

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

**AUGUST 2, 2010**

**PREPARED AND SUBMITTED**

**BY**

**CIIC STAFF**

**TABLE of CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>SECTION I. INSPECTION PROFILE AND INSTITUTION OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>5</b>
A. INSPECTION PROFILE .....	5
B. INSTITUTION OVERVIEW.....	6
1. Inmate/Population Data .....	6
Table 1. SCI Inmate Population and Racial Breakdown.....	7
Table 2. SCI Inmate Population with Security Levels.....	7
a. Inmate Count and Rated Capacity .....	7
Table 3. Prison Rated Capacity with Population .....	8
b. Inmate Communication During inspection .....	8
c. Security Threat Groups .....	10
2. Staff Demographics Data and Communication.....	12
a. Staff Communication During Inspection .....	12
<b>SECTION II. SCI POINTS OF PRIDE.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>SECTION III. CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
A. Attendance at General Meal Period .....	21
B. Attendance at an Educational or Rehabilitative Program .....	21
C. Evaluation of the Inmate Grievance Procedure .....	22
Table 4. SCI Inspector’s Report/Grievance Statistics for July 2010 .....	24
Table 5. Number of Grievances and Informal Complaints .....	25
Table 6. Number of Grievance Dispositions Granted .....	25
Table 7. Number of Grievance Dispositions Denied.....	26
Table 8. Subject Category of Grievances .....	26
Table 9. SCI Grievance Category by Disposition .....	27

1. Evaluation of Inmate Surveys at SCI .....	28
<b>SECTION IV. KEY STATISTICS</b>	
A. Use of Force .....	31
Table 10. Use of Force: 2010.....	31
Table 11. Use of Force: July 2010.....	32
B. Assault Data .....	32
Table 12. Offender/Offender Assault Incidents.....	32
Table 13. Offender/Staff Assault Incidents .....	33
C. Suicides and Attempted Suicides .....	33
Table 14. Inmate Suicide Attempts in 2010 by Institution .....	33
<b>SECTION V: OPERATIONS .....</b>	<b>35</b>
A. Medical Services .....	35
Table 15. Medical Statistical Summary, July 2010.....	38
B. Mental Health Services .....	39
Table 16. Mental Health Classifications .....	39
1. Seriously Mentally Ill .....	39
Table 17. Seriously Mentally Ill Inmates by Institution .....	40
Table 18. Mental Health Caseload by Institution .....	41
2. Mental Health Programming .....	41
C. Food Services: Kitchen and Dining Hall .....	41
D. Housing Units .....	45
E. Segregation .....	52
F. Commissary .....	55
<b>SECTION VI. PROGRAMS .....</b>	<b>57</b>

A. Educational Programs .....	57
Table 19. Education Enrollment Report .....	57
Table 20. SCI Inmate Tutor Data.....	58
B. Rehabilitation, Reentry, and Recovery Programs .....	59
Table 21. Rehabilitative and Recovery Program Schedule .....	59
Table 22. Reentry Programs Offered.....	60
C. Intensive Program Prison: Camp Reams .....	61
Table 23. Camp Reams Programming .....	61
D. Ohio Penal Industries .....	62
E. Recreation Department .....	64
F. Religious Services .....	65
G. Community Service Programs .....	66
Table 24. Community Service Programs at SCI .....	66
<b>SECTION VII. CIIC CONTACTS AND CONCERNS .....</b>	<b>68</b>
Table 25. SCI Contacts and Concerns.....	69
Table 26. Contacts and Concerns Across the DRC.....	70

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

**SECTION I. INSPECTION PROFILE AND INSTITUTIONAL OVERVIEW**

**A. INSPECTION PROFILE**

<b>Date of Inspection:</b>	August 2, 2010
<b>Type of Inspection:</b>	Unannounced
<b>CIIC Member in Attendance:</b>	Representative Robert Hackett
<b>CIIC Staff in Attendance:</b>	Shirley Pope, CIIC Director Joanna Saul, Assistant Director Carol Robison, CIIC Inspector Adam Jackson, CIIC Inspector
<b>Facility Staff Present:</b>	Rick Chuvalas, Warden's Assistant Darrell Cunningham, DW Special Services Darryl Graves, DW Operations
<b>Areas and Activities in Inspection:</b>	
Entrance and Security Check	Pre-Inspection Meeting with Warden
Housing Unit F	Kitchen
Housing Unit H	Dining Hall
Housing Unit I	Outdoor Recreation
Housing Unit M	Indoor Recreation
Special Management Housing	Medical Services
Ohio Penal Industries (OPI)	Mental Health Services
Academic/Vocational Program	Ohio Penal Industries (OPI)
Staff Listening Forum	Warden's Exit Meeting

## B. INSTITUTION OVERVIEW

**Property.** Southeastern Correctional Institution (SCI) was opened in 1980 on 1,377 acres in Lancaster, Ohio. The facility is arranged in an open style campus, with numerous walkways connecting 19 of the total 26 buildings within the perimeter fence. The campus has history in the area, and some of the buildings include some architectural features resembling large southern plantations.

**ACA Accreditation.** The American Correctional Association conducts accreditation and reaccreditation auditing in all prisons by rating their observations and findings within the institutions against the ACA standards. SCI received its most recent audit in September 2007 and subsequently received re-accreditation.

**Fiscal Data.** SCI's website states the institution has a fiscal year 2010 budget from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) of \$25,393,092 and operates at a daily cost of \$51.37 per inmate.

**Capital Improvements.** The need to address capital improvements was relayed during the inspection. Needed capital improvements were identified as road repairs, a new boiler, roof repairs, and a new dishwasher in the kitchen. In the most recent biennial period, all of the Ohio prisons have experienced reduced budgets, including monies that might have been placed on capital projects. Prior to the 2007 ACA audit, SCI had made some changes to its physical plant. The ACA materials supplied to the auditors indicates the following changes had been made to the physical plant of the institution as of September 2007:

- \* Infirmary renovations
- \* Mansion renovations to SCI Historical Museum
- \* O building first floor renovated to training
- \* C dorm demolished
- \* Old dining hall demolished
- \* CC1 and CC2 combined into one area
- \* Warehouse newly constructed and in operation
- \* Spider Alert System installed and in use
- \* Construction completed of new inmate dining hall, quartermaster, commissary
- \* Fence construction
- \* Training (CTC) moved to O building
- \* Maintenance office relocated
- \* B dorm demolished
- \* Front entry redesigned and renovated
- \* Power Plant upgrades completed
- \* MARCS communication system now functional
- \* Electrical upgrades in progress

### 1. INMATE POPULATION DATA

The inmate count on the inspection date was given at 1,584, with no pending transfers. All SCI inmates are male with security/custody levels of Level 1 (minimum) and Level 2 (medium). The SCI website shows that 43 percent of the SCI population is composed of Level 1 inmates; 57 percent are Level 2.

**Table 1. SCI Inmate Population with Security Levels Breakdown  
August 25, 2010**

Inmate Security Level	Number of Inmates	Percent of Population
Level 1	664	43%
Level 2	881	57%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Inmate Age.** The average age of the SCI inmate population is 28.5. The oldest inmate was 70.30 and the youngest inmate was 18.30 years of age. Staff did not identify the young age of their average inmate population as a specific issue of concern, possibly because the facility has historically been assigned a younger population, with some older convicts/inmates to help to stabilize their population. However, in the 2009-2010 inspections to date, the majority of prison staff system-wide have expressed grave concern over the attitude and behavior of the younger population reportedly dominated by gang and other predatory activity

**Inmate Racial Demographics.** The racial breakdown was shown to be 892 white (56.3%), 678 black (42.8%), 13 other, and one Native American.

**Table 2. SCI Inmate Population and Racial Breakdown  
August 25, 2010**

Race	Number of Inmates	Percent of Population
Caucasian	869	56.3%
African American	662	42.9%
Other	14	.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>100 %</b>

**Inmate Turnover:** Staff noted that their inmate population turns over completely once per year. the average stay is reportedly two year. This high turnover of the population was cited at other Level 2 security institutions as a factor that makes it difficult for staff to know their inmates.

#### **a. INMATE COUNT AND RATED CAPACITY**

With a design capacity of 1,358 inmates and a current population of approximately 1,545 inmates, there are 187 more inmates living at Southeastern Correctional Institution than the institution was designed to house.

The institution's rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates the regulatory body (Ohio DRC) believes an institution should accommodate, or some would say, the number of beds a facility was originally designed to house. Table 3 displays the rated capacity of each prison, and the population count on July 12, 2010. Lorain Correctional Institution continues to be the most severely crowded at 238 percent of its capacity. *SCI ranked 18th among Ohio's prisons, operating at 119 percent of capacity.* The least crowded prison is the Corrections Medical Center, which is only at 56 percent of its capacity.

**Table 3. Prison Rated Capacity with Population  
July 12, 2010**

<b>Prison</b>	<b>Rated Capacity</b>	<b>Population Count, July 12, 2010</b>	<b>Percent of Capacity</b>
Lorain CI Reception	756	1,801	238
Lebanon CI	1,481	2,800	189
Chillicothe CI	1,673	2,938	176
Warren CI	807	1,381	171
Hocking CF	298	489	164
Corr Reception Center	900	1,452	161
Mansfield CI	1,536	2,480	161
Ohio Ref for Women	1,641	2,649	161
Allen CI	844	1,331	158
Grafton CI	939	1,484	158
Ross CI	1,643	2,582	157
Trumbull CI	902	1,350	150
Belmont CI	1,855	2,658	143
Marion CI	1,666	2,296	138
Richland CI	1,855	2,513	135
Noble CI	1,855	2,414	130
North Central CI	1,855	2,236	121
<b>Southeastern CI</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>119</b>
London CI	2,290	2,524	110
Madison CI	2,167	2,292	106
North Coast Corr TF	660	686	104
Oakwood CF	191	194	102
Dayton CI	482	467	97
Lake Erie CI	1,498	1,492	99
Toledo CI	1,192	1,153	97
Franklin PRC	480	460	96
Southern Ohio CF	1,540	1,437	93
Montg. Educ PRC	352	320	91
Northeast PRC	640	571	89
Pickaway CI	2,465	2,076	84
Ohio State Penitentiary	684	543	79
Corr Medical Center	210	118	56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,715</b>	<b>50,803</b>	<b>131%</b>

**b. INMATE COMMUNICATION DURING INSPECTION**

**Inmate Overview:** The most serious concern pertaining to the inmates was the *feel of tension in certain housing areas*. An alleged leader of one gang relayed that there was a “big fight” between two allied gangs, which may have resulted in instability among the inmates. If the incident was as he described, the participants were promptly returned to general population after 15 days in DC. Reportedly, the only one remaining in segregation pending a gang ticket is the alleged leader of the Aryan Brotherhood, who denies the title. The alleged AB leader relayed that

he was a dog handler. *If in fact the inmate is a gang leader, one wonders how he was able to earn such a privileged assignment based on the criteria for admission to the dog handler program.*

The dayrooms were empty with no inmates and no books, games or any items that may help to pass the time. The absence of items in the dayroom was reportedly due to thefts. It is not known if inmates chose to be in their crowded dorm rather than their dayroom due to safety concerns, but that explanation is a possibility.

Staff relayed that a primary issue that they must address among the inmate population is theft of personal property. The inmate communication indicated that they are motivated to participate in positive programming, but many reported being on waiting lists and many more reported significant idle time. The inmates' dominant concern was voiced as an absence of programs and meaningful activities. Indeed, inmates were observed during their free time after lunch to be crowded into their dormitory housing units with little to do. No CIIC information was observed in any unit. Many inmates indicated a lack of knowledge of the CIIC and of the inmate grievance procedure. Others claimed that they have been "threatened" in response to complaints.

Crowding was far more intense and evident in this inspection compared to the last. Coupled with the sweltering heat, it is easy for irritation to explode into fights. There was disappointment in the cleanliness of the facility compared to the glowing praise that was given and deserved based on the previous inspection. The facility at that time was cited as proof that one can still have an old facility that shines. That was not the case in the recent inspection. Some areas, like the inmate dining room before the meal, looked dirty. The meal itself is cited as a major concern. Since the employee café had a clean appearance and good food prepared in the same kitchen, there is no explanation for the deficiencies cited in the inmate meal and eating environment.

Major concerns were expressed and observed regarding the need for renovation in the restrooms off the dormitories, and regarding lack of ventilation in the segregation cells. In the sweltering heat, there is serious concern about the extent to which the temperature in the segregation cells is being monitored and addressed, especially considering the reports of having no access to kites or informal complaints.

#### **DRC Follow Up: Inmate Overview**

***In regards to the offender who is a gang leader and was a dog handler; the STG Committee recently became knowledgeable that he was the new leader of the ABs. Once this information became known, he was immediately removed from the dog program and placed in isolation.***

***In a review of significant rule violations that are usually contributing factors and/or indicators of tension among offenders, a comparison of two other prisons with similar length of sentence and age was completed. Considering STG, stealing, physical harm and fights, SCI fell in the "middle of the road" or had less rule violations per month over a four month period of time. It was observed however that gang related rule violations in June 2010 were significant. This may be due in part to the lingering effect of an earlier mass review of all offenders to better identify STG related tattoos and activity. Upon the completion of this search, our STG profiled offender numbers nearly doubled.***

*The recreation department has been instructed to review the needs for internal recreation activities of all units. Once the needs have been determined, supplies will be ordered immediately. Lack of dayroom occupancy is credited to the majority of offenders retaining a personal TV, plug and play games and comfort of their own bed area. Finally, as a result of most fans being located in the living areas, offenders prefer to stay at or near their bunks as opposed to the dayroom. Temperatures through the months of July and into August have been very challenging. Security staff working the living units has been authorized to exercise discretion to keep lighting at lower levels to help with the heat as long as they feel safe doing so. Installation of additional fans and maintenance of ice machines in the living units remain a priority of our maintenance staff.*

*Recognizing that offenders at SCI have a short-term comparable sentence, offender programming is predominately based on need and priority consideration relative to release date. Program waiting list is reviewed frequently to quickly identify those offenders who meet this requirement. Offenders may request programming regardless of need; therefore waiting lists are inevitable. This approach to identifying offenders that are of high risk to re-offending will serve as a contributor to DRC's WIG initiative. Meaningful activities to help curb offender idleness are a constant struggle impacted by overcrowding.*

*CIIC information was immediately posted in all living areas. CIIC awareness will additionally be added to the Institutional Inspector portion of offender orientation. Currently every new offender signs for and receives a copy of the inmate grievance procedure.*

*Regarding sanitation conditions observed during the inspection of the inmate dining hall and the restroom areas of some of the living units, there is no excuse. Immediate action was taken and detailed inspection teams led by key staff were created. This approach will not only solidify the importance of CIICs review, but will serve well as a catalyst for our upcoming ACA Reaccreditation. It is worthy of noting that a renovation of the restroom floor in I-Dorm is currently taking place.*

*Recognizing that the ventilation system in our segregation unit is constantly taxed, cuff ports are routinely left open and circulation fans run continuously to help with air flow.*

### **c. SECURITY THREAT GROUPS (STGs)**

Data provided during the inspection revealed that SCI houses an approximate total of 390 STG-affiliated inmates as of August 2, 2010, comprising 24.5 percent of the SCI inmate population.

When an inmate has been identified as an STG member, he is assigned a participation level ranging from one to three. The level system is reportedly a behavior-based system. Level 1 indicates passive or inactive status. Level 2, or active status, indicates that the inmate engages in STG activity. Level 3, or disruptive status, reportedly indicates that an inmate has hurt other inmates and/or staff. *Information provided at the institution revealed that 352 inmates are classified as Level 1, 26 inmates are classified Level 2, and nine inmates are classified as Level 3. There were three inmates whose gang level was unknown.*

Staff indicated during the inspection that the SCI culture is not driven or controlled by inmate gangs or gang members. The SCI staff reported they are vigilant regarding any concerns that inmates may relay about experiencing pressure or problems from other inmates relevant to joining or participating in gang activity.

**Structure and Accountability/Fights:** Staff indicated that they have increased structure and accountability due to disruptive inmate incidents. The incidents were described as “big fights” in the dorms in October 2009.

**Communication and Gangs:** Staff relayed that they have a lot of Security Threat Group (STG) inmates, but the staff reportedly have a good handle on them. Staff members who are especially aware of STG activity are primarily the officers, but even food services staff, unit staff, and teachers observe and communicate with each other. Communication was cited as the key strategy in keeping STG activity in check. Staff relayed that they have a long reputation for effective communication with inmates. Reportedly, the best and most frequent communication occurs among line staff representing different areas of the institution.

**Extortion and Theft.** Extortion is reportedly decreasing. After a spike in extortion and theft in May 2009, new initiatives were implemented at SCI. Some of the solutions, considered as proactive measures, have been implemented at other institutions as well. It was noted that 20 inmates are in segregation now, and some of those inmates are reportedly key STG figures. The STG problem is system wide. Staff relayed that SCI has done a good job identifying gang members. Staff indicated they hold frequent meetings to discuss and get updates on security threat groups and inmates.

**DRC Follow Up: Communication and Gangs**

*SCI staff work well together and do a good job to identify gang members. Furthermore, SCI has assigned two yard lieutenant positions to achieve increase control of offender movement and STG activity. Staff selected for these positions maintains daily contact with various STG groups and offenders who assume a leadership role. Intelligence received is provided to the STG committee and disseminated down to line staff to better assist in managing gang activity. The facility credits the large number of gang members identified to proactive measures taken to better identify active participates. This is accomplished through daily communications among security and unit staff as well as frequent shakedowns. Staff is actively communicating and documenting offender nicknames, new tattoos and gang paraphernalia. A current list of offender nicknames is maintained in a shared folder for quick and easy access.*

**Inmate Movement Outdoors:** Due to greater awareness of inmate extortion issues as of March 2009, the SCI created and filled a yard lieutenant position with responsibilities to observe and stay aware of inmate movement relevant to groups of inmates and their activities on the yard. This was to achieve increased control of inmate movement on the compound. Shift supervisors and then the yard lieutenant position began supervision of the line formation and movement control. In September 2009, modest movement restrictions were created by painting yellow walk lines on the roadway running through the middle of the campus. Inmates are required to walk within the exterior line restrictions at all times, which effectively creates several feet of space between inmates going opposite directions on the roadway. In a second security step, recreation

restrictions were implemented in November 2009 to create graduated timeframes for recreation periods. Staff relayed that there are four yard officers, with two on the upper end and two where the movement was observed. Staff were reportedly reassigned so that a yard lieutenant and two officers are available seven days per week to monitor the yard and security threat group activity. The movement reportedly helps to control the gang activity.

**DRC Follow Up: Inmate Movement Outdoors**

*In the spring of 2009, SCI created two yard lieutenant positions to achieve increased control of inmate movement on the compound. Additional measures were added in the fall of 2009. These measures have had a positive impact on inmate movement, STG activity as well as theft in the units.*

## 2. STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS DATA AND COMMUNICATION

The 2007 ACA handbook shows that in September 2007, there were 395 full-time staff employed at SCI. SCI's website as of August 25, 2010 posts staff count at 368, of which 189 are employed as security staff. The total reduction in staff between the 2007 audit and the 2010 date of the inspection amounts to 27 staff, which represents a 6.8 percent staff reduction.

Data provided during the inspection indicated 15 staff vacancies on the inspection date, with measures in place to fill those vacancies over the subsequent month.

### a. STAFF COMMUNICATION DURING INSPECTION

**Staff Overview:** *The most serious expressed concern of staff was their fear for their safety.* Overall, staff members seem supportive and cooperative among themselves, and they seem to respect and look out for one another in all ways. It is strongly recommended that action be taken to determine what can and should be done to ensure staff safety and to help them to feel safe. When staff are fearful, inmates can and will take advantage of that fact. The staff reports of inmates possessing shanks, congregating in large groups on the steps outside the dorms, and the lack of adequate security staff prompt grave concern.

The dominant concern relayed by the staff was the absence of funding to maintain more security and program staff, and their concerns for their safety on the job. There were also serious concerns among staff regarding the possible loss of jobs if the state prisons would become privatized in the future. Many staff relayed concerns regarding the shortage of funds to address capital repairs and improvements. Staff morale was considered to be low and reflected the combined challenges of the times, with clear staff shortages, inadequate operating and maintenance funds, and the overcrowded, primarily youthful population. Staff communication was serious. Some competition or jealousy over which area receives scarce resources (such as computers) was expressed. Some staff expressed being paralyzed with fear of losing their job that they could think of nothing else "24/7." The concern was so intense that one cannot but see a role for mental health counseling or referral to help staff. Some seemed overwhelmed. Some staff prefaced or ended their communication of concerns with claims that they would "get in trouble" for speaking about problems.

**DRC Follow Up: Staff Overview**

*Housing youthful offenders continues to be a challenging task for an open campus facility. Several positive steps, however, have been placed into effect to help assist in the safety of our staff. All security personnel from correction officer through the major are equipped with chemical agents as a normal function of their job. Smaller individual recreation areas lessen the size of offender grouping, and inside recreation opportunities are at arranged intervals to keep the number of inmates in one manageable area. Marked pedestrian traffic areas incorporated into the major walkways require offenders to walk within an established area opposite of staff. This allows for quick observations and a clear view of employees by security personnel. Regarding security staffing levels, SCI is funded for 195 correction officers. Of that amount, 187 positions are filled and 5 full time, as well as 2 interim positions, will be filled by the end of August.*

*The executive staff of SCI takes a very serious and sincere review of all staff safety issues. Key personnel are in the living units and among the line staff and offenders daily. Moreover, we maintain a multi-disciplinary health and safety committee that exceeds the required quarterly meeting standard, by meeting on a monthly basis. Consideration will be given, however, to making mental health and counseling information available to our staff through wellness workshops and/or brochures listing services available within the community.*

**Additional Staff Safety Concerns:** Staff relayed that even seasoned corrections professionals have expressed concern about their safety at SCI. It was also relayed that staff do an excellent job and they should not have to be concerned for their safety. The reduction in the number of security staff due to budget reductions and subsequent staff layoffs has caused an increase in the fear felt by staff for their safety on the job. A reference was given to the dining hall where so many inmates are present at one time, yet there is only one security officer assigned to the meal period. The presence of additional staff during meal periods is contingent upon availability and other demands placed upon staff. A second shift food service coordinator may find himself working alone without an officer on duty. Another reference was made to the reduced number of staff who remain to oversee the institution when some staff are pulled from their posts to transport inmates, or to fulfill obligations to provide constant watch duty when an inmate is on suicide watch. A reference was made to the mental health building (E building) where a lot of inmates are found out of place frequently, sometimes angry and demanding, with a shank. Although staff check passes, there are reportedly not enough officers to be gate keepers.

**DRC Follow Up: Staff Safety**

*General concern of staff fear and safety appear to be more futuristic in nature as privatization and prison closings continue to be a popular subject. Administrators frequently respond to concerns of line staff as it relates to the future of DRC.*

*SCI is a level two facility which by definition allows for offenders the opportunity to move freely and have privileges under direct and indirect supervision. Health and Safety Committee exceed the quarterly meeting requirements by getting together on a monthly basis. Monthly meetings allow for timely review, discussion and abatement of staff safety hazards. Committee members represent an equal assignment of administrators as well as line staff.*

*Staffing in the dining hall continues to be evaluated as staff reductions have impacted this area significantly. A review is currently taking place that will establish a minimum number of security personnel to run each side of the dining hall during feeding times. Additionally, this plan will call for the circumstances in which the shift commander will only run one side of the dining hall to feed because of a reduced number of staff. There may also be days that food service staff could run the scanner, thus allowing security personnel to make rounds in the dining area.*

*Regarding inmates in E-Bldg. Being out of place, a similar review will be taking place to determine what steps can be taken to enhance the security and hold offenders more accountable for their presence. A portion of this review will include the number of offenders who retain a permanent pass card to a continuous program.*

**Staff Loss:** Staff relayed that the IPP, also termed the “boot camp,” formerly at Camp Reams has been moved from outside the fence to inside the compound due to the last budget cuts that prompted a reduction of 12. Education staff relayed that SCI has not hired in their department for six or seven years, and they are short staffed. It was also noted that their officer was pulled, creating concern about the traffic in the area.

**DRC Follow Up: Staff Loss**

*It is accurate to note that 12 security posts were cut as a result of moving the camp inside the fence. Bargaining unit members, in addition to key management staff, worked together to determine how best to utilize the funded 195 correction officer positions. Education staffing at SCI, as confirmed by the Central School System, has run a little inflated in the past. When budgetary constraints prevailed, the decision not to fill education vacancies was made by Central Office. This step was taken to avoid staff layoffs. Currently 2 approvals to fill teaching positions have occurred and will likely be filled within the next few months.*

**Stress Level:** Another overall concern is the stress level from staff “wearing all these hats” and doing “more and more work.” Recreation staff relayed that they are short staffed and have been “forever.” Staff relayed that due to the staff shortages, staff are “tired.” Community services staff expressed concerns regarding staffing levels. It was also noted that there are equipment shortages due to lack of funds. Although staff wished that there were more inmate crews for community service projects, their staffing was cut from eight to four. Staff in the personnel office relayed that since the re-organization, the personnel manager position serves both Hocking Correctional Facility and SCI. The budget concerns and cutbacks have reportedly prompted more creativity in daily operations. Ideas across counties have been shared in an effort to assist all for the greater good. When maintenance work projects are in progress, there are not as many work crews on projects; therefore, fatigue sets in. Some jobs are shared between two or more institutions.

**DRC Follow Up: Stress Level**

*Budgetary constraints certainly have been challenging, but all or most staff is appreciative of still being employed. When the workforce is cut, but the mission doesn't change, creative scheduling and consolidation of work assignments are necessary to carry out the mission. The HCF/SCI Personnel consolidation has transitioned smoothly with staff having little to no complaint of personnel services. Some additional clerical assistance is utilized on a very limited basis to help with filing in our personnel office.*

*Relative to staff being required to complete multiple tasks, management is very conscientious and attempts not to overload staff. Staff is situated with the appropriate equipment to accomplish their job. Some education of staff regarding the purchasing process will be the topic of the next department head meeting, to help alleviate the stress of staff not knowing how to procure the proper equipment and/or supplies.*

*Regarding community service, it is accurate to note that we have reduced our work force in half. This change however came at a time that DRC accountability and supervision of minimum level inmates changed as well. Policy now allows for some discretion as to how far from the prison one staff member could travel with 10 or less offenders. As a result of this change, we have been able to take on projects that in the past we were required to provide two staff. In the June 2010 DRC Community Service Report, SCI had accumulated 299,845 hours of community service for the year of 2010, which ranks first among all other prisons.*

*Finally, the SCI Employee Activity Committee stays active in scheduling family and employee recognition events to help send the message of appreciation for a job well done. Additional staff appreciation events will be considered by this committee in the future to help alleviate job stress.*

**Anxiety over Privatization:** The proposal to privatize a percentage of the state's prisons is causing fear for job security and staff ability to provide income for their families, especially in demographic areas where there is little to no other work available. Privatization worries reportedly impact staff ability to maintain a positive attitude. Reportedly, many medical staff are 'job hunting' as a result of the fear and insecurity associated with their employment. It was noted that private prisons do not have to go through all the bureaucratic governmental barriers that DRC prisons do. There is an ever-present fear of job loss throughout the institutions. These fears include retirement worries and cost of insurance. It was relayed that officers are very concerned about privatization, the state retirement system, and the cost of insurance.

#### **DRC Follow Up: Anxiety over Privatization**

*While ALL staff remains concerned with the idea of privatization, SCI will use this concern as a motivator to seek cost savings ideas to demonstrate fiscal responsibility. Currently the SCI Team is working on "going green". Plans to compost food waste and recycle cardboard; plastic and cans are near final revisions. Eliminating these items from being hauled away by our rubbish contractor seeks to yield a \$60,000 savings per year. Through this rough period of time, it is important to note that the SCI Administration and members of the bargaining units remain united and work together in making decisions to help sustain our prison's future. Overall, the attitude of the workforce remains positive. Employees are openly sharing concerns with management as well as co-workers to vent and gain support. Bar none, the employees continue to make favorable recommendations of how to best run the facility and make daily operation more effective and efficient.*

**Impact of Shortages on Programs:** Shortages in equipment, materials, staff, and funding have made it difficult to offer programming to inmates, including some of the reportedly better programs like Thinking for a Change. The reduction in funds has reportedly negatively affected the acquisition of needed equipment and supplies. Even vendors are reportedly tired of dealing

with the lack of funds from the institution for purchasing needed supplies. Business office staff cited the *budget cuts* as a concern. Staff reportedly swap ‘cost savings days’ frequently, as if they were ‘swaps at a yard sale.’ Swap day is an example of doing more with less. Reportedly, the acquisitions of medical supplies had been affected, but currently medical receives good support. Staff stress level is high as they are required to do more work with less staff.

**Program Waiting Lists:** Inmate waitlists for programs are long and it is not uncommon for inmates to gain admission to programs so close to their release date that inmates are unable to complete them. Unit staff relayed concern about staffing levels, noting that they do not have the staff to do programming, even if they bring in more volunteers. It was relayed that many inmates are released before they even get any programming. Unit staff relayed that a big concern is maintaining quality over quantity, noting that you cannot run all the inmates through a program just to say they have been through a program. Thinking For A Change was cited as an example of a good, effective program, but staff reportedly have a constant battle finding materials, space, a flip chart, etc. The person added, “*I wish more could run programs.*” Other staff cited the lack of programs as a concern. The need for staffing to provide programming was cited as well as the importance of such programming for re-entry.

**DRC Follow Up: Program Shortages and Waiting Lists**

*Prior to June, 2010 offender program placement was based on his request and reentry assessment. Currently, placement is based primarily on risk of re-offending and time to release from prison. The unit staff’s concern that it appears that quantity is desired over quality will be remedied after January 2011 once the Ohio Risk Assessment System is implemented. At that interval DRC will not seek to provide programming to all inmates, especially those who are low to moderate risk of re-offending.*

**Inmate Groups:** Staff relayed that they still have a cultural awareness group. Fundraisers were noted for the positive affect they bring to the entire population. Staff relayed that the Warden re-visited inmate groups, comparing them to institutional programs, and analyzed their charters to assure quality and to make sure they are on target with the SCI mission. However inmate communication during the inspection cited the absence of a staff supervisor for the NAACP Chapter which reportedly effectively shut down meetings and activities. The lack of staff advisors for other inmate groups was also indicated, negatively impacting the availability of positive activities for inmate involvement to counteract the reportedly pervasive idleness.

**DRC Follow Up: Inmate Groups**

*The staff advisor for the NAACP resigned just days before the inspection. The warden’s review of inmate groups was not intended to compare them to programs but rather to ensure the quality of their content, clarity of the mission, and assure equal opportunity for fundraising opportunities. The absence of an advisor, while it affected the frequency of meetings, it did not hinder the process of proposals for activities and fundraisers for this group. A new staff advisor will be appointed in the immediate future.*

**Overcrowding, Non-violent Offenders and Earned Program Credit Days:** Staff relayed that “many (inmates) don’t need to be here.” The question was raised, “why non-violent offenders are even in SCI.” Some staff relayed that they want to see additional earned credit days for inmates. Staff noted that since 1998 to date, inmates may receive only one day per month. Rather than one

day per month granted, the staff person relayed the understanding that an increase to five days is being considered in order to allow an inmate the possibility of being released quicker and at a cost savings to the state. Frustration was expressed that the proposal is “always on the back burner, yet would be a great motivator for the guys.” The suggestion was also relayed that the days should be allotted only *after* completion of the approved program.

**Facility Age/Maintenance:** Staff relayed that older buildings have many problems. Because SCI is an older institution, it has a lot of maintenance concerns. Staff relayed that capital money is needed for repair and replacement of windows and other items. Capital improvements requests were submitted in February, but not much was granted for SCI, though they are still waiting.

**DRC Follow Up: Facility Age/Maintenance**

*In January of this year we submitted our Capital Improvement request to DRC Central Office (CAM). The items requested included such things as roofing repairs, road repairs, a smaller boiler for the Power Plant, HVAC updates, high-pressure steam line repairs, E-building renovation, asphalt roads and parking lots and a pole barn for the farm. The total estimated cost of these repairs was \$1,409,151.00.*

*We continue to maintain the institution through work orders that are submitted to our Maintenance Department from Unit Management and other Department Managers and these are completed as quickly as possible and as purchases are approved and items received. We prioritize these work orders and complete those that are of highest priority first. Some repairs recently completed were sidewalk and eave repairs for E-Building, roof repairs on our old warehouse (castle) and maintenance supply, a new roof on the chapel, and we are currently working on replacing the I-Dorm restroom flooring which was removed due to an odor problem. We are also in the process of completing repairs to the basement of M-Building due to water seepage that caused the relocation of some inmates temporarily.*

**Bidding Process.** According to staff, the *three-bid process* is both cumbersome and aggravating to both the institutional staff and the vendors. Some vendors have stopped participating in the bidding process, so only a few companies ever submit any bids to DRC. Maintenance staff relayed concerns about the bidding process which is long and complex. It was noted that the private prisons do not have to bid anything out and they do not have to wait for anything.

**DRC Follow Up: Bidding Process**

*The bidding process is mandated by the State of Ohio, Department of Administration. Currently, three bids are required for anything over \$500.00 and two bids are required for anything under \$500.00. For equipment purchases over \$300.00 there needs to be an equipment justification and the OBM Equipment Waiver process must be followed. As well, any items over \$1,000 first need to be sent by spreadsheet to the Director for his approval and/or disapproval and then purchasing can take place once his approval is received. SCI follows this process and has passed internal and external audits as it relates to our purchasing procedures*

**Computers.** Technical updates and challenges were identified as ongoing. Security staff relayed that going paperless by using computers sounds “great,” but right now some applications are online and some information is on paper. The lack of adequate computers results in some work

done twice – both on paper and on computers. It was suggested that computers should be put where they are needed. For example, visitation scheduling could be streamlined, frustrations reduced, and staff would do less multitasking with a second computer for that purpose. Security staff expressed the belief that computers were added to the Ohio Benefits Bank should have been given to visiting reservation staff. Another staff person relayed in response that SCI is getting new computers and they would be spreading them out in their distribution. Staff relayed the need for a second computer in the entry building, and a staff person during certain hours of the day in their area to handle the work load of scheduling visits for inmates and their families. Currently, the single computer, with no additional staff, is reportedly inadequate for the volume of phone calls that are received by inmates' families and creates a slow process for individuals trying to schedule visits. An officer also relayed that an email system for inmates has been implemented.

**DRC Follow Up: Computers**

*The number of computers we have locally is determined by Central Office IT. Due to the fact that we have had a limited number of computers, we have had to cannibalize some computers to keep others working. We have received 20 new computers this fiscal year and they have been assigned by the Warden and are currently being imaged and will soon be distributed.*

*Existing computers are out of warranty and if they fail we have to purchase parts to keep them running. The Network Administrator who has been in the job for 2.5 years was only able to purchase replacement parts in the last two months due to budgetary issues. There are currently two computers in the front entry office. The e-mail system has been in place for several months now and is working fine with no complaints. We are currently making sure that Dorm Officers have access to a computer in their work area. Security needs to communicate with the Network Administrator as to where any extra computers are to be placed. Plans are to install used computers throughout various security posts.*

## SECTION II. SCI POINTS OF PRIDE

**Staff Pride:** Staff relayed, in a reference to OSU’s “best damn band in the land,” that SCI has the best staff in the land, adding that they were pleased with the staff retention rate, although also adding that many have gone on “to bigger and better things” as jobs have been eliminated and other jobs have been shifted due to reorganization following budget cuts. Collectively, the SCI staff voiced resilience, commitment and pride toward their efforts, accomplishments, and one another, in spite of the concerns that they cope with daily. Staff noted that compared to other prisons, the SCI staff was “small, close knit, proud of the institution and the work we do.” Multiple staff noted that they are working through the difficult times. It was added that staff chip in to help others and are “constantly doing more with less.” Other staff reiterated they should feel proud about ‘doing more with less,’ because that is exactly what they have been doing for quite some time, and what they will continue to do. A specific comment of pride was that the power plant crew is working for other prisons, too. It was also relayed that SCI staff are “very talented people.” SCI was praised for its “great staff. You can’t beat it.” One staff member relayed that SCI is one of best institutions he has worked at.

### **DRC Follow Up Communication: Areas of Pride**

*The SCI family is committed to the success of the mission of the department. In doing so, the staff of SCI have, over the years, developed a special bond unique to this type of environment. Much of the success in everything we do is not just an individual effort, but rather, the collective efforts of our family of correctional professionals who strive for the betterment of operations and rehabilitative practices. We get the job done with a professional attitude, solid support for one another, and an eye on the mission at hand.*

**Union Representative:** Visiting security staff and union representative described the facility as “efficient.” Praise was relayed for the relationship between the major and the union. Staff relayed they believe the union staff and management have an above average relationship.

**Mental Health Services:** Mental health staff relayed that they have “great support and communication at the institution, including security staff, with upper management, and at Central Office. Mental health programming is perceived as very good.

### **DRC Follow Up Communication: Mental Health Services**

*SCI Mental Health staff will continue to offer high quality professional response and services to both offenders and staff. There exists a focused effort to maintain open communication, systematic information sharing, and a supportive schedule of monthly supervision activities with all Mental Health staff. Staff members are encouraged to enhance what works well in the delivery of services and challenge what needs improvement with new innovation. Mental Health staff is regularly challenged to remain mindful of how their personal and professional strengths bring depth and dimension to the SCI Mental Health program. It is this collective energy and focus that encourages security, medical, unit, educational, and management staff to become part of a larger solution for offenders struggling with severe mental illness.*

**Going Green:** The administrators relayed with enthusiasm plans to operate the institution in an energy efficient and ‘green’ manner. Recycling measures for trash and biodegradable materials have been implemented at the institution; and a grant has reportedly been sought to provide offender training in weatherization skills such as caulking windows, and providing service and installation of solar panels. It is hoped that future employers in the solar energy industry may be located so that trained ex-offenders might acquire employment upon release. Staff relayed that the momentum to become more energy efficient and environmentally friendly began with the Ohio Prison Green Project under the previous warden and has been continued by the current warden. Consideration for the use of biodegradable “sporks” was cited as another example of going green.

Staff relayed that the Ohio Legislature should push for more green at the institutions to save money. It was felt that with a “big push to update everything at once rather than in hodge-podge fashion, such as windows, insulation, solar panel technology and compost facilitation,” it would make a big difference. It was relayed that the ‘green effort’ needs to continue and be implemented to save money and improve operations, but there are barriers coming from correctional officers at SCI regarding ‘green’ initiatives. The staff person relayed that private prisons “just do it (referring to going green and operations) and do not have our barriers.” The SCI institution is trying to be cost effective through recycling, composting and insulating. It was relayed that \$18,000 was earned on SCI recycling, half of which is to go back into the SCI budget. Administrators relayed that Camp Reams was previously occupied by the Intensive Prison Program (IPP) inmates, and is to become the area where the green initiatives programs and inmates will reside, and may become known as the “Green Academy.”

**Recycling:** SCI is also taking the lead in composting all food waste from the dining hall. The prison is looking to reduce an average of 1,400 pounds of food waste (the majority of it being liquid). The institution recently received a permit for approval to separate liquids from solid food waste in food services. Reportedly, in one day, at least 250 pounds of cardboard and cans are collected in recycling bins in dorms and the kitchen and subsequently deposited in dumpsters, which reduces costs. The recycling efforts have reportedly saved a considerable amount of money, hold the potential for an estimated savings of \$37,000, and have created new inmate jobs since their inception. Numerous large recycle boxes were observed in every housing unit and many inmates were observed placing recyclable ‘trash’ into the receptacles.

**DRC Follow Up: Green Initiatives and Recycling**

*Staff, at all levels, are excited about the green initiatives taking place throughout the prison. Food waste composting is pending a financial assurance statement, while staff have been working with Community Action to secure a compactor. To date, SCI has accumulated over \$18,000 in recycling efforts and there is potential of saving close to \$60,000 per year if cardboard, plastic and cans can be eliminated from the rubbish.*

### SECTION III. CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

#### A. ATTENDANCE AT A GENERAL MEAL PERIOD

Pursuant to Section 103.73 (A) (1) and (2) of the Ohio Revised Code, each CIIC inspection must include attendance at “one general meal period.”

**Meal:** The main two items on the regular lunch tray included a serving of noodles and a separate scoop of what inmates termed “goulash” or beef stroganoff mixture. *Inmate servers actually laughed as they served the goulash. The substance at SCI consisted of an unappetizing gravy-like liquid with ground beef chunks, which was mixed with the side of plain noodles.* The meal also included applesauce, cauliflower, chopped collard greens and two white bread slices.

##### DRC Follow Up: Attendance at General Meal Period

*Preparing food in mass quantities creates a different consistency especially in a liquid-based dish. According to the recipes given out from Central Office, the Beef Stroganoff recipe consists of the following for 100 portions: 8 ounces margarine, 1-1/4 quarts onions, 2-1/4 quarts mushrooms, 30 pounds ground beef, 1 quart flour, 6 tablespoons salt, 5 tablespoons paprika, 1 teaspoon black pepper, 1-1/2 teaspoons garlic powder, 2 gallons milk and 2 quarts sour cream. The ground beef stroganoff is supposed to be a liquid type meal served over a bed of plain egg noodles. SCI administrators have discussed with food service staff and security supervisors the importance of evaluating each meal to assure its quality and appearance. While monitoring the meals daily, any discrepancies will be documented and corrected immediately. In an effort to better assure that the meals are palatable, the shift supervisor and a food service manager will inspect each meal together and document their findings on DRC form 1181- inmate meal evaluation.*

**Vegetarian Meal:** The vegetarian lunch menu was also sampled and described as *cold, watery, unseasoned spinach; unseasoned cauliflower, applesauce, and two slices of white bread. The vegetarian option offered whole-wheat noodles with vegetables and beans. The vegetarian option looked very healthy, but it was unseasoned and “rubbery.”*

##### DRC Follow Up: Vegetarian Meal

*The substitute was called Vegetable Tangine. According to the recipe given out from Central Office, it consists of the following per 100 servings: 3 pounds of Vegetarian beans, 2 ounces margarine, 1-1/2 pounds celery, 4 pounds onions, 4 ounces cinnamon, 4 ounces cumin, 1 ounce black pepper, 1-1/2 ounces garlic powder, 2 cases Italian vegetables, 25 pounds water and 7 ounces chicken gravy. Vegetables are not seasoned. Salt and pepper is placed out in the dining room for the offenders to use. Offenders are allowed to bring condiments to the dining hall as well.*

#### B. ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL OR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM

Pursuant to Section 103.73 (A) (1) and (2) of the Ohio Revised Code, each CIIC inspection must include attendance at “one rehabilitative or educational program.” The statute also requires the

Committee to “evaluate and assist in the development of programs to improve the condition and operation of correctional institutions.”

**Drafting Class.** The inspection team observed a drafting class taught by an SCI instructor, who used a combination of instructional pedagogy in his delivery of instruction. The teacher facilitated instruction through open-ended questions, references to text materials, written schematic diagrams at the board, and group analysis of technical aspects of the assignment. Part of the lesson focused on converting fractions to decimals. The class session incorporated moments of collaborative instruction and discussions among the students.

**Pre-GED Literacy Class.** A second program observation was made of a pre-GED literacy class in the F Dorm dayroom, where a social studies lesson was in progress. Although the teacher initially instructed the class, it appeared that the class went into individualized instruction with one tutor per student. In one case, a tutor and a new tutor in training helped one inmate. Tutors referred to the session as a “combination class and tutoring.” Some tutors relayed that they enjoy the role of tutoring. Some indicated that they have taken college courses. One of the inmates relayed that he has been a tutor for three years. Inmate students relayed various levels of education, typically indicating that they completed the 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> grade.

**GED Roundtable.** The DRC utilizes inmate tutors as part of a “GED Roundtable.” It is the understanding of the CIIC that the use of GED Roundtables has shown favorable results in bringing inmates whose skills lag up to a level that they can successfully complete the GED at a slower pace and with more individualized assistance, compared to average GED students.

#### **DRC Follow Up: Education**

*The SCI education department has a literacy unit for those students whose reading score is the equivalent of a 6<sup>th</sup> grade level or below on the standardized CASAS test. Certified tutors have obtained their GED or high school diploma and have completed the OCSS tutor training program. Training is offered on a quarterly basis. Tutors utilize study tables to assist students with individualized instruction. As these students raise their reading test scores to Pre-GED and/or GED level, they are moved out of the literacy unit and attend class in the school.*

*SCI’s last graduation ceremony held in October 2009, included the following proud academic graduates: 167 Literacy, 89 PRE- GED, and 138 GED. Our Career Technical graduates included 8 Carpentry, 10 Drafting, 9 Plumbing, and 11 Welding. Hocking College presented 29 one year completion certifications and 20 two year completion certificates.*

### **C. EVALUATION OF THE INMATE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE**

Pursuant to Section 103.73 of the Ohio Revised Code, the CIIC is required to evaluate the inmate grievance procedure at each state correctional institution.

Per DRC Administrative Rule 5120-9-31, inmates may document and report problems or concerns through the use of a three step process known as the Inmate Grievance Procedure (IGP). The first step of the grievance procedure is an Informal Complaint Resolution (ICR), which must be submitted to the supervisor of the staff member or the area that is the direct cause

of the complaint. The second step is a Notification of Grievance (NOG), which is filed with the Inspector of Institutional Services (IIS) at the facility. The third and final step is a grievance appeal, which is an appeal to the Chief Inspector at DRC Central Office. Inmates may file original grievances concerning the Warden or the Inspector directly to the Chief Inspector at DRC Central Office.

**Inmate Communication: Grievance Procedure.** Inmates relayed that their use of the inmate grievance procedure is fruitless, that they do not get any (forms), and that they do not get anywhere with grievances. Inmates added that the officers have communicated to inmates, “file a grievance and see what happens.”

**Inmate Communication: Racial Discrimination:** Inmates relayed allegations of “racial injustice” toward black inmates. Even the inmate grievance procedure was cited as an example, alleging that black inmates are “cut short” on informal complaints and grievances.

**DRC Follow Up: Grievance Procedure and Racial Discrimination**

*In a review of grievances and informal complaints, it would appear that these allegations are unfounded. Starting January 2010 through July 2010, there were 31 grievances filed. Of the 31 grievances filed, 25 were completed and/or resolved. The racial breakdown of formal grievances revealed that 8 were filed by white offenders while 17 were filed by black offenders. All 8 grievances filed by white offenders were denied while 5 of the 17 grievances filed by black offenders were granted. A total of 180 informal complaints have been filed during this time period. Seventy-one informal complaints have been filed by black inmates since January 2010 as well.*

Institutional Inspectors maintain a monthly record of inmate use of the grievance procedure. The Inspectors provide monthly statistics to the CHIC. The Inspector’s monthly report provides specific types of complaints relayed in filed grievances. Complaint types fall under the categories institution operations, programs, communications, administration, staff/inmate relations, custody/housing status, and non-grievable matters.

Table 4 on the following page provides the SCI Institutional Inspector’s report for July 2010.

<b>Table 4. SCI Inspector's Report/Grievance Statistics July 2010</b>				
<b>Grievance Numbers</b>				
<b>Total Number of Grievances filed during the year</b>	<b>31</b>			
<b>Total Number of Inmates who filed grievances during the year</b>	<b>23</b>			
<b>Highest Number of grievances filed by a single inmate.</b>	<b>3</b>			
Grievances on hand at beginning of this period	<b>6</b>			
Grievances Received during this period	<b>1</b>			
Total	<b>7</b>			
Grievances Completed during this period	<b>6</b>			
Grievances on hand at the end of this period	<b>1</b>			
Total	<b>7</b>			
<b>ICR Summary</b>				
<b>Number of Informal Complaints Received</b>	<b>6</b>			
Number of Informal Complaint Responses Received	<b>6</b>			
Number of Informal Complaint Responses Untimely	<b>0</b>			
<b>Dispositions</b>				
<b>Granted</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Granted – Problem corrected	0	0	0	0
Granted – Problem noted, correction pending	0	0	0	0
Granted – Problem noted, report/recommendation to the Warden	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Granted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Denied</b>				
Denied – No violation of rule, policy, or law	0	1	0	1
Denied – Staff noted, correction pending	2	0	0	2
Denied – Insufficient evidence to support claim	0	3	0	3
Denied – False Claim	0	0	0	0
Denied – Failure to use informal complaint procedure	0	0	0	0
Denied – Not within the scope of the grievance procedure	0	0	0	0
Denied – Not within the time limits	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Denied</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Withdrawn</b>				
Withdrawn at Inmate's Request	0	0	0	0
<b>Pending</b>				
Pending Disposition	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Extensions</b>				
14-Day Extensions	<b>0</b>			
28-Day Extensions	<b>0</b>			
Total	<b>0</b>			

During the period January through July 2010, the monthly reports from the Southeastern Correctional Institution Inspector show a total of 30 grievances were filed in the Institutional Inspector's office. Prior to the filing of those grievances, the SCI inmates filed a total of 164 Informal Complaints to address their complaints.

**Table 5. Grievances and Informal Complaints  
January - July 2010**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Grievances Received</b>	<b>Informal Complaints Received</b>
January	2	20
February	2	18
March	9	35
April	3	24
May	7	37
June	6	24
July	1	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>164</b>
Average per Month	4.3	23.4
Monthly Range	1-9	6-37

**Grievance Outcomes.** Data shows that, of the total 30 grievances filed, five grievances (17%) were "granted" and 25 grievances (83%) were "denied." The following tables provide a breakdown of the grievances granted or denied.

**Table 6. SCI Number of Grievance Dispositions Granted  
January- July 2010**

<b>Month in 2010</b>	<b>Problem Corrected</b>	<b>Problem Noted, Correction Pending</b>	<b>Problem Noted, Report/Recommendation to the Warden</b>	<b>Total Granted</b>
<b>January</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>February</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>March</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>April</b>	0	0	2	2
<b>May</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>June</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>July</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>7-Month Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Monthly Average</b>	0	0	0.6	0.7

**Table 7. SCI Grievance Dispositions Denied  
January through July 2010**

Month	No violation of Rule, Policy, or Law	Staff Action Was Valid Exercise of Discretion	Insufficient Evidence to Support Claim	False Claim	Failure to Use Informal Complaint Procedure	Not Within Scope of Grievance Procedure	Not within the time limits	Total Denied
January	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
February	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
March	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
April	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	10
May	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
June	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
July	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	6
<b>7-Month Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Percent of Grievances Denied</b>	4%	28%	64%	0%	0%	4%	0%	100%
<b>Monthly Average</b>	0	1	2.3	0	0	0	0	3.6
<b>Monthly Range</b>	0-1	0-2	1-8	0	0	0-1	0	1-10

**Grievance Subjects.** As shown below, the largest number of grievances during the period January through July 2010 at SCI pertained to staff/inmate relations, specifically supervision and use of force. Immediately following was health care. These three categories of concerns constituted 73.4 percent of all concerns from January through July 2010 at SCI.

**Table 8. Subject Category of Grievances  
January through July 2010**

Grievance Category	Number of Grievances	Percent of 7-Month Total
<b>Staff/Inmate Relations – Supervision</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26.7%</b>
<b>Staff/Inmate Relations – Force</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26.7%</b>
<b>Institutional Operations – Health Care</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20%</b>
Staff/Inmate Relations – Staff Accountability	3	10%
Non-Grievable Matters	3	10%
Communications – Visiting	1	3.3%
Custody and Housing Status – Institutional Assignment	1	3.3%
<b>Seven-Month TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>NA</b>

<b>Table 9. SCI Grievances January through July 2010</b>					
<b>Grievance Category</b>	<b>Granted</b>	<b>Denied</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>Total Number of Grievances</b>	<b>Percent of 7-Month Total</b>
<b>Staff/Inmate Relations – Supervision</b>				<b>8</b>	<b>26.7%</b>
Unprofessional Conduct	1	2	3		
Abusive Language	1	0	1		
Racial or Ethnic Slurs	0	2	2		
Intimidation / Threats	0	1	1		
Harassment	0	1	1		
<b>Staff/Inmate Relations - Force</b>				<b>8</b>	<b>26.7%</b>
Use of Force – No Report	2	6	8		
<b>Institutional Operations – Health Care</b>				<b>6</b>	<b>20%</b>
Access / Delay in Receiving Medical Care	0	1	1		
Improper / Inadequate Medical Care	0	2	2		
Delay / Denial of Medication	0	1	1		
Medical Records	0	1	1		
Medical Co-Pay	0	1	1		
<b>Staff / Inmate Relations – Staff Accountability</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>10%</b>
Other	0	2	2		
Failure to Follow Policies	0	1	1		
<b>Non-Grievable Matters</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>10%</b>
RIB-Hearing Officer	0	2	2		
Other	1	0	1		
<b>Custody and Housing Status – Institutional Assignment</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Transfer or Denial	0	1	1		
<b>Communication - Visiting</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Visitor Not Approved – Removed from List	0	1	1		
Recreation hours					
<b>Six-Month TOTAL</b>					<b>100%</b>
<b>Monthly Average</b>					

## 1. Evaluation of Inmate Surveys at SCI

In 2007, CIIC conducted a system-wide survey of Wardens, Inspectors, and inmates of each facility in the DRC. The survey contained both multiple choice and open-ended questions regarding the grievance procedure.

*Southeastern Correctional Institution – INMATE Survey.* Of the 325 surveys mailed to Southeastern Correctional Institution, a total of 94 surveys, or 29 percent, were returned from inmates. The following are key findings based on CIIC’s analysis of the returned inmate surveys.

- Approximately 60 percent of respondents found the informal complaint process to be somewhat easy or very easy to understand.
- Approximately 47 percent of respondents found the formal grievance process to be somewhat easy or very easy to understand.
- Approximately 55 percent of inmates found the formal grievance appeal process to be somewhat easy or very easy to understand.
- Approximately 53 percent of respondents said that they did not know what the process was for filing an original grievance regarding the Warden or Inspector.
- Approximately 46 percent of the respondents disagreed with the following statement: “Most of what I’ve learned about the grievance process is from prison staff.”
- Approximately 39 percent of respondents said that the grievance process was never explained to them.
- Approximately 42 percent of respondents responded, “I do not know” in regard to time limits for the grievance procedure, response times, and fairness in the evaluation of complaints, grievances, and appeals by staff.
- Approximately 85 percent of respondents said that they somewhat agreed or strongly agreed with the following statement: “I believe staff will retaliate or get back at me if I use the grievance process.”
- Approximately 60 percent of respondents said that the grievance process is hardly ever fair or never fair.

A selection of open-ended questions prompting written answers from inmates were incorporated into the survey. Fifty inmates, or 53 percent of the respondents, from Southeastern Correctional Institution provided a response to the question, “If you never used any part of the Inmate Grievance Procedure, why not?” The following list provides the responses from these inmates.

- The person who stays out of trouble with staff doesn’t need to use the grievance procedure, and the person who knows (the grievance procedure) gets messed with quite often.
- I feel the inmate’s input or feelings do not matter by the way things are handled in a lot of situations.
- Never felt the need to use it.
- I have not felt the need to use the grievance process.
- It only makes your time tough with staff.
- Nothing positive ever comes from a complaint filed, especially if it is on a staff member or Correctional Officer!

- No reason, because I am very easy to get along with and I stay under the radar.
- I do not use it because it is really too much of a hassle.
- I have not had any problems that needed addressed.
- I did not even know about it.
- There have been only a couple of situations where I contemplated using an Informal Complaint. I feel I would only use the grievance process as a last resort. In prison, some things are not fair. I accept that. I truly do not want to be labeled a “whistleblower.”
- I talked to the Institutional Inspector, and if the problem had continued, I would have used it.
- It is a waste of ink and time. Nothing ever happens. The staff always say to go ahead and write them up because they know it is not going to change a thing. I would not waste my time filing a grievance.
- I hear nothing gets done anyway.
- No, (I have not used any part of the procedure) because I just figured they would always believe the staff and the staff will retaliate.
- Only (used) informal complaint, because that is all you can get here!
- (I have a) grievance concerning the Warden or Institutional Inspector, because the Institutional Inspector will not give me a grievance (form).
- Have not ever had a reason to.
- Did not have to.
- I have not had any problems to use the grievance process. Plus, I have seen people use them and nothing ever happens. Sometimes they will not even get a response.
- Never had a reason.
- I do not know how to use it and have not had a serious enough problem to find out.
- Because regardless of the issues, there is never any negotiation involved. It is something that is always in favor of one party and the person writing the grievance is usually the one still unhappy after the resolution, if any.
- My work assignment gives me access to many of the individual staff members who can give me assistance.
- Do not need to.
- I do not know anything about it.
- I never heard of grievance, appeals, and grievance concerning the Warden or Institutional Inspector. I do not even know who to ask for one of these forms.
- Because it does not work for us.
- I have used the formal grievance.
- I have been treated fair for the most part.
- Because this time I have had no problems with anyone.
- I do not need it.
- I have no complaints. I am new at prison life and I just do what is right.
- Never had a problem.
- I never had to.
- There has been no need. I stay out of the way.
- I really have not had a reason to use it because I do not cause any problems. I am trying to get home to my kids.

- No, because the staff get to read it. Then they come back on you.
- The reason some inmates do not participate in the grievance process is that they feel that it will not solve their dilemma. Lack of patience.
- Because I do not do anything to get in trouble or be around the Correctional Officers. I avoid them the best way I know how, and that is just for the time being.
- It does no good.
- Did not know about it.
- No use in it.
- No reason.
- No need for it.
- Do not know about it.
- I do not even know what it is.
- I have never disrespected a Correctional Officer. Correctional Officers have always been fair with me. Basically, I stay out of the way.
- It is a waste of time.
- Never felt I needed to.

Based upon the responses of inmates, the following recommendations are offered.

- Consider taking actions designed to make the inmate grievance procedure more widely known and understood by the inmates.
- Given the potential usefulness of the grievance procedure as a way for inmates to let staff know of problems before they escalate, it is CIIC's broad recommendation that DRC institutions set measurable goals for how to combat the inmate perception of retaliation associated with the inmate grievance procedure and to reduce the degree to which inmates see the procedure as having no overall value.

## SECTION IV. KEY STATISTICS

### A. USE OF FORCE

The use of force is authorized per DRC Policy 63-UOF-01 and Administrative Rule 5120-9-01, which lists six general circumstances when a staff member may use less than deadly force against an inmate or third person as follows:

1. Self-defense from physical attack or threat of physical harm.
2. Defense of another from physical attack or threat of physical attack.
3. When necessary to control or subdue an inmate who refuses to obey prison rules, regulations, or orders.
4. When necessary to stop an inmate from destroying property or engaging in a riot or other disturbance.
5. Prevention of an escape or apprehension of an escapee.
6. Controlling or subduing an inmate in order to stop or prevent self-inflicted harm.

Administrative Rule 5120-9-02 requires the Deputy Warden of Operations to review the use of force packet prepared on each use of force incident, and to determine if the type and amount of force was appropriate and reasonable for the circumstances, and if administrative rules, policies, and post orders were followed. The Warden reviews the submission and may refer any use of force incident to the two person use of force committee or to the Chief Inspector. The Warden must refer an incident to a use of force committee or the Chief Inspector. The Warden **must** refer an incident to a use of force committee or the Chief Inspector in the following instances:

- Factual circumstances are not described sufficiently
- The incident involved serious physical harm.
- The incident was a significant disruption to normal operations.
- Weapons, PR-24 strikes or lethal munitions were used.

Every month the SRC records data on use of force incidents. The following table is a breakdown of the use of force incidents at SCI for 2010:

	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>January</b>	14	12	0	26
<b>February</b>	12	5	0	17
<b>March</b>	12	10	0	22
<b>April</b>	1	4	0	5
<b>May</b>	2	5	0	7
<b>June</b>	7	4	0	11
<b>July</b>	4	3	0	7
<b>August</b>	4	6	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>

The following table provides a snapshot of the month of July 2010. Of the seven total uses of force, six reports received no further action, and one report was advanced to a committee hearing.

<b>Table 11. SCI Report of Use of Force with Racial Breakdown July 2010</b>				
	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Use of Force Incidents – July 2010</b>	4	3	0	7
<b>Action Taken on July 2010 Use of Force Incidents:</b>				
Assigned to Use of Force Committee for Investigation	1	0	0	1
Logged as “No Further Action Required”	3	3	0	6
Referred to the employee disciplinary process	0	0	0	0
Referred to the Chief Inspector	0	0	0	0
<b>Number of investigations not completed within 30 days and extended</b>	0	0	0	0
Number of extended investigations from previous month that were:				
<b>Completed</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Not Completed</b>	0	0	0	0

## B. ASSAULT DATA

SCI staff provided the following assault data. The data showed a seven-month total of 51 incidents: 33 inmate on inmate assaults and 18 inmate on staff assaults. The monthly distribution of assaults at SCI is provided in the following table with breakdown by number and type of assault.

<b>Table 12. Offender/Offender Assault Incidents January through July 2010</b>					
<b>Month</b>	<b>Type of Assault – WITH Weapon</b>				
	<b>Physical (P)</b>	<b>Sexual (S)</b>	<b>Harassment (H)</b>	<b>Both Physical and Sexual (B)</b>	<b>Inappropriate Relationship (I)</b>
January	3	0	1	0	0
February	4	0	3	0	0
March	4	1	0	0	0
April	4	0	2	0	0
May	3	0	0	0	0
June	5	0	0	0	0
July	2	0	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total all offender/offender assaults with a weapon January through July 2010 = 33</b>					

**Table 13. Offender/Staff Assault Incidents  
January through July 2010**

Month	Type of Assault – WITH Weapon				
	Physical (P)	Sexual (S)	Harassment (H)	Both Physical and Sexual (B)	Inappropriate Relationship (I)
January	1	0	0	0	0
February	2	0	1	0	0
March	1	0	1	0	0
April	3	0	3	0	0
May	1	0	3	0	0
June	1	0	1	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total offender/staff assaults with a weapon January through July 2010 = 18</b>					

### C. SUICIDES AND ATTEMPTS

From January 2010 through August 2010, there have been 42 suicide attempts across the DRC. Southeastern CI reported zero suicide attempts in 2010.

In 2009, there were three suicides system-wide, with one in February at the Pickaway Correctional Institution, one in August at the Lebanon Correctional Institution, and one in October at the Lorain Correctional Institution Reception Center. In 2010, one suicide occurred in February at the Lebanon Correctional Institution. One suicide occurred in April 2010 at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility. A third suicide occurred in August 2010 at the Lake Erie Correctional Institution.

**Table 14. Inmate Suicide Attempts in 2010 by Institution**

Institution	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
ACI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BECI	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
CCI	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
CMC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CRC	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
DCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FPRC	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
GCI	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
HCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAECI	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
LECI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LORCI	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

MACI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MANCI	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
MEPRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCI	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
NCCTF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCI	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
NEPRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORW	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
OSP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
PCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RCI	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
RICI	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TCI	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WCI	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>

## SECTION V. OPERATIONS

### A. MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical services provided to inmates at SCI include medical, dental, podiatry, optometry, and dietary services. Inmates who believe they need services from the medical department submit a request for either nurse or doctor “sick call” using a Health Services Request form, which they acquire from their Unit staff. Once the request is approved, the inmate receives a pass. All inmates are charged a \$2.00 co-pay fee for medical treatment, unless specifically exempted from the co-pay charge per DRC policy. The Optometrist and Podiatrist are available to inmates once a month, and the Dietician is available twice a month. The Medical Doctor is at SCI Monday through Friday. The SCI Dentist provides routine, urgent, and emergency dental care. There is no co-pay for any dental procedure, whether performed by dental staff or a nurse.

**Prescriptions.** Prescriptions are provided through the DRC central pharmacy; however, the institution uses two local pharmacies as back-up providers in emergencies or unexpected shortages of medications. Reportedly, approximately 400 inmates have carry-on medications (including ibuprofen and allergy medications) and 611 inmates receive prescriptive psychotropic medications for mental disorders.

The centralized system for pharmacological services is reportedly efficient and operates without undue challenges. The institution assigns one LPN the duties associated with ordering and tracking orders for medications. Further, the medical department maintains a reserve supply for medications that are associated with chronic conditions and care, and supplies and medications for emergency situations. Two local pharmacies are suppliers of medications that may be needed on weekends or on holidays if this supply is depleted.

Although there has been some notable inmate dissatisfaction associated with a system-wide switch from Ultram as a neurological pain medication to an alternative drug, the SCI medical staff relayed that they have experienced fewer complaints than they anticipated from inmates regarding the change.

**Dental Staffing.** In addition to the Dentist, dental staff includes one Dental Assistant and one Dental Hygienist, who are both fulltime contract employees from Mid-American Health. The wait list for dental services was reported as two and a half months for a filling, seven days for an extraction, one month for a cleaning, and two months for dentures.

**Medical Staffing.** Medical staff relayed that their staffing is “great,” and that this is the first time that the Medical Department has been fully staffed. Medical staff relayed that they receive excellent support from upper management and they have good communication between department managers. Medical services in the prison setting was termed a challenge, but the staff person felt confident in the quality of services. It was relayed that staff listen, are supportive and SCI is “a great place to work.” Quality assurance staff relayed that medical staffing is “great.” Some medical jobs have reportedly been restored and administratively supported. Staff indicated the dental office needs to be enlarged; it is physically too small to conduct work. It was noted

that the warden is working to expand the dental office to the room behind it in order to provide additional space, which is reportedly needed.

The medical services area includes a *full-time* staff consisting of one Doctor, 13 Registered Nurses (RN), three Licensed Practical Nurses (LPN), one Phlebotomist, one Dentist, one Dental Hygienist, two Dental Assistants, one Health Care Administrator (HCA), one Assistant Health Care Administrator, and three Health Information Technicians. The Health Information Technicians have the responsibility for conducting medical screening, filing, and maintaining records. In addition, the technicians schedule appointments and coordinate special medical services, including those at the OSU Medical Center and the Corrections Medical Center. The institution employs one *part-time* Optometrist, and approval has been given for hiring one additional Dentist, for part-time work up to eight hours per week.

The SCI medical services area includes a centralized record and operations center that functions and appears similar to a nurses' station in a hospital ward. Access to exam and treatment rooms, physician and HCA offices, and medical storage rooms is located around the perimeter of the centralized operations center. The Dentist's office and the Pill Call window are located in an adjacent hallway to the primary medical services unit.

**Safe Cells and Infirmary.** The medical unit is structured to include two safe cells, and one oversized cell that serves as the infirmary for general population. This GP infirmary cell contains multiple bunk beds and can sleep up to seven inmates in the same space. One of the concerns during the inspection was that multiple GP inmates with multiple forms of illness are housed together in only one infirmary cell. It would seem the potential to intensify sicknesses in already-ill inmates may be increased, which would not be in the best interest of any of the inmates.

**Inmate Illnesses.** The most common medical illnesses are reportedly asthma, followed by Hepatitis C, followed by high blood pressure/cardiac concerns. A variety of skin ailments are reportedly presented as well. The medical staff reported that they treated an average of five fractures per month, which are predominantly facial or hand fractures.

**Medical Equipment and Supplies.** Medical staff relayed they would like to acquire a new EKG machine. Regarding the acquisition of medical supplies, the staff relayed that some previous delays in receiving liquid Ensure have been resolved. The process for acquiring other medical supplies is occasionally slow, reportedly due to the length of time needed for OPI to provide printed forms for medical use.

**Point of Pride.** The medical staff relayed with pride that SCI is ranked one of the top three DRC prisons in Ohio for not receiving medical complaints, for maintaining 'no waiting' for Doctor Sick Calls, and for maintaining 'no waiting' for Nurse Sick Calls. The staff attributes these good records to their practice of providing Nurse Sick Calls seven days per week, instead of the customary five days per week. Another noteworthy medical practice reported during the inspection was the practice of providing every inmate who requests a dental appointment with a medical appointment prior to being seen by the Dentist, to assure there is no waiting for services and to disqualify any emergency situation.

**DRC Follow Up: Medical/Dental Services**

*Southeastern Correctional Institution takes pride in the Medical operation as an integral part of the institution's daily operation. We provide excellent medical service to our clients and have a good relationship with security staff and ancillary departments. The dental office size is being evaluated for enlargement. The dental clinic at SCI, managed by Mid-America Health, sees between 200 and 300 patients per month providing emergency, urgent, and restorative care. The contractor is currently within contractual waiting times for services and operates 40 hours per week. The contractor is recruiting for another eight hours per week to fulfill the determined Dentist hours. The patient no-show rate has been recently reduced to less than five percent. The current office area is an eight by twelve foot room that houses administrative equipment, all tools and needles, patient records and some supplies. The adjacent area is being evaluated for possible expansion and creation of a larger office space.*

*The infirmary has two cells that are utilized to isolate patients that the doctor has determined may be contagious or have transmittable diseases. SCI has a plan in place for pandemic flu and/or other unusual circumstances that may impact the institution. Alternative medical housing is addressed in the plan.*

*The Bureau of Medical Service is currently in the process of opening an Urgent Care and Clinical Decision Unit at the Correction Medical Center in Columbus Ohio, 30 miles from SCI, to reduce the need for outside medical services from the local hospital and OSU Medical Center. Approximately seventy five percent of outside medical trips will be able to utilize the services at CMC instead of using local public hospital services.*

*The Medical department is attempting to purchase a new EKG machine that will have Pulmonary Function testing capabilities and interpretive functions. The updated technology will assist the medical staff by providing greater diagnostic information, allowing the doctor and nurses to make more informed decisions to determine the disposition of the patient.*

*The operation of the SCI medical department has experienced a complete change of administration in the past year and we continually evaluate our efficiency and quality of services for optimal utilization of staff at the lowest possible cost. The employees take pride in their work and are considered patient advocates by the Administration.*

**Inmate Communication: Medical Services.** Inmates claimed that the doctor/patient relationship leaves a lot to be desired. They stated that some have allegedly had to be transferred due to serious infections. One inmate relayed that he is in chronic pain due to fracturing his spine. The medication prescribed by the doctor reportedly caused him to have an odor and caused weight gain. The medication also reportedly is considered to be a mental health medication which concerns the inmate because he stated that is not his problem. The doctor reportedly told him that it will help him to sleep, but the inmate stated that he does not have a sleeping problem.

***DRC Follow Up: Inmate Communication Medical Services***

*SCI's Medical Director is focused on the well being of the individual patient. Treatment plans are based on diagnosis and the most effective and cost efficient treatment plan available to address the particular medical condition.*

Institutions collect monthly statistical data related to medical services. The following provides data for medical services in July 2010, as well as year to date and 2010 averages.

<b>Table 15. Medical Statistical Summary</b>			
<b>July 2010, Year-to-Date, and January through July 2010 (Seven-Month) Average</b>			
<b>Medical Activity</b>	<b>July 2010 Actual</b>	<b>Year-to-Date Total</b>	<b>YTD (Seven-Month) Monthly Average</b>
<b>Sick Call</b>			
Nurse Intake Screen	135	848	121
Nurse Referrals to Doctor	142	868	124
New Intakes Referred to Physician	42	281	40
Nurse Sick Call and Assessments	462	2,885	412
Doctor Sick Call	200	1,374	196
Doctor H & P Done	0	21	3
Doctor No Shows	22	124	18
<b>Emergency Triage</b>			
Sent to Local ER	15	75	11
Sent to OSU ER	7	23	3
Sent from Local to OSU	3	9	1
Inmate Emergencies Treated On Site	12	41	6
Staff Treated	5	29	4
Visitors Treated	0	1	0
<b>Infirmiry Care</b>			
Bed Days Used for Medical	67	442	63
Bed Days Used for Mental	1	17	2
Bed Days Used for Security	55	188	27
<b>Dental Care</b>			
Scheduled Visits	176	1,736	248
Emergency Visits	61	512	73
Total Dental Visits	237	2,235	319
Dental No Shows	0	0	0
AMAs (fillings)	7	157	22
<b>Pharmacy</b>			
Medical Refills	708	5,216	745
Mental Refills	146	1,394	199
Medical New Prescriptions	983	6,521	932
Mental New Prescriptions	288	2,473	353
Total Prescriptions	2,125	15,604	2,229
Medical Controlled Prescriptions	20	89	13
Mental Controlled Prescriptions	0	0	0
<b>Lab Data</b>			
Blood Draws	204	1,357	194

## B. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

**Staffing.** The mental health staff within the prisons include Social Workers, Psychiatric RNs, Psychology Assistants, Psychologists, Psychiatrists, and Community Linkage Services through the Ohio Department of Mental Health.

The SCI mental health staff include one fulltime Psychiatrist and two Psychology Nurses. There is reportedly one open position for a third Psychology Assistant. Staff relayed that the most common mental health concerns are those related to bi-polar disorder. In addition, inmates reportedly come to the mental health department seeking help in adapting to the open dorm environment within the Level 2 prison.

The DRC defines the three mental health classifications in DRC Policy 67-MHN-02, as shown in the following table.

<b>Classification Number</b>	<b>Definition of Classification</b>
C1 – Categorized	The offender meets criteria for Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI) designation: a substantial disorder of thought or mood that significantly impairs judgment behavior, and capacity to recognize reality or cope with the ordinary demands of life within the prison environment and which is manifested by substantial pain or disability.
C1 – Functional	The offender may have any DSM – IV diagnosis. The offender’s acuity or functional level is impaired as demonstrated in a pattern of high-risk behaviors.
C2	The offender does not meet the criteria for SMI but has a DSM-IV diagnosis. The offender is receiving mental health services that include medication prescription; however, the offender’s functional level is not impaired as demonstrated in a pattern of high risk behavior.
C3	The offender does not meet the criteria for SMI but has a DSM-IV diagnosis. The offender is receiving mental health services that do not include medication prescription.
N	The offender does not require health services.

### 1. Seriously Mentally Ill

The number of Seriously Mentally Ill (C1) inmates at Southeastern Correctional Institution as of July 30, 2010 was 94 inmates or 2 percent of the total number of C1 inmates within all DRC prisons on that date. In comparison, the Ohio Reformatory for Women had 682 Seriously Mentally Ill inmates in July, or 14.6 percent of its total population. The following table provides an analysis of the total number of Seriously Mentally Ill inmates at each institution across the DRC and compares the institutions based the total number of SMI inmates as a percent of the total population.

**Table 17. Seriously Mentally Ill Inmates (C1) by Institution  
July 30, 2010**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Number of Seriously Mentally Ill</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Ohio Reformatory for Women (Females)	682	14.6%
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	389	8.3
Belmont Correctional Institution	232	4.9
Lorain Correctional Institution	231	4.9
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	226	4.8
Lebanon Correctional Institution	224	4.7
Allen Correctional Institution	204	4.3
Mansfield Correctional Institution	192	4.1
Marion Correctional Institution	171	3.6
Warren Correctional Institution	163	3.5
Madison Correctional Institution	161	3.4
Noble Correctional Institution	154	3.3
Northeast Pre-Release Center (Females)	150	3.2
London Correctional Institution	149	3.2
Grafton Correctional Institution	145	3.1
Correctional Reception Center	142	3.0
Franklin Pre-Release Center (Females)	123	2.6
North Central Correctional Institution	119	2.5
Trumbull Correctional Institution	116	2.5
Pickaway Correctional Institution	108	2.3
Toledo Correctional Institution	102	2.2
Ross Correctional Institution	101	2.2
Richland Correctional Institution	98	2.2
<b>Southeastern Correctional Institution</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Oakwood Correctional Facility	94	2.0
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	57	1.2
Hocking Correctional Facility	38	1.0
Corrections Medical Center	16	<1%
North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility	8	<1%
Ohio State Penitentiary	7	<1%
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	0	0
Dayton Correctional Institution	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,696</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Total Mental Health Caseload.** In comparison to the 2 percent of inmates who are classified as Seriously Mentally Ill at SCI, approximately 14.8 percent of the total inmate population are

considered to be on the mental health caseload (meaning that the offender receives some form of ongoing mental health services).

**Table 18. Percent of Prison Population on the Mental Health Caseload by Institution  
July 2010**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Percent of Total Population on Mental Health Caseload</b>	<b>July 12, 2010 Population Count</b>	<b>Number of Inmates on Mental Health Caseload</b>
Oakwood CF	<b>60.3</b>	194	117
Northeast Pre-Release Cent.	<b>51.8</b>	571	296
Franklin Pre-Release Center	<b>50.7</b>	460	233
Ohio Reformatory for Women	<b>47.8</b>	2649	1266
Southern Ohio CF	<b>33.4</b>	1437	480
Trumbull CI	27.9	1350	377
Toledo CI	26.2	1153	302
Allen CI	24.9	1331	332
Chillicothe CI	24.7	2938	726
Corrections Medical Center	24.6	118	29
Hocking CF	22.9	489	112
Marion CI	20.9	2296	481
Lorain CI	20.7	1801	373
Mansfield CI	20.6	2480	512
Belmont CI	20.4	2658	543
North Central CI	19.3	2236	431
Warren CI	18.2	1381	251
Madison CI	17.1	2292	391
Noble CI	16.9	2414	409
Lebanon CI	16.3	2800	456
North Coast Corr. Treat. Facility	15.9	686	109
Pickaway CI	15.9	2076	331
Richland CI	15.6	2513	392
Correctional Reception Cent.	15.5	1452	225
London CI	15.4	2524	389
Ohio State Penitentiary	15.3	543	83
<b>Southeastern CI</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1616</b>	<b>239</b>
Grafton CI	14.6	1484	217
Ross CI	13.1	2582	339
Lake Erie CI	12.8	1492	191
Dayton CI	1.3	467	6
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>50,483</b>	<b>10,638</b>

## **2. Mental Health Programming**

The Inmate Handbook that is distributed to all SCI inmates provides the following list of specific mental health services available to inmates at the institution. As published in the handbook, the mental health services include:

1. Mental health screens and evaluations.
2. Suicide prevention and awareness.
3. Sexual assault awareness.
4. Crisis intervention and debriefing.
5. Clinical risk assessments when requested by the Parole Board
6. Mental health rounds and assessments in segregation.
7. Release preparation (Community Justice and Mental Health Services).

During the inspection, mental health staff provided a copy of a Mental Health Groups sheet, which is given to all inmates so that they are aware of the services that are available to them. The titles of the mental health programs include:

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| * Anger Management          | * Problem Solver  |
| * Medication Awareness      | * Learn to Sleep  |
| * Bipolar Puzzle            | * Depression      |
| * Dual Diagnosis            | * Life Skills     |
| * Stress and Anxiety        | * Movie Therapy   |
| * Living with Schizophrenia | * Pain Management |
| * Family Relations          | * Journaling      |

\* Additional Groups are provided through the dorm Case Managers, the Recovery Services office, and through Religious Services by the Chaplain.

### **C. FOOD SERVICES: KITCHEN AND DINING HALL**

#### **Dining Hall**

The large and open inmate dining room is equipped with tables with wooden table tops and four steel seats. Some tables had food on them and several cups were out at open tables. *The dining room was observed prior to the lunch meal during count when all inmates were at their bed assignments except for the inmate food service workers. The chow hall was empty and the floor contained dirt, dust and debris. Based on the observations, the floor was in need of sweeping and mopping. Food Service staff in the food preparation area relayed that inmates use a broom and mop in the dining room after every meal.*

#### **DRC Follow Up: Dining Hall**

*There is a meeting scheduled for 8/23 to review the duties of security staff and food service coordinators as it relates to the training and supervision of inmate porters in food service. A lieutenant will be assigned direct supervision of the safety, security and sanitation of the offender dining hall. Their duties will include the assignment of cleaning crews on all three shifts and coordinating with food service to provide continuous review of sanitation practices in the food preparation and dining areas.*

## **Kitchen**

*The majority of the kitchen floor area was covered with water while a group of six inmate cooks stood around who could have been mopping. The head cook inmate stirred soup in large steel pots while the others watched. The kitchen had the same steel kitchen equipment as in other facilities.*

Reportedly, there are 60-75 inmate workers assigned to each of the three daily shifts. Approximately six staff members are assigned to each of the three shifts.

Cold food storage is provided through the use of five coolers and four freezers. The food that was stacked in the freezers was elevated off the floor and stamped with the date of receipt. Dry goods storage is maintained in a specific storage area for that purpose. The second dry storage area was mainly paper goods. Staff relayed that they have no problems with rodents in dry storage; they contract with a company that provides periodic treatments to prevent or stop infestations of vermin.

*During the inspection, a Corrections Officer in Food Services pointed out to CIIC a pile of empty sugar packets were lying on the floor in the back corridor. The pile implies that at least one inmate had unsupervised time in which to hide and consume contraband sugar.*

Cleaning chemicals and cleaning equipment are stored in a locked cage for that purpose. A trash can washer and a washer and dryer for the tablecloths in the staff dining room are also provided among the kitchen maintenance equipment.

The delivery dock houses both a trash compactor and the recycling dumpster. The compactor and recycling dumpster are placed in this convenient location for the immediate disposal of food in an effort to reduce the presence of flies in the kitchen and food service area.

### **DRC Follow Up: Kitchen**

*All staff and inmate porters assigned to this area know when working in the kitchen that the floors need to be puddle-free at all times. This has been addressed with all involved.*

*Regarding the sugar packets, we are working on scheduling and supervision issues right now. An officer position was taken from this area with the last round of cuts and there has been some resistance from food coordinators to pick up the slack. This issue will be handled appropriately by food coordinators and the managers.*

**Inmate Comments:** Inmates relayed that they seem to have *applesauce every day and added that they had the exact same “stroganoff” yesterday.* They also relayed that they have *“way too much chicken.”* Inmates relayed that they have *not been provided with fresh fruit in at least a year and a half to two years, though fresh fruit is reportedly supposed to be on the “heart healthy” diet.* Inmates relayed that *all of the fruit they receive comes from a can.* Some inmates, reportedly in the prison before the “heart healthy” diet began, stated that the change *“is a little better than before. We used to have bologna and hot dogs.”* Regarding caloric intake, inmates alleged with passion that, *“We get nowhere near the calories we need!”*

**DRC Follow Up: Inmate Comments**

*SCI Food Service staff use the master menu generated from DRC Central Office. Currently the facility does not serve fresh fruit, so applesauce is used in place of apples on the menu. Beef Stroganoff and Hungarian Goulash are about the same. The main difference is that Beef Stroganoff has sour cream where goulash does not, and the beef is ground beef where goulash is stew meat. It is of the same consistency, as well. SCI does not serve the same menu two days in a row; but follows the rotation as approved by DRC. The entire day's meal is based on at least 2500 calories.*

**Staff Dining Room:** The staff dining room was observed to be pleasant, with appetizing aromas of a hot food service buffet and a chilled salad bar. The staff dining room is equipped with long tables with tablecloths and café curtains in the windows, which gave the room an appealing atmosphere. The staff café appeared to have excellent food selections reportedly made in whole or in part in the same kitchen that provides the inmate meals.

**DRC Follow Up: Staff Dining Room**

*The difference in the quality and appearance is that we prepare for 100 or less as opposed to the 1600 in general population. We do not have the same menu as the general population for our Staff Dining Room. Our menu is not the heart healthy menu as prepared for the general population as required by the DRC dietician. Offenders employed in the staff dining room receive restaurant experience. Offenders learn how to prepare meals, presentation of meals, quality assurance, dining area set-up, safety and sanitation practices and customer service. Finally this is viewed as a real perk for staff as they may purchase a well balanced meal during their work day and avoid carrying in lunch containers. This further assist the security of the facility as it helps to limit the amount of personal property brought in by staff.*

**CIIC Commentary:** Adequate quality and quantity of food has long been cited by veteran corrections professionals as a basic essential that must be maintained and monitored. In these times of overcrowding and understaffing, all of which impact tension, words and behavior in a fragile environment, the importance of addressing the food issues cannot be overstated. As has been relayed in prior inspection reports, there is a “disconnect” between what is called the new and improved “heart healthy” diet and reported and observed actual meals. Some institutions allege that the heart healthy diet is actually more expensive, disputing the claim of many that the change was reportedly only to cut costs. The wide disparity in the quality of the food from institution to institution based on the inspection findings call into question the extent to which monitoring is truly taking place. Many system-wide, not just inmates but institutional staff themselves have cited this “heart healthy diet” as something other than what the name connotes.

**DRC Follow Up: CIIC Commentary**

*SCI follows the heart healthy menu and it is an agency concern that won't be decided at the local level. Additional education for offenders regarding the heart healthy menu may have a positive effect on how it is received and ultimately serve as additional encouragement for offenders to live a healthier lifestyle. While the heart healthy menu appears a bit more expensive since fruits and vegetables were added, a significant cost savings may prevail through reduced medical cost resulting from offenders eating and living a healthier lifestyle.*

*Agency commitment to this issue is best demonstrated by the recent realignment of departments in DRC Central Office. Food Service operations are now a sub-division of Medical Services; both of which fall under the Office of Prisons. Medical Services at SCI started offender health education classes on August 19, 2010. These sessions will be held weekly for offenders with next week's session covering instruction on how to eliminate fats from daily diets.*

**Kosher Meals:** Staff relayed that they provide no kosher meals, and in ten years, the staff person has only received one request from an inmate. She relayed that she told the inmate that she could fix a kosher meal, but she did not know how to order all meal components that would be needed. The inmate was reportedly referred to the Food Service Manager II. *There is a system-wide need for written procedures and standardized instruction on the provision of kosher meals in order to provide guidance to all food services staff at the institutions. Food Services staff system-wide have expressed on numerous inspections that they would welcome "how to" instructions on Kosher meals.*

**DRC Follow Up: Kosher Meals**

*DRC does have a written procedure regarding the preparation and ordering of food for Jewish Passover. In 2011 Jewish Passover starts on April 19, 2011. One month prior to this date the food service manager will contact the chaplain to determine if there are offenders who wish to have a kosher meal. As stated in part in DRC policy 72-REG-02: inmates requesting a religious diet shall request a religious accommodation using the request for religious accommodation form (DRC4326). As related to requests for special temporary dietary restrictions or practices as part of a religious holiday or observance, requests must be submitted at least 90 days in advance of the holiday or period of observance. The inmate has been identified and advised of the appropriate course of action to follow to ensure his participation in the Jewish Passover commencing April 19, 2011. Additionally, the Food Service Manager has been instructed to educate staff regarding the process that offenders must follow in order to gain authorization for special temporary diets as related to religious accommodations.*

**Inmate Communication: Food Services.** Inmates reported that food services operations are sloppy and there is no care given to how meals are presented, with food all mixed together such that it is unappetizing. Inmates also relayed that there are cockroaches in the crevices in Food Services.

**DRC Follow Up: Inmate Communication in Food Service**

*The entire kitchen and dining area is serviced each week by the Pest Control contractor, Environmental Pest Control. The cockroach concern will be relayed to the contractor and staff will continue to improve sanitation and education efforts for both staff and inmates.*

## **D. HOUSING UNITS**

Inmates at Southeastern Correctional Institution are housed in Housing Units F, H, I, and M, and are provided double bunks in buildings designed as open dormitories. The inmate dorms were observed as crowded and warm. Numerous fans were operating to keep air flowing, but the overcrowded conditions and narrow placement of bunks presented a challenge to maintain a

comfortable room temperature. There was an observed need to address the level of mold and disrepair in the bathrooms. This concern was brought to the attention of the administration during the closing meeting with the Warden.

An additional concern, also brought to the Warden's attention, was the lack of good visibility or line of sight from the officer's station to all parts of the housing units. Reportedly, the dayroom located at the far end of each of the dorm wings that radiate from the central officer area, is not visible from the officers' station.

Another concern regarding inmate housing units is the architectural design of the shower rooms and bathrooms. Due to the construction of walls built at two-third height levels, a portion of the bathroom areas allowed for visibility of inmates from the shoulders upward. Staff relayed concerns that even that degree of visibility prompted some privacy issues and related behavior concerns on occasion.

**CIIC Memo:** The inspection team was not able to locate the CIIC memorandum to inmates in either housing units or in other common areas.

**DRC Follow Up: CIIC Memo**

*Necessary steps have been taken to assure that the CIIC Memo is posted in all living units as well as front entry, visiting, recreation, inmate dining hall, inmate program areas and the chapel.*

**Dayrooms:** In the years since the previous SCI inspection in 2008, one of the living units has been reorganized, so that the inmate bed area was expanded into the lower/basement level. This shift of beds opened a room for use as a dayroom and caused the bed areas to be less congested and allowed for additional space between bunks. *However, dayrooms were observed to be empty and barren of any items that could be used in a quiet activity.*

**I Dorm**

The dorm was observed as crowded with many inmates roaming around the dorm, as if looking for something to do, some standing at their bed sneakily passing items to others. Some of the inmates have small personal televisions and some without were leaning over to watch their neighbor's TV. The bunk beds were placed in close proximity to one another. The majority of the inmates on I Dorm were talking in small groups, watching television, or sleeping. Much idleness was observed. An inmate was mopping the dayroom floor outside of the dorm area. No inmates were in the dayroom. I Dorm bed sheets looked dingy, almost a grayish color.

Staff reported that they are attempting to reduce idleness by extending recreation hours. As a means to that end, the inmates are now allowed to have handheld games. Further, inmates are reportedly also encouraged to get involved with reentry programming.

*The atmosphere was described as "electric" with negative inmate energy, creating a level of tension. During the inspection, a group of at least ten inmates were observed crowding around the unit officer's desk; and upon entry of the inspection team, a group of inmates immediately surrounded the members of the team with a desire to talk and ask questions. The demeanor of the*

inmates prompted concern should this collective energy escalate and become directed toward negative or hostile purposes.

**Restroom:** The restroom and shower room were observed. *The tiles on the wall clearly were black in the grout area, alleged by some inmates to be black mold.* Faucets were operable, with automatic shut off to save water. Soap dispensers were under lock and key and contained soap. Despite being cleaned during the inspection, the *bathroom/shower area reeked of urine.* The *urinals appeared rusted and the shower had several black areas in the grout that could have been black mold.*

### **Inmate Communication in I Dorm**

- **Bed Sheets:** Inmates relayed that the bed sheets are laundered once per week, but they do not come back white, rather the grayish dingy color.
- **Restroom/Sanitation:** Inmates stated, *“This dorm is dirty. The bathrooms smell like piss bad.”* Even the porters responsible for cleaning relayed the same. They relayed that they clean the bathrooms as good as possible, that they “are all right on cleaning supplies” and “the plumbing is okay,” but that *the floor reportedly soaks up the urine and they cannot get it out. They relayed that the bathrooms badly need renovation, not only the floor but also the grout and the tile on the walls.*
- **Response to Complaints:** *Inmates alleged that when they complain about the bathroom “they threaten us.”*
- **Crowding, Floods:** Inmates relayed that there are 280 men in the dorm and *it floods daily.*
- **Program Waiting Lists and Idleness:** Inmates relayed that they are put on waiting lists for programs. One relayed that he has been at SCI for *two years and is still waiting to get into the parenting and drug programs. He relayed that he gets out in 2010 and really needs the programs. He reportedly contacted the Case Manager and was reportedly only told that he is on the wait list.* He acknowledged that there is no wait for AA and NA and indicated that he is involved in them, but feels they are no substitute for a good drug program. Inmates reported that there are *not enough programs available to them, contrary to that reported encouragement from staff to engage in programming.*
- **Fans:** Inmates asked, *“Why can’t we order fans? They let you have one if you brought it with you from another camp, but you can’t buy one here.”* They were obviously uncomfortable from the hot weather, and the fans brought some relief.

### **DRC Follow Up: I Dorm**

*In regards to the odor of the restrooms in this unit, the steps to eliminate the smell have been attempted:*

- *Special chemicals have been purchased and applied to the area to try to eliminate the smell*
- *Offender porters in this area have been increased to provide cleaning around the clock.*
- *A result of these measures not being effective, the entire tile floor has been removed and is being replaced. Currently this action seemed to have a significant impact on reducing the odor.*

- *An additional problem identified was offenders failing to flush toilets and urinals after use. Automatic flushers have been obtained and are pending installation.*

*The flooding only occurred with torrential rains of significant duration. There have been no such rains since the replacement of weather stripping and cleaning of storm drains. Finally, program waiting lists have been addressed by making program placement decisions based on need rather than offender request.*

*Fans- SCI restricts offenders from having personal fans because electrical outlets are minimized due to the use of personal televisions. Battery operated fans however will soon be an item available for purchase at the facilities commissary.*

### **H Dorm**

H Dorm has a maximum capacity of 550 inmates and is architecturally designed with three wings or dorm areas that radiate from the central officer area. The dorm is constructed with a unique window design that allows the windows to be slid back and forth to access fresh air. Bunks were lined in rows throughout the wings, and each bed had a steel tray for a television. Nearly every inmate had a clear prison-approved television and headphones.

The H Dorm inmates were observed during a one-hour 'free time' after lunch and prior to their recreation period. They were nearly all inside the dorm wings, resting on their bunks, talking among themselves, or watching television. Compared to the somewhat older inmates in some other institutions, the relatively younger SCI inmates directed more visual attention to the inspection team, and displayed less immersion in personal activities such as reading, writing, crafts/art, or other inmate 'hobbies.'

At the far end of each wing, there is a dayroom for the inmates in the wing. The inmate restrooms also radiate from the central area. Due to the architectural feature of two-third walls, and that the bathrooms are located relatively near to the central hub of the unit, the air flow and ventilation within the bathrooms was problematic. There were negative observations during the inspection regarding the offensive smells, mildew and mold, and general deterioration and unclean conditions of the inmate bathrooms. The bathroom issues include chipped and peeling paint as well as soap residue in some areas of the showers.

Due to the architecture of the housing units and overcrowded conditions, there were several very large fans running constantly. Some fans were wall-mounted, some were ceiling exhaust fans, and other fans were on floor pedestals. Staff relayed that on very hot days, the inmates are supplied with quantities of ice that are brought to the units from food service freezers.

The Case Manager, who is also the temporary Unit Manager, reported that inmates are usually comfortable communicating with staff and that the inmates frequently bring their concerns to her rather than to use the inmate grievance procedure. A similar comment was relayed by a unit staff in another unit as well. During the inspection, it was noted that inmates who need informal complaints must ask the Unit Manager/Case manager for the forms.

**Dog Community Services Program:** H dorm houses the canine program. The SCI dog program works with dogs that come to them from three different humane societies in the local area. Inmate dog handlers were eager to talk about their dogs and were willing to show the inspection team the good behavior of the dogs. One dog handler relayed that through the program, he had learned patience, and having a dog to care for has given him something to look forward to and helped him to survive the stress of being incarcerated. Dog handlers have bottom bunks so that they have easy access to their dogs and they are given a special badge designating them as a handler.

Reportedly, in order to become a dog handler, inmates must be free of all RIB incidents and tickets for six months, be compliant and successful in meeting their programming requirements, apply for a position, and successfully complete an interview process. H dorm also has the designation of being the 'merit dorm.' As a merit dorm, the inmates receive a later curfew than in other dorms.

**Harvest Intensive Outpatient Program:** H3 dorm is on the top floor of H unit. Units are equipped with two telephones for inmate use on each wing. Inmates in H3 are a combination of inmates in their orientation phase and inmates in the Harvest Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP). Outpatient treatments are provided as structured counseling or therapeutic services on a regular and predetermined basis. There are 42 General Population beds for IOP inmates. The Unit Manager/Case Manager indicated there has been an effort to make the group function as a therapeutic community (TC), which is typically viewed as a more intense version of an IOP, and that the recovery services staff has taken a lead in spearheading the effort to accomplish this goal. Although it was reported that the inmate porters continuously clean the bathrooms on the units, the inspection team observed mildew in nearly all bathrooms in the living units.

There were several large recycle boxes in each living unit for receiving plastic items, rather than disposing of plastics in the trash. Staff relayed that some inmates have been given jobs of removing the labels from plastic items in the recycle boxes.

**Inmate Communication in H Dorm.** The inmates in H dorm relayed the following information and thoughts:

- **Staff Shortages:** The shortage of staff due to staff reductions (due to budget cuts) has caused a reduction in programs that were previously available to inmates.
- **Not Enough Recreation:** Inmates should be getting more recreation time.
- **Programs:** Inmate programs have become increasingly scarce
- **Inmate Groups:** Organizations like the NAACP (Cultural Awareness) have become inactive.
- **No Art Program:** Inmates do not have an art program, as compared to other institutions such as NCCI.
- **No Music Program:** Inmates have not been able to participate in the music program or music activities in recreation due to inmates who reportedly abused the privilege and prompted a denial of access.
- **No Vocational Program Slots:** Additional seats should be available to more inmates in SCI vocational and trade programs, such as drafting, plumbing, welding, and carpentry. New vocational and trade programs should be available to inmates in auto mechanics

and engine repair, culinary arts, barbering, masonry, business management, computers and information technology, electronics, and green energy engineering such as wind turbine technology.

- **No Fans in Commissary:** Inmates should be permitted to purchase the small individual-size fans that are available for sale through the Access SecurePak vendor.
- **Grievance Procedure:** An inmate relayed his opinion that the grievance procedure does not work and that staff “spin” the inmates rather than providing accurate information or any information at all, leaving inmates discouraged and less likely to bother using the grievance procedure.
- **Hocking College:** An inmate relayed that with his own motivation and self discipline, he has successfully completed several courses through Hocking College. The inmate complimented the Hocking faculty, saying that the instructors from HC are the most willing to stay after class and take extra time to assure that inmates fully understand the material.

#### **DRC Follow Up: H-Dorm**

*Teams have been designated to monitor the areas to be cleaned. A work order has been issued to address the ventilation system. The Dog Program and Harvest Program are well run as well as the Re-Entry House – an incentive based program to instill positive offender behavior. An inspection of the showers in fact revealed that what was reported to be black mold was actually mildew, which in part can be contributed to the extreme humid conditions present during the inspection. Immediate action was taken to have the showers cleaned and sanitized. It was re-emphasized to staff and offender porters the proper methods of cleaning to maintain satisfactory sanitation levels. Since the inspection, no presence of the mildew has been reported. In an effort to help reduce the amount of flies, additional fly strips have been purchased and installed throughout the living units. Furthermore, pest control contractors have been informed to make additional evaluation of pest control needed in offender living areas to include the restrooms. Battery operated fans will soon be an item available for purchase at the facilities commissary. The SCI music program is functioning in recreation as well the chapel. Inmates are permitted to purchase personal music instruments. Inmates have access to art supplies and activities through the prison’s recreation department.*

**Inmate Communication: Showers and Restrooms in H2 and H3:** Several inmates indicated that black mold is present in the showers in H2 and H3 Dorms. Inmates relayed allegations that the bathrooms at SCI “have flies and bugs.”

#### **DRC Follow Up: Showers and Restrooms**

*An inspection of the showers in fact revealed that what was reported to be black mold was actually mildew, which in part can be contributed to the extreme humid conditions present during the inspection. Immediate action was taken to have the showers cleaned and sanitized. It was re-emphasized to staff and offender porters the proper methods of cleaning to maintain satisfactory sanitation levels. Since the inspection, no presence of the mildew has been reported. In an effort to help reduce the amount of flies, additional fly strips have been purchased and installed throughout the living units. Furthermore, pest control contractors have been informed to make additional evaluation of pest control needed in offender living areas as well as restrooms.*

## **F1 Dorm**

A number of inmates were on their beds playing cards. It was noted that the pairings were not racially segregated. Rather, a number of black and white inmates were playing cards together. The bed areas were for the most part neat and orderly. There was no clutter from excess property. Each had a 2.4 cubic foot locker with lock and based on observations, all personal items were secured in their lockers. The dorm was quiet in spite of the large number of inmates in the dorm.

The restroom was found to be clean and had soap available. However, there were no paper towels. Flies were clustering around the water fountain outside of the restroom.

There were two laundry workers in a small laundry room with four washers and four dryers. They relayed that they do the laundry without charging inmates for their services, though one relayed that charging is “tempting.”

## **Inmate Communication in F1 Dorm**

- **Inmate Problems:** Inmates relayed that the dorm is better now because “they moved guys around.” Inmates relayed that since December there have only been two fights which were termed “little disagreements” and some inmates relayed that they have “never been afraid.”
- **Sanitation:** Inmates relayed that it is clean on F1 but “messed up upstairs,” referring to F2. Regarding their restroom, inmates relayed that “Everything works, but it definitely could be cleaner.”
- **Idleness:** Inmates reportedly spend their time watching TV, lifting weights and doing their job, some citing food services, porters and recreation workers.
- **Programs:** Inmates cited the concern of not being able to get into programs. Some indicated that they have been in a few programs and were about to go home. Inmates relayed that they are on a waiting list for parenting classes.
- **Inmate Groups:** Inmates relayed concerns that “they” allegedly “cancelled all our programs,” referring to the NAACP Chapter, which reportedly has “no advisor, so there are no meetings or programs.”
- **Recreation:** An inmate asked why some inmates can use free weights (also referenced as a free weight machine) outside, while other general population inmates cannot. Staff explained that minimum level one inmates, dog handlers and the over 40 group may use the weights as an incentive for good conduct. Staff added that other inmates can also work to earn minimum security or dog handling positions. It was also noted that they may go to recreation where there are dip bars.

### **DRC Follow Up: F-1 Dorm**

*Teams have been designated to monitor areas to be cleaned. Sanitation issues have been addressed.*

## **F2 Dorm**

The atmosphere on the F living unit was comparatively quiet and calm, with a majority of inmates resting quietly on their bunks, sleeping, reading, playing chess, or watching television. There were no inmates roaming hallways or crowding the entrance during the inspection. Staff relayed that the inmate televisions were on a closed circuit allowing local channels, Fox, national networks as ABC, CBS, and NBC, and a movie channel with pre-selected movies. The small dayroom for the dorm was equipped with a couple tables. Inmates relayed concerns that the *showers have black mold and that when it rains, the ceiling leaks on them.*

### **DRC Follow Up: F-2 Dorm**

***Teams have been designated to monitor areas to be cleaned. Work is being done on the roof and the ceiling has been fixed.***

## **M Unit**

The first floor of M Unit houses the inmates in the Intensive Prison Program (also termed “boot camp”) known as Camp Reams. Generally, the inmates in the program voiced their satisfaction with the program, and were appreciative of the opportunity to *reduce their sentences and earn an earlier release*. Inmates cited that the program has taught them *respect and self-discipline*. The second floor of M Unit houses inmates who have clearance to work outside the fence. These inmates perform work on the farm or handle lawn maintenance on seven-day rotations. According to staff, inmates are eligible based on good behavior (no conduct reports), must remain free of major tickets, and must be within 36 months of their release date. Inmates on M Unit relayed that they enjoy the program because it offers inmates the *freedom to go outside the fence and to acquire skills that they would not otherwise have been able to learn*. As with other dorms, M Unit inmates have a separate outside recreation area that is not a part of the full recreation yard.

### **DRC Follow Up: M Dorm**

***Inmates enjoy the IPP program because it offers them the freedom to go outside the fence and to acquire new skills.***

## **E. SEGREGATION**

**Count.** Based on the posting in the officer’s station in segregation, there were 73 inmates in segregation at the time of the inspection, though they have a maximum capacity of 78 beds.

**Local Control.** Local Control housed the largest number of inmates with 40. Local Control inmates reportedly have commissary access and may purchase and use playing cards. They also may have their own brush. Local Control was described as “a little more relaxed” than Security Control and Disciplinary Control. However, the shower in Local Control had what appeared to be black mold in the tile grout and was observed to be in poor condition.

**Security and Disciplinary Control.** Security Control and Disciplinary Control housed 18 and 15 inmates, respectively. Staff relayed that there are two single cells in Disciplinary Control and

two single cells in Security Control. The single cells are reportedly reserved for suicide watch, but they were being occupied by non-suicide watch inmates at the time of the inspection, with one inmate in each cell. Most of the segregation cells were double-bunked. Disciplinary Control was impressively clean outside of the cells. Based on observations inside of the cells, cleaning could be improved. The shower for segregation inmates has a brown powder like dirt on the tile. Staff relayed that if they have no soap, they are provided with soap.

**Recreation.** There are five indoor recreation cages and five outdoor cages. Inmates reportedly rotate inside and outside for recreation, so that they all have ample opportunity to leave their segregation cells at specific times during the day. The recreation cages are the customary basic, fully-enclosed cages with a simple sit-up/dip bar structure.

**Inmate Communication.** Inmates expressed concern that they reportedly have “*no air ventilation except for those who are by fans and can feel air in the food slot.*” In order to better understand the reported concern about ventilation, the request was made of the officer to locate an empty cell that could be observed from the inside. An officer ordered an inmate to cuff up through the food slot which he did and stood in the hall outside of his cell. *The tone with the inmate was as if the inmate had done something wrong, which he had not.* The subsequent exchange with the inmate after checking his cell demonstrated that he was most courteous and actually appreciated that fact that CIIC personally checked into the reported deficiencies in ventilation. The reported in and out vents near the ceiling were caked with coats of old paint and according to the inmate, “don’t work.”

**DRC Follow Up Communication: Segregation Unit**

*The Segregation Supervisor is monitoring the maintenance issues, cleaning and painting of areas. What appears to be black mold in the tile grout is not, but is actually the result of the type of grout used on the flooring.*

*The officer of concern was working the segregation range on the day of inspection. His personality is very direct and specific to the issue at hand. In a review of the number of grievances filed on this officer since 2008, there were none. One informal complaint was filed in 2008 by an offender who received a conduct report from the officer then alleged that the officer didn’t like him. The offender later withdrew the complaint stating that he was mad at the time that he filed. This officer has an excellent work record and carry’s a noticeable good rapport with offenders.*

**Staff Responsiveness:** Inmates in the segregation block were communicating in a loud manner compared to the other segregation blocks, but it was considered normal and healthy for the inmates to feel free to respectfully relay problems and concerns. *Some inmates were so passionate, they looked like they were ready to explode, making one wonder how often staff on rounds or staff posted in the block take the time to listen to and respond to their questions and concerns.*

**DRC Follow Up: Staff Responsiveness**

*Assigned officers to Segregation make rounds every 30 minutes. DRC 4118 documents occasions that staff has contact with inmates assigned to the segregation unit. These forms*

*and log books verify regular visits to inmates by unit staff, medical staff and mental health staff. Moreover, range surveillance cameras support proof of contact made by staff and supervisory personnel.*

**STG Matter:** One inmate in segregation relayed that there was a “big fight” in F2, but he was assigned to H2. He relayed that the fight occurred 22 days ago and he has been locked in Security Control status the entire time and “nobody” has reportedly talked to him except the Lieutenant Gang Coordinator to “hear the ticket.” He stated that “They think I run the AB but I don’t.” He stated that one inmate backed into another inmate which broke the alliance with the Gangster Disciples. The leaders reportedly settled the matter and stopped what could have been a fight and kept the alliance, which was cited as a positive thing. He could not understand why “they locked us up.”

The inmate’s follow-up correspondence stated that the fight happened on 7-10-10 at 2:00 a.m. He relayed that he was assigned to H2, the dog program. He relayed that staff told him that he has a conduct report for violating rule 17, termed a “gang ticket,” He added that, “They keep saying I run the AB here at SCI which is not true.” He was reportedly told about the fight the day after it happened. He was told that one the ABs got hit with a lock and two ABs had black eyes. He was told that *two black inmates were fighting, and one backed into an AB who hit the black inmate “then everybody started hitting everybody.”* The leader of the Gangster Disciples reportedly stated that *“This had to be settled between the AB hitting one of his guys for nothing or there would be a big problem between the AB and GD on this hill.”* The AB who reportedly *“hit the G.D. by mistake was punished in front of the GD and the whole matter was settled then and there.”* He relayed that on July 11, 2010, he was locked up as well as “another white guy” and “four black guys.” On July 29, 2010 they reportedly “let everybody out who was fighting after doing 15 days DC except me. I’ve been in the hole for 22 days and have not hit anybody or even was fighting at all.” He added, “If you really think I did something wrong, why would you hold a so called #17 gang ticket that had to be wrote around 7-13 or 7-14-10 and not even served me with it. That should tell you, Ms. Pope that *what they are saying I’ve done is not true.*”

**No Ventilation:** Based on what appeared to be serious concerns from inmates about the reported lack of ventilation in the cells, two members of the inspection team entered a cell with the door close. There was no discernible ventilation except through the food slot. Temperatures reportedly reach very high in the segregation cells. The inspection team observed that some inmates were using folded paper or folded blister packs to stick under the door or in the food slot to try to catch any circulated air.

#### **DRC Follow Up: Ventilation System**

*A thorough check of the air handling system in the segregation unit revealed that the system was working adequately. This area is not air conditioned and the heat and humidity were near record levels during the time period of the inspection.*

**No Kites, Pack-Up Access:** One inmate in LC said that he had been there for 40 days and had never had soap, toothpaste, was not allowed to access his packup, and had no kites. Other inmates alleged that they have had no kites for “40 some days.” A need for toothpaste and also a need to have access to their own property, where some had their own toothpaste were noted. The officer relayed that he will make sure that they have kites. If it is true that they have had no kite

access, whether for 40 days, one week or even days, it is an extremely serious concern. When an inmate is unable to go to a staff person, the kite communication is their only alternative. Inmates in segregation are totally dependent on others and tend to have a litany of problems and concerns, sometimes of a critical nature.

**DRC Follow Up: Kites and Pack-up**

*The segregation supervisor will be responsible for monitoring offender access to kites as well as reviewing the process for which offenders may obtain some personal property from their pack-up. The supervisor will, at the beginning of each day, ensure the presence of sufficient amount of kites and Informal Complaints. On weekends the first shift lieutenant will ensure the presence of these documents. Any shortages noticed will be immediately corrected. Regarding hygiene there is no indication that an offender spent 40 days without hygiene. Offenders are routinely given personal items from their pack-up when placed in segregation. Any offender who has no hygiene items at that time is provided bar soap, toothpaste and a toothbrush by security staff.*

**RIB:** Inmates in the Segregation Unit relayed their concerns regarding the Rules Infraction Board (RIB), primarily due to charges or conduct reports they have received pertaining to a rule violation.

**DRC Follow Up: RIB**

*The SCI RIB panel averages 20 hearings per day. The facility has a good record of appeals being upheld by central office legal.*

## F. COMMISSARY

The administration established a limit of \$85 in commissary purchases per trip in order to reduce inmate extortion. Despite the limit, staff relayed that inmate theft of property remains a persistent problem. Commissary limits appear from institution to institution, yet is an area that for many good reasons ought to be standardized department wide.

Staff relayed that for the last two years, SCI has had open commissary: inmates may go to commissary any time that they are able to go during commissary hours. In the past, designated hours by housing unit created concerns because some inmates were unable to go due to conflicting job or program schedules.

The institutional commissary is designed with exterior access, and inmates form two lines. In the first line, inmates have the barcode of their inmate identification card scanned to verify the cash balance in their account. In the second line, inmates enter the commissary to complete their shopping. *Inmates can approach the window and obtain their account balance before they get in line. Staff relayed that the system works very well.*

**DRC Follow Up: Commissary**

*We actually limit our inmates to spend \$75.00 per week in the Commissary. We do operate an open commissary except on "State Week" where we revert back to assigned dormitory days and we are closed one day a month for inventory. We get very few inmate kites regarding Commissary and most of those are regarding additional items they would like us to carry. We*

*do analyze those requests and attempt to get items that the inmates ask us to carry if at all possible. Our Commissary sales are between \$1.5 and \$1.6 Million annually, with a profit currently of 8%, but we are aiming to increase that profit to 10% by next year.*

## SECTION VI. PROGRAMS

### A. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Inmate programming falls under several categories, which may include academic (secondary, post-secondary or college, GED/ABE or ABE), vocational, career-technical, community service, rehabilitative, recovery, or reentry. For inmates who qualify, there are some college courses available through Hocking College. Inmates with an interest in college credits are advised to contact the SCI College Coordinator. Further, educational provisions are available to segregated inmates. The following sections offer information of the variety of inmate programs provided at SCI.

<b>Table 19. Education Enrollment Monthly July 2010 and Year To Date</b>				
<b>Program</b>	<b>July 2010 Enrollment</b>	<b>Year to Date Enrollment</b>	<b>Year to Date Certificates</b>	<b>Wait List</b>
<b>Academic</b>				
Literacy	108	108	0	116
ABLE (Adult Basic Literacy Education)	20	20	0	0
Pre-GED	112	112	0	108
GED	107	107	0	58
<b>Academic Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>Career - Technology</b>				
Carpentry	22	22	0	22
Drafting	18	18	0	3
Plumbing	18	18	0	10
Welding	30	30	0	53
<b>Career-Technology Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Special Education</b>				
<b>Title One</b>	33	33	0	0
<b>Title One</b>	36	36	0	0
<b>Transitional Education Program (TEP)</b>	76	76	32	0
<b>Career Enhancement</b>	52	52	0	1,410
<b>Intensive Program Prison (IPP)</b>	74	74	0	0
<b>Apprenticeships</b>				
<b>Apprenticeships</b>	36	36	0	0
<b>Advanced Job Training</b>				
<b>Advanced Job Training</b>	108	108	0	0

Administrators have placed increased efforts on engaging volunteers to assist with programs and have seen the wait lists grow for inmates waiting to enter already crowded courses. In recent years the DRC's education administrators have added the concept of the GED Roundtable, where academically qualified inmates tutor other inmates in preparation for the GED program and examination. This strategy has been successful in shortening the wait list and processing inmates through the GED classes and passage of the GED examination at a faster rotation than would otherwise be possible.

<b>Inmate GED Tutors</b>	<b>July 2010 Participation or Completion</b>	<b>Year-to-Date Participation or Completion</b>
Literacy Tutors	15	15
Other Tutors	10	10
Tutors Trained	0	0
Tutor Hours	630	630
Total GEDs Given	0	0
Total GEDs Passed	0	0
Children Served in Reading Room	155	155
Work Keys	0	0

**GED Literacy Program:** The GED teacher at SCI has approximately 89 students in four classes. There were two concerns relayed regarding the GED literacy program:

- *The placement assessments given at the Correctional Reception Center are said to be ineffective in accurately determining literacy levels, and*
- *The long wait lists for inmates to gain admittance to the GED program causes some inmates to be denied admission until six months prior to their release date, and then if they are placed in the wrong class, their chance to have the GED training that they really need and could actually complete may be ruined.*

Reportedly, nearly 60 percent of inmates coming from CRC may test inaccurately for GED placement level, which impairs the effectiveness of instruction in parent institution classes due to the wide differences among students within a single class. Students may then need individualized instruction, and more teachers are then required.

The question is prompted regarding where the perceived flaw lies: with the assessment itself or with the administration of the instrument. Either way, the result is reportedly that inaccuracies in student placement at appropriate levels reduce the success rate of instruction to students at all levels. It was the recommendation of SCI staff that the assessment process at the Correctional Reception Center be analyzed and modified so that additional time is allotted to the testing process, and so that the results of the assessments more accurately reflect inmates' true knowledge and skill levels upon arrival to the parent institutions.

#### **DRC Follow Up: Literacy Program**

*The SCI education department has a literacy unit for those students whose reading score is the equivalent of a 6th grade level or below on the standardized CASAS test. Certified tutors utilize study tables to assist with individualized instruction. All other academic students are located in the school. Those scoring up to the equivalent of a 9th grade reading level are considered Pre-GED. Scoring beyond a 9th grade reading level are the GED students. Inmates are placed on the appropriate waiting lists according to the reading score each achieved for himself at the reception centers. SCI's concern with CRC's testing procedures include the following: testing too soon in the incarceration process with no time for adjustment, not allowing sufficient time for test completion and lack of explanation as to how their scores will affect their placement at the parent institutions. Because Education Staff are*

*aware that the standardized scores are not always completely accurate, the teachers make necessary adjustments with the work assigned so as not to hinder the learning process. Students are re-tested every ten weeks and moved accordingly.*

*Though staff has expressed their concerns, they will continue to network with OCSS administration to help stress the importance of the implications that the initial screening process carries so they may continue to serve our students to the best of our abilities.*

*In addition to academic programs, we also offer Career-Technical programs. Career Development programs are offered in Carpentry, Drafting, Plumbing and Welding. Career Enhancement programs are offered in Carpentry, Drafting and Plumbing. Post-secondary education is offered through Hocking College.*

*SCI continues to be a leader in the number of GED tests given and honor all of the inmates accomplishing their educational goals in our annual graduation ceremony. SCI's last graduation ceremony held in October 2009 included the following proud academic graduates: 167 Literacy, 89 PRE- GED, and 138 GED. Our Career Technical graduates included 8 Carpentry, 10 Drafting, 9 Plumbing, and 11 Welding. Hocking College presented 29 one year completion certifications and 20 two year completion certificates. The efforts of our Career Technical students and Hocking College Landscape Management students can be seen proudly on display every year at the Ohio State Fair.*

## B. REHABILITATION, REENTRY, AND RECOVERY PROGRAMS

Rehabilitative programming supports a re-entry philosophy that focuses on skill development in dealing with issues as conflict and confrontation, or employment skills. The ACA manual for 2007 provides the following representative list of rehabilitative programming.

**Table 21. Rehabilitative and Recovery Program Schedule**

Date	Time	Unit	Program
Monday, August 20, 2007	8-11:00 am	E Building group room	Harvest Group
	12:30 pm	School Room 199	House of Healing
	1:00 pm	E Building, Room 380	Anger Management
	5:30 – 8:00 pm	O Building	Employment Skills
	6:15 – 7:45 pm	Chapel	ACTS Program
	6:30 pm	School	Cage Your Rage
	6:30 – 8:00 pm	Visiting Room	N/A Meeting
	6:45 – 8:00 pm	O Building	Volunteers
Tuesday, August 21, 2007	8:30 am (all day)	E Building, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor	Mental Health
	8:30 – 10:00 am	O Building	Recovery
	10:00 – 10:45 am	O Building	Reentry
	1:00 – 3:30 pm	O Building	Tolls for Success
	1:00 pm	School	Reentry Management Team
	6:15 – 7:45 pm	Chapel	Prison Fellowship

Among the recovery programs is *Harvest*, which is described on the SCI website as a unique program, offering a reentry-approved, earned credit-approved three month cognitive behavioral

therapy alcohol and drug treatment program. The Harvest Intensive Outpatient treatment program focuses on helping participants develop cognitive strategies and positive behavioral skills to restructure their lifestyle. Upon successful completion of the program, participants are eligible for continuing care services that include professionally facilitated group meetings and Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous fellowship meetings.

Other programs offered through the Recovery Services office at SCI are a 12-step study, alcohol and drug education, a mandatory substance abuse program (Life Without a Crutch), voluntary smoking cessation, and an after care/continuing care program.

According to staff there have been nearly 550 inmates on the wait list for recovery programs at SCI. There had been two Recovery Services Coordinators in the past, but now there is one coordinator, accounting for the large wait list.

**Reentry Programming.** Reentry programs assist inmates in returning home to stay and live productive lives without recidivism. In recent months, the trend in many institutions of having institutional staff assume additional functions has become increasingly prevalent. SCI administrators provided information representing staff efforts to deliver programming on the housing unit and give inmates meaningful activities. Due to the increased number of inmates, some of the programs have wait lists.

**Table 22. Reentry Programs Offered in a Representative Housing Unit  
First Quarter 2010**

Program	Staff Provider	Days	Time	Wait list
Inside Out Dads	Staff A	Monday	6:30 pm	190
From the Inside Out	Staff B	Monday	evening	
Victim Awareness	Staff C and B	Wednesday	1:15 pm	
Victim Awareness	Staff C and D	Tuesday	6:15 pm	
Commitment to Change	Staff E and A	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday	1:00 pm	
Money Smart	Staff F	Wednesday	Evening	
Thinking for a Change	Staff A	Monday, Thursday	Morning	190
RFLS Phase One	Staff A	Monday	6:30 pm	50
RFLS Phase Two	Staff A	Monday	Evening	
Orientation	Staff A	Monday	1:00 pm	
Release Prep	Staff D	Monthly		

**Fairfield County Reentry Coalition:** A current area of pride is the Fairfield County Reentry Coalition, which has invited the participation of the SCI Reentry Management Team and the involvement of families. An area of pride was cited as the reentry partnerships in the community which now reportedly give inmates a better chance.

**Ohio Benefits Bank:** Staff relayed that the Ohio Benefits Bank is available in the visiting room and is run by volunteers.

**Re-entry Programs:** All SCI programs are reported to be re-entry programs. A list of current re-entry programs was provided and includes the following programs:

- Inside Out Dads
- From the Inside out
- Victim Awareness
- Commitment to Change
- Money Smart
- Thinking for a Change
- RFLS – Phase One
- RFLS – Phase Two
- Orientation
- Release Prep

**HVAC:** Regarding inmate re-entry and the need to educate and release inmates who are better able to acquire employment and become contributing members of society, staff relayed the institution has retained the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) program and certification.

### C. INTENSIVE PROGRAM PRISON (IPP) – Camp Reams

SCI has maintained an Intensive Program Prison (IPP) since 1991 in an area of the institution known as Camp Reams. While the IPP has remained uninterrupted, the physical location of the housing and delivery of programming for IPP inmates was recently brought inside the compound in order to reduce costs to the institution. Recent DRC budget reductions prompted the decision as a cost savings measure, although there were reportedly no reductions in security staff and no other jobs lost with the relocation.

The ten IPP units within several different Ohio prisons provide intensive programming in the areas of treatment of alcohol and/or drug abuse, academic and vocational education, or community service work. The IPP unit at SCI emphasizes community service work and the programming provided to IPP inmates who reside in Camp Reams is delivered within the IPP living unit.

<b>Day</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Program</b>
<b>Monday</b>	8:15am – 2:45 pm	Transitional Education Program (TEP)
	5:30 – 8:00 pm	Employment Skills
	5:30 – 8:00 pm	Education
	6:45 – 8:00 pm	NA Meeting
<b>Tuesday</b>	8:30 – 10:00 am	Recovery
	10:00 – 10:45 am	Reentry
	1:00 – 3:30 pm	Tools for Success
	5:30 - 8:00 pm	Employment Skills
	5:30 – 8:00 pm	Education

<b>Wednesday</b>	7:45 – 8:00 am	Evaluations
	8:30 – 10:00 am	Recovery
	1:00 – 2:30 pm	Computer Lab
	5:30 – 8:00 pm	Inside Out
	5:30 – 8:00 pm	Education
<b>Thursday</b>	8:30 – 10:00 am	Recovery
	9:15 – 11:00 am	Community Service Workshop
	1:00 – 2:00 pm	Reclass
	6:45 – 8:00 pm	AA Meeting
	5:30 – 8:00 pm	Inside Out
	5:30 – 8:00 pm	Education
<b>Friday</b>	8:15 am – 2:45 pm	NCCER Classes
	9:15 – 10:45 am	PRC and Release Preparation
	1:00 – 2:30 pm	Orientation
	6:00 – 8:00 pm	Bill Glass Ministries
<b>Saturday</b>	8:30 – 11:00 am	Tutoring Table (GED)
	12:00 – 4:00 pm	Recreation at Gym
	1:00 – 3:00 pm	Library

#### **D. OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES**

The inspection team observed the Ohio Penal Industries (OPI) soap factory under the direction of a plant supervisor.

No inmates were in the shop at the time due to inmate count underway. The area was very clean and has a shiny lacquered cement floor which has an excellent appearance. The shop contains an ice machine. The restroom was found to be adequately clean, though it was noted that some paper debris was on the floor.

Security measures are in place to maintain the security of the plant. An OPI officer demonstrated the electronic punch card system that is designed with a sensor that scans the barcode on each entering and exiting inmate worker's identification card. The OPI shop manager also maintains a separate, handwritten attendance document. The electronic system keeps track of the hours worked and also will immediately alert staff if someone comes in who does not belong. When asked whether an inmate could steal an inmate worker's card and use it to gain access for illicit reasons, staff replied that they know everyone by sight and therefore would not let an unknown inmate in.

Staff relayed that the shop receives "coconut soap noodles" in large boxes and converts the noodles into liquid, powder, and bar soap. The powder line produces packets of soap that dissolves in water. The product is sold to its own Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections as well as to Sheriffs and Ohio State University. The OPI soaps are used for janitorial cleaning as well as personal hygiene, including a hand-wash product/soap formulated to prevent MRSA staph infection. The product for MRSA was described as "ahead of the game." The OPI soap shop operations were also termed "proactive and responsive to the budgetary climate."

While the primary customer base for the soap products includes the DRC and Sheriff's departments, business management strategies include efforts to expand sales to other agencies, such as the Ohio Department of Mental Health. There are also business strategies to reduce costs by contracting with a single vendor for all needed supplies, which reportedly reduces the time needed to manage contracts. Further, through the engagement of the OPI silk screen shop, labels for liquid containers and dry soap boxes are printed at reduced costs, thus contributing to reduced packaging expenses. Innovative business strategies reportedly have included the development of a new product: a basic hygiene bag containing standard hygiene products and soap for indigent inmates who enter the correctional system with no money. Targeted customers for this product are the DRC and Sheriff's departments.

Staff relayed that their *OPI shop is one of the best in the State*. The National Correctional Industries Association (NCIA) recognized the OPI Soap Factory as being one of the best in the business. SCI staff relayed that the OPI Soap Shop Manager is aware of the times and is focused on developing cost-effective products. Reportedly, other states in budgetary pinches have called and asked him for advice on how he does it. Staff relayed that the OPI shop has six state employees, with four at the soap factory and two in the other shop/warehouse.

Staff relayed that they would like to have 95 inmate workers in the shop, but they currently have 57 and typically have about 60 inmates, including those assigned to their warehouse of raw materials and supplies. Staff relayed that their equipment was obtained in 1985, so they are unable to get parts anymore when needed. They were able to purchase another machine, an experience termed "disastrous" and is now being resolved through litigation.

Discussion included the CIIC staff suggestions that the OPI concept of selling products and services to the prisons for a profit be re-examined and consideration be given to earlier days in the prison system when efforts were focused on self-sufficiency, for example growing food for the prisoners and sharing it with the rest of the prison system. OPI could take the lead in eliminating idleness by coordinating a system-wide institutional need based litany of inmate jobs to help the institutions to save money on goods and services. The old concept of "T.I.E.," (Training, Industry and Education) fits perfectly into the reentry concept of preparing inmates for success on release from reception to release. OPI could take a leading role in coordinating and improving these efforts in training, industry and education with an eye to meeting real institutional needs, which ultimately could and should result in a significant cost savings.

Ohio Penal Industries staff relayed that the budget is the "biggest concern." Staff are reportedly "trying to survive." Staff relayed that they do a "good job with our products," which include products which prevent MRSA staph infection. OPI soap shop has not experienced as much reduction as some OPI operations.

***DRC Follow Up: Ohio Penal Industries (Soap Factory)***

***The OPI Manager at SCI, was not in attendance during the CIIC inspection. However, he feels that more clarification could have been given to the CIIC staff advising them that OPI has to charge something for our products so we have monies to replace equipment and that our staff salaries are paid from our profits. Also, OPI has shops that we call "support shops" that may make a product for us and we use their product in the production of our finished***

*products. Good examples of this would be the Box Shop at Mansfield and the Bag Shop at Toledo. And, due to the fact that those shops do not make much in the way of profit, our shop supports them so they can stay in business and continue to keep the idle time of inmates to a minimum. In addition, OPI is currently looking at other avenues to sell product to other state agencies, thus passing on savings not only to ODRC, but to other agencies as well. We are also looking at possible new products on a consistent basis.*

SCI maintains the OPI Janitorial Cleaning Chemical Operations. Inmates are paid an hourly rate of pay to fulfill the tasks needed to produce, package, and process orders for cleaning chemicals and soaps. In 2007, there reportedly approximately 71 inmates at SCI engaged in work within the janitorial cleaner shop; and more recently, data from a December 2008 inspection indicated that 80 inmates were employed in the ‘soap’ shop. Prior to the end of 2008, upwards of 108 inmates were reportedly employed, but the reduction in staff due to agency budget reductions, altered the staff to inmate ratio to a degree that the number of inmates given work opportunities in the shop had to be reduced.

## **E. RECREATION DEPARTMENT**

Highlights of the inspection included the management of the recreation department by the recreation therapist, who has taken much initiative in creating and providing as many recreational activities as possible. Among the positive contributions made by the recreation therapist is the creation of a ‘quiet’ recreation yard with tables for inmates to simply read or play tabletop games rather than engage in athletic activities. In addition, each housing unit includes its own smaller version of a recreation yard, which is surrounded by its own fence and includes a basketball hoop and a dip and pull-up bar apparatus. The unit recreation yards are designed for inmates to use rather than the full recreation yard and to use at times other than assigned recreation periods. The recreation therapist has added activities, which function as incentives, in the form of movie and Bingo nights. He relayed that these added activities have been very popular and successful to their purpose.

### **DRC Follow Up: Recreation**

*SCI’s Recreation program is well designed and managed. The program includes participation from outside teams.*

Recreation at SCI includes multiple outdoor yards. Not only is there a large open yard for all inmates, but each housing dorm offers inmates an enclosed outdoor small yard with a dip/pull-up bar and a basketball hoop. Further, the institution maintains a separate fenced section of the outdoor yard that is dedicated solely for quiet activities of a nonathletic nature, such as reading or playing board and card games. The small housing unit yards and separate “quiet” yard are somewhat unique to SCI.

The Recreation Director relayed that he has made a concerted and conscientious effort to build a recreation department that offers more activities and incentives, such as movie nights, than recreation departments found in other prisons.

**Recreational Activities.** The Inmate Handbook identifies recreational activities that include weights (in H honors dorm only), basketball, softball, soccer, billiards, volleyball, chess, spades,

power walking, running, horseshoes, table tennis, physical fitness stations, checkers, flag football, handball, board games, corn hole, movies, and a music program. The music program requires membership in the Music Association, an interview, written test, audition, and a background check on the applicant's conduct report record. There are varsity teams formed for softball, basketball, volleyball, and table-tennis. Instructional classes are offered for softball, basketball, flag football, soccer, and volleyball, enabling inmates to study and achieve referee certifications.

**Gymnasium.** The gymnasium was impressively large, clean, and in excellent condition. The gym offered a modern and updated appearance that included a Sport Court floor made of cushioned sections that lock together. Staff indicated a desire for improvements to the ventilation system in the gymnasium.

**Movie Listings.** Staff provided a listing of the movies that are provided at the institution. The movies are reportedly edited by a company called Swank Motion Pictures to screen out objectionable material. However, some of the listed movies' plots are overall questionable. For example, "Double Jeopardy" is about a woman, framed for the murder of her husband, who is released from prison and then successfully kills her husband as revenge. "Inside Man" is about a group of people who create the perfect crime in a successful bank robbery. "The Godfather" could be interpreted as glorifying the mob. "The Juror" is about a man who physically and sexually threatens a woman to throw her vote on a jury. "The Usual Suspects" is about a man who successfully gets away with a crime by fooling the police. While many popular movies are about crimes, these movies encourage criminality, which seems odd to permit, given the amount of time inmates watch movies and DRC's reentry mission.

## F. RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The SCI Inmate Handbook indicates that inmates may participate in the following Chapel Programs: Catechetical, Catholic programs, Protestant programs, Wings Ministry, Bridging the Gap, A.C.T.S. Program, Islamic programs (Jummah, Ramadan), Jehovah's Witnesses, Prison Fellowship, Yoke Fellowship, Intercessory Prayer Team, Music Ministry, Choir, Drama, Restorative Justice Ministry, Revival, and Marriage Seminar.

**Chapel.** SCI offers religious services in a stand-alone chapel. A sign at the entrance reads "Our Lady of Good Hope." Staff relayed that SCI does a good job bringing in volunteers for re-entry and they have a lot of volunteers through religious services. A total of 101 volunteers come to SCI. However, staff did note that it is a struggle to recruit volunteers in recovery services.

### *DRC Follow Up: Religious Services*

*The Religious Services is guided by the Institution's Chaplain. Over the past year, tremendous recruiting efforts on the part of the Chaplain have resulted in a substantial increase in volunteers for our religious services. Currently, we have 96 approved volunteers who offer their time and services towards the betterment of the religious programs offered. All of this hopefully culminates in improving the inmate's relationship with their family and their community.*

**Inmate Communication: Religious Services.** Inmates stated that the former Recovery Services Supervisor is now the Chaplain who is reportedly off work for 30 days. They relayed that organized groups come into the facility and that a Baptist group claimed that the Chaplain’s inmate band “plays devil music.” The inmates stated that the music is contemporary Christian music, but now the band has reportedly been disbanded. Inmates were reportedly placed in segregation and have since been released to population. They added that now they have a new choir.

**G. COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS**

SCI’s website shows the following inmate community service programs. Community service programs are given credit for helping inmates establish a positive connection to communities and a sense of personal restitution.

Berne Union Schools – cleaning and painting CTA – cleaning, painting, and moving furniture Central Office – painting and moving offices Fairfield County ODOT – litter removal and cleaning Lancaster City Schools – removing fence, cleaning, litter removal ODOT – litter removal and cut brush Lancaster Street Department – clean trucks New Lexington American Legion – clean up	New Lexington Street Department – raking leaves Buckeye Lake State Park – paint, grass mower Franciscan Missions – collect stamps Ohio Expo Center – plan production Ohio Reads Program – reading program Service Learning Workshop Youth Affairs/Foundation dinner – cards Cleaning, painting, and stripping floors in schools
--	--

Community services projects were also cited for their contributions to the local communities. Staff highlighted their programs of community involvement and community service as areas of pride, referencing the work of their minimum security inmates who work off grounds.

**DRC Follow-up: Community Services**  
*SCI remains in the top five prisons regarding the most community service hours accumulated. Additionally, SCI maintains a great relationship with the city of Lancaster as offenders are in the community almost daily completing tasks for the municipality and other non-profit organizations.*

**Dog Program:** The dog program, with the ability to handle up to 30 dogs, is believed to be among the largest programs in the DRC. All inmates assigned as dog handlers live in H2 dorm and their dogs reside with the inmates. This arrangement appears to be an excellent method of avoiding problems had at other institutions where housing areas include a mix of dog handlers and inmates who resent having to “put up with” dogs in their dorm or cellblock. The dog program was described as a win-win program with great results. The dog program offers a “touch of home” from the inmate’s perspective. The SCI dog program provides services to Perry, Morgan and Fairfield counties.

**DRC Follow Up: Dog Program**

*SCI takes healthy, spayed/neutered dogs from three Humane Societies (Fairfield, Perry and Morgan Counties) as a Community Service to provide training and care for these dogs and eventual adoption. All inmates assigned as dog handlers reside in the west wing of H2 dormitory and must be accepted into the program according to strict guidelines. The dogs have a positive, calming influence not just on the handlers, but also with the other general population inmates at SCI. This program is equally popular among the SCI staff. Much staff support goes towards the success that our Dog Training Program enjoys. The handlers learn a very marketable trade they can use in the community upon release. Handlers learn to care for and provide compassion to an animal that has had a rough start in life. In 2009, sixty-two dogs were adopted from the program. So far in 2010, that number has jumped to eighty, thanks to a strong web presence, adoption events and awareness in the community, and by regularly attending the “Mingle with Our Mutts” bi-monthly event at the Franklin County Dog Shelter in Columbus with several program dogs. In 2009, SCI provided 410,445 hours of Community Service to Fairfield and Perry County Humane Societies (the partnership with Morgan County began in March 2010). We expect to far exceed 2009’s community service hours from the Dog Program. To date in 2010, the total Community Service hours for the Dog Program are 282,672.*

**Food Bank:** Staff relayed that inmates planted 500 pounds of potatoes for the local food bank. The crop will yield 10 times what is planted, which will be given to the Lutheran Social Services and a local Community Action agency. They also planted two acres of pumpkins and distributed approximately 500 pumpkins to children in seven elementary schools in their best year.

**DRC Follow Up: Food Banks**

*The food banks and the pumpkin distribution may be two of the best community service projects mentioned. Another noteworthy initiative is five offenders every two months are transported to the Foundation Dinners (soup kitchen) to serve the evening meal to homeless folks.*

## **SECTION VII. CIIC CONTACTS AND CONCERNS**

During the period from January 1, 2009 through August 3, 2010, the CIIC documented 43 contacts regarding SCI. Within the 43 contacts, there were 269 reported concerns. The three most frequently relayed types of concerns were *Staff Accountability*, *Supervision*, and *Recreation*.

Concerns associated with *Staff Accountability* include the following: access to staff, failure to perform job duties, failure to follow policies, and failure to respond to communication.

Concerns associated with *Supervision* include unprofessional conduct, abusive language, intimidation/threats, conduct report for no reason, racial or ethnic slurs, retaliation for filing a grievance, retaliation for filing a lawsuit, retaliation for voicing a complaint, privacy violations, and harassment.

Concerns associated with *Recreation* include recreation facilities and equipment, recreation hours, selection of hours, and selection of movies.

Table 25 provides a breakdown of CIIC contacts regarding SCI by subject on the following page.

<b>Table 25. SCI Contacts and Concerns January 2009 - August 3, 2010</b>	
<b>Type of Concern</b>	<b>Number of Concerns</b>
<b>Staff Accountability</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Supervision</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Recreation</b>	<b>45</b>
Inmate Relations	25
Inmate Grievance Procedure	23
Security Classification	23
Non-Grievable Matters	10
Institutional Assignment	7
Personal Property	5
Special Management Unit	5
Safety and Sanitation	4
Visiting	4
Health Care	3
Inmate Account	2
Facility Maintenance	2
Psychological/Psychiatric Services	2
Recovery Services	2
Mail/Packages	2
Protective Control	1
Use of Force	1
Housing Assignment	1
Records	1
Food Service	0
Discrimination	0
Legal Services	0
Educational-Vocational Training	0
Commissary	0
Other	0
Laundry/Quartermaster	0
Job Assignment	0
Library	0
Religious Services	0
Dental Care	0
Inmate Groups	0
Telephone	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>269</b>

DRC data shows that the volume of 269 concerns representing the Southeastern Correctional Institution constitutes 1.73 percent of the total 15,567 concerns for the period January 1, 2009 through August 5, 2010. Data in the following table is ranked by the number of concerns, with SCI ranked in 19th place.

**Table 26. Total Reported Concerns Received by CIIC Across the DRC  
January 1, 2009 through August 5, 2010**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Number of Reported Concerns</b>	<b>Percent of Total Concerns</b>
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	3,442	22.11
Mansfield Correctional Institution	1,339	8.60
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	865	5.56
Pickaway Correctional Institution	853	5.48
Toledo Correctional Institution	822	5.28
Lebanon Correctional Institution	705	4.53
Marion Correctional Institution	617	3.96
London Correctional Institution	596	3.83
Madison Correctional Institution	534	3.43
Warren Correctional Institution	500	3.21
Trumbull Correctional Institution	475	3.05
Grafton Correctional Institution	461	2.96
Ohio State Penitentiary	458	2.94
Ohio Reformatory for Women	402	2.58
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	378	2.43
North Central Correctional Institution	358	2.30
Allen Correctional Institution	326	2.09
Ross Correctional Institution	319	2.05
<b>Southeastern Correctional Institution</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1.73</b>
Oakwood Correctional Facility	243	1.56
Belmont Correctional Institution	224	1.44
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	211	1.36
Richland Correctional Institution	194	1.25
Lorain Correctional Institution	189	1.21
Other	159	1.02
Noble Correctional Institution	137	0.88
Hocking Correctional Facility	134	0.86
North Coast Corrections and Treatment Facility	122	0.78
Correctional Reception Center	82	0.53
Northeast Pre-Release Center	69	0.44
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	26	0.17
Dayton Correctional Institution	25	0.16
Franklin Pre-Release Center	23	0.16
Corrections Medical Center	10	0.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,567</b>	<b>100%</b>