



# Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility

---

October 8, 2010

---

**Darin Furderer,  
Report Coordinator**

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>SECTION I. <u>INSPECTION PROFILE AND INSTITUTION OVERVIEW</u></b> .....	<b>4</b>
A. <u>INSPECTION PROFILE</u> .....	4
B. <u>FACILITY OVERVIEW</u> .....	4
C. <u>JUVENILE POPULATION</u> .....	4
1. <u>Security Threat Groups</u> .....	5
D. <u>STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS</u> .....	5
1. <u>Staff Listening Session</u> .....	5
<b>SECTION II. <u>INITIAL REPORT</u></b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>SECTION III. <u>CIIC STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS</u></b> .....	<b>7</b>
A. <u>ATTEND A GENERAL MEAL PERIOD</u> .....	7
B. <u>ATTEND AN EDUCATIONAL OR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM</u> .....	7
C. <u>EVALUATE THE YOUTH GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE</u> .....	7
<b>SECTION IV. <u>KEY STATISTICS</u></b> .....	<b>9</b>
A. <u>PHYSICAL RESPONSE</u> .....	9
B. <u>SECLUSION</u> .....	9
C. <u>ASSAULT DATA</u> .....	9
D. <u>SUICIDES AND SUICIDE ATTEMPTS</u> .....	11
E. <u>GEDs EARNED IN DYS</u> .....	11
F. <u>SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR</u> .....	12
<b>SECTION V. <u>OPERATIONS</u></b> .....	<b>13</b>
A. <u>MEDICAL SERVICES</u> .....	13
1. <u>Infirmary Operations Summary</u>	
B. <u>MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES</u> .....	14
C. <u>FOOD SERVICES</u> .....	15
D. <u>HOUSING UNITS</u> .....	16
E. <u>RECREATION</u> .....	17
<b>SECTION VI. <u>PROGRAMS</u></b> .....	<b>18</b>
A. <u>EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMING</u> .....	18
1. <u>Automated Office Technology (AOT)</u> .....	18
2. <u>Auto Engine Technology</u> .....	18
3. <u>Personal Development</u> .....	18
4. <u>Roofing and Framing</u> .....	18
B. <u>REENTRY/UNIT PROGRAMS</u> .....	18
1. <u>Strength Based Behavioral Management Systems (SBBMS)</u> .....	18
2. <u>Cognitive Based Therapy</u> .....	19
3. <u>Life Skills</u> .....	19
C. <u>COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS</u> .....	19

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
D. <u><a href="#">LIBRARY SERVICES</a></u> .....	19
SECTION VII. <u><a href="#">CIIC CONTACTS AND CONCERNS</a></u> .....	21
SECTION VIII. <u><a href="#">APPENDIX</a></u> .....	22
<u><a href="#">Table 1.</a></u> Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Total Population, October 1, 2010.....	22
<u><a href="#">Table 2.</a></u> DYS Facility Staff Demographics, September 25, 2010.....	22
<u><a href="#">Table 3.</a></u> Subject of Grievances Filed by Youth and Disposition, September 2010 .....	23
<u><a href="#">Table 4.</a></u> Physical Response Data by Type, September 2010 .....	23
<u><a href="#">Table 5.</a></u> Number of Youth and Hours Spent in Seclusion by Type, September 2010 .....	24
<u><a href="#">Table 6.</a></u> Breakdown of Youth Population per Housing Unit, October 8, 2010....	24
<u><a href="#">Table 7.</a></u> Number of Reported Concerns by Facility, January 1, 2009 through October 22, 2010 .....	24
<u><a href="#">Table 8.</a></u> Category of Concerns Reported from IRJCF, January 1, 2009 through October 22, 2009 .....	24

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

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

**A. INSPECTION PROFILE**

**Date of Inspection:** October 8, 2010

**Type of Inspection:** Unannounced

**CIIC Staff Present:** Director Joanna E. Saul  
Inspector Carol Robison  
Inspector Adam Jackson  
Inspector Darin Furderer

**Facility Staff Present:** Superintendent James Darnell

CIIC spoke with many additional staff at their posts throughout the course of the inspection.

**Areas/Activities Included in the Inspection:**

Entrance/Processing	Recreation
Youth Housing Units	Education Building
Medical/Infirmary	Library
Temporary Kitchen/Food Storage	Meeting with representative group of staff

**B. FACILITY OVERVIEW**

The Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility (IRJCF) opened in 1973 and is a minimum/medium security institution for male juvenile offenders. The facility is located in the southwest part of Massillon, Ohio. IRJCF's Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 expenses were listed as \$20,394,469 and the average cost of each youth housed at IRJCF during FY 2009 was \$222.43 per day. The average cost of each youth for DYS during FY 2009 was \$300.33 per day.

**C. JUVENILE POPULATION**

According to the population summary report, dated October 8, 2010, IRJCF had 193 youth on the day of the inspection. The racial breakdown of the youth population was 118 Black, 62 White, six Biracial, four Hispanic, and three listed as other. IRJCF has the second highest juvenile offender population in the state as of October 1, 2010. For more information on the population of each facility, see Table 1 in the appendix.

## 1. Security Threat Groups

Youth within DYS have aligned themselves primarily between two Security Threat Groups known as the Heartless Felons and the Head Busters. IRJCF staff relayed the facility has experienced an increased presence of the STG known as the FAM, which is a faction of the Heartless Felons. However, they reported that they do not have a large presence of Head Busters (HB) at the facility. According to information reported on the day of the inspection, the institution had 25 youth associated with the Fam/Felons and only ten youth listed as Head Busters.

Staff reported the following intervention measures for STG-affiliated youth:

- Weekly meetings of administrators regarding STG-affiliated youth
- Intervention meetings with identified youth
- Staff training sessions statewide, coordinated by DYS Central Office
- Youth-led presentations on the dangers of gangs

## D. STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS

According to information provided, IRJCF had 273 staff members as of September 25, 2010, which was the second lowest staff population. The racial breakdown of the staff at IRJCF was 189 White, 77 Black, three Hispanic, two American Indian, and two Unknown. Table 2 in the appendix provides more information about staff demographics for all DYS facilities.

### 1. Staff Listening Session

**Positive Culture.** Numerous staff indicated that the current culture at Indian River JCF is especially positive for youth and staff alike despite going through several transitions. IRJCF absorbed 40 to 50 staff when Marion JCF closed and another 40 to 50 when Mohican JCF closed. Staff reported the following as contributing to the positive culture:

- The addition of veteran staff members to IRJCF following facility closures
- Therapeutic Community mentality that carried over from Mohican JCF
- New behavior modifications strategies

Staff stated that they love their job and that the facility has the best staff. When asked about the factors that have made a difference at IRJCF, staff reported there is a lot of mentoring of new staff, they work together, and everyone is required to work all three shifts and work on all units at the beginning of training. They also relayed there is a strong, visible administration at IRJCF.

**Treatment Teams.** Staff relayed that the traditional treatment teams are better and larger now. They explained that the teams are comprised of approximately eight staff per youth who meet with the youth monthly.

**Staff Concerns.** Staff concerns included the following: there are many new curriculums and trainings, that youth are not adequately prepared for reentry, and there is not enough staff to “backfill” in case of injuries, vacation, and other types of absences.

## **SECTION II. INITIAL REPORT**

The following initial report was provided to the DYS Acting Director and the Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility Superintendent on October 13, 2010:

### **Initial Report of the CIIC Inspection of the Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility**

On October 8, 2010, CIIC Director Joanna Saul, CIIC Inspector Darin Furderer, CIIC Inspector Adam Jackson, and CIIC Inspector Carol Robison inspected the Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility. Due to facility construction and school intersession, the institution was under modified operations. The cafeteria and kitchen area are undergoing major construction and as a result, youth ate their meals in the housing units. The following highlights the points of pride observed during the Inspection. There were no critical concerns during the inspection, which is itself a point of pride.

### **NO BURNING ISSUES FROM YOUTH AND STAFF**

There were no burning issues regarding institutional operations or conditions during the inspection. Multiple staff stated they love their job. The majority of the youth relayed that everything was going well and had no concerns.

### **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES**

Throughout the inspection, youth stated their satisfaction with and excitement about the educational services at IRVJCF. The educational building and facilities were in great condition and presented a positive environment conducive to learning. The library was well maintained and appeared to contain an adequate selection of materials, which included hard copies of the Ohio Revised Code.

### **FACILITY RENOVATIONS**

The recently renovated facilities as well as the current areas under construction are very impressive. Staff explained that the renovations provide additional space for programming and offices. In addition, they will reportedly improve the operations of the facility and present a better opportunity to interact with the youth.

### **STAFF ADAPTABILITY**

Despite the influx of program initiatives, as well as the facility renovations and staff turnover due to DYS facility closures, staff members appear to have adapted well to the changes. The Superintendent reported that he actively seeks input from staff on changes. Staff identified a strong visible administration as one of the many things that make the facility such a positive work environment. Staff also relayed that Youth Specialists mentor each other.

### **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**

A general meal period was attended on the day of the Inspection. However, due to facility renovations, the cafeteria was shut down and youth consumed their meals in the housing units. During standard operations, two units are taken to dining room at a time.

The menu consisted of two cheeseburgers with lettuce, cooked carrots, French fries, an apple or an orange, two cookies, milk, and condiment packets. The food was appetizing and the temperatures/portions remained adequate. Staff relayed that the daily caloric provision is 3,200 to 3,500 calories per day.

#### **B. ATTEND AN EDUCATIONAL OR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM**

Due to the education intersession, the program during the inspection consisted of a group of youth who were preparing to start the CBT program. The group meeting was an extension of an existing program and was structured as an activity/game with the youth. The staff facilitator had the youth engage in a version of “Outburst.” The team members had to work together to decide one answer to each question. All the comments from the facilitator were constructive, positive, encouraging, and respectful.

#### **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.

The grievance procedure policy was recently changed and youth no longer have the option to appeal to the Chief Inspector at Central Office. Instead, the new policy mandates that all decisions of the institutional Grievance Coordinators are reviewed by the Chief Inspector at DYS central office to ensure the issues were addressed in compliance with policy.

The Grievance Coordinator makes daily rounds on units and meets face to face with youth during lunch to resolve issues any issues they have. Any serious allegations such as staff physical or verbal abuse is referred to the Investigator and Labor Relations Office (LRO) as needed. Staff reported the number of formal grievances has decreased as access to staff has increased. Youth may also send a “Request for Conference” form to the Grievance Coordinator who will then review it and consult with appropriate staff to meet with the youth.

Staff relayed that the change to the grievance procedure policy is beneficial because it ensures that the Chief Inspector reviews all grievances so that everything is seen. Staff also maintained

that youth like the new format. Staff stated that youth know that they can file a grievance against the institutional Grievance Coordinator if they do not agree with the decision rendered to their grievance.

Throughout the entire juvenile prison system, there were 308 grievances filed by youth in the month of September 2010. There were 65 grievances filed by youth at IRJCF, which represented 21 percent of all grievances filed during that month. The top concern the youth at IRJCF grieved pertained to “**Decisions made by staff (not abuse)**” (13). For more information about the subject of grievances filed by youth in the month of September 2010, see Table 3 in the appendix.

## SECTION IV. KEY STATISTICS

### A. PHYSICAL RESPONSE

According to the monthly information provided, **staff conducted 43 interventions in response to 35 incidents during the month of September. During these incidents staff used 75 types of approved physical response techniques.** The Department defines a “physical response event” as the utilization of any one of the approved Physical Response Types. During these incidents one or more physical response types may have to be used. **Staff used the “C-Grip” technique, used by staff to escort youth, 25 times and the hand cuffing technique 18 times.** Table 4 of the appendix has further data on the number and type of physical responses used by staff.

**Staff used mechanical restraints as a precautionary measure 29 times during September.** The total number of hours youth were mechanically restrained during the month of September was reported to be 13.78.

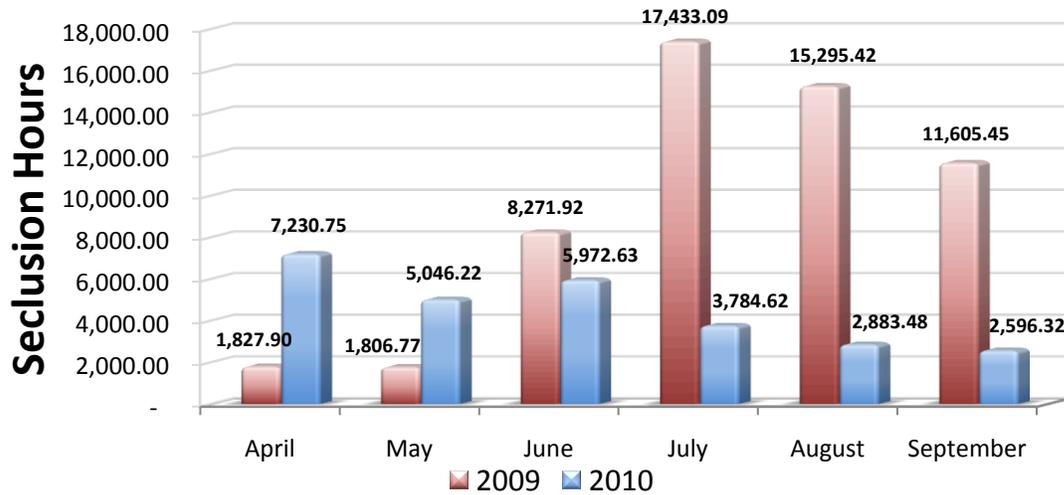
### B. SECLUSION

Seclusion is when a youth is isolated in a cell for a period of time and is primarily used for disciplinary reasons. Youth may be secluded for acts of violence (AOV), or non-acts of violence. Youth may be placed in seclusion for extended periods if determined to be appropriate, prior to disciplinary hearings or for SMP (Special Management Program). The information provided relays that youth may also choose to seclude themselves.

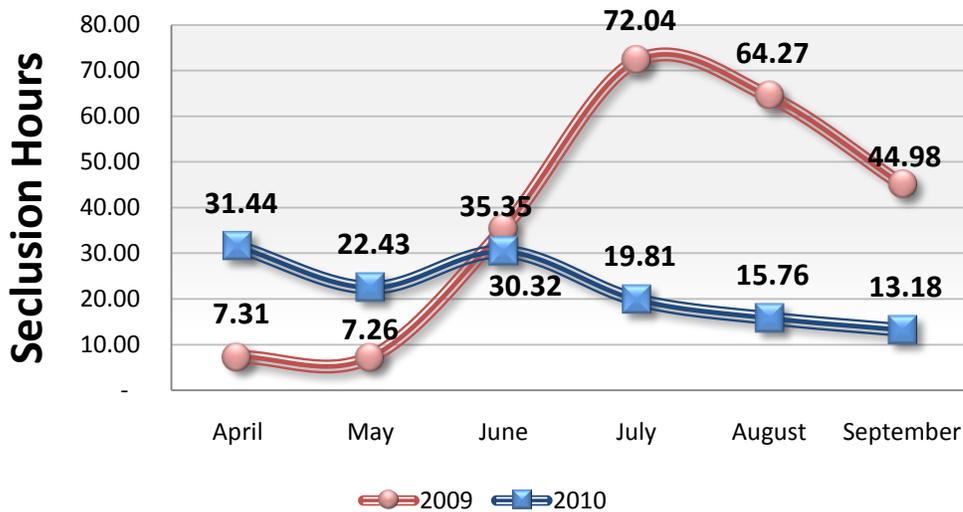
Staff relayed that seclusion hours have decreased due to the fact that seclusion is primarily reserved for acts of violence. They relayed that only about 100 hours are discretionary hours and generally use of force seclusion is only about an hour. Staff stated that the maximum time in seclusion is now three hours, with an average of one hour.

**There were 113 incidents of seclusion for a total of 2,596.32 hours during the month of September 2010, or about 23 hours per incident on average.** The most frequently utilized form of seclusion was “pre-hearing” seclusion with 38 incidents for 1,396.43 hours. This was followed by “discipline” seclusion for acts of violence (AOV) with 17 incidents for 1,081.03 hours. Chart 1 provides a comparison of the seclusion time from April 2009 through September 2009 and from April 2010 through September 2010. Chart 2 is a snapshot of the seclusion time per the youth population. Table 5 in the appendix includes a breakdown of the seclusion descriptions, total number of incidents, and the number of hours in seclusion.

**Chart 1.**  
**Comparison of Seclusion Time at IRJCF**  
**April through September 2009 and 2010**



**Chart 2.**  
**Comparison of Seclusion Time per Youth Population at IRJCF**  
**April through September 2009 and 2010**



**C. ASSAULT DATA**

Assaultive behavior prompts immediate consequences. Behaviors considered assaultive include:

- Spitting at or on staff or a youth
- Throwing at staff or other youth urine, feces, blood or any other substance
- Beating, striking, or biting staff or other youth
- Throwing at staff anything that could cause injury

Staff related that assault incidents have decreased. They relayed that the incidents per population decreased from eight to six and further decreased to 3.5. Although the decreased population has been beneficial to reducing assaults, it has not been the only reason: They mentioned that they use an “MBM” process, which evaluates the amount of incidents per area. Each week they look at the data to see if there is a spike or trend. The plan implemented to decreasing assaults was so successful they are now trying to formalize the process. They are not having issues to where there is a need to stop school or other programs.

The data provided reports that there have been 65 **youth on youth assaults** that occurred from April 2010 through September 2010. For the same period data shows that **youth assaulted staff 28 times**. Of these assaults on staff, **three staff required on-site medical care, and two required outside medical treatment**.

In September 2010 there were 13 **total assaults: six were youth on youth, and seven were youth on staff**. There were **two** youth on youth assaults that required on-site medical care and **one** injury that required outside treatment. Of the seven assaults on staff, two required on-site medical treatment and one required outside medical treatment.

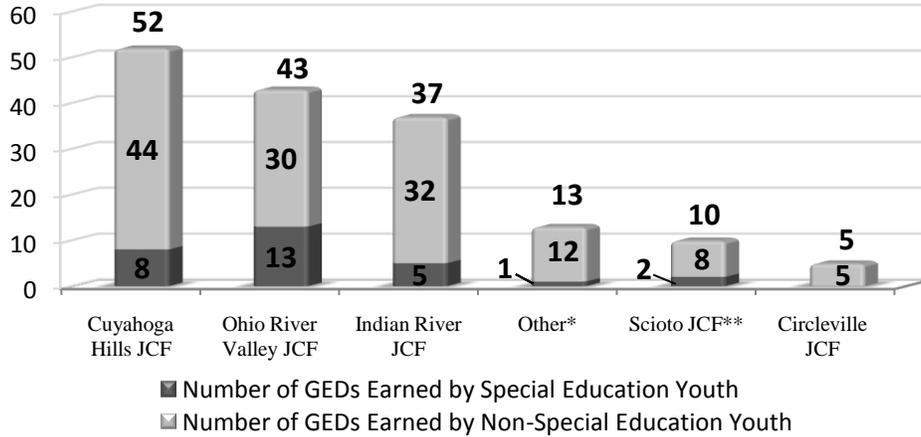
#### **D. SUICIDES AND SUICIDE ATTEMPTS**

DYS policy 403.32 defines suicide watch as “the precautionary status generally initiated for those juveniles assessed as being at the highest risk for suicide and in need of the most intensive level of supervision. Youth requiring watch have voiced suicidal intent, engaged in serious suicide attempts and/or have histories or circumstances that suggest a high risk to commit suicide or serious self-injury.” Suicide observation is defined as “the precautionary status initiated for those juveniles who are not actively suicidal, but require visual monitoring to assure youth safety.” According to information provided there were **eight** suicide watches performed from July through September 2010. There were **two** suicide observations during that same time period.

#### **E. GEDs EARNED IN DYS**

According to the 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 earned GEDs, 37 were earned by youth at IRJCF. This represents 23.1 percent of the total number of GEDs earned throughout DYS. Further, of the 160 GEDs earned by youth in DYS, 29 were earned by Special Education students, five of which were earned at IRJCF.

**Chart 3.**  
**Number of GEDs Earned by Facility**  
**July 1, 2010 – 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).

## F. SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR

Incidents described as Self-Injurious Behavior (SIB) are documented in the medical data provided. According to the descriptions of documented incidents, self-injurious behavior *could* be considered the swallowing of foreign objects such as pieces of glass, striking one’s head against a window repeatedly to inflict damage, or medications consumed for reasons other than their intended purposes. **The data reports that there were 16 incidents of SIB in September 2010 at IRJCF of which nine were tended to by medical staff on-site. None of the 16 incidents required outside medical treatment. From July through September 2010, there were a total of 50 incidents of SIB, 35 of which received on-site medical care and none of which require outside medical treatment.**

## SECTION V. OPERATIONS

### A. MEDICAL SERVICES

The medical area contains one exam room, one pharmacy room, one dental room, and one for medical files. Following the renovations, the facility will have a new nurse exam room and a new doctor exam room. Staff stated that all meds are kept under a three lock system. Youth are escorted to pill call while the youth in seclusion have single dose medications taken to them. Staff relayed that the most common medical complaints are headaches and colds.

Medical services employ seven full time staff. They have three full time staff in the morning, three full time staff in the afternoon and one staff member during the midnight shift. They also have one part time staff person assigned to each shift. They currently have 2.5 vacancies. The dental hygienist and the dentist come in one day a week each and the youth have teeth cleanings every six months as well as an examination by the dentist every six months.

#### 1. Infirmary Operations Summary

The following information contains a summary of the most commonly performed medical services from July 2010 through September 2010:

**Sick Call Appointments and Examinations.** Data indicates there were 591 health call requests. Nurses performed 570 scheduled health calls and 1,607 unscheduled health calls. The report reflects that there were 274 referrals to the Physician of which all received appointments. The Physician was on-site for 47.1 hours during the three month period, which is an average of 0.17 hours (approximately 10.3 minutes) per appointment. The report indicates that there were 30 chronic care clinics.

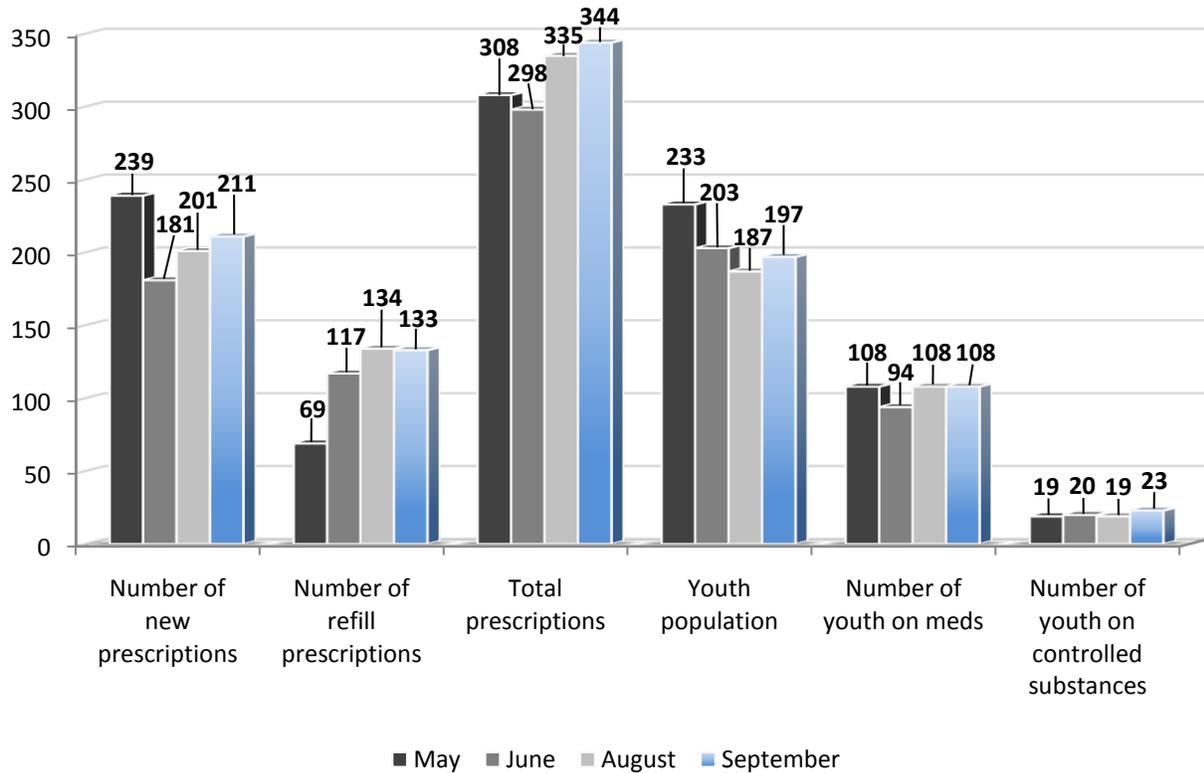
**Dental Appointments.** Dental staff conducted 74 appointments. The dentist was at the facility for 45.3 hours over the three month period for an average of 0.6 hours (approximately 36.7 minutes) per appointment. There were five outpatient oral surgeries conducted.

**Emergency Services.** Reports reflect there were two assaults, two allegations of sexual assault, ten self injuries, and two accidents that required emergency services.

**Other Appointments.** According to the data, the Optometrist had two referrals and conducted two appointments. There were seven Cardiologist consultations; seven Ophthalmologist consultations; six orthopedic consultations; two Physical/Occupational Therapy consultations; two surgery consultations; and one consultation each for Ear/Nose/Throat, Endocrinologist, Hematologist, and Urologist.

The following chart provides information about the medications administered at IRJCF from May through September 2010. There were three medication errors in July 2010.

**Chart 4.  
Medication Statistics  
May through September 2010**



**B. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

Staff relayed that the most common mental health issues are bi-polar and mood disorders. On the day of the inspection there were 12 youth in the mental health unit. Staff stated that a Psychologist works on the unit and an Occupational Therapist does sensory therapy on unit. The mental health caseload is reportedly 102 youth. However, it was relayed that most youth are treated due to their trauma history. Staff stated that any youth who want to see mental health staff can request to see mental health staff, even if the youth is not on the official caseload.

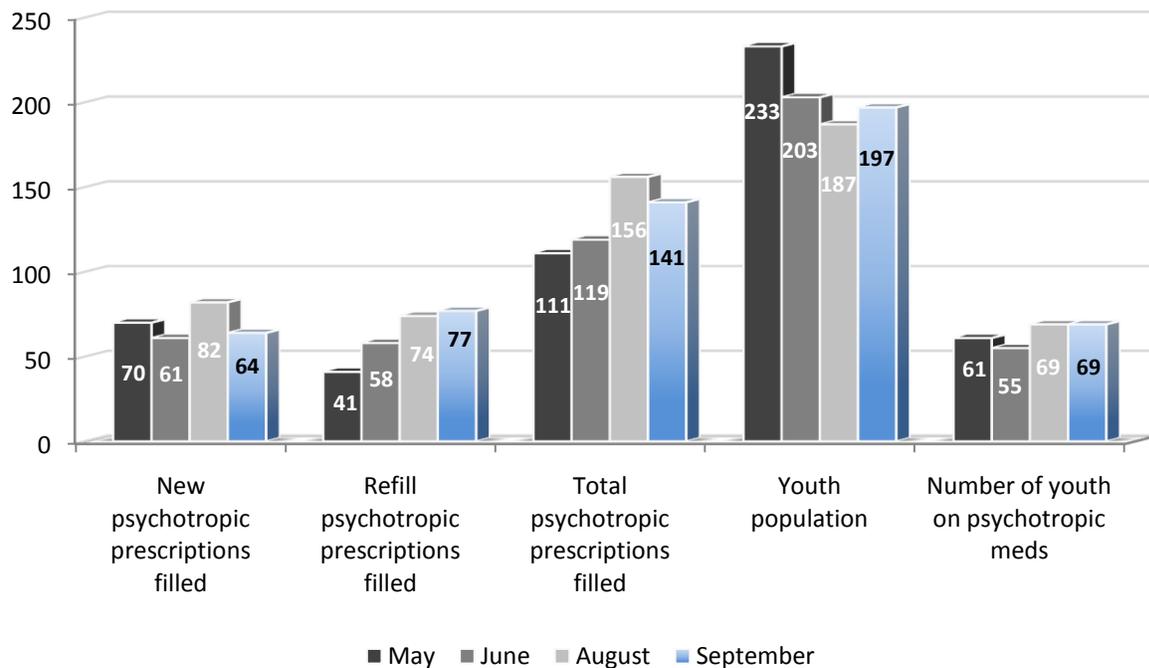
The facility has four Psychologists, two Psych Assistants, an Occupational Therapist, a Psychiatrist, and a Psychiatric Nurse. Staff conduct primarily individual therapy rather than group therapy. Staff explained that most youth receive both medication and counseling. There are a limited number of youth who receive medication, but no counseling, but these cases are reportedly only short-term problems. Youth are assessed upon reception at Scioto JCF as well as at Indian River JCF when they arrive.

According to information provided for September 2010, **there are 99 youth on the mental health caseload.** The racial composition of the mental health caseload for that period is 56 Black youth, 41 White youth, and two youth identified as Biracial.

During the months of July 2010 through September 2010, the Psychiatrist conducted 201 appointments and was on-site for 94 hours for an average of 0.47 hours (approximately 28.1 minutes) per appointment.

The following chart depicts information about psychotropic medications administered from May through September 2010.

**Chart 5.  
Psychotropic Medication Statistics  
May through September 2010**



### C. FOOD SERVICES

Due to facility renovations, the institution has been utilizing a temporary trailer kitchen since the end of May. Staff relayed that they have had quite a bit of issues with the equipment, but the contract company has been great at fixing them when they arise. They commented that they have nothing of concern at present regarding the equipment.

The facility has several new food storage areas, which will include a new freezer and procurement area. In the past they could only store three days of food at a time. Everything was labeled and neatly organized in the food storage areas, which remained well maintained. Staff

related that they have a few youth who work in food services for cleaning purposes, but they have nothing to do with preparing the food.

#### **D. HOUSING UNITS**

The facility is comprised of eight housing units. The youth uniforms are color coded to identify in which unit the youth reside. Table 6 provides a breakdown of the youth population per housing unit.

##### **Unit A**

Unit A is the only close security unit at the facility. Upon walking into Unit A there was a strong scent of cleaner and staff explained that they are preparing for their upcoming ACA Audit. Each room has bunk beds, but most of the youth are single bunked in each room. The youth have bins underneath the bunks to store their property and each room has a call button for youth to contact staff when necessary. The unit has one seclusion room, which is equipped with a toilet and a sink. The unit also has a recreation room with a satellite library. Youth in the recreation room were playing games, cleaning, and working. The restroom/shower area was very clean

Staff stated that they have three youth specialists in the unit at all times due to the unit's "close" security classification. The unit has several cameras posted throughout the unit for added security. Important forms such as the DYS Youth Grievance Procedure Form, a sexual assault pamphlet, Request to Talk to Ohio Public Defender's Office, and the ODYS Legal Assistance Program Request for Attorney form are kept on the unit for youth to easily access. Staff mentioned that they have only had one assault incident thus far in the month of October.

The youth in the unit declared that they clean all the time and relayed that the unit's behavior is starting to improve. The youth stated that they look out for each other and get a lot of support from the staff. They further mentioned that they have the best staff in the building and "any youth on the unit will say about the same thing."

##### **Unit B**

Unit B is a general population medium security unit and staff relayed that the youth in the unit are half double bunked and half single bunked. The showers in the unit had minor soap scum, but the restrooms looked very well maintained. The youth were currently out to recreation at the time of the inspection except for two youth who were in seclusion for an assault incident. Staff stated the youth received five days of seclusion for the incident. When asked about recreation, staff explained they are given the option of going to recreation. Staff also relayed that they check on the youth every 15 minutes.

##### **Unit S**

Unit S is a substance abuse/chemical dependency unit. The restrooms and showers were in good condition and staff stated that the youth clean every unit every day. Most of the youth in the unit

were watching the history channel during the inspection. Upon speaking with a few youth in the unit, they stated they had no concerns.

### **Unit N**

Unit N is a general population medium security housing unit. Due to cleaning of the unit, most of the youth were in their rooms. Youth did not relay any concerns.

### **Unit I**

Unit I is a life skills unit for youth who are working to improve social skills and life skills. The unit displayed a much more home-like environment in comparison to the other units as it had carpet on the floor and plants for decoration.

## **E. RECREATION**

Several units were utilizing the recreation facilities during the inspection and most of the youth were playing basketball and football while others sat and watched. The outside area has four basketball hoops, a softball field, and a small obstacle course. The facility also has an indoor basketball court. Staff explained that they do not let the youth intermingle unless they have organized recreation activities.

Youth from Unit C stated that they have good mentor groups. They stated that they have no concerns and that “everything is good.” The youth reported that their unit is “chill” and there is not a lot of gang violence or fights. They also relayed that a party was planned for later that day for good behavior. When asked about what they do when on the units, they stated that they play cards, watch TV, and listen to music.

## **SECTION VI. PROGRAMS**

### **A. EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMING**

Youth must be at least 16 years of age to be involved in the vocational shops and staff must interview the youth prior to admission. Classrooms were large in size and well supplied with instructional materials. Every classroom has personal computers for youth to individually work on their school program. Staff relayed that the instructional divide is about 75 percent of the class work is completed on the computers and the other 25 percent is completed with a teacher in the classroom. Staff relayed that more literacy programming is desired. They currently use the “Read 180” program through a grant that will expire in July 2011.

The following are the vocational programs offered at IRJCF:

#### **1. Automated Office Technology (AOT)**

Automated Office Technology (AOT) is a course designed to teach youth basic computer skills and programs. It was reported that AOT is the most popular vocational class and staff relayed that the AOT teacher at Indian River won an annual award for teacher of the year.

#### **2. Auto Engine Technology**

Auto Engine Technology is a program where youth can learn to fix and repair automobiles. Staff explained that his program is also very popular and has anywhere from 15 to 20 youth at a time. The program is structured to have five classes per week with each class being three periods long. Staff relayed that the youth primarily work on a car that Honda donated, but they also work on staff members’ cars.

#### **3. Personal Development**

The personal development program is equivalent to a home economics course. The program educates youth on life skills, personal finance, and career planning.

#### **4. Roofing and Framing**

Roofing and Framing is a construction program. Youth make various pieces of outdoor furniture such as sheds, chairs, and tables. They products are sold and the profits are reinvested back into the program

### **B. REENTRY/UNIT PROGRAMS**

#### **1. Strength Based Behavioral Management Systems (SBBMS)**

The Strength-based Behavioral Management System (SBBMS) is one element of the reforms implemented by the Department of Youth Services. 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. Staff relayed the program encourages staff to give youth immediate positive reinforcement for pro-social behaviors and to apply graduating sanctions towards anti-social behaviors. Youth earn points that they can use to purchase items from the **Incentive Store**.

The Department believes that the introduction of SBBMS to all facilities will play a role in changing the culture of DYS facilities and the way staff interacts with youth. To ensure that the SBBMS program is successful, staff will undergo two hours of training as a part of their quarterly in-service training. Furthermore, staff and youth will receive six hours of cultural sensitivity training tailored to the facility's specific needs. Staff relayed that the SBBMS has been working well. Mechanics of the program's intent include the following:

- Staff are to “catch kids doing things right.”
- Works on the basis that staff will shape a youth's behavior by providing a structured reinforcements and sanction process.
- Uses effective interventions, with the two primary principles of addressing behavior immediately and consistently.
- Creates consistent standards for incentives and sanctions for all situations.
- Provides a clear structure for youth so that they can understand what they can earn if they behave appropriately.
- Supports the development of the treatment plan and focuses on long-term change.

## **2. Cognitive Based Therapy**

Cognitive Based Therapy (CBT) focuses on targeting certain criminogenic factors youth might have and helps them to restructure, or change, the way they think and respond in various situations. This is done through learning and practicing pro-socials skills and behaviors. Staff explained that they recently implemented the CBT and they are still in the first week. Staff relayed that Unit A and Unit I are the two units that implemented the CBT. Two of the units at the facility were trained. Staff reported that the implementation and training of the CBT went well and youth seemed to react well to the CBT.

## **3. Life Skills**

The Life Skills is a unit with youth who are CD (Cognitive Disabled) and are identified as having special needs. The youth are interviewed for this unit and must meet the criteria. The mission of the unit is to improve social skills and life skills.

## **C. COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS**

Staff reported an increased presence in the institution of community service programs, such as True North Ministries. They also highlighted the existing partnerships with local colleges (Walsh College, College of Wooster, and Kent State) who have students come to the facility to tutor the youth as well as work with them in community service projects and other programs. In addition, staff explained that the Chaplain has established many community connections with the local churches that conduct weekend programs, like Epiphany and Bill Glass Ministries.

#### **D. LIBRARY SERVICES**

The facility library was one of the best seen in the system. The area was large, neatly organized, and there were numerous resources available to youth. There was a special area of the library which contained the Ohio Revised Code. The facility also operates a book club through the library. Staff reported that youth may go to the library once per day and usually spend about 30 to 45 minutes. Staff reported that they have 30 or so youth graduate with a GED or high school diploma every year.

The library had several youth art projects on display including a Black History paper quilt and full size body shapes. The body shapes were created from plastic wrap that had been formed to youth shapes and then solidified to create a body cast/mold.

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

From January 1, 2009 through October 22, 2010 a total of 17 contacts were received by CIIC regarding Ohio Department of Youth Services facilities. Those 17 contacts reported 78 concerns. The contacts were received in the form of letters from staff, youth, and phone calls from concerned family members. The most contacts received from one ODYS institution were eight contacts containing 32 concerns from youth at Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility. Table 7 in the appendix displays the breakdown of contacts by facility.

CIIC received three contacts from staff members at IRJCF in February 2009 regarding problems associated with the administration at the time. Staff alleged that the former Superintendent handcuffed herself to two youth and walked around the facility. Staff also reported that the Deputy Superintendent was still working for the facility after receiving a second DUI as well as having additional pending criminal charges.

Supervision is the most frequently documented concern out of the contacts CIIC has received from all ODYS facilities. The CIIC database indicates that CIIC has received a total of 25 reported concerns (32 percent of all reported concerns) regarding supervision. Concerns associated with supervision include unprofessional conduct, abusive language, racial or ethnic slurs, intimidation/threats, retaliation for voicing complaints and privacy violations. Table 8 displays the category of concern reported by youth and staff at the facility.

**SECTION VIII. APPENDIX**

<b>Table 1. Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Total Population October 1, 2010</b>	
<b>Institution Name</b>	<b>Total Population</b>
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	209
Indian River JCF	197
Ohio River Valley JCF	170
Scioto JCF	122*
Circleville JCF	114
Paint Creek Youth Center	49
Cognitive Behavioral Treatment Facility	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>870</b>

\*This number includes the total male and female population combined for SJCF. On the date of the report, there were 35 female juveniles, and 87 male juvenile offenders at SJCF.

<b>Table 2. DYS Facility Staff Demographics September 25, 2010</b>							
<b>Institution Name</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>American Indian</b>	<b>Total Population</b>
Ohio River Valley JCF	0	22	2	14	311	0	<b>349</b>
Scioto JCF	5	131	5	10	190	2	<b>343</b>
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	1	197	7	7	104	0	<b>316</b>
Indian River JCF	0	77	3	2	189	2	<b>273</b>
Circleville JCF	0	77	1	9	156	1	<b>244</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,525</b>

**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)			1	4	8	13
Other program concerns			1	5	3	9
All Other Issues				6	3	9
Institutional Operations: Personal Possessions	2		1	3	1	7
Medical Concerns				2	3	5
Institutional Operations: Clothing					4	4
Non-Grievable Issue (IH and Release Authority)				3		3
Verbal Abuse from staff		2				2
Safety Concerns, i.e., STG, taxing				2		2
Institutional Operations: Food			1	1		2
Social Services			1		1	2
Recreation			1	1		2
Verbal Abuse from youth		1				1
Institutional Operations: Living Conditions					1	1
Communications, i.e., mail, phone calls, etc.				1		1
Education				1		1
Religion					1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>65</b>

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

Physical Response Description	Physical Response Totals	Percentage
C-grip Escort	25	33%
Hand Cuffing Technique	18	24
Other	17	23
Fight Breakup	9	12
Outside Heel Turn	2	3
Inside Heel Turn	2	3
Outside Wrist Turn	1	1
Side Wrist Turn	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Table 5. Number of Incidents and Hours Youth Spent in Seclusion by Type September 2010</b>		
<b>Seclusion Type</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Hours in Seclusion</b>
Pre-Hearing Seclusion (AOV)	38	1,396.43
Discipline Seclusion (AOV)	17	1,081.03
Seclusion	52	100.85
Self Confinement	5	16.33
SMP	1	1.67
<b>Totals</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2,596.32</b>

<b>Table 6. Breakdown of Youth Population per Housing Unit October 8, 2010</b>	
Unit A	23
Unit B	29
Unit C	13
Unit D	29
Unit E	28
Unit I	16
Unit N	30
Unit S	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>

<b>Table 7. Number of Reported Concerns by Facility January 1, 2009 through October 22, 2010</b>	
Ohio River Valley JCF	32
Indian River JCF	19
Other JCF*	18
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	6
Circleville JCF	2
Scioto	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>

\*Youth at Juvenile Detention Center

<b>Table 8. Category of Concerns Reported from IRJCF January 1, 2009 through October 22, 2010</b>	
Supervision	10
Staff Accountability	6
Discrimination	2
Other	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>