completed. The college offers one and two certificates to participants.

Short Term Offenders (STO) Program

A pre-vocation teacher offered educational services to offenders in the STO program, until the teacher left. Career Enhancement (CE) will be offered in July 2009, in the area of Administrative Office Technology. Modules will be taught for five weeks and participants will earn a certificate upon completion. Inmates that are interested in employability skills will attend classes offered once per week for five weeks.

Additional educational programs available include: math tutoring, fast track GED, and a small business seminar. The small business seminar is community involved, and there is no cost to the inmate.

Inmates involved in approved programming, such as: Academic, Career Development (AOT), C-Tech, Youthful Transitional Program, Apprenticeship, and Advanced Job Training, may earn earned credit. Earned credit allows inmates that are involved in the program for a full month to earn one day of credit if their offense was committed on or after July 1, 1996, or two days if their offense was prior to that date. In addition, other criteria must be met in order for the offender to be awarded earned credit, as some offenses and types of sentences are ineligible to earn the credit.

PCI Institutional Schedule

Inmates at PCI follow a schedule for all activities, when they are counted, and when they are served meals. The schedule is subject to change for seasonal or institutional needs.

PCI Institutional Schedule	
02:00	Count
04:00	Count
04:30	Central Food Service Workers Report
06:00	Breakfast Meal Starts
07:30	Yard Opens
07:45	Programs Building & MPB Opens for inmates
07:50	Program/Work begins
10:30	Recreation Closes
10:45	Program/Work ends – Yard Closes
11:00	Count
11:30	Lunch Meal Starts
12:45	Programs Building & MPB Opens for inmates
12:50	Program/Work begins – Yard Opens
15:45	Program/Work ends
16:00	Standing Count – Uniform Required
16:30	Supper Meal Starts
18:00	Program Begins – Yard Opens
20:30	Program and Recreation Yard Closes
20:45	Yard Cleared
21:00	Standing Count – Appropriate Attire
21:30	Dayrooms Open
22:30	Dayrooms Close
23:00	Count

INSPECTION SUMMARY

The CIIC Director provides a brief summary of each prison inspection to the Assistant Director of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC), following each unannounced inspection. On June 1, 2009, CIIC relayed the following feedback:

Representative Tyrone Yates, his Legislative Assistant, two CIIC Inspectors and I conducted an unannounced inspection at PCI on Friday, May 29, 2009. The Warden, Health Care Administrator and I went to the old Orient CI side, including the Frazier Health Center, Limited Duty Unit, and dormitories. The others spent the day on the main PCI compound. We were most pleased with the staff, including those who spoke in the staff group and individual discussion session. Staff morale was very good though some acknowledge that they are apprehensive. Staff seemed excited about re-entry efforts and the role of staff in helping inmates. Many positives were relayed by security staff regarding the Warden, noting his leadership and their appreciation for his excellent accessibility and communication with them to answer questions that stem from rumor. After speaking to the two CIIC Inspectors this morning, I have prepared the following, interjecting my own input from the old OCI side.

- Recreation and program areas were regarded as a positive aspect on the main compound. Many inmates were observed as actively engaged in such areas, including the library. The library reportedly has computers for inmate use, and they can use a word processor, but they reportedly cannot print. Old typewriters were up on a shelf and although there were two available for use, one was broken.
- I was impressed with the recreation areas in 10 E, both the limited duty unit and the upstairs work cadre. Based on the fantastic condition of the old SCI recreation areas, it was suggested to the PCI Warden that consideration be given to decreasing idleness by maximizing inmate job assignments to "safety and sanitation." At SCI, inmate workers went around the recreation areas spraying cleaner on important areas to prevent contagion.
- PCI staff relayed the problem of idleness which contributes to the behavior problems of the younger fixed sentenced inmates. Staff also relayed that PCI receives quite a few PC requests, sometimes an indicator of predatory inmates.
- Representative Yates similarly suggested that the grounds which he rated C+ could be greatly improved by inmate job assignments in the mowing, trimming and even gardening. He believes that inmates can certainly learn many valuable job skills through such assignments, plus it contributes to the surrounding environment to benefit staff and inmate morale and pride.

- The Oasis TC Program was reported to still be the highlight of PCI. My staff agreed with the PCI staff who tell inmates that if the Oasis dorm can look that good in an old building, so can the other dorms. Oasis staff provided a rough estimate that reportedly only 14 percent of Oasis graduates recidivate.
- Sanitation issues were observed throughout the main compound, even in the two new dorms, especially the restrooms. They noted major problems regarding sanitation and physical deficiencies/maintenance needs in the old buildings, but described the problems in the new buildings as minor, such as soap scum and orange residue. Restrooms in the old buildings had chipped flooring with spots of standing water, chipped paint and plumbing problems.
- Inmates complained of "big cockroaches" in C Unit, but none were observed during the inspection.
- Inmate concerns were relayed about standing in the one and only line for pill call, which reportedly takes hours. Some felt that the sickly should have the medication brought to their area.
- Security staff expressed concern that there is only one officer per dorm, for example, one officer to 132 on each side of the new dorm, both up and down.
- CIIC staff indicated that the older dorms seemed less populated, but the new dorms were very crowded. On the OCI side, some areas of the work cadre seemed most crowded.
- Inmates relayed that only one person is in charge of taking visiting reservations, so it reportedly takes a very long time to schedule visits. However, I understand from the Warden that they are looking at the possibility of scheduling visits on the computer. This would be an excellent way to address visitor frustrations with scheduling system-wide.
- Representative Yates visited the dairy barn. I did so as well, but with the Warden. In the closing, Representative Yates relayed the concern that the skimmer which separates the cream is not working. Staff on site relayed that the part or repair would pay for itself. The CIIC Chairman was concerned that DRC is believed to be missing out on potential profit from the sale of cream. I was impressed with the cleanliness of the dairy barn, the friendly staff and the busy inmate workers. *In follow-up communication, PCI staff relayed that as of June 24, 2009, the milk skimmer/separator has been repaired and is fully functional.*
- In the cafeteria, in the back of the dish room, all walk past a foul odor which is extremely bad in the dish room. Rep. Yates recommended spray to cover bad odor until it can be eliminated by vents which are under consideration.

The odor was described as nauseating, and made the CIIC not want to eat lunch.

- The kool aid is made in the dairy barn in an impressive process which uses aspartame instead of sugar, and is supplied to all prisons for inmate use. Inmates complained that it is unsanitary to have to open the bag with one's mouth, when they don't know where the bag has been. One inmate told me that he uses his plastic fork to open the bag. It was suggested that they consider distributing the powder to the prisons, and let them add the water. Rep. Yates also felt that it would be a major morale booster if the inmates received ice so that they could have a cold drink with their meal, since the Kool Aid was reportedly lukewarm.
- There were mixed reviews on the lunch. My staff commented that it looked good and that the fish was really good. Representative Yates was not as favorable. Regarding the meals at the Frazier Health Center, although some relayed that they have to heat it in the microwave when they get it, the staff relayed the temperature is checked and is appropriate. Staff indicated that when the inmates receive their meals, it may not be as hot as they like, but it is reportedly within the proper temperatures. Numerous patients seemed quite pleased with the meal. The fish was reported to be their favorite.
- The dialysis unit could be greatly improved through eliminating clutter, ensuring that linens used to cover some patients are truly clean, and staff supervisors getting other staff to tend to the patients. It is understood that staff need and deserve periodic breaks, but with the observed long list of things that could have and should have been done to ensure sanitation in the unit as well as a comfortable environment, it seemed to me that staff should have been tending to the patients and inmate workers should have been busy cleaning everything.
- My staff heard numerous complaints about unit managers controlling access to informal complaint forms. Such staff relayed that they try to talk to the inmate and resolve the problem before it goes to paper. Inmates say they cannot obtain any forms to even use the procedure.
- On the Frazier Health Center, 10-E Unit and work cadre side, some relayed that they cannot use the grievance procedure because they fear or are certain staff will retaliate. Others relayed that they have tried to use it and cannot get responses to ICRs, grievances or appeals. Reports of lost ICRs were relayed and long periods of non-response to appeals to the Chief Inspector were received. I was assured that the Inspector makes rounds on the OCI side.
- In the old segregation unit on the main compound, most were sleeping. Of those that were awake, their concern was regarding a recent flood. The Warden explained in the closing that an inmate flooded the toilet. It was noted

that segregation is double bunked. Based on the physical facilities, we are so very pleased to know that the new segregation unit will replace the old building in late 2009. One inmate relayed that he fought when an inmate demanded \$200 for his shoes. He reportedly asked for a PC investigation. He has refused to lock in population due to personal safety concerns, and it reportedly has been a month but no staff have reportedly seen him regarding the PC request.

- Inmates on the main compound complained of staff in the cashier's office who allegedly stole their money but the money was not recovered. Inmates in the C and D older dorms complained that they cannot buy any items that require electricity due to the condition of the building. However, those who already have the fans, etc. are reportedly allowed to use them.
- Medical staff indicated problems and delays in getting supplies, for example, a broken blood pressure cuff was returned to Central Supply but no replacement was received.
- The building now used by medical and mental health reportedly has birds and bird droppings in the air vents. Medical staff indicated that they will be able to move into the new building, but mental health staff will continue in the reportedly unsanitary conditions.
- On the main compound, inmates relayed concerns about having to wear blues until 6 PM on the compound and in their own housing units. Most especially, numerous inmates relayed that they have an inadequate number of whites and blues, that white issues have been reduced from five to three pairs of socks and underwear. Inmate clothes, uniforms, etc., looked very worn.

In closing, I believe that the facility has definitely improved from the time of our last inspection and my staff's subsequent on-site visits. The staff are understandably anxious to move the OCI portion to the main compound. Most of all, the PCI staff seem to have very pleasant attitudes. It is hoped that the inmate resource can be maximized to make the facilities the best they can be.

PCI FOLLOW-UP COMMUNICATION

On June 10, 2009, the Warden's response to the inspection summary was received, consisting of the following:

On Friday, May 29, 2009 the Correction Inspection Committee (CIIC) conducted an unannounced inspection of the operations of Pickaway Correctional Institution. Many positive comments were relayed and several concerns were discussed. Below is an itemization of the concerns raised along with a plan of action:

- The Library has computers/word processors available for the offender population but they cannot print work. In addition, the inmates have access to two old typewriters; however, one was broken.
 - The offenders are not permitted to print
 - Typewriter supplies have been ordered and typewriter will be sent out for repair.
- Reduction in inmate idleness with the utilization of a “sanitation” offender work crew. At SCI, inmate workers went around the recreation areas spraying cleaner on important areas to prevent contagion.
 - Several years ago gym equipment i.e. weight benches, etc., were re-upholstered to aid in the elimination/prevention of contagion. In addition, it is the expectation the offenders wipe down equipment after use with Frequency 256.
 - PCI Staff supports the recommendations of a designated “sanitation” work crew and review for implementation in the near future.
- The overall upkeep of PCI grounds would equal that of a C+ and could be greatly improved by inmate job assignments in mowing, trimming, and even gardening.
 - PCI has a designated yard crew tasked with trimming and mowing institutional grounds.
 - In addition, the Inmate Jaycee’s Chapter has requested and recently received approval to establish a garden. All vegetable products produced will be donated to a local homeless shelter.
 - Local Jaycees are currently in the process of establishing a “beautification” team. Their goal will be to enhance institutional grounds by the cleaning of sidewalks, creating flower beds, etc.
- Sanitation issues were observed throughout the main compound, even in the two new dorms, especially in the restrooms. They noted major problems regarding sanitation and physical deficiencies/maintenances needs in the old buildings, but described the problems in the new buildings as minor such as soap scum and orange residue. Restrooms in the old building had chipped flooring with spots of standing water, chipped paint, and plumbing problems.
 - The orange residue is caused by iron in the water.
 - PCI is currently piloting new chemicals to better clean the dorms and restrooms.
 - The old buildings and showers that require more maintenance needs require funding.
- Inmates complained of “big cockroaches” in C Unit.
 - Staff has not received any complaint of cockroaches in C Unit.
 - PCI currently has a contract with “Pest Control” and they provide weekly services. Pest Control has been notified to visit C Unit on June 10, 2009 to address allegations raised.

- Inmate concerns were relayed about standing in the one and only line for pill call, which reportedly takes hours. Some felt that the sickly should have their medication brought to them.
 - Quality Improvement Committee met in April 2009, the Coordinator conducted a continuous Quality Improvement Process study reviewing the pill call process on PCI Main Compound. The results of the study were submitted to the Medical Director. As a result of the study over one hundred offender's medications were deemed as "carry-meds," greatly reducing the total number of offender's required to stand in the pill call line. The pill call process does not take hours to complete. The pill call line is lengthy and may take what seems to be excessive amount of time. PCI does not have the staffing resources to deliver meds to inmates. In addition, delivering meds outside of a secured medications room presents security concerns.
 - PCI staff has great expectations the pill call issue will be resolved with the opening of the new Frazier Health Center. Staff is committed to continually monitor the situation to ensure the safety of the offender population. This issue will be discussed for additional scrutiny at the next medical quality assurance meeting in June.

- Security staff expressed concern that there is only one officer per dorm, for example, one officer to 132 on each side of the new dorm, both up and down.
 - Pickaway Correctional Institution is in compliance with ACA standards and is at approximately 100% of the rated capacity.
 - The Pickaway Correctional Institution is in compliance with established labor/management Pick-a-Post agreements. One officer covers each housing unit floor with one officer that floats between the two floors.

- Inmates relayed that only one person is in charge of taking visiting reservations, so it reportedly takes a very long time to schedule visits.

- Concern that the skimmer, which separates the cream in the Dairy Barn, is not working; missing out on potential profits from the sale of cream.
 - June 1, 2009 the purchase order for the skimmer was approved and processed. Estimated time of installation to be determined. *In follow-up communication, PCI staff relayed that as of June 24, 2009, the milk skimmer/separator has been repaired and is fully functional.*

- In the cafeteria, in the back of the dish room, all walk past a foul odor which is extremely bad in the dish room. The odor was described as nauseating and made the CIIC not want to eat lunch.
 - Confirmed strong odor exists near the entry port. The determined cause is the "grease traps" located outside the dish room/entry points. PCI will be reviewing the use of special bacteria in the near future in an effort to decrease the smell. Currently reviewing the possibility to install a deodorizer in the dish room to aid with the odors.

- The correction of the current structure (removal of flooring and relocation of grease traps) would require “Capital Funds,” which are not available at the present time.
- Inmates complained that it’s unsanitary to have to open the kool-aid bag with one’s mouth when they don’t know where the bag has been. In addition, the offenders reported the kool-aid is usually lukewarm.
 - The Beverage Processing Operations are very sanitary;
 - The milk crates are cleaned through a dishwasher after every use
 - Sanitary bag liners are placed into the cleaned milk crate
 - The kool-aid bags are placed into the sanitary bag liners for shipment/storage purposes.
 - Food Service Staff will closely monitor the process and make sure all kool-aid are chilled prior to being served.
 - Currently considering allowing inmates to bring their own cups to Food Service.
- Some inmates located at Frazier Health Center advised sometimes they have to heat their meals up in the microwave.
 - Food Service Staff are trained and certified with the practices of Serv Safe. Meals are served at safe and recommended temperatures.
 - Microwaves are provided for those individuals who wish to have their food at a desired temperature.
- The Dialysis Unit could be greatly improved through eliminating clutter, ensuring the linens used to cover some patients are truly clean, and staff supervisors getting other staff to tend to the patients.
 - The issues involving dialysis will be discussed at the next Medical Quality Assurance meeting to ensure excellent care is being rendered.
 - Staff is tending to patient’s need based on current medical practices and protocols.
 - Linens are clean and available with laundry located directly outside of the dialysis room.
- CIIC Staff heard numerous complaints from E Unit Inmates about unit managers controlling access to informal complaint forms. In addition, they cannot use the grievance procedure because they fear or are certain staff will retaliate. Others relayed that they have tried to use it and cannot get a response.
 - The Institution Inspector monitors the distribution and response time of all Informal Complaints. The major concerns have been reported or substantiated to support this allegation.
 - Unit staff does issue informal complaints in person so they can discuss what the issue is in hope of remedy.
 - Informal complaints will also be issued by officers in the near future to allow for quicker availability.

- Segregation offenders complained about a recent flood.
 - Confirmed, flood did occur after an offender flushed a bed sheet down a toilet.
 - PCI Staff respond quickly to all floods or maintenance related issues ensuring safety and sanitation to both staff and offender population.
 - PCI Staff has great expectations that floods in segregation will be minimized with the new Segregation Building.

- Inmates in C & D Unit complained they cannot purchase electrical items i.e. mini-fans, TVs, etc...
 - An electrical load study was completed by PCI Maintenance Department. As a result of the findings offenders locking in C & D Units can purchase and utilize mini-fans and lights.
 - Within the next few months it is hopeful TV's will be introduced to the C and D Units. *In follow-up communication, PCI staff relayed that fans and lights are now available for inmates to purchase in the Commissary regardless of the general population housing unit they are assigned.*

- Medical Staff complained about delay in receiving supplies. For example, a broken blood pressure cuff was returned to Central Supply but not replaced.
 - Budgeting constraints continue to be an issue; however, as funds become available supplies are replenished.
 - PCI currently has all medical equipment necessary to fulfill its mission. PCI no longer stockpiles supplies.

- Medical & Mental Health staff located in B-Building complained about the birds and bird droppings in the air vents.
 - The Health & Safety Coordinator worked in conjunction with OPI environmental services to discuss the issue. The bird issue is being monitored and efforts are being made to prevent the birds from congregating.

- Main Compound inmates complained about having to wear their state issued blues until 6 pm
 - Confirmed. From approximately 4:45 pm to 6:00 pm the yard remains closed due to the evening meal. Inmates must report to Food Services in their "blues". This rule is to reinforce structure and order.

- Inmates relayed they have inadequate number of whites and blues, that white issues have been reduced from five to three pairs of socks and underwear. Inmate clothes, uniforms, etc., look very worn.
 - Due to budgeting concerns inmate clothing is/must be cared for and shirts and pants must be reused and not discarded and replaced.
 - Inmates are issued an adequate number of whites and can purchase their own if they wish to do so.

I am hopeful this addresses the concerns raised. The staff at PCI will continue to strive to provide a safe, secure, and humane environment for staff and inmates.

INSPECTION

Entry Building

The entry building was clean and orderly, which provided a good first impression of the institution. The area had adequate seating and resources for visitors, which included vending machines, restrooms, etc. Processing staff remained efficient, organized, followed all security precautions and standards while maintaining an overall professional manner. The identification badges for CIIC were checked by the entry officer, and then each person present was required to pass through the metal detector. The metal detector was sensitive enough to be set off by some of the shoes worn by CIIC. Security staff relayed that the Warden was presently in in-service training. The Warden arrived moments later with the Deputy Warden of Operations and the Major to accompany CIIC into the facility.

Visitation Room

Inmates and their family/friends filled the visitation area, which appeared to have adequate amenities. There is also an outside area of the visiting room, with picnic tables. On the day of the inspection, there were no visitors and/or inmates in the picnic table area.

Inside the visiting room, inmates and their visitors sat in chairs with a very small low table in front of them, a practice that started about a year ago. General population inmates are able to have up to five visitors at a time. Inmates in segregation are limited to two visitors, and must visit behind a panel. However, they are able to speak through a screen, so there is no need to communicate over a phone. Staff relayed that they could use a larger visiting room, as they have to split visits between morning and afternoon.

PCI's visiting room also has a children's reading room, which was the first of its kind established in 2000 by former First Lady Hope Taft. A children's reading room can now be found in all of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Institutions across the state.

Pre-Inspection Meeting

CIIC provided the Warden with the goals for the inspection, and requested information about the institution. The Warden was given the opportunity to speak about some of the current and future changes taking place at PCI. A new building is being built at the institution, which will take the place of the current Frazier Health Center and E Unit Compound. Both Frazier Health Center and E Unit Compound are on the site of the old Orient Correctional Institution, but have been maintained and operated by Pickaway Correctional Institution. It was relayed that the building will be complete in October 2009, but it will take an additional few months to finish the building. The building is slated to be ready for inmate occupancy January 2010, and will have 154 hospital beds available. The former Orient Correctional Institution compound will then be sealed shut.

The administration relayed that they have approximately 101 medical staff and currently have a lot of nursing aides at the Frazier Health Center. In addition, staff communicated that Pickaway Correctional Institution (PCI) has the largest dialysis unit in both private and public sectors. Additionally, it was relayed that with the opening of the new medical building, one of the main missions of the institution will be more toward medical.

The Short Term Offenders Unit, another mission of the institution, was also discussed. It was relayed that the unit will be fully launched by August 2009, and will house 400 offenders serving a one year or less sentence. Inmates in the unit are currently offered education and recovery services programs, as well as programs instructed by the unit staff. PCI staff indicated that they have approximately 1,066 inmates serving less than a year and most are serving their first prison number (first prison incarceration).

Other missions of Pickaway Correctional Institution were discussed, including: the OASIS program, OPI Warehouse Central Distribution Center, OPI print shop, OPI beverage processing, OPI meat processing, and the two dog programs at the institution. Staff relayed that the institution has a fully functional and operational meat processing plant, which produces beef and pork. However, it was mentioned that they would cease production of pork in July of 2009.

PCI has Hocking College, which “offers advanced job training courses to all qualified inmates. The courses are designed to give the students skills that are needed to reenter the job force upon release. Hocking College offers courses in business management as well as food service management. The courses include several culinary arts classes in which the students get practical experience in a kitchen setting. The students often volunteer to serve and prepare food for institutional functions.” Staff commented that the culinary arts program has a full service kitchen to fulfill the program needs. It was relayed that the Hocking College program is paid for through grants and that inmates have to meet specific criteria.

Regarding staff shortages, it was reported that they did not have to go through the extensive unit staff reductions such as the level three and level four institutions. Operations staff stated that they lost eight unit staff, a secretary, and had to absorb areas such as OPI. Staff further commented that the administrative side, specifically the business and cashiers office, was hit the hardest, but relayed that they have plans to share services with OBM (Office of Budget Management). Special services staff communicated that from their perspective, they were not affected that much. All staff maintained that they are very fortunate in comparison to other institutions, but described staff morale as guarded.

Upon inquiry about gang problems staff stated that they have over 300 inmates profiled as Security Threat Group (STG) members. *In follow-up communication, PCI staff relayed that although they have very few disruptive STG members, there are many active participants in STG activity.*

They also mentioned that they only have two profiled heartless felons. Staff explained that PCI currently has one full time investigator who stays very busy.

Regarding mental health services, staff stated that the caseload has gone down a little and they have approximately 380 currently on the caseload. They explained that there is a pilot program for the new suicide prevention policy at Grafton Correctional Institution (GCI), Lorain Correctional Institution (LorCI), and Ohio Reformatory for Women (ORW). Finally, staff reported that most of the grievances filed by inmates pertain to either medical or property issues.

Programs Building

The Programs Building is one of the newer buildings on the Pickaway Correctional Institution compound, which is where the entry meeting, exit meeting, and representative staff meeting took place. On the day of the inspection, one officer was seated at a desk in the hallway monitoring the building. The building has office space for recovery services, the Institutional Inspector, as well as for Religious Services. Classrooms are used for religious services, recovery services programs, staff meetings, and other inmate programming. At the time of the inspection, programs were being conducted in the classrooms. PCI is fortunate to have such space available, as many other institutions in the state have limited space available to run programming.

C Unit

Unit C is a general population dormitory housing unit, which also contains the Therapeutic Community (TC).

OASIS - Therapeutic Community and IPP

The following information is provided from the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS),

ODADAS, in cooperation with ODRC, opened a Therapeutic Community inside the Pickaway Correctional Institution for men. The program originated in 1992 as the first male prison based Therapeutic Community in Ohio. This program has been expanded to their current 150 treatment beds. The OASIS program in 2005 created the first IPP (Intensive Program Prison) TC at the request of ODRC. The IPP units are designed to provide inmates with focused intense treatment for identified areas of concern. This part of the OASIS program was chosen to present the program to the World Federation of Therapeutic Communities world conference in September 2006. The program became the first institutional based TC to be accredited by the American Correctional Association in Ohio.

OASIS Therapeutic Community is a joint venture of the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS), the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction and the Pickaway Correctional Institution. The six-to-nine month program serves minimum to medium security level male felony offenders. The staff, all ODADAS employees, represents a wide range of backgrounds and personal experience; many are ex-offenders. The therapeutic community methodology is one of the most successful prison-based interventions leading to reductions of in-prison violence, relapse, and re-incarceration OASIS

is an exemplary collaboration between custody and treatment staff, demonstrating that the best results come when working together. In addition, the Office of Therapeutic Communities provides technical assistance and professional trainings to more than 16 Therapeutic Communities in the State of Ohio.

One of the highlights of the inspection was the visit to PCI's therapeutic community, the OASIS program. OASIS is a substance abuse treatment program, available for long-term in-house treatment, as well as for inmates who are eligible to participate in the IPP, Intensive Program Prison. At the time of the inspection, there were 93 inmates in the long-term program, and 21 involved in the IPP.

The IPP, or Intensive Program Prison, is a 90 day program after which inmates are released to a halfway house in the community under transitional control. The Administrative Rule on IPPs states:

Intensive Program Prison is designed to provide an alternative to traditional incarceration for prisoners who meet specified criteria...Prisoners participating in the program will follow a regimented program involving a highly structured routine which may include, but is not limited to, discipline, physical training and work assignments, together with substance-abuse counseling, education, employment-skills training, social-skills training, psychological treatment, self-improvement counseling, vocational training, alcohol and other substance abuse treatment, community services and conservation work.

Inmates are screened at the Reception Centers for IPP eligibility, and contacted to determine willingness to take part in the programming. The sentencing judge must give permission for the inmate to participate, since the inmate will serve a sentence of 90 days in prison and then will be released to a halfway house.

The long-term program is a nine to 12 month residential program. Inmates must be accepted into the program, but do not have to meet the IPP eligibility criteria and do not need the judge's permission, as inmates in the long-term program are not released from prison early. Both OASIS programs are accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA), and operate as a therapeutic community. The treatment provided not only addresses substance abuse problems, but also the criminogenic behavior of the offender.

According to materials provided about the program, the goal of treatment is to address unproductive behavior in the individual and for the inmate to practice new behaviors under stressful circumstances. The development of these new behaviors being practiced is meant to replace past unproductive behaviors. All members of the program are assigned a job to perform, and the program is so structured that every hour of the day is planned. It was also stated that the program members gain a higher sense of self-awareness to support a positive self-image. The program participants learn to think problems through, instead of simply reacting to the problem. The program allows the participants to be pro-social, and combats anti-social tendencies seen in many of the program members. It was relayed that the average recidivism rate for the program is approximately 14 percent.

The Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services staff the OASIS program. There are 150 treatment beds available. However, due to staff shortages, they are unable to completely fill the program. In December 2008, there were 50 inmates waiting to be accepted into the program. Inmates in each OASIS program are housed separately, but in the same building. IPP inmates are in smaller living areas, with another room off the back of their living area, which is a group room. Inmates in the long-term program are housed in larger bays off the main hallway. One of the long-term housing bays is considered a privilege bay.

Staff relayed that the privilege bay is home to the inmate staff aide. The staff aide makes sure there is a safe crossover between the community and staff. The staff play the role of the rational authority over the community. Every decision made by the staff aide must be approved by the staff first. Staff relayed that they try to let them make every decision they can, even if it is a bad decision, so the community can learn from the decision. There is also an orientation area that houses community cadre members with new arrivals to the program. It was relayed that community members must earn a bottom bunk bed.

All of the walls were painted by the residents, and reflected encouraging sayings and pictures. The community members in the program are required to memorize the OASIS family philosophy, which is also painted on the hallway wall. It was relayed the OASIS philosophy provides all the steps it takes to be successful over their addiction. Another area of the hallway also emphasized the negative factors which hinder treatment, helping to raise awareness.

During the inspection, the inmates were on Oasis quiet time as staff was conducting afternoon count. The TC unit appeared to be very clean and orderly as the bays were neatly organized and inmates seemed to be very relaxed.

CIIC was taken into a small room off the main hallway, which displayed a schedule on the wall. Community members are able to view the schedule to see where they, as well as others, need to be at any given time. OASIS staff relayed that there are no secrets within the community. The program manages itself, and community members are able to bring problem behavior of other members up through encounters. The encounters include a series of confrontations and reprimands. It was reported that there is almost no violence within the therapeutic community, as intervention takes place early.

Community members take place in programming and activities that they run, including: debates by Harvard Standards, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy groups, probe groups, caseload groups, dual diagnosis groups, and recreation. It was relayed that recreation time is spent as a group. The community has been playing softball, and it is only the community members playing against other community members.

One staff member mentioned that they have had experience with TCs in the community, halfway houses, and juvenile facilities and declared that the Oasis TC is the most dynamic program of them all.

Segregation

Inmates are placed in segregation for security and/or disciplinary purposes. The segregation unit at PCI is currently located in one of the older buildings on the compound, but will move in the future when the new medical building opens. The segregation is currently spread over two floors. It appeared that the natural lighting throughout the upstairs segregation area is adequate. It was relayed that when the current segregation unit closes, they will no longer use the basement of the building. However, PCI may use the ground level to house inmates that go outside the fence to work. On the day of the inspection, there were 36 inmates housed on the ground level of the segregation unit. It was relayed that the ground level houses inmates held on both security control and disciplinary control.

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Administrative Rule on Security Control provides the following:

An inmate may be placed in security control: When needed to facilitate an investigation prior to the issuance of a conduct report or other administrative action, criminal prosecution; and/or, Pending a hearing before the rules infraction board; Pending transfer to another institution; As a temporary housing assignment for inmates to facilitate an inmate's appearance in judicial or administrative proceedings. The deputy warden of operations may authorize an inmate to be held in security control pursuant to an investigation for up to seven days. If the investigation has not concluded at the end of the initial seven-day period, the warden may authorize that the inmate be held in security control for an additional seven days.

The Administrative Rule states that placement into Disciplinary Control results when:

An inmate who has been found guilty of a rule violation by the RIB, pursuant to rule 5120-9-08 of the Administrative Code, may be placed in disciplinary control. An RIB panel may impose up to fifteen days in disciplinary control for a single violation or series of violations arising out of a single even.

On the day of the inspection there were 39 inmates housed in the basement under local control. The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Administrative Rule on Local Control provides the following:

An inmate may be placed into local control if the warden determines after a hearing that: The inmate has demonstrated a chronic inability to adjust to the general population, or the inmate's presence in the general population is likely to seriously disrupt the orderly operation of the institution. Placement in local control shall be for an indefinite period, but shall not exceed one hundred eighty days unless the prior written approval of the director or his designee has been obtained.

Both levels of the unit were visited, and almost all the inmates were doubled celled. Each cell contains a bunk bed, toilet, and sink. Metal bars enclosed all of the cells, and in the first cells on the range, bars are enclosed by Plexiglas. A CIIC Inspector was cautioned by segregation staff members not to put her hand through the cell bars, after a business card was given to one of the inmates. CIIC has provided inmates as well as staff members with the business card upon request. Even in the highest of security levels, CIIC has never before been told not to hand an inmate a business card through the cell bars.

Many of the inmates within the unit were sleeping, and out of the few who were awake, many were reluctant to speak. Staff relayed that other inmates serve the meals to the segregated inmates, and inmate workers are stripped and search upon their arrival to pass out the food trays. The food is brought to the unit in a warming cart that maintains the food temperature.

All DRC segregated inmates have a segregation log sheet, which typically hangs outside of their cell. Due to accessibility issues, PCI staff relayed that the segregation log sheets are maintained at the officer's desk in a binder on each floor. These log sheets are signed off to ensure that each inmate in segregation is provided with the basic necessities such as recreation times, meals, and shower times, and when they were provided with cleaning supplies. It also displays documentation of medical and mental health staff who are required to make rounds each shift in special management housing. These activities are also supposed to be recorded in the officer's logbook. DRC policy also ensures that segregated inmates have access to the Administrative Rules and DRC policies. Staff within the segregation unit relayed that there is a set accessible within the unit for those inmates who request them.

Staff relayed that they do not have a property room directly in the segregation unit. Instead, inmate property is sent to the main vault after it is inventoried.

Recreation Yard

Inmates were observed on the recreation yard moving freely across the compound. Several inmates approached CIIC to relay concerns about the conditions at PCI. More information about the reported concerns can be found in the inmate concerns section, later in the report.

B Unit

B Unit is one of the two newer housing units on the compound. Both buildings are alike, with inmates housed on two levels. CIIC went through the top level of the unit and spoke to many inmates about their concerns. One officer is assigned to the floor at a desk between two housing areas of inmates. Staff relayed that each side houses 132 inmates. The officer assigned to the area is responsible for all 264 inmates on the floor.

Upon entering the bathroom area, it was noticed that a few minor sanitation issues existed. One inmate pointed out the dust on top of the tubular ceiling vents and stated that it falls on inmates on the top bunks.

Each housing area is lined with bunk beds, and each area has its own bathroom facilities. The bunk beds were so close together that if an inmate was lying in bed and stretched out his arm, he would possibly hit the person next to him. Some of the windows were open with strings tied to hold the window open. CIIC observed no windows with screens. The overall living area was clean and orderly. Outside of both of the living areas and in front of the officers desk was a common dayroom area that inmates can use to recreate. A group of inmates was observed playing dominoes while others were seen watching television. There was also office space available on the floor for the unit staff.

Inmates in this housing area are permitted to have their own personal television and fan. Inmates in the older buildings are not permitted to have TVs, nor are they allowed to purchase personal fans to hook to their bed. However, if they had fans from a previous housing unit, they are permitted to use the fan.

D Unit

D Unit is one of the older buildings on the compound, and is home to the short-term offenders. The short-term offenders are those offenders who are serving a sentence of a year or less. The unit houses inmates over two floors. One officer is assigned to a floor, with 200 inmates on each floor. The building was clean and was in impressive condition given the age of the building. Staff relayed that when the new dorms opened they were going to close D Unit, but they ended up having to use the unit again. There are bays off the main hallway that house 40 inmates in bunk beds. Staff relayed that before the unit was for short-term offenders, they were able to house more inmates in each bay.

Many of the bays were visited, and the overall condition appeared clean. However, some of the sheets on the inmate beds were soiled. The bays had large fans, since there is no air conditioning, and the area was cool considering the outside heat. Staff relayed that the building was recently painted. Many of the inmate locked boxes were placed on their bed, per a reported institutional rule. Each bay has a bathroom off the side, with a fire exit door on the back of the bays on the ground level.

Inmates did report that some of the bathroom facilities had maintenance issues, including: broken toilets, clogged sinks, mold, paint peeling off the walls, and unlevel floors. Inmates verbalized that they are not provided soap in the bathrooms, so they provide their own soap for others to use. Staff later mentioned that if they put soap in the bathrooms, inmates would simply steal it. One of the bathrooms contained the labels “pissing” and “shitting” on the wall above the toilets to dictate how inmates would utilize them. A trashcan lid also covered one toilet, which appeared to be out of order.

In one of the bays, a malfunctioning window had been removed and placed on the floor in order to have fresh air.

A television room was visited in the building. Inmates were observed playing games and were quiet and orderly. A bulletin board was observed that did not have a copy of CIIC’s memo, which provides information about CIIC’s duties, responsibilities, and address.

CIIC was also taken through the basement of the building, which houses inmates in six bays. Only one set of steps is used to access the basement, in order to control inmate movement through the unit. The steps leading to the basement had paint chipping, and there was nothing on the stairs that would prevent a person from falling if the stairs got wet. The basement resembled the upstairs, but did not have adequate lighting through the hallway. However, there are windows in the basement to allow some natural light in the area. All of the bays were clean and orderly, and just as with the upstairs, the beds were much farther apart than in the new dorms. An abundance of exposed pipes in the ceiling created somewhat of a concern.

The inmate dayroom is in the middle of the basement, and where the officer's desk is located. The dayroom has microwaves as well as a TV for inmates to watch. A laundry room was also visited, and it was relayed by staff that laundry porters do the laundry for the inmates. Inmates have the opportunity to have their clothing washed twice a week, one day for whites and linens, and the second day for their personal clothing. All bays are assigned the days that their laundry is done.

While in the basement, one of the recovery services programs available for the short-term offenders was observed. The Instructor and about seven inmates were actively engaged in a conversation about inhalant drugs, such as paint thinner and gasoline, and the ill effects it causes on a user's body. All of the inmates were attentively engaged in the group, and were actively working on a handout that corresponded with the topic.

The Unit Management Administrator relayed a preference to have face-to-face contact with inmates when they have a concern. When a kite from an inmate is received, the inmate is often called to her office to speak with them in person.

When an officer at the desk was asked if informal complaint forms are available, the officer relayed that such forms are not kept at the officer's desk, and that an inmate would have to ask the Sergeant or Unit Manager for the forms. It was later relayed by staff that this is done in an effort to talk about the problem to see if it can be resolved before it is a documented concern.

Food Services

Inmates were observed waiting in line to be served lunch. The area was loud, but all the inmates were behaving appropriately. Inmates assigned to work in food services serve inmates their meals through two lines. Inmates are permitted to sit where they please, at tables that seat four. As CIIC walked through the area, they were approached by numerous inmates who requested business cards. The line to get food trays was halfway through the dining room, but inmates seemed to proceed through the line quickly.

The meal included a breaded fish filet, tartar sauce, bread, coleslaw, peas, a fresh orange, diced potatoes, and bagged kool aid. The serving size seemed generous, and definitely seemed larger than what has been served in recent inspections elsewhere. Among the CIIC team, there were differing opinions regarding the quality and taste of the lunch meal. While some described the

meal as one of the better meals they have had, others found the meal to be completely unappetizing.

The dining room area was clean overall. However, more attention needs to be directed to cleaning up the tables once inmates are finished eating so it remains clean for the next inmates to eat. Adding more inmates to the food service department to clean would be an excellent way to improve the area and provide more inmates with jobs. While the actual kitchen area was not included on the inspection, CIIC visited the dish room, as several inmates relayed concerns about the area. A very strong foul odor was present in the dish room, as well as outside the area in the back of the dining room. It was relayed that it was sewage backup in the drains. An inmate worker relayed that all of the equipment works in the dish room, and that they always have hot water. It was relayed that it is easier to run the dish room with six inmate workers, but they only have three. Additionally, it was relayed that there are not enough serving trays, and that it is hard to get them washed quick enough to be ready for the next group of inmates to be served. Other food service workers mentioned a need for new trashcans for the inmate-dining hall because the wheels are broken and they must drag them to the sally port to empty the trashcans.

Library

On the day of the inspection the air conditioning in the library and rest of the administrative building was not working. However, it was later relayed that the problem was corrected and the building would start to cool down in the next several hours. In spite of the heat, the library was full of inmates. Many of the inmates were sitting at tables reading, while others were in the back law library doing legal work. An inmate legal aid showed CIIC copies of the Administrative Rules and DRC Policies, but he was unsure who updates the copies as they are changed. It was relayed that if an inmate wants a copy they have to purchase a copy card for two dollars or five dollars. An inmate worker is assigned to assist with all copies in the library. Inmates are able to access computers in the law library for legal research, but are unable to print legal documents they draft on the computer. There are two typewriters available for legal work, and each inmate is given one half hour to use the typewriter. The library did appear to have an ample inventory of books available to inmates, and the library was clean and organized. Contact information regarding CIIC was posted throughout the library.

Recreation

During outside recreation, inmates were observed playing basketball and pickle ball outside on the compound. Pickle ball is a game similar to tennis except it is played on a smaller court and uses paddles with a perforated plastic ball. The institution has four pickle ball courts and adequate amenities for inmates to utilize.

The indoor recreation area was equipped with four pool tables, one ping-pong table, a music room, a barbershop, and a weight room area filled with cable exercise machines. Two officers were stationed at a front desk for supervision and inmates were actively engaged in recreation activities.

Sally Port Vehicle Entrance and Exit

CIIC was taken by golf cart to the sally port, which allows vehicles to move on and off the compound. Prior to entering the sally port, a bus was being cleared to enter the compound. The bus was full of inmates, reportedly being returned from the medical department on the old Orient Correctional Institution Compound. Facility staff relayed that before the bus could enter the compound the officers had to unload the weapons on the bus and lock them up in a small building inside the sally port, as weapons are not allowed to enter the compound. Officers were observed checking under the bus with mirrors attached to long polls, and they also checked under the bus hood. After the bus was cleared for entry on the compound, CIIC entered the sally port area for screening. All present got out of the golf cart and their identification badges were shown to the officers in the sally port.

OPI Beverage Processing

CIIC had the opportunity to visit the OPI beverage processing plant, which processes milk and a kool aid style drink. It was relayed that the kool aid made by OPI is made with aspartame to make it sugar free. Dairy cows are located on the farm for milking, and raw milk is also brought in by truck from five other institution farms. Two of the institutions bring their raw milk every other day and the remaining three bring their raw milk daily. Facility staff relayed that the cream separator was broken, so they have been missing out on a great deal of profit made from the separated cream. It was estimated that the machine would cost \$60,000 to \$100,000 and that they were currently waiting on the funds. It was further relayed that they have been providing whole milk since September since the separator was broken and they were unable to process reduced fat milk. The entire dairy processing area was extremely clean and well kept, though the floor was very wet. A huge walk-in cooler is used to store the products, and trucks are able to pull up to the cooler to pick up the orders to be delivered to other institutions.

CIIC was also taken to the area where the cows are actually milked. Facility staff relayed that they are milked and fed two times a day. Four inmates assist with milking during the day, while three assist during the night milking. It was relayed that the cows eat about 70 pounds of food per day, and they track the amount of milk they produce. If their production is low, it was reported that they are probably sick. It was noted that they try not to slaughter the cows unless they can no longer breed, will not produce milk, or have a mastitis infection. Facility staff relayed that PCI produces approximately 40,000 gallons of milk per month. In addition, it was noted that PCI has a partnership with Ohio State University to train inmates for milk and meat processing. Both the OPI beverage and meat processing plants are considered vocational programs.

It was relayed that PCI currently has no bulls for reproduction purposes, but rather use an artificial insemination process to impregnate their cows. It was reported that having a bull on site would be a liability issue due to the risky behavior of the bull. Staff relayed that they can purchase semen from the best bulls for only \$15 to \$20 a dose. Additionally, it was relayed that they are averaging three per conception.

E Unit Compound – Former Orient Correctional Institution

Some of the buildings on the site of the old Orient Correctional Institution are still in use, but are now part of the Pickaway Correctional Institution. Once the new building opens on the Pickaway Correctional Institution's main compound, the E Unit Compound will be shut down. The grounds of the compound were clean and very well maintained. Inmate workers assigned to the yard crew assist in grounds keeping. A large flower garden added to the appeal of the grounds. Staff relayed that one of the inmates contributed to the garden with the help of his relative who provided the flower seeds. The wheelchair bound inmate was seen at the garden site later in the day. He relayed plans to gather seeds from the flowers so that a similar garden could be grown on the PCI main compound after the move.

Frazier Health Center

The Frazier Health Center is still operational as a medical facility on the old Orient Correctional Institution compound, but will be closed once the new Frazier Health Center opens on the main compound. The current building has a fine courtyard in the middle of the building that inmates are permitted to use. A large window, which looks out onto the courtyard, provides a pleasant view for those inside the facility.

Sick Call: In the sick call area, three inmates were waiting to be seen by medical staff. A health education program was being played on a television for inmates to watch during the waiting period. Two doctors were present in the medical services area. They relayed that the number of inmates seen in a day can vary. It was noted that they also have another physician. Frazier doctors provide both inpatient and outpatient care. In addition, they run a morning and afternoon clinic, as well as conduct rounds. Clinic Care Consultants, Inc. currently provides the physicians. *In follow-up communication with staff, PCI will reportedly use one civil service doctor in addition to contract physicians.*

Pharmacy: Observation was made of the pharmacy, which included discussion with the supervisor. It was relayed that PCI currently has two pharmacists who also fill medications for the Corrections Medical Center (CMC). They use bulk medications to fill blister packs, and then seal the packs. It was also relayed that they recycle unused medicine by turning it back into a company that pays for unused medications, called Guaranteed Returns Reclamation. The institution is then given a fraction of the medicine value when they sell it back. Over the past nine months to a year, they have sold back 90 pounds of medicine.

As to whether inmates are provided with side effect information for the medication they take, it was relayed that per policy, if the inmate sends a kite and requests the information, it will be provided to them. It was reported that there are approximately two dispensing errors per day, which they considered quite good considering that PCI dispenses 14,000 to 16,000 medications per month.

The pharmacy area appeared cluttered, unorganized and cramped. The floor appeared to be in need of a good cleaning. The new pharmacy in the new medical building will be even smaller.

Getting the work area better organized now will ease the difficulty of moving into an even smaller area, and may help to achieve a goal of zero medication errors.

The Frazier Health Center provides a Chapel for patients. It was noted that the chaplain used to provide contractual services to PCI, but is now providing volunteer services.

Dental Clinic: In the walk through the dental area, facility staff relayed that they transport inmates from PCI's main compound to the Frazier Health Center dental clinic to meet their dental needs. The clinic was neat, clean, orderly, and had a professional appearance. Excitement was relayed about the dental area being moved to the main compound when the medical building opens.

Dental staff relayed that after an inmate fills out a health care request form, they are assessed within 24 hours. It was relayed that they take care of inmates with pain, emergencies, those on chronic care, then inmates with diabetes or HIV. In regard to procedures, they do extraction surgeries first, then cleanings and fillings. The dentist has been at PCI for three months, and stated that it is much different working in dentistry in prison than it is in private practice. In prison, safety and security always come first, and they have to check the instruments, signing them in and out.

In the visit to the dental lab, staff relayed that most of the lab work is sent out. Impressions are taken at the Frazier Health Center's dental clinic for inmates who need dentures, then are sent out to the OPI dental lab located at London Correctional Institution.

Dialysis Unit: Both male and female inmate patients are given dialysis at Frazier Health Center. The women are transported from the Ohio Reformatory for Women (ORW). Men in need of dialysis are transported from the Correctional Reception Center (CRC), though some dialysis patients live in E Unit in close proximity to the Dialysis Unit. The unit has approximately 25 dialysis machines which were like new. Facility staff explained that the machines are three years old, and that the new building will hold 32 dialysis machines. Both the male and female sides of the area had a TV for patients to watch. One male patient was listening to music during dialysis. Facility staff explained that if the inmate has a CD player, they can bring it with them and listen to it during treatment. The dialysis unit appeared to be cluttered and in need of cleaning. It was the most depressing area in E Unit, yet its transformation to what is expected in the community of any dialysis unit would be relatively simple to accomplish. The patients are not just dealing with serious physical illness, but are also impacted psychologically and emotionally. Nursing staff and officers in the area can have a positive effect on those in the unit by their words, actions and interaction to make the environment the best that it can be. It is another area in which the attentiveness of inmate workers could make it shine.

Meal Period: The upstairs of Frazier Health Center was visited while the lunch meal was being served. Facility staff explained that the food is made at the main compound, and then brought over in a hot box. Staff also relayed that many of the inmates at Frazier Health Center are on special diets. The meal consisted of fish, peas, coleslaw, pears, an apple, cheese, and kool aid.

Visiting Room: The visiting room was very clean and contains a children's reading room, which was impressive. There is a table with coloring books neatly laid out with crayons for the children to use. The Warden relayed that the Chaplain also has children's movies available and does an excellent job. It was relayed that porters clean the visiting room, but no porter or reader is assigned to the children's reading room. The inmate parent is expected to straighten up the room when their child is finished. Vending machines are also available in the visiting room. In order for visitors to be processed to visit, they must first go to the main compound entry, and then drive to E Unit Compound to visit inside Frazier Health Center. No visits are allowed on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. *All visits are scheduled by reservation on a first come first serve basis. Staff relayed that in an effort to improve visiting reservations, effective July 2, 2009, visitors will be able to schedule visits (up to four within a 30-day period) when they visit in person rather than utilize the telephone reservation line.*

Long Term Care Wards: Long-term care wards at the Frazier Health center were described by facility staff as comparable to assisted living. Inmate patients commented on their meal, noting that the food was good and that they liked the fish and kool aid. All of the beds appeared clean and the sheets looked laundered. Facility staff relayed that Certified Health Aides are used to help keep the bedding clean, and to assist inmates with bathroom and showering needs.

In another long-term care ward, staff were preparing a specially made bed, consisting of two joined beds for the largest prisoner, weighing 752 pounds. The room has a private bathroom with a modified toilet.

Bulletin Board Tending: Commissary lists were posted on a bulletin board lined with bed pads that were flaking off and looked very bad. The bulletin board could be a perfect project for an inmate worker or an able patient. It could be decorated and updated and be a medium of creative art, being a bright spot of interest to the patients in the ward.

Elsewhere, a poster was displayed that provide information about an offender merit system, with incentives available if they complete reentry. Facility staff relayed assurance that all inmates have access to reentry programs.

Sub-Acute Care Ward: The sub-acute care ward is equipped with new beds for the inmates. The restroom was in fair condition, and contained two toilets and a sink. Facility staff relayed that there is a seven day maximum transition period after leaving the Corrections Medical Center (CMC).

Responsiveness of Warden: In numerous examples throughout the day, inmates recognized the Warden and asked to speak to him. The recognition shows that he personally makes rounds, including on the E Unit side of the compound. In one instance, the Warden spoke with a very young inmate who relayed that he was transferred from North Central Correctional Institution, has multiple sclerosis, and has not received his property since he transferred. The Warden asked the inmate to send him a kite, reminding him that they spoke, and he would check into the concern. In every known instance, the Warden made the time to listen and always appeared to be willing to help with a reported concern.

Mental Health Services: The Frazier Health Center has a mental health services area, which includes a room available for Psychology Assistants and Social Workers to see inmates. It was relayed to CIIC that all the mental health staff were attending in-service training.

Other: The medical records area was visited, as well as a Telemed room. It was relayed that there is also a second Telemed room on the main PCI compound. A medical supply room was observed, which was locked and secured.

A Case Manager was observed in her office talking with an inmate. Another inmate in a wheelchair was waiting in the hall to see her. It was good to see unit staff accessible to even the patients assigned to the Frazier Health Center.

In response to questions about the disrepair of the air conditioning in the building, facility staff relayed that a contractor would fix it next week.

FOOD SERVICES

Inmates were busy cleaning up the inmate dining room in the food service building. The area looked and smelled clean. The floor was wet, but inmates were working to mop it up.

Facility staff relayed that inmates swipe their card when they get a meal, so it is documented that they received a meal, and are prevented from receiving another tray. It is regarded as an accountability system that works.

The food preparation area was also inspected, and found to be clean. The area includes a space in which Frazier Health Center food trays are sealed with plastic and then put in a hot box to be served to the inmates.

The coolers were also inspected. One of the coolers for storage had kool aid all over the floor. Staff relayed that the bag broke in the morning and just needed to be mopped up. However, the inspection of the cooler was long after the lunch meal. It is not understood why there was any delay at all in getting the area mopped from a morning accident.

Facility staff relayed that PCI has two Food Service Coordinators, with one on each compound. *According to staff, the two Food Service Coordinators cover the E-Unit main dining room food preparation and serving in addition to Frazier Heal Center food service operation.*

10-E: Limited Duty Unit

10-E currently houses inmates on two floors. The ground level of the building houses inmates on limited duty due to physical ailments. inmates housed on the second level are the work cadre inmates who go outside the compound to work. The pilot dog program also is housed in this unit.

The 10-E library has both an inmate library aide and inmate law clerks. The inmate law clerks relayed that both the Administrative Rules and Policies are accessible through a Secretary's

office not located in the library. They relayed that the most frequently requested Administrative Rule is AR 5120-9-04 on Appropriate Supervision. The entire library was quiet and pleasant.

Inmates, who appeared to be cadre inmates, were playing pool in the lower level limited duty unit recreation room. Later upstairs in the cadre recreation room, facility staff relayed that work cadre inmates are not supposed to use the first floor recreation room, as it is only for the first floor residents. The recreation areas included a newly covered fine pool table and universal equipment, foosball, and Bocce which uses a soft Styrofoam ball.

Inmates were observed in the commissary area, some in wheelchairs, waiting for their commissary order. One said loudly to the Warden, "That was a good movie!" When asked what the movie was, he said "AIDs Prevention!" The Warden later explained that the inmate was just joking, because he has been advocating for more movies.

Staff in the commissary relayed that they will order nicotine patches if asked by an inmate. The nicotine patches reportedly cost \$37.50 for a 14 day supply, and the lozenges cost \$46 for 72 lozenges. There has been little to no demand for either product believed to be due to the cost. A machine adjacent to the commissary line scans the inmate's balance prior to exiting the room after the purchase. Facility staff relayed that there is no limit to how much money is permitted in an inmate's account.

The Prison News Network office has three inmate workers and one staff supervisor. The walls displayed quality posters that they made for DRC Best Practices Institute in London, Ohio. The staff and inmate workers were pleasant and justifiably proud of their work.

A separate dormitory houses inmates in the pilot dog program and their dogs. The room was very small, and packed with beds and the dog crates for two boxers and a poodle. Facility staff noted that by having the dogs and their keepers assigned to a separate dorm, it eliminates the complaints from others who do not want to share a dorm with the animals.

The upstairs laundry room area has four working washers and dryers. It was not understood why one of the dryers was not taken downstairs for the limited duty inmates to use, as they only had one working dryer, plus had equal if not greater need for frequent laundry changes due to incontinence and other medical conditions.

The upstairs also had its own fine recreation room with pool table, weight equipment, a ping-pong table, and a microwave.

Facility staff relayed that the building has 14 porters, with the rest of the inmates housed upstairs working outside of the fence. The dorm area for these inmates had large fans circulating the air, to help keep the temperature down. All of the beds were very neatly made and the area was clean. The dorm area is all double bunked. It was shift change for the inmate workers during the walk through of the dorm. Nearly all of the inmates were sleeping and looked exhausted from working hard.

On the upstairs level, there was also a classroom, where GED tests are taken. The classroom also has 10 nice computers, exclusively used for education purposes.

Facility staff explained that the unit staff are spread over both levels, with the Case Manager's office upstairs, and the Unit Manager, Sergeant, and Unit Secretary downstairs.

There are ice machines available for the inmates on both levels.

4 E

4 E is used to house dialysis patients and additional work cadre inmates. The inmates assigned to the unit have four wall telephones for use, and two washers and dryers. The housing unit was clean and quiet, with one Corrections Officer at a desk. The area has a TV room, metal benches, and a pleasant recreation room, which includes a pool table.

There is also another smaller recreation room that is in fair condition. However, there is a large hole in the wall beside a workout machine that reportedly has been broken for a month and a half, with a broken cable lying loose on the floor, posing potential security concerns.

Additional Buildings

While visiting the OPI Beverage Processing area, a laundry services building was also observed. It was relayed that the laundry building provides laundry services for both the Corrections Reception Center (CRC) and the DRC Training Academy.

In addition, there is another area containing one or more impressive tanker trucks which transports water to any prison in emergencies. *According to staff, the primary use of the tanker trucks is to transport milk from the prison dairies to the beverage plant.*

The Bureau of Sentence Computation, water treatment plant and maintenance shops were also visible on the grounds of E-Unit.

Exit Meeting

The closing is an opportunity for the CIIC team to provide a quick overview of inspection findings to the Warden and administrative staff. The intent is to ensure that the CIIC team does not leave the institution without alerting the Warden to any major issue of concern that may warrant facility staff follow-up. It is not intended to be exhaustive and does not have the benefit of a careful review of all CIIC team members' notes, as does the full report on the inspection. The closing mirrored what was later summarized in the communication to the DRC Assistant Director.

During the closing, the need for a skimmer to separate the cream on the dairy farm was discussed, including the potential loss incurred and belief that a new machine would eventually pay for itself. Regarding the maintenance issues, facility staff relayed that maintenance problems are always evident, but they employ four full time plumbers who do their best to work on fixing

the issues. In response to concerns expressed by inmates, tests for asbestos in the institution were conducted and the results were negative. Although traces of asbestos reportedly remained on the tiles, the contained traces are reportedly not harmful. Facility staff relayed that they do provide whites (underwear) in the commissary for inmates to purchase if needed.

STAFF COMMUNICATION ON SITE

Per request, the Warden selected a representative group of staff members to meet with the CIIC team for a listening session. Initially, individual meetings were held between the CIIC Director and one staff person at a time. However, when the remaining CIIC team members arrived, the remaining PCI staff entered the conference room for a group meeting. Facility staff had the opportunity to speak about any positive aspects of the institution, areas of pride, and/or any concerns relayed to operations, conditions, programs or grievance procedure.

- *Concerns were relayed about inmates being a young and rambunctious group that can be hard to manager at times. It was relayed that the inmates have their evenings free, and that there needs to be more programs available and other things for them to do. In addition, it was relayed that the institution needs more volunteers coming in from the community to work with the inmates. It was relayed that there are not enough jobs for the inmates.*
- *A staff member relayed during the inspection that they have a really good Warden.*
- *It was relayed that there have been huge positive changes, including: two new clean dorms, inmates being helped with reentry, OPI processing provides inmates an opportunity to learn a trade, increased and improved medical staff and mental health. It was noted, however, that there will always be some negativity. Additionally, it was relayed that with the past Warden, morale improved, but with the current Warden morale is even better. There is reportedly more camaraderie now. The new segregation unit will be more modern, which means a great deal to the RIB. It was noted that the inmates changed, and they don't care anymore. It was stated that they gang up on others and try to intimidate staff. Additionally, it was relayed that there are young cliques from the north and south, and it is mostly the younger inmates that extort. It was stated that the most violent inmate on staff assaults are by the Department of Youth Services graduates, as they hit and spit on staff. It was relayed that tennis shoes, boots, and commissary are always hot items to steal. It was stated that the north and south cities are territorial. The Aryan Brotherhood is always in the spotlight, but the territorial gangs are the main ones. It was relayed that the Warden does his business, has leadership skills. Last, it was stated that you can never have enough staff, since you have to be able to evolve to deal with new and old issues. It was stated that PCI is a good place and the staff are impressive.*
- *Concerns were relayed about having only one officer per dorm. It was relayed that it has been a big issue, especially since two units have 264 inmates with one officer. It was*

reported that the staff are good and always gets the job done. It was also relayed that the training provided really works, that there is an open line of communication between officers and management, and the Warden is available to staff. Pride in the SRT Team was expressed. It was noted that they need and use SRT in house to conduct shakedowns and yard checks. The STAR Team is one step above the SRT team. The SRT team has almost no use of force. PCI Officers do not have OC spray, but the SRT can use the spray. It was relayed that OC is rarely used and usually needed when it is used. It was stated that in a bad situation, it is effective 90 percent of the time. (It was later reported that PCI plans make OC spray more accessible to officers, but the plan is to ease the OC spray in at PCI.)

- *The spider system is not as reliable as once thought regarding location. However, it was noted that it is better than the old red radios.*
- *Overall health and safety concerns were relayed about PCI.*
- *Concerns were relayed about staff apprehension over the budget.*
- *Additionally, it was noted that the population at the institution keeps changing including younger inmates with more and more problems, plus the uniqueness of inmates who just decreased from level three (close) security to level two (medium).*
- *A staff member from C Dorm relayed concerns about the dorm being condemned and relayed that there are space issues, with regard to carrying out programming.*
- *Staff relayed that they are learning to do more with less. Concerns were relayed about overtime issues and officers having mandated overtime for two days in a row, then one day off and then back to work. It was also relayed that there has been trouble getting batteries for the radios, man downs, spiders, etc.*
- *Medical staff relayed concerns about not having enough treatment supplies, such as knee braces. They stated that they only have one set of vital sign equipment, which is used for the doctor. In addition, it was relayed that they have mailed broken supplies back to Central Supply, only for a replacement never to be returned.*
- *Concerns were also relayed about birds reportedly living in the air vents in the medical and mental health building on the main compound. There are bird droppings in the vents, which they fear is a health hazard. They stated that someone came around before and asked about the birds in the vents, but nothing was done to correct the problem. It was relayed that the medical department does a good job getting sick or hurt inmates seen. Requests are reportedly seen within 24 hours 95 percent of the time. The health care request forms are screened to see if the inmate needs to be seen right away. There is a doctor on site six days per week who is good at seeing and treating the inmates.*

INMATE COMMUNICATION ON SITE

CIIC spoke with inmates throughout the entire institution, in which numerous concerns were relayed. A summary of the concerns reported to CIIC are as follows:

Medical

- An inmate relayed that he was at Chillicothe Correctional Institution when what started as a small callous on his foot ended up requiring amputation, reportedly because he was not permitted to see a podiatrist, though the institution doctor reportedly tried to help him. The inmate was thankful to the institution doctor caring enough to talk to the DRC Assistant Medical Director at a meeting about his problem, and thankful to the Assistant Medical Director who helped him to see a surgeon. However, it was reportedly too late to save his toes. He reportedly has been waiting two months for tennis shoes approved by Central Office.
- An inmate mentioned that he has back problems and received an x-ray, but feels he needs an MRI to identify the problem. The inmate explained that he has issues with his kidneys and needs a bottom bunk restriction. He alleged that the doctor told him to take care of it when he goes home. He voiced concerns about standing in line for pill call for hours.
- An inmate stated that he is a chronic care inmate due to a condition with his heart. He commented that his medication was interrupted on two separate occasions. The inmate described a situation where he experienced an erratic heart rate and it reportedly took him three days to receive medical attention or see the doctor. He stated that when he was in the medical building about to see the doctor, a lieutenant came in and “kicked the inmates out” for an unstated reason. When the inmate made a comment about the institution being “ridiculous,” the officer allegedly went crazy, slammed him into the wall, and tried to cuff him. The inmate relayed that his legs began to give out and he almost fainted, but medical staff thought he was faking until they took his vital signs and saw the serious degree of his condition. The inmate explained that he wrote an informal complaint about the situation, but has not received a response.
- One inmate voiced concerns about his medical condition and problems with the amount of time it takes to administer medications in the pill call line. He stated that he has kidney problems and has trouble waiting in the long line to receive medications. The inmate also inquired as to why staff cannot deliver the medication to those who are too ill to stand in the pill call line.
- An inmate relayed that he was supposed to get a new mediport, but nobody has done it.

- An inmate relayed concerns about a nurse at FHC who reportedly refuses to sterilize needles and tubes, causing inmate's skin to swell up whenever the nurse does a procedure.
- An inmate relayed concerns regarding why medical staff insist on scheduling inmates to see specialists on their commissary day, knowing that if they see the specialist, they have to wait a full week to go to the store.
- One inmate relayed that he was given a bottom bunk restriction at reception, which has allegedly not honored at PCI. He stated that he is in need of surgery.
- One inmate relayed that he has had a cold for nine months, and it took that long to see a Doctor and to get an x-ray. He believes it is pneumonia.
- One inmate stated that he transferred from Madison Correctional Institution (MaCI) for better medical treatment, but his bottom bunk restriction was taken away. He frequently goes on medical roundtrips, and upon his return to PCI, he is reportedly placed in a different dorm and has to go through the entire process of receiving his bottom bunk restriction. He stated that he requires a breathing machine during the night, but it takes a while to receive it when he comes back on roundtrips. He also relayed that prior to his incarceration, a doctor operated on him for several aneurisms, but he cannot get the doctors at PCI or OSU to contact that doctor for further information. Finally, he mentioned that he did a sleep study at OSU for credit, but they lost it from his records.
- An inmate relayed that he has had an infection in his arm for seven months. He stated that staff have seen in, but will do nothing for him.
- One inmate believed that he is being charged excessive co-pays and reports spending on average of 10 dollars per month for co-pay fees.

Suicide Attempt and Officers

- In unit B, an inmate relayed concerns about a particular attempted suicide incident. He stated that his cellie told officers he was going to kill himself, but the officers reportedly did not believe him and allegedly laughed at him. The inmate commented that his cellie then attempted suicide by trying to hang himself. He relayed that he had to hold his cellie's body up until staff could come to assist.

Personal Safety

- An inmate relayed concerns about being placed in segregation and not being afforded a protective control hearing. He stated that another inmate told him to give him his shoes, or pay him \$200. The inmate relayed that he got into a fight with the other inmate, and now has personal safety concerns.

Supervision

- One inmate alleged incidents of staff covering up abuse of inmates. He alleged that an inmate was recently brutally assaulted and was currently in segregation.
- D unit inmates relayed concerns about a Sergeant who reportedly comes into the bay and yells at them in an inappropriate manner to put on their blue state issued uniforms.
- An inmate also reported that staff members do not talk respectfully to the inmates.
- Inmates voiced concerns about retaliation and allegations that the institution will not send out mail.
- Two inmates in segregation relayed concerns about being placed under investigation, but not knowing why.
- Numerous inmates relayed that they have to remain in their uniform until 6 p.m. even when they are in their housing unit. Inmates reported that other institutions are not this strict about when inmates are required to wear their uniforms.
- An inmate relayed that whenever anything happens at PCI, the staff turn off the phones so inmates cannot call their family and tell them about the problems.
- An inmate relayed concerns about how shakedowns are conducted in unit A1 and reported that officers tear up the area.
- One inmate reported concerns about a particular incident where an officer allegedly assaulted him. He also stated that he was fired from his job for no just cause or reason.
- An inmate relayed that the medical department declared him idle, but the Warden forced him to work anyway. Based on clarification from the Warden, unit staff made the decision regarding the inmate's job assignment.

Discrimination

- Multiple inmates relayed concerns about the dog program. It was relayed that there are more white inmates than black, and they accused the program leader of racism. One black inmate relayed that he was kicked out of the dog program after 30 days for no reason.

Inmate Grievance Procedure

- Numerous inmates through the compound relayed concerns about access to informal complaint resolutions, and access to grievance and appeal forms. It was also reported that staff sometimes lose the forms. Non-response and delayed responses to informals, grievances and grievance appeals was a frequent concern relayed by inmates on the E-

Unit compound. Unwillingness to use the grievance procedure due to a belief that retaliation will result, was expressed by medical patients.

Safety and Sanitation

- Inmates stated that they lack chemicals necessary to effectively clean sinks and showers in the bathrooms. The showers presented remnants of soap scum and orange residue. One inmate relayed concerns about spit and bloody water sometimes left behind in the sinks after an inmate brushes their teeth.
- One inmate relayed that he resides in the C1 unit and voiced complaints about the inmates walking the dogs in between the housing units. He stated that the urine and feces from all the dogs creates a foul stench in the C1 housing unit. The inmate inquired as to why the inmates cannot take the dogs somewhere else since the compound has other areas.
- Inmates stated that some mattresses are ripped and they are concerned about the increase of bed bugs, mites, scabies, etc.
- An inmate mentioned that there is vermin in the housing units, specifically “big cockroaches” in C housing unit
- An inmate relayed that Correction Officers were told not to drink the water, and questioned the safety of the inmate water.
- In B unit, inmates relayed concerns about strings holding up windows in the unit. Inmates in that unit who sleep under vents relayed concerns about the air blowing on them all night.
- An inmate relayed that the institution only does laundry two times per week, once for whites and once for blues. As a result, inmates reportedly have to wash clothes in sinks, which creates more sanitation issues.
- Inmates relayed concerns about the small amount of detergent reportedly used to wash clothes.

Building Maintenance

- An inmate in 10-E relayed that the shower ceiling has been leaking for three months, though it reportedly has been reported. (The Warden was in the shower area looking at the problem, and later explained that the problem is upstairs where the work cadre live, due to a leaking sink, not a roof problem.

- Inmate relayed that they only have one working dryer out of two for their laundry in 10-E limited duty unit, and that many sickly inmates need frequent changes of laundry. They said they have reported it but nothing has been done.
- Inmates in 10-E, limited duty unit, also pointed out a big crack in the ceiling near the entry of the ward, which they said was “ready to fall in.”
- Multiple concerns were relayed about foul odor in the dish room and back of the inmate dining room. It was relayed that there are drain problems that have not been appropriately addressed by staff. Inmates stated that when the drains backed up, there were urine and feces on the floor in the dining room when they were served their meal. Additional inmates relayed concerns about mold behind some of the drywall in the dish room.
- An inmate reported that the basement segregation area had a flood the past weekend and there was feces floating on the ground.
- Inmates in D dorm relayed concerns about only two of the showers working, as well as only three of the four toilets. It was also relayed that one of the large sinks was clogged, and that water does not drain properly in the showers because the floor is not level. Additionally, inmates stated that there is mold in the bathrooms and paint peeling off the walls.
- D dorm inmates relayed concerns about problems with the electrical plugs for the large fans in their housing area. Inmates in both C and D dorm also relayed that they are not permitted to buy a personal fan if they live in that unit. However, those inmates that had the fans before living in the unit are permitted to use them. Inmates in these dorms also relayed that they are not able to have personal TVs, as permitted in other units.
- Inmates expressed concerns about the heating and cooling in the housing units, reporting that it seems as though the institution only has air conditioning in the winter, but not in the summer.
- B Unit inmates relayed concerns about their ice machine being out of order for two years. One inmate relayed that when he got ice from another location a white shirt made the inmates take it back or dump it out on the ground.
- Concerns were relayed about some of the dormitories flooding, as well as the food service area.
- An inmate stated that maintenance is “terrible” and there is “no order” in the living areas. He also voiced complaints about the water temperature, shower, and plumbing.
- Many of the housing units did not have screens in the windows. Inmates relayed concerns about flies, spiders, and other insects coming through the open windows.

Unit Staff

- Inmates relayed concerns about having difficulties being transferred out of PCI.
- An inmate relayed concerns that inmates are not being afforded their annual security review.
- Several inmates relayed concerns about their locker boxes being placed on their bed instead of on the floor. It was relayed that some units are stricter than others about the enforcement of this rule.
- Inmates voiced concerns about the Unit Management Administrator (UMA) denying transfers.
- Inmates in 4E stated that the case manager is “useless.” An inmate stated that his paperwork was sent in six weeks ago from an out of state family member to visit, and it has not been approved. It was believed that he relayed that his family member tried to visit and was turned away. Others chimed in with similar accusations about lack of follow-through reportedly on the part of the case manager.

Food Service

- Inmates voiced concerns about the small portions of food they receive.
- Concerns were relayed about the kool aid drink being served in a plastic bag. Each inmate grabs a bag out of a pile, and then drinks from the bag. Concerns were relayed about the spread of germs by this serving method.
- Inmates in Frazier Health Center relayed concerns about their meals being cold and having to microwave the meals when they receive them.

OPI

- Some inmates employed by OPI relayed that they have not been receiving pay raises. An inmate relayed that the OPI Meat Processing plant has been selling their meats to an outside vendor, and he did not understand why they are not getting a raise since profit is reportedly being made. Additionally, it was alleged that the processing plant has been trading their choice meats with a business in Columbus, which provides them with lower grade meat in return.

Quartermaster

- Many inmates relayed concerns about their state issued uniforms. It was relayed that they are unable to exchange their clothing, even when the clothing is damaged. An inmate

alleged that it is hard to get clothing from the quartermaster because they reportedly only accept 15 inmates per day and then cut off their services.

- Inmates relayed that they are only provided with three sets of white shirts, underwear, and socks. The PCI inmate handbook, last revised in July 2006, states that inmates are to be provided with five sets of white underclothes.
- An inmate stated concerns about the institution taking the inmates' coats during the seasonal change. He commented that he is a chronic care inmate and sometimes must wait in the cold for pill call. He relayed that despite the weather change, inmates need shelter from the elements.

Programs

- Inmates relayed concerns that they cannot get involved in programming, because their release date is too far off and the waiting lists are too long.

Idleness

- An inmate in E-unit on dialysis wrote in follow-up to the inspection, expressing, "We have nothing to do." This mirrored similar sentiments and observations of the medically assigned inmates in E-unit.

Religious Accommodations

- An inmate commented that his religious accommodations were not being met. He stated that he received a signed paper from the Warden allowing him to wear his hair in a ponytail, but stated that inmates are not permitted to put rubber bands in their hair. He also relayed that Native Americans can only practice their spiritual rituals/ceremonies once every other week while other religions can practice every week.

Recreation

- Inmates relayed concerns about the movies shown. They stated that many of the movies depict homosexual acts. It was further relayed that Disney movies are shown, which allegedly excites the sex offender population.
- An inmate questioned why inmates cannot stay on the yard during chow and why they have to go back to the dormitories.
- Inmates stated that the understaffing at the institution sometimes eliminates nighttime recreation.
- Inmates questioned where the money is from the I & E Fund.

- Concerns were relayed about not having sports equipment on E Unit.
- Inmates in E Unit stated that a large antenna needs to be placed on the roof, because the little rabbit ear antennas do not work well.

Library

- Inmates in the Law Library relayed that there are only two typewriters available to use for their legal work, one of which is broken. They have access to computers to do legal research and can type legal work, but are not permitted to print their legal work. In addition, there were typewriters placed on top of some of the bookcases. It was not understood why these typewriters could not be used by inmates.
- An inmate relayed concerns about access to updated legal materials.
- Inmates in E Unit stated that their library is obsolete and the books are 25-30 years old.

Commissary

- Inmates relayed concerns about the TV converter boxes, which they reportedly had to purchase, but they reportedly do not work.

Visitation

- Inmates relayed complaints about scheduling visits. Reportedly, the institution only has one person in charge of the process, and family members have had to wait hours in order to schedule a visit.

Other

- An inmate relayed concerns about not being permitted to go to the funeral of one of his family members. He reported that he was told he could watch the funeral on video.
- Inmates relayed that the tobacco ban is creating a black market.
- It was relayed that there are not enough fundraisers held at PCI.
- One inmate mentioned that he transferred to PCI to work at the meat plant and compared to Madison Correctional Institution (MaCI) and London Correctional Institution (LoCI), PCI is by far “the worst.”
- Inmates relayed concerns about not being permitted to have the appropriate adaptor for their electronic items. Other inmates relayed concerns about the power strips reportedly being taken away from them.

- An inmate relayed a concern about being charged eight dollars for a new identification badge.
- Inmates alleged that a former staff member in the cashier’s office stole inmates’ money, and some alleged that the money was never replaced.
- Inmates relayed that fiction books rarely pass publication screening. Another inmate relayed an incident where he reportedly ordered \$250 worth of books from music by mail. The inmate explained that he previously had the librarian check them to make sure he could order them. However, he stated that staff told him he either had to send them home or destroy them. The inmate expressed that he does not have anyone to send them to, so he sent them to Central Office to be reviewed.
- Many inmates had questions about the content and status of the proposed legislative changes to earned credit for programs, and relayed frustration and confusion about the current system, not understanding the difference from the former “good time.”

CIIC CONTACTS AND CONCERNS

From January 1, 2009 through June 22, 2009, the CIIC received 71 contacts from 43 different inmates at the Pickaway Correctional Institution, relaying 281 reported problems, issues or concerns.

Table 1. Number of Contacts and Reported Concerns Received by CIIC regarding the Pickaway Correctional Institution with Breakdown by Category of Concern from January 1, 2009 through June 22, 2009

Concerns	Number of Concerns
Staff Accountability	48
Supervision	36
Health Care	21
Non-Grievable	21
Inmate Grievance Procedure	16
Mail/Package	12
Job Assignments	11
Inmate Relations	10
Safety and Sanitation	10
Facility Maintenance	10
Institution Assignment	9
Discrimination	9
Special Management Housing	9
Housing Assignment	7
Personal Property	7
Force	6
Records	6
Visiting	5
Laundry/Quartermaster	5
Educational/Vocational Training	5
Inmate Account	4

Food Service	3
Other	3
Security Classification	3
Psychological/Psychiatric	1
Protective Control	1
Legal Services	1
Recovery Services	1
Religious Services	1
Commissary	0
Telephone	0
Inmate Groups	0
Library	0
Recreation	0
Dental Care	0
Total	281

Table 2. Breakdown of Top Five Reported Concerns Regarding the Pickaway Correctional Institution Received by the CHC from January 1, 2009 through June 22, 2009

Staff Accountability	Number of Concerns
Failure to follow policies	18
Failure to perform job duties	17
Failure to respond to communication	8
Other	3
Access to staff	2
Total	48

Supervision	Number of Concerns
<i>Unprofessional Conduct</i>	8
Conduct report for no reason	8
Retaliation for voicing complaints	6
Abusive language	4
Harassment	3
Other	3
Intimidation/threats	1
Retaliation for filing grievance	1
Racial or ethnic slurs	1
Privacy violations	1
Retaliation for filing lawsuit	0
Total	36

Health Care	Number of Concerns
Improper/inadequate medical care	6
Delay/denial of medication	6
<i>Access/delay in receiving medical care</i>	4
Medical transfer	2
Medical co-pay	1
Medical aide/device	1
Medical restriction	1
Medical records	0
Disagree with diagnosis/treatment	0
Other	0
Eye glasses	0
Forced medical testing	0
Prosthetic device	0
Total	21

Non-Grievable	Number of Concerns
RIB/Hearing Officer	8
Court	4
Separate appeal process	3
Other	2
APA	2
Transitional Control	1
Legislative action	1
Total	21

Inmate Grievance Procedure	Number of Concerns
Inspector	9
Chief Inspector	5
Informal Complaint	2
Other	0
Total	16

From January 1, 2009 to May 26, 2009, a total of 966 contacts were received by CIIC regarding the prisons, mostly in the form of letters. *Pickaway Correctional Institution ranked fifth, with 49 contacts regarding the institution.* Southern Ohio Correctional Facility ranked first with 231 contacts followed by the Mansfield Correctional Institution with 95 contacts.

The 966 contacts system-wide relayed 4,142 concerns to the CIIC. Pickaway Correctional Institution ranked sixth in number of reported concerns, with 199 concerns relayed by the 49 contacts. The top five categories of concerns statewide were:

- Staff Accountability with 703 concerns
- Supervision with 602 concerns
- Healthcare with 419 concerns
- Inmate Grievance Procedure with 316 concerns
- Non-Grievance Procedure with 255 concerns

Table 3. Number of Contacts Received by CIIC Regarding the Prisons with Breakdown by Institution from January 1, 2009 to May 4, 2009

INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF CONTACTS
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	231
Mansfield Correctional Institution	95
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	60
Toledo Correctional Institution	57
Pickaway Correctional Institution	49
Lebanon Correctional Institution	48
Marion Correctional Institution	39
London Correctional Institution	35
Allen Correctional Institution	30
Ohio State Penitentiary	29
Trumbull Correctional Institution	29
Madison Correctional Institution	26
Grafton Correctional Institution	28
Warren Correctional Institution	28
Ohio Reformatory for Women	26
Belmont Correctional Institution	17
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	16

Ross Correctional Institution	16
North Central Correctional Institution	15
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	15
Northeast Pre Release Center	15
Other (Jails/Prisons)	14
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	10
Richland Correctional Institution	10
Correctional Reception Center	8
Lorain Correctional Institution	8
Hocking Correctional Facility	7
Noble Correctional Institution	6
Oakwood Correctional Facility	5
Southeastern Correctional Institution	4
Montgomery Education and Pre Release Center	2
Corrections Medical Center	1
Dayton Correctional Institution	1
Franklin Pre Release Center	1
Total	966

Table 4. Number of Reported Concerns Received by CIIC Regarding the Prisons with Breakdown by Institution from January 1, 2009 to May 4, 2009

INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF CONCERNS
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	1,187
Mansfield Correctional Institution	364
Toledo Correctional Institution	297
Lebanon Correctional Institution	210
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	203
Pickaway Correctional Institution	199
Marion Correctional Institution	158
London Correctional Institution	156
Ohio Reformatory for Women	148
Trumbull Correctional Institution	137
Warren Correctional Institution	125
Allen Correctional Institution	109
Ohio State Penitentiary	116
Madison Correctional Institution	110
Grafton Correctional Institution	88
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	73
Belmont Correctional Institution	53
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	59
Ross Correctional Institution	52
Other (Jails/Prisons)	47
Richland Correctional Institution	33
Oakwood Correctional Facility	27
Hocking Correctional Facility	26
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	25
Lorain Correctional Institution	19
Noble Correctional Institution	16
Correctional Reception Center	9

Montgomery Education and Pre Release Center	6
Franklin Pre Release Center	2
Corrections Medical Center	1
Dayton Correctional Institution	1
Total	4,142

Table 5. Number of Reported Concerns System-wide Received by CIIC Regarding the Prisons from January 1, 2009 to May 4, 2009 by Category of Concern

CATEGORY OF CONCERN	NUMBER OF CONCERNS
Staff Accountability	703
Supervision	602
Health Care	419
Inmate Grievance Procedure	316
Non-Grievable Matters	255
Inmate/Inmate Relationship	165
Institution Assignment	164
Special Management Housing	139
Safety and Sanitation	131
Personal Property	119
Facilities Maintenance	114
Housing Assignment	97
Force	91
Food Service	82
Mail/Package	82
Other	71
Discrimination	65
Security Classification	65
Visiting	65
Laundry	47
Psychological/Psychiatric	45
Inmate Account	42
Job Assignment	36
Commissary	33
Records	31
Legal Services	27
Recovery	22
Protective Control	20
Educational/ Vocational	19
Recreation	19
Dental	18
Religion	15
Telephone	11
Library	8

Inmate Groups	4
Total	4,142

GRIEVANCES

Table 6. PCI Institution Grievances Statistics, May 2009

Grievance Numbers				
Total Number of Grievances filed during year (January through May)	96			
Total number of inmates who filed grievances during year (January through May)	76			
Highest number of grievances filed by single inmate	4			
Grievances on hand at beginning of this period	4			
Grievances received during this period (May)	15			
Total	19			
Grievances completed during this period	15			
Grievances on hand at end of this period	4			
Total	19			
ICR Summary				
Number of Informal Complaints Received	31			
Number of Informal Complaint Responses Received	29			
Number of Informal Complaint Responses Untimely	2			
Dispositions				
Granted	White	Black	Other	Total
Granted – Problem corrected	1	1	0	2
Granted – Problem noted, correction pending	2	2	0	4
Granted – Problem noted, report/recommendation to the Warden	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Granted	3	3	0	6
Denied				
Denied – False claim	1	0	0	1
Denied – Staff action was a valid exercise of discretion	0	0	0	0
Denied – No violation of rule, policy, or law	1	0	0	1
Denied – Insufficient evidence to support claim	1	2	0	3
Denied – Not within the scope of the grievance procedure	1	1	0	2
Denied – Failure to use informal complaint procedure	0	0	0	0
Denied – Not within the time limits	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Denied	4	3	0	7
Withdrawn				
Withdrawn at inmate's request	0	2	0	2
Pending				
Pending Disposition	2	1	0	3
TOTALS	9	9	0	18

Percent	50.0%	50.0%	0%	100 %
Extensions				
14-Day Extensions			0	
28-Day Extensions			0	
Total			0	

Table 7. Number and Subject of Grievances Filed at the Pickaway Correctional Institution with Number Granted and Denied in May 2009

Granted	Denied	Grievance Category
		Institutional Operations – Health Care
0	1	Improper/inadequate medical care
0	1	Other
		Institutional Operations – Inmate Account
0	1	Funds lost/not posted
0	1	State pay
		Institutional Operations – Personal Property
2	1	Lost, damaged, confiscated by staff
2	0	Stolen or damaged by inmate
		Staff/Inmate Relations – Supervision
0	1	Harassment
2	0	Other
		Non-Grievable Matters
0	1	Other
6	7	Total

FACILITY PROFILE

Overview

Pickaway Correctional Institution (PCI) primarily houses male inmates with a level one (medium) or level two (minimum) security classification and spans 1,803 acres. The institution utilizes some of the buildings at the former Orient Correctional Institution, which closed in April 2002. The former Orient compound is now called E Unit, and is home to inmates that have been assigned to the Frazier Health Center, limited duty inmates, and work cadre inmates. While most of the inmates are level one (minimum) or level two (medium) security, some level three (close) security and level four (maximum) security inmates are also assigned due to medical needs, such as those in need of dialysis treatments. The breakdown of the security level of their population is provided later in this report.

The site of Pickaway Correctional Institution used to be home to the Orient State Institute (Ohio Developmental Center), which housed the mentally disabled. The original buildings were constructed from red brick and concrete and were built in the early 1900's. In 1983, the Ohio

Development Center was transferred to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. In 1984, the institution became coeducational, with 50 female inmates being transferred from the Ohio Reformatory for Women (ORW). Two years later in 1986, the institution became an all male facility.

Two fences 14 feet high, covered with several layers of razor ribbon, surround the main compound while officers in vehicles patrol the perimeter. In addition, the institution has an electronic motion detection system with a camera inside the fenced area.

The institution's capacity is 1,840 general population beds in four units (A,B,C,D) on the main compound, 353 general population beds in two units (10E, 4E) on the E unit compound, and 208 medical beds in Frazier Health Center, for a total of 2,401 beds. In addition, PCI also has 80 beds available in their segregation unit.

Inmates have library access on both sides of the compound, and may also engage in both indoor and outdoor recreation. Additionally, PCI offers many unique opportunities for their inmate population, including: training and work through Ohio Penal Industries (OPI), residential substance abuse treatment through the OASIS therapeutic community, short term offender programming, and college classes through Hocking College University. More detailed information about inmate programming and educational opportunities is provided later in the report.

Mission and Core Values

The Mission of the Pickaway Correctional Institution is to promote public safety and to improve the quality of life for both staff and offenders by providing the following:

- *Excellence in Security*
- *Quality Health Care*
- *Successful inmate reentry to the community*
- *Professional growth and development for our staff*
- *Responsible resource management*
- *Compliance with professional standards*
- *Partnerships with our community stakeholders*

In addition to a mission statement, Pickaway Correctional Institution also operates in accordance to their core values. The core values and foundation of the institution are:

- **P***rofessionalism*
- **C***ommitment*
- **I***nnovation*

Budget

Information from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction states that the annual General Revenue Fund (GRF) budget for the Pickaway Correctional Institution is \$52,338,898.

However, the GRF budget is subject to a monthly review and adjustment. The daily cost per inmate is reportedly \$69.48 per day equaling \$25,360.20 per inmate annually. The annual payroll in 2008 was \$38,649,694, which would have included some positions that have been abolished and/or are currently vacant.

EMPLOYEE DATA

As of June 2009, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction’s website reports that there are 581 total staff members at PCI, including 319 security staff. When the ODRC went through restructuring in 2008, the following positions were affected by the job abolishment:

- *Deputy Warden of Administration*
- *Business Administrator 2*
- *Account Clerk Supervisor – Business Office*
- *Account Clerk 2 – Cashier Office*
- *Administrative Assistant 3 – ACA*
- *Human Capital Management Analyst – Personnel Officer 2*
- *Correctional Specialist (positions)*
- *Correctional Program Specialist (two positions)*
- *Correctional Counselor (two positions)*
- *Unit Secretary (two positions)*
- *Correctional Job Placement Specialist*

INMATE DATA

On the day of the inspection, the count of the institution was 2,465 inmates. In addition, 42 inmates were out to court and 19 inmates were out to the hospital. The institution was operating at 96.2 percent capacity with the remaining inmates that were assigned to a housing unit. The age range of the population is from 18.5 to 87.2 years old with the average age reportedly being 37.6. The average length of stay at PCI is reportedly 18 months.

Table 8 . The Capacity of the PCI Housing Units, Segregation Unit, and Frazier Health Center, and Number of Inmates Assigned with the Percentage of Capacity, as of May 29, 2009.

HOUSING UNIT	CAPACITY	ASSIGNED
A	528	525
B	528	521
C	384	369
D	400	392
Segregation	80	74
Security Control Investigation Overflow (in B Unit)	18	16
10 E 1	100	95
10 E 2	179	172
4E	174	157

Frazier Health Center	108	83
TOTAL	2,481	2,388*
TOTAL CAPACITY	100%	96.2%

* Table does not include the 61 inmates that were out to court or at the hospital, as they were not assigned to a bed while they were outside of the institution.

In June 2009, the population consisted of 2,412 inmates. The racial breakdown reports that 63 percent (1,511 inmates) of the population were listed as white, 36 percent of the population (876 inmates) were listed as black, and one percent (25 inmates) were listed as other.

Table 9. Breakdown of Inmate Population by Race with Number and Percent, as of June 2009.

RACE	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT
White	1,511	63%
Black	876	36
Other	25	1
TOTAL	2,412	100%

As of June 2009, over half of the population (51 percent or 1,230 inmates) were classified as level two security. An additional 47.22 percent of inmates (1,139), were classified to level one, with just over one percent (42 inmates) classified as level three. Only one inmate (0.04 percent) had a level four classification.

Table 10. Breakdown of Inmate Population by Security Level with Number and Percent, as of June 2009.

SECURITY LEVEL	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT
One (Minimum)	1,139	47.22%
Two (Medium)	1,230	51
Three (Close)	42	1.74
Four (Maximum)	1	0.04
Five (Administrative Maximum)	-	-
TOTAL	2,412	100%

Out of 32 ODRC institutions, PCI ranks 23rd in the percent of crowding based on the population and rated capacity. The PCI population was 99.2 percent of its rated capacity, as of May 18, 2009. The Lorain Correctional Institution remained most crowded at 256.03 percent of its rated capacity, followed by Lebanon Correctional Institution at 181.09 percent capacity, Warren Correctional Institution at 173.85 percent of its capacity, and Chillicothe Correctional Institution at 171.42 percent of its capacity.

Table 11. ODRC Percentage of Crowding per Institution Based on Rated Capacity and Inmate Population Count on May 18, 2009

PRISON	Percent of Crowding	Rated Capacity	Population Count May 18, 2009
Lorain Correctional Institution	256.03%	746	1,910
Lebanon Correctional Institution	181.09	1,481	2,682
Warren Correctional Institution	173.85	807	1,403
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	171.42	1,673	2,868
Mansfield Correctional Institution	164.13	1,536	2,521
Hocking Correctional Facility	164.09	298	489
Correctional Reception Center	163.00	900	1,467
Grafton Correctional Institution	159.74	939	1,500
Allen Correctional Institution	156.99	844	1,325
Ross Correctional Institution	155.93	1,643	2,562
Trumbull Correctional Institution	154.98	902	1,398
Ohio Reformatory for Women	149.54	1,641	2,454
Belmont Correctional Institution	142.42	1,855	2,642
Marion Correctional Institution	136.79	1,666	2,279
Richland Correctional Institution	135.69	1,855	2,517
Noble Correctional Institution	132.67	1,855	2,461
North Central Correctional Institution	124.04	1,855	2,301
Southeastern Correctional Institution	118.99	1,358	1,616
London Correctional Institution	110.82	2,290	2,538
Madison Correctional Institution	106.69	2,167	2,312
Franklin Pre Release Center (Females)	100.00	480	480
PRISON	Percent of Crowding	Rated Capacity	Population Count May 18, 2009
Dayton Correctional Institution	99.79	482	481
Pickaway Correctional Institution	99.22	2,465	2,446
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	98.99	1,498	1,483
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	98.18	660	648
Toledo Correctional Institution	96.22	1,192	1,147
Montgomery Education and Pre Release Center	92.89	352	327
Northeast Pre Release Center (Females)	90.31	640	578
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	84.61	1,540	1,303
Oakwood Correctional Facility	83.25	191	159
Ohio State Penitentiary	78.65	684	538
Corrections Medical Center	66.67	210	140
TOTAL	131.66%	38,715	50,975

Deaths

In the 2007-2008 biennium, the Committee staff received and reviewed 213 special incident reports regarding inmate deaths from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2008. When warranted, staff made inquiries by phone or letter regarding specific deaths.

**Table 12. Number of Inmate Deaths in 2007 and 2008
with Total, Change and Breakdown by Institution***

Parent Institution	Number of Deaths			
	2007	2008	Total	Change
Pickaway Correctional Institution	33	15	48	-18
Hocking Correctional Facility	9	12	21	+3
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	7	9	16	+2
Marion Correctional Institution	12	1	13	-11
Richland Correctional Institution	4	6	10	+2
Allen Correctional Institution	7	2	9	-5
London Correctional Institution	4	5	9	+1
Grafton Correctional Institution	7	1	8	-6
Madison Correctional Institution	7	1	8	-6
Ohio Reformatory for Women	3	4	7	+1
Toledo Correctional Institution	3	4	7	+1
Ross Correctional Institution	3	3	6	0
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	4	2	6	-2
Noble Correctional Institution	3	2	5	-1
North Central Correctional Institution	3	2	5	-1
Corrections Medical Center	2	2	4	0
Correctional Reception Center	3	1	4	-2
Lorain Correctional Institution	1	3	4	+2
Mansfield Correctional Institution	1	3	4	+2
Oakwood Correctional Facility	1	3	4	+2
Warren Correctional Institution	2	2	4	0
Belmont Correctional Institution	2	1	3	-1
Ohio State Penitentiary	1	2	3	+1
Trumbull Correctional Institution	0	2	2	+2
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	0	1	1	+1
Lebanon Correctional Institution	1	0	1	-1
Southeastern Correctional Institution	0	1	1	+1
Dayton Correctional Institution	0	0	0	0
Franklin Pre-Release Center	0	0	0	0
Montgomery Education Pre-Release Center	0	0	0	0
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	0	0	0	0
Northeast Pre-Release Center	0	0	0	0
Total	123	90	213	-33

*Even if an inmate died at Corrections Medical Center (CMC), the inmate may have been assigned to a different or “parent” institution. Deaths occurring at reception centers are listed as such, though technically a reception center is not a

“parent” institution except for a permanently assigned work cadre. There were four special incident reports from **Corrections Medical Center** that indicated that CMC was the parent institution for the inmates who died. There were two deaths at **Pickaway** Correctional Institution alleged to be *homicides*. In addition, there was one death at **Belmont** Correctional Institution that is an alleged *homicide*. One of the inmate deaths from the **Chillicothe** Correctional Institution was due to a *vehicular accident* while staff transported the inmate back to the institution after a medical round trip. The van was involved in a *head on collision*. There was one special incident report regarding a reported *suicide* at Lorain Correctional Institution. However, a subsequent report concluded that the death was of natural causes, specifically from an *un-survivable stroke*.

Suicide Attempts

There were 101 suicide attempts system-wide in 2008, including two at Pickaway Correctional Institution. *The 101 suicide attempts were a significant decrease from the 127 suicide attempts that were reported system-wide in 2007.* The number of suicide attempts from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008 system-wide is provided below by institution.

**Table 13. Inmate Suicide Attempts from January 1, 2008 through September 30, 2008
by Institution**

Institution	Suicide Attempts
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	15
Ohio Reformatory for Women	10
Allen Correctional Institution	8
Ross Correctional Institution	8
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	8
Correctional Reception Center	7
Madison Correctional Institution	7
Mansfield Correctional Institution	5
Marion Correctional Institution	4
Trumbull Correctional Institution	4
Warren Correctional Institution	4
Belmont Correctional Institution	3
Grafton Correctional Institution	3
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	3
Pickaway Correctional Institution	2
Southeastern Correctional Institution	2
Toledo Correctional Institution	2
Dayton Correctional Institution	1
Lebanon Correctional Institution	1
North Central Correctional Institution	1
Noble Correctional Institution	1
Oakwood Correctional Facility	1
Ohio State Penitentiary	1
Corrections Medical Center	0
Franklin Pre-Release Center	0
Hocking Correctional Facility	0
London Correctional Institution	0
Lorain Correctional Institution	0
Montgomery Education Pre-Release Center	0
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	0
Northeast Pre-Release Center	0
Richland Correctional Institution	0
Total	101

There were 27 suicide attempts system-wide from January 1, 2009 to April 30, 2009, four which occurred at Pickaway Correctional Institution. Lake Erie Correctional Institution and Pickaway Correctional Institutions have the largest number of suicide attempts of all Ohio prisons in the period. The number of suicide attempts system-wide through April 2009 is provided below by institution.

**Table 14. Inmate Suicide Attempts from January 1, 2009 through April 30, 2009
by Institution**

Institution	Suicide Attempts
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	4
Pickaway Correctional Institution	4
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	3
Belmont Correctional Institution	2
Correctional Reception Center	2
Grafton Correctional Institution	2
Madison Correctional Institution	2
Oakwood Correctional Facility	2
Allen Correctional Institution	1
Lorain Correctional Institution	1
Mansfield Correctional Institution	1
Trumbull Correctional Institution	1
Toledo Correctional Institution	1
Warren Correctional Institution	1
Corrections Medical Center	0
Dayton Correctional Institution	0
Franklin Pre-Release Center	0
Hocking Correctional Facility	0
Lebanon Correctional Institution	0
London Correctional Institution	0
Marion Correctional Institution	0
Montgomery Education Pre-Release Center	0
North Central Correctional Institution	0
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	0
Noble Correctional Institution	0
Northeast Pre-Release Center	0
Ohio Reformatory for Women	0
Ohio State Penitentiary	0
Ross Correctional Institution	0
Richland Correctional Institution	0
Southeastern Correctional Institution	0
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	8
Total	27

Mental Health Caseload

The ODRC provides a Monthly Mental Health Caseload Snapshot of the total inmate population on the mental health caseload. On December 31, 2008, the ODRC reported a total inmate population of 51,448. For the 2008 calendar year, the ODRC reported a monthly average of 9,113 inmates on the mental health caseload. According to the data, there was an average of 4,172 inmates listed as C1 (serious mental illness) per month. The mental health classifications are defined by DRC as follows:

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

According to the Mental Health Caseload, 17.7 percent of the prison population is on the mental health caseload. The Oakwood Correctional Facility has the highest percentage of inmates on the mental health caseload with 56 percent of their 2008 inmate population, followed by the Franklin Pre-Release Center with 50 percent, the Northeast Pre-Release Center with 49 percent, and the Ohio Reformatory for Women with 41 percent.

The following table provides the percent of the inmate population that was on the Mental Health Caseload at the end of 2008. The population for each institution was taken from population data as of January 9, 2009 as provided on the DRC website. The Pickaway Correctional Institution ranks 11th in the percentage of their population are on the mental health caseload. Pickaway Correctional Institution, Southeastern Correctional Institution, North Central Correctional Institution and Warren Correctional Institution, each have 17 percent of their population on the mental health caseload.

Table 15. Percent of Prison Population on the Mental Health Caseload by Institution

Institution	Percent of 2008 Total Population on Mental Health Caseload	End of 2008 Institutional Population	Monthly Average on the Mental Health Caseload in 2008
Oakwood Correctional Facility	56%	133	75
Franklin Pre-Release Center (Females)	50%	455	229
Northeast Pre-Release Center (Females)	49%	551	269
Ohio Reformatory for Women (Females)	41%	2,470	1,004
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	30%	1,406	428
Trumbull Correctional Institution	26%	1,363	348
Allen Correctional Institution	24%	1,323	317
Corrections Medical Center	24%	134	32
Hocking Correctional Facility	21%	486	101
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	20%	2,923	592
Mansfield Correctional Institution	20%	2,452	487
Toledo Correctional Institution	20%	1,088	220
Grafton Correctional Institution	18%	1,507	270
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	18%	661	116
Southeastern Correctional Institution	17%	1,642	274
Pickaway Correctional Institution	17%	2,409	413
North Central Correctional Institution	17%	2,335	406
Warren Correctional Institution	17%	1,393	243
Marion Correctional Institution	16%	2,237	360
Correctional Reception Center	16%	1,754	286
Belmont Correctional Institution	15%	2,784	422
Lebanon Correctional Institution	15%	2,669	403
Noble Correctional Institution	15%	2,456	379
Richland Correctional Institution	14%	2,571	349
London Correctional Institution	14%	2,563	351
Madison Correctional Institution	14%	2,222	307
Ross Correctional Institution	13%	2,613	345
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	12%	1,493	181
Lorain Correctional Institution	7%	1,999	144
Ohio State Penitentiary	7%	548	39
Dayton Correctional Institution	0%	475	1
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	0%	333	1
TOTALS	17.7%	51,448	9,113

The following table provides the inmate monthly average on the mental health caseload in 2008. The data represents approximately 91 percent of 2008 monthly data as roughly nine percent of the data was not available. Pickaway Correctional Institution reportedly had an average of 413 inmates on the active caseload in 2008, ranking sixth among the prisons system-wide.

Table 16. Monthly Average on Mental Health Caseload by Institution and Mental Health Classification in 2008

INSTITUTION	2008 Monthly Average Number on Mental Health Caseload	C1	C2	C3
Ohio Reformatory for Women	1,004	466	401	137
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	592	312	245	35
Mansfield Correctional Institution	487	192	223	72
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	428	232	175	21
Belmont Correctional Institution	422	257	118	47
Pickaway Correctional Institution	413	174	196	43
North Central Correctional Institution	406	85	248	73
Lebanon Correctional Institution	403	184	193	26
Noble Correctional Institution	379	219	106	54
Marion Correctional Institution	360	184	138	38
London Correctional Institution	351	140	186	25
Richland Correctional Institution	349	107	179	63
Trumbull Correctional Institution	348	97	194	57
Ross Correctional Institution	345	100	170	75
Allen Correctional Institution	317	170	136	11
Madison Correctional Institution	307	143	132	32
Correctional Reception Center	286	163	107	16
Southeastern Correctional Institution	274	136	136	2
Grafton Correctional Institution	270	185	62	23
Northeast Pre-Release Center	269	146	101	22
Warren Correctional Institution	243	167	72	4
Franklin Pre-Release Center	229	101	104	24
Toledo Correctional Institution	220	66	116	38
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	181	83	83	15
Lorain Correctional Institution	144	50	84	10
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	116	15	62	39
Hocking Correctional Facility	101	40	54	7
Oakwood Correctional Facility	75	58	15	2
Ohio State Penitentiary	39	3	23	13
Corrections Medical Center	32	20	10	2
Dayton Correctional Institution	1	0	0	1
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	9,113	4,172	3,954	987

From the 2008 monthly caseload average, Pickaway Correctional Institution averaged 413 inmates on the caseload. Out of the 413 inmates, 174 (42.2 percent of caseload) were classified as seriously mentally ill inmates (C1 mental health classification).

Table 17. Number of Mentally Ill at PCI with Breakdown by Classification and Number From the 2008 Monthly Mental Health Caseload Average.

Classification	Number	Percent of All Inmates
C2	196	47.4%
C1 Serious Mental Illness	174	42.2%
C3	43	10.4
Mental Health Caseload (C1, C2, and C3)	413	100%

Security Threat Groups

In November 2008, 315 inmates were classified to a Security Threat Group (STG) at PCI, accounting for 13 percent of the population. Pickaway Correctional Institution ranked 12th system-wide in percentage of their population who were profiled as STG members. PCI ranks 6th highest in STG profiled inmates out of the level two (medium) security institutions. A breakdown of STG profiled inmates per institution is provided below.

Table 18. Number and Percentage of STG Profiled Inmates by Institution through November 2008

Institution	Total Population	STG Profiled Inmates	Percentage of Population STG Profiled
Southern Ohio CF	1,442	583	40%
Mansfield CI	2,461	678	28%
Toledo CI	1,089	290	27%
Warren CI	1,374	322	23%
Trumbull CI	1,357	303	22%
Lebanon CI	2,663	531	20%
Grafton CI	1,514	306	20%
Richland CI	2,555	482	19%
Ohio State Penitentiary	544	105	19%
Belmont CI	2,776	497	18%
Ross CI	2,613	480	18%
Lake Erie CI	1,503	268	18%
Noble CI	2,510	437	17%
North Central CI	2,351	394	17%
Allen CI	1,290	214	17%
Marion CI	2,272	313	14%
Pickaway CI	2,481	315	13%
Correctional Reception Cent	1,937	222	11%
Chillicothe CI	2,931	294	10%
Southeastern CI	1,682	175	10%
Oakwood CI	134	14	10%
London CI	2,559	239	9%
Madison CI	2,251	212	9%
Dayton CI	487	46	9%
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	657	54	8%
Lorain CI	2,159	149	7%
Hocking CF	490	8	2%
Corrections Medical Center	131	2	2%
Montgomery Education Pre-Release Center	324	8	2%
Ohio Reformatory for Women	2,529	28	1%
Northeast Pre-Release Center	582	4	1%
Franklin Pre-Release Center	492	5	1%
TOTAL	52,140	7,978	15%

Use of Force

The Report of Racial Breakdown and Use of Force provides the number of use of force incidents by staff with the racial breakdown of the inmates subjected to force. There were 26 use of force incidents in April and May 2009 of which 13 involved Black inmates and 13 involved White inmates. Of the 26 incidents, five were assigned to the Use of Force Committee to be investigated while the remaining 21 incidents were not referred to the Use of Force Investigating Committee and considered to be slight use of force.

The following table provides a breakdown of the use of force and disciplinary incidents in April and May 2009.

**Table 19. Use of Force and Disciplinary Incidents in April and May 2009
with Breakdown by Race and Monthly Average**

Month	April 2009		May 2009		Monthly Use of Force Average
	Black	White/Other	Black	White/Other	
Use of Force during the Month	5	8	8	5	13
Number of Reports Assigned to Use of Force Committee	1	2	1	1	2.5
Number of Reports Logged as slight Use of Force	4	6	7	4	10.5
TOTAL	10	16	16	10	26

INTRODUCTION TO THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Two questionnaires were developed by CIIC for use on 2007-2008 inspections. One of the questionnaires is based on selected sections of *Expectations*, which contain inspection criteria used by the British Inspectorate. These *Expectations* were the subject of one of the presentations at an international conference on effective prison oversight in 2006. They are reported to be consistent with international standards for adult incarceration. The purpose of gathering information on the extent to which Ohio correctional institutions are similar or different from selected sections of *Expectations* is twofold: To identify possible areas in need of improvement, and to identify possible means of addressing reported areas of concern.

The second questionnaire is based on the 16 recommendations of the Ohio Correctional Faith-Based Initiatives Task Force. The purpose of the questionnaire is merely to gather information on the extent to which progress is being made in implementing the recommendations. Brief, handwritten responses to the questions by any staff person knowledgeable of the subject, were requested.

To avoid burdening any one staff person at the facility with the task of responding to the entire questionnaire, sections and subsections identified by topics were separated and stapled, ranging from one to three pages each. The Warden could choose to give each section or subsection to a different staff person who is knowledgeable in the particular area. Very brief responses, such as “yes”, “no” and/or explanations, indicating the extent to which the facility’s practices are similar or different from *Expectations*, were requested. Completed questionnaires were requested to be returned to the CIIC office within ten days of the inspection.

EXPECTATIONS

The *Expectations* are self-described as a tool for examining every aspect of prison life, from reception to reentry. The expectations draw upon, and are referenced against, international human rights standards. The Inspectorate’s four tests are:

- **Safety**
- **Respect**
- **Purposeful Activity**
- **Reentry**

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

Environment and Relationships: Residential Units: Overview
Residential Units: Clothing and Possessions
Residential Units: Hygiene
Staff – Prisoner Relationships

Duty of Care: Complaint/Grievance Procedure
Bullying and Violence Reduction
Self-Harm and Suicide

Activities: Learning and Skills and Work Activities
Library

Good Order: Security and Rules

Services: Food Services

QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES TO ADULT EXPECTATIONS

SECTION 2- ENVIRONMENT AND RELATIONSHIPS RESIDENTIAL UNITS

1. Do prisoners live in a safe, clean and decent environment within which they are encouraged to take personal responsibility for themselves and their possessions?

Yes. Pickaway Correctional Institution educates new offenders via “orientation with do/don’ts accountability and we are ACA compliant with quality of life issues.

2. Are cells and communal areas (blocks, dorms, dayrooms) light, well decorated and in a good state of repair?

Yes, a measurement survey of lighting levels throughout the facility is conducted every three years through PERPS (BWC) Public Employee Risk Reduction Plan Survey

3. Do all prisoners occupy accommodation that is suitable for the purpose and for their individual needs?

a. Are there cell sharing risk assessments?

No. Two-way communication is established for inmates to air concerns. Informal complaints, kites, rounds.

b. Are cells sufficiently warm in winter and cool in summer?

Temperatures in indoor and work areas are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zone. PCI staff maintain temperature logs in living units/cell blocks. Every six months. ACA 4-4153

c. Are cells ventilated and do they have sufficient daylight?

Yes. Windows operable and ventilation system is good. Measurement of air circulation is conducted every three years by PERP at PCI. ACA compliant.

d. Do prisoners have their own bed, corkboard, lockable cupboard/locker box, and use of a table and chair?

PCI is an open dorm campus. All offenders have their own bed and locker box, table and chair are provided in day room.

e. Are older prisoners in shared cells with bunk beds given priority for lower bunks?

When applicable bed assignments for lower bunks approved for medical accommodations. ADA compliant.

f. Do shared cells have screened toilets?

Dorm restrooms have moveable or stationary screen toilets for privacy

4. Are reasonable adjustments made to ensure that prisoners with disabilities and those with mobility problems can access all goods, facilities, and services?

a. Do prisoners with disabilities and those with mobility problems have ease of access to different locations and services?

Yes. PCI is ADA compliant and handicap accessible

b. Are older, infirm and disabled prisoners assigned to landings, which hold most of the communal facilities?

Yes. ADA compliant and handicap accessible

5. Is there a system whereby nominated volunteer prisoners on each residential unit are trained to help less able prisoners and they are paid for this work?

N/A

a. How are volunteers identified, trained and assigned?

6. Are residential staff aware of prisoners within their care with disabilities and their location?

Yes. PCI has trained medical RN's, LPN's Hospital Aides staff to oversee.

a. Are safe evacuation procedures in place to assist those prisoners who may need help in an emergency?

PCI has created a fire evacuation plan which details emergency evacuation process and we conduct quarterly fire drills on all three shifts.

b. Are there visible markers on cell doors?

Yes. Emergency lights to exit signs posted throughout the facility

c. What system is in place to highlight to other staff that any prisoners with disabilities and/or mobility problems may need assistance in an emergency?

PCI educates 1st Responder staff yearly during in-service training. Quarterly fire drills are conducted and fire plan available upon request

7. Do prisoners have access to drinking water, toilet and washing facilities at all times?
Offenders have 24 hour a day access to drinking water and restroom facility

a. Is water in the cells certified as drinking water, if used in this way for prisoners?
Institutional water is processed by our Water Treatment Plan and is EPA Certified. Ohio EPA Water Supply License Certificate is available upon request.

8. Are age-appropriate risk assessments in place to ensure the safety of young adults from any other prisoners?
PCI houses adult male offenders only

a. Are there single cell risk assessments?
N/A

b. What are procedures in any case where young adults are identified as posing a risk to others?
N/A

9. Do all prisoners have access to an in-cell emergency call button/bell that works and is responded to within five minutes?
No. PCI is an open dorm style campus. Two-way communication between inmates and staff. Officers/staff provided emergency pendants.

10. Do observation panels in cell doors remain free from obstruction?
N/A. PCI is an open dorm style campus.

11. Is there a clear policy prohibiting offensive displays, and is it applied consistently?
PCI enforces DRC Inmate Rules of Conduct to include prohibiting offensive displays. If rules are violated offender will go through RIB process.

12. Are prisoners' communal areas (activity and shower areas) clean, safe, meet the needs of the prisoner population, and effectively supervised by staff?
Yes. PCI has established a dorm inspection team which reviews and evaluates the cleanliness of each shower area/weekly. Monitor cleanliness activity on a daily basis.

a. Are there adaptations for older, infirm and disabled prisoners?
Yes. ADA compliant designated accommodations are available at FHC.

13. Do prisoners feel safe in their cells and in communal areas of the residential units?
Yes. Population tools come in the form of recreation, programs, Protective Control, etc.
- a. Is there a suitable design of residential units e.g. good sightlines, and supervision in high-risk areas?
Yes. Physical plant design facilitates personal contact and interaction between staff and inmates
14. Are notices displayed in a suitable way for the population?
Yes. Living areas share bulletin boards for communication purpose
- a. Is adequate provision made for any prisoners who cannot read notices because of literacy, language, or eyesight problems or any other disability?
Yes. TDY view master is available as needed. Staff assistance available as needed. Inmates have the availability of interpreters.
15. Are residential units as calm and quiet as possible both to avoid incidents and to enable rest and sleep, especially at night?
Yes. PERP conducts measurements of noise levels in inmate housing units every 3 years.

SECTION 2- ENVIRONMENT AND RELATIONSHIPS RESIDENTIAL UNITS:

Clothing and Possessions

1. Do prisoners have enough clean prison clothing of the right size, quality and design to meet their individual needs?
Yes, all inmates have accessibility to self-serve washers and dryers and access to clothing exchange
- a. Are older prisoners provided with additional clothing and bedding, if required, without the need for medical permission?
Yes, all inmates have access to central clothing exchange
2. Do prisoners have at least weekly access to laundry facilities to wash and iron their personal clothing?
Yes. Dorms are equipped with self-serve washing and drying area
- a. Do they have access to laundry/exchange facilities outside the weekly rotation?
PCI has an institutional laundry on grounds

3. Is prisoner property held in secure storage, and can prisoners access their property within one week of making a request?
Yes, through the Segregation supervisor
4. Are prisoners fairly compensated for clothing and possessions lost while in storage?
Yes, through the Institution Inspector
5. Is there a standard list detailing the possessions that women prisoners are allowed to keep, and used across all women's prisons?
N/A
 - a. Is there a standard list also employed for male facilities of the same security category?
DRC Policy 61-PRP-01 addresses this issue
6. Are suitable clothes and bags available to discharged prisoners who do not have them?
Yes. Going home clothes are provided if they do receive or have clothes to wear
7. Are facilities available before discharge to launder clothes that have been in storage for long periods?
Yes, if and when necessary. Reference ACA 4-4339

SECTION 2- ENVIRONMENT AND RELATIONSHIPS RESIDENTIAL UNITS:

Hygiene

1. Are prisoners encouraged, enabled and expected to keep themselves, their cells and communal areas clean?
Yes. Dorms have assigned porters and PCI monitors with sanitation committee
 - a. Are older and disabled prisoners enabled to keep themselves and their cells clean?
Yes. Hospital aides are available to assist
2. Do prisoners have ready access to both communal and in-cell toilets, baths and showers in private?
 - a. Are screened toilets in shared cells?
Yes. 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. There are self-bathing facilities in the housing areas to permit inmates in general population to shower at least 3 times a week. ACA 4-4431
 - b. Is there a shower cubicle adapted for use by older, less able or disabled prisoners as well as baths with grab handles?
Yes, FHC. ADA Accessible

3. Are prisoners able to shower or bathe daily, and immediately following physical activity, before court appearances and before visits?

Yes

- c. Is there access at any time during the day?

Yes. Housing units posts hours of use

- d. Are older, less able or disabled prisoners helped to have a bath or shower every day?

Yes, if needed with the assistance of hospital aides

4. Do prisoners have access to necessary supplies of their own personal hygiene items and sanitary products?

Yes. They keep in their 2.4 locker box. Hygiene items are available at commissary.

5. Is fresh laundered bedding provided for each new prisoner on arrival and then on at least a weekly basis?

Yes. Weekly schedule at laundry for washing and drying bedding

- a. Is there a system for the replacement of mattresses in operation?

PCI is currently actively working on an exchange system for mattresses. At the present time mattress bag covers are provided.

- b. Are clean pillows available for new prisoners as well as other bedding?

Yes

6. Is a prisoner's valuable property routinely security marked before it is issued?

DRC Policy 61-PRP-01. Offenders personal property issues. Certificate of Ownership DRC4063.

SECTION 2 - ENVIRONMENT AND RELATIONSHIPS

STAFF-PRISONER RELATIONSHIPS

1. Are prisoners treated respectfully by all staff, throughout the duration of their custodial sentence, and encouraged to take responsibility for their own actions and decisions?

Yes

2. Is there a well-ordered environment in which the requirements of security, control and justice are balanced and in which all members of the prison community are safe and treated with fairness?

Yes

3. Are all prisoners treated with humanity, and with respect for the inherent dignity of the person?

Yes

a. Is staff aware that the prison has a duty of care for all prisoners, to ensure no prisoners are at risk of physical or emotional abuse by staff or prisoners, and that prisoners are to be held in decent and humane conditions?

Yes

4. Are staff aware that they should set a personal example in the way they carry out their duties at all times?

Yes

5. Are staff always fair and courteous in their day to day working with prisoners?

Yes

6. Do staff positively engage with prisoners at all times?

Yes

7. Is interaction between staff and prisoners encouraged by the senior management team?

Yes

a. Does staff help and encourage older and less able prisoners to participate in and access all facilities offered across the prison?

Yes

8. Does staff routinely knock before entering cells, except in emergencies?

Yes, where there are closed cells

9. Are prisoners encouraged by staff to engage in all activities and routines, promoting punctuality, attendance and responsible behavior?

Yes

a. What methods are used to encourage prisoners to get involved?

Such positive attitudes are encouraged in all programs and classes.

10. Is inappropriate conduct on the part of prisoners challenged?

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

SECTION 3 – DUTY OF CARE

COMPLAINT/GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

1. Are there effective complaint procedures in place that are easy to access, easy to use, and provide timely responses?

Yes inmate grievance process

2. Do prisoners feel safe from repercussions when using these procedures and are they aware of an appeal procedure?

Yes

Expectations

3. Is information about the grievance procedure reinforced through notices and posters that are produced in English and other languages and displayed across the prison?

Yes

a. Are there posters in prominent places on all residential units, including for those with literacy problems and those with disabilities so that they can understand and are able to access the procedures?

Yes

b. Since some prisoners, e.g. foreigners, may need to be specifically told about the whole process, is there a single channel of contact or clear information on how to make a complaint?

Yes, the Institutional Inspector

c. Is information on the units/blocks always displayed and do prisoners understand it?

Yes

d. What are the procedures for blind prisoners?

Other inmates or staff assist and there is a reading machine for those needing that

4. Are prisoners encouraged to solve areas of dispute informally, before making official complaints?

Yes

5. Can prisoners easily and confidentially access and submit complaint forms?

Yes

a. Are forms required to access complaint forms?

No

b. Are there forms, and at least one kite box on each block/dorm?
**No. Mail boxes are centrally located and easily accessible to all inmates.
There are secured boxes at the special management units**

c. Are the boxes emptied daily by a designated officer?
Yes, daily

d. Are form dispensers always stocked with forms?
Yes

e. Are informal complaints and grievance files secured on a limited access basis?
Yes

6. Do prisoners make use of the procedures, and are they free of pressure to withdraw any complaints or grievances?
Yes

a. What are the procedures for prisoners with learning or other disabilities?
Other inmates or the Inspector assists them

7. Are all complaints and grievances, whether formal or informal, dealt with fairly and answered within three days, or 10 days in exceptional circumstances, with either a resolution or a comprehensive explanation of future action?
Yes. 7 days for Informal Complaints and 14 days for Grievances per AR5120-9-31

a. Are complaints resolved?
Mostly

b. Are complaints answered within three working days, or within 10 days in exceptional circumstances?
Yes. Within 14 days (AR5120-9-31)

c. Are forms sent back to prisoners because of technicalities in procedure?
No

d. Are such complaints referred to the relevant staff member, not back to the prisoner?]
Yes

e. Are target return times recorded?
Yes

f. Are letters of complaint/concern from third parties, such as legal representatives, family or voluntary organizations, logged and answered?

g. Yes

8. Do prisoners receive responses to their complaints/grievances that are respectful, legible, and address the issues raised?

Yes

9. Are formal grievances signed and dated by the respondent?

Yes

a. Regarding the quality of responses, is there a quality assurance system in place?

Yes, by the Inspector and during audits

b. Does the staff member who dealt with the complaint clearly print their name on the response?

Yes

c. Are staff responses to confidential complaints returned in sealed envelopes?

Yes

10. Do prisoners feel able to ask for help in completing their complaint or grievance form and in copying relevant documentation?

Yes

a. Are staff responsive to requests for help with forms?

Yes

b. Are translation services provided for those who need them?

Yes

c. What are the arrangements for prisoners with literacy problems, and for those who are blind?

Other inmates and/or the Inspector assists. There is also a reading machine.

11. Is any declaration of urgency by prisoners fully assessed and answered?

Yes

a. Are staff responsive to requests for urgent help?

Yes

12. Are prisoners who make complaints against staff and/or other prisoners protected from possible recrimination?

Yes. AR 5120-9-31, Inmate Grievance Process guarantees against reprisals.

Yes. AR5120-98-14 – Protective Control protecting those inmates who face a significant and verified risk of harm from a specific person, other inmate, or group of inmates.

a. What protection measures are in place and put into practice?

Allegations of reprisals are investigated. Protective Control Committee investigates all allegations.

b. Are responses objective and factual, and conclusions based on evidence rather than supposition?

Yes

c. What are the adverse effects of filing complaints?

None

d. Do prisoners know that there are protection measures if they complain about staff or other prisoners?

Yes

13. Do prisoners know how to appeal grievance decisions?

Yes

a. Are appeals dealt with fairly, and responded to within seven days?

The Chief Inspector may best respond to this

b. Are prisoners reminded of their appeal option on the relevant forms?

Yes

c. How many have appealed in the last six months?

Figures kept by the Chief Inspector's office

d. What was the outcome, and how promptly were they answered?

Data available at the Chief Inspector's Office

14. Do all prisoners (and staff) know how to contact members of the Ohio General Assembly's Correctional Institution Inspection Committee, and can they do so in confidence?

Yes

a. Is CIIC contact information posted in dorms, blocks, library and other areas to ensure that staff and inmates are aware of how to contact CIIC?

Yes

b. Are there any difficulties with access to the CIIC?

No

15. Do prisoners receive help to pursue complaints and grievances with unit managers, prison administrators, or other central office staff, if they need to?

Yes

16. Do all prisoners know how to contact the Inspector and Chief Inspector?

Yes

a. Do blocks/dorms have contact details and information?

Yes, as well as the Library, Inmate's Handbook and the Inspector's Office

17. Do prisoners receive help to pursue grievances with external bodies if they need to?

Yes

a. Do they also receive help in contacting legal advisers or making direct applications to the courts?

Yes

b. In the last month, how many original grievances and appeals were sent to the Chief Inspector?

The Chief Inspector's office monitors this data

c. What do they tend to be about?

Data maintained by the Chief Inspector's Office

d. What proportion is generally resolved?

Data maintained by the Chief Inspector's Office

18. Do prison managers analyze complaints (both granted and denied) each month, by ethnicity, disability, block/dorm/unit, prisoner type, etc., and if necessary, make any appropriate changes?

Yes

a. Is data studied and is action taken when strong patterns/trends emerge?

Yes

SECTION 3- DUTY OF CARE BULLYING AND VIOLENCE REDUCTION

1. Does everyone feel safe from bullying and victimization (which includes verbal and racial abuse, theft, threats of violence and assault)?

Yes

2. Are active and fair systems to prevent and respond to violence and intimidation known to staff, prisoners and visitors?

Yes

3. Has the prison developed an effective strategy to reduce violence and intimidation, which has earned the commitment of the whole prison and has drawn on multi-disciplinary consultation including feedback from prisoners?

Yes

a. Is the violence reduction strategy widely publicized?

Yes. Through inmate orientation and screening.

b. Is monitoring part of the strategy and as a minimum, does it cover feelings of safety among prisoners, incidents of bullying (verbal and physical), number of assaults, number of racist incidents, location of incidents and action taken?

Yes. Reviewed by security threat group committee

c. Do staff understand their duty to maintain a safe environment and what they do to promote this?

Yes

d. Are staff alert to threats to a safe environment, and do they confront all forms of victimization?

Yes

e. Are prisoners consulted as part of the strategy development and maintenance?

Yes

f. How effective is the strategy in promoting safer custody and violence reduction?

Very effective when reported

4. Are prisoners consulted and involved in determining how their lives in the prison can be made safer, how bullying, verbal and physical abuse, racial abuse and threats of violence are confronted, how conflicts can be resolved and what sanctions are appropriate?

Yes. Town Hall meetings and Mental Health intervention

a. Has there been any consultation in the last six months?

Yes

b. Has an annual confidential survey to all prisoners about bullying been undertaken?

No

c. Are there wing representatives?

Yes

5. Do staff supervise and protect prisoners throughout the prison from bullying, verbal and physical abuse, racial abuse and threats of violence?

Yes

6. Are staff consistent in challenging these behaviors?

Yes

a. How many incidents occurred in the last six months?

None in the last six months

b. Are there particular areas where prisoners feel vulnerable to bullying?

Yes

c. What policies provide protection of vulnerable prisoners?

73-GRP-01, 79-ISA, 310-SEC-12-STG

d. Do staff lead by example in the way they treat their colleagues/prisoners, and understand that their duty is to foster a safe environment, by confronting unacceptable behavior quickly and fairly?

Yes

e. What are the arrangements for movement, exercise, mealtimes and discharge, especially for those who are considered vulnerable?

If it is charted, the inmate is placed in isolation

f. Is particular attention given to prisoners who have asked for protection from other prisoners or those who may be victimized because of the nature of their offense or other individual circumstances?

Yes. Segregation and referred to Protective Control review

7. Are prisoners' families and friends encouraged to make suggestions about how the prison could better protect prisoners from victimization and to provide information to help identify those prisoners likely to be at risk?

Yes

a. Are prisoners' families encouraged to come forward if they feel they are being bullied to bring drugs into prison?

Yes

b. Is a visitors' survey distributed systematically?

No

c. Do visiting families know about reporting procedures and do they think that visiting staff are approachable and sympathetic?

No

d. Are there posters in visiting rooms?

No

8. Is an effective strategy in place to deal with bullying which is based on an analysis of the pattern of bullying in the prison and is applied consistently throughout the prison?

Yes

a. Has a strategy been formed by systematic consultation with prisoners across the prison?

Yes

b. Is a central log of bullying kept, and are incidents of bullying reviewed regularly by a multidisciplinary committee?

Yes

c. Are staff alert to potential bullying and do they confront all forms of victimization?

Yes

d. Are all sources of information including security reports, accidental injuries etc. used for evidence of bullying/intimidation?

Yes

e. How do staff contribute to the strategy?

When incidents of this nature are reported, unit staff or the institutional investigator will investigate

f. Is there a coordinated approach by all departments?

Yes

9. Are allegations of bullying behavior treated consistently and fairly?

Yes

a. Are they investigated promptly?

Yes

b. Are outcomes of investigations recorded and is the prisoner who reported the bullying supported?

Yes

10. Are prisoners made aware of behavior that is unacceptable through a well-publicized policy and are made aware of the consequences of bullying?

No

11. Is inappropriate behavior consistently challenged?

Yes

a. Are there bullying posters throughout the prison?

No

b. What information is distributed to new arrivals?

Institutional rules and expectations

c. Is bullying clearly defined to prisoners?

No

d. Are staff aware of both direct and indirect forms of bullying?

Yes

12. Do anti-bullying measures support the victim and take the victim's views about their location into account?

Yes

a. Do staff understand the link between bullying and aggressive and disruptive behavior generally?

Most staff but not all

13. Are appropriate interventions in place to deal with bullies and support victims?

Yes

a. What interventions are available to challenge bullies and to support victims of bullying?

Speak to victims confidentially, confront perpetrators, protecting alleged victim, identify

b. Are interventions aimed at achieving sustained and agreed changes in behavior?

Yes

c. Do prisoner records contain comprehensive updates on how bullied and bullying prisoners have been supported and/or challenged?

SECTION 3: DUTY OF CARE SELF-HARM AND SUICIDE

1. Does the prison work to reduce the risks of self-harm and suicide through a whole-prison approach?

Yes, we utilize a multifaceted approach

2. Are prisoners at risk of self-harm or suicide identified at an early stage, and is a care and support plan drawn up, implemented and monitored?

Yes, as early as Reception during the initial intake many are identified

3. Are prisoners who have been identified as vulnerable encouraged to participate in all purposeful activity?

Yes

4. Are all staff aware of and alert to vulnerability issues, appropriately trained, and have access to proper equipment and support?

Yes, staff who work in vulnerable areas ie: Special Housing attend specialized mental health training.

5. Is there a safer custody strategy in place that recognizes the risks to prisoners, particularly in the early days in custody, and sets out procedures, which help to reduce the risk of self-harm?

Yes

- a. Are the specific needs of different prisoner groups recognized, as are the levels of risk in different areas of the facility?

Yes, specialized housing, disciplinary control, Reception/orientation

- b. Does the strategy recognize the specific needs of the population e.g. women and minority groups, those with substance misuse problems, and those not on normal location?

Yes

- c. Is staff training appropriate?

Yes, specialized mental health training and yearly in-service training

- d. What is the availability and use of safer cells, particularly in areas of the prison where risks of self-harm are higher?

Two (2) cells at present. Four (4) cells with the new segregation/hospital

- e. Does the protocol in place recognize the need for continued interaction, and avoid an over reliance on the safer cell as a preventative measure?

Yes, an officer continuously watches the inmate and a licensed mental health Professional meets with the inmate no less than every 24 hours

6. Does a multi-disciplinary committee effectively monitor the prison's suicide prevention policy and procedures?

Yes, the SPART team is a multi-disciplinary committee that meets quarterly.

7. Is the committee chaired by a manager responsible for the policy and does membership include prisoners, staff representatives from a range of disciplines, and a member of the local community mental health team?

Not necessarily a member of a community mental health team

8. Are prisoners' families, friends and external agencies encouraged, through local arrangements, to provide sources of information which may help identify and support those prisoners likely to be bullied or who have a history of self-harming behavior?

This information is documented if reported

- a. Are there posters in the visiting room about who to contact with concerns, and is that information sent out with visiting orders alerting families to the help available?

There is a suicide orientation video shown daily in the visitor waiting area

9. Is there a detailed care and support plan prepared with input from the prisoner, which identifies needs, as well as the individuals responsible including a key worker?

Yes, an initial intake detailed mental health screen and a full mental health evaluation are conducted of which a treatment plan is developed

10. Are personal factors or significant events which may be a trigger to self-harm identified?

Terminal illnesses, family crisis, returns from out to court

11. Do regular reviews take place involving staff from a range of disciplines and family and friends as appropriate, which provide good support and care for all prisoners at risk?

Yes, we individual counseling, treatment teams and groups. Also, there are family and parenting programs

12. Are arrangements in place for following up after a care and support plan has been closed?

Only if initiated by the inmate or another staff member who is familiar with the inmate

a. Do unit officers have knowledge of policy and support plans?

General information only due to confidentiality

b. What level of training have they received?

Specialized mental health (2 days) and mental health in-service training

13. Are prisoners at risk of suicide and self-harm held in a supportive and caring environment with unhindered access to sources of help including peer supporters?

Yes

a. Is a care suite available to support the work of Listeners?

NA

b. Is there access to counselors, the chaplaincy team, Listeners and Samaritans at all times?

Counselors and Chaplaincy teams are available

c. Are appropriate free telephone help lines/interventions available, in particular, to address specific aspects of women's prior victimization such as rape crisis, domestic violence and others?

NA

14. Are prisoners encouraged to express any thought of suicide and/or self-harm, and encouraged to take part in all purposeful activities as part of the support plan?

Yes

a. Are prisoners given the opportunity and assistance to make a written contribution to their review?

Yes, they have input during treatment team meetings and sign their own plans

b. Are prisoners encouraged to identify their own support needs and are they able to draw on opportunities for informal support from other prisoners if they wish?

No

15. Are all staff, including night staff, fully trained in suicide prevention and clear on what to do in an emergency?

Specialized mental health training and in-service

a. Is there a program of refresher training in place?

In-service

b. Do staff have access to first aid kits and shears?

Yes

c. If facility does not have a first night center, do night staff know where first night prisoners and those at risk are located?

Yes, they are in an orientation unit at Reception for a least 3 days

16. Are incidents of self-harm closely monitored and analyzed at regular intervals to establish any trends and to implement preventive measures?

Yes, thorough quality assurance investigations, SPART Meetings

17. Are serious incidents properly investigated to establish what lessons could be learned and to promote good practice?

Yes, emergency SPART meeting and/or mortality review if necessary

18. Where appropriate, are family or friends of the prisoner informed through a family liaison officer?

Warden or designee

19. Is an action plan devised and acted upon promptly as a result of an investigation into an apparent self-inflicted death?

Yes, a mortality review is conducted

a. Is this reviewed following subsequent findings of an investigation?

Yes, by Central Office staff within 30 days

b. Are there attempts to understand underlying causes and/or trends?

Yes

c. Have there been any reviews of recommendations from previous deaths in custody?

Yes, with action plans put into place

20. Is all information about prisoners at risk of self-harm or suicide communicated to people who are able to offer support in the community?

Information is communicated to community social service agencies when an inmate approves release of said information.

**SECTION 5: ACTIVITIES
LEARNING AND SKILLS AND WORK ACTIVITIES**

1. Are prisoners encouraged and enabled to learn, and do they have access to good library facilities?

Yes. Library services are available daily including evenings and weekends. The library participates in interlibrary loan programs

2. Is sufficient purposeful activity available for the total prisoner population?

Yes. Seeking additional ways to cease inmate idleness.

3. Are all prisoners assessed to provide a clear understanding and record of their learning and skills needs including literacy, math, and language support, employability and vocational training, and social and life skills?

Yes. DRC Policy 51-EDU-01 – Inmate Assessment and Placement in Educational Programs – Test of Basic or CASAS, OCSS School Record transcript and educational counseling notes.

4. Is the learning and skills and work provision in the prison informed by and based on the diverse needs of prisoners and provides prisoners with both the opportunity of and access to activities that are likely to benefit them?

Yes.

a. Does provision meet the needs of older, younger adult, and disabled?

Education, employee programming, recreation because of physical, mental, emotional or learning disability

5. Are there sufficient activity places to occupy the population purposefully during the core working day?

Yes. Education, employee programming, recreation because of physical, mental, emotional or learning disability

a. How many prisoners are locked up during the day?

None except inmates housed in the Special Management Housing Unit

b. How many are formally registered as unassigned?

None – inmates are pulled weekly and classified

c. What is the rated capacity compared with current population?

100%

d. How easy is it for a prisoner to get a job?

Jobs are created to meet all skill sets

6. Are activities which fall outside the learning and skills provision purposeful and designed to enhance prisoners' self-esteem and their chances of successful reentry?

Yes. PCI supports the Reentry concept and adjusts programs based on accessibility of offender's domain.

7. Are facilities and resources for learning and skills and work appropriate, sufficient and suitable for purpose?

Yes

8. Are all prisoners able to access activity areas?

Yes.

PCI is an open dorm style campus

a. Is there access for older and disabled prisoners? **Yes. ADA accessibility**

b. Are there any inaccessible areas because of poor mobility and insufficient help to get to them? **No**

9. Is every prisoner who wishes to able to engage fully with all prison activities offered, and is no one excluded from participation, other than as a result of a disciplinary punishment?

Annual Needs Assessment, programs and services are accessible to inmates with disabilities that reside at PCI.

a. Is a full schedule of activities available to all prisoners?

All schedules are posted in all inmate housing units.

10. Is allocation to activity places equitable, transparent, and based on identified reentry planning needs?

Yes

11. Can prisoners apply for job transfers and are they given written reasons for any decisions?

Yes. May apply after working on a job 90 days.

a. Does case management link with the reentry planning process?

Yes. Programs available

b. Do prisoners with identified learning needs work in low-skilled, production line work, rather than relevant classes?

No

c. How are unit-based jobs (cleaners, painters, food service workers etc.) allocated, as these often bypass formal procedures?

Institution need, racial balance

d. Is there any favoritism or line jumping?

No

12. Do local pay schedules provide disincentives for prisoners to engage in education or training activities?

No

a. Do unskilled jobs with no links to learning offer more pay than education and training activities?

No

13. Do prisoners who do not work because they are exempt (Long-term sick, etc.) receive sufficient weekly pay?

Yes/pay is monthly

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

PCI is an open dorm style of campus

Programs are offered various times during the week

15. Does the prison have an effective strategy to ensure that learners are able to regularly and punctually attend those activities which meet their needs and aspirations?

Annual Needs Assessment to curtail our programs available to meet desires of inmate population.

a. What systems are in place for managing punctuality and encouraging attendance at prison activities?

Area supervisors, including teachers complete attendance sheets for accountability purposes. A conduct report is used for non approved absences.

16. Are all prisoners given accurate information, advice and guidance about prison activities, which support their learning and sentence plans and link to their reintegration into the community?

Yes. Orientation, Inmate Handbook, postings, kites

17. Does the assessment and provision of individual learning and skills form an effective part of prisoners' reentry plans and are they used effectively to record and review overall progress and achievement?

Yes. RAP notes

18. Do work placements provide purposeful and structured training for prisoners?

Yes

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

Yes. (i.e. Governor's residence work crew is both work and educational)

- b. In the absence of such qualifications, are developed skills recognized and recorded?

Yes. Through certificates, Earned Credit, varying pay schedules

19. Are prisoners helped to continue on their courses when transferred or to progress to further education, training or employment on release?

Yes. PCI enforces all aspects of reentry initiatives

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

Yes. PCI enforces all aspects of reentry initiatives.

Earned Credit

SECTION 5: ACTIVITIES

LIBRARY

1. Does the prison have an effective strategy for maximizing access to and use of a properly equipped, organized library, managed by trained staff?

Yes. The library is open seven days a week. We have 3 late nights and evenings to enable OPI and other inmates who work during the day full access to the library

- a. How do prisoners with mobility problems get access?

Most of the wheelchair inmates use the library in 10E1 where they are housed. Materials not located are requested through kite.

2. Are the library materials broadly reflective of the different cultures and needs of the prison population, including Braille, talking books, and foreign language books?

Yes. The library has books on foreign languages, ie. Spanish, French, Italian, Brazille, etc

3. Do all prisoners have access to a range of library materials, which reflect the population's needs and support learning and skills?

Yes

4. Does this include:

- a. Literacy? **We have books on adult basic education**

- b. Math? **The library has books on elementary math**

- c. Language? **We have books on different languages**

- d. Employability? **The library has books and handouts on companies that hire ex-offenders. We also have books on how to succeed and maintain a job.**

- e. Vocational training? **The library has books on different vocational training and jobs.**
 - f. Social and life skills? **Several books and pamphlets are available on social and life skills in the library**
5. Do library materials include a comprehensive selection of up-to-date legal textbooks and DRC Administrative Rules and DRC Policies?
Yes. The library has up-to-date legal books. We also have West Law Computer where inmates can research their cases on-line for current court cases and briefs. We also have updated AR's and DRC policies.

**SECTION 6: GOOD ORDER
SECURITY AND RULES**

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

SECURITY

5. Are there any obvious weaknesses or anomalies in the physical and procedural security of the facility?
Yes
6. Are the elements of "dynamic security" in place:
Yes
- a. Are staff-prisoner relationships positive?
Yes
 - b. Do prisoners receive personal attention from staff?
Yes

- c. Is there constructive activity to occupy prisoners?
Yes. Recreation, work, school, programming
 - 1) Do staff cluster during association?
Yes, re-entry management and as needed
 - 2) Are there enough staff in dorm/block areas to facilitate good officer work?
Yes
- 7. Does effective security intelligence safeguard prisoners' well-being?
Yes
 - a. Do staff comply with security requirements in terms of filing reports?
Yes
 - b. Are there recent incidents where security reports have led to action?
Yes
- 8. Is prisoners' access to prison activities impeded by an unnecessarily restrictive approach to security?
No
- 9. Is strip and squat-searching of prisoners carried out only for sound security reasons?
Yes
- 10. Are prisoners strip or squat searched only in the presence of more than one member of staff, of their own gender?
No. Same gender. Frequently single staff member
 - a. If squat searches are used, does their incidence and authorization need to be logged and regularly checked?
Yes
 - b. Are squat searches only used in exceptional circumstances?
Yes
- 11. Is the criteria to ban or otherwise restrict visitors visible and unambiguous, with an appeal process available?
Yes
 - a. Are the visitors subject to bans or restrictions reviewed every month?
Yes

SECTION 6 – GOOD ORDER:

RULES

1. Are local rules and routines publicized prominently throughout all residential and communal areas?

Yes. Inmate housing areas and library

- a. Are rules and routines posted/distributed on units/blocks/dorms?

AR's and Inmate Handbook

- b. Are they accessible to those with language and literacy needs?

Yes. Inmate handbooks are also translated into Spanish and PCI has an interpreter available

2. Are rules and routines applied openly, fairly and consistently, with no discrimination?

Yes

3. Does staff use only the level of authority necessary to ensure a prisoner's compliance with the rules?

Yes. RIB Sanctioning

4. When rules are breached, does staff take time to explain how and why to the prisoner concerned?

At time of conduct report and at RIB hearing

5. When decisions are conveyed to prisoners, are appeal arrangements explained and made available?

Yes. Given at RIB hearing

SECTION 7 – SERVICES:

FOOD SERVICES

1. Are prisoners offered varied meals to meet their individual requirements?

Meals are prepared for the general population the same except for dietary requirement needs requested by Medical Doctor, Dietician, Diet Tech or Religious meals such as kosher inmates identified through Chaplain Services.

2. Is food prepared and served according to religious, cultural and prevailing food safety and hygiene regulations?

All Food service staff is mandated to complete a Serv-Safe Course offered by the National Restaurant Association offered free of charge through the Department of Corrections and must go through recertification every five years. All food safety and

hygiene standards are covered in the course. Religious foods are prepared or bought in conjunction with Religious Services and DRC policy.

3. Do all areas where food is stored, prepared and served, conform to the relevant food safety and hygiene regulations?

All areas conform to the state health and safety regulations are checked twice a year during local health inspections along with internal management audit staff viewing Ohio standards and ACA Standards, Food Service Management and Staff review areas on a daily basis.

4. Are religious, cultural or other special dietary requirements relating to food procurement, storage, preparation, distribution and serving, fully observed and communicated to prisoners?

Each inmate working in our food service operation goes through an orientation process. At this time inmates are given an overview of the food service operation, job skill requirements and job assignments with expectations, inmate hygiene, safety, equipment safety, hand washing, and job training according to job assignment. Each Food Coordinator works with all inmate workers giving continual training and over seeing the food preparation, storage, handling, serving, portion control, theft control and distribution over the food service area.

- a. Are Halal certificates displayed where prisoners can see them?

Not available

- b. Are appropriate serving utensils used to avoid cross-contamination?

We use disposable plastic sporks in our chow hall

- c. Do kitchen staff make special arrangements for different types of food, and special dietary requirements for e.g.

Pregnant inmates? N/A male institution

Specific religions? Arrangements are made only during certain religious holidays and according to DRC Policy

Prisoners with disabilities? Those inmates who are able to come to chow hall are served as normal. Critical dependent inmates are fed and served at Frazier Health Care Infirmary

d. Do prisoners who are on special diets have confidence in the preparation and content of the meals?

Diets have a diet order according to the inmate's dietary requirement given by Diet Tech through the Doctor recommendation. Those assigned diets are matched with the appropriate menu for the day given. The menu currently is a 5 week cycle menu approved by DRC Dietician. This assures the inmate that his meal is made in accordance to DRC policy.

5. Are all areas where food is stored, prepared and served properly equipped and well managed?

Storage issues are due to the physical plant which is beyond our control. We use an external food warehouse. Preparation areas are well maintained and clean.

6. Are prisoners and staff who work with food, health screened and trained, wear proper clothing, and prisoners are able to gain relevant qualifications?

Staff always is encouraged to take education courses available through accredited institutions. All staff members and inmates are screened for active TB.

Staff and inmates are given clothing provided through DRC.

Inmates can gain education through college courses available and internships for those who qualify.

7. Do medical clearance forms exist on food service workers, and are training courses offered?

N/A

8. Are prisoners' meals healthy, varied and balanced and always include one substantial meal each day?

All institution meals are under the direction of the DRC Dietician. All meals are prepared according to the 5 week cycle menu with approval from DRC. Any substitutions are reported weekly to the DRC Dietician.

a. Are prisoners encouraged to eat healthily and are they able to eat five portions of fruit or vegetables a day?

b. Do prisoners on transfer miss out on their main meal?

Inmates during transfers are given a sack lunch if warranted or fed at receiving facility.

9. Do prisoners have a choice of meals including an option for vegetarian, religious, cultural and medical diets?

- a. Are all menu choices provided to the same standard?
Vegetarian substitutes are available at lunch and dinner for all inmates.
- b. Are options for religious or cultural groups open to all, and not just those who practice their religion officially?
To practice in religious groups are open to all inmates. To attend special holiday options due to religious holiday are verified through Chaplain Services.
10. Are prisoners consulted about the menu, and can they make comments about the food?
All comments are filed through a written "kite" and are logged on file during the calendar year. We encourage inmates to comment on their dietary needs.
- a. If logs of comments are kept, how frequently are they consulted?
- b. Is there a food comments book?
11. Is the breakfast meal prepared on the morning it is eaten?
The breakfast meal is on the morning of that day fresh
12. Is lunch served between noon and 1:30 pm and dinner between 5 pm and 6:30 pm?
Lunch is served between 11:30 am and 1:30 pm
Dinner is served between 4:30 pm and 6:00 pm
13. Do prisoners have access to drinking water (including at night time), and the means of making a hot drink after evening lock-up?
There are drinking fountains in the chow hall available to all inmates and microwave ovens for hot water are available in the living areas
14. Are prisoners able to eat together (except in exceptional circumstances)?
Yes, all inmates eat with other inmates according to their living quarters
15. Does staff supervise the serving of food in order to prevent tampering with food and other forms of bullying?
All staff, custody, and unit management available supervise the distribution of meals. Bullying is not tolerated. All inmates are called to chow in a controlled environment.
16. Where prisoners are required to eat their meals in their cells, are they able to sit at a table?
Tables are not available in inmate cells
17. Do pregnant prisoners and nursing mothers receive appropriate extra food?
Pickaway is a male

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

INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Is DRC/DYS being encouraged, wherever practical, to use faith-based and community programs that address documented criminogenic needs? How? By whom?

Yes, recruitment through volunteers, contractors, returning home grants, Clark County, Franklin County

a. Is DRC/DYS in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, making available to the faith community, examples of evidence-based programming shown to impact offenders' lives? What examples? How are they being made available?

Yes. Opening Doors, Returning Home; initiative to provide services to offenders incarcerated and followed after released to community.

b. Is information being used and disseminated to faith-based and community organizations so that they provide programs that are evidence based and can truly impact the lives of ex-offenders and their families?

Family Council Celebration with offenders and family. Celebration on Reentry Day, Father Day, Christmas, programming

c. What is in place to ensure that the recommendation is implemented?

Utilize an institution grant program which emphasize faith-based initiatives and re-entry. i.e. CIP in which family day/dinners is a part of the program and services extend into the community.

d. What methods of program evaluation are being explored to further document program success? What methods are in place?

Annual Needs Assessment, evaluations completed by volunteers and contractors. (volunteer feedback)

2. Is the DRC/DYS Director working with wardens/superintendents to develop programs that will facilitate a cultural change in institutions to encourage collaboration with faith-based and community service providers? How? What programs have been developed?

Yes.

-Opening Doors

-CIP(Children of Incarcerated Parents)

-Ridge Project

-Greyhound

-Pilot Dogs

-Step of Faith

a. Is the culture within the institution continuing to evolve to encourage community volunteers? Explain.

With STO's will utilize Benefit Bank volunteers will seek volunteer sponsored workshops, incorporate volunteers from communities to facilitate specific session of programs and activities.

b. How is the warden/superintendent supporting and encouraging a cultural shift and institutional change as a day-to-day practice to encourage community volunteers?

Recruitment efforts geared toward volunteers

c. How is the DRC/DYS administration working with wardens/superintendents to collaboratively develop protocols that will proactively assist with changing the culture?

d. Have such protocols been developed?

e. What are they?

f. Have policies been reviewed to determine if they might inhibit use of community volunteers, and have necessary changes been made accordingly?

Yes

g. What policies have been reviewed? By whom?

h. What policies have been changed so that they do not inhibit use of community volunteers?

3. Has DRC/DYS developed a marketing plan to assist in recruiting volunteers from the community and faith-based institutions?

Benefits Banks

Grants

a. Does the plan discuss educating volunteers about the justice system?

Yes.

Volunteers, contractor orientation and training.

b. Is there a need to increase programming for incarcerated offenders to improve the likelihood they will be reintegrated into the community successfully upon release from prison? What programming exists? What programming is needed?

Yes.

All core reentry programs. i.e. – Thinking for a Change, SMART money

c. Is the faith community being encouraged to volunteer to provide programs and services to assist offenders in both the institutions and the community? How?

Yes.

1. Ohio Chaplain meeting

2. Discuss at warden's meeting

d. Has a marketing plan been developed to overcome the public's misperceptions of offenders?

Utilizing offenders in community service projects and OPI

e. Has DRC developed an educational program to motivate the faith community to get involved in volunteering, including a video to educate volunteer groups about offenders and their needs in institutions?

f. Is information provided on how individuals and groups can volunteer in the prisons?

Yes, with site-internet

g. Does the marketing campaign include information on the needs of the adult/youthful offenders, information on how the justice system works, and information on the different ways to volunteer?

Yes

4. Has DRC/DYS developed a standard training program for staff, volunteers, and the community to facilitate working in institutions together? Explain.

Yes, orientation for volunteers/contractors. In some cases inmates who work in community to go out and train aging staff

a. Does the program include information on:

- 1. Ethics of working with offenders? **Yes**
- 2. Confidentiality issues? **Yes**
- 3. Ensuring safety and security of volunteers? **Yes**
- 4. Working with volunteers? **Yes**
- 5. Rules and regulations for volunteers? **Yes**

b. Does the program include information to volunteers on the security requirements for the institution, why the requirements are in place, and how to properly work with offenders? **Yes**

c. Has a standardized training program been developed for volunteers to facilitate their work in institutions? **Yes**

d. Has DRC/DYS established an orientation program for volunteers, held at preset intervals to allow community organizations to plan for the training as part of their program planning?

5. Has Ohio law been revised to remove unnecessary and unreasonable collateral sanctions which inhibit offenders' successful reentry? **HB**

6. What improvements have been made regarding communication about programs and services between:

- Staff and volunteers? **DRC- PCI website**
- Staff and the community? **Media Day, LSA meeting, Reentry Day**
- Other parts of the criminal justice system and the community? **DRC website, utilizing colleges, universities**

a. What improvements have been made in effectively communicating among staff within the facilities, as well as with the community?

Yes

Dept. Head meetings

Posters

Communications

Institution Intranet sites

b. Has an improved communication mechanism been developed in order to ensure these efforts?

DRC Policy – 01-COM-04

01-COM-5 - Community Justice

01-COM-09 – Media

01-COM-12 – Public Relations

c. Has the system been developed collaboratively with staff and volunteers to address observed problems? **No**

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

7. Has the statute been revised to increase judicial use of community options for non-violent offenders so prison space can be reserved for violent offenders?

a. Working with faith-based and community service providers, have programs been developed in the community to effectively provide treatment while protecting public safety?

b. Has the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission reviewed additional options to encourage judges to use these community options rather than sending non-violent offenders to limited prison space?

c. Have local probation departments prepared a listing of community options currently available for judicial use?

d. Have faith-based and community programs contacted local probation departments through the Juvenile Court, Common Pleas Court, and Municipal Courts to inform them of programs and services available? Explain.

8. Are faith-based and community programs being encouraged to supplement existing community and diversionary programs for offenders and to provide services that are not currently available? How?

Yes, for sure with community programs

a. Is DRC/DYS working with community organizations and probation departments to expand services available for offenders? How?

b. Has a community model been created that will help meet the basic needs of offenders within the community? Is it being created? Explain.

9. Has DRC/DYS taken a more active role in linking with the faith-based community to develop programs to meet the gaps in services to adult and juvenile offenders? How?

a. Has DRC/DYS reviewed current grant or subsidy programs to determine eligibility for faith community programs, in order to increase the number of faith-based and community programs available to judges for sentencing?

b. Following identification of funding sources, is DRC/DYS actively working with the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives to provide information to these organizations on funding availability? How? What is in place?

c. Is the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives providing technical assistance to the faith community to assist them in developing competitive applications for state and federal funding?

10. Has DRC/DYS, and Job and Family Services expanded efforts in partnership to work with employment centers and the faith community to increase practical employment opportunities for offenders in the community? Explain.

a. Has a job placement program been implemented?

b. Does it provide:

- Information on job fairs to ex-offenders?
- Education of businesses/employers on the benefits of hiring ex-offenders?
- Incentives for employers to hire ex-offenders (i.e., tax breaks)?
- Increased involvement of faith-based and community groups?

c. Is there collaboration between the DYS, DRC and Job and Family Services who started the employment centers in Ohio? In what way?

d. Has a program been implemented with the goal to get jobs for offenders upon release, and also to match them up with jobs of interest to the offenders, specifically ones at higher wages and skill levels, if possible? Explain?

Yes, working with apprenticeship with the Dept.

e. Has the DRC Omnibus Reentry legislation been enacted to reduce unnecessary sanctions in the law and thus made training more relevant?

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMMING

11. Is DRC/DYS working with the faith community and faith volunteers to develop and expand programs within the institutions? **Yes**

a. Do current programs include the following? Are they being developed? Are they being expanded?

- Life skills? **RSLS, SMART Money**
- Financial management and budgeting? **SMART Money**
- Personal hygiene?
- Family programs including:
 - Family and community-based orientation? **Ridge project**
 - Family mediation? **Opening Doors, CIP**
 - Family education and orientation program? **RFLS**
 - Transportation and video conferencing for visitation? **No**
 - Parenting? **RSLS**

b. Dynamic risk factors that impact offender behavior and risk of reoffending include: antisocial personality, companions, interpersonal conflict, social achievement, substance abuse, and criminogenic needs. Treatment programs can influence and change offender behavior during the time they are in an institution. Programs that address criminogenic needs are programs designed to change offender attitudes, cognitions, behavior toward authority, employment instability, education, housing, and leisure time.

Is DRC/DYS working proactively with faith-based and community groups in the development of programs that will meet the criminogenic needs of offenders in institutions? How?

Yes

Opening Doors, reunite offenders with family, CIP

c. Have specific life skills programs been developed in the following areas?

- Budgeting? **Yes, SMART Money**
- Parenting? **Yes, RFLS**
- Job searches? **Yes, education – Employability Skills**
- Anger management? **Thinking for a Change, Cage your Rage**
- Appropriate leisure-time activities?

d. Is emphasis centered on using a mentor-type relationship for such training?

No

e. Has legislation created a new community-based reorientation program whereby non-violent offenders could be released to the community up to 30 days prior to the expiration of their sentence to arrange for suitable employment, housing, treatment services, etc.?

f. Have video-conferencing opportunities for the families, particularly children of offenders, been expanded? Are they used as an incentive program?

No

g. Do volunteers facilitate the improvement of family relations through coaching in basic relational skills or involvement in family mediation programs?

Opening Doors

12. Has DRC/DYS expanded partnerships with national organizations including faith-based and community organizations to provide programming in state institutions? Explain.

a. Does DRC/DYS have a stated plan for the extent of their involvement in prison programming that specifies any limitations seen as necessary? What is it?

13. Does DRC/DYS involve the faith community when appropriate, in the development of release plans for the offender that flow from the institution to community reentry? Explain.

Yes

Opening Doors and CIP has a release module

a. Are community actors and organizations a part of reentry planning for those offenders who will shortly be returning home? Explain.

Yes

Benefit Bank, Job Fairs, Video Conferencing

b. The best ideas and programs will serve no purpose in helping offenders live out productive lives after their release if there is no effective community follow-through. Is there effective community follow-through?

c. Is there a mentorship program for offenders at your facility?

No

d. Are faith-based and community volunteer groups actively developing such a program for participation by offenders at your facility? Explain.

No

REENTRY PROGRAMMING

14. Have methods been developed to increase and encourage the involvement of the faith community in various reentry efforts, and to encourage collaboration among faith groups? What are they?

Yes – Opening Doors

a. What has been done to make the faith community aware of programs and training for the faith community's involvement?

b. What has been done to create awareness among the faith community of the needs of ex-offenders and the avenues to get involved?

c. What effort has been made to inform the faith community of the needs of ex-offenders and volunteer opportunities available?

DRC Web site

d. Have leaders among the faith community been identified? How? When?

e. Have staff been used to accomplish this, using existing organizations, groups and established relationships? Explain.

f. Has this educational opportunity been extended to faith groups of all kinds?

g. Has an easily visible section been added to the DRC (or DYS) web site for the faith community that identifies different programming opportunities for volunteers?

Yes

h. Does the section contain volunteer opportunities linked to specific communities in Ohio, including contact information for volunteer coordination within each department or institution as needed?

Yes

15. Are offenders informed of various housing options before leaving prison or immediately upon release? How is this done?

Yes

Release planning, Education Dept, Unit Management, APA, PSH

a. Although the offender is no longer in prison, he/she is still subject to housing restrictions due to the crime committed (i.e. sex offenders), which creates more difficult circumstances and specialized needs. Are seminars, with free legal or consultation services provided, along with increased involvement of the faith community?

b. Is legal advice in these situations available? Have partnerships been formed with local law schools to achieve this end?

c. Are presentations by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development provided to ex-offenders to provide information on their options upon leaving prison, and knowing how to navigate through the many restrictions placed on them?

d. How has DRC/DYS made better use of existing federal programs that aim to address the issue of housing?

16. Has DRC/DYS partnered with grassroots and community organizations in an educational effort towards the general public aimed at decreasing the negative stigma of ex-offenders and making the public aware of the needs involved in the process of reentry? What has been accomplished and how?

a. What educational efforts have been made to:

- Assure the public that their best interest is at hand, that public safety is not at risk, but will improve with these efforts, and to
- Inform the public of the many needs of ex-offenders to help them transition successfully back into society?

b. Are grassroots agencies and advocacy groups being made aware of and sold on this effort, so that they can help to market the increased public safety and reduced criminal justice costs associated with effective offender reentry? How?