

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT:  
ON SITE VISIT AND INSPECTION  
AT THE  
SOUTHEASTERN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION**

Prepared and submitted by  
CIIC Staff

December 12, 2008

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**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT:  
ON-SITE VISIT  
AND  
INSPECTION AND EVALUATION AT THE  
SOUTHEASTERN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION**

**INSPECTION PROFILE**

**On-Site Visit Date** September 17, 2008  
**Inspection Date:** October 14, 2008

**Type of Inspection:** Unannounced Inspection

**CIIC Member and Staff Present** Representative John White, CIIC Chair  
 Director: Shirley Pope  
 Inspectors: Toni Del Matto  
 Darin Furderer  
 Adam Jackson  
 Carol Robison

**Institutional Staff Present:** Warden  
 Administrative Assistant  
 Deputy Warden of Special Services  
 Major  
 OPI Industrial Manager  
 OPI Superintendent  
 ACA Coordinator, Records Supervisor  
 Unit Manager  
 Correctional Officers  
 Health Care Administrator  
 Assistant Health Care Administrator  
 Mental Health Director  
 Hocking College Coordinator  
 Teachers  
 Food Services Manager  
 Case Manager  
 Psychology Assistant

**AREAS AND ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN ON-SITE VISIT AND INSPECTION**

Visitors' Entry/Processing	Meeting with Warden	High School
Graduation	Library	Gymnasium
OPI Soap Shop	Inmate Dog Training	All dormitories
Segregation	Medical/Mental Health	Camp Reams
Inmate Dining Halls	Staff Dining Room	Food Services

## STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

### ATTENDANCE AT GENERAL MEAL PERIOD

Per the statute, CIIC inspections require attendance at the inmates' general meal period. The lunchtime meal was attended at the on-site visit and inspection. *The menu on the date of the on-site visit consisted of two burrito skins, seasoned rice and tomatoes, cheese sauce, shredded lettuce, mandarin oranges, milk in a plastic pouch, and fruit punch in plastic cups. The menu for the lunch during the inspection consisted of a ground pork patty, white rice, beets, pineapple, two slices of bread, and fruit punch or water in plastic cups. Since seating in the inmate dining rooms appeared to be near capacity, a sample tray was taken from the main line to the staff dining room for the lunch meal. To those who observed the meal tray, the meal looked unappetizing. The Inspector who ate the meal reported that while the rice was bland due to lack of seasoning, the remaining food items were considered "adequate" or "fine."*

SCI has two inmate dining halls. Tables seat four inmates each. *The floors, walls, ceilings and windows were in excellent condition. Inmates were free to talk as they moved single file in orderly fashion through the line bordered by rails. Inmates were calm, relaxed and orderly. The noise level was moderate and considered to be a good indicator of a positive environment.*

*Kitchen staff and inmate workers worked smoothly throughout both meals. All individuals wore hairnets on heads and beards. They also wore aprons, and gloves.*

*During both the on-site visit and inspection, the kitchen and food preparation area was very orderly and extremely clean. The environment presented a fresh appearance. Floors were dry, with no standing water. It also appeared that the clean-up process was efficient and well into progression even as the last inmates were receiving meal trays from the line.*

*All workers and staff worked harmoniously. There was a quiet and friendly demeanor observed among inmates and staff working on the food line and in the kitchen. There were indications of good morale among kitchen staff.*

*Staff relayed that they have no problems with equipment or maintenance. The equipment appeared to be nearly new due to its cleanliness. Even the outside dock area was clean, with inmate workers busy with unloading deliveries. Coolers and freezers appeared to be clean and well organized.*

*The kitchen staff indicated that they could use additional staff during the meal-serving time. Staff relayed that most meat entries consisted of hamburger or sausage/pork. Staff also relayed that any meat substitutions must be the same as the original type of planned meat, such as chicken patties substituted for chicken quarters.*

## **ATTENDANCE AT REHABILITATIVE OR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM**

Per the statute, each CIIC inspection must include attendance at a rehabilitative or educational program. During the inspection, there were no academic classes scheduled due to the graduation ceremony that was occurring on that day. *Attendance at the graduation ceremony constituted attendance at an educational program. Approximately 559 inmates received acknowledgement of academic achievement and earned their GED, high school diploma, or a college certificate of completion.* Details are relayed under the subsequent section on education.

*The inspection included a walk-through and conversation with inmates and staff at Camp Reams, the former boot camp that now focuses on community service and re-entry. It contains both educational and rehabilitative program elements.*

*The Ohio Penal Industries soap and chemical cleaner shop, which was also included in the inspection, provides a valued opportunity for inmates to earn additional wages and to learn work habits and skills that can help them to obtain gainful employment on release.*

## **BRIEF INSPECTION SUMMARY**

The information included within this report was gathered from both the *on-site visit* completed by CIIC Inspector Carol Robison on September 17, 2008, and the *unannounced inspection* conducted by the CIIC Director, four CIIC Inspectors, and the CIIC Chairman on October 14, 2008.

The *on-site visit* on September 17, 2008 was made after a meeting of the Prison Labor Advisory Council (PLAC), which was held at the Southeastern Correctional Institution. The PLAC members walked through the soap and chemical cleaner shop on the grounds of the SCI campus. Extensive information relevant to this OPI business line was provided regarding the soap shop during the on-site visit. *Both the on-site visit and inspection progressed in a very positive manner. All institution administrators, staff, and professionals were generous in both time and willingness to provide full access to all parts of the institution, providing helpful and informative communication and cooperation throughout the institution on both dates.*

On October 15, 2008, the CIIC Director provided a brief summary of the inspection to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) Assistant Director. Excerpts of that summary are provided below:

*The Warden and all of his staff were most gracious, very helpful and made it an enjoyable, yet valuable day. The inspection included segregation, all housing units, medical services, mental health services, food services, graduation ceremony, OPI soap factory, and the IPP at Camp REAMS. This is a perfect example of how an old facility can still shine. It was clean, orderly, well maintained and an obvious source of pride to those who live or work in the respective areas...This facility shows all of the*

*signs of a very well-run institution. In spite of the challenges faced at all institutions, SCI staff and inmates were upbeat with good morale, good interaction between and among them, and not even a hint of tension. Staff were genuinely friendly toward each other and there was a respectful atmosphere. Everywhere we went, even in segregation, there were signs that staff were tending to the needs. There were no burning issues. Inmates were content. Not one complaint or concern was relayed by staff, not even from officers.*

*Part of these amazing positives could be attributed to their Inspector (now also the Investigator) who interviews any inmate who requests it, who inmates feel comfortable contacting for help, and who is well liked by staff as well. Part of it may be due to unit staff being defined as problem solvers, and inmates being encouraged to let the unit staff and inspector know if they have a problem...Staff who attended the graduation said that it was hard to tell who was more excited about graduation, the inmates or the staff. The graduates were proud. The inmate speaker worked his way from a special education student to taking HVAC courses through Hocking Tech, and shared his reachable dream of owning his own business after his release.*

*The housing units were clean, orderly, with most beds made and a relaxed yet respectful atmosphere. The facility not only looked clean, it had a pleasant clean scent as well. The food preparation area during the general meal period was amazingly clean. The SCI maintenance crew was busy changing ceiling light bulbs in a dormitory. They reported having no waiting list/backlog on work orders. There were no reports from staff or inmates of plumbing or equipment being left in disrepair because of inability to obtain parts. The crew is reported to be creative, used to making due with what they have to get the problem fixed or the job done.*

*The library was cited as an extremely positive aspect of the institution. Up to date Administrative Rules and Policies are maintained in clearly marked binders with a table of contents that is frequently updated by the Librarian. They also have three computers and three typewriters. The inmate law clerk relayed that has been in prison for 26 years assigned to... (four other prisons), and maintained that the SCI library is the absolute best of them all. He was obviously very proud of their library. We were also pleased to see that the CIIC memo is posted in the library and in the units...*

*In addition to the cleanliness of the institution, the exceptional demeanor of the staff and administration, and the successful business operations associated with the OPI soap shop, there were three areas of Southeastern Correctional Institution that stood out as exemplary:*

- The effectiveness of the *academic opportunities* and team in acknowledging and/or graduating over 500 students speaks a large positive about the institution.
- *The peace and calm in the dorms that appeared to prevail in spite of overcrowded conditions during both the on-site visit and inspection, and*
- *The observable demeanor of the staff in their interpersonal communication skills with inmates, highlighted as pivotal components in forming the environment conducive to rehabilitation that Southeastern Correctional Institution strives to achieve.*

***Academic Opportunities.*** Approximately 500 students enroll annually in some form of academic programming at the Southeastern Correctional Institution. One of the special events of the inspection was the annual graduation ceremony for inmates who had completed requirements to graduate from the institution's Ridgeview High School, the Hocking College, GED and pre-GED programs, and other academic or vocational tracks. *The tone and mood in the gymnasium was celebratory for inmates, families, and notably, for staff as well, who displayed genuine excitement that the graduates had successfully reached their milestones and fulfilled their goals. The inmate keynote speaker shared his academic success story of beginning as a reluctant and discouraged special needs student who, through much personal commitment and work, gradually changed to become a successful graduate of Hocking College in Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC). This inmate now holds a realistic goal of operating his own business in this trade.*

***Dormitory Life.*** *The dorm arrangement within the general population housing units is handled well, considering the number of inmates who occupy the double bunked units. The institution is populated by approximately 1,600 inmates, but has a rated capacity of 1,385.*

*Several steps are in place to maintain a 'healthy' environment, including constant cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces and areas, and the use of many huge industrial-size fans within the units to keep air circulating and fresh. Separate from the care given to the physical aspects of the dorms, the environment within the dorms is favorably addressed through the demeanor of staff.*

***Staff Communication and Attentiveness to Inmates.*** *Based on observations, all staff and administrators at the Southeastern Correctional Institution were exemplary in their attentiveness to details associated with the inspection while simultaneously attending to their regular duties. Staff engaged with inmates in a manner that was akin to that of a case manager or correctional counselor. There was observable attentiveness and care in the communication style that the SCI staff maintained in talking and listening to inmates. Administrators relayed their emphasis on the safety of all inmates and acknowledged that if inmates do not feel safe, they will be unable to focus on programming that is offered to them. Administrators relayed that an ideal situation would allow for inmates to be housed in smaller clusters of four to 12 inmates in a 'pod' arrangement, rather than crowded into*

large open dorms holding 100 or more inmates in double bunks. *Nonetheless, the environment within the dorms was orderly and relatively quiet, particularly considering that most inmates were in their dorms at the hour of the dorm inspection.*

Staff were pleased to share information about a recent community service project completed by inmates in the Intensive Program Prison (IPP) at the institution. *The IPP at Camp Reams annually logs over 100 hours growing fruits and vegetables for donation to the local food banks. Produce from the IPP gardens has included pumpkins, summer squash, tomatoes, cantaloupe, watermelon, and strawberries.*

## **FACILITY PROFILE**

A brochure prepared by the Southeastern Correctional Institution for the American Correctional Association (ACA) auditors, who conducted an audit in September 2006, provides the SCI Mission and Vision Statements.

***Mission Statement.*** The following Southeastern Correctional Institution statement reflects a mission common to all prisons under the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections. It states, *“Southeastern Correctional Institution provides a secure and humane environment, offering reentry, restorative and rehabilitative programs that encourage and prepare individuals for positive and productive citizenship.”*

***Vision Statement*** The vision held by the Southeastern Correctional Institution embraces professionalism, reentry programming, work ethic, and commitment to communities. It states, *“SCI will exceed quality standards as a leader among correctional facilities through professionalism, reentry-based programming, and a work ethic that demonstrates our commitment to the communities we serve.”*

Information provided to the ACA auditors also reiterated *that the institution engages inmates in several primary rehabilitative domains:*

- *Community service*
- *Reentry programs*
- *Treatment programming*
- *Educational programming, and*
- *Inmate groups based on specific interests.*

Among the many special interest groups are: music, arts and crafts, fundraisers, a book club, cultural awareness, and groups designed to encourage family bonding through structured events, such as Youth Fairs in which fathers spend a day in structured fun activities with their children.

***Historical Beginnings.*** According to the DRC website and information supplied at the inspection, the site of the Southeastern Correctional Institution was originally constructed on 1,377 acres in the mid-1800’s as the Wilderness Youth Camp with nine youth, two counselors, and a cottage. Over many years, the facility became the Fairfield School for

Boys (FSB) and the Boys Industrial School (BIS). Throughout the years, the camp was re-named several times and in 1979, the Fairfield School for Boys was closed and reopened in January 1980 as a reformatory for men under 30 years of age serving their first prison commitment. Eventually the penitentiary and reformatory system, with different sentences, parole eligibility and facilities, was replaced by one standardized prison system by statute and by DRC action. The institution took its current name of Southeastern Correctional Institution in 1986.

**Capital Improvements.** Information supplied to the American Correctional Association auditors in 2007, indicates that under the current Warden, *changes to an aging physical plant have included:*

- *Infirmery renovations*
- *Fence construction*
- *Demolition of two old dorms, and*
- *Construction of a new inmate dining room, quartermaster, and commissary.*

*In addition, improvements have been made to upgrade electrical service, installation of the Spider Alert System, and modifications to make the MARCS communication system functional, among others.*

**Fiscal Profile.** *According to the DRC website, Southeastern Correctional Institution has an annual operating budget from the General Revenue Fund of \$28,022,851. This budget is subject to monthly review and adjustment. The institution has a daily cost per inmate of \$55.96.*

**Accreditation with the American Corrections Association (ACA).** Southeastern Correctional Institution is accredited with the American Correctional Association (ACA) and houses inmates with security classification levels of one (minimum) and two (medium). SCI successfully underwent an Internal Management Audit on September 26-28, 2006, and a subsequent Re-Accreditation Audit on August 20-22, 2007. Written documentation provided to CIIC regarding the audit outcomes indicated a successful re-accreditation. *Documentation shows that the institution achieved a compliance level of 100 percent among the ACA mandatory standards, with a compliance level of 98.6 percent among the ACA non-mandatory standards and a compliance level of 94.6 percent among the Ohio Standards.*

The *Recommendations and Observations* suggested by the ACA auditors to SCI administration following the audits included several suggestions and observations in agreement with those of CIIC from the on-site visit and the unannounced inspection. *Shared observations include:*

- *The Food Service Department was extraordinarily clean.*
- *The plumbing (sinks and toilets) in certain bathrooms in the segregation unit are in need of repair.*
- *The living units all appeared very clean.*

- *Floors shined.*
- *No old dirt was found, and*
- *Inmate personal property limits were very well controlled, preventing clutter in bed areas.*

*Last, tool control throughout the compound was found to be exceptionally good by both the ACA auditors and the CIIC.*

### **STAFF DATA**

According to information provided to the ACA auditor in September 2006, there were 390 full-time staff comprised of:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Type of Staff</u>
246	Security
60	Support
26	Administrative
37	Program
<u>21</u>	<u>Other</u>
390	TOTAL STAFF

*On the inspection date, staff indicated that the institution suffered layoffs due to recent budget cuts, resulting in 16 positions being eliminated. As of that month, the DRC reportedly approved nine positions that may be filled system-wide. It was unknown if any of those positions would be filled at Southeastern Correctional Institution. At the time of the inspection, the institution is operating at a shortage of 14 Correctional Officers. Some staff have reportedly been working up to 16 hours per shift, without a day off, in order to cover the necessary supervisory needs.*

As seen below, on November 18, 2008 there were 304 (81 percent) male staff members and 71 (19 percent) female staff members. Of the male staff members, 285 (94 percent) were Caucasian, 16 (five percent) were African American, none were Hispanic, and three (one percent) were considered 'Other.' Of the female employees, 64 (90 percent) were Caucasian, and six (nine percent) were African American, and one (one percent) were considered to be Hispanic.

**Table 1. Racial Breakdown of Male Staff with Number and Percent as of November 18, 2008**

<b>Race of Male Staff</b>	<b>Number of Male Staff</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Caucasian	285	94%
African American	16	5
Other	3	1
Hispanic	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	304	100%

**Table 2. Racial Breakdown of Female Staff at Southeastern Correction Institution with Number and Percent as of November 18, 2008**

<b>Race of Female Staff</b>	<b>Number of Female Staff</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Caucasian	64	90%
African American	6	9
Hispanic	1	1
Other	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Funded Staff Positions.* Administrative staff at Southeastern Correctional Institution provided data as of November 18, 2008 for funded staff positions, as shown in the following table by positions authorized, filled, and vacant.

**Table 3. Number and Type of Authorized, Filled, and Vacant Staff Positions at Southeastern Correctional Institution As of November 18, 2008**

<b>Institution Operations</b>	<b>Authorized</b>	<b>Filled</b>	<b>Vacant</b>
Security	232	215	17
Unit Management	29	28	1
Administration	24	23	1
Facility Maintenance	24	23	1
Support Services	11	11	0
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONS</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Programs</b>			
<b>Programs</b>	<b>Authorized</b>	<b>Filled</b>	<b>Vacant</b>
Medical	22	19	3
Education (4D4)	16	14	2
Recovery Services	2	1	1
Recovery Services (4D4)	1	2	0
Education (1FED)	1	1	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMMING</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Other</b>			
<b>Other</b>	<b>Authorized</b>	<b>Filled</b>	<b>Vacant</b>
Food/Farm	27	23	4
Mental Health	10	10	0
OPI	6	6	0
<b>TOTAL OTHER</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Correction Officers</b>			
<b>Correction Officers</b>	<b>Authorized</b>	<b>Filled</b>	<b>Vacant</b>
<b>TOTAL COs</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total Authorized Staffing Level</b>	<b>405</b>		
<b>Total Positions Filled</b>	<b>375</b>		
<b>Total Vacant</b>	<b>30</b>		

## INMATE DATA

According to the information received from the administrative staff on October 14, 2008, the Southeastern Correctional Institution has provided residence for *nearly 1,600 inmates*. During the 12-month period from August 2006 to August 2007, the average daily inmate population was approximately *1,500 inmates*. *With the demolition and removal of the former B and C dorms over the previous two years, the inmate count was reduced to approximately 1,400. However, the rising inmate population statewide has forced the SCI inmate count to increase to the current number, and crowded conditions prevail.*

The SCI inmate population is reportedly comprised of *predominantly younger men*, with a few older individuals who staff noted have a positive influence and foster stability. Information supplied to the ACA auditor indicates that *inmates range in age from 18 to 65 years, with an average age of 29.4 years. The average length of sentence of SCI inmates is four years. The average length of stay at the Southeastern Correctional Institution is two years.*

According to a report to the ACA Re-Accreditation Auditors in August 2007, at that time, the inmate population was split in security/custody level with approximately *930 inmates at minimum level and approximately 630 inmates at medium level within the institution. The Administration reported that the temperament of inmates was relatively good, yet problems may arise with overcrowding, and also from the demeanor of short-term inmates who do not typically care about social compliance or personal adaptations and become disruptive. Reportedly, overcrowding could prompt friction among inmates, who may then resort to deviant behavior, including fights, assaults, or extortion.*

*Staff relayed that volunteers, who have been appropriately educated for the purpose of helping inmates make reentry linkages through the development of work skills, work ethic, and substance abuse rehabilitation, contribute to an improved inmate culture. In addition, staff noted that one particular inmate group, the Cultural Awareness Group, offers inmates opportunities to learn about each other in a manner that exudes respect and appreciation for cultural and ethnic differences found in traditions, foods, and celebrations. Participation in the cultural group is voluntary and serves to educate inmates as well as cultivate harmony among the inmate population.*

*Inmate association with Security Threat Groups (STGs) is reportedly **not** common at SCI. Staff indicated that while some inmates are discovered to be associated with gangs, actual gang activity is rare, and the institution acts thoroughly and quickly to remove proven active gang members from the institution through potential classification increase and subsequent transfer.*

Data received from Southeastern Correctional Institution for November 18, 2008 revealed a total inmate *population of 1,655 inmates, an increase of approximately 50 inmates from the preceding month of October 2008, with a reported count of approximately 1,600 inmates.* The racial distribution of inmates on November 18, 2008 was *618 (37.35 percent) Black, 1,024 (61.87 percent) White, nine or (.54 percent) Other,*

two or (.12 percent) Native American, and two (.12 percent) Asian. The racial distribution is shown in the following table:

**Table 4. Racial Breakdown of Inmates at the Southeastern Correctional Institution with Number and Percent as of November 18, 2008**

<b>Race</b>	<b>Number of Inmates</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	1024	61.87%
Black	618	37.35%
Other	9	.54
Native American	2	.12
Asian	2	.12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1655</b>	<b>100%</b>

### USE OF FORCE

Institutions submit monthly racial breakdown and use of force data to their central office and to the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee. According to the monthly report on racial breakdown and use of force from Southeastern Correctional Institution for the month of September 2008, there were *ten incidents in which use of force was used. Four incidents involved black inmates and six incidents involved white inmates. None of the use of force incidents were assigned to the Use of Force Committee, indicating that they were minor, and all ten incidents were assigned to the “No Further Action Required” category.*

Use of force incidents may vary from month to month within any institution. The following table displays Southeastern Correctional Institution’s history of use of force incidents for the period February 2008 through September 2008, which constitutes a consecutive eight-month timeframe within the 127<sup>th</sup> General Assembly.

**Table 5. Number of Use of Force Incidents from February 2008 through September 2008 With Breakdown by Month and by Race of Inmate at the Southeastern Correctional Institution**

<b>Use of Force Incidents per Month</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
February 2008	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
March 2008	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>
April 2008	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
May 2008	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
June 2008	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>
July 2008	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
August 2008	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
September 2008	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>TOTAL (February 2008 – September 2008)</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>57.7%</b>	<b>42.3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

During the eight-month period of February 2008 through September 2008 there were 69 reports of Use of Force, (comprising 97 percent of all reports), which were determined to require “No Further Action.” During the same period, two reports of use of force were under investigation.

The ACA documentation indicates *minimal increase in the applications of four/five-way restraints*. Further, the ACA report indicates that the Significant Incident Summary report appeared to be *consistent with the mission and type of population at SCI, showing little or no aberrations in any categories*. While there was indication that the use of four/five-way restraints had increased from three to four applications from the first to the second year in the accreditation cycle, the four applications in the second year were applied for therapeutic reasons. There has been no application of four/five-way restraints for security reasons for more than a year (from the date of the ACA report).

### **CIIC DATABASE: CONTACTS AND CONCERNS**

The Correctional Institution Inspection Committee receives and documents contacts and concerns from inmates, staff, and others regarding the prisons. During the period from January 2007 through November 17, 2008, which constitutes approximately the first 22.5 months of the current 127<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, *the CIIC documented 25 contacts regarding the Southeastern Correctional Institution and 79 reported concerns*.

*There were 3,910 total contacts to CIIC from all institutions, and a total of 15,808 concerns from all institutions. Of the 3,910 total system-wide contacts, 24 or about 0.06 percent of the contacts were regarding Southeastern Correctional Institution. Of the 15,808 concerns, 79 or 0.05 percent of the reported problems and issues (concerns) were regarding Southeastern Correctional Institution. The Southeastern Correctional Institution ranked 28 among all DRC institutions in the total number of contacts and ranked 29 among all institutions for the total number of concerns received.*

By comparison, the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility had the highest number of contacts with 684, comprising 17.5 percent of all contacts during the same period. The Southern Ohio Correctional Facility also had the highest number of concerns with 3,108, comprising 19.7 percent of the total concerns. The North Central Correctional Institution ranked second in both categories with 223 contacts, comprising 5.7 percent of total contacts, and 956 reported concerns, comprising six percent of the total concerns. The following table provides the number of contacts from January 1, 2007 to November 17, 2008 by CIIC system-wide with a breakdown by institution. A table is also provided on the number of concerns reported to CIIC system-wide with a breakdown by institution for the period January 1, 2007 to November 17, 2008. In addition, a table is provided on the number of system-wide reported concerns by subject from the January 1, 2007 to November 17, 2008 period. Finally, a table is provided on the number and type of reported concerns received by the CIIC regarding Southeastern Correctional Institution in the same period.

**Table 6. Number of Contacts Received by CIIC with Breakdown by Institution  
January 1, 2007 to November 17, 2008**

<b>INSTITUTION</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CONTACTS</b>
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	684
North Central Correctional Institution	223
Marion Correctional Institution	220
Mansfield Correctional Institution	209
Warren Correctional Institution	209
Grafton Correctional Institution	182
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	177
Ross Correctional Institution	177
Allen Correctional Institution	164
Madison Correctional Institution	161
Ohio State Penitentiary	151
Lebanon Correctional Institution	148
London Correctional Institution	139
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	117
Pickaway Correctional Institution	113
Trumbull Correctional Institution	108
Ohio Reformatory for Women	96
Toledo Correctional Institution	91
Richland Correctional Institution	83
Other	81
Noble Correctional Institution	65
Belmont Correctional Institution	58
Hocking Correctional Facility	37
Correctional Reception Center	36
Lorain Correctional Institution	35
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	34
Oakwood Correctional Facility	32
<b>Southeastern Correctional Institution</b>	<b>24</b>
North Coast Correctional and Treatment Facility	18
Corrections Medical Center	16
Franklin Pre-Release Center	10
Northeast Pre-Release Center	8
Dayton Correctional Institution	3
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,910</b>

**Table 7. Number of Reported Concerns Received by CIIC Regarding the Prisons  
with Breakdown by Institution  
January 1, 2007 to November 17, 2008**

<b>INSTITUTION</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CONCERNS</b>
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	3,108
North Central Correctional Institution	956
Marion Correctional Institution	892
Warren Correctional Institution	811
Mansfield Correctional Institution	774
Allen Correctional Institution	737
Ross Correctional Institution	703
Grafton Correctional Institution	699
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	646
Ohio State Penitentiary	587
Madison Correctional Institution	567
Lebanon Correctional Institution	556
Trumbull Correctional Institution	556
London Correctional Institution	523
Ohio Reformatory for Women	460
Pickaway Correctional Institution	430
Lake Erie Correctional Institution	416
Noble Correctional Institution	295
Toledo Correctional Institution	293
Richland Correctional Institution	254
Other	250
Belmont Correctional Institution	226
Northeast Ohio Correctional Center	162
Lorain Correctional Institution	159
Correctional Reception Center	148
Oakwood Correctional Facility	140
Hocking Correctional Facility	131
North Coast Correctional and Treatment Facility	84
<b>Southeastern Correctional Institution</b>	<b>79</b>
Corrections Medical Center	78
Franklin Pre-Release Center	44
Northeast Pre-Release Center	32
Montgomery Education and Pre-Release Center	7
Dayton Correctional Institution	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,808</b>

**Table 8. Number of Reported Concerns System-Wide by Subject  
January 1, 2007 to November 17, 2008**

<b>TYPE of CONCERN</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CONCERNS</b>
<b>Staff Accountability</b>	<b>2425</b>
<b>Force Supervision</b>	<b>2051</b>
<b>Health Care</b>	<b>1561</b>
<b>Inmate Grievance Procedure</b>	<b>1325</b>
<b>Non-Grievable Matters</b>	<b>1046</b>
<b>Institutional Assignment</b>	<b>664</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>638</b>
<b>Special Management Housing</b>	<b>535</b>
<b>Protective Control</b>	<b>501</b>
<b>Safety and Sanitation</b>	<b>485</b>
<b>Personal Property</b>	<b>459</b>
<b>Food Services</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>Facility Maintenance</b>	<b>385</b>
<b>Discrimination</b>	<b>295</b>
<b>Housing Assignment</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>Security Classification</b>	<b>290</b>
<b>Mail and Packages</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Psychological Services</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>Inmate Account</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>Commissary</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Visitation</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>Job Assignment</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Legal Services</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Recreation</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Laundry/Quartermaster</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Educational and Vocational Programming</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Dental Care</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Recovery Services</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Records Management</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Library</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Religious Services</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Telephone</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Inmate Groups</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,808</b>

## REPORTED CONCERNS RECEIVED BY CIIC

*The largest number of reported concerns regarding Southeastern Correctional Institution pertains to Staff Accountability. According to the CIIC database, 16 concerns or approximately 20 percent of the 79 reported concerns regarding SCI fell under this category. Staff Accountability includes:*

- *Access to staff*
- *Failure to perform job duties*
- *Failure to respond to communication*
- *Failure to follow policies*
- *Other*

*The second highest number of reported concerns fell under the category of Personal Property with six concerns, comprising 7.6 percent of the reported 79 concerns. This category includes concerns regarding:*

- *Lost, damaged, confiscated by staff*
- *Stolen or damaged by inmate*
- *Denied permission to receive or possess*
- *Lost or damaged during transfer*
- *Vendor issues*
- *Other*

*The third highest volume of documented concerns is in regard to the four areas: Health Care, Institutional Assignment, Protective Control, and the Inmate Grievance Procedure, with five concerns in each of the categories, comprising approximately six percent for each of the categories among the total 79 concerns.*

*Concerns under the Health Care category include Access or delay in receiving medical care, Improper or inadequate medical care, Delay or denial of medication, Medical records, Eye glasses, Forced medical testing, Medical transfer, Prosthetic device, Medical Co-pay, Medical restriction, Medical aide or device, Disagreement with diagnosis or treatment, and Other. Concerns under the Institutional Assignment category include Transfer or denial and Other. Concerns under Protective Control category include Placement, Release, Privileges, and Other. Concerns under the Inmate Grievance Procedure category include Informal Complaint, Inspector, Chief Inspector, and Other.*

**Table 9. Number of Reported Concerns Received by CIIC Regarding Southeastern Correctional Institution With Breakdown by Subject 127<sup>th</sup> General Assembly - January 1, 2007 to November 17, 2008**

<b>TYPE of CONCERN</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CONCERNS</b>
<b>Staff Accountability</b>	<b>16</b>
Personal Property	6
Health Care	5
Institutional Assignment	5
Protective Control	5
Inmate Grievance Procedure	5
Records	4
Housing Assignment	4
Special Management Unit	4
Visitation	4
Force Supervision	3
Non-Grievable Matters	3
Other	3
Safety and Sanitation	2
Laundry/Quartermaster	2
Commissary	2
Dental Care	1
Facilities Maintenance	1
Inmate Account	1
Recreation	1
Discrimination	1
Security Classification	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79</b>

### **INMATE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE**

The CIIC is statutorily required to inspect and evaluate prison operations, conditions, and the grievance procedure. Monthly reports are prepared at each institution regarding use of the inmate grievance procedure. According to the data received from Southeastern Correctional Institution, *there were 31 total grievances filed by 27 inmates during the period January 2008 through September 2008. The data from SCI also shows that one inmate filed two of the 31 total grievances for the period.*

*Data for the month of September 2008 from Southeastern Correctional Institution reveals that there were 11 Informal Complaints filed during the month of September 2008. According to Administrative Rule 5120-9-31 on the Inmate Grievance Procedure, the appropriate supervisor has seven calendar days to respond to informal complaints. Monthly statistics from SCI show that nine of the 11 informal complaints were answered. Of the nine informal complaint responses, all were answered timely and within the required seven calendar days.*

**Table 10. Informal Complaints Filed During September 2008 with Breakdown by Type of Complaint at the Southeastern Correctional Institution**

<b>Type of Concern</b>	<b>Number of Concern</b>
Staff/Inmate Relations	2
Institutional Operations	2
Institutional Programs	2
Custody and Housing Status	2
Communications	2
Withdrawn	1

*The volume of Grievances in various stages of review by the SCI Institutional Inspector for the month of September 2008, was reported to be one, with no grievances on hand at the beginning of September and one new grievance received during September. The single grievance was filed, but was subsequently denied for insufficient evidence to support the claim. The single grievance filed was a claim of unprofessional conduct under the category of Staff/Inmate Relations – Supervision.*

***Inmate Comments and Concerns During On-site Visit and Inspection.*** During the inspection, the SCI inmates provided comments on a variety of subjects. *Topics of concern ranged from the alleged unpleasantness of staff to shortages of basic items like toilet paper that allegedly prompt theft among inmates.*

One SCI inmate relayed the following numerous complaints during the inspection:

- Staff allegedly confiscate property and money from inmates and do not return it,
- Inmate legal mail is opened and read in violation of administrative rules,
- The Inmate Grievance Procedure does not work,
- Gangs allegedly run the institution and gang members are used by staff to manipulate other inmates,
- The bathrooms are unsanitary, and
- The cost of telephone calls is too high.

*Inmates at both the on-site visit and during the inspection were open and willing to share their thoughts and concerns without any apparent fear of recourse from staff. Few negative concerns were voiced from inmates. However, there were some suggestions at both the on site visit and during the inspection that food quality could be improved by adding seasonings and by serving meal components as separate items and less like a stew or one-pot meal with everything mixed together. Inmates also relayed that food portions should be increased. However, during the inspection, facility staff specifically relayed that more than the required level serving-spoon portions are provided to ensure that in the rush of serving the food, no one is shorted on any food item.*

*Other inmate issues that were voiced included a wish that there could be more freedom in movement, rather than being restricted by controls similar to those in a close camp.*

*While it was recognized that tight control generates a safe feeling, there was also a desire for less confinement to the dorm and more time allowed outside on the yard.*

*One inmate relayed a desire for additional library materials, although inspectors observed that the library was well stocked. Inmates offered comments about education, indicating that the mathematics programming and the horticulture program are good. One inmate indicated that there is an unfortunate one-year wait list for an architecture course, and another inmate indicated that he felt there was not enough computer training.*

*Regarding day-to-day interactions with others, one inmate relayed that his biggest personal challenge was learning to adapt to so many different people who have come to the institution from different backgrounds. He relayed that he has had to develop more patience and learn to cope with timeframes during the day when dorm life seems to be 'chaotic.' The inmate added that the majority of the time, the staff seems to be fair, but on occasion certain staff seem rigid in demanding compliance to what might appear to be a simple behavior, such as not walking in the grass.*

*Finally, an inmate relayed that he believed that budget cuts were causing less availability of cleaning products for the dorm and reduced quantities of basic items like toilet paper.*

## **PRE-INSPECTION MEETING**

A pre-inspection meeting was held with the Warden, CIIC Director, Inspectors, and the CIIC Chair. The topics of the pre-inspection discussion included the inmate population, demographics of the inmate population at SCI, volunteerism in the institution, and prevalent day-to-day inmate issues from an operational point of view. Further subjects under discussion included structural changes made to improve institutional security, the evolution of the institution's custodial philosophy, Camp Reams, the impact of the economy and recent budget reductions, capital improvements, and several notable programs.

***Inmate population.*** *Southeastern Correctional Institution has a rated capacity of 1,458. The current inmate population is approximately 1,600. Overcrowding tends to increase stealing, fighting, dealing and extortion.*

***Inmate Demographics.*** *The majority of the inmate population is young, with an average age of approximately 29 years, but they have a small population of inmates who are 40 years or older. SCI has a dorm for inmates over 40 years of age, which will begin accepting those 35 years of age and over to keep the dorm full. Older inmates have been most grateful when such dorms have been made available at other institutions.*

*Generally, short-term inmates tend to cause the majority of disruptive problems. During the inspection, an officer commented that generally inmates who are serving flat time have a very different attitude. The differences and conflicts between those serving definite*

*sentences and those with parole eligibility have been cited system-wide by those serving indefinite sentences, as well as by facility staff.*

*SCI maintains approximately 78 segregation beds, which complies with the recommendation that segregation beds equal approximately five percent of the inmate population*

***Volunteerism.*** *The presence of volunteers within the institution is reported to be significant. The Chaplain had been given the responsibility to acquire and manage volunteer participation at the institution, but that duty is now shared among others. The Chaplain no longer needs to be at SCI whenever volunteers are scheduled. At Southeastern Correctional Institution, no volunteer is turned away without contacting the Warden for a determination. This is a clear reflection of commitment to change what has been termed the “culture” of some correctional institutions regarding past attitude and beliefs about volunteers. SCI has found that the purpose of volunteers within the institution must be established, so that volunteers are specifically recruited and their functions defined. It was suggested that the role of volunteers not be left to chance. Through the SCI Warden’s speaking engagements with church fellowships, he has created an outreach to potential volunteers to do administrative tasks. SCI appears to be one of the more progressive institutions in the area of volunteerism.*

There is a VISTA Volunteer (Volunteers in Service to America) in every Department of Youth Services facility to assess the specific needs for volunteers, and to recruit volunteers to match those needs. However, VISTA Volunteers can be used in a wide variety of assignments, far beyond recruitment. *The suggestion that DRC apply for such volunteers, including those who could work with inmates with special needs, such as the mentally ill, was well received by the DRC Assistant Director who indicated that contact would be made with DYS regarding the VISTA application process.*

***Day-to-Day Inmate Operational Issues.*** Numerous inmate issues were identified during the pre-inspection meeting. The discussion of inmate issues centered on *theft and extortion involving medication, drug screens, smoking, shakedowns and personal property storage, commissary, inmate pay, inmate food rations, digital television, tattoo inspections, Security Threat Group activity, and minor improvements to increase safety.*

*The most prevalent of the inmate issues was identified as theft among inmates. There is less theft among inmates at Southeastern Correctional Institution compared to other institutions, yet theft does occur as it relates to inmates who may get themselves in a debt cycle. In addition, “self-carry meds” may be accumulated to sell to a willing buyer to consume all at the same time for a ‘high.’*

Recent drug tests were conducted on a group of 160 inmates. *There was confidence that less than two percent will test positive for drugs. The confidence in the low estimate was attributed to excellent investigative work.*

*Inmates who smoke have reportedly not been pleased with the Warden's position on tobacco. Only ultra light cigarettes have been sold in the commissary, and inmates have been limited to seven cigarettes per day. In March 2009, all cigarettes will be totally banned statewide for a totally tobacco free environment.*

*Dorm shakedowns and personal property inspections require that inmates produce receipts for the property. A \$75 per week spending limit is imposed on each inmate. Further, the 2.4 cubic feet of storage is enforced to limit space taken by inmate property.*

*A new and upcoming practice of allowing commissary purchases at any time during store operation hours, will make it less likely to run 'short' of an item and feel compelled to barter or trade with another inmate to acquire what they want or need. The new commissary hours are projected to begin with a 90-day trial period beginning on November 17, 2008. The proposed new commissary hours are 6:45 a.m. through the late afternoon or early evening, five days per week.*

*Tied to the commissary issue, is the issue of inmate pay. While commissary prices have increased, inmate pay has not increased since 1972. In the interim, inmates have been given an additional expense, a requirement to pay medical co-payments to be seen on sick call. Commissary prices reportedly increased twice within a period of a few months to an approximate seven percent increase overall, leaving inmates with less buying ability. Since 1993, the DRC has been required to transfer funds from inmate accounts to pay any unpaid court fines. DRC increased the amount an inmate can maintain in their account from \$10 to \$15 that will not be deducted for fines. That still leaves a very small amount available to many individuals.*

*Prior to action to resolve the concern, a common inmate complaint was reported to be that inmate food portions were too small. Inmates are supposed to receive a serving spoon portion of each food item. However, on the food line, servings must be dished out quickly. It is therefore difficult to ensure that each portion is exactly a spoon full. Therefore, adjustments were made in the serving amount to make certain that inmates are not shorted on food portions.*

*Relevant to the national change from analog to solely digital television transmission, the institution is to be modified to receive appropriate signals so that all televisions will receive all channels in February. No converters will be needed, eliminating channel reception concerns.*

*On the subject of tattoos, Southeastern Correctional Institution was reportedly the first institution to have weekly tattoo inspections, a practice that all institutions have adopted. The discovery of new tattoos carries penalties for the inmates and the monitoring of tattoos is a positive step toward reducing tattoo acquisition. Tattoos are linked to serious health concerns such as MRSA, AIDS, hepatitis, and other infections. Tattoos can also provide evidence of gang affiliation.*

*The presence of inmates who are associated with gangs, known in the prison system as security threat groups or STGs, is of concern to institutional staff and administrators because of the potential threat to overall safety and security that the inmates' gang activity may pose. SCI is aware and mindful of certain inmates' gang affiliations, but the institution reportedly has no gang 'activity'. When gang affiliation is suspected of an inmate, a body of carefully collected evidence is documented. If documentation shows an inmate's involvement in gang activity, the inmate is recommended for increase to a level three classification and subsequently transferred from SCI, which effectively prevents gang activity at SCI. Reportedly, Ohio has stayed ahead of gang organizations in prisons and does not see the same problems as are found in California.*

*Security improvements, the evolution of custodial philosophy, Camp Reams, economic considerations and budget reductions, capital improvements, and notable programs were discussed.*

***Institutional 'Security' Improvements.*** *Institutional security-related improvements have been made through the addition of supervision to a stairwell near the gym and recreation area. In addition, the entrance access to the school has been redesigned for greater security. It is a challenge to eliminate all personal safety issues when inmates are housed in the current dorm settings.*

***Evolution of Custodial Philosophy.*** In past years, the inmates at SCI received more structure and supervision than is warranted for their security levels of one (minimum) and two (medium). In more recent times, there has been an attempt to provide inmates with an environment that resembles a "normal" community with sanctions for dealing with violations. The philosophy is that inmates will adopt compliant behavior within an "open yard" and thrive with more freedom, without a Corrections Officer hovering within close proximity. However, increases in structure would likely be added in response to increases in defiant activity, such as assaults.

***Camp Reams.*** The Southeastern Correctional Institution includes a 100-bed camp known as Camp Reams, which is presented in depth in a subsequent section of this report entitled **SCI Campus and Residential Units**. Camp Reams began as Ohio's first boot camp operating under the statutory and DRC policies and rules of the Intensive Program Prison (IPP). The 90-day program has since evolved into a re-entry focus, losing the boot camp elements, which have been proven in national studies to be ineffective in fulfilling their purpose. DRC staff screen inmates for eligibility, and their sentencing judge is provided with the opportunity to approve or disapprove of the placement. The environment within the camp is entirely about programming in education, substance abuse and work skills. Camp Reams maintains 55 to 65 beds for IPP inmates, plus another 18-20 level 1A (minimum security) inmates. All inmates at the camp are involved in community service.

***Economic Considerations and Budget Reductions.*** The prevailing economy and recent budget reductions have made an impact on the operations at the Southeastern Correctional Institution. *Staff have felt the strain associated with a staff reduction upon*

*the layoff of 16 positions. SCI lost 14 officer positions and two food service positions, necessitating mandatory overtime that is considered to be manageable. System-wide, the recent budget reductions forced the loss of many DRC positions.*

**Capital Improvements.** The Southeastern Correctional Institution has some of the oldest DRC buildings on its campus. *Select capital improvements have been made to the institution. Among the improvements were the recent construction of a new perimeter fence allowing for an improved visitor system, and replacement of two dorms (Units B and C) approximately two years ago. M Dorm was identified as the oldest dorm in which inmates still reside. An old cafeteria was fenced off, as it is not in current use. The improvements were also noted in the information provided by the administration to the ACA auditors.*

**Programs.** At both the on-site visit and inspection, a few of the noteworthy programs were noted by facility staff or observed:

- **Dog Program:** There is an active dog-training program at the Southeastern Correctional Institution. Up to 22 dog handlers comprise the program. Several inmate trainers and their dogs were observed on the inspection date. *The program continues to be regarded as mutually beneficial, not only as a valuable community service, but also to the inmates and facility staff involved, as well as all others at the institution who benefit from the puppies' positive impact on the environment. Some institutions have even arranged for regular visits of the trainers and their puppies to the mental health unit as an appreciated therapeutic experience for the mentally ill.*
- **Local School Outreach:** Staff relayed that the inmates grow pumpkins and distribute them to a local school.
- **Youth Affairs Group:** Bringing children and their incarcerated parents together is the objective of the Youth Affairs Group.
- **Cultural Awareness Program:** The Cultural Awareness Group was formed following the disintegration of a chapter of the NAACP, which was halted due to misconduct. *The Cultural Awareness Group engages a wider spectrum of inmates and many volunteers. The group is education-driven, with the objective of learning about the cultural attributes and differences of others. A variety of holidays are recognized and a variety of ethnic foods are incorporated into the menus served to all inmates.*
- **Family Involvement in Offender Reentry:** During the inspection, facility staff relayed that Southeastern Correctional Institution has *multiple, structured opportunities for the family of inmates to engage in constructive family programming.* Included among the opportunities are: Marriage seminars, celebratory events when an offender completes significant recovery and

rehabilitation and educational programs, and special visitation events based on Mothers' Day, Fathers' Day, and major holidays.

- Among the recovery programs is the *Harvest Intensive Outpatient Drug and Alcohol Program*.
- With a focus on reentry, SCI also provides opportunities for family members to participate with the Reentry Management Team alongside the offender and the staff in helping to reach a consensus on the best course of action in terms of programs, activities, and goals for successful release preparation.
- In support of the children of incarcerated parents, SCI has published a reentry-focused children's book that is circulated in the visitation room and given to offenders' families on request.
- In addition, the institution's religious services department hosts a number of faith-based activities throughout the year under a program called *Bridging the Gap*. *Bridging the Gap* is found in many of the institutions and includes quarterly Chapel services, which provide multiple opportunities for family to attend interdenominational full-day services with inmates.

Written SCI materials outline numerous programs that include those educational and vocational programs and career subjects of study, as well as programs provided within the framework of Unit Management, Religious Services, Recreation, and Mental Health.

- The four *Unit Management* programs are *Responsible Family Life Skills – Parenting Program*, *Money Management*, *From the Inside Out*, and *Victim Awareness*.
- There are nine *religious* programs covering a multi-denominational range available to SCI inmates.
- *Recreation* programs include intramural programs in basketball, softball, volleyball, flag football, soccer, horseshoes, track, a bridge league, Bingo, billiards, table tennis, and football.
- Last, 18 programs were listed as available to inmates from the *Mental Health Services* department. Programs with a mental health emphasis include orientation and exploration of specific mental disorders, coping skills, and relationship development.

## **INSPECTION**

### **ENTRANCE**

*The entrance building and grounds are adjacent to the parking lot, uncluttered, and well maintained at the Southeastern Correctional Institution. The lobby includes visitor seating, lockers, and restrooms. Visitors must pass through the security check, including the customary metal detection system, inside the front door. The security check was handled in a friendly and thorough manner, with badges being checked and sign-in required. The entrance lobby is separated from the adjacent connecting hallway by a double-gated crash gate. Additional crash gates must be passed through on route to the administrative offices and to the educational wing, located within the same building as the institution's entrance and lobby. A row of lockers for personal items, rows of wooden benches, and two bathrooms are located within the lobby for visitors. The inspection date was not a routine visitation day, but there were four individuals waiting for other purposes.*

The vintage architecture of some of the old brick buildings and the presence of a curbed street on the Southeastern Correctional Institution campus give the institution a somewhat "small town" ambiance.

### **RIDGEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL AND ACADEMIC WING**

*The academic wing at the Southeastern Correctional Institution was clean and bright, and provides seven classrooms for high school and two classrooms for college instruction. The SCI Inmate Handbook publicizes the following general educational opportunities for inmates: Adult Basic Education (ABE - literacy), General Education Diploma (GED), and Pre-GED. Vocational programs include welding, carpentry, plumbing, and drafting. Also available to SCI inmates, are three academic tracts through the Hocking College: Retail and Business Management, Hospitality and Business Management, and the Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) tract.*

*During the on-site visit, facility staff relayed that over 530 inmates were currently engaged in some form of academic endeavor as students at SCI. Recent changes to the programs offered through the institution's vocational programs were:*

- *The elimination of a horticulture program and collapse of an institutional greenhouse, and*
- *Subsequent replacement through the addition of a horticulture program offered through Hocking College.*

*Approximately 120 students are reportedly enrolled in the various Hocking College programs. Staff relayed that for the most recent group of inmates completing the General Education Diploma (GED), 192 GED tests were administered, and 133 tests were passed, producing a pass rate of 69.3 percent.*

**Graduation.** During the *inspection*, no classes were observed due to the annual October *graduation ceremony* scheduled for that day. Teachers were meeting for a luncheon in a school commons prior to the graduation ceremony to be held in the gymnasium. Several CIIC Inspectors and the CIIC Chairman attended the graduation. Family and friends of inmates were seated in the bleachers, while inmates sat in chairs. The gymnasium is traditional in appearance, and equipped with four basketball hoops, and bleachers along one wall.

The printed graduation program identified that *559 inmates were to be recognized for past and current academic achievements completed throughout the year. Inmates having fulfilled requirements for Certificates in vocational programs, having completed the ABE, pre-GED, and GED programs, and those who completed one or two years of programming through Hocking College, were recognized. The distribution of academic recognition included 44 vocational certificates (10 each in carpentry, plumbing, and welding, and 14 in drafting), 184 ABE certificates, 115 Pre-GED certificates, 177 GED diplomas, and 39 awards for one-year and two-year completions of Hocking College business-related programs. Staff noted that several inmates were recipients of certificates in absentia because they had been released prior to the graduation service. Recognition was extended to graduates and also to inmate academic tutors.*

Featured speakers included Representative John White, CIIC Chairman, and Dr. Jerry McGlone, Superintendent of the Ohio Central School System. The Deputy Warden of Special Services and the school's Principal offered additional comments. *The keynote graduation speaker was an inmate who had created his own academic success story through hard work and personal transformation, so that he was able to turn twice-failed GED attempts into a GED diploma and successful completion of his first quarter at Hocking College. This student relayed encouragement and hope to other inmates in striving for success through hard work and refusing to surrender to discouragement and defeat.*

*The graduation ceremony was observably a well-organized event, with inmates entering the gymnasium in an orderly manner. There was also an observable feeling of happiness and celebration from inmates, staff, teachers, and institutional administrators. Everyone seemed to recognize the importance of the inmates' accomplishments. The graduation concluded with refreshments for the inmates and a period of time for visiting with approximately 50 family and friends in attendance. Inmates with family were allowed to sit with their visitors on one side of the gymnasium, while inmates without family present were gathered on the other side of the gymnasium.*

## **LIBRARY**

*The library was identified as an area providing a notably positive impact on inmates. In addition to the presence of comprehensive, up-to-date, and easily accessible sets of the Administrative Rules and DRC Policies, the library is equipped with three computers, three typewriters, and staffed by an inmate law clerk with 26 years of experience. This*

*law clerk relayed with pride that the SCI library is the best among the five prisons in which he has served as a law clerk.*

*The inspection indeed revealed an unusually large library where Administrative Rules and DRC Policies were neatly organized, with a Table of Contents, to help inmates locate materials. The collection of rules and policies appeared to be comprehensive and occupies nearly half of the library. One librarian was on staff and several law clerks assisting in library operations. The Librarian indicated at the inspection that rules and policies are updated frequently, and that an update had been completed two weeks prior to the inspection. The SCI inmates are given access to the DRC Administrative Rules and Policies through an Intranet system as well as print version. The CIIC memorandum that provides information on how to reach the Committee was visibly posted in the library. The library also offers several local and national newspapers.*

*The library is available on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday from 8:00 am to 3:15 pm, and on Tuesday and Thursday from 12:00 pm to 7:15 pm. The library is reportedly open on numerous Sundays as well, even though not officially scheduled.*

*Staff reported that the library commonly serves 50 to 60 inmates on any day. During the inspection, there were approximately 12 inmates engaged in research or reference activities. Inmate workers relayed their opinion that the SCI legal library is the best among most of the institutions. Legal library clerks (inmate law clerks) assist other inmates in locating rules and policies and in making photocopies of the rules and policies upon request for inmates who are in segregation.*

*In the CIIC meeting on December 4, 2008, Representative Tyrone Yates cited the major importance of the libraries in the prisons and youth service facilities. He urged that CIIC ensure a careful examination of the library and recreation department at each inspection and requested detailed information on both areas for DRC and DYS institutions. Particularly in times of crowding, the quiet personal space in a library, and relief of stress from exercise in recreation, getting lost in art, or finding a place just to be alone, have been cited by inmates as extremely valuable in helping them to cope.*

### **KITCHEN AND DINING HALLS**

Inmates are served lunch and dinner in two separate dining rooms, which were developed to their current state within the past six years. Dining renovations were made to facilitate a shorter meal timeframe, considering the size of the inmate population and their need to return to their programming, jobs, and educational classes in a timely manner. Each of the two dining rooms has a seating capacity for approximately 200 inmates. Therefore, 400 inmates may be served simultaneously. At breakfast, only one of the inmate dining halls is put to use. The dining halls are equipped with traditional prison steel tables and bench seats bolted to the floor, with each table seating four inmates. *Inmates may select where they sit for their meal. Servers wear hairnets, beard nets, gloves, and aprons for serving food onto trays.*

*The notably-clean and well-maintained kitchen and food preparation area is designed as a large open area with a full wall of walk-in cold storage rooms (four refrigerators and three freezers), an area with large steel work surfaces connected to the cooking area, which is adjacent to the dish washing area and utensil storage sections. All kitchen tools, especially tools with assault potential, are stored in a locked storage room. Tools are stored using the chit-shadow method and a sign-out sheet. The walk-in refrigerator/freezers are kept locked at all times and a chart for temperature readings is posted. At the inspection, it was noted that the freezer had been in use that morning, so the temperature was recovering to its required 37 degrees. The refrigerators are stocked with meal components for three days' meals. A backup generator provides back-up power for the institution, including the food service area. Staff reported that their equipment and maintenance are good, with all equipment functioning and no problems in need of attention. Most of the foods are prepared as a stew or casserole, using five large 80-gallon steel kettles. Staff indicated that very little food is prepared using roasting or baking methods.*

The bulk food delivery dock and two dry storage areas are adjacent to the kitchen. During the inspection, inmate workers and supervisors were busy in various dock functions. No inmate is permitted to be on the delivery dock or to operate the trash compacter except under officer supervision. The kitchen, peripheral hallways, and delivery dock are secured by a spider system, which was installed in these areas within the past four years.

Adjacent to the food preparation area is a smaller dining room for the institution's staff. The staff dining room is small, with a capacity of 45, and has a cozy feeling, created partially by cheerful café curtains across the windows, which extend the length of one entire wall. The staff dining room offers a salad bar and items from a short order grill. Most items on the staff menu were priced at one dollar. Menu options for staff on the inspection date included chicken sandwich, grilled cheese sandwich, chili, spaghetti with meatballs, French fries, salad bar, mixed vegetables and other sides, as well as hot and cold beverages, and select desserts. The staff dining room is operated by inmate workers under staff supervision.

### **SCI CAMPUS AND RESIDENTIAL UNITS**

The Southeastern Correctional Institution campus includes approximately 20 buildings. Residential buildings include dorms (H, F, I, and M) of three-story, two-story, and one-story sizes. Each dorm has its own outside recreation area. In addition, there is a large outdoor recreation yard that is shared among all inmates. Inside recreation provisions include volleyball, billiards, and basketball. Some inmates are trainers and caregivers for dogs in the dorms under the Seeing Eye Dog program.

The mailroom, office, and dining hall are located in one building on the campus. A chapel is located in a separate old church of vintage age, and is on the historical building list. In addition, there is a building owned by the historical society and known as the 'castle' building, which is to be modified into a museum for corrections.

A paved street with curbs runs through the center of the campus. Inmates may access the street, known as the 'avenue,' as a walkway, just like the parallel sidewalks that run through the campus. One of the oldest buildings located on the 'avenue' is architecturally distinct with a massive vintage porch and pillars. This building houses some programming and mental health services.

*The SCI campus includes an Intensive Program Prison camp known as Camp Reams and a small grain and beef operation on 1,500 acres. Nearly 200 head of cattle are maintained on the farm. They are eventually sent to the Pickaway Correctional Institution for meat processing.* The Southeastern Correctional Institution farm operation is not part of the OPI business lines. However there have reportedly been discussions regarding that possibility. It was relayed that 280 acres are tilled as part of the farm operation.

The inspection included observations of housing in F Dorm, H Dorm, I Dorm, M Dorm, Segregation, and Camp Reams. Data was provided to show the number of inmates assigned to specific dorms in October 2008.

**Table 11. Inmate Population Distribution in Residential Units with Breakdown by Dormitory During Typical Count at Southeastern Correctional Institution in October 2008**

<b>DORM</b>	<b>COUNT</b>
<b>F-1N</b>	130
<b>F-1S</b>	133
<b>F-2N</b>	132
<b>F-2S</b>	131
<b>H-2E</b>	81
<b>H-2S</b>	110
<b>H-2W</b>	80
<b>H-3E</b>	80
<b>H-3S</b>	103
<b>H-3W</b>	74
<b>I</b>	242
<b>M</b>	106
<b>INFIRMARY</b>	5
<b>SEGREGATION</b>	78
<b>INTENSIVE PROGRAM PRISON</b>	74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,559</b>
<b>OUTSIDE COURT</b>	42
<b>OSU HOSPITAL</b>	1
<b>CORRECTIONAL MEDICAL CENTER</b>	2
<b>TOTAL Absent With Leave (AWL)</b>	45
<b>TOTAL Absent Without Leave (AWOL)</b>	0
<b>TOTAL Count</b>	<b>1,604</b>

## **F DORM**

*F Dorm is a two-story building providing the newest housing for approximately 500 general population inmates. Due to the graduation ceremony and curtailing of regular academic classes during the afternoon of the inspection, many of the inmates were resting or sleeping in their dorms. Inmates were, nonetheless, approachable and willing to engage in conversation. One inmate relayed that if he had any problem, he would go to his Sergeant or the Institutional Inspector, adding that he knows who the Inspector is because he sees her regularly on the compound. Facility staff relayed that inmates are taught to go to their unit staff if they have any problems, and that Unit Staff and the Inspector are expected to be problem solvers. This is a major positive aspect of SCI.*

***F1 Level.*** *The F1 level houses approximately 130-140 inmates on each side of the ground level. Inside the crash gate, the dayroom provides three pay phones, several tables and chairs, a microwave oven, a television and benches for group use, and an ice machine. Along one wall, an office-like room is available for private conversations between inmates and staff or Case Managers as needed. Along a second wall, an indoor recreation room includes pull-up bars, but no free weights. The CIIC memo was posted on the dorm's bulletin board. The shower and bathroom is a community style bathroom with 16 shower stalls, and is continually being cleaned and maintained.*

*The central large dorm within the dorm is arranged with several rows of double bunks for the inmates. There were six rows of bunks on one of the two sides. Each inmate's bed has a television platform attached to one end of the bed frame. All personal property must fit into the 2.4 storage crate provided to inmates. Some clothing was draped over bed posts, a net laundry bag and towels were hung over some bedrails. In season, winter coats are draped over bedposts as well. The room was shiny and clean, with no dirt or odors present. On the inspection date, large industrial fans were creating a constant, fresh breeze throughout the dorm. The staff explained that while the dorm does not have air conditioning, the airflow from the fans keeps the interior comfortable.*

*The bunks were in close proximity to each other, and at the on-site visit as well as on the inspection date, there were many inmates in the dorm. Yet, there was a notably low volume of noise in the unit. The common practice of requiring headphones or ear buds when listening to media programming or music contributes toward a quiet environment. In addition, the rotation of the fans helps drown out conversations and creates a layer of 'white noise.' On the inspection date, several inmates were lining up with mesh commissary bags to go to their weekly commissary trip, while other inmates were resting on their bunks or watching television.*

***F2 Level.*** *The upper level of F Dorm is known as F2. Approximately 134 general population inmates were housed on each side of the upper level, for a total of 268 inmates on the second level. The upper level housed some of the dogs in the dog training program. The environment was observed to be hot on the inspection date, even though windows could be opened and fans were in operation. Staff relayed that bed space is measured to ensure fairness. Like the lower level, F2 provided pay phones, a large*

community bathroom, and a recreation area. *F2 operates its own laundry room on the unit, with laundry porters handling laundry assignments one row at a time. The corners of the unit are installed with security mirrors and the area is also under the observation of two security monitors, each displaying images provided by 12 cameras.*

*Due to the school graduation ceremony on the date of the inspection, the recreation area for the F2 dorm was quiet. Many of the F2 inmates are enrolled in the literacy program. For convenience, some literacy programming is brought to those inmates.*

### **H DORM ( three-story dorm)**

H Dorm houses general population inmates on two levels. The lowest level serves as the institution's Segregation Unit. *There are reportedly 250 to 260 inmates usually residing on each of the upper two levels and on the date of the inspection there were 77 inmates housed in segregation.*

***Segregation – H1 (lowest level).*** The segregation unit was observed at both the on-site visit and during the inspection. The segregation area (H1) is entered through a double-gated entrance, functioning like a sally port. The officer's cage inside the centrally located entrance to the three segregation wings or ranges is secured by a lock system and enclosed with wire windows. Also within the entrance area are two small, gated holding cells where inmates wait for Rules Infraction Board hearings, held within the segregation unit. During the on-site visit, two inmates in orange jumpsuits were cuffed and awaiting their hearings. During the inspection, two other inmates were waiting in the small holding cells to see the Rules Infraction Board. *The personal property of inmates in segregation is stored in a property room within the unit and the dorm has its own laundry.*

*While the unit was constructed with individual cells, inmates are necessarily double bunked, except in the 'safe' cells, due to the increased inmate population. Double bunking is not ideal due to the potential for inmate friction. Cells are constructed with a glass window and a food port/chute. During both the on-site visit and the inspection, the chutes in the doors were left open for better airflow. A breeze, created by many large industrial size fans, was circulating throughout the unit. In compliance with DRC Policy 55-SPC-02, Section C, inmate cell checks were noted as scheduled on the Individual Segregation Sheets posted adjacent to the cell doors in the special management unit. Each sheet included documentation of meals received, medical sick call, shower, shave, hygiene, and toilet paper. Segregation cells include a toilet and sink, but one shower closet is available in each of the three wings.*

*Segregation porters are reportedly chosen from those in segregation rather than using porters from general population. This is regarded as a positive, preferred practice. On the inspection date, four inmates were picking up trash outside the segregation unit. Cleanliness of the segregation cells was apparent, but not quite to the degree of the cleanliness throughout the general population dorms. One of the segregation shower closets was observed to need some minimal repair to tiles, grout, and the concrete floor;*

however, staff relayed that the absence of capital funds had prevented the repairs from being made.

The segregation unit capacity is 78 inmates. On the date of the inspection, the segregation unit housed 77 inmates in the following statuses:

- 20 inmates in security control (SC),
- 17 inmates in disciplinary control (DC), and
- 40 inmates in local control (LC),

Staff relayed that they prefer to separate inmates according to their classification status, but it is difficult due to limited space. Segregation cell checks by the correctional officers are compliant with the 30-minute interval policy.

**Security Control (SC).** According to Administrative Rule 5120-9-11 regarding “Security Control,” an inmate may be placed in security control for one of three reasons:

1. An investigation of personal safety or possible rule infraction prior to the issuance of a conduct report,
2. Pending a hearing before the Rules Infraction Board, or
3. Pending a transfer to another institution.

**Suicide Watch.** The designated cells within the Security Control wing of the segregation unit for *constant and close suicide watch* are equipped with a steel gated door rather than a solid door that would impede observation. Officers indicated that cell checks for inmates on “close watch” are compliant with the 15-minute interval policy, while inmates on “constant watch” are monitored on a full time basis, without interruption, per DRC Policy 55-SPC-02. A *close watch* is the practice of visually checking on an inmate every 15 minutes and documenting that ‘check’ on an inmate status sheet. A *constant watch* is defined as observing a prisoner continuously for 24 hours a day by having an officer seated or stationed directly outside the inmate’s cell, with full visibility of the cell.

Exciting changes have been proposed for DRC institutions, which would significantly address long time issues and concerns regarding the extent to which suicide watch placements provide anything more than a short-term suicide prevention method. CIIC staff applaud the proposed addition of an “observation” status among suicide watches that would not require placement in a strip cell/safe cell. The status is similar to what CIIC has observed in the youth correctional facilities, where the suicidal youth is under observation while able to go about his/her daily activities in an improved physical and social environment, in contrast to isolated seclusion. However, the isolated seclusion would remain an option based on the clinician’s determination. Addition of the observation status could reduce the stay in isolated seclusion. CIIC staff also applaud the proposal that is being piloted at the Grafton and Lorain Correctional Institutions in which selected inmates are recruited and specially trained to help inmates suffering from suicidal thoughts. Both proposals address negative aspects of the traditional response to inmates who have expressed suicidal thoughts, based on many years of communication

*from inmates system-wide to the CIIC. Improvements in this area may well cause some inmates to seek help with suicidal thoughts who otherwise may have been silent to avoid what was perceived to be the consequences.*

**Staff Responsiveness.** *On the on-site visit, one segregation inmate indicated to the Administrator that he had an issue to discuss and the Administrator responded accountably and quickly to the situation, including a follow-up with unit officers to take the necessary steps to assure closure to his concern. This positive observation reflected staff's responsiveness to inmates. During the inspection, inmates did not mention any major issues or concerns, but they came to the cell doors to talk to the staff on duty, who responded with appropriate and helpful information relevant to their concerns.*

**Recreation.** *The SCI segregation unit includes five indoor recreation cages that include a sit-up bench with pull-up and push-up bars. There are also four outdoor recreation cages under full camera surveillance. Inmates are permitted five hours of recreation every seven days while in the segregation unit.*

**Disciplinary Control (DC):** *The DC range provides approximately 14 beds in double-bunked cells shared by two inmates. Each inmate is allowed writing materials and provided a writing shelf, but personal property is kept in a property room. Posted inmate record sheets and inmate identification are compliant with DRC policy 55-SPC-02. Two large fans circulated fresh air throughout the corridor and cells in DC. DC inmates during the inspection were playing cards, resting quietly, or reading.*

**Local Control (LC):** *Inmates placed in local control are not separated by status within the segregation unit. Administrative Rule 5120-9-131 details criteria for placement in local control, monthly reviews, and allows placement for up to six months.*

**H2 Dorm – Second Level.** *The second level of H Dorm provides housing for general population inmates. There are reportedly 260 to 270 inmates on the second level. The H2 wing houses inmates who are 35 years of age, and older, and staff referred to H2 wing as “our best wing.” Two officers are assigned to the floor. The entire wing was observably clean and neat at the inspection, although the older age of the building was evident. During the inspection, two inmates were engaged in craft projects, creating a huge toy truck and a pyramid from craft sticks; items that would be for sale in the visiting room. Other inmates were reading, watching television in the dayroom, or playing cards.*

It was noted that having a television in the dayroom reduces the number of inmates feeling the need to have their own television at their bed, although some of the inmates did have personal televisions and were using headphones for noise control. A microwave oven and trash bin are also available to inmates in the dayroom.

**H3 Dorm – Third Level.** *The third level of H Dorm also provides general population housing for inmates. On the floor, a maintenance crew was replacing ceiling lights and was praised by other staff for their ingenuity and skills in keeping repairs up to date. The maintenance crew is comprised of five to seven inmates and nine civilian staff, including*

plumbers. Staff relayed that SCI has “good country folks” who are used to being “creative” in making due to make repairs and fixing problems on the farm, and they similarly use those talents in finding creative solutions to maintenance issues when needed.

Security and unit staff were complimentary to H Dorm inmates, relaying that the population is cooperative and receptive to programming. It was most significant that security staff relayed that, “Where there is good programming, there is good security.” The acknowledgement reflects the advances made by DRC in increasing the understanding among all staff, of the fundamental and complementary connection between the two. The comment reflects positively on supervisory staff who communicate attitudes and ideas to staff under their charge, and reflects positively on in-service training.

Overall, the inmate demeanor on the unit was relaxed and without tension during the inspection. Staff relayed that over recent years, the unit culture has changed due to simultaneous rapid increases in inmate population combined with reductions in staff. In addition, staff relayed that there has been a change in younger inmates coming to prison with ‘more of an attitude.’ Staff relayed an increase in incidents occurring on second shift when the less-experienced officers are on duty. A recent incident was mentioned in which a few ‘thugs’ committed a few assaults.

The phones available to inmates in the dayroom in H Dorm and elsewhere reportedly have a ten-minute timer with intermittent messages regarding remaining minutes on the call.

### **I Dorm**

I Dorm is an older building with one large dorm unit that houses 280 inmates. A common area has a ping-pong table, benches, ice machine, and microwave ovens. The arrangement of bunks allows for beds numbered 131 through 168 to be in direct view of the officers’ desk and nearly all inmates assigned to these beds are serving their first time in prison and in the initial adjustment phase of the incarceration experience. The staff relayed during the inspection that inmates are generally considerate in maintaining low volume on televisions. I Dorm offers a small indoor recreation area. I Dorm operates under one Case Manager and one Unit Manager. The Unit Manager also covers a second dorm.

### **M Dorm**

M Dorm houses only level one (minimum security) inmates and is arranged much the same as the other dorms, with rows of bunks, television shelves, 2.4 cubic foot trunks, and mesh laundry bags for the inmates. The majority of inmates are level 1A, but a few 1B inmates do reside in M Dorm. M Dorm is smaller than F Dorm, and houses one of the dogs in the dog-training program. M Dorm is the oldest of the residential buildings and has two wings. One is a larger area with 150 inmates, and the smaller “preferred” wing

has 16 inmates. *This wing is smaller, quieter, and has its own community bathroom. Beyond the main entrance of the dormitory building, there are gated archways leading to the two wings within the building. The interior gates are open during the day, but locked at night.*

*The environment of M Dorm is clean and pleasant, brightened by many large windows. During the inspection, inmates were scrubbing the floors. While the dorm reportedly heats up occasionally during the day, the fans maintain airflow and keep the heat under control. The dorm reportedly does not get cold in the winter.*

*Inmates are selected to live in the smaller wing of M Dorm based on their good behavior associated with receiving fewer tickets than other inmates. Inmates in the smaller wing are permitted to wear khakis and blue shirts. The demeanor of the inmates on the date of the on-site visit was friendly, easy-going, and forthcoming. A sense of mutual respect was observed in the dialogue between staff and inmates. Staff indicated during the inspection only one Correctional Officer is needed per shift, due to the absence of ‘problems’ with the inmates.*

*A dayroom is located downstairs for M Dorm. While not fancy, the dayroom was observably a special area – impressively clean, quiet, relaxed, and very well maintained. During the inspection, one inmate was working on an arts and craft project, and two inmates were playing pool on a nice pool table. In addition, the room provides two coffeemakers and exercise equipment. During the inspection, one inmate was meticulously cleaning the pull-up bar with disinfectant. The inmate relayed a sense of pride and purpose in assuring that the equipment was continuously sanitized. Staff later commented that inmates take ownership and are dedicated to making sure the institution is free of infection-causing germs or bacteria. The Health Care Administrator also verified there is very low incidence of infections among the population, which she attributed to the religious and continuous cleaning and disinfecting efforts maintained on a daily basis. It was a positive note of the inspection to observe a notably pleasant place for the minimum security inmates to gather, retreat, or recreate.*

### **CAMP REAMS – INTENSIVE PROGRAM PRISON**

*Camp Reams, located a short walk from the main SCI compound, has its own fence and entrance/exit under staff control. Impressive floral landscaping, the handiwork of inmates, adds natural beauty to the facility.*

*Camp Reams was known as the SCI ‘boot camp’ in the past, but has evolved to its current identity as a “community service based Intensive Program Prison (IPP)” for inmates classified as 1A, formerly known as Minimum One, who participate in the IPP program for 90 days. One inmate reported that he was accepted into the IPP and will complete his sentence in the program’s 90 days rather than serve the original seven-month sentence. No offenders convicted of a Felony 1 or Felony 2, or sex offenders are permitted into the IPP, which has a population of 55-65 inmates. Camp Reams has a total of 100 beds.*

*The website for the institution describes the IPP at Camp Reams as a voluntary program that allows the offender a second chance to change. The website also indicates that program eligibility is determined at the reception phase of the offender's incarceration. The offender completes the established 90 days of actual incarceration and is then placed on post release supervision for an appropriate period of time. Each day spent at the "camp" includes intensive offender programming, educational opportunities, physical training, and realistic community work assignments that challenge the offender to "give back to society," while assisting non-profit organizations and helping them reach their goals. Like other early-release programs, offender accountability and commitment to change are necessary attributes for a successful re-entry back to society.*

*Camp Reams operates under the supervision of a single officer. Staff at the inspection noted the strong community service component of the camp and shared that participants in the IPP have been recruited to help during the flood seasons and also help with a local food bank.*

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Administrative Rule (AR) 5120-11-02 offers the basic definition of the IPP. The AR states that the IPP may be used for eligible prisoners who may be permitted to serve their sentence at an Intensive Program Prison. Per the Administrative Rule, the IPP confines participants for 90 days, during which time the prisoner actively serves in an intensive program. The IPP is designed to provide an alternative to traditional incarceration for eligible prisoners who meet specified criteria, when space is available, and when the Director approves. The specific eligibility criteria for admission to the IPP are outlined in Administrative Rule 5120-11-03. Some of the criteria are associated with the type of offense that prompted the conviction and specific mandates in the offender's sentence. DRC Policy 52-RCP-08 provides an outline of the procedures associated with the IPP, and defines that an eligible offender must *not* receive disapproval of his sentencing judge. However, a reasonable time limit of 30 days has been set for judges to respond to such notifications of an inmate's eligibility for the IPP.

The Southeastern Correctional Institution *Inmate Handbook* defines the "Intensive Program Prison" or IPP, otherwise known as the "Second Chance to Change" program, in the following manner:

*The "Second Chance to Change" is the newest phase in the Department's development strategy for Intensive Program Prison (IPPs). The SCI Community Service IPP offers eligible offenders an alternative to traditional prison confinement. A highly defined holistic process of supervision, education and programming is employed which enhances the offenders' successful re-entry into society.*

*The core philosophy of the Community Service IPP is based upon the precepts of "Restorative Justice." Each participating offender is required to attend a Community Restorative Justice Workshop. Upon completion, the offender performs supervised community service. Community Service*

*participation provides the offender an opportunity to enhance his academic, social, and work skills through service provision to local non-profit organizations and agencies. Community Service makes the offender accountable for his behavior and provides an avenue to make amends for the harm he has caused.*

*The SCI IPP prepares the offender for reentry into society through behavior modification and repetitive performance of socially acceptable daily living practices. IPP prisoners participate in enhancement programming in the areas of Adult Basic Education classes, GED completion, Traditional Education (TEP), computer literacy, substance abuse recovery/relapse prevention, effective values clarification, decision making skills, resume writing, and marketable employment skills development. Certifications in modular furniture installation, factory shipping/receiving and food service safety are available. Upon completion of the IPP program, offenders will have a portfolio, which contains a current resume that documents their training and work experience.*

*Each participant in the Camp Reams IPP will have the opportunity to participate in a newly developed program, I.M.P.A.C.T. This program provides the participant with individual management of the prison and community transition.*

*The inside of the Camp Reams building was observed during the inspection. An apparent entry hallway has been converted into dorm space with 12 bunk beds and an easily accessible bookshelf with a fair number of books. Like the main SCI compound, the Camp was impressively clean.*

*The camp culture as reported by staff during the inspection emphasizes education, work ethic, drug education, and strict adherence to rules. For example, strict rule enforcement may be seen in the report that dismissal would result if any inmate violated the rules prohibiting stealing or sneaking a cigarette. Staff relayed that they support group punishment within the IPP. For example, if sanitation standards are not met, all inmates must complete extra physical training in addition to the one-hour of daily physical training each morning.*

*Relevant to the academic education component, staff relayed that if an inmate has no GED or high school diploma, he is assigned to a mandatory GED program. Unlike some institutions, the mandatory assignment to acquire the GED was identified as a very positive step toward making a difference in some inmates who would not otherwise pursue the GED. Relevant to the drug and alcohol education component of the camp, a four-hour Serve Safe Program, Narcotics Anonymous, and Alcoholics Anonymous programs are provided.*

*Inmates at Camp Reams may engage in a landscaping program. Reportedly, 'dozens' of inmates have left the camp and acquired landscaping credentials at a 'masters' level. Landscapers from the camp have provided pumpkins to local school children as well as flowers to enhance the grounds at the Ohio State Fair. Other program options at the camp include food service and construction.*

### **MEDICAL SERVICES**

*During the on-site visit, the Assistant Health Care Administrator relayed the desire for smoother operations in ordering and receiving medications for inmates. Likewise, during the inspection, the Health Care Administrator relayed that the greatest medical operations challenge was caused by the absence of the former pharmacy on the SCI campus. The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction has abandoned the former on-site pharmacy in lieu of a mail order system, which has introduced several problems and challenges in the delivery of medications to inmates. The new system has been in place since July 1, 2008 and reportedly is still not functioning as desired. In the absence of the prior full-time pharmacy technician and with the implementation of a system of ordering prescriptions from a supplier in the local town or from the DRC Central Pharmacy, the turn-around time to get prescriptions filled is sometimes seven days. Medications for both physical ailments and psychotropic medications for mental issues are distributed through a pill call window.*

*It was relayed during the inspection that if funding were available, the existing previous pharmacy could become one large center for pharmaceutical operations (packaging medications for distribution to inmates within the institution) and storage, as well as a pill pass room. Staff suggested during the inspection that inmate injuries from fights were the most common medical issues receiving attention. As recently as September 2008, there was a medical incident that brought a need for medical attention to six inmates for lacerations, a self-injury, and a jaw injury.*

The medical department maintains two cells on the unit for close and constant watch of inmates who may be in need of medical monitoring. In addition, there are two nurse bays and one doctor bay for examinations and sick call appointments. *There are eight total beds for inmate treatments in the medical unit. Isolation of inmates is provided as needed and as possible, given the number of beds available in the infirmary. The current 554 inmates considered to have 'chronic care' medical status, as of the inspection date, are offered flu shots. Remaining inmates may request (sign up) and receive flu shots until the supply of shots is gone.*

*Nursing staff at SCI currently consists of two Registered Nurses and one full time Doctor. The current need is for an additional Registered Nurse and two Licensed Practical Nurses; however, there is no anticipation that any new nurses will be added. If the inmate population increases at the Southeastern Correctional Institution, the health care services would be put under stress. Reportedly, the Doctor or a Nurse currently sees inmates within 24 hours of requesting sick call. The Doctor works full time, five days per week and is on call on weekends. It was relayed during the on-site visit that the greatest*

*unmet need was for a full medical staff, without vacancies. As indicated by the HCA during the inspection, approximately 25-50 percent of nurses are hired as contract nurses and 50-75 percent of nurses are hired as non-contract nurses. The agency incurs a greater expense to hire contract nurses than non-contract nurses.*

*During the inspection, it was reported that the strategy for keeping communicable diseases under control at the Southeastern Correctional Institution is a continuous cycle of wiping, washing, and disinfecting every surface possible with hospital grade disinfectants and cleaning products. The disinfectant products used are produced on the SCI campus in the OPI soap shop. Reportedly, there are products with enough chemical strength to kill everything, including parvo. As a result, there are reportedly almost no flu outbreaks.*

*The medical department uses a John Deere 'Gator' to transport inmates across campus when needed, and is able to get an ill inmate to the medical center in less than three minutes.*

*Telemed services are provided to inmates from an appropriately electronically wired room in the Mental Health Unit, located in Building E on the SCI campus. .*

### **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

*During the on-site visit, a psychology assistant identified that dual diagnosis is the most frequent cause for mental health services. Dual diagnosis is the presence of two mental health issues such as co-existing depression and substance abuse (addiction) or simultaneous schizophrenia and mental retardation. Inmates presenting with a dual diagnosis of substance abuse and mental illness are the most common and they generally receive group treatment programming and medication. The mental health staff covers all shifts either in-person during the weekdays Monday through Friday, or on-call on the weekends.*

*Inmates receiving mental health services are classified as C1, C2, or C3. Inmates with a C1 mental health classification are determined to be Seriously Mentally Ill. Inmates with a C2 classification are not Seriously Mentally Ill, but are prescribed psychotropic medications. Inmates classified as C1 and C2 are on the psychiatric caseload. Inmates with a C3 classification are transitioning off the caseload.*

*There were 289 inmates on the caseload during the on-site visit. Reportedly, nearly all of those inmates were classified as either C1 or C2. At the on-site visit, there were 141 inmates classified as C1s. There were 292 inmates on the caseload during the inspection. At the time of the inspection, the breakdown of inmates on the mental health caseload included 150 inmates classified as C1, 139 inmates classified as C2, one inmate classified as C3, and two mentally retarded inmates.*

*Mental health staff relayed that inmates receive a full mental health evaluation and diagnosis as appropriate to determine if and what services are needed. Such staff*

*indicated during the on-site visit that the greatest challenge is to get the inmates to show up for their appointments and then to follow through with treatments. It was relayed that additional recovery services staff would be beneficial. Among the available substance abuse/recovery services is a six-month program known as the Harvest program.*

Numerous *mental health groups* are provided as options to inmates at Southeastern Correctional Institution. Beginning with *First Steps: Mental Health Orientation*, which is designed for all inmates, whether on the caseload or not, and *Anger Management*, which is completed by most of the inmates who serve time a SCI. *There are an additional 16 optional mental health groups in which inmates may choose to participate.* All inmates are encouraged to participate in groups. Documentation from the SCI Mental Health department lists the following groups:

- \* *Journaling*
- \* *Problem Solver*
- \* *Depression*
- \* *Life Skills*
- \* *Relaxation 101*
- \* *Pain Management*
- \* *Starting Over*
- \* *Family Relations*
- \* *Medication Awareness*
- \* *Bipolar Puzzle*
- \* *Dual Diagnosis*
- \* *Stress and Anxiety*
- \* *Living with Schizophrenia*
- \* *Coping with Loss*
- \* *Learn to Sleep*
- \* *Movie Therapy*

*During the inspection, mental health staff relayed that an ongoing challenge lies in expanding the time for individual and group therapy. There was positive speculation that with some proposed policy revisions, improvements would be made in this aspect of service delivery. There is a desire for more clinical therapy to be provided in small group therapeutic format. There is appreciation for the efforts of the DRC Chief/Administrator of Mental Health Services.*

*While the initial screening of new inmates is completed at the Correctional Reception Center, inmates receive additional medical and mental health screening as soon they arrive at Southeastern Correctional Institution. The SCI screening is conducted within five days of arrival and includes evaluations of medical health, medications, assault and self-injury issues, as well as other physical and mental concerns. Staff relayed that the average age of inmates is currently in the upper 20s, and these individuals are reportedly 'loaded' with drugs. This could mean that a large portion are drug addicted, or possibly that many were over-medicated.*

*It was acknowledged that the mental health staff and the custody staff must maintain a good relationship for the benefit of the inmates. Some mental health staff are reportedly hired as contract service providers to supplement the SCI mental health staff. At the time of the inspection, there were three contract mental health service providers, ten non-contract mental health staff, for a fully staffed total of 13 mental health staff. Future budgets will determine if vacancies will be filled.*

## **SECURITY SYSTEM**

*A 'man-down' system and the spider system are available to provide institutional security. The spider system, with ceiling sensors, serves nearly 80 percent of the institution currently and is projected to cover 100 percent of the institution prior to 2009. The spider system may also be activated from outdoors.*

## **EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS**

Materials provided on site outline educational and vocational programming options and descriptive student information. The Ohio Central School System, the charter system under which all DRC schools operate, reportedly adheres to the goals of providing equal educational opportunities and the fullest development of students' talents and potential. Schools must comply with the requirements placed upon charter schools under the Ohio Department of Education.

*Through Hocking College academic tracts, students may engage in Retail Business Management (one year program), Hospitality Management (one year or two year options), and Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning or HVAC (nine month program). The requirements associated with the Hocking courses include age, reading level, Parole Board or End of Definite Sentence date, and completion of a GED or high school diploma.*

*The hospitality program is the oldest, consists of 95 credit hours, and currently enrolls 40 inmates. The HVAC program is gaining in popularity, consists of 48 credit hours, and currently enrolls 40 students. Reportedly, approximately 80-90 percent of inmates who start the hospitality and HVAC programs complete those programs. The retail and business management program consists of 48 hours, while the new Hocking College horticulture and landscaping tract consists of 95 credit hours.*

Students who wish to work toward an Associate Degree at Hocking College must complete the required nine credit hours of communications courses at their own expense and after their release. *The SCI education staff relayed that approximately 15 ex-offenders from Southeastern Correctional Institution are continuing their education and pursuing Bachelor Degrees through Franklin University and Columbus State Community College.*

Relevant to students without a high school diploma or GED, *the SCI school policy requires that inmates complete two quarters toward completion of the GED while incarcerated at SCI. SCI data shows that inmates at SCI are scoring an average of 450 on the GED tests, with the minimum score on the subtests of 410.*

*Inmates in the literacy unit are housed in F2 Dorm and receive programming in ABE, Pre-GED, and GED. Literacy courses are delivered to students in the dorm.*

*Inmates with special education needs as students, and those for whom an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) is completed, are also accommodated within the educational system. Whether the need is for behavior modification, tutorial assistance, inclusion, or special attention to the formation of goals and objectives in an educational plan, the Education Department collaborates with the Mental Health Department. Staff relayed that the Perkins Grant, which is a federally funded source for vocational and technical students, provides some funding for special education students.*

*Vocational programs in certain trades are also an academic option for inmates at SCI. Inmates are required to have at least one year remaining of their sentence prior to their Parole Board or EDS and also score at a certain reading level in order to be accepted into the vocational programs. The vocational programs offered at SCI include carpentry, welding, drafting, and plumbing. The previously mentioned horticulture program was offered in the past as an SCI vocational tract, but it has been shifted to the Hocking College as one of the college's vocational programs.*

*During the on-site visit, educational staff relayed that students attend classes from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. daily. Classes are held in the educational wing under the instruction of licensed teachers, although inmate tutors are engaged to help other inmates. The majority of students completing high school coursework have an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) designed to outline their academic programming and identify educational goals. Among the variety of learning disabilities represented among inmates, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is the most common. The spider security system and one roaming Corrections Officer are employed to assure the safety and security within the school.*

***During the inspection, educational staff indicated that adding more vocational options and vocational tracts for inmates serving both long-term and short-term sentences, would be the single best improvement to the SCI education department. Staff relayed that too often the long-term inmates are left with no academic programming at their disposal and are forced to remain idle for extended months before they may begin academic endeavors.***

*The library was identified as an area providing a notably positive impact on inmates. In addition to the presence of comprehensive, up-to-date, and easily accessible sets of the Administrative Rules and DRC Policies, the library is equipped with three computers, three typewriters, and staffed by an inmate law clerk with 26 years of experience. The law clerk relayed with pride that the SCI library is the best among the five prisons in which he has served as a law clerk.*

### **OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES (OPI) – SOAP SHOP**

Ohio Penal Industries (OPI) operates one of its businesses on the campus of the Southeastern Correctional Institution. *The OPI 'soap shop' mixes cleaning components and packages cleaners for household and industrial purposes. The products include carpet care cleaners, personal care soaps, disinfectants and sanitizers, laundry cleaners,*

*bowl and bathroom cleaners, dishwashing soaps, janitorial cleaners, and floor care strippers and finishers. At the inspection, there were four supervisors and approximately 80 inmates at SCI who work in the soap shop.*

*SCI staff would like to see as many inmates as possible working in the plant, yet 90 inmates is the maximum number permitted. The single factor that has caused a reduction in the previous 108 inmate employees, was the recent budget cut that changed the ratio of inmates to staff. As a result of the reduction in staff, the number of inmates who could participate in the program also had to be reduced.*

*The successful product lines of the SCI soap shop were featured at an OPI 'product launch' workshop in June 2008 at the Ohio Institute of Correctional Best Practices. A binder containing the soap shop's product catalog, marketing pieces, and data sheets covering chemical properties and safety precautions was provided to participants to showcase the quality of the soap products.*

### ***Products, Profitability, Development, and Marketing***

*The majority of products are those of common cleaning use, such as window cleaner, bars of bath or hand soap, and laundry detergent; yet there are some specialized extra-strength products formulated to kill MRSA, HIV, and other serious germs. A new item, antiseptic hand soap, has been added to the items being produced.*

*Also among the products, is the dishwasher detergent portion pack, which is a four-ounce water-soluble detergent pouch that dissolves to release the detergent in a dishwasher. The machine used in creating the soluble detergent pouches employs eight individuals: two inmates as mixers, two inmates as supervisors of the machine's operations, two inmates who weigh, count, and pack the pouches into cartons, and two inmates who glue and seal the cartons on skids. The unit is used to fill the detergent packets by weight. The Supervisor relayed that the 'fill' phase of the operation could potentially be completed by fewer inmates; however, since part of the OPI mission is to engage inmates in purposeful activity and provide opportunities to acquire a work-orientation to their day-to-day lives, there has been an effort to maintain inmate participation.*

*At the on-site visit, the large packet-filling machine, which occupies a central area within the soap plant, was out of order. At the inspection, the machine was still in disrepair and reportedly being addressed. Reportedly, any new equipment will be leased with an option to purchase at a later date.*

*An elevated platform, accessible by a portable ladder, serves as the hub of the machine's operations. A computer operator-inmate worker directs the machine's operation from the steel-caged platform. The platform is fully visible and kept safe under the observation of the Supervisor and also by virtue of how it is constructed.*

*As relayed during the on-site visit by one of the Prison Labor Advisory Council members, the pricing structure of OPI products to state agencies, including those of the SCI soap*

*shop, may need to be re-assessed due to the impact of recent budget cuts placed upon state agencies.*

*Staff indicated at the on-site visit, that product research and development efforts would likely prove to be a worthwhile and needed venture. Staff relayed their belief that the soap shop could benefit from an effort to expand their operations and product lines so as to add new revenue to the budget.*

*The Southeastern Correction Institution has become aware of the impact of marketing on the sales of OPI products. The institution has identified potential new business by recognizing that schools make likely customers of the OPI soap shop. Some effort has recently been made to solidify business with three public and private schools within the locale of the prison. It was also acknowledged that contracting with private sector companies that provide sales services through their own sales force, who work on commission, may make good business sense, and should perhaps be considered. Currently, the marketing responsibility of OPI products rests with a staff under the OPI Chief in the DRC Central Office. With staff reductions due to budget cuts, the work of marketing and sales has been thinned as fewer employees must handle the work.*

### ***Accountability***

*The soap shop is held accountable by the Warden's office. Once each week, the Warden or a Deputy inspect the shop and once a month, a financial report is submitted from the OPI Shop Supervisor to the Warden's office.*

### ***Inmate Employees***

*The process of placing inmates as employees in the shop is modeled much as it would be in the private sector. Inmates notify the OPI Supervisor of their interest through kites. Inmate 'applicants' are subjected to a background check. Applicants are versed about the interview process and are shown the parts of the shop. New hires are placed in a 30-day evaluation period, and subsequently interviewed regarding the inmate's continued desire to work for the shop. On average, three to five inmate jobs open per month. Staff reported that there is currently a three to four month wait on a waiting list for inmate positions in the OPI soap shop, with an average of 10 to 20 inmates on the waiting list at all times.*

*Inmate applicants must meet employment criteria for OPI jobs, such as completion of the GED or high school diploma. Staff reported that the OPI inmates come with varying degrees of motivation and work ethic; thus inmates have evaluations with the supervisor monthly to review the status of their work. For each job at a higher OPI pay level, the inmate is required to apply and interview. Reportedly, the amount of pay for inmate employees has not seen a change in approximately 17 years, except for a 'merit raise' option that was instituted through the Warden's office. OPI inmate pay ranges between 21 cents and 37 cents per hour, or 24 to 49 dollars per month. Base pay remains at the orientation level for the first 30 days of employment.*

Among the approximate 1,500 inmates residing at Southeastern Correctional Institution, many desire to work for the OPI soap shop. However, some inmates do not, and prefer to stay in the dorm and work as a porter or other unit or institution-related job. *Most of the soap shop jobs are production-oriented, but there are three production clerk positions that offer some computer work, such as ordering raw materials. Overall, inmates may gain experience in shop maintenance, equipment operations, and operating a tow motor (forklift), although there is no apprenticeship in place.*

*Inmates in the OPI soap shop receive earned credit for vacation days and sick leave. The staff relayed a sense of commitment to the value that OPI employment to inmates. For example, if an inmate receives an infraction, the inmate is given two conferences (chances) before a decision is made to remove him from OPI employment.*

### ***Shop Layout***

*The OPI soap shop at SCI is configured for efficiency, productivity, and safety. The dock serves as a receiving area for raw materials that are brought only in institutional trucks as no common carriers are allowed up to the dock. A new vehicle sally port serving the dock is currently under development. The dock also serves as a shipping site, where pallets of finished household cleaning products packaged in cartons await shipping. In compliance with the EPA and FDA, inmates pull samples of the products from the cartons and check them for accuracy to maintain a quality check on outgoing products. Due to the chemical components of the products, cartons are held and not released for shipping until the quality check is complete.*

*A warehouse area outside the OPI shop is maintained for raw materials, and a warehouse area within the soap shop is maintained for the storage of cartons in crates. OPI soap products are stored only in OPI manufactured cardboard boxes. While maintaining the current on-site warehouse area, OPI staff indicated that some increase in storage of OPI soap products at the DRC's Central Warehouse might be realized. It is believed that this step may enable more products to be moved out to other state agencies, thus broadening the OPI soap-customer base. The DRC Central Warehouse would likely receive a commission or perhaps charge OPI a service fee based on sales volumes. Greater use of the Central Warehouse might increase certain costs, which could be offset by an increase in revenues.*

*A manufacturing and packaging area occupies the central area of the soap shop, where huge tubs containing the bulk concentrates are positioned so that inmates may add the required amounts of water and repackage the products for resale. Each huge container of concentrate is encased inside a steel crate or cage for security. Removal of concentrate is accomplished through a release system resembling a spigot or faucet. OPI staff relayed there is an effort to raise the level of environmental awareness through a reduction in the volume of plastic that is discarded. *Through careful effort, the soap shop has cut their trash volume nearly in half, sending out one truckload per two weeks instead of the previous one truckload every week. In addition, the conservation effort is being passed**

*on to consumers, who may now have spray bottles refilled and also purchase their spray bottles from the OPI shop. By refilling existing bottles, the shop reduces their materials cost per unit, thus favorably impacting the profit margin per unit. Further, the plastic bottles become another saleable item. Staff relayed at the inspection that the inmates also complete the printing of the labeling on the bottles and boxes, using a silk- screen process and a special ultraviolet dryer.*

The manufacturing of bar soap, used by inmates across the state, is done in the OPI soap shop. Soap pellets containing vegetable oil or animal fat are mixed with fragrance and color and formed into lengths that are cut into bar-size pieces. All renderings are reused and reformed so there is no waste. *Bars of soap are produced in two sizes, a 3.5ounce size for general population, and 1.5 ounce bars for segregation inmates. The smaller size was created in response to the practice of many segregation inmates, who use the soap bar for only one shower and then discard it. The smaller size of the segregation soap bars was created to reduce waste of the raw materials.*

## **EXIT MEETING**

*Topics of discussion that emerged during the exit meeting included the amount of time that an inmate may remain in segregation while an investigation may be in progress, the effectiveness of the current combined Inspector/Investigator positions at SCI, considerations being given for modifications to current inmate housing assignments, and an acknowledgement that the library was observably impressive.*

*Due to the dorm-style housing, some inmates seek to be transferred for disciplinary reasons to a level three institution, because they wish to avoid openness of the dorm and believe that cells increase safety. Relevant to current housing arrangements, it was relayed that the only group that is separated in the housing arrangements is the 'over 40' group; however, the Warden is reportedly listening to unit staff who suggest housing inmates according to job assignments. Due to dorm-style living and the vast use of shared-space, the use of "wellness porters" is in place to ensure that the institution is clean and completely sanitary. Inmate porters assigned with this task were observed with frequency during the inspection.*

*Regarding supervision, it was noted that unit staff are expected to resolve inmate problems. The importance of staff presence and frequent availability were stressed as priorities. Administrative staff make rounds once per week.*

The Inspector/Investigator is reported to be very successful in working effectively with staff and inmates, and is to be credited for always being available and not declining requests for interviews, so that inmates are not left to depend solely on kites and the grievance system. Last, an acknowledgement of the quality of the library was reiterated.

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE QUESTIONNAIRES**

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

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

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

## **EXPECTATIONS**

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

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

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

<b>Environment and Relationships:</b>	Residential Units: Overview Residential Units: Clothing and Possessions Residential Units: Hygiene Staff – Prisoner Relationships
<b>Duty of Care:</b>	Complaint/Grievance Procedure Bullying and Violence Reduction Self-Harm and Suicide
<b>Activities:</b>	Learning and Skills and Work Activities Library
<b>Good Order:</b>	Security and Rules
<b>Services:</b>	Food Services

## **QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES TO EXPECTATIONS**

### **SECTION 2- ENVIRONMENT AND RELATIONSHIPS RESIDENTIAL UNITS: Overview**

1. Do prisoners live in a safe, clean and decent environment within which they are encouraged to take personal responsibility for themselves and their possessions? **yes**
2. Are cells and communal areas (blocks, dorms, dayrooms) light, well decorated and in a good state of repair? **yes**
3. Do all prisoners occupy accommodation that is suitable for the purpose and for their individual needs? **yes**
  - a. Are there cell sharing risk assessments? **Cells are not used for general population.**
  - b. Are cells sufficiently warm in winter and cool in summer? **yes**
  - c. Are cells ventilated and do they have sufficient daylight? **yes**
  - d. Do prisoners have their own bed, corkboard, lockable cupboard/locker box, and use of a table and chair? **yes**
  - e. Are older prisoners in shared cells with bunk beds given priority for lower bunks? **yes**
  - f. Do shared cells have screened toilets? **No cells in general population.**
4. Are reasonable adjustments made to ensure that prisoners with disabilities and those with mobility problems can access all goods, facilities, and services? **yes**

- a. Do prisoners with disabilities and those with mobility problems have ease of access to different locations and services? **Medical level of facility typically deters such mobility issues. Reasonable accommodations are always considered for offenders with disability limitations.**
- b. Are older, infirm and disabled prisoners assigned to landings, which hold most of the communal facilities? **Medical level of facility deters such mobility issues. Reasonable accommodations are always considered for offenders with disability limitations.**
5. Is there a system whereby nominated volunteer prisoners on each residential unit are trained to help less able prisoners and they are paid for this work? **(blank)**
- a. How are volunteers identified, trained and assigned? **Not at this facility**
6. Are residential staff aware of prisoners within their care with disabilities and their location? **Yes**
- a. Are safe evacuation procedures in place to assist those prisoners who may need help in an emergency? **Medical level of facility typically deters such mobility issues. Reasonable accommodations are always considered for offenders with disability limitations.**
- b. Are there visible markers on cell doors? **Emergency key markings only.**
- c. What system is in place to highlight to other staff that any prisoners with disabilities and/or mobility problems may need assistance in an emergency? **Medical level of facility typically deters such mobility issues. Reasonable accommodations are always considered for offenders with disability limitations.**
7. Do prisoners have access to drinking water, toilet and washing facilities at all times? **yes**
- a. Is water in the cells certified as drinking water, if used in this way for prisoners? **yes**
8. Are age-appropriate risk assessments in place to ensure the safety of young adults from any other prisoners? **Segregation and Infirmary only**
- a. Are there single cell risk assessments? **Segregation and Infirmary only**
- b. What are procedures in any case where young adults are identified as posing a risk to others? **Protective Control evaluation, separation reviews.**
9. Do all prisoners have access to an in-cell emergency call button/bell that works and is responded to within five minutes? **no**
10. Do observation panels in cell doors remain free from obstruction? **yes**
11. Is there a clear policy prohibiting offensive displays, and is it applied consistently? **yes**
12. Are prisoners' communal areas (activity and shower areas) clean, safe, meet the needs of the prisoner population, and effectively supervised by staff? **yes**

a. Are there adaptations for older, infirm and disabled prisoners?

**Few, as facility typically does not house offenders with extreme disabilities.**

13. Do prisoners feel safe in their cells and in communal areas of the residential units? **yes**

a. Is there a suitable design of residential units e.g. good sightlines, and supervision in high-risk areas? **yes**

14. Are notices displayed in a suitable way for the population? **yes**

a. Is adequate provision made for any prisoners who cannot read notices because of literacy, language, or eyesight problems or any other disability? **yes**

15. Are residential units as calm and quiet as possible both to avoid incidents and to enable rest and sleep, especially at night? **yes**

## **SECTION 2- ENVIRONMENT AND RELATIONSHIPS**

### **RESIDENTIAL UNITS: Clothing and Possessions**

1. Do prisoners have enough clean prison clothing of the right size, quality and design to meet their individual needs? **yes**

a. Are older prisoners provided with additional clothing and bedding, if required, without the need for medical permission? **In general, a medical request is needed.**

2. Do prisoners have at least weekly access to laundry facilities to wash and iron their personal clothing? **Institutional laundry is weekly. Irons and ironing boards are available in housing units.**

a. Do they have access to laundry/exchange facilities outside the weekly rotation? **Washers and dryers are also available in units.**

3. Is prisoner property held in secure storage, and can prisoners access their property within one week of making a request? **Yes**

4. Are prisoners fairly compensated for clothing and possessions lost while in storage? **Institutional property replaced by Quartermaster, personal property goes through Inspector.**

5. Is there a standard list detailing the possessions that women prisoners are allowed to keep, and used across all women's prisons? **NA**

a. Is there a standard list also employed for male facilities of the same security category? **Packup sheet (DRC 2055), Inmate Property Record**

6. Are suitable clothes and bags available to discharged prisoners who do not have them? **Street clothing is provided.**

7. Are facilities available before discharge to launder clothes that have been in storage for long periods? **yes**

**SECTION 2- ENVIRONMENT AND RELATIONSHIPS**  
**RESIDENTIAL UNITS: Hygiene**

1. Are prisoners encouraged, enabled and expected to keep themselves, their cells and communal areas clean? **yes**
  - a. Are older and disabled prisoners enabled to keep themselves and their cells clean? **yes**
2. Do prisoners have ready access to both communal and in-cell toilets, baths and showers in private? **Communal – wall sections**
  - a. Are screened toilets in shared cells? **yes**
  - b. Is there a shower cubicle adapted for use by older, less able or disabled prisoners as well as baths with grab handles? **yes**
3. Are prisoners able to shower or bathe daily, and immediately following physical activity, before court appearances and before visits? **yes**
  - a. Is there access at any time during the day? **yes**
  - b. Are older, less able or disabled prisoners helped to have a bath or shower every day? **yes**
4. Do prisoners have access to necessary supplies of their own personal hygiene items and sanitary products? **yes**
5. Is fresh laundered bedding provided for each new prisoner on arrival and then on at least a weekly basis? **yes**
  - a. Is there a system for the replacement of mattresses in operation? **yes**
  - b. Are clean pillows available for new prisoners as well as other bedding? **Yes, or built into bed**
6. Is a prisoner's valuable property routinely security marked before it is issued? **yes**

**SECTION 2 - ENVIRONMENT AND RELATIONSHIPS**  
**STAFF-PRISONER RELATIONSHIPS**

1. Are prisoners treated respectfully by all staff, throughout the duration of their custodial sentence, and encouraged to take responsibility for their own actions and decisions? **yes**
2. Is there a well-ordered environment in which the requirements of security, control and justice are balanced and in which all members of the prison community are safe and treated with fairness? **yes**
3. Are all prisoners treated with humanity, and with respect for the inherent dignity of the person? **yes**

- a. Is staff aware that the prison has a duty of care for all prisoners, to ensure no prisoners are at risk of physical or emotional abuse by staff or prisoners, and that prisoners are to be held in decent and humane conditions? **yes**
4. Are staff aware that they should set a personal example in the way they carry out their duties at all times? **yes**
5. Are staff always fair and courteous in their day to day working with prisoners? **yes**
6. Do staff positively engage with prisoners at all times? **yes**
7. Is interaction between staff and prisoners encouraged by the senior management team? **Yes**
- a. Does staff help and encourage older and less able prisoners to participate in and access all facilities offered across the prison? **yes**
8. Does staff routinely knock before entering cells, except in emergencies? **NA**
9. Are prisoners encouraged by staff to engage in all activities and routines, promoting punctuality, attendance and responsible behavior? **yes**
- a. What methods are used to encourage prisoners to get involved? **Verbal and written**
10. Is inappropriate conduct on the part of prisoners challenged? **yes**
- a. Do staff demonstrate skill in confronting low-level disputes without using official disciplinary measures? **yes**
11. Are prisoners encouraged and supported to take responsibility for their actions and decisions? **yes**

### **SECTION 3 – DUTY OF CARE COMPLAINT/GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE**

1. Are there effective complaint procedures in place, which are easy to access, easy to use, and provide timely responses? **yes**
2. Do prisoners feel safe from repercussions when using these procedures and are they aware of an appeal procedure? **yes**
3. Is information about the grievance procedure reinforced through notices and posters that are produced in English and other languages and displayed across the prison? **yes**
- a. Are there posters in prominent places on all residential units, including for those with literacy problems and those with disabilities so that they can understand and are able to access the procedures? **yes**
- b. Since some prisoners, e.g. foreigners may need to be specifically told about the whole process, is there a single channel of contact or clear information on how to make a complaint? **yes**

- c. Is information on the units/blocks always displayed and do prisoners understand it? **yes**
- d. What are the procedures for blind prisoners? **The Inspector will get the procedure in Braille and also read and communicate with prisoners.**
4. Are prisoners encouraged to solve areas of dispute informally, before making official complaints? **yes**
5. Can prisoners easily and confidentially access and submit complaint forms? **yes**
- a. Are forms required to access complaint forms? **No, they can just ask or request to see the Inspector. They can also stop me and ask. I carry forms when I conduct rounds in case someone asks or needs one.**
- b. Are there forms, and at least one kite box on each block/dorm? **yes**
- c. Are the boxes emptied daily by a designated officer? **yes**
- d. Are form dispensers always stocked with forms? **Yes, the Informal Complaints are available in all areas or they can contact the Inspector, who is also available.**
- e. Are informal complaints and grievance files secured on a limited access basis? **yes**
6. Do prisoners make use of the procedures, and are they free of pressure to withdraw any complaints or grievances? **yes**
- a. What are the procedures for prisoners with learning or other disabilities? **We assist them. The IIS will explain process and Unit Staff assists, also.**
7. Are all complaints and grievances, whether formal or informal, dealt with fairly and answered within three days, or 10 days in exceptional circumstances, with either a resolution or a comprehensive explanation of future action? **Yes, dealt with fairly; yes, responded to within time limits; yes, a resolution or comprehensive explanation is given.**
- a. Are complaints resolved? **Yes, if within policy and a resolution or explanation is given.**
- b. Are complaints answered within three working days, or within 10 days in exceptional circumstances? **Informal Complaints - (per AR 5120-9-31) Staff have 7 calendar days to investigate and respond to complaints and, yes, this occurs.**
- c. Are forms sent back to prisoners because of technicalities in procedure? **If they have to be sent back, there will be an explanation provided by my office or I meet with them.**

- d. Are such complaints referred to the relevant staff member, not back to the prisoner? **Yes, most of the time (if the supervisor or relevant staff is known.) I am available to assist if the prisoner needs.**
- e. Are target return times recorded? **yes**
- f. Are letters of complaint/concern from third parties, such as legal representatives, family or voluntary organizations, logged and answered? **yes**
8. Do prisoners receive responses to their complaints/grievances that are respectful, legible, and address the issues raised? **yes**
9. Are formal grievances signed and dated by the respondent? **yes**
- a. Regarding the quality of responses, is there a quality assurance system in place? **yes**
- b. Does the staff member who dealt with the complaint clearly print their name on the response? **Yes, or I will meet with the prisoner to clarify any information/response.**
- c. Are staff responses to confidential complaints returned in sealed envelopes? **yes**
10. Do prisoners feel able to ask for help in completing their complaint or grievance form and in copying relevant documentation? **yes**
- a. Are staff responsive to requests for help with forms? **yes**
- b. Are translation services provided for those who need them? **yes**
- c. What are the arrangements for prisoners with literacy problems, and for those who are blind? **We have staff available to assist (I will personally meet with the prisoner and assist with questions, concerns, and information.)**
11. Is any declaration of urgency by prisoners fully assessed and answered? **yes**
- a. Are staff responsive to requests for urgent help? **yes**
12. Are prisoners who make complaints against staff and/or other prisoners protected from possible recrimination? **yes**
- a. What protection measures are in place and put into practice? **Disciplinary action per AR 5120-9-31**
- b. Are responses objective and factual, and conclusions based on evidence rather than supposition? **yes**
- c. What are the adverse effects of filing complaints? **There should be none.**
- d. Do prisoners know that there are protection measures if they complain about staff or other prisoners? **yes**

13. Do prisoners know how to appeal grievance decisions? **yes**
- Are appeals dealt with fairly, and responded to within seven days? **Appeals go to the Chief Inspector.**
  - Are prisoners reminded of their appeal option on the relevant forms? **Yes, and I always encourage them to use it, if they feel issues have not been resolved.**
  - How many have appealed in the last six months? **Since 4/1/08, only 4 appeals.**
  - What was the outcome, and how promptly were they answered? **They were affirmed.**
14. Do all prisoners (and staff) know how to contact members of the Ohio General Assembly's Correctional Institution Inspection Committee, and can they do so in confidence? **yes**
- Is CIIC contact information posted in dorms, blocks, library and other areas to ensure that staff and inmates are aware of how to contact CIIC? **yes**
  - Are there any difficulties with access to the CIIC? **Not that I am aware of, no complaints of such.**
15. Do prisoners receive help to pursue complaints and grievances with unit managers, prison administrators, or other central office staff, if they need to? **yes**
16. Do all prisoners know how to contact the Inspector and Chief Inspector? **yes**
- Do blocks/dorms have contact details and information? **yes**
17. Do prisoners receive help to pursue grievances with external bodies if they need to? **yes**
- Do they also receive help in contacting legal advisers or making direct applications to the courts? **yes**
  - In the last month, how many original grievances and appeals were sent to the Chief Inspector? **No appeals, one original grievance about BOSCO (per Chief Inspector's memo).**
  - What do they tend to be about? **BOSCO**
  - What proportion are generally resolved? **No appeals at SCI that were grievances at the institutional level – all decisions/investigations by the IIS have been upheld.**
18. Do prison managers analyze complaints (both granted and denied) each month, by ethnicity, disability, block/dorm/unit, prisoner type, etc., and if necessary, make any appropriate changes? **If issues arise, they are handled, reports are done monthly/annually and as necessary.**
- Is data studied and is action taken when strong patterns/trends emerge? **Issues are addressed.**

**SECTION 3- DUTY OF CARE**  
**BULLYING AND VIOLENCE REDUCTION**

1. Does everyone feel safe from bullying and victimization (which includes verbal and racial abuse, theft, threats of violence and assault)? **no**
2. Are active and fair systems to prevent and respond to violence and intimidation known to staff, prisoners and visitors? **yes**
3. Has the prison developed an effective strategy to reduce violence and intimidation, which has earned the commitment of the whole prison and has drawn on multi-disciplinary consultation including feedback from prisoners? **Staff are proactive/responsive in the prevention of violence and complaints of intimidation.**
  - a. Is the violence reduction strategy is widely publicized? **Not a strategy, but rather, a philosophy.**
  - b. Is monitoring part of the strategy and as a minimum, does it cover feelings of safety among prisoners, incidents of bullying (verbal and physical), number of assaults, number of racist incidents, location of incidents and action taken? **In a correctional setting, monitoring of inmate activities is a vital component in ensuring the security of the prison and safety of staff and inmates.**
  - c. Do staff understand their duty to maintain a safe environment and what they do to promote this? **yes**
  - d. Are staff alert to threats to a safe environment, and do they confront all forms of victimization? **yes**
  - e. Are prisoners consulted as part of the strategy development and maintenance? **Only related to their particular situation**
  - f. How effective is the strategy in promoting safer custody and violence reduction? **(blank)**
4. Are prisoners consulted and involved in determining how their lives in the prison can be made safer, how bullying, verbal and physical abuse, racial abuse and threats of violence are confronted, how conflicts can be resolved and what sanctions are appropriate? **yes**
  - a. Has there been any consultation in the last six months? **yes**
  - b. Has an annual confidential survey to all prisoners about bullying been undertaken? **no**
  - c. Are there wing representatives? **no**
5. Do staff supervise and protect prisoners throughout the prison from bullying, verbal and physical abuse, racial abuse and threats of violence? **yes**
6. Are staff consistent in challenging these behaviors? **yes**

- a. How many incidents occurred in the last six months? **Unknown, as many go unreported, however, documented assaultive behavior is 49 total.**
- b. Are there particular areas where prisoners feel vulnerable to bullying? **Housing units**
- c. What policies provide protection of vulnerable prisoners? **53-CLS-01, 53-CLS-05, 55-SPC-01, 55-SPC-02, 55-SPS-02, 55-SPC-03, 56-OSC-01, 79-ISA-01, 79-ISA-02, 64-DSC-01, 50-PAM-02.**
- d. Do staff lead by example in the way they treat their colleagues/prisoners, and understand that their duty is to foster a safe environment, by confronting unacceptable behavior quickly and fairly? **yes**
- e. What are the arrangements for movement, exercise, mealtimes and discharge, especially for those who are considered vulnerable? **Campus-style prison; hence, free movement during open yard hours. Inmate movement escorted when appropriate.**
- f. Is particular attention given to prisoners who have asked for protection from other prisoners or those who may be victimized because of the nature of their offense or other individual circumstances? **yes**
7. Are prisoners' families and friends encouraged to make suggestions about how the prison could better protect prisoners from victimization and to provide information to help identify those prisoners likely to be at risk? **Yes, open dialogue with the general public.**
- a. Are prisoners' families encouraged to come forward if they feel they are being bullied to bring drugs into prison? **yes**
- b. Is a visitors' survey distributed systematically? **no**
- c. Do visiting families know about reporting procedures and do they think that visiting staff are approachable and sympathetic? **Yes, visiting staff highly regarded by general public.**
- d. Are there posters in visiting rooms? **What kind? None in regards to topic of survey.**
3. Is an effective strategy in place to deal with bullying which is based on an analysis of the pattern of bullying in the prison and is applied consistently throughout the prison? **No set pattern with the exception of Orientation Inmates, plan being implemented.**
- a. Has a strategy been formed by systematic consultation with prisoners across the prison? **no**
- b. Is a central log of bullying kept, and are incidents of bullying reviewed regularly by a multidisciplinary committee? **No log of bullying, all incidents reviewed.**
- c. Are staff alert to potential bullying and do they confront all forms of victimization? **yes**
- d. Are all sources of information including security reports, accidental injuries etc. used for evidence of bullying/intimidation? **yes**

- e. How do staff contribute to the strategy? **Vigilance, alertness, reporting observations.**
- f. Is there a coordinated approach by all departments? **sure**
9. Are allegations of bullying behavior treated consistently and fairly? **yes**
- a. Are they investigated promptly? **yes**
  - b. Are outcomes of investigations recorded and is the prisoner who reported the bullying supported? **Yes, unless he makes it up.**
10. Are prisoners made aware of behavior that is unacceptable through a well-publicized policy and are made aware of the consequences of bullying? **Yes, inmate Rules of Conduct and disciplinary process.**
11. Is inappropriate behavior consistently challenged? **yes**
- a. Are there bullying posters throughout the prison? **no**
  - b. What information is distributed to new arrivals? **See Orientation Checklist (DRC Form 4141E, Rev. 03/08)**
  - c. Is bullying clearly defined to prisoners? **Not since grade school**
  - d. Are staff aware of both direct and indirect forms of bullying? **sure**
12. Do anti-bullying measures support the victim and take the victim's views about their location into account? **sure**
- a. Do staff understand the link between bullying and aggressive and disruptive behavior generally? **yes**
13. Are appropriate interventions in place to deal with bullies and support victims? **yes**
- a. What interventions are available to challenge bullies and to support victims of bullying? **Disciplinary process, security level upgrades, disciplinary transfers, reentry programs, e.g. Victim Awareness.**
  - b. Are interventions aimed at achieving sustained and agreed changes in behavior? **(blank)**
  - c. Do prisoner records contain comprehensive updates on how bullied and bullying prisoners have been supported and/or challenged? **Conduct Reports**

**SECTION 3: DUTY OF CARE**  
**SELF-HARM AND SUICIDE**

1. Does the prison work to reduce the risks of self-harm and suicide through a whole-prison approach? **Yes. SPART members, Supervisor and Department Head Meetings, etc.**
2. Are prisoners at risk of self-harm or suicide identified at an early stage, and is a care and support plan drawn up, implemented and monitored? **Yes, on admission; Segregation rounds, staff referrals, offender requests.**
3. Are prisoners who have been identified as vulnerable encouraged to participate in all purposeful activity? **yes**
4. Are all staff aware of and alert to vulnerability issues, appropriately trained, and have access to proper equipment and support? **Yes, annual training, mandated specialized training, etc.**
5. Is there a safer custody strategy in place that recognizes the risks to prisoners, particularly in the early days in custody, and sets out procedures, which help to reduce the risk of self-harm? **Yes. Note: SCI is not a receiving center, but regularly screens and encourages inmates to participate in mental health services and groups.**
  - a. Are the specific needs of different prisoner groups recognized, as are the levels of risk in different areas of the facility? **Yes, for example, young inmates, identified past victims of sexual assault, mentally retarded, etc.**
  - b. Does the strategy recognize the specific needs of the population e.g. women and minority groups, those with substance misuse problems, and those not on normal location? **Yes, for example, mentally retarded, those with stated history of self-injury (suicide attempts)**
  - c. Is staff training appropriate? **Yes, annual and mandated training at academy, per policy (specialized mental health training, etc.)**
  - d. What is the availability and use of safer cells, particularly in areas of the prison where risks of self-harm are higher? **Five Safe Cells available (3 in Segregation and 2 in Medical) used as clinically appropriate.**
  - e. Does the protocol in place recognize the need for continued interaction, and avoid an over reliance on the safer cell as a preventative measure? **Yes, mental status and level of current care always addressed for intention with follow-up planning.**
6. Does a multi-disciplinary committee effectively monitor the prison's suicide prevention policy and procedures? **Yes, SPART, Suicide Prevention and Review Team.**
7. Is the committee chaired by a manager responsible for the policy and does membership include prisoners, staff representatives from a range of disciplines, and a member of the local community mental health team? **Yes, but No... Prisoners, community Mental Health members.**

8. Are prisoners' families, friends and external agencies encouraged, through local arrangements, to provide sources of information which may help identify and support those prisoners likely to be bullied or who have a history of self-harming behavior? **Yes, posters, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Visitor Info Website, policy.**

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

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

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

11. Do regular reviews take place involving staff from a range of disciplines and family and friends as appropriate, which provide good support and care for all prisoners at risk? **yes, as clinically appropriate with written release/permission of offender.**

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

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

b. What level of training have they received? **Officers prioritized to receive 2 days of specialized mental health training (mandated)**

13. Are prisoners at risk of suicide and self-harm held in a supportive and caring environment with unhindered access to sources of help including peer supporters? **No, not at this time. Segregation Cells = Safe Cells/Medical Cells = Safe Cells. No peer supporters.**

a. Is a care suite available to support the work of Listeners? **No, officer posted outside cell door for constant watches; rounds made (15 minutes in Close Watch).**

b. Is there access to counselors, the chaplaincy team, Listeners and Samaritans at all times? **No Listeners/Samaritans are currently allowed in Seg/Med Bay areas.**

c. Are appropriate free telephone help lines/interventions available, in particular, to address specific aspects of women's prior victimization such as rape crisis, domestic violence and others? **NA. No telephone help lines/interventions available at this medium security male prison.**

14. Are prisoners encouraged to express any thought of suicide and/or self-harm, and encouraged to take part in all purposeful activities as part of the support plan? **Yes, frequent screening of self-harm ideation/plan on each mental health contact and activity (treatment mean, etc.)**

- a. Are prisoners given the opportunity and assistance to make a written contribution to their review? **Yes, especially in initial and follow-up routine and crisis treatment planning.**
- b. Are prisoners encouraged to identify their own support needs and are they able to draw on opportunities for informal support from other prisoners if they wish? **Yes, No peer support program/group is currently available at SCI.**
15. Are all staff, including night staff, fully trained in suicide prevention and clear on what to do in an emergency? **Yes. Supervisors are responsible to schedule annual and specialized training. Yes, focus on medical staff on site 24/7; mock drills take place more than once per month on each shift.**
- a. Is there a program of refresher training in place? **Yes, annually for all staff during in-service (required)**
- b. Do staff have access to first aid kits and shears? **Yes, SCI has “cut-down” devices in all designated high-risk areas.**
- c. If facility does not have a first night center, do night staff know where first night prisoners and those at risk are located? **Unknown, as SCI not a receiving center, but rather a parent institution; all new/transferring inmates are screened for risk behaviors.**
16. Are incidents of self-harm closely monitored and analyzed at regular intervals to establish any trends and to implement preventive measures? **Yes, by Dr. Bowers, Psychology Supervisor/Mental Health Manager, SPART Group, and Department Head Meetings, Quality Improvement.**
17. Are serious incidents properly investigated to establish what lessons could be learned and to promote good practice? **Yes, via healthcare occurrences and quality improvement protocol.**
18. Where appropriate, are family or friends of the prisoner informed through a family liaison officer? **Yes, handled by administration and/or Unit Staff and mental health, routinely with written authorization.**
19. Is an action plan devised and acted upon promptly as a result of an investigation into an apparent self-inflicted death? **Yes, via internal/external Mortality Review Policy/protocol.**
- a. Is this reviewed following subsequent findings of an investigation? **yes**
- b. Are there attempts to understand underlying causes and/or trends? **yes**
- c. Have there been any reviews of recommendations from previous deaths in custody? **Yes, new officers need to be quickly scheduled for specialized mental health training and those posted in Segregation as well.**
20. Is all information about prisoners at risk of self-harm or suicide communicated to people who are able to offer support in the community? **Prison Community = yes. Greater outside community = not routinely and only with written release for a treatment summary requested by a third party, post prison release.**

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

1. Are prisoners encouraged and enabled to learn, and do they have access to good library facilities? **Yes, it is a primary focus for SCI.**
2. Is sufficient purposeful activity available for the total prisoner population? **Yes**
3. Are all prisoners assessed to provide a clear understanding and record of their learning and skills needs including literacy, math, and language support, employability and vocational training, and social and life skills? **Yes, in all areas.**
4. Is the learning and skills and work provision in the prison informed by and based on the diverse needs of prisoners and provides prisoners with both the opportunity of and access to activities that are likely to benefit them? **yes**
  - a. Does provision meet the needs of older, younger adult, and disabled? **yes**
5. Are there sufficient activity places to occupy the population purposefully during the core working day? **yes**
  - a. How many prisoners are locked up during the day? **Only those in segregation**
  - b. How many are formally registered as unassigned? **none**
  - c. What is the rated capacity compared with current population? **Currently, at 114%**
  - d. How easy is it for a prisoner to get a job? **(blank)**
6. Are activities which fall outside the learning and skills provision purposeful and designed to enhance prisoners' self-esteem and their chances of successful reentry? **yes**
7. Are facilities and resources for learning and skills and work appropriate, sufficient and suitable for purpose? **yes**
8. Are all prisoners able to access activity areas? **yes**
  - a. Is there access for older and disabled prisoners? **yes**
  - b. Are there any inaccessible areas because of poor mobility and insufficient help to get to them? **No**
9. Is every prisoner who wishes to able to engage fully with all prison activities offered, and is no one excluded from participation, other than as a result of a disciplinary punishment? **Yes, all are able to participate.**
10. Is allocation to activity places equitable, transparent, and based on identified reentry planning needs? **Yes**

11. Can prisoners apply for job transfers and are they given written reasons for any decisions? **Yes, in limited cases. All approvals or disapprovals of job transfers are communicated to the offender.**

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

b. Do prisoners with identified learning needs work in low skilled, production line work, rather than relevant classes? **Yes. Generally, however, low-skilled offenders with learning needs are placed in our education programs.**

c. How are unit-based jobs (cleaners, painters, food service workers etc.) allocated, as these often bypass formal procedures? **Jobs are assigned based on a formal reclass system.**

d. Is there any favoritism or line jumping? **No**

12. Do local pay schedules provide disincentives for prisoners to engage in education or training activities? **Pay schedules are based on skill level required by the offender.**

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

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

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

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

a. What systems are in place for managing punctuality and encouraging attendance at prison activities? **They are sent to their job/school assignments by the officers in the housing units. Attendance is taken; passes are also issued for programs and appointments.**

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

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

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

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

- b. In the absence of such qualifications, are developed skills recognized and recorded? **Yes**
19. Are prisoners helped to continue on their courses when transferred or to progress to further education, training or employment on release? **Yes**
20. Does the prison accurately record the purposeful activity hours that prisoners engage in, excluding non-purposeful activities in their calculations? **Yes**

### **SECTION 5: ACTIVITIES LIBRARY**

1. Does the prison have an effective strategy for maximizing access to and use of a properly equipped, organized library, managed by trained staff? **yes**
  - a. How do prisoners with mobility problems get access? **Assistance is provided**
2. Are the library materials broadly reflective of the different cultures and needs of the prison population, including Braille, talking books, and foreign language books? **yes**
3. Do all prisoners have access to a range of library materials, which reflect the population's needs and support learning and skills? **yes**
4. Does this include:
  - a. Literacy? **yes**
  - b. Math? **yes**
  - c. Language? **yes**
  - d. Employability? **yes**
  - e. Vocational training? **yes**
  - f. Social and life skills? **yes**
5. Do library materials include a comprehensive selection of up-to-date legal textbooks and DRC Administrative Rules and DRC Policies? **yes**

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

1. Are security and good order maintained through positive staff-prisoner relationships based on mutual respect as well as attention to physical and procedural matters? **yes**
2. Are rules and routines well publicized, proportionate, fair and encourage responsible behavior? **yes**
3. Are categorization and allocation procedures based on assessment of a prisoner's risks and needs? **yes**
4. Are they clearly explained, fairly applied and routinely reviewed? **yes**
5. Are there any obvious weaknesses or anomalies in the physical and procedural security of the facility? **no**

6. Are the elements of “dynamic security” in place? **yes**
- a. Are staff-prisoner relationships positive? **yes**
  - b. Do prisoners receive personal attention from staff? **yes**
  - c. Is there constructive activity to occupy prisoners? **yes**
    - 1) Do staff cluster during association? (**blank**)
    - 2) Are there enough staff in dorm/block areas to facilitate good officer work?  
**Yes, we can always have more staff in the units.**
7. Does effective security intelligence safeguard prisoners’ well-being? **yes**
- a. Do staff comply with security requirements in terms of filing reports? **yes**
  - b. Are there recent incidents where security reports have led to action? **yes**
8. Is prisoners’ access to prison activities impeded by an unnecessarily restrictive approach to security? **no**
9. Is strip and squat searching of prisoners carried out only for sound security reasons? **yes**
10. Are prisoners strip or squat searched only in the presence of more than one member of staff, of their own gender? **yes**
- a. If squat searches are used, does their incidence and authorization need to be logged and regularly checked? **yes**
  - b. Are squat searches only used in exceptional circumstances? **no**
11. Is the criteria to ban or otherwise restrict visitors visible and unambiguous, with an appeal process available? **yes**
- a. Are the visitors subject to bans or restrictions reviewed every month? **yes**

#### **SECTION 6 – GOOD ORDER: RULES**

1. Are local rules and routines publicized prominently throughout all residential and communal areas? **yes**
  - a. Are rules and routines posted/distributed on units/blocks/dorms? **yes**
  - b. Are they accessible to those with language and literacy needs? **yes**
2. Are rules and routines applied openly, fairly and consistently, with no discrimination? **yes**

3. Does staff use only the level of authority necessary to ensure a prisoner's compliance with the rules? **yes**
4. When rules are breached, does staff take time to explain how and why to the prisoner concerned?
5. When decisions are conveyed to prisoners, are appeal arrangements explained and made available? **yes**

### **SECTION 7 – SERVICES: FOOD SERVICES**

1. Are prisoners offered varied meals to meet their individual requirements? **yes**
2. Is food prepared and served according to religious, cultural and prevailing food safety and hygiene regulations? **yes**
3. Do all areas where food is stored, prepared and served, conform to the relevant food safety and hygiene regulations? **yes**
4. Are religious, cultural or other special dietary requirements relating to food procurement, storage, preparation, distribution and serving, fully observed and communicated to prisoners? **yes**
  - a. Are Halal certificates displayed where prisoners can see them? **(blank)**
  - b. Are appropriate serving utensils used to avoid cross-contamination? **yes**
  - c. Do kitchen staff make special arrangements for different types of food, and special dietary requirements for e.g.  
**Yes, this is provided from Medical.**  
Pregnant inmates?  
Specific religions?  
Prisoners with disabilities?
  - d. Do prisoners who are on special diets have confidence in the preparation and content of the meals? **yes**
5. Are all areas where food is stored, prepared and served properly equipped and well managed? **yes**
6. Are prisoners and staff who work with food, health screened and trained, wear proper clothing, and prisoners are able to gain relevant qualifications? **yes**
  - a. Do medical clearance forms exist on food service workers, and are training courses offered? **yes**
7. Are prisoners' meals healthy, varied and balanced and always include one substantial meal each day? **yes**
  - a. Are prisoners encouraged to eat healthily and are they able to eat five portions of fruit or vegetables a day? **yes**

- b. Do prisoners on transfer miss out on their main meal? **A snack lunch is given.**
8. Do prisoners have a choice of meals including an option for vegetarian, religious, cultural and medical diets? **Vegetarian and the main entrée.**
- a. Are all menu choices provided to the same standard? **yes**
- b. Are options for religious or cultural groups open to all, and not just those who practice their religion officially? **NA**
9. Are prisoners consulted about the menu, and can they make comments about the food? **yes**
- a. If logs of comments are kept, how frequently are they consulted? **Kites are usually addressed the same day.**
- b. Is there a food comments book? **This would be a kite, yes.**
10. Is the breakfast meal served on the morning it is eaten? **yes**
11. Is lunch served between noon and 1:30 pm and dinner between 5 pm and 6:30 pm? **yes**
12. Do prisoners have access to drinking water (including at night time), and the means of making a hot drink after evening lock-up? **yes**
13. Are prisoners able to eat together (except in exceptional circumstances)? **yes**
14. Does staff supervise the serving of food in order to prevent tampering with food and other forms of bullying? **yes**
15. Where prisoners are required to eat their meals in their cells, are they able to sit at a table? **yes**
16. Do pregnant prisoners and nursing mothers receive appropriate extra food? **NA**

**QUESTIONNAIRE:****CORRECTIONAL FAITH-BASED INITIATIVES TASK FORCE  
RECOMMENDATIONS****INFRASTRUCTURE**

1. Is DRC/DYS being encouraged, wherever practical, to use faith-based and community programs that address documented criminogenic needs? How? By whom? **Yes. Religious services are actively encouraged by the executive staff to recruit volunteers who stress, in their faith message, cultural and civic responsibility.**

a. Is DRC/DYS in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, making available to the faith community, examples of evidence-based programming shown to impact offenders' lives? What examples? How are they being made available? **Not observable at this level.**

b. Is information being used and disseminated to faith-based and community organizations so that they provide programs that are evidence based and can truly impact the lives of ex-offenders and their families? **Evidence-based or critically evaluated models have not been disseminated. The faith-based groups preference are largely the arbiters of content and method.**

c. What is in place to ensure that the recommendation is implemented? **Volunteer training and team-building have begun, but are still in a forming stage.**

d. What methods of program evaluation are being explored to further document program success? What methods are in place? **Sufficient data has yet to be gathered and evaluation questions developed. There are volunteer program evaluation forms completed by inmates and volunteers available and in use. As of yet, there is no mechanism in place to gather the data or utilize it.**

2. Is the DRC/DYS Director working with wardens/superintendents to develop programs that will facilitate a cultural change in institutions to encourage collaboration with faith-based and community service providers? How? What programs have been developed? **Not observed at this level.**

a. Is the culture within the institution continuing to evolve to encourage community volunteers? Explain. **Yes, 1) Volunteers are included in employee appreciation event. 2) Custody staff share in volunteer training. 3) In-service training.**

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

c. How is the DRC/DYS administration working with wardens/superintendents to collaboratively develop protocols that will proactively assist with changing the culture? **Coordination of new training initiatives at CTA.**

- d. Have such protocols been developed? **Yes**
- e. What are they? **Staff training and education.**
- f. Have policies been reviewed to determine if they might inhibit use of community volunteers, and have necessary changes been made accordingly? **Yes**
- g. What policies have been reviewed? By whom? **Security and entrance policies.**
- h. What policies have been changed so that they do not inhibit use of community volunteers? **The entrance policy has been changed to reflect changes in the volunteer policy 71-SOC-01.**

3. *Has DRC/DYS developed a marketing plan to assist in recruiting volunteers from the community and faith-based institutions?* **An ad has been created, but no complete plan has been observed at this level.**

- a. Does the plan discuss educating volunteers about the justice system? **(blank)**
- b. Is there a need to increase programming for incarcerated offenders to improve the likelihood they will be reintegrated into the community successfully upon release from prison? What programming exists? What programming is needed? **Yes. There needs to be a fluid program, in which volunteers and agencies follow the inmate from incarceration to the community. Examples are Restorative Justice (Bill Harris), City Mission – Cleveland, Ohio. Another similar example is Mental Health Community Linkage Mission – Cleveland, Ohio.**
- c. Is the faith community being encouraged to volunteer to provide programs and services to assist offenders in both the institutions and the community? How? **Yes. Restorative justice Ministry**
- d. Has a marketing plan been developed to overcome the public's misperceptions of offenders? **Yes, Community play, Wings Party, Bridging the Gap, Radio Interview of Chaplain and Warden.**
- e. Has DRC developed an educational program to motivate the faith community to get involved in volunteering, including a video to educate volunteer groups about offenders and their needs in institutions? **yes**
- f. Is information provided on how individuals and groups can volunteer in the prisons? **yes**
- g. Does the marketing campaign include information on the needs of the adult/youthful offenders, information on how the justice system works, and information on the different ways to volunteer? **Yes, once the volunteer has applied and engaged in service.**

4. Has DRC/DYS developed a standard training program for staff, volunteers, and the community to facilitate working in institutions together? Explain. **Yes, as regards SCI, the in-service training on SB 113 has yet to be fully implemented, but the curriculum and video presentation are complete.**

- 1. Ethics of working with offenders? **yes**

- 2. Confidentiality issues? **yes**
- 3. Ensuring safety and security of volunteers? **yes**
- 4. Working with volunteers? **yes**
- 5. Rules and regulations for volunteers? **yes**

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

c. Has a standardized training program been developed for volunteers to facilitate their work in institutions? **The curriculum used for contractors is used for that of volunteers.**

d. Has DRC/DYS established an orientation program for volunteers, held at preset intervals to allow community organizations to plan for the training as part of their program planning? **Volunteers, even those connected to organizations, function as individuals, and the need for preset intervals has not been necessary. Should the need arise, SCI will accommodate.**

5. Has Ohio law been revised to remove unnecessary and unreasonable collateral sanctions that inhibit offenders' successful reentry? **Not observed at this level.**

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

- Staff and volunteers? **(blank)**
- Staff and the community? **(blank)**
- Other parts of the criminal justice system and the community? **Volunteers, especially those in designated prison ministries, are active in several correctional institutions and community-based corrections centers. These are a source of information and feedback.**

a. What improvements have been made in effectively communicating among staff within the facilities, as well as with the community? **Group emails have been the most effective at this point.**

b. Has an improved communication mechanism been developed in order to ensure these efforts? **To date, no specific program has been developed, but the number of staff and volunteers utilizing email has increased.**

c. Has the system been developed collaboratively with staff and volunteers to address observed problems? **With regard to volunteer communication, there needs to be a greater knowledge of departmental organization and policy. Many volunteers do not know who to call or how departments function. Though, to avoid confusion, volunteer communication should remain channeled through one or two knowledgeable staff members.**

### ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Has DRC/DYS taken a more active role in linking with the faith-based community to develop programs to meet the gaps in services to adult and juvenile offenders? How? **Yes, but from the internal perspective, there are few volunteer groups organized to meet this need.**

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

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

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

10. Has DRC/DYS, and Job and Family Services expanded efforts in partnership to work with employment centers and the faith community to increase practical employment opportunities for offenders in the community? Explain. **Yes. Through Citizen Circle and Release Prep, Job and Family Services is a partner with Release Prep and IPP as well.**

a. Has a job placement program been implemented? **(blank)**

b. Does it provide:

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

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

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

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

## INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMMING

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

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

- Life skills? **yes**
- Financial management and budgeting? **(blank)**
- Personal hygiene? **(blank)**
- Family programs including:
  - Family and community-based orientation? **yes**
  - Family mediation? **(blank)**
  - Family education and orientation program? **(blank)**
  - Transportation and video conferencing for visitation? **(blank)**
  - Parenting? **(yes**

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

Is DRC/DYS working proactively with faith-based and community groups in the development of programs that will meet the criminogenic needs of offenders in institutions? How? **Yes. These include traditional preaching and teaching ministries to role modeling and ego supportive counseling. The faith community is a pro-social community.**

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

- Budgeting? **(blank)**
- Parenting? **Yes, “My Child and I”**
- Job searches? **yes**

- Anger management? **yes**
- Appropriate leisure-time activities? **(blank)**

d. Is emphasis centered on using a mentor-type relationship for such training? **Mentoring has yet to be fully realized.**

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

f. Have video-conferencing opportunities for the families, particularly children of offenders, been expanded? Are they used as an incentive program? **Not as yet.**

g. Do volunteers facilitate the improvement of family relations through coaching in basic relational skills or involvement in family mediation programs? **Not as yet observed.**

12. Has DRC/DYS expanded partnerships with national organizations including faith-based and community organizations to provide programming in state institutions? Explain. **Yes. 1) Prison Fellowship, 2) Kairos**

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

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

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

b. The best ideas and programs will serve no purpose in helping offenders live out productive lives after their release if there is no effective community follow-through. Is there effective community follow-through? **Not as yet, though some churches and groups, such as Restorative Justice Ministries have made some effort to follow-up on released inmates.**

c. Is there a mentorship program for offenders at your facility? **Not as yet.**

d. Are faith-based and community volunteer groups actively developing such a program for participation by offenders at your facility? Explain. **Not as yet.**

**REENTRY PROGRAMMING**

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

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

b. What has been done to create awareness among the faith community of the needs of ex-offenders and the avenues to get involved? **Community Play, Bridging the Gap, Wings Party**

c. What effort has been made to inform the faith community of the needs of ex-offenders and volunteer opportunities available? **Radio interview of Chaplain and Warden, press releases of volunteer activity, meetings with church leaders, and letters to ALL area churches.**

d. Have leaders among the faith community been identified? How? When? **Yes, through contact with existing volunteers, community speaking opportunities, chaplain participation in National Day of Prayer event.**

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

f. Has this educational opportunity been extended to faith groups of all kinds? **(blank)**

g. Has an easily visible section been added to the DRC (or DYS) web site for the faith community that identifies different programming opportunities for volunteers? **Yes, however, specific volunteer opportunities need to be listed.**

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

15. Are offenders informed of various housing options before leaving prison or immediately upon release? How is this done? **Yes, Release Prep, Unit Staff**

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

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

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

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

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

a. What educational efforts have been made to:

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

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