



Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility

October 25, 2010

**Jamie Hooks,
Report Coordinator**

Table of Contents

	Page
SECTION I. INSPECTION PROFILE AND INSTITUTION OVERVIEW	4
A. INSPECTION PROFILE	
B. FACILITY OVERVIEW	
C. JUVENILE POPULATION.....	5
D. STAFF AND VACANCIES	
SECTION II. INITIAL REPORT	6
SECTION III. CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS	8
A. ATTEND A GENERAL MEAL PERIOD	
B. ATTEND AN EDUCATIONAL OR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM	
C. EVALUATE THE YOUTH GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE	9
SECTION IV. KEY STATISTICS.....	10
A. USE OF FORCE	
B. SECLUSION	
C. ASSAULT DATA.....	11
D. SUICIDE WATCH AND OBSERVATION	12
E. SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR	
F. YOUTH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	
G. GEDs EARNED IN DYS FROM JULY 1, 2009 - JUNE 30, 2010.....	13
H. SPECIAL EDUCATION	
I. YOUTH SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS	14
SECTION V. OPERATIONS	15
A. MEDICAL SERVICES	
1. Infirmery Operations Summary	
B. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.....	16
C. FOOD SERVICES: KITCHEN AND DINING HALL.....	17
1. Kitchen and Dining Hall Conditions	
D. HOUSING UNITS	
1. General Population Housing	
2. Other Housing Units.....	18
SECTION VI. PROGRAMS.....	19
A. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	
1. Educational Programming and Vocational Programs	
B. REENTRY/UNIT PROGRAMS.....	20
1. Strength Based Behavioral Management Systems (SBBMS)	
a. Staff and Youth Communication	
2. Boys and Young Men’s Council	
3. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy.....	21
C. RECREATION DEPARTMENT	
D. LIBRARY SERVICES	

E. RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SECTION VII. CIIC CONTACTS AND CONCERNS23

SECTION VIII. APPENDIX24

Table 1. Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Total Population, October 1, 2010

Table 2. Total Number of Grievances Filed by Institution, September 2010

Table 3. Subject of Grievances Filed by Youth and Disposition, September 2010..... **25**

Table 4. Physical Response Data by Type, September 2010

Table 5. Number of Youth and Hours Youth Spent in Seclusion by Type, September 2010..... **26**

Table 6. Number of Youth on Youth Assaults Requiring Medical Care, April to September 2010

Table 7. Number of Youth on Staff Assaults Requiring Medical Care, April to September 2010

Table 8. Number of Youth Place on Suicide Watch or Observation, April to September 2010

Table 9. Number and Percentage of GEDs Earned by Facility, July 2009 to June 2010..... **27**

Table 10. Number and Percent of Youth Enrolled by Type of Educational Program

Table 11. Number of Contacts and Reported Concerns by Facility, January 2009 to October 2010

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT
ON THE INSPECTION AND EVALUATION OF
CIRCLEVILLE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

SECTION I. INSPECTION PROFILE AND INSTITUTION OVERVIEW

A. INSPECTION PROFILE

Date of Inspection: October 25, 2010

Type of Inspection: Unannounced

CIIC Staff Present: Director Joanna E. Saul
Inspector Darin Furderer
Inspector Gregory Geisler
Inspector Jamie Hooks

DYS Staff Present: Mary Clay, Deputy Superintendent of Direct Services
David Blackburn, Deputy Superintendent of Indirect Services
Tim Mahaffey, Operations Administrator

Areas Included in the Inspection:

Youth Housing Units	Ralph C. Starkey High School Building
Food Service Building	Medical Services Building
Indoor/Outdoor Recreation Facility	Administration Building

B. FACILITY OVERVIEW

The Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility (CJCF) opened in 1993 and is currently a high security juvenile correctional facility for male offenders classified by the department as **close and medium security**. CJCF's population has transformed over the past two years. Prior to the transformation, the entire CJCF population was youth sex offenders. Now it is mainly comprised of close security males, with only one unit of close security sex offenders. The facility is located on 42 acres in Pickaway County and has a rated capacity of 144 youth offenders, ages 12 to 21 years. In 2009, the per diem for each youth at CJCF was \$375.48. This is approximately 25 percent higher than the DYS system-wide per diem average of \$301.06.

The 2009 population shift necessitated various physical plant security improvements. To date, a majority of doors within the facility have been replaced for new stronger security doors, better equipped for a close security population. The cost of this project was \$550,000. Administration recently installed new metal bars outside youth windows (\$12,000) due to past incidents of youth kicking out and misusing window frames. The facility is in the process of converting three rooms in each of the six housing units to wet cells and making general roofing repairs. Future projects at CJCF include improving isolation cell doors and improving restroom doors by installing cuff ports.

C. JUVENILE POPULATION

A population summary report, dated October 25, 2010, shows a current population of 116 youth at CJCF. According to the DYS Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Report, CJCF had the lowest DYS population. CJCF's average daily population in 2009 was 121.9 youth. The racial breakdown of the current juvenile population is as follows: Black youth represent 68 percent; White youth represent 29 percent; Bi-racial youth represent 2 percent; and Hispanic youth represent less than 1 percent. For more information on the population of each facility, see Table 1 in the appendix.

D. STAFF AND VACANCIES

Information provided by CJCF reports that there are currently 241 staff members employed by the facility and twelve vacancies. The racial breakdown of employees is as follows: (1) Black employees represent 34.9% (84 of 241 total employees); and (2) White employees comprise 65.1% (157 of 241 total employees). By gender, 39.4 percent of employees are female (95 of 241 total employees).

Since January 2009, there has been an average of 16.7 vacant positions per month. This includes an average of three vacant youth specialist positions. The month with the highest number of vacant positions was August 2009, totaling 24. For the same period, the average number of employees on extended leave per month was 18.4 (including 12.6 youth specialists). The data reflects a peak of youth specialists on extended leave from June through August 2009, the same period the population at CJCF converted from sex offenders to close security males. The highest recorded number of employees on extended leave for any given month was June 2009 with a total of 36 employees (including 26 youth specialists).

SECTION II. INITIAL REPORT

Initial Report of the CIIC Inspection of the Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility

October 25, 2010

On October 25, 2010, Representative Robert Hackett, CIIC Director Joanna Saul, CIIC Inspector Gregory Geisler, CIIC Inspector Darin Furderer, and CIIC Inspector Jamie Hooks inspected the Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility. The following highlights both critical concerns and points of pride observed during the inspection.

CRITICAL CONCERNS

LACK OF PROGRAMMING

Throughout the inspection, multiple youth expressed concerns regarding a lack of programming. Youth who obtained their G.E.D. or diploma reported that they sit idle on their units. Youth still in school reported a lack of programming both after school hours and during intersession, reporting that they “just sleep” or sit on their bunks.

STAFF RELATIONS WITH YOUTH

Several youth reported that staff pick favorites within their units. One youth stated that if you are not a staff favorite, you will not even be allowed out of your cell to use the restroom. Youth relayed their belief that staff members hold back their mail. Another youth expressed that over 70% of CJCF staff members are only working there to get a paycheck and not because they care about the juveniles. Although the above concerns were reported, it should also be noted that many youth relayed satisfaction with their relationships and the work done by their social workers.

MIXED CLASSIFICATIONS WITHIN THE FACILITY

During the Staff Listening Session, multiple staff members expressed dissatisfaction with housing both medium security and close security juveniles within the same facility. Staff stated that medium security youths are pressured to give up their belongings to close security juveniles located near their housing unit. In addition, staff were dissatisfied that all classifications of youth are held to the same rules and disciplinary standards. Staff felt that standards should be altered depending on the security classification of the youth.

DISCIPLINE MANAGEMENT

A graduated scale of discipline was not used in the classroom or on the units. While teachers were overall good at dispensing positive reinforcement, teachers were not appropriately addressing minor incidents of misbehavior, such as general disrespect, unsuitable language, or horseplay. Verbal redirection strategies were generally ignored by misbehaving youth and there was no follow up discipline by the teachers. One staff member was also observed trying to

restore order within a housing unit. Rather than using graduated discipline for behavior management, the staff member yelled at the youth, which further agitated them.

POINTS OF PRIDE

FACILITY MAINTENANCE

Overall, the facility was organized and clean. In particular, the main office and educational facility were clean and well maintained. Although normal wear and tear was evident, most housing units also appeared to be both clean and organized, including individual cells and common areas used by youth. The one exception was the Maple Unit, which was not well maintained. The common room was in disarray and there was noticeable debris and damage in numerous vacant cells, as well as unsanitary conditions in the isolation cell.

STAFF CAMARADERIE

During the Staff Listening Session, a majority of participating staff members expressed a high degree of loyalty and support towards one another. Staff expressed that the staff as a whole is like a family unit and that it is a great group of individuals with whom to work.

FOOD SERVICES

Overall, the condition of the food service area was observed to be in clean and excellent condition. The food was appetizing and of appropriate portion and temperature. Staff relayed that the food is all made from scratch. Youth expressed general satisfaction with the meals. In addition to the daily menu, each youth is given the alternative option of eating from the soup and salad bar, which is unique within the DYS facilities and a commendable addition to the daily required meals.

SECTION III. CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to Section 103.73 (A) (1) and (2) of the Ohio Revised Code, the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee shall inspect each correctional institution each biennium, and further, each inspection shall include attendance at “one general meal period” and “one rehabilitative or educational program.”

A. ATTEND A GENERAL MEAL PERIOD

The meal on the day of the inspection consisted of a pulled pork sandwich, potato wedges, coleslaw, applesauce, baked beans, water, and tomato juice or milk. Alternative options included a soup and salad bar that is available daily. The food was appetizing and portion sizes were sufficient. Each unit is given the privilege of choosing the menu approximately once every six weeks.

B. ATTEND AN EDUCATIONAL OR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM

The inspection included observation of a Reading 180 class session. Educational staff included one teacher and one teacher’s aide. The teacher began class by directing students to spend twenty minutes in the “Reading Zone,” twenty minutes on the Read 180 computer software and to complete a vocabulary challenge in their workbooks. The teacher also handed out and explained a peer’s reading log to be used as a future model. At the start of class several youth were absent. Every few minutes an additional youth entered the classroom, seemingly unattended. Roughly ten minutes after the start of class all students were present. Due to students arriving late, the teacher had to repeat herself numerous times regarding the lesson objectives and to explain the model log.

Upon completion of their workbook assignment, the teacher individually checked the assignment and spoke with each youth, offering positive reinforcements. Students then moved on to either a computer station or silent reading. Students on the computer had little to no interaction with the teacher. Those students reading chose books in a range of genres, including Ohio History, law, suspense, and adventure. Overall, the teacher had a good relationship with the youth, but poor behavior management. Various youth were out of their seats, using inappropriate language, or bickering. The behavior went largely unnoticed and was not generally corrected.

The inspection also included brief observation of a Science class. There were six students present. Upon arrival, the teacher reminded the juveniles of the classroom rules and informed them that there would be a quiz. The verbal quiz consisted of five weather-related questions. Most of the students wholly disregarded the teacher’s directions and were talking back in a disrespectful tone. Overall, the teacher also displayed poor behavior management. One youth was blatantly disrespectful, repeatedly cursing at the teacher and insulting a fellow classmate. The teacher responded by telling him to stop the behavior and writing his name on the board. These techniques were ineffective and the youth continued the behavior.

The Academic Behavior Classroom (ABC) was also briefly observed. This classroom is used as an in-school detention area for students that have violated school rules. The classroom had

approximately six students and was monitored by two staff members. Students in the classroom are to work on the computer to complete class assignments. No individual instruction was observed. On the day of the inspection, a majority of youth were off task and ignoring verbal discipline. After youth continuously refused to work on their assignments or stay in their seats, all students except two were sent back to their units and told that conduct reports would be issued. There was no graduated scale of discipline utilized by staff.

C. EVALUATE THE YOUTH GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

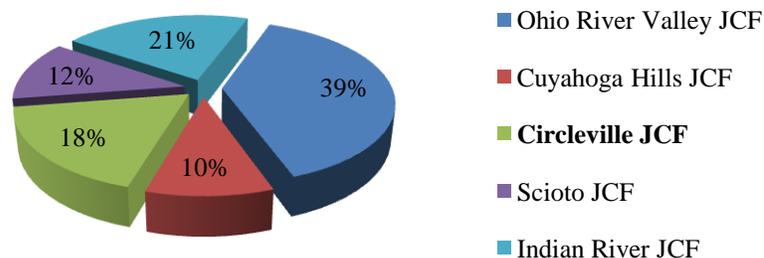
The grievance procedure is a process by which youth can address concerns pertaining to the conditions of confinement. The youth completes and submits a grievance form that is investigated by the institution’s Grievance Coordinator. All decisions of the institutional Grievance Coordinators are reviewed by the Chief Inspector at DYS central office to ensure the grievances were addressed in compliance with policy.

The Grievance Coordinator stated that she makes daily rounds through the housing units. She explained that if a grievance is filed, she has a face-to-face interview with the youth within three to four days and makes a decision within fourteen. More serious grievances involving allegations of physical or verbal abuse are answered immediately. It was communicated that staff members are cooperative during the investigation process. Staff recommended that a process be implemented to ensure that, in instances of verbal and/or physical abuse, youth receive communication about how their concerns were addressed.

Throughout DYS, there were 308 grievances filed by youth in September 2010. Youth at CJCF filed **55 grievances, representing approximately 18 percent of all DYS grievances**. The institution ranked **third** in the number of grievances filed. Ohio River Valley JCF had the highest number of grievances totaling 121, followed by Indian River JCF with 65. Table 2 in the appendix and Chart 1, below, provide further information on the number and percentage of grievances filed at each facility.

The concerns most often grieved by CJCF youth pertained to “**Decisions made by staff (not abuse)**” (17), “**Non-Grievable Issues (IH and Release Authority)**” (10), and “**Verbal Abuse from Staff**” (6). Grievances filed regarding verbal and physical abuse by staff accounted for 12 percent of the total. For more information about the subject of grievances filed by CJCF youth in September, see Table 3 in the appendix.

Chart 1. Percentage of Total Grievances, September 2010



SECTION IV. KEY STATISTICS

A. USE OF FORCE

According to the September 2010 Monthly Report, **staff conducted 70 interventions in response to 58 incidents. During these incidents staff used 104 approved physical responses.** The Department defines a “physical response event” as the utilization of any one or more of the approved Physical Response Types. **The most common physical response types used in September include the handcuffing technique (used 26 times), the C-Grip technique (a technique to escort youth, used 20 times), and physical responses reported as “other”¹ (used 39 times).**

The number of incidents requiring physical intervention by staff in July and August is fairly consistent with the September data. In July staff conducted 82 interventions in response to 65 incidents and during August staff conducted 78 interventions in response to 59 separate incidents. For both July and August, physical response techniques were used 142 times. Table 4 in the appendix provides further data on the number and type of physical responses used by staff in September 2010.

Staff used mechanical restraints as a precautionary measure 34 times during September and for the purpose of immobilizing a youth only once. Youth were restrained 13.93 hours, which averages to 24 minutes per use of mechanical restraints.

B. SECLUSION

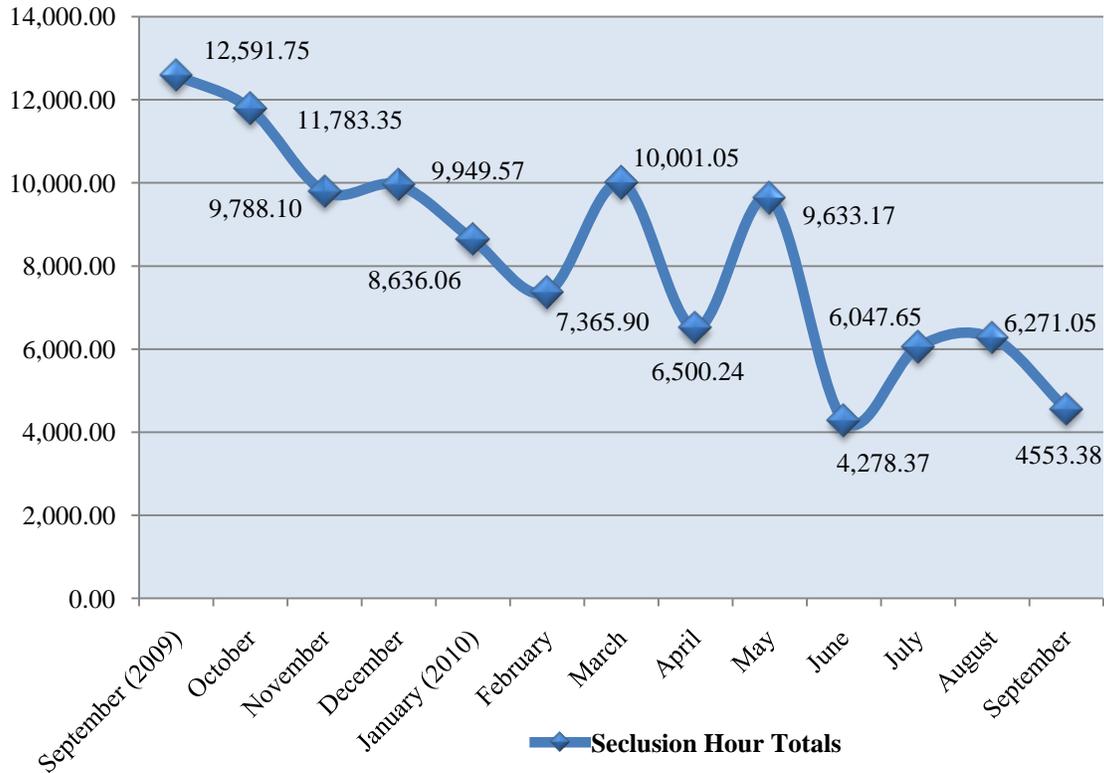
Seclusion is when a youth is placed alone in a cell. Seclusion is primarily used for disciplinary purposes. Youth may be secluded for both acts of violence and non-acts of violence. When appropriate, youth may be placed in seclusion for extended periods prior to disciplinary hearings. Youth may also choose to seclude themselves, generally done by youth who feel unsafe.

There were 240 incidents of seclusion for a total of 4,553.38 hours during September 2010. This equates to approximately 19 hours per seclusion incident. The most frequently utilized form of seclusion was “pre-hearing” seclusion with 60 incidents of youth being secluded for 2,136 hours. This was followed by “disciplinary” seclusion for acts of violence, with 22 instances of youth secluded for 1,711 hours. There were two instances of youth secluded for non-violent rule infractions totaling 230 hours. Table 5 in the appendix includes a breakdown, by seclusion type, of the total number of youth secluded and the number of hours spent in seclusion.

When comparing the September statistics with previous months, the number of seclusion hours occurring per month is steadily decreasing. For example, in September 2009 there were 270 recorded incidents of seclusion for a total of 12,591.75 hours as compared to 4,553.38 hours in September 2010. These numbers indicate a more than **60 percent decrease in seclusion hours.** Chart 1 graphs the seclusion hour totals from September 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010.

¹ Physical responses recorded as “other” are still approved techniques, but do not fall into one of the trained technique categories. Examples of physical responses reported as “other” include a bear hug administered by staff or if a staff member places a hand on a youth’s shoulder guiding a youth to his cell.

**Chart 2. Monthly Seclusions Hour Totals
September 2009 - September 2010**



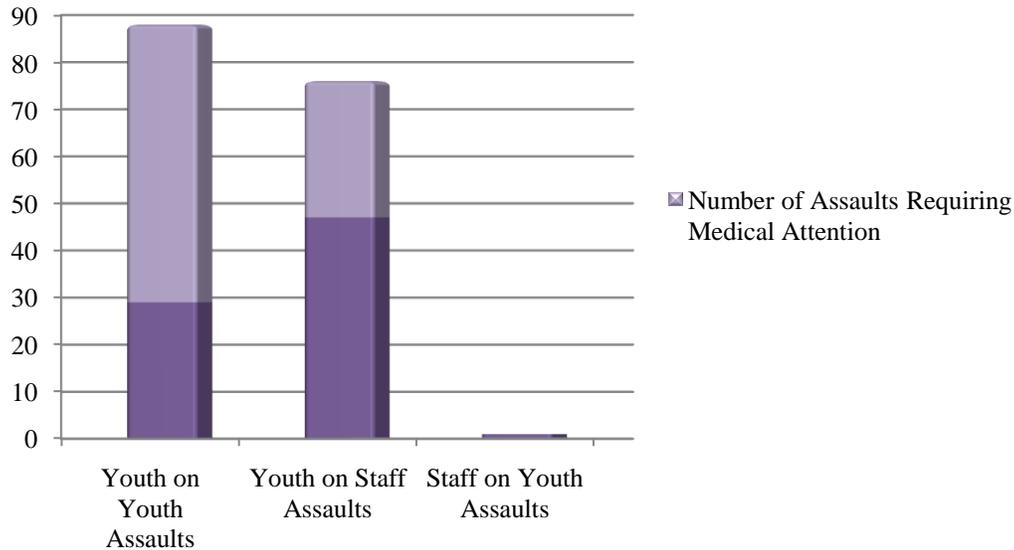
C. ASSAULT DATA

Assaultive behavior is defined as a physical attack on another person and should prompt immediate consequences. Under DYS policies, assaultive behavior includes the following:

- Intentionally striking another person with any part of the body or any solid object;
- Throwing or discharging any solid or liquid object at or connecting with another person;
- Throwing any bodily fluid or other substance at or on another person; and
- Intentionally biting another person

CJCF documented **88 substantiated youth on youth assaults** for the six month period from April 1, 2010 to September 30, 2010. Of this total, **59 of the assaults required medical treatment**, a majority of which was administered by the facility. Only three of the resulting injuries required medical treatment provided outside of the facility. There were slightly fewer youth on staff assaults reported for the same period, totaling 76. **Of the 76 substantiated youth on staff assaults, 29 required some degree of medical treatment.** Nine of the injuries required outside medical attention. There was only **one substantiated staff on youth assault** during the same period and it did not require medical attention. Tables 6 and 7 located in the appendix have additional information on the number of assaults requiring medical attention.

Chart 3. Number of Assaults by Type & Number of Assaults Requiring Medical Attention April 1, 2010 - September 30, 2010



D. SUICIDE WATCH AND OBSERVATION

During the six month period from April 1, 2010 to September 30, 2010 there were 67 instances of youth placed on Suicide Watch.² For the same period, six youth were placed on Suicide Observation.³ Table 8, in the appendix, details the number of youth placed on suicide watch or observation per month.

E. SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR⁴

There were 49 incidents of self-injurious behavior documented at CJCF in the six month period from April 1, 2010 to September 30, 2010. Of the 49 reported incidents, 33 required inside medical treatment and zero required outside medical treatment.

F. YOUTH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The Institutional-School Statistical Report dated November 10, 2010 shows 96 youth are currently enrolled at Ralph C. Starkey High School. Youth attended 69 percent of all class

² **Suicide Watch** is the precautionary status generally initiated for those juveniles assessed as being at the highest risk for suicide and in need of intensive supervision. Youth placed on Suicide Watch have voiced a suicidal intent, made a serious attempt, or the circumstances and/or the youth's history warn of a substantial risk. This status entails close and constant staff observation 24 hours per day.

³ **Suicide Observation** is the status initiated for juveniles who are not actively suicidal, but require visual monitoring to assure safety. This status requires a visual and verbal check of the youth every fifteen minutes during the day and a visual check every fifteen minutes at night.

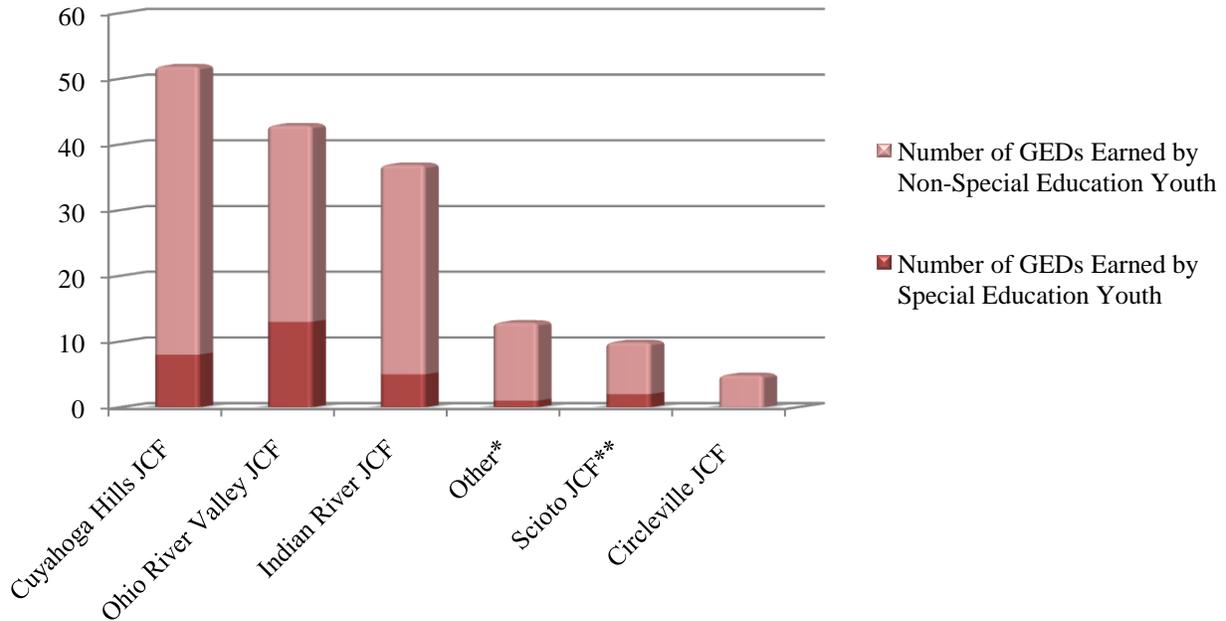
⁴ DYS policy defines self-injurious behavior as any act performed by a juvenile with the apparent intention to cause injury, but not death, to oneself. Examples include self-inflicted superficial cuts or ingestion of medication and/or other substances with the intent to cause harm.

periods during the week of November 10, 2010. Out of the total youth, 31 percent of all class periods were not attended. Of the unattended class periods, 19.4 percent were missed due to scheduled appointments (i.e. medical appointments or attorney meetings). The remaining 11.6 percent were missed due to removal from class for behavioral reasons.

G. GEDs EARNED IN DYS FROM JULY 2009 to JUNE 30, 2010

According to data provided, youth in DYS facilities earned 160 General Equivalence Diplomas (GEDs) last school year (July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010). Of the 160, five GEDs were earned by youth at CJCF. This represents only three percent of the total number of GEDs earned throughout DYS. Of the 160 GEDs, 29 were earned by Special Education students, none of which were located at CJCF. Please reference Chart 2 for a breakdown of GEDs earned by each facility during the past academic year.

**Chart 4. Number of GEDs Earned by Facility
July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010**



*The number of GEDs earned at Mohican JCF prior to its closure.

**Of the ten total GEDs earned at Scioto JCF, eight were earned by female students. Two GEDs were earned by special education students (one female and one male).

I. SPECIAL EDUCATION

There are currently 59 special education students enrolled at Ralph C. Starkey High School, representing 61 percent of total enrollment. Every special education student is accompanied by an Individualized Education Plan (IEP).⁵ During the six month period from May 10, 2010 to

⁵ IEPs serve as the foundation for the youth’s special education services, including academic goals and any accommodations the youth will receive to ensure adequate educational progress. IEPs are created based on

November 10, 2010, 24 IEPs were written for special education students at CJCF and 14 Evaluation Team Reports were completed.

H. YOUTH SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS

There were 28 students suspended during the six month period from May 10, 2010 to November 10, 2010, resulting from 43 separate incidents. Of the 43 incidents, only 11 involved behavior that occurred on school grounds. Based on the 43 incidents, a total of 110 days of suspension were given to youth. This averages to 3.93 days per suspended youth or an average of 2.56 days of suspension per incident. Of the 28 suspended students, 13 were special education students.

Evaluation Team Reports (ETR). An ETR is a master report summarizing the evaluations conducted on the particular youth to determine the youth's eligibility for special education services.

SECTION V. OPERATIONS

A. MEDICAL SERVICES

The institution provides medical services to ensure the health and well being of the youth. The infirmary is staffed 24 hours a day. The medical facility consists of one exam room, a dental exam room, a pharmacy room, a laboratory room (also where supplies are kept), a nurses station and office, including a file room, and a separate designated waiting room. The waiting room holds no more than three youth at any one time and is supervised by non-medical staff. The nursing staff said they try to play educational films for youth while in the waiting room on subjects such as general hygiene or prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

Medical services are provided by contract and civil service staff. There are 9.5 civil service nurses (one part-time and nine full-time) and a full-time nurse supervisor. The number of on-call nurses depends on the shift. There are typically three nurses onsite during first shift, two during second shift, and one during third shift. There is a medical doctor on contract for eight hours per week. The doctor is generally onsite Tuesdays and Thursdays. As-needed services, such as podiatry and optometry, are provided locally in the community. The dental staff includes a dentist, dental assistant and a hygienist. The dentist and assistant are generally onsite Thursdays for eight hours. The dental hygienist also works eight hours per week and is onsite Fridays.

Present vacancies include one full-time nurse, one full-time psych nurse, one full-time psych assistant, and a full-time psychiatrist. The psychiatrist position has been vacant since September 2010, but all interim needs have been met through contract by Central Office.

If youth need to see medical staff they are instructed to submit a health call request. Youth in need of emergency medical care are taken to Berger Health System, a local Circleville hospital. According to medical staff outside emergency care is needed approximately once per month.⁶ A portable X-ray machine is brought onsite if necessary, thus reducing the need for outside emergency care.

The nursing staff reportedly sees between 50-70 youth daily, equating to roughly half of the population. This includes checking each youth in seclusion during every shift and all contacts with youth for medication distribution. The nursing staff estimates that they see 30 youth daily for health call (i.e. not for the primary purpose of receiving medication or a seclusion check). Youth headaches are the most reported concern. If the youth's condition involves common ailments, such as a cold or allergies, the nursing staff has standing order to provide necessary treatment. If the youth's condition requires a higher level of assessment, the youth is placed on the doctor's call list and seen during the doctor's next scheduled time in the facility. The nursing staff stated that although the number of youth seen daily by the nursing staff seems high, it provides the opportunity for staff to get to know the youth, thus enabling better medical care.

1. Infirmary Operations Summary

The following provides a summary of the most commonly performed medical services:

⁶ Emergency care is generally due to head traumas requiring an MRI or lacerations in need of stitches.

Health Call Appointments, Examinations and Medication Distribution. During September 2010, the nursing staff performed 182 health calls. The nursing staff had 1779 additional unscheduled interactions with youth, which includes seclusions checks every shift and medication distribution. There were 122 medical prescriptions for the month. During the same period, 46 youth were seen by the doctor. The doctor sees between 20-25 youth per week, including all new youth to the facility. Medication is hand delivered by nursing staff to youth on their units, with the exception of medications taken during the lunch hour. This medication is distributed from a secure station located in the dining hall.

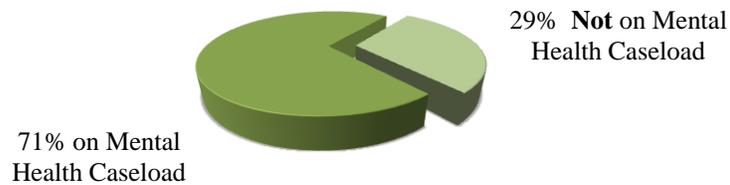
Dental Procedures. Staff reported that youth receive dental exams, cleaning, and prophylaxis once every six months. If a youth needs to see the dentist, the youth submits a health call request and is added to the dentist's call list. All youth are seen within a week of their request during the dentist's weekly scheduled time at the facility. For the month of September 2010, the dentist met with 40 youth. If a youth has a dental emergency, this is treated like any other health emergency and the youth receives immediate care.

B. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

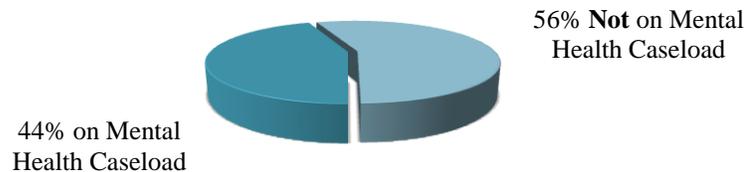
According to DYS reports for September 2010, **there were 62 youth on the mental health caseload.** The racial composition of the mental health caseload on September 1, 2010 is as follows: 35 Black youth, 24 White youth, two Bi-racial youth and one Hispanic youth. Based on the total population of CJCF, 44.3% of the institution's Black population is on the mental health caseload in comparison to 70.6% of the institution's White population.

Chart 5. Percentage of Population on the Mental Health Caseload According to Race

White Population Receiving Mental Healthcare September 2010



Black Population Receiving Mental Healthcare September 2010



The psychology department is staffed by a psychological supervisor, one psychologist and two psych assistants. Currently there is a psych assistant vacancy and, as noted above, a psychiatrist vacancy. Psych assistant offices are located in the housing units. Counseling is primarily

conducted by a psych assistant on an individual basis, approximately once per week. A psychiatrist is required to meet with youth on the mental health caseload at least once per month, but additional appointments are scheduled on an as needed basis.

Staff reported that a majority of youth on the mental health caseload receive both medication and counseling. According to October 2010 data, of the 60 reported youth receiving mental health services, nine receive only counseling, while 51 youth receive both counseling and related medications.

C. FOOD SERVICES: KITCHEN AND DINING HALL

1. Kitchen and Dining Hall Conditions

Due to its size, the dining hall is unable to accommodate the entire youth population at any one time. As a result, youth eat in two-unit shifts. Upon inspection, there was no filth beneath the serving lines or in the food preparation area. The dining area itself was clean. The food storage areas and coolers were also clean and organized. Food stored in the kitchen area was of the appropriate temperature. The tool room and shadow board were both secure. Staff stated that when maintenance issues arise, institutional staff and contractors address issues in a timely and efficient manner. An exterminator comes to the dining hall once per month.

The department is staffed by 18 fulltime employees, including three Food Service Supervisors and a Food Service Manager. In addition to regular staff, the dining hall occasionally employs youth (generally graduated) to work in the kitchen.

D. HOUSING UNITS

The institution living arrangements are divided into six housing units: Ash, Hickory, Maple, Oak, Walnut, and Elm. The Ash and Hickory Units are classified as medium security and the rest are designated close. **On the day of the inspection, each unit housed an average of 19 youth. The unit populations ranged from a low of 13 youth on the Oak Unit to a high of 29 youth on the Ash Unit.** Each unit is staffed by a unit administrator, a social worker, and a varying number of youth specialists depending on the shift. During first shift there are two youth specialists per unit. During second shift there are two youth specialists per medium security unit and three per close security unit. There is one youth specialist per unit during the third shift, with an additional youth specialist floating between two units.

1. General Population Housing

Walkthroughs of the general population housing units were conducted during the inspection. Staff offices are located at the entrance of the unit, followed by the youth specialist's station that allows for unblocked observation of the entire unit. Youth rooms are located on two levels within each unit, lining the walls in a circular fashion. Both levels include a television and gaming area for use by youth. A majority of the cells are occupied by only one youth, but some cells were double bunked. Overall, the housing units and individual cells were in good condition, with only normal wear and tear. In one unit there were concerns regarding bathroom sanitation. The bathroom was in need of thorough cleaning, for example there was toilet paper sitting in the

bottom of urinals. Another restroom in the same unit was marked as “out of order.” On a separate unit, sound reverberation made the unit very loud, which added tension to the environment.

In some general population units youth were in common areas clustered in small groups watching television or playing video games. The atmosphere in the units was mostly calm with the exception of the Maple Unit. The Maple Unit is a close security unit currently housing the most disruptive youth. As a whole, the unit was very worn and grungy. For example, there was toothpaste on the carpet in the common area, the dayroom was in disarray with books all over the floor, and one cell was destroyed with garbage everywhere.

Each unit has a seclusion room. These rooms are for youth that have acted out on the unit and are waiting for their intervention disciplinary hearing. Overall, each unit’s seclusion room was clean and orderly, again with the exception of Maple. Maple’s seclusion room was unsanitary. There was urine in and all over the toilet, the sink was dirty, and toothpaste and toilet paper was smeared all over the walls and camera.

During the inspection youth voiced an array of concerns including: (1) that staff sometime “egg” youth on, instead of de-escalating conflict; (2) only a few staff actually care about the juveniles; (3) most staff do not do their job, except social workers; (4) cells are cold and vents are dirty in the units; and (5) that staff want to be addressed respectfully, but that staff do not speak to youth in the same manner.

2. Other Housing Units

Two units at CJCF are designated for specific purposes. The Elm Unit houses close security sex offenders and the Oak Unit is designated as the Chemical Dependency Unit (CDIU). Youth on the Oak Unit stated that four group sessions related to drug and alcohol treatment are conducted per week. Youth also stated that they like being housed in this unit because there are less youth, therefore less problems.

SECTION VI. PROGRAMS

A. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

As of November 10, 2010, there are 96 youth enrolled at Ralph C. Starkey High School. A greater number of youth are enrolled in special education classes than regular education. Information regarding enrollment is included in Table 10, located in the appendix.

The high school is located within the facility and is fully accredited by the State Department of Education. Educational staff includes the principal, assistant principal, 23 teachers (including six special education teachers), two teacher aides and a permanent substitute teacher. Presently, there are four vacant education positions. The school was in good condition and very similar to that of any high school a youth may attend outside of a correctional setting.

The education department provides opportunities for academic and vocational development. A youth's age, educational history and progress determines whether the youth will pursue a High School Diploma or a GED. Available Career Technician Programs include Graphic Arts, Career Based Intervention and Administrative Office Technician.

The majority of instruction on core subjects is delivered through computer software. The primary benefit of utilizing computer instruction is the continuity of education. For example, if a youth is transferred to another facility, the youth is then able to start his classes more quickly and at the exact place he stopped at his previous facility. During the inspection, a combination of computer instruction and traditional instruction was observed.

1. Educational Programming and Vocational Programs

The following are brief descriptions of the educational and vocational programs offered to youth:

The **Graphic Arts** program trains youth on the skills necessary to obtain employment in printing or media design. Currently, the program requires two years for completion and national certification. The program capacity is 24 students; 12 during the morning session and 12 in the afternoon, with each session consisting of three periods. The program employs hands-on learning in conjunction with both desk work and labs on the computer, such as designing a newspaper article or magazine advertisement. Youth may request to participate in the program or be placed in the program by their Guidance Counselor. **There are 17 students currently enrolled in the program.** To date no youth has received national certification for completing the program. Staff is in the process of breaking the program down into nine separate five-week "courses," so if a youth is unable to complete the entire program (i.e. because the youth is released), he will receive certificates showing he has completed training on specific subjects within the program, such as bindery or offset printing. The hope is that this will enable a youth to show potential employers the areas in which he is proficient. Staff members anticipate that this new structure will be initiated during the January academic quarter.

The **Career Based Intervention** program provides work experience and trains youth in basic employment practices, such as writing a resume, interviewing skills, and how to complete job

applications. Youth spend two class periods learning the skills above, two class periods completing academic courses, and are scheduled to work ten hours per week in different areas of the facility. A youth's work position is generally performing maintenance or assisting in the dining hall. The program can last up to two years, but most youth are involved in the program for two quarters, generally close to their release date. Youth must request to participate in the program, obtain approval from their unit staff, and receive positive recommendations from their teachers. The program normally has a waiting list of approximately 8-10 youth and is considered to be a reward for youth with a record of good behavior. **Currently 14 youth are enrolled in the program, with one open spot.**

The **Administrative Office Technician** program provides the basic knowledge and skills that are useful in acquiring employment in a business or other professional setting. The program emphasizes the skills necessary for job retention and advancement. This program also includes instruction on Microsoft applications.

B. REENTRY/UNIT PROGRAMS

Social workers conduct programming on the units including victim awareness, anger management, sex offender treatment, alcohol and drug treatment, Thinking for a Change, and Trauma Group. Sessions are scheduled on a regular basis with each youth's social worker.

1. Strength Based Behavioral Management System (SBBMS):

The Strength-based Behavioral Management System (SBBMS) is a reform being implemented throughout DYS to assist staff in developing stronger relationships with youth. According to information provided, it is a strategy for managing youth resistance and reducing the need for using force. The program is based on the *Character Counts* pillars of fairness, citizenship, responsibility, trustworthiness, respect and caring. The program encourages staff to give youth immediate positive reinforcement for pro-social behaviors and to apply graduating sanctions towards anti-social behaviors. The two primary goals are to address behavior immediately and consistently, thus creating a uniform system of standards. Staff are to "catch kids doing things right." Youth then earn points to purchase items from the Incentive Store. DYS believes the introduction of SBBMS to all facilities will play a key role in changing the culture of DYS facilities and how the staff interacts with youth. To ensure success of the SBBMS program, staff will undergo two hours of training as a part of their quarterly in-service training.

a. Staff and Youth Communication

A number of youth interviewed during the inspection expressed satisfaction with SBBMS. One youth stated that he had faith in SBBMS and the system of privileges that it provides. Staff also indicated overall approval of the new system.

2. Boys Council

This group program is intended to teach young men about their natural strengths and develop a broader understanding of their role as a male. Boys Council is a ten week program that meets

weekly and is led by youth specialists and social workers. Staff stated that this program has been instrumental in improving relationships and increasing the rapport between youth and their youth specialists. Staff also stated that this program has decreased use of force and made verbal discipline more effective.

3. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

According to information available from the Department, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) focuses on targeting certain criminogenic factors present in youth and helps to restructure or change the way youth think and respond in various situations. This is accomplished through learning and practicing pro-socials skills and behaviors. The Department relayed that CBT is meant to encourage positive interaction between staff and youth. During the inspection, staff stated that CBT is not currently being practiced at the facility. No future plans to implement CBT were expressed by CJCF staff, but Central Office's reported goal is to have CBT fully implemented at all facilities by June 2011.

C. RECREATION DEPARTMENT

During the inspection, indoor and outdoor recreation areas were observed. The outdoor recreation area includes several basketball courts and a baseball diamond. Staff stated that there are future plans to fence off outside recreation areas between the housing units to enable multiple units to have outdoor recreation simultaneously. There is also an indoor gym including one full size basketball court, workout equipment, such as dip stations and pull-up bars, and a locked restroom. On the day of the inspection, youth were observed playing cards and basketball with staff. The atmosphere within the gym was very calm. Youth stated that they receive up to one hour of daily recreation. Records indicate the facility employs a physical education teacher, a recreation administrator, and six General Activity Therapists.

D. LIBRARY SERVICES

The institution's library was adequate in size, consisting of tables throughout and book shelves lining the walls. The library schedule is generally determined by academic subject with each subject scheduled for a different day of the week. Consequently, a particular youth may use library resources multiple times during any given week. The library normally has a budget of \$4,500 per year to purchase new books and also has previously used Read 180 funds to purchase reference materials, such as new encyclopedias.

E. RELIGIOUS SERVICES

All religious needs for youth are met by the full-time Chaplain on staff. Parents/Guardians of youth under the age of 18 must give permission for youth to attend faith group programming. The Chaplain provides religious materials and appropriate religious texts to youth. A youth's parent/guardian may send religious texts, but it must be in care of the Chaplain. Clergy from a youth's community may visit if the youth's parent/guardian submits a request form to the Chaplain. These visitations occur on an appointment basis with the Chaplain present. In

In addition to the services provided by the Chaplain, many volunteer groups provide religious programming at the facility for youth to attend.

SECTION VII. CIIC CONTACTS AND CONCERNS

From January 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010 a total of 15 contacts were received by CIIC regarding DYS facilities. Those 15 contacts reported 60 concerns. The contacts were received in the form of letters and phone calls from various parties including youth, institution staff members, legal counsel, and concerned family members. The most contacts received from any one DYS facility were eight contacts containing 32 concerns from Ohio River Valley JCF. CIIC has only been contacted one time since January 2009 regarding concerns at CJCF and this contact was from legal counsel. The contact was regarding personal safety and inadequate mental health treatment. Table 11 in the appendix displays the breakdown of contacts by facility.

Of the DYS facility contacts, the most frequently cited area of concern was **Supervision**. The CIIC database shows that CIIC has received 19 reported concerns (32 percent of all reported concerns) about this issue. Concerns associated with Supervision include unprofessional conduct, abusive language, racial or ethnic slurs, unjustified conduct reports, and intimidation/threats.

SECTION VIII. APPENDIX

Table 1. Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Total Population October 1, 2010	
Institution Name	Total Population
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	209
Indian River JCF	197
Ohio River Valley JCF	170
Scioto JCF	122*
Circleville JCF	113
Paint Creek Youth Center	49
Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Facility	9
TOTAL	869

*This number includes the total male and female population combined for SJCF. On the date of the report, there were 34 female juveniles, and 83 male juvenile offenders at SJCF.

Table 2. Total Number of Grievances Filed by Institution September 2010		
Institution Name	Number of Grievances Filed	Percentage of Total Grievances
Ohio River Valley JCF	121	39%
Indian River JCF	65	21
Circleville JCF	55	18
Scioto JCF	36	12
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	31	10
Total	308	100%

**Table 3. Subject of Grievances Filed by Youth and Disposition
September 2010**

Category of Youth Complaint	Decision Pending	Grievance closed and handled by Investigation	Grievance has merit	Grievance has no merit	Grievance resolved without involvement	Total
Complaints against the decisions of staff (not abuse)	4	0	3	10	0	17
Non-Grievable issue (IH and Release Authority)	2	0	0	7	1	10
Verbal Abuse from Staff	0	5	0	1	0	6
Verbal Abuse from Youth	3	0	0	0	0	3
Medical Concerns	1	0	0	2	0	3
Recreation	2	0	1	0	0	3
Institutional Operations: Food	1	0	1	0	0	2
Institutional Operations: Living Conditions	0	0	2	0	0	2
Institutional Operations: Personal Possessions	0	0	0	2	0	2
Other Program Concerns	0	0	1	1	0	2
Education	1	0	0	0	0	1
Physical Abuse from Staff	0	0	0	1	0	1
Institutional Operations: Clothing	0	0	1	0	0	1
Communications, i.e., mail, phone calls, etc.	0	0	0	1	0	1
All Other Issues	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	15	5	9	25	1	55

**Table 4. Physical Response Data by Type
September 2010**

Physical Response Description	Physical Response Totals	Percentage
<i>Other*</i>	39	37.5%
Hand Cuffing Technique	26	25.0
C-grip Escort	20	19.0
Fight Breakup	14	13.5
Inside Heel Turn	3	3.0
Outside Heel Turn	1	1.0
Basic Block	1	1.0
Total	104	100%

*This includes approved physical responses that do not fall within one of the trained physical response techniques, such as a Youth Specialist placing a hand on a youth's shoulder to lead him to his cell.

Table 5. Number of Youth and Hours Youth Spent in Seclusion by Type September 2010		
Seclusion Type	Seclusion Totals	Hours in Seclusion
Pre-Hearing Seclusion (AOV)	60	2,135.73
Discipline Seclusion (AOV)	22	1,711.23
Seclusion	99	262.23
Discipline Seclusion (non-AOV)	2	230.25
Self Confinement	39	124.65
SMP	17	48.95
Extended Seclusion	1	40.33
Totals	240	4553.37

Table 6. Number of Youth on Youth Assaults Requiring Medical Care April to September 2010							
	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
No. of Assaults Resulting in Injury to Youth	10	12	8	22	19	17	88

Table 7. Number of Youth on Staff Assaults Requiring Medical Care April to September 2010							
	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
No. of Assaults Resulting in Injury to Staff	7	16	10	14	16	13	76

Table 8. Number of Youth Placed on Suicide Watch or Observation April 1, 2010 – September 30, 2010		
Month	Suicide Watch	Suicide Observation
April	11	0
May	12	1
June	10	0
July	14	0
August	10	2
September	10	3
Total	67	6

Table 9. Number and Percentage of GEDs Earned by Facility July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010		
Facility	Number of GEDs	Percentage of Total GEDs
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	52	32.5%
Ohio River Valley JCF	43	26.9
Indian River JCF	37	23.1
Other*	13	8.1
Scioto JCF**	10	6.3
Circleville JCF	5	3.1
Total	160	100

*This statistic represents the number of GEDs earned at Mohican JCF prior to its closure.

** Eight GEDs were earned by females and two by male youth.

Table 10. Number and Percent of Youth Enrolled by Type of Educational Program Reported November 10, 2010		
Type of Educational Program	Number of Youth Enrolled	Percentage Enrolled
Special Education	59	53.2%
Regular Education	37	33.3
Graduates on the Compound	11	9.9
Not Enrolled/Pre-Enrollment	4	3.6
Total Institution Population	111	100

Table 11. Number of Contacts and Reported Concerns by Facility January 1, 2009 - October 31, 2010		
Facility	Number of Contacts	Number of Concerns
Ohio River Valley JCF	8	32
Indian River JCF	3	19
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	2	6
Circleville JCF	1	2
Scioto JCF	1	1
Total	15	60