

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT**  
**ON THE EVALUATION AND ON-SITE VISIT**  
**AT**  
**OHIO RIVER VALLEY JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

**PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY**  
**CIIC STAFF**

April 12, 2006

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>Date/Type of Inspection/CIIC Presence.....</b>	<b>4</b>
Areas/Activities Included in On-Site Visit	
Statutory Requirement – Attendance at General Meal	
<b>Statutory Report -Youth Grievance Procedure .....</b>	<b>5</b>
Grievance Procedure Overview	
Grievance Summary for March 2006.....	6
Grievance Summary for July 2005	
<b>Table 1.</b> Ohio River Valley JCF Grievance Summary for July 2005 with Number of Grievances Filed Per Subject and Resolution Summary or Synopsis.....	7
<b>Facility Profile and Overview</b>	
Accreditation	
Mission .....	8
History and Growth	
Culture .....	9
Youth Handbook	
Programs .....	10
Community Service and Community/Business Partnerships	
Staff Profile, Training, and Issues .....	11
<b>Youth Population.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<i>Youth Cultural Census and Total Population</i>	
<b>Table 2.</b> <i>Racial Breakdown Among Youth at the Ohio River Valley JCF as of December 30, 2005</i>	
<b>Table 3.</b> <i>Number of Youth in DYS Facilities with Breakdown by Institution, Monthly Range from July 2005 through January 2006, and Monthly Average Population in January 2006</i>	
<i>Youth Characteristics.....</i>	13
<i>Youth Council and Town Hall Meeting</i>	
<i>Gangs</i>	
<i>Youth Classification and Intensive Programming Unit.....</i>	14
Intensive Programming Unit.....	15
Sex Offender Programming.....	16
<i>Youth Incident Reports.....</i>	16
<b>Table 4.</b> Top 24 Incident Types at the Ohio River Valley JCF From January 1, 2005 to December 7, 2005 with Number and Percent.....	17

**TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)**

	<b>PAGE</b>
<i>Youth Release</i> .....	18
<b>Table 5.</b> Number of Youth Released from Ohio River Valley JCF in 2005 by County and Reason or Type of Release	
<i>Youth Selection</i> .....	19
<i>Mental Health Caseload</i> .....	19
<b>Table 6.</b> Number of Youth at the Ohio River Valley JCF on the Mental Health Caseload by Race and Age as of April 3, 2006	
<i>Youth Records</i>	
<b>Contacts and Concerns Reported to CIIC</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>On-Site Visit: Conference and Walk-Through</b>	
Entry Conference	
<i>'Reclaim' Participation</i>	
<i>Programming and Activities</i> .....	21
Administration	
<i>Business Office</i>	
<i>Operations Center</i>	
Visitation and Visitation Area	
Medical, Dental, Psychological, and Psychiatric Services .....	22
Cafeteria, Kitchen, and Dining Room .....	23
Gymnasium and Athletic Complex .....	24
Education and Vocational Facility and Programs	
<i>Speech Therapy</i> .....	25
<i>General Education Diploma (GED)</i> .....	26
<i>Tecumseh Charter High School</i>	
<i>Vocational Programs</i> .....	27
<i>Accomplishments and Achievements</i> .....	29
Housing Units .....	30
<i>Liberation Complex</i> .....	31
<i>Innovation Complex</i> .....	34
<i>Aviation Complex</i> .....	35
<b>Youth Communication</b> .....	<b>36</b>
<b>American Correctional Association (ACA) Standards/Recommendations</b> ....	<b>39</b>

**CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT**  
**ON THE EVALUATION AND ON-SITE VISIT AT**  
**OHIO RIVER VALLEY JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

**DATE OF ON-SITE VISIT:** August 23, 2005

**TYPE OF ON-SITE VISIT:** Announced

**CIIC MEMBERS AND STAFF PRESENT:** Shirley Pope, Director  
 Greg Geisler, Inspector  
 Carol Robison, Inspector

**DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES  
 AND FACILITY STAFF PRESENT:**

Gary Mohr, DYS Deputy Director of Operations; Aldine Gaspers, Superintendent; Tami Collingsworth, Administrative Assistant; Fred Nelson, Department Deputy; Mary Ann Krake, Labor Relations.

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

Entry and exit conferences with ORCJCF staff	Business/Administration offices
Operations area	Visitation area
Medical/Dental/Psychology Services	Cafeteria and Kitchen
Indoor Gymnasium/Athletic Complex	Intersession Activities
Youth Counsel	Town Hall Meetings
School Library	Residential Wiring Room
Horticulture Complex Masonry Complex	Transition Class
Social Studies unit	Earth Science/Biology/Life Science

**STATUTORY REQUIREMENT – ATTENDANCE AT GENERAL MEAL**

Youth pick up their meal tray from a food line, which was served by facility staff and some youth graduates or GED workers, who receive 50 cents to \$1 per hour for their work. The lunch menu included two hot dogs on buns, baked beans, French fries, coleslaw, garden salad and dressing, chocolate cake with whipped icing, chocolate and white milk, and water. The food items were served appropriately hot and cold, except the French fries were cold. The menu reportedly conformed to the same low-fat menu that all DYS facilities have adopted and adhere to across the state. All three meals for each day are posted on a display area/board above the serving line.

## STATUTORY REPORT - YOUTH GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

### GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE OVERVIEW

The youth grievance procedure follows Ohio Department of Youth Services policy and offers youth a means to express their concerns either informally or formally to a committee for resolution. Youth may grieve any action, incident, living condition, dispute, or the application of any policy or practice that they believe to be unjust, detrimental, or a violation of their rights. Discipline, which is administered through a different policy, is not grievable; but a separate appeals process is available for discipline.

The Youth Handbook, which is supplied to youth at entry to the facility, provides an overview, definitions, and steps to take in using the grievance procedure. The content in this handbook reflects a new policy on the youth grievance procedure that was issued by the Ohio Department of Youth Services to be effective on August 1, 2005. Under the policy, several definitions are provided for key components of the process. The components that are defined include *Activity Management System (AMS)*, *Grievance*, *Grievance Audit*, *Grievance Coordinator*, *Informal Resolution*, and *Priority Grievance*. A noted change in the handbook was the deletion of a definition for *Grievance Committee*, which was replaced in the new handbook with the term *Grievance Coordinator*.

The current Youth Handbook that is given to youth at the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility reminds youth of several points relevant to the grievance procedure, as summarized in the following list.

- The grievance procedure is about processes, not people; and forms are available in units, cafeteria, and other areas of the facility.
- Instructions are given to youth at intake at the Scioto youth facility and are reviewed with the Social Worker on the Intake Unit during the first few weeks at the Ohio River Valley youth facility.
- The sequence of steps to take in a situation that might require a grievance include first attempting to resolve the issue with staff and discussing the issue with other staff or a Unit Manager. Youth are cautioned to not get staff to take sides and not to make threats.
- The second step is identified as writing a grievance, meeting with the staff involved to resolve the issue, and having the staff write their comments about the discussion on the grievance form.
- Third, the grievance form is placed in any of the grievance boxes by the youth and only the appropriate designee will open the grievance box.
- After consideration, the grievance will be returned to the youth as approved or disapproved. A copy may go back to the Unit Manager to handle the situation, depending on the issue. A meeting may occur to allow for discussion and answering questions.

- Youth are reminded that the grievance procedure will only work if they write grievances appropriately, the procedure is followed correctly, and the forms are turned in for review. The process will not work if grievances are filed for revenge, out of anger, to intimidate, to hurt, or if the youth writes how they feel about an issue rather than discussing the facts of the grievance.

In addition to the preceding points, a page in the handbook outlines the youth's legal rights, and reiterates the brief steps in filing a grievance against the institution. Included on this page is contact information for the Ohio Public Defender's Office and the Office of the Chief Inspector for the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

**GRIEVANCE SUMMARY for MARCH 2006 –  
Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility.**

A review of the grievance data from the Ohio Department of Youth Services shows that for the Month of March 2006, 88 grievances were filed at the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility. Of the 88 grievances filed that month, 36 or approximately 41% were completed by the end of that same month. The most frequently grieved issue for March 2006 dealt with the denial or loss of "free" time and recreation time with 12 complaints. Second in frequency of grievances were complaints about food (quality, portions, denial) with nine complaints. Two grievance types each had seven complaints: verbal intimidation or threat from staff, and personal property issues (loss, theft, trashed). Several grievance types received four complaints each. Those with four complaints for the month include youth-on-youth assaults or threats, mail issues, hygiene products and bathroom privileges denied, undeserved receipt of ticket/YBIR, and isolation/lock up.

**GRIEVANCE SUMMARY for JULY 2005 –  
Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility**

At the on-site visit, it was relayed that grievance box locations within the Ohio River Valley youth facility are maintained within every housing unit, the cafeteria, the visitation area, and the school, and that grievance boxes are opened only by the Grievance Officer.

Information provided to CIIC at the on-site visit reflected the volume and type of grievances that were submitted during a representative month at Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility. For example, of the 24 total grievances that were filed during July 2005, none of them were marked as having been resolved; thus, all grievances were still open on the date of the on-site visit, which was August 23, 2005. The earliest date of submission of the July grievances was July 6, 2005.

The following table displays the type, quantity, and resolution status of the grievances that were filed for the month of July 2005, the month immediately preceding the on-site visit to the facility.

<b>Table.1. Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility Grievance Summary for July 2005 with Number of Grievances Filed per Subject and Resolution Summary or Synopsis</b>			
Grievance Type	Number Grievances Filed per Type	Total Resolved @ Date of Onsite Visit	Resolution Summary or Synopsis
<b>Staff Domination on Youth</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Youth reported inappropriate requests to remove socks, Staff pulling down youth pants and pat-down, inappropriate observation of youth changing clothes, staff using inappropriate foul language and agitating youth to anger, staff throwing away youth mail, staff lying about youth, staff agitating youth to provoke anger, staff questioned youth without cause, staff encouraging youth fight, staff issuing write-up when youth was not on the shift relevant to the cause of the write-up.</b>
<b>Staff Assault</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Corrections Officers' assault on youth that were reported occurred in a unit sally port, the café, and in a youth room.</b>
<b>Denial of education or programming</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Denied a required victim awareness program, denied education by returning youth to institution (return to housing unit and denied class time), denied access to taking GED</b>
<b>Group reprimand for individual or group</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Unit lock down due to one youth infraction, all youth in unit denied recreation due to a few youth's misbehavior, one youth given 25 key terms for infraction of another youth.</b>
<b>Clothing shortage</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Clothes not returned from laundry.</b>
<b>Denial of medical attention</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Nurse responded to an inhaler problem with advice to stop using it, youth complaints of chest pains due to asthma was met with no medical treatment</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Youth denied a snack because quantity was one short.</b>
<b>Theft of property</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Youth stamps were in CO custody and were subsequently stolen.</b>

## **FACILITY PROFILE AND OVERVIEW**

The Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility is located in the southern part of Ohio at 4696 Gallia Pike, Franklin Furnace, Ohio 45629. As published in the *Youth Handbook*, the facility is used by the Department of Youth Services for the commitment of male offenders between the ages of 12 to 21.

### **ACCREDITATION**

The Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility (ORVJCF) is a high-security, all male correctional facility that is fully accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA).

## MISSION

The mission of the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility, as published on the current ORVJCF website, is to provide an atmosphere of safety and security, fostering a therapeutic, pro-social environment wherein a youth may choose to live crime free upon their release.

## HISTORY AND GROWTH

The information packet supplied to the ACA audit team relayed that youth who are assigned to ORVJCF have been adjudicated for a felony offense by juvenile courts. As reported by Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility staff, the facility's last recorded rated capacity was 284 youth (as of June 2003), which represented the rated capacity prior to the opening of the newest building on July 1, 2003. With the use of the newest building, a total of 392 beds could be occupied, if both single and double bunks were used. The current average daily number of youth residing at the facility has averaged approximately 300 youth. As of December 2005, there was an increase in youth residents to take the total to 320 youth. The new rated capacity had not been submitted to the facility's staff as of the date of the on-site visit, but was expected to be forthcoming. As of the end of March 2006, there were 293 staff employed at the facility. The average length of stay for a youth is approximately 10 months, as published in the brochure that the facility prepared for ACA auditors.

Since the original construction of Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility on 40 acres in 1996 and opening of the facility in 1997, buildings have been added to accommodate growth and program opportunities for residential youth. The facility started with two complexes for self-contained housing and programming. Later, a third complex was constructed providing both indoor and outdoor recreation accommodations. The third complex was completed approximately two years ago, in 2003. The Ohio River Valley juvenile facility campus includes three housing *complexes*: Liberation, Innovation, and Aviation. Liberation Complex is comprised of four *units*: Grant, McKinley, Hayes, and Taft. Innovation Complex is comprised of three *units*: Edison, McGuffy, and Morgan. Aviation Complex is comprised of three *units*: Wright, Armstrong, and Rickenbacker. Among the 10 total units, there are two that operate as low-moderate units and one that operates as a high-needs unit. In addition to the housing complexes, the campus includes additional buildings and accommodations for multiple vocational and community programs and a charter high school.

With the opening of the newest housing complex, additional recreational options were made available to youth. Residential youth are now able to participate in athletics under the Ohio High School Athletic Association. In a manner similar to recent practice in public high schools in Ohio, the Pepsi Corporation donated an athletic scoreboard to the facility, so that the athletic environment more closely duplicates that which would be found in a typical Ohio high school.

## CULTURE

Growth at Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility has included the prevalence of ‘best practices,’ as identified by a DYS official. As relayed by staff, youth from across the state who come to the facility benefit from numerous benchmark practices. Four components that characterize the facility’s culture were mentioned during the on-site visit. First, the culture at the facility is characterized by staff who often adopt an attitude and behaviors of a *surrogate parent*. Second, while there is some gang affiliation present among the youth, it was relayed that *staff have no gang affiliations*. Reportedly, there is zero tolerance for staff gang affiliations.

Third, many staff members come from the Appalachian area and culture, and some staff bring a down-to-earth perspective to their jobs that may help lead the culture at the facility in a positive direction. Some staff from the area are reportedly property and community oriented, and hold *values that include faith and charity – values that favorably impact staff attitude*. Last, *youth assessments* are a collaborative step that includes the Unit Administrator, Treatment Teams, and Corrections Officers, who are trained in completing assessments.

Relevant to culture, the presence of gang membership and security threat group (STG) factions among youth was reported to have seen an increase at the facility. Staff relayed that some of the gangs are geographic in origin, but more of them are institutionally based. The juvenile facility reportedly does not maintain a full-time STG Coordinator, but the facility has a trained Corrections Officer for this assignment.

One observable indicator of a more positive culture and effective youth-staff relationships is that until approximately a year and a half ago, youth were still walking with their hands behind their backs, which was a requirement in the ODYS facilities. While some youth still maintain this behavior while in transit, most have abandoned the posture. The practice is no longer permitted, according to ODYS staff.

## YOUTH HANDBOOK

A copy of the *Youth Handbook* was provided to CIIC staff at the on-site visit. The handbook is written to the youth audience in a direct, yet sincere style, with directives made personal by incorporating the pronoun ‘you’ frequently in the narrative.

The juvenile facility’s *Youth Handbook* is clearly written and is visually and graphically effective. The handbook is thorough and comprehensive in its presentation of details addressed to youth. The handbook is a well-prepared document incorporating many technical writing features, including bulleted and enumerated lists and specific instructions. Directions to youth include rationale and supplemental information that supports or adds clarity to the instruction. Overall, the *Youth Handbook* reads as a document that could serve youth advantageously, raise youth ownership and accountability in his experiences, and enable the youth to succeed within the operational systems within the facility.

Subjects that are covered in the *Youth Handbook* include:

- |   |                            |                                    |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| * Organizational Chart                                | * Medical                  | * Cafeteria                        |
| * Peer Monitoring                                     | * Safety                   | * Rules of Youth Conduct           |
| * Youth Searches                                      | * Institutional Discipline | * Grievance Procedure              |
| * Your Legal Rights                                   | Committee (IDG             | * Visitation                       |
| * Social Worker                                       | * Psychology Department    | * Youth Council                    |
| * Recreation  | * Mail                     | * Storeroom                        |
| * Laundry   | * Maintenance              | * School                           |
| * Religion  | * Commissary               | * Youth Personal Property          |
| * Incoming Funds                                      | * Outgoing Funds           | * Industrial & Entertainment Funds |
| * Youth Payroll                                       | * Off-Grounds Trips        | (I & E)                            |
| * What You Should Know about Sexual Abuse and Assault |                            |                                    |

## **PROGRAMS**

Among the programs available to youth is the Youth Council, which includes two youth representatives from each unit. Two youth from the 'upper level' participate in the ACA accreditation of standards that relate to the youth. Youth Council played a role in providing a power point presentation on youth programs at ORV for ACA auditors. The Youth Council develops a variety of events, activities, and opportunities for residential youth to continue in personal development. Through the work of the council, residents have had opportunities to assist with surveys, create and carry out a youth 'Fun Day,' create signs for use within the facility, create a PowerPoint presentation, and make gifts such as Mother's Day corsages for fellow juvenile residents to send home. Some youth-created 'products' are given to local hospitals and nursing homes as well as for use in decorating the facility and even the Statehouse in Columbus, Ohio.

The Superintendent reportedly keeps striving for creative programming and raising the bar. There may be some consideration given in the future to offering programming in interpersonal communication and public speaking. Either of these program units could potentially be included as Intersession options.

## **COMMUNITY SERVICE AND COMMUNITY/BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS**

As published on the facility's website, the youth at the facility have developed *community service* programs to benefit the surrounding community. Both staff and youth consider community service to be a very integral part of youth programming, and youth take pride in the projects they complete for the community. Based on website data as of July 15, 2005, the youth at the facility had given back to the community a total of 27,233 hours in community service. Youth at the facility have partnered with Ohio University, Arthritis Foundation, Salvation Army, First Night Columbus, Ohio Prevention and Educational Resource Center (OPERC), March of Dimes, and Edgewood Manor. Some examples of projects that the youth at Ohio River Valley juvenile facility completed during the past year as community service include washing/sorting/folding operations for local thrift stores, collating information and mailing operations, and creating hundreds of toys, crafts, curio shelves, posters, and cards for use in surrounding communities.

*Community partnerships* are reportedly maintained through advisory boards and a presence of many local residents as employees within the facility. Through the hiring of numerous local residents, a sense of local commitment has been generated and the facility is seen as a possible source for good careers. In some cases, business partnerships have been established between the juvenile facility and private sector entities to the benefit of the youth facility. For example, Scholastic Book Fairs has partnered with the facility such that book sales result in free books that are contributed to the Ohio River Valley juvenile facility's library and a percentage of total book sales is credited to the facility's Industry and Entertainment (I & E) Fund. Juvenile residents have an opportunity to purchase books to send home to their siblings or their own children.

## **STAFF PROFILE, TRAINING, AND ISSUES**

The staff count at the on-site visit was 267. Staff vacancies at the time of the on-site visit reportedly included one Juvenile Correction Officer, one General Activity Therapist, and several teachers. There were no vacancies among the maintenance staff. Most final candidates for positions at the facility are of 'high quality' due to the volume of candidates that seek positions, which allows for more selectivity in the hiring process. Most applicants for Officer positions at the Ohio River Valley juvenile facility score 90+ on the entrance test compared to scores of 40+ among applicants in other youth facilities. At the time of the on-site visit, three new employees in food service were about to begin employment. While the facility is budgeted for a full roster of employees, hiring practice is held at the 5.2% vacancy/attrition rate, which places a cap on employment and potentially slows the rate at which vacancies are filled. The operating budget is fundamental to the rate at which vacancies may be filled.

As relayed during the entry conference at Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility, the majority of administrative staff are hired by the Superintendent with the 'approval' from the Central Office. Most staff have been at the facility for more than seven years. During the first two years following the facility's opening, a few staff transferred from the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, an adult prison. Over time, approximately ten individuals have made the transfer from the adult institution to the juvenile facility. The issue of seniority warranted some attention as staff made the transfer, due to differences in 'state' time versus 'institution' time based upon the differing systems used by the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections and the Department of Youth Services. Seniority issues are reportedly being resolved.

Staff reportedly perceive the Ohio River Valley youth facility as a good place to work. The immediate geographic area has been impacted by unemployment when numerous mills were shut down, so individuals in the area see the juvenile facility as a source for possible employment and a long-term career. Employee incentives and a monthly leadership award are reportedly given to staff at Ohio River Valley Youth Correctional Facility. As evidence of the good image that the facility maintains as an employer, when the third complex opened there were approximately 750 applicants for 75 positions.

Acquiring and retaining teachers, on the other hand, is a staffing challenge for the facility because the juvenile population brings special behavioral issues to the classroom and the correctional setting is not as overall attractive to teachers as a classroom might be in a local school district. Staff relayed at the on-site visit that there is the occasional staff issue of getting days off, but the issue was attributed to not having a full staff because hiring is incomplete. Some staff relayed that the environment at the youth facility is much better than at other places.

## YOUTH POPULATION

### *Youth Cultural Census and Total Population*

Youth demographics at the Ohio River Valley youth facility reportedly are inconsistent, but recent averages show approximately 48% minority and 52% white youth. The cultural distribution found among youth as of December 30, 2005 at Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility, as provided to CIIC from the facility administration, is shown in the following table. Census data reveals percentage fluctuations.

CULTURAL POPULATION	NUMBER OF YOUTH
<i>African-American</i>	170
<i>White</i>	142
<i>Hispanic</i>	7
<i>Asian</i>	0
<i>Native American</i>	0
<i>Other</i>	1
<i>Refused</i>	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>320</b>

At the time of the on-site visit, Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility reported a population of 285 juveniles. The Ohio River Valley juvenile facility is the largest facility in number of residential youth, with a staff reported maximum capacity of 308.

**Table 3. Number of Youth in DYS Facilities with Breakdown by Institution, Monthly Range from July 2005 through January 2006, and Monthly Average Population in January 2006**

FACILITY	LOW	HIGH	JANUARY 2006
<b>Ohio River Valley JCF</b>	<b>296.7</b>	<b>332.4</b>	<b>319.0</b>
Marion JCF	252.4	271.7	266.7
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	241.3	256.0	245.7
Scioto JCF Males	154.8	202.6	199.3
Indian River JCF	184.7	196.3	195.4
Mohican JCF	163.8	166.5	165.7
Circleville JCF	138.5	191.0	138.5
Scioto JCF Females	54.3	97.3	97.3
Paint Creek Youth Center (Lighthouse)	49.3	51.3	49.3
Freedom Center (Females)	18.3	22.4	20.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1678.9</b>	<b>1717.1</b>	<b>1697.3</b>

### ***Youth Characteristics***

The youth population reportedly came predominantly from south of Interstate 70 in the earlier years, but over time that changed and currently the population comes to Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility from all over the state. Due to the inconvenience and higher fuel costs placed on parents of youth from more distant parts of Ohio, some youth receive fewer visits than youth whose families are in the nearer vicinity. This element impacts the culture within the facility, as referenced under the sub-section of this report on *Culture*, such that staff are reportedly known to present a relatively caring attitude in the manner of a surrogate parent toward youth who may be isolated and suffer from loneliness or anxiety due to lack of familial contact or support.

The youth population at the facility includes many low to moderate sex offenders and some high needs sex offenders. Juveniles are double bunked in general population and in the low-to-medium units, but are single-bunked in mental health housing and in the high-need sex offender unit.

Youth from the different housing complexes wear shirts of different colors with each housing complex having its own color. It is felt that the distinction of shirt color contributes favorably to the process of security supervision.

Youth incentives are reportedly in place at the Ohio River Valley youth facility. These incentives are discussed in the Youth Handbook that all youth receive. Incentives provided to youth include awards for positive behavior, privileges like popcorn, placement on an Honor Roll or a Merit Roll, and recognition for good school attendance.

Many youth are employed in jobs that contribute to the operation of the facility. Youth jobs include positions in the laundry, grounds-keeping, porters, property maintenance, food services, and as tutors to other youth in the delivery of programs and educational endeavors.

### ***Youth Council and Town Hall Meeting***

As stated previously in the general comments under the *Programs* heading, two youth, who are selected for participation, hold seats on a youth council and participate in the compliance of American Correctional Association standards. The Youth Council gives youth an opportunity to act and speak in a peer-representative manner.

### ***Gangs***

According to staff, some youth offenders at the Ohio River Valley youth facility may have had family members in gangs. Gangs at the facility are not geographically oriented, but are comprised of known gang groups or have been formed from within the facility. Gangs include Headbusters, Railriders, and Felons. There is reportedly an increase in the active security threat group (STG) membership. Reportedly, there are no Aryan

Brotherhood (AB) youth at the juvenile facility; however, small pockets of Ku Klux Klan (KKK) reportedly exist at the facility.

The number of youth with gang or security threat group (STG) affiliations is disproportionately large at the Ohio River Valley youth facility compared to other youth facilities in Ohio. Staff relayed at the on-site visit that when the STG numbers within the ODYS system began to increase, causing criminal behavior all over the system, the Ohio River Valley youth facility was designated as the place where STG youth would be sent. There is no single unit that houses gang populations exclusively and no staff position devoted exclusively to handling STG youth at then facility (no STG Coordinator). A Juvenile Corrections Officer and a Social Worker share the responsibilities that a STG Coordinator would handle. A database on security threat groups currently exists; however, it is reportedly not up-to-date. A security threat group assessment tool is designed so that any staff may administer it to determine youth orientation or connection to gang activity. As stated elsewhere in this report, the Ohio River Valley juvenile correctional facility maintains zero tolerance of staff who participate in gang activities.

### ***Youth Classification and Intensive Programming Unit***

Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility uses three standard levels of youth classification. It was relayed during the on-site visit that the Department of Youth Services plans to develop a system-wide classification system, and that Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility was one of several models that was being looked at by DYS and others regarding classification. Since that time, DYS has partnered with the University of Cincinnati to develop a system-wide classification process.

The Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility's model begins by:

- (a) Identifying the needs of a population,
- (b) Examining the means available within a facility to meet those needs,
- (c) Examining the policies and procedures that may need to be addressed as part of meeting those needs, and
- (d) Focusing on staff training to enable staff to perform the necessary procedures to meet the need.

Part of the classification challenge system-wide is defining how to incorporate youth who create increased degrees of turmoil into the system. Currently there are approximately 85 youth throughout the ODYS system who are classified such that they could benefit from a unit offering *intensive programming*. According to one ODYS staff person, the perspective of "going to the felt need," which are the unmet needs in practice as expressed by institutional staff in the juvenile correctional system, could prompt collaborative development of policies and best practices for use throughout the system. With that perspective in place, the Intensive Programming Unit (IPU) at the Ohio River Valley youth facility has become like a model for other facilities to emulate.

***Intensive Programming Unit.*** The Intensive Programming Unit (IPU) at the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility acts as a platform or means to deliver services to youth with a classification indicating them as the most problematic. Summarized from what is published in the IPU handbook, the facility's philosophy upholds the ODYS mission to deliver programming and services to enhance public safety by holding youthful offenders accountable and providing opportunities for rehabilitation. Administrators believe that when youth create an environment that makes it difficult for other youth to participate in programming, the problematic youth should be offered intensive programming with specific interventions. Within the intensive programming framework, youth may progress incrementally by demonstrating skills that enable them to progress toward a less restrictive and more traditional environment. The facility operates under the belief that completion of traditional programming increases the likelihood that youth can remain crime free and become more productive citizens.

The *mission* specific to the IPU at the facility states that through the unit, difficult youth will receive focused attention and through a team effort, which is provided by Juvenile Correctional Officers, Psychology Staff, Social Workers, Teachers, and Recreation Staff, youth will have the opportunity to learn individual skills necessary to control their own behavior, participate in assigned programming, and demonstrate the self discipline necessary to succeed in an institutional setting. The IPU is structured around the following four goals.

- (1) To provide a safe, secure, and humane environment for juvenile offenders so as to allow for opportunities to participate in mental health, education and rehabilitation programs.
- (2) To identify the small group of violent and disruptive youth who have failed to respond to the interventions, treatment and rehabilitation services offered at the facility.
- (3) To operate a separate Intensive Programming Unit (IPU) to provide special procedures, policies and programs to allow chronic disruptive and violent youth an opportunity to improve their behavior and return to regular programming.
- (4) To manage continuously disruptive and violent behaviors in the least restrictive environment, providing opportunity for improvement rather than punishment for their behavior.

There are three phases that comprise the IPU programming, which include:

- I. *Definition of the Phase and the Risk Level* of youth assigned to that phase,
- II. *Phase-Specific Requirements and Procedures* (the services and restrictions that will be maintained while youth are in the phase), and
- III. *Criteria for Completion of the Phase* that will allow a youth to advance.

A specific Reclassification Risk Assessment, which includes a scoring system, is used to make a determination when a youth has earned the necessary score to advance through the phases. Phase I is the entry and most restrictive phase with youth considered at high-

risk for physical assault to staff and peers. Phase II is transitional and is structured for youth who are becoming more compliant and less aggressive, disruptive, or destructive. Phase III is designed for reintegration of youth who have become compliant with policies and procedures, and who have not demonstrated aggressiveness, disruption, or destruction for several weeks.

The IPU is structured to include an emergency placement plan, safety and security guidelines, specific plans and operations for meeting nutritional needs, medical services, educational services, recreational services, psychological services, social work services, and religious programming services. A specific set of IPU forms are used to track and monitor each IPU youth. Forms include a Daily Activity Checklist, a Staff Notes sheet, and a Committee Review Summary.

### ***Sex Offender Programming***

Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility administrative staff relayed that sex offender programming includes a multi-phase system of programming with each phase divided into sessions leading to progressive advancement through the full program. The full program includes five components: (1) introduction to treatment, including sex education, (2) understanding the cycle of problem behavior, (3) breaking the cycle of problem behavior, (4) victim empathy, (5) relapse and prevention.

### ***Youth Incident Reports***

Data provided by the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility administration enabled preparation of the following table, which displays the top 24 of 48 types of incidents that occurred between January 1, 2005 and December 7, 2005. There were 2,270 total incident occurrences for the period. Approximately 98.3% or 2,231 of all incident occurrences are accounted for in the 24 most common incident types. Only 39 incident occurrences were filed for the remaining 24 incident types (not shown in the following table) for the period.

<b>Type of Incident</b>	<b>Number of Incidents</b>	<b>Percentage of Total of all (2270) Incidents</b>
Physical response to resistance	744	32.78
Disruptive behavior	492	21.67
Use of mechanical restraints	254	11.19
Suicide watch	162	7.14
Youth placed in seclusion	116	5.11
Menacing threats	108	4.76
Youth taken off grounds non-routine	100	4.41
Attempted assault (youth on youth)	40	1.76
Simple assault (youth on youth)	37	1.63
Slight injury (youth)	29	1.28
Severe injury (youth)	24	1.06
Attempted assault (youth on staff)	21	1.00
Damage: state	16	.70
Simple assault (youth on staff)	15	.66
Other	10	.44
Serious assault (youth on youth)	12	.53
Slight injury (staff)	12	.53
Severe injury (staff)	9	.40
Attempted suicide	6	.26
Drugs: prescription	5	.22
Security issue	5	.22
Rape (youth on youth)	5	.22
Weapon: other	5	.22
Serious assault (youth on staff)	4	.18
<b>Total Incidents in the top 24 types</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>98.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL Incidents for the period reported</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>100%</b>

### ***Youth Release***

Data was provided by administrative staff on release of youth as of December 30, 2005 for that calendar year. A total of 261 youth were released from Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility during 2005. Three youth were discharged at age 21 and 258 other youth were released to parole. Forty-four of Ohio's 88 counties received youth from the Ohio River Valley facility. Data supplied from the facility did not indicate that any youth were discharged for behavioral, medical, or psychological problems. Youth released from the facility to Ohio counties in 2005 are displayed in the table.

<b>Table 5. Number of Youth Released from Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility in 2005 by County and Reason or Type of Release</b>		
<b>Destination County</b>	<b>Number of Youth</b>	<b>Reason/Type of Release</b>
Allen	2	Parole
Ashtabula	1	Parole
Athens	3	Parole
Belmont	1	Parole
Brown	2	Parole
Butler	7	Parole
Clark	3	Parole
Clinton	1	Parole
Coshocton	3	Parole
Crawford	2	Parole
<b>Cuyahoga</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Parole</b>
Defiance	1	Parole
Fairfield	1	Parole
Fayette	2	Parole
<b>Franklin</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26 Parole, 2 at Age 21</b>
Gallia	1	Parole
Greene	1	Parole
<b>Hamilton</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>Parole</b>
Hancock	2	Parole
Harrison	1	Parole
Highland	6	Parole
Hocking	1	Parole
Jackson	1	Parole
Lake	2	Parole
Lawrence	1	Parole
Licking	3	Parole
Logan	1	Parole
Lorain	1	Parole
Lucas	6	Parole
Mahoning	1	Parole
Marion	3	Parole
Medina	2	Parole
Miami	2	Parole
<b>Montgomery</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>Parole</b>
Morgan	1	Parole
Portage	1	Parole
Preble	1	Parole
Richland	2	Parole
<b>Stark</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Parole</b>
Summit	9	Parole
Trumbull	3	Parole
Tuscarawas	5	4 Parole, 1 at Age 21
Washington	4	Parole
Wood	1	Parole
<b>Total youth released from ORVJCF during 2005</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>258 Paroled, 3 at Age 21</b>

The Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility and other youth facilities have no authority over youth release dates. The Release Authority of the Ohio Department of Youth Services constitutes an independent division within the Department charged with the responsibility for releasing and discharging youth from ODYS custody. The Release Authority is authorized under the Ohio Revised Code to release youth who have completed their judicially mandated minimum term of commitment. Additionally, the Release Authority is specifically authorized to grant discharge from supervision to youth who have been placed on parole after release from ODYS facilities.

### *Youth Selection*

Youth who are assigned to Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility are processed through the Department of Youth Services Reception Center, which is the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility in Delaware, Ohio. Youth from any of the targeted counties may be sent to Ohio River Valley Youth Correctional Facility regardless of their charged offense. The ages of youth committed to the Ohio River Valley youth facility range from 12 to 21 years.

### *Mental Health Caseload*

Information taken from the March 2006 data from the Department of Youth Services on mental health services revealed the following number of youth receiving mental health services at Ohio River Valley Youth Correctional Facility. As of April 3, 2006, Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility had 106 youth on the mental health caseload, as the following table shows.

<b>Table 6. Number of Youth at the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility On the Mental Health Caseload by Race and Age</b>					
Age	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
<b>13</b>	1	1	0	0	2
<b>14</b>	7	3	0	0	10
<b>15</b>	6	7	1	2	16
<b>16</b>	11	9	1	1	22
<b>17</b>	14	4	0	1	19
<b>18</b>	16	8	1	1	26
<b>19</b>	8	1	0	0	9
<b>20</b>	2	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>106</b>

### *Youth Records*

The system used by the Ohio River Valley facility for maintaining youth records consists of a separate binder and comprehensive folder of records that are kept in a plastic file 'box' that goes with the youth and could be referenced whenever the need arises. All movement of each individual youth is logged into a daily schedule sheet, which is kept in the binder. The logging is completed by the Correction Officers, Teachers, Unit Administrators, or other administrators who have contact with the youth. Individualized Education Plans or Programs (IEPs) are kept separate from the binders and locked in separate files, per state law regarding provisions and delivery of Special Education services.

## **CONTACTS AND CONCERNS REPORTED TO CIIC**

According to the database maintained for the 125<sup>th</sup> General Assembly by the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee on the number of contacts and types of concerns received from youth, families, or staff within the juvenile facilities, there were zero (0) contacts and also zero (0) concerns relayed to the CIIC office from Ohio River Valley Youth Correctional Facility for the period October 2003 through December 2004.

The number of contacts and concerns received by the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee from youth, families, or staff as entered into the CIIC database for the period January 1, 2005 through March 31, 2006 includes 7 contacts or reports that relayed 24 concerns or issues. Eight, or approximately 33.3%, of the 24 concerns were due to alleged use of force.

### **ON-SITE VISIT: CONFERENCE AND WALK-THROUGH**

#### **ENTRY CONFERENCE**

##### ***'Reclaim' Participation***

Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility is engaged in the efforts of the Department of Youth Services to address the broad topic of behavior modification among its juvenile residents. The *Reclaim* project is a collaborative effort between the Ohio Department of Youth Services and the University of Cincinnati. The ODYS contracted with the University and Dr. Ed LaTessa for the development of a *cognitive correctional model* that will produce more strategies and supervisory tools based on behavior modifications. Behavior modification remains a continuous agency goal. Dr. LaTessa completed a system-wide evaluation of the juvenile facilities (both youth and staff) approximately a year and a half prior to the on-site visit. The evaluation used a "Correctional Program Assessment Inventory" and gave specific recommendations to the youth correctional facilities. Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility administration has accepted that there are operational benefits derived from the findings of the RECLAIM project and the facility has participated in cognitive-behavior training for staff. The training has reportedly helped staff work with youth by using Dr. LaTessa's recommended theoretical approach to understanding youth behavior.

From the perspective of one Ohio Department of Youth Services representative, the ranking of the merits of the cognitive correctional model and the therapeutic community model, as suggested by the RECLAIM research, are still perceived as somewhat inconclusive because the inventory used by Dr. LaTessa did not award top scores to the therapeutic community model as anticipated.

### ***Programming and Activities***

***Intersession.*** The Ohio River Valley Youth Correctional Facility has made a variety of Intersession activities available to residential youth. The following three activities represent some of the options created by the facility's staff.

- (a) 'ORV Idol' competition and talent show. This event was designed after the television show 'American Idol.'
- (b) Remote control operated car races and obstacle course competition. Youth and staff in the masonry program built tracks and an obstacle course for this event and youth competed among themselves.
- (c) Rosie Greer quilt project. Each youth crocheted an afghan square and squares were combined to make lap Afghans for elderly individuals residing in nursing homes, a children's hospital, and a veteran's hospital.
- (d) State Highway Patrol highway/driver safety demonstration. Contributing to the driver safety demonstration provided by the Disaster Mortuary Team (D-MORT) for the Ohio Emergency Management Agency, the facility's youth made 20 wooden full-size victims or 'dead' bodies for use in the accident scene that is part of the awareness demonstration.

### **ADMINISTRATION**

#### ***Business Office***

The administrative offices are professional, modern, clean, and bright with natural light.

#### ***Operations Center***

The operations center is glass enclosed.

### **VISITATION AND VISITATION AREA**

As published on the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility website, while a youth is on intake, only his immediate family may visit. Family visitations are encouraged in order to maintain and strengthen family ties and to keep the family informed of the youth's progress. Visitation is scheduled on Saturday from 8 to 11 am and on Sunday from 1 to 4 pm. Any request for visits other than the regular family visits must be presented to the youth's Social Worker. The Social Worker will determine whether a special visit is in order. Special visits must be supervised by a Social Worker or Unit Manager. The visitation area is a large open area designed with large windows and equipped with televisions, oak tables, games, videos, vending machines, and a youth art panel. Within the visitation area is a large bulletin board titled "Talk of the Wall." Youth and staff are given opportunity to post notices and communications on the bulletin board to enable 'horizontal' (between same-level recipients in other units) and 'vertical' (youth to staff and staff to youth) communication to transpire.

## **MEDICAL, DENTAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES**

Based on information provided on-site, the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility has medical services available 24 hours, seven days a week and only Registered Nurses are employed to provide continuous medical services. The Physician is on duty for appointments once per week and the Psychiatrist holds appointments with youth two or three days per week. Youth are transported off grounds for medical attention requiring area specialists and/or emergency services. Dental call occurs ten hours weekly with exams, cleaning, and prophies (prophylaxis or teeth polishing) completed annually. Restorations are placed on a dental list prioritized by the Dentist for dental call.

The waiting area for medical, dental, or mental health services is equipped with chairs, televisions, and VCRs that play health education videos. Along one wall is a glass showcase containing models of body systems that include the eye and ear and also posters showing the various systems comprising the human body. An array of pamphlets on health issues, disease prevention, and the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) on sexual abuse and assault are made available to youth in a rack in the waiting area. A glass window between the waiting area and the medical services administrative area provides staff with visibility of youth in the waiting area.

The medical treatment unit includes two youth examination rooms, one dental examination room, one youth restroom, one physician and psychiatrist office, which is a shared office with separate locked file cabinets for youth treatment records. The staff pointed out that they have an old eyewash station available in their medical unit.

During the on-site visit, one youth was receiving medical attention from the Physician. A compress was being applied to the youth's ear.

The current Psychology Supervisor at Ohio River Valley began employment in March 2005 as a new employee to the Department of Youth Services system and to Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility. As reported to ACA auditors, 33% of youth committed to the Ohio River Valley juvenile facility are prescribed psychotropic medications. Psychology services are provided on a daily basis. Psychology staff complete youth assessments on staff referral, provide individual and group treatment programs, counsel and evaluate youth who are given suicide precaution status, and schedule and conduct counseling sessions with the youth and his family. Social Workers perform group programming and individual counseling, assist in conducting Treatment Team sessions, complete Unified Case Plan, generate correspondence related to release, participate in Loss of Life Reviews and Formal Staffings, supervise youth Special Visits, and facilitate group programming modalities.

## **CAFETERIA, KITCHEN, AND DINING ROOM**

Observations of the cafeteria used by youth residents were made during the on-site visit. The cafeteria dining area is large, bright, clean, and modern with large plate glass windows along one wall and a high vaulted ceiling, much like the architecture found in some of the other Ohio juvenile correctional facilities. The dining room is equipped with long tables and steel stools bolted to the floor. Youth sit in the first available seat after picking up their tray and may not leave their seat without permission from staff. The Food Service Manager has a separate walled office with full glass windows overlooking the dining area in the corner of the cafeteria. A kite box, grievance box, and medical sign-up box are located at the entrance to the cafeteria. During the on-site visit, youth were eating lunch and engaging in much congenial conversation. The acoustics allowed for reasonable conversation without difficulty in hearing one another. Some staff engaged in conversation with youth.

Three units eat at a time in the dining hall, rotating in and out on a schedule. Federal menu guidelines are adhered to, and staff and youth are offered the same menu.

Medications are administered from a medicine pick-up window in one corner of the cafeteria. The medical files for each youth receiving medication from the pick-up window are transported to the pick-up window and wait those youth at the time of pick-up. Youth consume the prescriptions while at the window, and sign a 'receipt and consumption' log.

The kitchen, which is adjacent to the serving line and dining area, was clean and quiet, and a radio played light rock tunes. Mops were leaning in a corner in close proximity to the dining hall for quick retrieval in case of spills. In the kitchen, both youth and adult staff worked together. The two walk-in refrigerators are monitored for temperature compliance on a specified schedule and verifications of temperature are logged and initialed. Separate lockable rooms, adjacent to the kitchen, supply space for cleaners and chemicals, as well as mop and broom storage. The contents of these storage rooms is inventoried and logged on a schedule. An additional general storage room remains locked at all times. A first aid station is provided in the kitchen. The dishwashing room, constructed as an extension or wing to the food preparation area, is staffed with youth and staff mentors.

Food services employs youth at a pay rate of 50 cents to \$1 per hour. Workers may be graduates of either the GED program or hold a diploma from the high school. In addition, the kitchen will also allow volunteers to work there. At the on-site visit, there were six youth working in the serving line and five to six youth working in the dishwashing room. Reportedly, many of the kitchen workers are sex offenders who are serving a long commitment.

## **GYMNASIUM AND ATHLETIC COMPLEX**

The gymnasium and athletic complex was under renovation to resurface the floor at the time of the on-site visit. Completion of the contractor's work was expected within two to three weeks after the date of the on-site visit. Physical education and recreational activities available to youth at the facility include basketball and other gymnasium games that may require the use of a full gymnasium floor or running activities that use the two-lane full track surrounding the perimeter of the gymnasium floor. In addition to athletic activities, the gymnasium is used for chess and ping-pong tournaments that are held periodically, and other activities that qualify as recreation therapy. Recreation therapy is available under the direction of a Recreation Administrator. Activities in the gymnasium may be planned seven days a week from 7 pm to 9 pm. Adjacent to the main large gymnasium is a workout room and fitness center. Management of gymnasium activities is aided through the assignment of two to three Corrections Officers per 30 to 40 youth using the facility at any one time. A General Activity Therapist is employed to facilitate recreation. In addition, each housing unit contains a mini-gym. Thus, the opportunities for physical exercise are more frequent at the facility than at some of the other youth correctional facilities.

## **EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL FACILITY AND PROGRAMS**

The school at Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility is clean and modern, and looks like any other contemporary high school, rather than space in a correctional facility. Class size is kept small so that concentrated group and individualized attention can be delivered. Entering the school gives the impression that one is leaving the correctional facility and going into a public school. Classrooms appear clean, neat, and orderly. Textbooks are up-to-date and in good condition. All classrooms have a private restroom and a sink, so that students do not have to leave the classroom during class for restroom breaks. The walls are constructed using concrete block and the tiled floors are designed to incorporate a creative pattern in the layout of tiles to indicate the opening 'swing' of the door to each classroom and the direction in which students move through the hallways. The flow of movement through the halls of the school has structure such that youth move in one direction and only turn left. There is an absence of security cameras in the hallways of the school; however, the lack of cameras is reportedly offset by staff supervision during youth movement between classes. Staff relayed that the recommendations following a recent PREA assessment will hopefully prompt more money to be channeled into school operations such that additional cameras may be purchased and installed. A youth grievance box is located in the school.

School operations include compliance to class rotation on a bell system and to Class Rules. The school schedule is structured around classes of 45 minutes of seat time. Each school day begins at 7:45 am and ends at 3:30 pm. School rules include the use of incentives and disincentives for compliance, and students are given a quiz to verify that they understand the rules. For example, with specified levels of compliance youth may earn the right to see a movie. The rules for youth movement between classes in the school include 'holding hands behind backs,' unlike the allowance for hands at sides

when youth are moving in transit between housing complexes. Reportedly, this practice was to have been discontinued, according to ODYS Central Office staff.

Between academic quarters are Intersession periods that offer educational and developmental activities that are different from those offered through the school's regular academic programming. The Intersession concept is in use throughout the DYS facilities and provides a way to segment the calendar year and also keep youth engaged in continuous and constructive activity.

During the on-site visit, CIIC staff met several of the top administrative staff and teachers within the school.

- The school *principal* reportedly uses a positive behavior and recognition program taken from Charleston, West Virginia. In keeping with the emphasis on behavior modification, there were posters displayed to encourage youth to “Break the Silence’ and report sexual assaults. Educational programs and curriculum reportedly emphasize responsibility and employment skills in that these elements are necessary to maintain behavioral changes.
- A *Social Worker and a teacher* discussed that a youth had gang issues and that one youth could influence another, so both the Social Worker and the teacher were collaborating on what to do to address this youth's issue.
- The *English and language arts* teacher uses class rewards for both individual work and for collective class groups.
- One *teacher* attempted to demonstrate an “active board” big screen in the classroom, but there was a technical issue that prevented it from working properly.
- The *Automated Office Technology (AOT) instructor* maintains a system of positive rewards and emphasizes traditional computer and keyboarding skills in the curriculum. Also included in the AOT curriculum are resume writing, the integration of USA Today, and units of instruction in the Office suite of programs (including Excel and Power Point) to prepare students for acquiring MS Office certification. Students also complete a vocational job application as part of the curriculum. The computer lab contains 12 computer stations. One special project that was completed by the students in the AOT program was the development and production of brochures for Habitat for Humanity.

Ohio Department of Youth Services Central Office staff relayed during the on-site visit that the delivery of educational services at the Ohio River Valley youth facility had earned acclaim as ‘best practices’ from the ODYS Central Office.

### ***Speech Therapy***

When appropriate to a youth's programming, speech therapy is provided to youth on-site. A Speech Therapist spends approximately 16 hours per week working with youth who qualify for speech therapy. It was relayed that seniority and grandfathering issues among staff have become topics that have caused the youth facility to engage in discussions with

the Teachers' representatives. The Ohio Education Association (OEA) has striven to assure safety in class for Teachers, and that without safety, Teachers could not adequately teach.

### ***General Education Diploma (GED)***

Through Tecumseh High School, youth may be prepared for taking the General Education Diploma (GED) exam. Academic areas of focus are English, mathematics, science, and social studies. Students who are 16 years or older may take the exam, but exceptions may be made to allow a younger youth to take the exam if certain qualifications are met. One staff member coordinates the delivery of instruction for acquisition of the GED.

### ***Tecumseh Charter High School***

Tecumseh Charter High School is operated within Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility. Individual student portfolios are maintained for each youth's academic accomplishments.

It was stressed that students were going to be able to access a student network using the facility's computers in the future, so that networked educational coursework could be completed by youth while at Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility.

In order to meet the needs of youth who qualify for *special education* services under PL 194.142, which accounts for approximately 50% of students who are committed, special educational provisions are in place. Select students with an intelligence quotient (IQ) in the 60 to 80 range, and who have frequent and common emotional disorders engage in a curriculum that is constructed to integrate reading, social studies units, and the use of a Weekly Reader newspaper. During the on-site visit, CIIC staff observed a class of six special education youth studying geography. The reading skills of some of these students fall within the second to third grade level. All of the six students were paying attention and working with an individual instructor.

Staff relayed during the on-site visit that the high school curriculum includes several courses in science such as *earth sciences*, *biology*, and *life sciences*.

The large **gymnasium** and *physical education* programming allow for the youth at the facility to participate in a range of athletic endeavors, including competition with teams from some of the surrounding high schools. At the on-site visit, the large gymnasium was undergoing some renovation to resurface the floor. Completion of this project was anticipated approximately two to three weeks following the date of the on-site visit.

The **library** used by youth appeared to be esthetically academic and very welcoming in its visual and functional appeal. The space appears much like any other library in an academic institution, providing a modern, clean, quiet, well-stocked center for reading, research, and intellectual activity. More than 3,000 books are available to students from

library stacks. The library environment included one full glass wall looking onto the open lawn of the interior of the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility's campus. Outside the glass wall is the English garden and fountain that was designed and built by youth in the horticulture program.

A *time out room* is available within the school for use with youth who disrupt a class. The room serves as an optional place for the youth, a Juvenile Corrections Officer, and a Counselor to meet to discuss the youth's behavior and how that behavior causes a negative impact on a class. The staff tries to generate and implement creative ways for dealing with the infractions of the problematic population at the facility.

### ***Vocational Programs***

Vocational programs, which operate using 100% federal money where matching funds are committed at the agency level, rather than placing funds directly into the facility's budget, are seen as a strength among the curriculum offerings. Vocational programs include horticulture, masonry, carpentry, advanced office technology (AOT), and an upcoming residential wiring course. Through the vocational programs, youth learn the 'business of the vocation in addition the specific skill sets that enable them to meet employer expectations associated with that vocation. The horticulture students maintain a large greenhouse, conduct plant sales at local events, and provide landscaping plants to local public properties.

Growth of the vocational program has prompted the expansion of the original academic campus. Buildings have been added to accommodate the masonry and horticulture programs, and existing space is being converted to accommodate a residential wiring program.

Vocational students have realized several observable measures of success and accomplishments as found in the design and production of brochures using graphic design skills, construction of a restroom facility at the Ohio University Horse Park, construction of a concrete block storage building/garage that is used for storage of the raw materials used in the masonry program, a Japanese garden and bridge, and an English garden on the facility's campus. Vocational education at the Ohio River Valley youth facility is well developed and is visibly showcased. Reportedly, all of the vocational programs are designed to create and enhance the employability of youth. Also, vocational students are represented on the Vocational Advisory Committee. Two youth serve on the committee, one from the horticulture program and a second from one of the other vocational programs.

Two of the more prominent vocational programs are the horticulture program and the masonry program; however, also included among vocational options is some training in carpentry skills. Adjacent to one of the vocational workshop areas is a classroom equipped for lecture and computer-based instruction.

The *horticulture* program offers instruction in several occupational areas including floriculture, greenhouse sales and production, turf and landscape management, and nursery and garden works. The program operates on the grounds of the correctional facility, utilizing a greenhouse as its center of operations. The youth at ORV supplied 100% of the labor to construct the Horticulture Storage Building specifically for the program. During the on-site visit, it was reported that many of the 30-40,000 seeds that are planted each year are sold commercially. Through completion of the horticulture program, youth may earn a national certification in garden/greenhouse expertise that is now required by Lowes and Home Depot for employment in their garden centers. With the horticulture certification, youth are better able to gain employment in a good-paying position. Youth who complete the horticulture program are also taught to apply for jobs online, thus increasing their skills in the use of electronic communication.

Horticulture students at Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility have completed at least two visible projects on the campus to date. The first, a pond, includes specifically placed landscape rocks and live Japanese carp. The rocks are cabled together using heavy gauge steel cable to keep them in place and to eliminate them as a security threat. A bridge walkway extends beyond the pond and over a wetland area using connecting walkways on the grounds of the facility. The pond project was researched and designed by the youth for types of plants and an appropriate layout for the area. Second, youth designed and constructed an English garden, including a working fountain, located in front of the library window. Due to the nature of horticulture and year-to-year variations in weather, the horticulture projects offer the opportunity to increase, enhance, and redesign project details each year. Through special projects, horticulture students learn more than basic lawn mowing and lawn care. Youth may be paid at a rate of 50 cents to 85 cents per hour (with increases possible every six weeks) for some of the horticulture work that they complete. Other youth may volunteer to participate in the program and work under the supervision of a groundskeeper.

The *masonry* program, as reported in the written information provided on-site, is designed for a student who has no working knowledge of the trade. Skill development is provided in safety practices, materials and tool use, material preparation, bonding, block and brick laying, material estimation, and jointing. The program operates from a concrete-block roofed storage building that was constructed entirely by youth committed to the facility. A fenced area surrounding the building holds a supply of masonry blocks, mortar, and other supplies used in the masonry trade. Also constructed by the youth in the masonry program is a sidewalk that surrounds the horticulture greenhouse. Safety training and the use of protective hats and goggles are required prior to engaging in any work on masonry projects. Within the interior masonry workshop and training center (a separate area from the cinder block storage building), students use artificial mortar blocks to learn the fundamentals of block laying and the construction of various types of foundations. Adjacent to the large, open interior area, which is used for hands-on instruction, there is a classroom, a teacher's office, a first-aid kit and spill kit, and a restroom. Tool cages are locked and tools are inventoried and stored using chits and shadows that display the image of each tool.

Participation in the masonry program is selectively determined, as youth must apply, complete an interview process, and be accepted into the program. Twelve students participate in the morning session and 12 students participate in the afternoon session. During the on-site visit, there was a class of youth who were reading and discussing a masonry trade article.

A *residential wiring* program was planned to begin by October 3, 2005. The residential wiring program has been reportedly designed to teach students to meet the competencies of the state electrical trades, manage a budget associated with wiring projects, and create a resume that would reflect their skills. Youth should be able, in some cases, to complete the requirements for residential wiring within the timeframe that they are at the facility. By contrast, completion of industrial wiring competencies would require a longer period of time. Therefore, the Ohio River Valley youth facility opted to teach residential wiring. With completion of the residential wiring competencies, youth are positioned to apply for gainful employment upon release. A classroom area that had previously been used for teaching 'life skills' programming was in the process of being converted through extensive renovation to become an instruction site for the electrical wiring program. It was relayed that finding a qualified Instructor for the wiring program was less of a challenge than finding a Teacher for life-skills.

In place of a former life-skills course, Ohio River Valley has implemented a '**transition class**' that includes topics such as personal finance. It was determined that the previous life skills class no longer served the vocational needs of the youth. Specifically, a home economics curriculum, which was customarily taught in this class, did not provide youth with a skill set that would contribute to their employability upon release. In addition, it had become difficult to find a qualified teacher for the former life skills course.

### *Accomplishments and Achievements*

As reported to CIIC from the DYS Central Office in December 2005, there was a recent noteworthy report of academic success from the Ohio River Valley facility. On December 12, 2005 the Microsoft Office Certification Exam was taken by one Ohio River Valley youth, who passed the Word 2002 component at the 'Expert' level. The student was enrolled in Automated Office Technology, and scored 800/1000 on the Microsoft Word 2002 Certification Exam, placing him at the Expert Level. The minimum score to achieve certification is 630/1000. This youth already had completed his high school diploma; and the addition of the nationally recognized certification should enhance his ability to locate work after his release. The Department of Youth Services reportedly continues to work toward becoming a certified testing center so that many more youth will be able to obtain Microsoft certifications in the near future.

## HOUSING UNITS

The housing units are contained within buildings known as housing complexes. There are three separate housing complexes on the Ohio River Valley youth facility campus.

- Liberation Complex (Units: Grant, McKinley, Hayes, and Taft)
- Innovation Complex (Units: Edison, McGuffy, and Morgan)
- Aviation Complex (Units: Wright, Armstrong, and Rickenbacker)

All of the units at the Ohio River Valley youth facility have a common or day room, which is open with high vaulted ceilings. The single cells are arranged in an approximate semicircle around the exterior perimeter of the day room with the offices, storage rooms, treatment and meeting rooms, bulletin boards, a room used for temporary separation of youth from the other youth in the unit, and the officers' station located along the opposite side of the area. Each unit consists of 24 rooms, which are segmented into three pods, each pod having eight rooms. Each unit could potentially house up to 48 youth if double bunked. At the time of the on-site visit, youth were in single rooms such that approximately 24 youth occupied each unit. There are two bathrooms per pod, so that eight youth (or the youth who occupy eight rooms) share two bathrooms. The bathrooms are constructed using some glass blocks, yet are more private than at some of the other juvenile correctional facilities, which only provide group showers and lavatory.

The officers' desk serves as a hub slightly off-center in the middle of the day room. The desks are equipped with a computer monitor that shows all cells and their locked or unlocked status at all times. No cameras are in place to provide surveillance in the day rooms. Rather, the safety and security of staff and officers is provided through a personal monitor belt that is wired to a 'spider' tracking system and worn by staff. Teachers also wear the security belts as there are no surveillance cameras installed in the individual classrooms, either within the units or within the school.

Located on the walls behind the officers' desk were glass-walled/windowed office spaces used by Social Workers or other staff and bulletin board areas where notices, posters, Unit Rules, the CIIC memorandum, grievance box and forms, and the Youth Legal Assistance Attorney notice were posted. Among the available pamphlets for youth was the pamphlet *What You Should Know About Sexual Abuse & Assault*, thus making the facility responsive to Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) provisions. It was reported that the CIIC memorandum, in addition to being posted in all units, was also given to youth, who sign for their copy, at orientation. Accompanying the Legal Assistance Notice is a sign-up sheet for youth to sign; otherwise, youth may use a private sign-up form to request legal services. In addition, phones are available to youth for a limited and specified number of local or collect phone calls. Youth are permitted one phone call at orientation (intake) to at the facility. After the initial single call, youth are limited to calls on a schedule. Phone privileges may change as a youth's level changes.

Sections of attached seats are arranged and bolted to the floor in the dayroom (common area) so as to face the officers' desk and to be visible to the Officers.

The day rooms are equipped with game tables printed with checkerboards and other game boards on the top. Tables and attached stools are bolted to the floor. In one of the day rooms, there was a ping-pong table and in another, a large table held a puzzle that was being completed by a youth at the time of the on-site visit.

### ***Liberation Complex***

The Liberation complex is the newest of the housing units at Ohio River Valley Youth Correctional Facility and houses youth who are the most troubled or have the most negative behavior. The complex is 7,500 square feet in size, and is divided into Grant Unit, McKinley Unit, Hayes Unit, and Taft Unit. The Liberation Complex is designed with single, 'wet' rooms, which are rooms with toilet fixtures.

***Behavioral Assessment.*** The process of placing youth into or out of Liberation Complex involves a behavioral assessment that is administered in three phases of two weeks per phase. The Intensive Programming Unit or IPU is incorporated within the Grant Unit of the Liberation Complex. Administration at the facility relayed that while the Liberation Complex is not officially designated for gang housing, youth who are members of a Security Threat Group (STG) or are involved in gang-related issues and therefore display active or disruptive behaviors, or present other behaviors that qualify them for the Intensive Programming Unit (IPU), often are placed in the Liberation Complex.

Reportedly, at the Ohio River Valley youth facility, there is no specific and comprehensive 'gang' assessment, such as that provided at the Marion facility, which assesses youth for STG involvement. However, if it is determined at the Ohio River Valley facility that a youth needs to be assessed, the assessment tool may be requested from the Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility and administered to the youth at the Ohio River Valley Facility. If the youth is assessed at a high level, he may be transferred to the Marion youth facility for the STAR program, but if he is assessed at a lower level, he may remain at the Ohio River Valley youth facility and be placed in Grant Unit, within Liberation Complex, for Special Management Programming. The Ohio River Valley Youth Correctional Facility works with the Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility regarding transfers of youth to the Marion facility. The STAR program at the Marion facility is a six-week session.

***Programming.*** The programming that youth receive in Liberation Complex at the Ohio River Valley youth facility is designed to address youth with the most disruptive behaviors, and as applicable, to integrate youth representing multiple gangs. Staff relayed that one-on-one treatment, which youth receive, is a pivotal factor in their behavior modification. Incentive programs are also included in treatment, and staff credit creative incentives and programs as having a favorable effect on youth transformation. Programming and incentives are organized around three phases.

Staff relayed at the on-site visit that most of the youth problems that arise within the facility are caused by approximately 5% of the population. Staff reported that some research was completed to learn what other states are doing to handle disruptive behavior.

Liberation Complex has no seclusion or segregation room to isolate youth. In addition, there is no 'rubber room.' If a youth is self-injurious, however, he would be taken to a unit that has a 'rubber room' that may be used to protect the youth from self-injury. Both Armstrong Unit and McGuffy Unit have rubber rooms.

- **Grant Unit**

Grant Unit within the Liberation Complex houses youth who display disruptive behaviors on a more frequent basis. Due to the natural attrition of behaviors, youth who are gang leaders and present the most disruptive behavior are frequently placed in the Grant Unit within the Liberation Complex. Therefore over time, the Grant Unit has become known for a prevalent gang population. The 24 youth in Grant at the time of the on-site visit were housed in single rooms. Placement of youth in Grant Unit has helped to reduce the number of incidents, including injuries prompting worker compensation claims, in the other units and in the school. Likewise, there has been a reduction in Use of Force reports.

Factors that are considered in placing a youth to Grant Unit include (a) felony score and (b) current behavior based on the number and type of Youth Behavior and Incident Reports (YBIRs), which constitute conduct reports, over the past 30 days.

Grant Unit has been likened to the STAR Unit at Marion JCF in that both house the most assaultive youth in the DYS system, yet the youth at Marion are reported to be the most highly assaultive. The youth in Grant Unit, while chronically disruptive, are reportedly not psychotic, but their chronically disruptive behaviors are an indication that bad habits are forming. It was relayed that studies show that only 5% of the population are responsible for 50%-60% of the offenses committed. A staff from the ODYS Central Office noted that while there are 4%-8% chronically disruptive youth in the DYS system, there are approximately 85 youth within the system that create the majority of the havoc that the system must deal with on an intense level.

Upon referral to Grant Unit, the Unit Manager meets with each youth individually to discuss the issues associated with the referral. The programming in the Grant Unit is designed to give youth every opportunity to meet minimum compliance, thus starting a record of success. Recent behavior is examined and a youth's felony level and YBIR history are considered in determining placement and treatment.

Youth assigned to Grant Unit attend classes held within the unit, so that they do not leave the unit to attend the facility's school with other youth. Simply, classes

are brought to them within the unit. In some cases, youth remain in an assigned seat within a classroom and the teachers rotate among the classrooms to deliver instruction. Each youth has an individualized plan. During the on-site visit, two GED classes were observed. One class consisted of five students and one male teacher and the other class consisted of six students and one female teacher. All students were attentive and staying in their seats. The academic hallway within Grant Unit contained three classrooms. It was noted that neither hallway nor classrooms had a camera surveillance system in place.

The environment within Grant is intensive rather than punitive. “Intensive” is used as it relates to the ratio of staff to youth per unit. The ratio of staff to youth within Grant is typically two staff to three youth. Correction Officers’ visual monitoring of youth in Grant is a key component to the operation of the unit. Continuous and comprehensive personal contact and observation with youth affords an increase in opportunity to engage in constructive interaction. The intense and individualized model for youth corrections at Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility encompasses many good correctional practices that are not in operation elsewhere in the state. The unit uses a *progressive disciplinary process*, which gives staff a successive system of disciplinary options in an expected order.

During the on-site visit, staff in the unit identified that *staff issues* at the unit level have dealt with seniority and with grand-fathering versus licensing as it pertains to the Position Specific Minimum Qualifications or PSMQ, which is applicable to licensed Social Workers on staff.

- **McKinley Unit**

The McKinley Unit is the designated *mental health unit* that houses youth who are receiving mental health services. At the on-site visit, there were 24 youth living in McKinley Unit. Of the 178 youth who were receiving prescription medications at the time of the on-site visit, approximately 116 youth (approximately 65%) were receiving some form of medication related to their psychological needs. Further, approximately 33% of the McKinley residents were receiving *psychotropic* medications. Psychotropic or psychoactive drugs are drugs that alter brain function to produce temporary changes. Psychotropic drugs are especially used for treatment of neurological and psychiatric illnesses.

While McKinley Unit has the same architectural design as the other residential units, the unit functions much as a general population unit except that it has traits of a Residential Treatment Unit (RTU), which is found in the adult correctional system. In McKinley Unit, youth with mental health issues are grouped together and there is focused attention, particularly psychological attention, on a smaller number of youth than one would see in a general population unit. There are three Corrections Officers assigned to the mental health unit for each of the three shifts.

(Other units have two Corrections Officers assigned per shift.) Youth in McKinley Unit are single bunked in wet rooms.

- **Hayes Unit**

Hayes Unit houses the high-needs sex offenders. Residents of Hayes Unit receive a sex offender treatment program consisting of three phases: breaking the deviant cycle, victim empathy, and relapse prevention. According to staff, individuals who are placed in the sex offender treatment program typically present problems with impulse control, a history of not having a good sense of boundaries, and overall, demonstrate poor self-regulation. Further, staff relayed that often these youth have social and developmental delays.

### *Innovation Complex*

The three units in the Innovation Complex are Edison Unit, McGuffy Unit, and Morgan Unit. Within the Edison Unit of Innovation Complex, there are general population youth with classifications as low to moderate sex offenders. Youth are responsible for 90% of all cleaning of the complex.

At the on-site visit, youth in the day rooms were engaged in a variety of activities. Two youth were playing ping-pong and another was working on a puzzle. Staff relayed that the puzzle projects provide a different form of activity that youth enjoy choosing.

A separate *puzzle room* within the complex serves as an area where puzzles of all themes and sizes may be completed. All youth may participate. Once completed, the puzzles are glued (only by staff) to form artwork that is subsequently framed and then donated to entities, like nursing homes or fire departments, as a charitable venture. Puzzles are ordered from a variety of companies.

- **Edison Unit**

As previously stated, the Edison Unit houses low to moderate sex offenders. The onsite visit revealed the same architectural layout as other units with two bathrooms per pod, each pod consisting of eight rooms. The bathroom mortar in one of the Edison Unit bathrooms was in poor condition due to cracks.

- **McGuffy Unit**

At the time of the on-site visit, McGuffy Unit was designated as the first stop for all youth entering the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility, where all youth receive an intake orientation to the facility. During the orientation period, assessments are completed and a Social Worker interviews each youth. Youth are then moved to their home unit. Since the time of the on-site visit, changes have been made, and McGuffy Unit is no longer the first stop for youth.

McGuffy Unit has seven single rooms and the remaining rooms have double-bunks. Only non-predatory youth are placed in double bunks. At the time of the on-site visit, 38 youth were housed on the unit. McGuffy Unit's maximum capacity is 40 youth. Most of the youth were in school at the time of the on-site visit.

As with other units, McGuffy has a first aid room, grievance drop box that is kept locked, ACA standards posted, legal services attorney and contact information posted, two bathrooms per pod (eight youth rooms), and a mop closet.

Staff relayed that they felt good about working in this unit and that they felt that their work and efforts were an integral part of the treatment program. Youth relayed that the staff in McGuffy Unit discuss the ACA standards with youth and accept youth input regarding the standards and youth issues.

- **Morgan Unit**

Morgan Unit houses low to moderate sex offenders. Morgan Unit houses youth with specialty non-intensive mental health needs. Approximately 60% of the Morgan Unit youth are reportedly on medications, which reportedly work exceptionally well. The bathrooms in the unit were notably clean.

### *Aviation Complex*

The three units comprising the Aviation Complex are Wright Unit, Armstrong Unit, and Rickenbacker Unit, all providing housing for general population youth.

- **Wright Unit**

There were 42 youth assigned to the unit at the time of the on-site visit. During the on-site visit, a Corrections Officer demonstrated the touch screen computer security system, which provides a visual representation of all locks within the unit. There were two Corrections Officers assigned to the unit.

As reported by a Juvenile Corrections Officer in Wright Unit, many youth come to the facility from a lack of parenting and having had no role models. Significant to the effectiveness of staff with these youth is the kindness that staff must impart to these juveniles. One staff indicated that his philosophy is to be firm, fair, and consistent. Staff at one point addressed youth idleness within the unit by keeping them busy with assignments.

Youth on the first shift during the on-site visit were cleaning the unit, which did look clean and shiny.

- **Armstrong Unit**

CIIC met the Unit Administrator and several youth during the on-site visit.

Youth in Armstrong Unit are double bunked, so that approximately 46 youth resided in the 23-room unit at the time of the on-site visit. The unit was clean and organized.

Armstrong Unit did provide a rubber room. When the room is occupied, which is reportedly only two or three times per year, staff check it and enter a notation in a log every 15 minutes. The rubber room may be used for suicide watch.

- **Rickenbacker Unit**

Staff in Rickenbacker relayed that they make an effort to accommodate youth in making contact to the Department of Youth Services attorney who is available to youth.

## YOUTH COMMUNICATION

There were multiple opportunities to engage in communication with youth and witness youth-staff communication throughout the on-site visit. Comments have been clustered by topic.

### *Use of Force*

- Youth identified use of force by some staff as a weakness by some staff.
- One youth reported that the truth does not always become revealed during investigations of use of force and conduct reports. He relayed his experience of jumping into a situation to break up a fight between two youth and he was subject to unnecessary force and a ticket.
- One youth relayed that during a time that staff restrained him, he broke his arm. He also relayed that he had difficulty breathing in a lock-down room. An Ohio State Highway Patrol investigation revealed that there was no staff liability and the injury was likely facilitated by a previous injury to the youth's arm.
- One youth relayed that a staff member kicked him and the youth filed a grievance, but nothing happened. The youth indicated that assaults happen in his unit more than in other locations and that a male staff member attempted to sexually assault him.
- One youth reported that there were concerns about too much use of force and that grievances came up missing in the unit.

### ***Youth-Staff Communication and Relationships***

- During the meal period, one youth, originally from out of state, engaged in conversation with the Superintendent. The communication between the two was friendly, with both showing the ability to laugh together. The youth relayed that he had established personal goals. The youth reported that staff are helpful and he applauded the one-on-one contact with staff.
- One youth reported that he had been at the Ohio River Valley youth facility for approximately 12 months and he liked the environment better at the Ohio River Valley youth facility than at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. Reportedly, the environment at the Ohio River Valley youth facility is calmer and less fearful. Further, staff at the Ohio River Valley youth facility reportedly is relaxed, good, consistent, and knows how to run the unit. The staff is definitely in control, but expect respect from youth. If youth are disrespectful, they are disciplined by standing in their doorway for 15 minutes or losing free time.

### ***Scheduling and Programming***

- Youth identified *structure* as a strength at the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility.
- One youth favorably relayed that the programming and activities scheduled for youth make it difficult to keep up with all that there is to do.
- One youth agreed that the amount of programming and activities are an indicator of the degree to which staff care about the youth at the Ohio River Valley juvenile facility.
- One youth relayed that he felt that his time within his unit was spent well and that his treatment was helping him with his anger management problems, the sex offender treatment was helping him and that he was completing a relapse prevention program. The objective of his treatment was to replace a bad habit with a good habit. He appreciated the individual counselor attention.

### ***Gangs***

- Also mentioned was that there is no gang problem at the Ohio River Valley youth facility, yet there are gang issues present at both the Scioto and Marion facilities.

### ***Education***

- At the meal, youth relayed education as best at the Ohio River Valley facility.

### ***Contraband***

- It was reported that Marion's biggest problem is contraband and that staff bring in contraband.

***Mail***

- In the units, one youth relayed that mail is messed up. He indicated that he had filed a grievance in March 2005, and the grievance was still being investigated at the time of the on-site visit.

***Parole and Re-entry***

- A youth reported that he is back into the juvenile system for parole violation. He relayed that he was unable to obtain a job within 45 days.
- One youth expressed idleness during the period of waiting for a placement. He relayed having been approved for parole for a month, but is waiting on a call. He has previously talked with his Parole officer and the Administration.
- One youth relayed that he did not understand why he was given extra time by the release authority since he had completed all of his programs. Among his completed programs was *Thinking for a Change*.

***Facility Assignment***

- One youth relayed a need to be closer to home in a facility closer to the Cleveland area such as Cuyahoga Hills.
- One youth relayed that while he was committed to the Mohican youth facility, he was assaulted by staff. The staff was reportedly found guilty of misconduct.
- One youth relayed that at the Scioto youth facility, the youth have more freedom because staff at the Scioto youth facility “don’t care” as compared to other staff at the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility.

***Unit Assignment***

- A youth wanted to be transferred from Grant Unit due to his reported uncommon characteristics with youth in Grant. The youth relayed that he had been a ceremony crew leader in the Therapeutic Community at Mohican.

***Personal Property***

- A youth reported that personal property and pictures were torn up during shakedowns.

**AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION (ACA)  
STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility provided the following responses to the ACA standards survey. The survey was developed by CIIC staff based on excerpts from selected ACA Standards and ACA Commentary on particular standards in the 2003 publication. The CIIC requested that appropriate staff with expertise in the particular areas respond to each item with “Yes” or “No” and/or clarification regarding compliance. The survey was intended solely as a method of obtaining information relevant to operations and conditions.

<b>AMERICAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION (ACA) STANDARDS/RECOMMENDATIONS For Juvenile Correctional Facilities</b>	
<b>CATEGORY AND STANDARD</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
<b>A. Administration and Management</b>	
<b>Policy and Goal Formation</b>	
10. A Community Advisory Committee, representative of the community, serves as a link between the program and community, to advise on policy and problems in facility operation.	Yes
11. Employees participate in the formulation of policies, procedures and programs through meetings, suggestions, programs, and staff councils.	Yes
<b>Policy and Procedure Manuals</b>	
17. Policies and procedures for operating and maintaining the facility are specified in a manual accessible to all employees and the public reviewed annually and updated.	Yes
18. A manual of Standard Operating Procedures is available to employees, reviewed and updated annually.	Yes
19. New and revised policies and procedures are disseminated to staff, volunteer, and when appropriate, to juveniles prior to implementation.	Yes
<b>Channels of Communication</b>	
20. Regular meetings between Superintendent and department heads and key staff are conducted at least monthly.	Yes
21. Central Office meets with Superintendents at least annually.	Yes
<b>Monitoring and Assessment</b>	
23. There is a system to monitor space requirements, operations, and programs through inspections and review by the Superintendent or designee at least annually.	Yes
24. The Superintendent submits a written report of the facility’s activities at least quarterly to Central Office, including major developments, major incidents, population data, assessment of staff and juvenile mo role, major problems, and plans to solve them.	Yes
<b>Public Information</b>	
26. Requests from Legislators, executives, and juvenile justice components for information on operations or specific juveniles are responded to promptly by designated staff with due regard to privacy protection statues. Full and prompt cooperation with requests is necessary to maintain integrity and credibility.	Yes
<b>B. Fiscal Management</b>	
<b>Budget Preparation</b>	
04. Facility staff participate in preparing the budget request to define needed resources and to understand constraints and priorities.	Yes
05. The superintendent participates in budget deliberations of Central Office.	Yes

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
<b>Commissary</b>	
17. A Commissary/Canteen is available where juveniles can purchase approved items not furnished by the facility. Restrictions are placed on purchase amounts. Means of purchase other than cash are used.	Yes
<b>C. Personnel</b>	
<b>Staffing Requirements</b>	
04. Staffing requirements ensure that juveniles have access to staff, programs, and services.	Yes
06. The vacancy rate among staff that work directly with juveniles does not exceed 10% for any 18-month period.	No – has not exceeded 10% vacancy rate for direct care staff.
<b>Selection and Promotion</b>	
08. All personnel are selected, retained, and promoted on the basis of merit and qualifications.	Yes
<b>Probationary Term</b>	
12. Probationary periods range from six months to one year.	Yes
<b>Criminal Record Check</b>	
15. A criminal record check is conducted on all new employees to identify convictions that could affect an employee's job performance.	Yes
<b>Physical Exam</b>	
16. Employees with contact with juveniles receive a physical exam prior to job assignment and re-examination per need or schedule.	Yes
<b>Drug Free Workplace</b>	
17. A drug free workplace is provided.	Yes
<b>Compensation and Benefits</b>	
19. Compensation and benefit levels are comparable to those for similar occupational groups in the state or region.	Yes
<b>Code of Ethics</b>	
23. A written Code of Ethics prohibits employees from using their position to secure privileges for themselves or others and engaging in conflict of interest. The Code is available to all employees.	Yes
<b>Confidentiality of Information</b>	
24. Employees, consultants, and contractors are informed in writing about policies on confidentiality of information and agree in writing to abide by them. What types of information are confidential, what can be shared with staff, and what can be communicated to persons outside the facility are specified.	Yes
<b>D. Training and Staff Development</b>	
<b>Training Plan</b>	
03. The facility's training plan is developed by an Advisory Training Committee of staff representatives of departments. They meet at least quarterly to review progress and resolve problems, and provide a written record of meetings to the Superintendent.	Yes
<b>Training Evaluation</b>	
04. The facility's training plan provides on-going formal evaluations. A written report is prepared annually.	Yes
<b>Training Resources – Reference Services</b>	
05. Library and reference services are available to complement the training and staff development program. Materials are readily accessible to staff.	Yes
<b>Space and Equipment</b>	
06. The necessary space and equipment for staff training are available. Classrooms for 20-30 students are easily accessible, free from distracting noise or obstruction by juveniles.	Yes

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
<b>Administrative Staff</b>	
08. Forty hours of training in addition to orientation training in the first year of employment, and 40 hours of training each year thereafter is provided.	Yes
<b>Juvenile Care Workers</b>	
09. All new juvenile care workers receive an additional 120 hours of training in the first year of employment, and an additional 40 hours each subsequent year. Training includes: Security, Supervision, Suicide Signs and Precautions, Use of force, Report Writing, Juvenile Rules, Juvenile Rights and Responsibilities, Fire/Emergency Procedures, Safety Procedures, Key Control, Interpersonal Relations, Social. Cultural Lifestyles of Juveniles, Communication Skills, First Aid/CPR, and Counseling Techniques.	Yes
<b>Minimum Training Hours</b>	
11/12 Minimum training requires Clerical: 40 pre-service, 16 first year, 16 each year thereafter. Support: 40 pre-service, 40 first year, 40 each year thereafter. Professional: 40 pre-service, 40 first year, 40 each year thereafter. Child Care: 40 pre-service, 120 first year, 40 each year thereafter. Administrative: 0 pre-service, 80 first year, 40 each year after.	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
<b>E. Records</b>	
<b>Transfer of Records</b>	
04. Where statutorily required, judicial, law enforcement, correctional and social service authorities involved with the case should be supplied information without consent forms being required.	Yes
07. The institution should establish to limit access to records to persons and public agencies that have both a "need to know" and a "right to know," and can demonstrate that access to such information is necessary for juvenile justice purposes. Written guidelines should regulate juvenile access to records.	Yes
<b>F. Information Systems</b>	
<b>Research Activities/Institution Support</b>	
02. The facility or Central Office supports, engages, and uses research activities relevant to programs, services, and operations.	Yes
<b>Juvenile Participation</b>	
06. Consistent with statutes, individuals and agencies may have access to records for purpose of research, evaluation, and statistical analysis in accordance with a formal written agreement that authorizes access, specifies use of data, and ensures confidentiality. Access to records for legitimate research purposes should only be hindered to the extent necessary to protect confidentiality.	Yes
<b>G. Citizen Involvement and Volunteers</b>	
<b>Program Coordinator</b>	
01. There is a staff member responsible for operating a Citizen Involvement and volunteer Service Program for juveniles.	Yes
<b>II. PHYSICAL PLANT</b>	
<b>B. Size, Organization, and Location</b>	
<b>Staff/Juvenile Interaction</b>	
01. Physical plant design facilitates personal contact and interaction between staff and juveniles.	Yes
02. Staff offices are in living units readily accessible to juveniles.	Yes

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
<b>Facility Size</b>	
03. Living units have no more than 25 juveniles each. The facility has a maximum capacity of 150.	No – This standard has changed.
05. Special purpose facilities do not exceed 50-bed capacity.	N/A – ORVJCF is not a special purpose facility.
<b>Rated Capacity</b>	
08. The number of juveniles does not exceed the facility’s rated bed capacity.	No – ORVJCF does not exceed the rated bed capacity.
09. The facility is located to facilitate use of community-based services and continued contact between youths and family.	Yes
10. The facility is designed so that juveniles can be grouped according to a classification plan, for example, separating younger and older juveniles, and juveniles with serious personal injury offenses.	Yes
<b>C. Housing</b>	
01. Living units are primarily single bed sleeping rooms. Multiple occupancy rooms do not exceed 20% of the bed capacity of the unit.	No – Double bunked at 63%.
02. Rooms or sleeping areas require: One occupant per 35 square feet per occupant. Two to do occupants, with 35 square feet per occupant. If more than four are in an area, partitions are required. There is no less than seven feet of usable, unencumbered space.	Yes
03. Each sleeping room has at a minimum (a) sanitation facilities with access to toilet use without staff assistance 24 hours per day, (b) wash basins with hot and cold water, (c) a bed, desk, hook, or closet space, chair, or stool, (d) natural light within 20 feet of the room, (e) appropriate temperatures, (f) variety of space, surface textures and colors, (g) the beds are off the floor and have a clean, covered mattress with blankets as needed	No – Part of the facility has wet cells.
<b>Dayrooms</b>	
04. Dayrooms are adjacent to sleeping areas, but separated by a wall. They provide 35 square feet per juvenile. 05.	Yes
<b>Furnishings</b>	
06. Dayrooms provide seating and writing surfaces for every juvenile using the dayroom at one time. 07.	Yes
<b>Toilets</b>	
06. Toilets are provided at one per 12 juveniles in male facilities, and one per eight in female facilities. Urinals may be substituted for up to ½ of the toilets in male facilities.	Yes
<b>Wash Basins</b>	
07. Washbasins are provided at a minimum of one per 12 occupants.	Yes
<b>Showers</b>	
08. Juveniles have access to operable showers with temperatures controlled hot and cold running at a minimum of one shower for every eight juveniles. Thermostats control temperatures from 100-120 degrees.	Yes
<b>Housing for Handicapped</b>	
09. Handicapped juveniles are housed to provide safety and security. Rooms are designed for their use and integration. Programs and activities are accessible.	Yes

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
<b>Special Management Housing</b>	
10. When there is a temporary Security Room separate from the living area, it is equipped with plumbing and security furniture. The room requires close staff observation.	Yes
11. If a facility houses male and female juveniles, space is provided for coeducational activities. Coeducational programs are preferred for normal growth and development through opportunities to socialize with peers of both genders.	N/A – ORVJCF has no female inmates.
<b>D. Environmental Conditions</b>	
<b>Housing Area</b>	
01. All housing areas provide lighting to a minimum of 20-foot candles at desk level and in personal grooming areas, natural light from an opening or window with view to outside within 20 feet of the room, other lighting by tasks, access to drinking fountain, heating, ventilation, and acoustics to ensure healthful and comfortable conditions.	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
03. Noise levels do not exceed 70 DBA (a scale) in daytime and 45 at night.	Yes
<b>Indoor Air Quality</b>	
04. Circulation is at least 15 cubic feet of outside or re-circulated filtered air per minute per occupant.	Yes
<b>Heating and Cooling</b>	
05. Temperatures are appropriate.	Yes
<b>E. Programs and Services</b>	
<b>Mechanical Equipment</b>	
01. Total indoor activity area provides space equal to 100 square feet per juvenile.	Yes
02. Outdoor and enclosed exercise areas are provided to ensure each juvenile is offered one hour of access daily. – Enclosed areas are available in inclement weather. – Outdoor areas provide 15 square feet per juvenile using the area and not less than 1,500 square feet. – Indoor areas in facilities of 100 or more juveniles provide: 15 square feet per juvenile using the area. – Minimum ceiling height of 18 feet. – Not less than 1,000 square feet.	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
03. Sufficient space is provided for a Visiting Room or areas for contact visiting.	Yes
<b>Dining</b>	
05. There is at least 15 square feet of floor space per person using the Dining room. Space is provided for group dining except for security or safety purposes.	Yes
<b>Food Service</b>	
06. The food preparation area includes a space for food preparation based on population, type of food preparation, and methods of meal service.	Yes
07. Provisions exist for adequate food storage/loading, and garbage disposal.	Yes
<b>Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	
08. Toilet and washbasins are available to Food Service staff and juveniles in the food preparation area.	Yes
<b>Housekeeping</b>	
09. Adequate space is provided for janitorial closets accessible to living and activity areas, with a sink, cleaning implements, and ventilation.	Yes
<b>Clothing and Supplies</b>	
10. Space is provided to store and issue clothes, bedding, and cleaning supplies.	Yes
<b>Personal Property</b>	
11. Space is provided for storing personal property of juveniles safely and securely.	N/A – Youth are not permitted personal property.

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
<b>G. Security</b>	
<b>Control Center</b>	
01. In secure facilities, space is provided for a 24-hour control center with access to a sink and toilet.	Yes
<b>Perimeter Security</b>	
02. The facility's perimeter is controlled to provide that juveniles remain within the perimeter and access by the public is prevented.	Yes
<b>III. OPERATIONS</b>	
<b>A. Security and Control</b>	
<b>Security Manual</b>	
01. A Security and Control Manual is available to all staff and is reviewed/updated annually.	Yes
02. The facility has a communication system between the Control Center and living areas.	Yes
03. The facility maintains a daily report on juvenile population movement.	Yes
<b>Care Workers</b>	
04. Care workers are located in or adjacent to living areas to hear and respond to emergencies.	Yes
07. When males and females are housed in the facility, at least one male and one female staff member are on duty at all times.	N/A – ORVJCF does not house female inmates.
08. No juvenile or group of juveniles is given control or authority over other juveniles.	No – ORVJCF does not allow a juvenile or group of juveniles control or authority over other peers.
<b>Patrols and Inspections</b>	
10. Supervisory staff conduct a daily inspection including holidays and weekends. A written daily report is submitted to their Supervisor. Unoccupied areas are inspected weekly.	Yes
11. The Superintendent or designee visits the living and activity areas at least weekly (a) to encourage informal contact with staff and juveniles and (b) to observe conditions.	Yes
<b>Counts</b>	
13. There is at least one juvenile count per shift	Yes
<b>Restraints</b>	
16. Instruments of restraint are never applied as punishment. They are applied only with the approval of the Superintendent or designee.	Yes
17. The facility maintains a written record of routine and emergency distribution of restraint equipment.	Yes
18. All special incidents including use of restraints and use of force are (a) reported in writing and (b) reviewed by the Superintendent and/or Central office.	Yes
<b>Control of Contraband</b>	
19. Searches of facilities and juveniles to control contraband are conducted, and includes avoidance of unnecessary embarrassment or indignity to youth.	Yes
20. Body cavity inspections are conducted only (a) when there is reason to do so, (b) when authorized by the Superintendent or designee, and (c) when done by medical staff.	Yes
21. Visual body cavity inspection is conducted (a) on a reasonable belief the juvenile has contraband, (b) by trained staff in private, and (c) by members of the same sex.	Yes
26. Chemical agents are used only with authorization of Superintendent or designee.	No – ODYS does not utilize chemical agents.

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
<b>Security Equipment</b>	
28. Personnel using chemical agents and/or force to control juveniles submit written reports to Superintendent or designee no later than the conclusion of shift.	N/A – ODYS does not utilize chemical agents.
29. Persons injured in an incident receive immediate medical exam and treatment. Immediate exam and treatment are required in use of force or chemical agent incidents.	Yes
<b>Use of Force</b>	
31. Use of force is restricted to (a) justifiable self-defense, (b) protection of others, (c) protection of property, (d) prevention of escape – as a last resort, (e) never as punishment. A written report is prepared following all uses of force and submitted to administrative staff for review.	Yes Yes
<b>C. Rules and Discipline</b>	
<b>Rules of Conduct</b>	
01. A system of rewarding positive behavior of juveniles is provided.	Yes
02. Rules of juvenile conduct specify prohibited acts and penalties for degrees of violation, and are reviewed or updated annually.	Yes
03. A Rulebook of offenses, penalties, and disciplinary procedures is given to each juvenile and staff. A staff member or translator assists the juvenile in understanding the rules when needed.	Yes
05. There are written guidelines for informally resolving minor juvenile misbehavior, such as smoking, out of place, or refusal to obey.	Yes
06. Prior to room and /or privilege restriction, the juvenile has the reasons explained and an opportunity to explain the behavior.	Yes
07. During Room Restriction staff contact and interaction is made at least every 15 minutes to solve problems and determine release time.	Yes
08. Room Restriction for minor misbehavior is short in duration, from 15 to 60 minutes, specified at the time of assignment.	Yes
<b>Criminal Violations</b>	
09. Where a juvenile allegedly commits an act covered by criminal law, the case is referred to court or law enforcement officials for consideration of prosecution.	Yes
<b>Disciplinary Reports</b>	
10. Staff prepare a disciplinary report when they have a reasonable belief that a juvenile committed a major violation of rules or reportable minor violations. The report is forwarded to the Supervisor.	Yes
<b>Pre-Hearing Detention</b>	
12. When an alleged rule violation is reported, an investigation is begun within 24 hours of the report and is completed without unreasonable delay.	Yes
13. When a juvenile has been charged with a major violation requiring confinement, the youth may be confined up to 24 hours.	Yes
14. A juvenile charged with a major violation is given a written copy of the violation within 24 hours of the infraction. The hearing may be held within 24 hours with the juvenile's consent.	Yes
<b>Disciplinary Hearing</b>	
15. Juveniles charged with rule violations are scheduled for a hearing no later than seven days excluding weekends and holidays, after the violation. Juveniles are notified of hearing time and place at least 24 hours in advance.	Yes
<b>Conduct of Hearing</b>	
16. Hearings are conducted by an impartial person or panel. A record is maintained for at least six months.	Yes
18. Juveniles have an opportunity to make a statement and present evidence at the hearings and can request witnesses. Reasons for denial of the request are stated in writing.	Yes

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
19. Juveniles may request any staff member to represent them at disciplinary hearings and to questions witnesses. Staff representatives are appointed when juveniles are not capable of collecting and presenting evidence on their behalf.	Yes Yes
<b>Review</b>	
23. Review of all hearings and dispositions is made by the Superintendent or designee.	Yes
<b>Appeal</b>	
24. The juvenile has the right to appeal the decision to the Superintendent or designee. Juveniles have up to 15 days to appeal. The decision is made within 30 days. The juvenile is notified of the results. Decisions are made based on (a) Substantial compliance with standards and procedures. (b) Based on substantial evidence. (c) Sanction proportionate to the rule violated.	Yes Yes
<b>D. Juvenile Rights</b>	
<b>Access to Courts</b>	
01. Juveniles have access to courts.	Yes
<b>Access to Counsel</b>	
02. Juveniles have access to <i>counsel</i> . Assistance is provided to juveniles in making <i>confidential contact</i> with their attorneys and their authorized representatives. Confidential contact includes telephone, uncensored correspondence, and visits.	Yes Yes Yes
03. Juveniles are not subject to discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, sex, or handicap.	Yes
<b>Access to Programs and Services</b>	
04. There is equal access of male and female to programs and services in co-ed facilities.	N/A – ORVJCF is not a co-ed facility.
05. Juveniles have reasonable access to the general public through the media.	Yes
<b>Protection from Harm</b>	
06. Juveniles are protected from abuse, punishment, injury, disease, property damage, and harassment. Administrative segregation should be used to protect juveniles from themselves or others.	Yes Yes
07. Due process safeguards are provided prior to transfer to a more restrictive program or secure facility, except in emergencies including: written charges, staff representative, rules of evidence, right to present evidence and call witnesses, right to be present at hearing unless harmful to hear testimony, impartial notice of decision, record of hearing.	Yes
<b>Freedom in personal Grooming</b>	
08. Freedom in personal grooming and dress is provided except when a valid interest justifies otherwise.	Yes
<b>Grievance Procedure</b>	
09. A written grievance procedure is available to all juveniles with at least one level of appeal, to include: (a) written responses and reasons for the decisions, (b) response in a reasonable time limit with responses to emergencies, (c) supervisory review of grievances, (d) participation of staff and juveniles in design and operation of the procedure, (e) access to all juveniles with guarantees against reprisals, (f) applicability over a broad range of issues, (g) means of resolving questions of jurisdiction.	Yes

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
<b>E. Special Management</b>	
<b>Admission and Review</b>	
01. Special management with services and programs for juveniles with serious behavior problems and those requiring protective care is provided. An individual program plan is developed for youth in special management. Youth may be separated from general population in a Special Unit to allow for individual attention.	Yes Yes Yes
02. Placement may be immediate with review in 72 hours.	Yes
03. There is a maximum of five days of confinement in a Security Room for any offense.	Yes
04. Juveniles in confinement are checked visually by staff at least every 15 minutes and visited at least daily by staff. A log is used to record who authorized the confinement, visitors, person authorizing release and time of release. A visit means entry into the room or removal of the juvenile for discussion or counseling.	Yes Yes Yes
05. Juveniles in confinement are afforded living conditions and privileges equivalent to general population. Exceptions are justified by clear and substantial evidence. The following are provided: 70 square feet of floor space, food, clothing, exercise, services and privileges as those in population, unless written justification otherwise.	Yes Yes Yes
<b>IV. FACILITY SERVICES</b>	
<b>A. Food [Indirect Deputy supervises the Food Service Manager]</b>	
<b>Dietary Allowances</b>	
04. Dietary allowances are reviewed at least annually by a dietician.	Yes
<i>Menu Planning</i>	
05. Food Services staff develop planned menus. FS staff follow the schedule. Food flavor, texture, temperature, appearance, and palatability are considered.	Yes
06. The Food Service plan provides a single menu for staff and juveniles.	Yes
<b>Special Diets</b>	
07. Special diets are provided as prescribed by medical and dental staff.	Yes
08. Food is not used as a disciplinary measure.	No – Food is not used as a disciplinary measure.
09. Special religious diets are provided.	Yes
<b>Health and Safety Regulations</b>	
10. All Food Service staff are in good health and free of communicable disease, and open, infected wounds. Staff have clean hands and nails, wear hairnets or cps, wear clean and washable garments, use hygienic food handling techniques.	Yes
<b>Inspections</b>	
11. Weekly inspection of all food service areas are conducted regarding (a) sanitation (b) temperature control for all foods (c) daily checks are made of refrigerator and water temperature by staff.	Yes Yes Yes
12. Shelf goods are maintained at 45 degrees to 80 degrees, refrigerated foods are maintained at 35-40 degrees, and frozen foods are maintained at zero or below degrees.	Yes
<b>Meal Service</b>	
13. Staff supervise juveniles during meals.	Yes
14. At least three meals are regularly provided in a 24-hour period; At least two meals are hot; there are no more than 14 hours between the evening meal and breakfast.	Yes

<b>CATEGORY AND STANDARD</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
15. Food service staff receive a pre -assignment medical exam and periodic re-exams. Food handlers wash their hands on reporting to duty, and after using the toilet. Workers are monitored daily for health and cleanliness.	Yes Yes Yes
<b>B. Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	
<b>Sanitation Inspections</b>	
01. Weekly sanitation inspections of all facility areas are conducted. A written report on deficiencies is submitted to the Administrator.	Yes
<b>Housekeeping</b>	
05. Vermin and pests are controlled.	Yes
06. There is a written housekeeping plan for the facility, with a definite cleaning schedule and duties that are supervised.	Yes
<b>Clothing and Bedding Supplies</b>	
07. The stored supply of clothing, linens, and bedding exceeds the maximum population.	Yes
08. The issue of clothing and bedding is recorded and juveniles are held accountable.	Yes
10. Three complete sets of clean clothing are provided per week.	Yes
<b>Bedding and Linens</b>	
12. Suitable clean bedding and linens are provided including: two sheets, pillow, pillowcase, one mattress, and blankets to provide comfort. Linen is exchanged at least weekly.	Yes
<b>Bathing and Personal Hygiene</b>	
13. An approved shower schedule allows daily showers and showers after strenuous exercise.	Yes
14. On admission, each juvenile is given: soap, toothbrush, toothpaste/powder, comb, and toilet paper. Shaving equipment is made available on request. Special hygiene needs of females are met.	Yes Yes Yes
15. Hair care services are available.	Yes
<b>C. Health Care</b>	
<b>Responsible Health Authority</b>	
01. The facility has a designated Health Authority with responsibility for Health Care. Final medical judgments rest with a single designated physician.	Yes
03. (A) The Health Authority submits a report to the Superintendent quarterly. (b) The Health Authority submits to the Superintendent –Annual; statistical summaries and –quarterly reports on the Health Care delivery system and health environment. (c)The report addresses –The effectiveness of the system -Description of health environmental factors in need of improvement - Changes - Recommended corrective action.	Yes Yes Yes
05. Health Care policies are reviewed annually and revised as needed, with signature of reviewer and date.	Yes
<b>Unimpeded Access to Care</b>	
07. (a) There is unimpeded access to Health Care and a system for processing complaints on Health Care. (b) Policies are communicated orally and in writing to juveniles on arrival and the language is easy to understand. (c) No member of the correctional staff approves or disapproves requests for sick call.	Yes Yes Yes
08. A physician is available once per week to respond to juvenile complaints regarding service they did or did not receive from medical staff.	Yes
09. (a) Medical complaints are monitored and responded to daily by medically trained personnel. (b) Sorting and allocation of patients to treatment is conducted by medical staff. (c) Access is controlled by an RN.	Yes Yes Yes
10. Facilities with more than 25 juveniles have a Central Medical Room with exam facilities.	Yes

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
<b>Administration of Treatment</b>	
15. If facilities house females, obstetrical, gynecological, family planning, and health education services are provided.	N/A – ORVJCF does not house female inmates.
<b>Mental Health Services</b>	
16. Mental health Services are provided by qualified staff.	Yes
<b>Health Trained Staff</b>	
17. A health-trained staff coordinates the health delivery services under joint supervision with the Responsible Health Authority and Superintendent.	Yes
18. Activities are in place to detect, diagnose, treat, and refer juveniles with mental health problems and provide a supportive environment during all stages of commitment.	Yes
<b>Health Screening and Exams</b>	
22. Medical, dental, and mental health screening are performed by health trained or qualified Health Care staff on all juveniles on arrival.	Yes
23. Program staff are informed of juveniles' special medical problems and any physical problems that might require attention.	Yes
<b>Dental Screening and Exam</b>	
26. Dental care is provided under the direction and supervision of a licensed Dentist, and includes (a) screening on admission, (b) hygiene service in 14 days of admission, (c) exam within seven days of admission, (d) treatment no limited to extractions.	Yes
<b>First Aid</b>	
28. Care Worker staff and other staff are trained to respond to health related situations in a four-minute response time.	Yes
<b>Sick Call</b>	
30. Sick call for non-emergency service is conducted by qualified medical staff. Medium sized facilities of 50-200 juveniles hold Sick Call at least three times per week; facilities with 200+ youth hold Sick Call at least five/week.	Yes
<b>Special Needs</b>	
31. A Special Health Program is provided for juveniles requiring close medical supervision including those with (a) seizure disorders, (b) potential suicide, (c) chemical dependency, (d) psychosis	Yes
<b>Chronic and Convalescence</b>	
32. Chronic care, convalescent care, and medical preventive maintenance are provided when indicated.	Yes
<b>Prostheses and Orthodontic Devices</b>	
33. Medical and dental prostheses are provided when the juvenile's health would otherwise be adversely affected as determined by the Physician.	Yes
<b>Use of Restraints</b>	
35. Policy and procedure govern use of restraints for medical and psychiatric purposes, with authorization needed, when, where, and how restraints may be used, and how long.	Yes
<b>Health Education</b>	
36. Programs and training are provided for the development of sound habits and practices regarding personal hygiene include (a) dental, (b) sexual, (c) bathing, (d) change of clothing, (e) eating habits, (e) exercise, (f) rest, (g) smoking, (g) alcohol, (h) drugs.	Yes
37. There is a written Suicide Prevention and Intervention Program reviewed and approved by a medical or mental health professional including (a) staff training, (b) intake screening, (c) identification, (d) supervision.	Yes
38. There is written policy on HIV+ juveniles including (a) when and where tests are conducted, (b) safeguards, (c) when and under what conditions they are to be separated from population – if necessary, (d) staff and juvenile training procedures, (e) issues of confidentiality.	Yes

<b>CATEGORY AND STANDARD</b>	<b>RESPONSE</b>
39. Policy and procedures address management of serious and infectious diseases including (a) ongoing education for staff and juveniles, and (b) control, treatment, and prevention strategies such as screening and testing, special supervision and/or special housing arrangement, protection of confidentiality, and media relations. TB, Hepatitis B, and AIDS require special attention.	Yes
40 Medical exams are provided when staff or juveniles are suspected of a communicable disease.	Yes
41. Screening, care and/or referral for care of the mentally ill or retarded juveniles are provided. Admission to appropriate health care facilities in lieu of detention is sought for all mentally ill and retarded juveniles.	Yes
<b>Chemical Dependency</b>	
42. Detoxification from alcohol and drugs is provided under medical supervision.	Yes
43. Clinical management of chemically dependent juveniles includes (a) diagnosis by a physician, (b) determination whether non-pharmacologically supported care is required, (c) treatment plans implemented by a multi-disciplinary team, and (d) referrals to community resources on release.	Yes
<b>Research</b>	
46. Under no circumstances is a stimulant, tranquilizer, or psychotropic drug administered for program management and control or for experimentation and research. Such drugs are dispensed only when clinically indicated as one facet of a program of therapy. Such drugs are not allowed for disciplinary reasons. Long-term use of minor tranquilizers is discouraged.	Yes
<b>V. JUVENILE SERVICES</b>	
<b>A. Reception and Orientation – occurs once a month</b>	
03. Programs for juveniles during orientation period are provided. Orientation programs include interviews, testing, information on programs and services, reading materials, religious services, exercise, and work assignments.	Yes
<b>New Juveniles</b>	
04. New juveniles receive written orientation materials. When literacy problems exist, a staff member assists the juvenile in understanding material.	Yes Yes
<b>B. Classification</b>	
<b>Classification Plan</b>	
01. A Classification Manual contains policies and procedures made available to all staff involved in classification and is reviewed and updated annually.	Yes
02. There is a written plan for classifying juveniles that considers (a) level of risk, (b) types of housing required, and (c) participation in facility and community programs.	Yes
<b>Classification Status Reviews</b>	
03. A written plan for classification specifies criteria and procedures for determining and changing the status of a juvenile. There are due process safeguards when classification reviews involve an increase in custody level or transfer to another facility or program that would adversely affect the juvenile.	Yes Yes
04. The classification plan provides program and status review at least monthly, with outcome documented.	Yes
05. An individualized, documented program includes (a) measurable criteria of expected behavior and accomplishments, (b) time schedule for achievement.	Yes
07. Classification of juveniles with special needs is provided, including (a) drug and alcohol abusers, (b) emotionally disturbed, (c) mentally retarded, and (d) mentally ill. Special needs youth are identified by number, type, and frequency of commitment. Special programs are instituted.	Yes (a – d) Yes (special program exist)

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
08. Initial classification is completed within two weeks of admission and (a) in one week of transfer to another facility, (b) they are assigned a program appropriate to their needs and interests, and (c) at initial classification, each juvenile is assigned to a staff member or unit team to ensure supervision and personal contact.	Yes
09. There is a written plan for transfer to secure facilities with objectives, methods, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, reviewed and updated at least annually.	Yes
<b>C. Social Services</b>	
<b>Scope of Services</b>	
01. A social services program is provided with a range of resources to meet the needs of juveniles, including individual, group, and family counseling, drug and alcohol treatment, and special offender treatment.	Yes
02. Staff identify the collective service needs at least annually. Special programs to meet the needs of juveniles with specific types of problems are provided. Special programs include drug abusers, alcoholics, mentally ill, retarded, and gifted youth.	Yes
<b>Program Coordination and Supervision</b>	
03. The Social Services Program is administered and supervised by a qualified and trained person in a social or behavioral science, with a graduate degree in Psychology, Social Work, or Counseling.	Yes
04. Counseling personnel are available at ratio of 1/25 staff to juveniles at a minimum, to provide counseling and social services. The decision to participate is made by the juvenile.	Yes
05. Staff are available to counsel juveniles at their request, with provisions for emergency, 24-hour coverage.	Yes
06. Access to mental health counseling and crisis intervention is provided as needed, including group and individual counseling.	Yes
07. Social services staff share information and coordinate efforts with Care Workers.	Yes
<b>Counseling for Pregnant Juveniles</b>	
08. Comprehensive counseling and assistance is provided to pregnant juveniles in planning for their child.	N/A – ORVJCF does not house female inmates.
<b>D. Academic, Vocational Programs, and Work</b>	
<b>Comprehensive Education Program</b>	
01. There is a comprehensive education program for juveniles.	Yes
02. The following programs and services are provided. (a) Reception and orientation. (b) Evaluation and classification. (c) Educational programs. (a) Vocational/Job training. (b) Religious services and counseling. (c) Social services. (d) Psychological and psychiatric services. (e) Medical and Dental Health Care (programs to educate). (f) Athletic, recreational and leisure time activities. (g) Community groups. (h) Mail and visitation. (i) Access to media, legal material, attorneys, and courts. Pre-release orientation and planning.	Yes (a – j)
03. Education/vocational training and work opportunities are available to all except when there is substantial evidence to justify otherwise.	Yes
04. Educational/vocational counseling is provided for placement suited to their needs, with curriculum integrated to job assignments.	Yes

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
05. Each juvenile is assessed in terms of academic, vocational, and personal needs.	Yes
06. Juveniles without basic literacy skills are required to attend remedial education classes daily on regular school days.	Yes
07. Prevocational training programs are integrated with academic programs, relevant to juvenile vocational needs, and to community job opportunities.	Yes
08. Provision is made to meet educational and vocational needs of juveniles who need special placements due to physical, mental, emotional handicaps, or learning disabilities.	Yes
09. Community resources are used for vocational training programs.	Yes
10. The facility uses academic and vocational programs in the community for selected juveniles.	Yes
14. There is an annual evaluation to measure the effectiveness of educational and vocational training programs against performance objectives, and submitted to the Superintendent for review.	Yes
15. The juvenile training and work programs use the advice and assistance of labor, business, and industrial organizations. Advisory Boards or joint councils exist for that purpose.	Yes
<b>Juvenile Compensation</b>	
16. Juveniles employed in the community are compensated at the prevailing rate.	N/A – Juveniles are not employed in the community.
17. Juveniles are not required to participate in uncompensated work assignments unless related to housekeeping, maintenance, personal hygiene, vocational or training programs, or community service.	Yes
18. Juveniles are not permitted to do work prohibited by child labor laws.	Yes
<b>E. Library</b>	
<b>Comprehensive Library Services</b>	
01. Library Services provides: (a) Materials to meet needs of users. (b) Logical organization for convenient use. (c) Information services to locate facts. (d) Advisory services. (e) Promotion of use of materials. (f) A congenial library atmosphere.	Yes (a – f)
02. A qualified person coordinates and supervises library services.	Yes
05. Library services are provided and available to all juveniles.	Yes
06. The library is (a) functional in design, and (b) inviting in appearance.	Yes
<b>F. Recreation and Activities</b>	
01. A facility of 50 or more juveniles has a full time qualified Recreation Director who plans and supervises all recreational programs. There is one recreation worker for each 15 juveniles in recreation.	Yes
02. The facility staff plans and promotes activities for participation by juveniles in community programs and services.	Yes
03. Juveniles have access to recreational opportunities and equipment, including outdoor exercise.	Yes
04. Written recreation schedules are provided for constructive leisure time and activities, allowing for at least two hours on weekdays and three hours on weekends, excluding TV.	Yes
05. A variety of equipment is provided for indoor and outdoor recreation.	Yes
06. At least one hour per day of large muscle activity is provided. At least one hour per day of structured leisure time activities are provided. Organized and supervised recreation with one staff per 15 juveniles is provided as follows: (a) At least two hours on weekdays, and (b) at least three hours on weekends excluding TV time.	Yes

CATEGORY AND STANDARD	RESPONSE
<b>G. Religious Programs</b>	
01. The facility has a qualified staff person who coordinates religious programs.	Yes
03. Space is available for religious services.	Yes
04. Juveniles may participate in religious services and counseling on a voluntary basis.	Yes
<b>H. Mail, Telephone, and Visitation</b>	
11. Written regulations on visiting should be made available to all juveniles and visitors.	Yes
12. Provision is made for visits in pleasant surroundings with minimum surveillance to ensure privacy.	Yes
13. Visiting permits informal communication including physical contact. Devices that preclude physical contact are avoided for substantiated security risk.	Yes
<b>I. Release</b>	
<b>Release Preparation</b>	
01. Written policy provides all juveniles with access to a release preparation program.	Yes
<b>Temporary and Graduated Release</b>	
03. Policy includes graduated release through a systematic decrease in supervision and increase in responsibility as part of the classification program. Provision is made for (a) work/study release, (b) extended visits to family and community, (c) placement in a pre-release center or halfway house. Supervision is decreased and progress evaluated on behavioral criteria, not sentence, time served, or subjective judgments on attitude.	N/A – ORVJCF does not have a graduated release program.